

Malaria Prevention Initiative Sumba Timur 2023

Controlling the spread of Malaria cases in East Sumba 2023,
case study in Mahu District



What is the cause of it

1 High Malaria Incidence

The number of people infected with malaria in East Sumba is exceptionally high. Malaria in NTT is an endemic disease that has spread continuously over a long period in the region. In this area, the conditions are ideal for breeding mosquitoes that carry malaria (or other diseases). Stagnant water, wet environments, and inadequate sanitation provide an optimal environment for reproduction.

2 Local Communities Vulnerability

Lack of understanding and knowledge about malaria prevention, the inefficient use of insecticide-treated nets, and limited access to appropriate treatment also contribute to the high number of malaria cases. One major issue contributing to the vulnerability of local communities to malaria is a need for more awareness about the disease and how to prevent it.

3 Tools and Equipment Vulnerability

The need for more equipment and tools for the early detection of malaria infection in East Sumba is a challenge that needs to be addressed. Early detection is crucial for timely treatment and prevention of the spread of malaria. Sadly, this lack of equipment is compounded by a shortage of essential resources such as funding, personnel, transportation, and time, which hinders efforts to combat the disease and improve the quality of life for those affected.



Control the spread of malaria in East Sumba means achieving zero indigenous malaria cases in the region. It involves a comprehensive and sustained effort to interrupt the transmission of the malaria parasite, Plasmodium, and ensure that no local infections occur.

Goals

1

Preventing an increase in the number of people infected with malaria in East Sumba

Implement strategies like reducing standing water and managing rainwater storage to prevent mosquito-borne diseases. Distribute mosquito nets and "anti-malarial" soaps to households without them, and consider participating in Indoor Residual Spraying.

2

Increase the knowledge of the people of East Sumba about malaria infection.

We'll conduct community mobilization activities to raise awareness and promote malaria prevention. These include organizing awareness campaigns through community meetings, radio broadcasts, (Rumah Kambera , Truck of Life), and educational materials. Collaboration with local leaders, schools, and organizations is vital in empowering communities to take action against malaria.

3

Providing early detection facilities and maximizing early detection of malaria infection that already belongs to East Sumba Regency

We propose setting up diagnosis and treatment centers in targeted areas to address malaria using the "door-to-door" approach. We will conduct home screenings using Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT) and Microscopes to detect cases accurately and quickly. Confirmed cases will receive timely treatment with antimalarial drugs, and we will educate patients on how to take the medication for maximum efficacy in eliminating the parasite from their bodies.

Furthermore, we will establish a robust surveillance system to monitor malaria cases, track disease trends, and identify high-risk areas. The Foundation has provided practical tools for this purpose —management of data on results of early detection of malaria infection and presentation of data through digital maps.

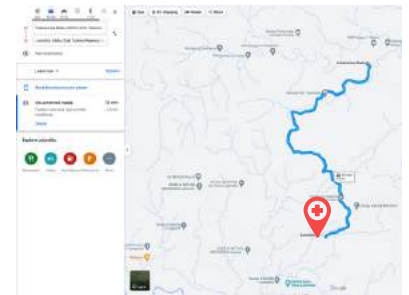


Our program aims to tackle these issues head-on by implementing various activities to strengthen malaria control efforts in the region.

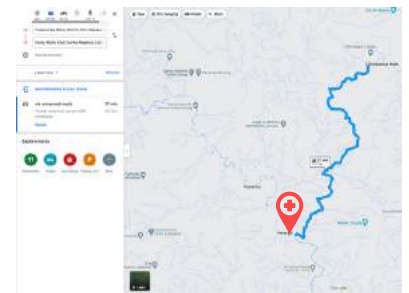
It is crucial to highlight that combatting malaria demands a holistic and unified strategy encompassing preventive and therapeutic measures. It also involves initiatives to enhance the environment and living standards of communities affected by the disease.

Program Location

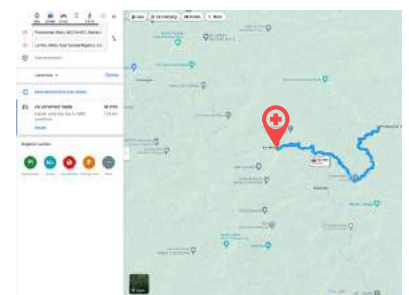
LULUNDILU
5.5 Km from
Puskesmas



HARAY
10.7 Km from
Puskesmas



LA HIRU
15.8 Km from
Puskesmas



Mahu District "the Red Zone"

Mahu District is in the Central part of Sumba Island, Sumba Regency East, East Nusa Tenggara Province. A 5-hour drive from Waingapu City can only reach by car with a four-wheel drive (4WD) or 4-by-4. The area of Mahu District is 196.5 Km², and the general location is hilly and has quite fertile slopes. There are five villages in Mahu, and the three biggest villages are Malaria red zone areas.

Over 2,000 individuals

will receive medical and social evaluations



Lulundilu Village

The population of Lulundilu Village in 2021 is 1040(*); the highest population is here. This village is about 5.5 km from the nearest health facility with rough terrain.

Haray Village

The population of Haray Village in 2021 is 572 (*). This village, with rough terrain, is about 10.7 km from the nearest Puskesmas.

La Hiru Village

The population of La Hiru village in 2021 is 1029 (*), the second largest population in Mahu. This village is about 15.8 km from the nearest Health Center, with very rough terrain, and you have to cross a river.

(*) sourced from data from the Central Statistics Agency for East Sumba 2022

Our Actions



Vector Prevention and Control



1 IRS unit

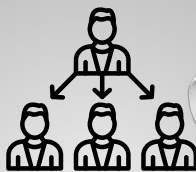


60 pax



250 pax

Establish System, Coordination, and Early Cases Detection



6 more organisations



50 more volunteers



1000 more RDT



10 more Microscopy



Online & Offline System

Public Awareness & Education Campaign



unlimited ideas

more than 2000 got access to education



1 public facilities improved



The Whole Village get Access to Health Services

Budget Proposal

No	ACTIVITY	TOTAL (IDR)	TOTAL (AUD)	TOTAL (USD)
1	Control of malaria mosquito vectors by spraying Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS), applying insecticide-treated nets, cleaning supplies (soap)	Rp61,776,000	AUD \$6,308	\$4,188.20
2	Education and increased knowledge of the people of East Sumba about malaria infection			
	• Develop dissemination media about Malaria infection from various aspects	Rp21,600,000	AUD \$2,206	\$1,464.41
	• Dissemination of malaria infection from various aspects (spread, treatment and prevention)	Rp9,000,000	AUD \$919	\$610.17
	• Field activities with the community in 3M (Drain, Close, Bury), water facilities improv and the pluses are specific for malaria prevention	Rp30,072,000	AUD \$3,071	\$2,038.78
	• Publication of the campaign through social media	Rp7,200,000	AUD \$735	\$488.14
3	Early detection of malaria infection through the rapid malaria diagnostic test (RDT malaria) and Microscopic Test for Thick Blood Preparations (TSDT)			
	• Coordination with the East Sumba District Health Office for Malaria Handling	Rp3,600,000	AUD \$368	\$244.07
	• Activate health volunteers in East Sumba to carry out early detection of malaria infection with a target of 2,000 samples	Rp26,700,000	AUD \$2,726	\$1,810.17
	• Early detection of malaria infection in areas that are malaria red zones	Rp181,866,000	AUD \$18,571	\$12,329.90
	• Analysis of Microscopic Test of Thick Blood Film (TSDT)	Rp21,612,000	AUD \$2,207	\$1,465.22
	• Management of data on results of early detection of malaria infection and presentation of data through digital maps	Rp31,200,000	AUD \$3,186	\$2,115.25
4	OPERATIONAL PROJECT	Rp184,560,000	AUD \$18,846	\$12,512.54
	TOTAL	Rp579,186,000	AUD \$59,143	\$39,266.85

Dukungan dana dapat dikirimkan melalui:

Yayasan Kawan Baik Indonesia

Bank Permata (013)

122.4093.140 (idr-usd-eur-chf)

Kantor Cabang Pura Bagus Taruna

Legian - Bali

Website : <https://kawanbaikindonesia.org/>

Email : info@kawanbaikindonesia.org

Address: jl. Amintasari no. 5 Sanur, Denpasar - Bali, Indonesia

Phone : +62 818 0220 0818

