Alon Warburg - CV

Education

1978	Hebrew University of Jerusalem, ISRAEL, BSc. Biology
1982	Hebrew University of Jerusalem, ISRAEL, Vector Biology
1986	Hebrew University of Jerusalem, ISRAEL, Vector Biology

Positions and Employment

2004-pres	Associate Professor, Department of Parasitology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
1993-2004	Senior lecturer, Department of Parasitology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
1990-1993	Visiting Associate. Laboratory of Malaria Research, NIAID/NIH, Bethesda, USA.
1989-1990	Wellcome Trust Research Fellow. Department of Medical Parasitology, The London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK.
1988-1989	World Health Organization's visiting expert on leishmaniasis. Centro Internacional de Investigaciones Medicas (CIDEIM), Cali, Colombia.
1986-1988	Post doctoral Fellow - Yale University, Laboratory of Epidemiology and Public Health, New Haven, USA.

Ongoing Research Support

2005-2011	US Armed Forces Pest Management Board (AFPMB) – Control of Phlebotomine sand flies in military installations. The major goal of this project is to develop environmentally-sound approaches for controlling phlebotomine sand flies in military camps and civilian villages in desert and semi-desert habitats.
2008-2010	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) – Emergence of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis in the Middle East: An investigation of *Leishmania tropica* in The Palestinian Authority and Israel. The major goal of this project is to improve our understanding of the causes belying the emergence of these novel foci.
2008-2011	Israel Science Foundation – Emergence of Zoonotic Cutaneous Leishmaniasis caused by *Leishmania tropica* in Israel – Investigation of the role of different sand fly vectors, the Rock Hyrax and interactions with parasite strains. The major goal of this project is to improve our understanding of the causes belying the emergence of *L. tropica* foci.
2009-2014	The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation – Transmission dynamics of Kala-azar in Ethiopia. The major goal of this project is to improve our understanding of the ecology and epidemiology of visceral leishmaniasis in Ethiopia