

Workshop on Malaria Surveillance, Monitoring and Evaluation on 13-15 March 2019

BACKGROUND NOTE

Transforming surveillance into a core intervention is one of the pillars of the *Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030 (GTS)*. The WHO therefore urges endemic countries and those that have achieved elimination to strengthen their disease surveillance, health information and vital registration systems. Effective surveillance of malaria cases and deaths as well as key entomological and efficacy indicators are essential for identifying the areas or population groups that are at risk of and most affected by malaria and are vulnerable to reduced efficacy of interventions. This in turn, allows for effective programme planning including informing decisions on targeting resources for interventions including response to epidemics and intensification of control, when necessary, towards maximum impact. A strong surveillance system requires high levels of access to care and case detection, and complete reporting of health information by all sectors, whether public or private.

In 2018, WHO released a reference manual on malaria surveillance, monitoring and evaluation that provides guidance on global surveillance standards and guides countries in their efforts to strengthen surveillance systems and use their own data to make evidence-informed decisions. The aim of this manual is to align with the concept of transmission continuum in the GTS and the elimination framework and to bring together epidemiological, entomological and efficacy surveillance in one reference guideline for staff in ministries of health, national malaria programmes and health information systems, partners involved in malaria surveillance as well as WHO staff who advise countries on malaria surveillance. The manual combines and updates the content of the two operational manuals for malaria surveillance published in 2012 (*Disease surveillance for malaria control: operational manual* and *Disease surveillance for malaria elimination: operational manual*). There is an urgent need to familiarize all malaria endemic countries in the SEAR with this new manual to better enable them to transform their surveillance systems into a malaria core intervention for accelerating malaria elimination efforts in the Region.

In the above context, a **workshop on malaria surveillance, monitoring and evaluation is planned on 13-15 March 2019** in Gurugram, Haryana, India; **following the** meeting of the national malaria programme managers of the SEAR on operationalizing the Ministerial Declaration on Accelerating and Sustaining Malaria Elimination in the South-East Asia Region is being on 11-12 March 2019.

The participants include: Programme managers and surveillance focal points from National Malaria Programmes from 11 Member States, MEOC Focal person for SEAR E2020 countries & individual experts, WHO technical & support staff from the South-East Asia Regional Office & Country Offices (SEAR), Western Pacific Regional Office, HQ and partners.

The 3-day **workshop on malaria surveillance, monitoring and evaluation** for programme managers, the surveillance focal persons of the national malaria programmes and the malaria focal points of the WHO Country Offices is expected to update them on the reference manual on malaria surveillance, monitoring and evaluation. The workshop will be a critical requirement in the efforts for accelerating towards malaria elimination in the SEAR and will provide an ideal platform for the participants to freely interact with the facilitators and work in small groups to obtain a deep understanding of various concepts and strategies. No similar meeting or training/workshop has been held before on this new surveillance manual.

General objective

To strengthen collaboration and capacities to accelerate elimination of malaria towards a malaria-free South-East Asia Region by or before 2030.

Specific objectives

- a) To strengthen and expand knowledge among national malaria programme managers and surveillance focal persons on malaria surveillance including surveillance systems, monitoring & evaluation (based on the new WHO surveillance reference manual);
- b) To agree on the modalities of establishing the SEA regional malaria database.