Presentation Ice-breaker!

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Malaria Bulletin

OFFICE OF MALARIA RESEARCH
May 2014
Funding Opportunities

MRC Extramural Research Units: Request for Applications:
(MRC-RFA-GSAD-02-2014)

For full details please visit:
http://www.mrc.ac.za/

Deadline: 30 June 2014

NOTE:
Keep an eye on the above website for Office of Malaria Research RFA to be posted soon.

The World Academy of Science (TWAS)

The TWAS Research Grants Programme in Basic Sciences was established in response to the needs of researchers in developing countries, particularly those attached to institutions that lack appropriate research facilities. Under this scheme, grants can be awarded for research projects in biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics either to individual young researchers or to research units in the 81 science-and-technology-lagging countries (S&TLC) identified by TWAS, to enable them to purchase the research facilities they need to enhance their productivity.

Amount: USD 20 000,00

http://www.twas.org/opportunities/research-grants

Deadline: 31 August 2014

National Institutes of Health

Global Infectious Disease Research Training Program (D43)
Local and Overseas Conferences

These are some of the malaria related conferences still to take place in 2014. For more information visit the relevant websites:

1. Genomic Epidemiology of Malaria, Cambridge, UK – 8 to 11 June 2014
   https://registration.hinxton.wellcome.ac.uk/display_info.asp?id=387

   https://www.regonline.co.uk/builder/site/Default.aspx?EventID=1466793

   http://malaria.jhsph.edu/programs/conferences_workshops

4. 10th European Congress of Entomology, York, U.K. – 3 to 8 August 2014
   http://www.royensoc.co.uk/meetings/20140803_ece2014.htm

5. 13th International Congress of Parasitology, Mexico City – 10 to 15 August 2014
   http://icopa2014.org/

   www.challenges-in-malaria-research.com/2014/

7. 63rd ASTMH Annual Meeting, New Orleans, LA, USA – 2 to 6 November 2014
   http://www.astmh.org/Home.htm

Introducing the MRC’s New President: Prof. Glenda Gray

On 1 April 2014 Prof. Glenda Gray officially took up the position of President of the MRC. Prof. Gray is a highly respected NRF A-rated scientist who was previously the Director of the MRC Office of AIDS Research.

Some fast facts about the esteemed Prof. Gray:

- Trained as a pediatrician at Wits University
- Completed Fogarty post-doctoral Fellowship in clinical epidemiology at Cornell University – New York
- World renowned scientist in the field of HIV prevention – especially vaccines and mother to child transmission
- She is also Executive Director of the Perinatal HIV Unit at Wits and Co-Principal Investigator of the HIV Vaccine Trials Network
- She has published over 200 scientific journal articles and is a reviewer for journals such as “The Lancet” & “New England Journal of Medicine”.
- She was awarded the Order of Mapungubwe (Gold) by President Zuma last year
- Some other accolades bestowed upon Prof. Gray include, amongst others:
  - Doctor of Science (Honoris Causa) – Simon Fraser University of Canada
  - Nelson Mandela Health & Human Rights Award
  - The EDTCP outstanding African Scientist Award
  - The N’Galy-Mann Award
  - Femina Woman of the Nineties Award
The targets of the current GMAP are to:

- Achieve universal coverage, as recently called for by the UN Secretary-General, for all populations at risk with locally appropriate interventions for prevention and case management by 2010 and sustain universal coverage until local field research suggests that coverage can gradually be targeted to high risk areas and seasons only, without risk of a generalized resurgence;
- Reduce global malaria cases from 2000 levels by 50% in 2010 and by 75% in 2015;
- Reduce global malaria deaths from 2000 levels by 50% in 2010 and to near zero preventable deaths in 2015;
- Eliminate malaria in 8-10 countries by 2015 and afterwards in all countries in the pre-elimination phase today; and
- In the long term, eradicate malaria world-wide by reducing the global incidence to zero through progressive elimination in countries.

To achieve these targets, the GMAP outlines a three-part global strategy:

1. control malaria to reduce the current burden and sustain control as long as necessary,
2. eliminate malaria over time country by country and
3. research new tools and approaches to support global control and elimination efforts.

Despite unprecedented progress in the fight against malaria in the last decade there is still much work to be done, and challenges such as parasite resistance to antimalarials continue to threaten recent gains. The ultimate, long-term global vision for malaria is eradication: a world free of malaria. The GMAP is a living document: as approaches and tools evolve to fight malaria, so will the plan. In 2015 RBM plans to launch the second generation Global Malaria Action Plan (GMAP2). The Global Technical Strategy for Malaria: 2016-2025 provides technical guidance for the next ten years of work to ensure continued progress and to support communities, countries and regions in a changing malaria landscape as they work towards a world free of malaria.

www.rbm.who.int/rbmgmap.html

Recently Published Articles


http://www.malariajournal.com/content/13/1/27


http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.actatropica.2013.07.023

Free WHO manual:

From Malaria Control to Malaria Elimination: A manual for Elimination Scenario Planning