The principal aim of Malaria Consortium is the prevention and treatment of disease, particularly but not exclusively malaria, among the poorest and most at risk. Malaria Consortium staff work in a variety of settings across Africa and Asia, using innovative strategies and approaches.

The organisation works to improve not only the health of the individual, but also the capacity of national health systems and communities contributing to poverty relief and improved economic prosperity.

In early 2009, Malaria Consortium Asia established a country office in Phnom Penh and a field office in Pailin province in western Cambodia.

The offices were established in order to work more closely with the Cambodian government, partner agencies, research institutions and communities to ensure evidence-based decision making and strategic planning are translated into effective implementation on the ground.

This is crucial in a country where major advances have been made to reduce the burden of malaria, but where the disease remains a serious problem to the population.

Since the start of the Containment Project, the incidence of malaria has dramatically reduced in areas most at risk of artemisinin resistance along the Thai-Cambodian border.
WHAT WE DO

MONITORING & EVALUATION
Malaria Consortium supports the National Malaria Programme to put in place effective and evidence-based malaria strategies. Technical assistance is provided for national malaria surveys that produce information to help Cambodia track its progress in malaria control and rapidly respond to outbreaks.

Malaria Consortium has also contributed to the development of a framework for containment of resistance to artemisinin combination therapies, currently the most effective treatment for malaria.

Malaria Consortium is supporting Cambodia’s National Malaria Programme to strengthen malaria information systems and surveillance, including for artemisinin resistance along the Thai-Cambodian border.

RESPONDING TO RESISTANCE
Together with the National Malaria Programmes of Cambodia and Thailand, the World Health Organization, and other partners Malaria Consortium is working to improve surveillance systems for the detection and follow-up of patients with delayed malaria parasite clearance. This initiative requires a cross-border strategy which Malaria Consortium has facilitated between governments. The organisation is also involved in capacity building of staff.

OPERATIONAL RESEARCH
Malaria Consortium Asia supports research to fill knowledge gaps and ensure that strategies applied are evidence-based. Malaria Consortium Cambodia provides technical assistance and supports studies of migrant and mobile populations’ knowledge, attitudes and practices and their access to diagnosis and treatment. The office is exploring the use of insecticide-treated scarves among Cambodia’s mobile populations.

BEHAVIOUR CHANGE COMMUNICATION
Malaria Consortium uses Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) in Cambodia to improve the prevention and treatment of malaria. This includes developing culturally appropriate information and materials and conducting evaluations on their use. The Cambodia office is also piloting a positive deviance approach to BCC with migrant communities.

CAPACITY BUILDING
Malaria Consortium Cambodia supports the National Malaria Programme in data collection, management and analysis capacity building, as well as on BCC strategies and in monitoring and evaluation methods. Malaria Consortium works closely with local staff in the development and application of training tools for different cadres of health workers involved in malaria control and prevention.
Hun Srey Pao is a mobile farm worker who travels to the village of Plov Lek Pramoury during the corn harvesting season. The village has a high malaria risk.

Although Hun Srey Pao has been coming to this village for the past five years, she has never fallen ill from malaria, unlike many of her fellow farm workers. She always sleeps under an insecticide-treated net (ITN). She strongly believes that the correct use of an ITN will protect her from malaria. She tries to sleep early to avoid mosquito bites in the evenings. When she watches TV after dusk, she wears long sleeved clothes and wraps a ‘krama’ or traditional scarf around her feet to avoid mosquito bites. Whenever she gets fever and suspects malaria, she goes to the village malaria worker or the health centre immediately for a blood test.

Hun Srey Pao’s keen interest in the prevention of malaria meant that she was identified as a positive role model during a visit by staff. Malaria Consortium technically supports the National Malaria Programme in the positive deviance project.

Positive deviance is an innovative approach that highlights uncommon but positive behaviour of individuals and enables them to help other members of their community. As a positive deviance volunteer, Hun Srey Pao proudly demonstrates the correct use and treatment of ITNs. “If you all follow these practices you will never get malaria,” she said to a large community meeting where she was speaking.
Malaria Consortium wishes to thank its donors and partners in Cambodia who have included:

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- Women’s Media Centre
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- United States Agency for International Development
- World Health Organization
- WHO - Mekong Malaria Programme
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Population Services International
- Family Health International
- Clinton Health Access Initiative
- Grand Challenges Explorations

IN ADDITION TO THE EXCELLENT SUPPORT MALARIA CONSORTIUM HAS RECEIVED FROM DONORS AND PARTNERS LISTED HERE, MALARIA CONSORTIUM WOULD LIKE TO GIVE SPECIAL RECOGNITION TO THE HARD WORK AND TREMENDOUS CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE BENEFICIARIES, VOLUNTEERS AND STAFF WHO HAVE MADE OUR WORK SUCCESSFUL.
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