Forest Malaria Typologies in Cambodia

Bangkok MMC Meeting, November 2018

* Most transmission takes place in the forest
* Typical case: Adult male forestgoer
  + Logging usually involves men, while farming can involve women and children
  + Most logging involves looking for specific types of wood, which can affect length of stay in the forest and affects how much travel occurs *within* the forest
* Certain archetypes are seasonal
* Plantation development can cause deforestation, where large companies cut down many trees
* Some mosquitoes bite during the day in the deep forest (not much sunlight)
* Not much transmission amongst hunters
* Rangers and military personnel are often in the forest, especially near borders
* Some people live in villages that are very close to the forest
* Village Malaria Workers (VMWs) stay in the village, while Mobile Malaria Workers (MMWs) move around and can enter the forest
* There is a difference between short-distance and long-distance travelers
* Personal protection for forestgoers is low
  + Effectiveness is largely unknown
* Distant events (rosewood demand, fruit blooming season, etc.) can have large effects on how many people travel to the forest and how often they do so