

Rotary Global Grant #2015867

Title: “Zero Malaria in West Timor – one island at a time”

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02 June 2022

Total funding: USD125,350

Funding sources:

- RAM donated: AUD70,000
- District Designated Funds (DDF): 3420, D9455, 9465, 9830, 9710.
- Rotary club Queanbeyan
- 18 Rotary clubs from D9420 Indonesia

Rotary Global Grant Project design

The Rotary Global Grant project will prioritise three key activities, these being:

1. Strengthen the District Health Office Malaria Program by providing District Malaria Assistants to intensify supervision and mentoring of community health centre (CHC) staff in data management and use of database; management of malaria commodities to prevent stockouts; and malaria surveillance.
2. Train, equip and post Village Malaria Cadres in villages at the international borders between West Timor and Timor Leste, specifically, at districts of Kupang, Belu and Malaka.
3. Support cross border collaboration meetings for the Province and District Health Office Malaria Program to meet with Timor Leste National Malaria Programme.

The Grant project will fund the printing of malaria education flipcharts and brochures.

Project Beneficiaries:

1. Malaria Program Managers in one province and two districts
2. Community members in two Districts

Project Locations:

The locations are: Kupang, capital city of NTT province; and two Districts Malaka and Timur Tengah Selatan (TTS) (South Central Timur).

Project border locations

The Rotary GG is focused on three (3) ‘border districts’ in West Timor that are co-located with the municipalities in Timor Leste. The border areas present complex issues that will slow down malaria elimination in West Timor, and threatens malaria elimination in Timor Leste. “Border malaria” is defined as malaria transmission or potential for transmission that takes place across or along borders between countries sharing a land border.¹ In general, the border areas are often neglected as they tend to be remote and difficult to reach with low access to health services and complex political issues.² Thus, malaria incidence can be high at the border areas and can be a source of malaria transmission.

Acknowledgements: We wish to thank Dr. Manel Yarapandara (WHO Consultant for Timor Leste); Dr Endang, UNICEF Jakarta; and Dece Mery, NTT Provincial, who guided the Grant design development.

1. World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. Malaria Policy Advisory Committee Meeting. Evidence review group on border malaria. 10 – 11 May 2018. WHO, Geneva, Switzerland. P.1

2. Ibid, p.2