

STOP MALARIA – ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY MALARIA PREVENTION IN MALINDI



Project

The urban area around Malindi offers malaria mosquitoes numerous man-made breeding sites: potholes, open streams and stagnant pools caused by blocked canals. Swimming pools in hotel facilities that are not used during the rainy season present further breeding sites close to the dwellings of affected people. What is most important is that **those affected are informed** (special malaria- info-events) about the danger presented by these stagnant bodies of water as breeding sites for the malaria mosquito. For this reason, local key people are trained to become so-called „**Mosquito-Scouts**”. They are charged with an important responsibility, namely to guarantee the active participation of the population in sustainably controlling malaria. Stagnant pools of water are dried out in community work. Where this is not possible, the pools are treated with an **environmentally safe bacteria** (Bti, *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*), to decimate the mosquitoes in the larval stage. **Impregnated bed nets** are distributed to those groups particularly at risk from malaria (mothers and small children). When used correctly, these mosquito nets provide the safest protection from malaria-transmitting mosquito bites.

Relevance

Every year around two million people die from the consequences of the tropical disease malaria, most of them in sub-Saharan Africa. Biovision's pilot projects have shown that environmentally friendly and low-cost measures that can be implemented by the local population are an effective weapon in the fight against malaria.

The Malindi pilot project demonstrated to the population and central decision makers how malaria can be contained in urban and peri-urban areas in an ecological and cost-effective way.

Development Goal

Health improvement for the population of Malindi through integrated control of the malaria-transmitting Anopheles mosquito.

Project number:
BV HH-02

Project active since:
2005

Project duration:
until December 2012

Budget for 2010:
140'000 USD

Project coordinator:
John Githure, Human Health
Division leader *icipe*

Program responsibility:
Verena Albertin



Mosquito nets are the best protection from disease-transmitting insect bites.

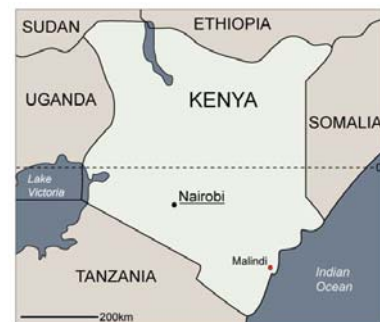
The population is made aware of the problem of malaria-carrying mosquitoes during information days.

Beneficiaries

250 people (from local self-help groups, public health workers and mosquito scouts) are trained in mosquito control methods. The entire population of Malindi (over 80'000 people) benefits directly or indirectly from the integrated malaria control. Reducing mosquito prevalence also reduces morbidity and mortality due to insect transmitted diseases such as malaria, Rift Valley fever and other. Local stakeholders and key persons are actively involved in malaria control activities and will ensure control activities are continued after phasing-out of the project.

Goals

1. Compile a comprehensive **manual for participatory integrated mosquito control** with guidelines and checklists for stakeholders at regional and national level.
2. **Regular monitoring** (mapping and sampling) of stagnant waters. Targeted **treatment** of the breeding sites with environmentally friendly methods such as **Bti** and **Neem**.
3. **Sensitizing** and **training of the local community**, public health workers and schools in sustainable methods of malaria controls in practical training sessions and workshops.
4. Support of the umbrella self-help group PUMMA, in organising the **annual mosquito information day** for the population of Malindi



The project area Malindi lies on the coast of the Indian Ocean.

Partner Organisations

International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology *icipe*
www.icipe.org; Kenya Medical Research Institute KEMRI
www.kemri.org; Ministry of Health, Malindi District Hospital,
Municipal Council of Malindi

Sustainability

Sustainability calls for a holistic vision: healthy people, animals and plants in a healthy environment. (4x Health, 4-H Strategy). Every project supported by Biovision effects considerable improvements in at least one of the four health areas. The key to effectively replicating the success of the project is the availability of specific information on the methods applied and the results achieved. With this approach and its 'helix of effects', living conditions are improved and the poverty of the people is gradually overcome while the environment is protected.



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