

Analisis implementasi kebijakan eliminasi malaria di Prov Bali

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Abstrak

Background: In ASEAN, Indonesia is one of three countries with the highest malaria morbidity. In Indonesia, 396 (80%) of the total 495 districts/municipalities in year 2007 were malaria endemic areas. In malaria control program, the Ministry of Health decreed Number 293 year 2009 on Malaria Elimination. It aimed to assess the implementation of Ministry of Health decreed Number 293 year 2009 on Malaria Elimination in Bali Province, with specific objectives to assess understanding, implementation, innovation, budgeting and roles of government to support malaria elimination in Province Bali. Methods:

It was an observational study with cross sectional design, carried out in Bali Province and Karangasem District. Data were collected in September year 2011 by focus group discussion either in provincial and district level at Health Offices, District Planning Bureau, interrelated sectors (Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Department of Tourism, Department of Public Development, Department of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, Port Health Office, Department of Education, Department of Information and Communication, hospital), Health Centers (for district level) as well as document study. Data were analyzed by content analysis. Data were validated by triangulation among provincial and district health office staffs, health policy expert and researchers. Results: The understanding of Ministry of Health decreed Number 293 year 2009 on Malaria Elimination in Bali at Provincial Health Office was good, but at interrelated sectors had not known the policy. The policy implementation that the Governor issued Governor Regulation Number 10 year 2010 on activities in implementing malaria elimination in Bali Province and Karangasem District Regulation Number 2 year 2010 on malaria elimination in Karangasem District. The implementation of malaria elimination policy in Bali Provincial Health Office and Karangasem District Health Office were in accordance to Ministry of Health strategy. Interrelated sectors activities were directly or indirectly in synergy with malaria elimination policy. Innovation strategy activities in supporting the malaria elimination had been developed in the district. The budgeting for malaria elimination policy in Bali Province and Karangasem District still depend on local budget. The roles of local governments to support policies are by issuing policies/regulations, financing and socialization activities. Treatment should be based on new treatment strategies using artemisinin or ACT to prevent primary drug resistance of malaria. The budgeting for malaria program in Bali Province should be increased, either the total or the source. Then, it needs to develop Malaria Working Group both at the provincial and district levels so interrelated sector activities could be coordinated and integrated with the Health Offices activities to achieve malaria elimination by year 2012.