

# STOPP 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.

## Beneficiaries

Over 80'000 inhabitants of Malindi profit directly or indirectly from malaria control. 250 members of local self-help groups, 30 employees in the public health sector and 20 mosquito scouts are trained in mosquito control methods. Local decision-makers are actively integrated into environmentally friendly malaria control and will take on responsibility for the project activities after project conclusion.

**Project number:**  
BV HH-02

**Project active since:**  
2005

**Project duration:**  
until December 2009

**Budget for 2009:**  
122'845 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.*



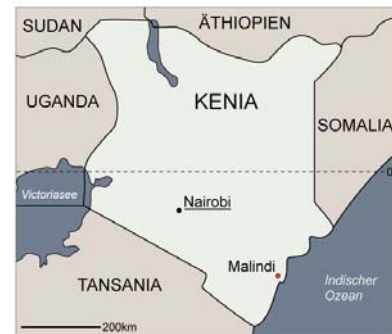
*The population is made aware of the problem of malaria-carrying mosquitoes during information days.*

## Development Goal

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

## Goals

1. Development and distribution of training and **information material** such as brochures, posters and handbooks on malaria control
2. Further training courses for existing **mosquito scouts** and training of at least 20 further scouts
3. Distribution of at least 10,000 additional **mosquito nets** to increase coverage and correct use of the nets to 80%
4. Support of the umbrella self-help group PUMMA, in organising the annual **mosquito information day** for the population of Malindi
5. Education on **environmental management** for children at 5 schools so that mosquito breeding sites can be recognised and dealt with independently



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](http://www.icipe.org); Kenya Medical Research Institute KEMRI [www.kemri.org](http://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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