



Entomological monitoring in Butiaba, Uganda

PROJECT BRIEF

Beyond Garki

The purpose of the Beyond Garki project is to support health services in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Uganda and Cambodia to monitor the changing malaria epidemiology within the context of available interventions and assess the conditions necessary to reduce transmission below the critical level.

COUNTRY

Cambodia
Ethiopia
Nigeria
Uganda

DONOR

Department for International Development/UK Aid

LENGTH OF PROJECT

Ongoing

PARTNERS

Ministries of health and research institutes in project countries

PROJECT OUTLINE

In the past decade, the creation of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria has led to a significant increase in funding for malaria control, aided further by the US President's Malaria Initiative and the World Bank's Malaria Booster Project. This resulted in a substantial scale-up of interventions in many countries.

A decline in overall child mortality and burden of malaria has been reported over the past 5-10 years in a number of highly endemic countries. In order to support effective strategies, it is essential to understand more about how control measures are contributing to this decline but also the changing patterns of malaria in each country, as the disease becomes more unevenly distributed.

Malaria Consortium has traditionally worked in various

transmission settings and developed a high level of expertise in malaria control and pre-elimination through a strong technical team and a vast experience in implementing large-scale programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia. The organisation is keen to contribute to efforts towards malaria elimination in areas with high and moderate transmission potential, and has been monitoring key variables in Uganda, Nigeria and Cambodia over the past few years with funding from various partners. Based on the information gathered so far, it is planned to expand the activities both in scope and geographic coverage.

The focus of this project will be to monitor changes in malaria epidemiology based on existing interventions in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Uganda and Cambodia, and assessment of the conditions



Top left: A mosquito light trap is installed in a bedroom in Kibaale district, Uganda

Bottom left: A community health worker takes a blood sample to carry out a rapid diagnostic test for malaria (Photo: Tine Frank)

Right: Automatic weather stations will be used to monitor climatic variables

necessary to reduce transmission below the critical level. Factors that would lead to pre-elimination settings will be assessed, and the outcomes of changes in strategies will be demonstrated as health services adapt to dynamic situations and control efforts are consolidated.

In acknowledgment of the historical efforts undertaken by the World Health Organization and the Government of Nigeria in the 1960s and 1970s in Garki, northern Nigeria, this project has been named "Beyond Garki".

The initial phase of the expanded project is funded by UK Aid from the Department for International

Development. This phase is expected to provide a system for monitoring the epidemiology of malaria in the selected countries and to develop appropriate recommendations for specific preventive and control interventions.

In addition, the project will develop adaptive measures suited to changing climatological, entomological, parasitological, and immunological conditions, and assess the anticipated impacts of interventions as transmission is reduced, by developing and using an appropriate model.

This project has a direct impact upon efforts to:

- ✓ **Combat malaria**
- ✓ **Strengthen national health systems**
- ✓ **Provide monitoring and evaluation outputs**
- ✓ **Provide operational research outputs**

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disease control, better health