

Malaria Situation in South-East Asia Region: Country Reports



Indonesia

Malaria is concentrated on the outer islands of Papua, Maluku, Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, Kalimantan, and Sumatra. It occurs with low frequency or is absent on the islands of Java and Bali where approximately 70% of the population live. All species of human malaria parasites are found in Indonesia. Formerly, *P. malariae* and *P. ovale* were mostly found in the eastern part of Indonesia, Nusa Tenggara Timur and Papua. Around 107 million people are at varied risk. Malaria transmission in Indonesia is perennial. *P. vivax* and *P. falciparum* are the most common types of malaria species prevalent in the country.

Since the last five years, nearly 350,000 confirmed cases and 1.25 – 2.50 million probable malaria cases with 45%-50% of *P. falciparum* proportion and around 500 confirmed malaria deaths are reported every year. The average annual blood slide examination rate (ABER) was <2 at the national level but following increased support from the Global Fund the rate is improving.

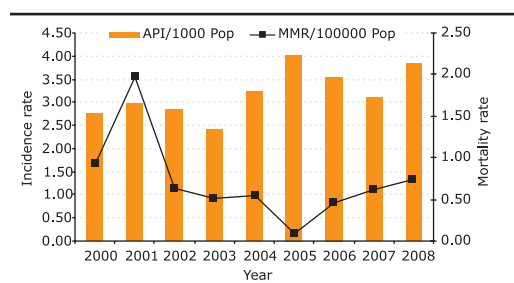
Use of ITNs / LLINs is the main vector control measure. During 2004-2008 a total of 2.15 million LLINs were distributed. The IRS activity in the country is very limited applied only for outbreak management and occasionally for reducing malaria transmission in highly endemic areas. ACTs and RDT are being used since 2005. The malaria situation over the last few years is worsening. The malaria surveillance system is weak and needs to be strengthened. However, the country is planning to eradicate malaria from Java-Bali, Bintan and Batam. Indonesia is a large nation and geographically complex. The annual need for resources is around 24 billions but there is a huge gap between the availability and requirement. The NMCP is receiving assistance from GFATM, USAID, American Red Cross for MCP along with government resources. The total budget available from all sources was around USD 1681.3 million.

Malaria situation at a glance: 2008

Total population	: 214.39 million
Population in malarious areas	: 107.78 million
Number of Lab confirmed malaria cases	: 411,979
Number of probable malaria cases	: 863,213
<i>P. falciparum</i> proportion	: 46%
Number of deaths due to malaria	: 788 (Reported)
# cases treated with ACT	: 266,277
No of LLINs distributed	: 0
No. of effective LLINs+ITNs (cumulative) availability	: 2.4 million
Population protected with ITNs /LLINs	: 6.0 million
Population protected with IRS	: 5500

- Recipient of GFTAM support for malaria control in 16 provinces. UNICEF support is also available for limited activities.

Reported malaria incidence (confirmed cases) and malaria mortality in Indonesia, 2000 - 2008



Programme goals and targets

To reduce malaria morbidity and mortality until the disease is no longer a public health problem in the country.

Targets	Baseline data in 2005	2010
To reduce the morbidity by 50% of the rate in 2000 by the year 2010	4.02 / 1000	2.00/ 1000
To reduce the mortality by 75% of the rate in 2000 by the year 2010	0.54/ 100000	0.14 / 100000
To confirm all the suspected malaria cases	46.5%	90%
To eliminate malaria from Jakarta, Bali and Batam		Prepare and process for elimination

Partners and donors

- Global Fund
- UNICEF
- WHO

Achievement and initiatives in 2008

- (a) New drug policy implemented.
- (b) Outbreak prevention and early containment of disease in disaster areas.
- (c) Development of new strategic plan for 2009-2014.
- (d) Expansion of partnership: donors, medical practitioners, private practitioners etc.

Issues and challenges

- Drug resistant *P. falciparum* malaria as well as *P. vivax* malaria.
- Lack of resources, intersectoral collaboration and trained manpower.
- Weak programme management and inadequate health infrastructure.
- Uncontrolled population movement.
- Inadequate monitoring of drug resistance; drug failure.
- Decentralization of malaria control programme, relaxation of malaria surveillance system and lack of quality drugs.