

Defining and Defeating the Intolerable Burden of Malaria III. Progress and Perspectives Objectives and Acknowledgments

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This is the third volume of scientific articles with “the intolerable burden of malaria” in the title that has been published as a supplement to the *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* since 2001. As for the first two supplements (2001, Volume 64 [supplement 1,2]:1–106; 2004, Volume 72 [supplement 2]:1–282), this volume “aims to provide new knowledge to strengthen the capacity of scientists and control workers and their institutions to address the burden of malaria through research and development of science-based policies and interventions in the malarious countries. Ultimately, this research and its application will result in elimination of malaria from Africa and other intransigent foci.”

Much progress has been made in research and control of the malaria scourge since 1997 when the Multilateral Initiative on Malaria (MIM) began as an international alliance of organizations and individuals concerned about the state of malaria research. In 1998, Roll Back Malaria, now the Global Malaria Programme, and the Roll Back Malaria Partnership began at the World Health Organization. Increasingly, research and control programs have focused on Africa where the overwhelming malaria burden occurs. One of the greatest benefits of these and other malaria initiatives has been the application of research findings to patient management and disease prevention. The development of sustainable malaria research and control programs, particularly in Africa, remains a top priority of many new efforts to combat malaria while raising international public awareness and attracting resources to combat this scourge. Among these many new partners joining the fight against malaria, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Global Fund Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria and the U.S. President’s Malaria Initiative have contributed funds, expertise and leadership.

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