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| Date : November 11th, 2015  File Name : Baing-FGD-HHWb  Duration : 2h0m56s  Location : Baing, Wula Waileju, East Sumba Regency  Occp : Responden (A-H), Yeti (Yetty), Umbu (Umbu Hoara), Indri (Raynesta)  **Nur** = respondent quoted for need of bed nets | |
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We interrupt your activities, perhaps you have to do your work, but then you have to come here. For the introduction, we are from STIE and the two ladies from UCAR, they are reseachers from America. Now, we just relax. We want to know about the role of women in places that have malaria. Ummm...based on the requirements of FGD, I have to read the verbal consent in this interview. So, ladies, you may listen first and then, should you have any objection, you can speak (later).  VERBAL CONSENT  We are willing.  Thank you, ladies. Um...this is the rule so I have to read this. Perhaps, for the beginning, I do not know yet if anyone here works, or housewives, for the working mothers have other job other than being housewives.  I am a minister.  Oh, a minister. Others?  Besides being, a housewife we also play a role in the village, perhaps having additional responsibilities, for example as cadre of posyandu.  Oh, so, umm...participating in that kind of community.  Yes, Ibu.  Except for the cadre, right?  The cadre also. The cadre of posyandu.  Do you participate in other (communities?)  Yes...I happen to be the leader of BPD in the village. (village council)  Oh..what about you?  I work in the church to help the gospel teachers, pastors and deacons.  Oh, the Session, the Session.  Oh, what about this lady?  Head of government affairs.  Oh, head of government affairs.  Mam?  Besides a housewife, I also work in a kindergarten.  So you are also a teacher?  Oh, yes..hahaha  This lady, right?  Besides a minister, I am also teaching at the pre-school program.  Oh, so you are teaching at the pre-school program.  So we help the community...hehehe  Oh, yes...you too...  I am the gospel teacher in the church. Besides, I also participate in the district PKK in the village. (I) participate in everything so I am very busy.  Thank you for coming and spending your time for us.  What about you?  Besides a housewife, I am also a member of the Church Session.  Oh, so you are also a member of the Session.  Ya, umm..most of you are mothers, housewives, but also get involved in the communities. In you opinion, what are the advantages of participating, besides taking care of your family? Being active in the community, perhaps there are benefits or something like that by getting involved in those activities. Just speak freely.  Yes, there are. When we only focus to the main job, sometimes our mind are not developing. But with those meetings and cooperation with the district office and other parties, our insights will get broaden. We can also share about our main job, we can complete each others, we can share about wonderful things to each other, things that we have never imagined. We share it and (it) improves our understanding. Perhaps, that’s from me.  For me, ya...if we get involved in a community, as mentioned by Ibu Yuli, of course it can improve our knowledge, and as social creature, we become more, what is it...we have more empathy. So it is about the sense of humanity toward others; if we can give or do something for other people, it is a happiness for me personally. So, as it is said, we participate in those communities and then we become very busy, it is not for our own family, but we can also share or interact with other people. This life will be more useful and meaningful.  How did you first get involved?  It was because of the demands, if you can see here, there are various demands, for example, we need awareness, (we need) calling, because there are still so much to be changed, there should be a lot of change, anyways I am also someone from the outside (of sumba), so there are many things we need to manage. It is because of the calling.  Is there any other reason? Or maybe having other experiences? Then, (I) also want other women to have the same awareness, especially in health issues. Is there any other experience?  From me, ibu...if there are tasks assigned by the church and the government to us, we will be very happy to be trusted to get the tasks. The main (happiness) is that we can share love and we can learn from others. We can say that, many of us are not able to read and write. Although we are poor, let’s be poor together, and if we are rich, let’s be rich together in knowledge.  What about you?  It is right that if we do not get involved in those kinds of thing, our mind will be stressful. But if we participate, the feeling is wonderful. It is so great if we are together.  Togetherness has been a soul  For the women who become cadres in the village, how did you first get involved?  Yes, if I am to tell the story, it was before the cadres are led by BPN, that control all the cadres of posyandu. There was only 1 nurse, not 5, because we happen to live in a remote area near the beach, and the nurse needed a help. There was no budget allocation for that. So because there was only one person, a help became a demand. When the focus of posyandu was on malaria, then what about the imunization for children and about the nutritions. So there was a need for agents from the society to help. Ummm...people who works for the health service was rare so civilians like us were needed to help voluntarily.  For the cadre, how did you first get involved?  At the beginning, I was requested by the health officer.  Oh, (you were) requested.  Yes, yes, ibu.  What was the criteria that the officer saw in you and made him/her chose you?  I was happy to be trusted as a cadre. So at that time, I was ready to help the women from the health department and I was also happy to serve women with babies who were in need.  So, there are people who help because they have a calling and the benefit is to be the agents. Only to help. What are the responsibility of cadres in general?  To weigh the babies, the toddlers, to give guidance about the supplementary food to...  To give supplementary food.  So, each posyandu has their own vision and mission. Each has their own. First, for now, the achievement is for the GPRS, the children attendance is getting low because many people think that posyandu is only a place to weigh the babies. In fact, it is now intergrated, so most services can be done there, for the health service, for the pre-school program.  There is something like that.  Yes, it should be integrated in that way. Even from other departments can also hold an event in posyandu, for example department which is related to wealth. So, for example, our task in the D-1 Is to prepare the people, how we can reach those people so they can come to posyandu. On D-1, we prepare all the tools, we estimate the number of children who will get immunization on the next day. We also prepare for the PMT (supplementary food). For PMT, we do not always get support from BPM every month. In a year, we receive the funds for 2 times, from the ADD (village fund); it depends on the village, it is not always the same, for example different from Oranda village. The allocation is diverse. It was just last year that the money was allocated for posyandu (for the first time).  There was no allocation before.  There was no fund at all from BPM. We tell you a little bit about us. The operational fund for each posyandu is Rp. 1, 300, 000 a year. It is divived into some posts, for APK Rp. 100,000; for PMT Rp.200,000, for operational, (mean) for the cadres is Rp. 200,000 for each cadre a year. So for each month it is around Rp. 25,000, or something like that. And now, there is additional fund from ADD (village fund allocation). The amount depends on each village. But for the medical staff, it is Rp.1000,000 per year for each posyandu which is paid every 3 month. So, on the D-day of posyandu, as ibu meri said, we weigh (the babies), we take notes, we give guidance, and if it is found that there are children who lose weights, we have to give motivation to the parents , to invite (them). And after the D-Day, if there were parents who did not come to posyandu on the previous day, then we can visit them door to door, to give motivation so they are willing to come on the following month.  How many cadres are there in your village?  There are 5 of us. There are actually 5 cadres in 1 posyandu.  What about you? How many cadres?  In our village, there are 5 cadres in 1 posyandu.  It has been determined from there (the department)?  And the payment is the one mentioned before. Is there any cadre who does not get paid?  It is not voluntarily anymore.  It is a voluntary (work) for the government. If we have to count our mobility in the community for each month. Rp.12,500 is only for the gasoline. But thank God that now (the payment) is already (showing attention to) humanity.  When you are working as a cadre, what are the barriers that you can remember the most?  So, there are two of us who work as cadres, so,sorry because (the question) is for us.  Well, if we talk about barrier, there are so many. Sadness, because there are demands from the departments related to health and from BPM. If the attendance (in posyandu) is not reaching 80%, we are included in the bad criteria. Happiness, because we motivate the people. We have a (program) called *sadar rp.1,000* (everyone who comes to posyandu donates Rp. 1,000). It is the contribution and we use it for PMT, so we collect (the money) to be used to pay for a meal together. Thus, people will not get bored and they want to come again to posyandu. The awareness of the pregnant women. If we give motivation to someone and that person responds to use immediately, we can take it as a success. Last month, we gave motivation to the mothers, when their children are sick, they have to still pay attention to their eating habit, their behaviour, or perhaps because we are very busy, we forget to control the children. We remind them about those things. If they want to listen to us, we will be very proud.  If we want to look it generally, the barrier is on the pregnant women. So the main (problem) is on the pregnant women because they seem to have no self awareness to get themselves controlled. They put trust more on the traditional healer than on the health workers. Even the men say that there are us (the health workers). We can not deny, we can not say if we say we can, but the reality, we can not lie. Later, when they are experiencing a fatal condition, that’s the time they start to go to the hospital. So, it becomes too late (for them). The doctor may get angry but that’s the condition. Well, the awareness of the women is still very low. It is also because of each person. Even the health department and the cadres of posyandu give guidande, but it still depends on the person. It is all the general barriers in our service. We are often asked to pray. We ask why does it happen. It is one of the causes and barriers that happens almost all over Indonesia.  For other ladies, why you don’t want to be a cadre?  For me, as a housewife. In my village, as it was mentioned before, in Laijanji, we always participate in meeting, any meeting, I always participate. The problem is the area is too large.  Oh, the area is too large.  This approach is still not enough, the service is still not enough, they don’t really understand about it. The people’s intelligence is still very low. Second, it is similar to what was mentioned before, for example, the pregnant women do not understand that they have to report (about their pregnancy) soon to the cadre of posyandu. That’s the barriers.  What about you? Why don’t you be a cadre?  Hahaha...it is about time, ibu. Actually, I am still a (member of) PKK and often (participate) in the visit of PKK to posyandu and we give the supplementary food (which is realized) from the ADD fund given by the head of the village to us. Indeed, what was mentioned previously is right. The people’s intelligence is the barrier for us.  So, you are also the same.  I was also a cadre at the beginning.  Oh, so you were a cadre?  After that (I quit) as the number of children (who attend PAUD) increasing. The beginning was in Pranda village in 2007. There was no PAUD there at that time. But then, I had a calling because (I see) that after posyandu, the children were given the supplementary food. That was make the children loved to come. Even the next day, not the D-day of posyandu, they still came. So they had..um...motivation. that is the beginning (of my work) with children. Until now, I still (work in) a kindergarten. I was also a cadre at the beginnig.  What about you. What is the reason why you don’t want to be a cadre?  Well, I am already 51 years old. There are still younger people who can participate in the village hahaha There is also another job (for me) from the district office.  I can add a little bit of what ibu yuli said before about the people. There is one thing about being shy. Because they are too shy, it is very difficult for us to get the K1 for the first trimester of a pregnancy, whether she has a husband or not. This is one of the difficulties. We look for them as of we look for....for us to get women who are in the first trimester of pregnancy is very difficult although....  Perhaps I...well, all of you must have big role in your family, especially to make decision to purchase something. Usually, women are more (dominant) to buy things, right? Who has the role when it comes to purchasing goods, whether in a small amount, or whether the spending to buy that thing is small? Or, do you have to ask you husband first or is it your own (decision) for example, when you are running out of something, you just buy it, such as food at home.  For, umm...for me, it is the approach. For the minister of GKS, they get payment. But I don’t get paid (as minister of other churc) hahaha. So for the household management, i am as the housewife, I prefer to do it with my husband, because for the expenditure, we, women, should not get use to spending money hahaha. For me, I have to do it together with my husband. The most important is the thing that we buy. So I don’t focus too much on myself, because you know, we are from Bethel Church, so I never disregard my husband. So we are both having a role.  For food, do you also have to ask first?  Yes, i have to. So we can decide together. Thus, we do not spend the money ineffectively.  From me, again. If we talk about...when we talk about...I am a housewife, this is the story of each household, well, I am the housewife who manage so I am the one who knows, so I just tell (my husband) later...i did...what is urgent is the 9 basic commodities. We, as the housewife, who know about it. Sometimes, honestly, for example this is not too....doesn’t mean that we disregard our husband, but we divide our roles. For me, if there is something needed, I will just buy it and then tell my husband later.  Perhaps, for phone credit?  It is different. We have our own money for that..different income hahahaha  No compromise anymore hahaha  Just directly hahaha  But if we want to buy for the kitchen tools, for example..  Well, for that, the women do it alone.  It is domestic affair, right?  The important thing is that we inform (the husband).  The money has been used to buy this...  Moreover, housewives are (usually buying goods) randomly.  For example, when purchasing larger things, such as animals.  It (needs) cooperation.  Oh, it should. So for furniture, animals, vehicles.  Both know.  Other than the goods, we have to cooperate.  Ah, is there anyone who ever said that it is only the business of the husband?  Eh, no.  No...still together...  Well, for the ladies, the cadre, how many children do you have?  I have 8 children. The fourth are twins. I have many children, and even twins. But it is only me who have many children. Please do not follow me hahaha  Is it true that if you do not have a child you do not want to be a cadre because you don’t have any experience and you feel inferior? Is it true?  Not really.  Not always. I have a cadre who does not have a child. Even, there is a cadre who can’t bear children, and also there are male cadre.  So there are male cadres.  In Lumbu Manggit, we have cadre. but I am not a cadre.  Every village has (cadres).  Every village has male cadres.  Some have two (male cadres), some have one (male cadre)  For us in Lainjanji, we have 6 male cadres.  Oh, there are 6 male cadres in Laijanji village.  For us in Latena village, there are 6.  In Wulla, there is single woman who becomes a cadre, there is also a woman who has a child but she becomes a cadre.  (They) want to give themselves.  It is not just giving yourself, it is a calling.  Perhaps, ibu..I still want to talk. We talk about malaria, we still have malaria here because the area is close to the forest, the people’s intelligence is still too low and not all people have the activity to clean up the village. and on the mountains, people are spread everywhere.  Perhaps, previously, you said that you are not only as housewife but also get involved in the organization or communities. Maybe you think that if my husband works, then I also have to work, is that so? or did you feel sorry for your husband because he works, so you also want to work? Or on the contrary, you decide to work to earn a living, while your husband take care of the children? Then, what are your experiences when participating in the activities in the community?  I will not let the men or my husband work alone, and I have to help him. We, as farmers, have to work hard together.  What about you? How do you do to help?  I help to work on the field. We have to go to work (to the field) together. At home, to manage the household, I do what my husband does.  Oh, so you have to work together.  Yes, have to work together.  But, you don’t have your own business?  I have...my own business.  What kind of business?  I sell cookies. I make cookies and posicle.  You have kiosk..do you have kiosk?  Yes, i have.  Any other?  At the beginning (of marriage) until i have 4 kids, I satyed at home. But then I thought that we did not have...umm..not selling goods...not selling...but what could I do to increase the income for the family, with the big responsibility that we had, with the village, other than helping my husband who worked as fisherman, he became a driver for anyone, what could I do to increase (the income). At last, I thought it was better for me to participate (in the organization). The (income) cannot be seen, maybe a little. It is not about the money. How much do we get from that? But by participating in those communities that you mendtioned before, we can increase our knowledge, and there are spaces that we can enter, for example, in the programs intended for the village, in the programs for the district, I think those are the spaces that we can enter which of course, sorry to say, can give us a reward (payment). So, on one side, we work as purely volunteer, and on the other side, we can also participate in, for example, the election process, like this woman, besides this, she also get involved in KPPS and TPS, and others. So do I. I usually participate as Panwas (electoral supervising committee) until now. When there are rooms that I can get into, for example in PNPM, she was once there, where there are rooms that I can get into, we get into it. So, when we can start with other people, we do it.  It means being creative, right?  (We) have to. If (we) don’t do it, what can we be?  There are efforts. And then?  There are efforts. I have many children so if (I) don’t (do) this, we can’t survive. It does not mean that I underestimate my husband. We support each other to be stable.  What about you?  Just the same.  Just the same with the previous lady.  Do you have another business or?  No...I am just a housewife.  I am the wife of a minister. I once worked for PNPM from 2011 to 2014. We have finished the project. Meanwhile, I teach in pre-school program, giving assistance, and I also breed the pigs.  Or, do you have a pig farm?  We all have.  (you) have a lot of side job.  If we rely on one (job), it can’t (help)  All go to the sea, men and women.  Is there any particular time to go to the sea?  When the tide is getting low, we all go to the sea.  Is it (the result from the sea) for sale?  Yes, for sale.  Yes, for sale.  Is there any *paranggang* here? (weekly market in the village).  Yes.  On what day?  Wednesday.  Or, is there any woman here who have activities....  Selling cookies in *paranggang.*  Oh, always stand-by in *paranggang?*  Yes.  Wow...very good. There are many ways to help. Well, related to health, especially in the family, in your opinion, what is the main problem in every household related to family health?  In my family, we don;t have enough water and the water is not clean.  Oh, the water is like that, there is water but it is not clean.  A well or what?  There is a well but it is dry.  So, in this kind of season, where do you go to get water?  So, because we can’t take it little by little, we get malaria. There is a lake near here.  Oh, there is a lake, but is it dry now?  Sometimes it’s dry, sometimes it’s not.  Well, it is sometimes as the source pf water and also as a source of mosquitos.  Mosquitos.  What about your place?  Well, generally, if I look at it, even because I live independently, (the people’s) awareness about sanitation is too litlle, for instance, why the disease is always there, (because) (they) hang the clothes so it becomes the mosquitos’ nest; second, the eating habit. (they) eat everything that is available so (they) get stomachache and they do not keep the cleanliness, sometimes when (they) come back from the field, without washing their hands, they just eat. We can’t hide it. There are barriers which, we can say, caused by the people’s intellingence. It is all back to our awareness.  Is there anyone here knows other factors than the water, cleanliness, and hanging clothes?  For differrent factors than the 2 women (previously), well I clarify it, it is all right. About behaviour and eating habit, it is all coming back to our awareness. Particularly in my family, the only extraordinary disease is malaria, since long time ago until now, I (always) get malaria. It is like an epidemic. It is like a living dead body because there is no way to stop it. Even though the health department has distributed the mosquito nets, but still in every year, there must be people who get malaria. If one person gets malaria, other people will also get malaria although we (live) cleanly.  It was the problem in your family. But in your environment, what is the problem that has to be paid attention to?  Our village is close to a river. There are many people who throw away the carcass on the river and the dogs take the carcass into the house, then it causes diarrhea.  Oh, perhaps it is the cause of diarrhea.  From me, perhaps it is because there is no tiolet, ibu. In the village, many people do not have toilet, they do the business at any place.  Um...perhaps it is the source of the sources hahaha is there any (work of) PNPM to build....  There is. And now (people) from the village cooperate with the government and the army. And they always check who (which house) does not have toilet and they get the sanction. But, for those who do not have toilet yet, they work together to build toilet as in Mangili.  But, it means that malaria is still a problem, right?  It is. Malaria is still a problem.  Moreover, Wulla Waijellu is (a district with a) very high (number of malaria). So it is a big problem.  We wait for the rainy season.  Previously, we talked about the problem on the river, the water on the river.  It is the source.  The people do not pay attention to the drainage basin. When the water from PAM (watering system) is off, we go to the river to take water, but there is no guarantee that the water is clean. Sometimes it is used by the buffalos to wallow, as a place to throw the carcass, the garbage. Every household does not aware to make their own garbage disposal.  Is there any clean Friday program?  Not yet.  Not yet.  Not yet.  There was at the beginning but not anymore now because (people) are busy working and the village program are being ignored.  If the water is off, you take water from the river. How often is the water off?  In the dry season, it’s dry. In almost every district it is off.  Long dry season, right? 9 months?  Long dry season.  Long, dry season.  It is only this year. It did not happen last year.  Where do you find more mosquitos? At the coastal area or at the drainage basin?  Just the same.  It means that there are mosquitos wherever you go hahaha  Yes hahaha  When the water is off, is it totally off or (sometimes) off (sometimes) on?  Not totally. There is a little of it.  Only in particular area.  There are 1 or 2 wells that are not dry.  Generally, what kind of water do you use?  (from the) well.  Only us in Pranda who use the plumbing. I live at the coastal area and there are particular points that have plain water, it means (we can use it) for bathing and washing clothes, but for drinking water, we have to use the motorcycle (to take water from somewhere else).  There are still plain water, huh. But, in the past 5 years, based on your observation, is malaria increasing or decreasing?  We can’t predict the up and down.  Perhaps, it is decreasing.  From the fact that we see in the hospital, malaria is the highest in number.  With the most cases.  Yes, the most cases, because usually, when we get headache, we do not really pay attention to it. We prefer to get massaged. Infact it is malaria.  It is malaria infact.  If they go to the hospital and (in fact) it is too late..well..  Based on your experience as a cadre, you must have data or something like that. Is it decreasing?  At the health centre, it tends to increase. Suprisingly, in ...what year...there was no medical check-up, right? In posyandu where I work, it is included in the district area, so the midwife does not give medical check-up. There is a special schedule for them to be checked at the health centre because there are other tools needed to do medical check-up. At the health centre, it (malaria) tends to increase in the past 5 years.  Oh, it tends to increase, huh..  At *musrenbangkab*, we stated that Waijelu is a district with the highest number of malaria.  (**musrenbangkab** = regency’s meeting to talk about the development).  What is the reason for the increase? At least, why is at always high? Is it because the factors that were mentioned before? Or is there any other factor?  It was very chaotic last year. the treatment was always late because there were limited number of medicine at the health centre. Sometimes the tools in the health centre were broken.  I (have) 4 (relatives) who almost died because they could not get the treatment here and had to be taken to hospital.  (It was) also (because) the lack of medicine.  The amount of medicine provided by the department (is not enough). This is not to disregard them. We often speak about this at the *musrenbang*. We speak based on reality. When I go to Waingapu, i buy medicine such as paracetamol, amoxciline, and others. The health centre does not have enough mendicine so we have to buy quinine at the kiosk.  In your opinion, what is the cause of the scarcity? (what about) the supply from the government?  We do not know about it anymore. There are many people who get sick. there are 22 districts here and not sure how many health centre. we have to make a proposal first to get the supply.  There are many sick people everyday so the medicine is not enough. So we propose again. If we propose , it will be late (for the medication of the sick people).  It means that people in Waijelu have the awareness to go to the health centre.    Yes, it is one of the factors.  In my village, the lack of medicine happens all the time so the people become lazy to go to the health centre. they have come from far away but they do not get the medicine.  If we talk about the service in the health centre, it is not too good. It is always slow.  If there is not enough medicine, what do you do?  Buy the quinine at the kiosk.  Sometimes we buy it at the drugstore in waingapu.  Sometimes, we, who often go to waingapu, have a stock of medicine.  But, in order to reduce malaria, who has the main role in each village? the one that has domination. “well, let’s stop malaria” or something like that. People with a big role.  From the government, cooperate with the church in this village for the distribution of the mosquito nets. Ummm..the distribution of mosquito nets, the fogging in the houses. But not there is no..I remember, in the past, around ‘80s, there was a doctor named Ibu Tita. When she was here, the health centre was very clean, the service was very good. Ut, then she moved. I hope that there will be someone like her. It depends on the leader. (she was) amazing.  Is there any effort taken by the cadre to reduce malaria, not in your own house, but in the community.  There are efforts. When there is a special meeting in posyandu or even in the district office, we as cadres, always speak up (about it). Also, as member of district PKK, not only as house wife, we also have a role to speak up about the sanitation, to keep the environment clean so automatically the disease is decreasing. It is also for the family and for ourselves. Second, even at the church we always..um... appeal through the pulpit, through discussions with the leaders of the church about how to suggest the people that to reduce the disease in ourselves, our own body, so the disease gradually reduced, we can implement the hygiene in each household, either from personal hygiene, from clothing to eating habits. It is always advised. But, it depends on the self awareness. If there is an awareness..i think it is basically the people’s intelligence which is...I think it can...God never close his eyes.  Perhaps, I continue. Besides (the village is) in the coastal area and in the drainage basin, it (malaria) is also because there are too many trees, right? Is it also the cause?  Yes, the bushes at the beach.  And then, the material of...  It is also the environmental factor that plays a big role, besides self hygiene.  Then...um...what do you do other than taking the medicine, which is also not enough? But there are many other ways to reduce malaria, for example, related to the environment...  What is it, ibu? I don’t really...  There are many (people get) malaria. Want it or not, we have to do something to reduce it, besides when we get sick, we take the medicine, but there are some ways that we have to do related to cleanliness. What are the ways that can be done?  At home, we have to arrange all the goods, do not let them scattered or throw away water and do not let it to spread.  Acts to preventing, ibu?  The clothes should not be hung anymore.  I also do that, I mean there are people who sell the..for the mosquito larva....  Oh, abate. Is it not (distributed) for free?  Previously, it was given, rigth? It was distributed freely by the health department, they deliver directly (at home).  Oh...deliver directly, ibu...  But it is not anymore. We have to clean (the tub to put the water in), if we do not feel comfortable to bath (with the water) anymore, (because) it is a potential place for the mosquito to breed. We also have to...the garbage..sometimes we drink..what is it...the bitter (drinks)...  What is it, ibu? What do you drink usually?  Papaya flower or papaya leaves.  The nut of mahogany, we chew it.  And the *nimba* leaves.  Oh..what do you do with the *nimba* leaves?  It is stewed, we drink it or use it for bathing.  We drink it when we feel that we are having malaria or just keep drinking it?  When you feel cold, your salive is bitter, you have to cut (the leaves) soon.  But here, is there anyone who still use the..what is it..leaves under the bed?  Not anymore.  Not anymore. But in the past, people did it?  Perhaps in the past. I think (they did it).  So there was. What did they use?  I don’t know.  But it was done in the past, right?  But now, it is not anymore.  It is used to chase away the chicken louse hahaha  To chase away the chicken louse is *kelor* leaves hahaha.  But there are people who drink (the herbs) for prevention.  We all have discipline.  Oh, (you are) diligent even.  The papaya leaves, stewed and drank.  If we use *autan*?  It is no use.  Yes....  It is not effective or is it not effective only for some people?  Oh, sometimes, there are people who are allergic to it.  (causes) irritation, which we want to....  Nothing done routinely. But, before you get malaria, you must always take the medicine.  No..hahaha..when it happens, we take (the medicine), that’s the order to drink it...  moreover, we live near the beach, perhaps because of that, close to the beach, it is hot so we sit outside or to other places...  Not really...  You don’t think that way...  It is hot, so we sleep outside. The men open their shirts.  But, at home, do you use mosquito repellent?  No, ibu. Now we have the mosquito nets. But at the rainy season later, there will be no more mosquito.  Oh, at times like this, it’s empty (there is no mosquito). Wait until before the rainy season. So it is a preparation.  So, it is a must to prepare the bed net.  The bed net is the top. We rarely use the spray ihhh or the mosquito coils.  It is not too effective because for us who live in a open house on stilts, if we spray (the mosquito repellent), it is spread everywhere. The only thing we do is to buy the mosquito coils.  Well, usually, when you take efforts to reduce malaria, who has more dominant role?  It is the women.  When you do it, is it because the influence of other people, for example, your mother in law said this, or something like that, os is it your own initiative?  Yes, our own initiatives.  It is more like..when we make decision, we say...i have to do this..  For the housewife, the mother (in law) cannot give command because they are already adults. We only learn about things that we do not know from other people.  Around your house, is there anyone, or in your family, who rarely get malaria or even never get malaria? Is there any?  No one (never get malaria). Whatever their house look like. Even people with good houses get malaria.  For example, a man whose wife is a nurse or midwife, can get malaria. I was once taken to waingapu with him. We both suffered from malaria. If I see, his house is cleaner and they have a toilet. all are good in quality.  Oh, they can get. Malaria is not picky.  Even they always get malaria , right? If we are too hygienic, we will get malaria soon.  Oh, most people get malaria. When a neighbor gets malaria, can we also get malaria?  Automatically. When the children are playing, the mosquitos are easy to move around.  Almost all the family get fever in a row.  It can be in one family.  This woman, her whole family was taken (to waingapu). Can you imagine?  When you get malaria, you use papaya leaves, *nimba* leaves and so on. To use it, is there anyone who ask you to do or is it from yourself, parents, or husband?  It is from ourselves. When we attend meetings, there are (people) who tell that when their children get sick, they give *this* to the children, or from the neighbors, and also from parents.  Not always from ourselves, but from other people experinces.  For the mosquito net, did all the family get it?  All family got it.  Is it counted based on the number of rooms (in one house)?  Not really.  The number of the people in the family, for example I have that many, so I get only 2 nets.  So it is liimited.  The bed net is actually important.  Because the number of the household, so it is limited.  Even in our village, one family, one net.  Oh, only one..  It is the information, mrs.  But, to make decision when your child is sick, you say that you should give *this* (to your child), and then you give it. Is it your own decision, or you ask your husband beforehand, ask the grandmother, or how?  It is our own initiative.  It is our own initiative.  As long as there is no effect, the most important is that it is comfortable and safe.  Back to the mosquito net. In your house, who sleep under the bed net?  the children (our relatives) who stay with us, who use the mosquito nets. For other, we use the nets that we bought. We did not wait (for the free net), just because they give it to us, we use it.  But, all the people in your house use bed net?  Not all. We bought the other bed nets.  You have bed nets, but you bought all of them. (not the ones distributed freely)  Yes.  What about you? Do you use bed net?  For the dry season like now, not anymore.  Why?  It is too hot (in there).  Oh, hot. So you just relax now.  Yes, relax hahaha  When it starts to rain, you set it again.  I do it too..yes, it is hot.  But all the people in your house use bednet? Or just some?  In my house, there are only 3 people use bed nets.  Oh, the bed net is different from one another. Eh, I don’t like using bednet. Even if they give it to me, i don’t want it.  There are also people who do not use bed net because they say, the bednet make them feel cramped, the air cannot come in freely.  Oh, like that. But the bed nets have holes.  There are people who are like that.  It means that there are people who refuse the bed net when it was given (to them).  They still recived it, but then they gave it to other people.  Perhaps, they do not want to use the bed net.  For me, if the children do not want (to use it), I am persistent. I don’t want ot be protected alone, while they’re not.  So they all must use the bed net, right? It effective to use bed net? Is it just the same? Or you don’t need to use.  There are some effects, some benefit. The important thing is if we see that there are mosquitos inside the bednet, we have to chase them away first.  Do you also use bed net?  Yes. Whether in the rainy season or in the dry season, I still use it.  The point is, when we are going to sleep at night, we use it.  But the bed nets. Is it only used at night or do you also use bed net during the day?  Eh, no. I use bednet only at night.  Oh, just at night hahaha..who knows...but, besides the bed net, there is also fogging, or what is it...  In the past..  When was the last?  It has been several years, 3 years.  When there was a fogging, all (the houses) must (accept it)?  Yes, it was a must.  Yes, it was a must.  Was there any notification (before the fogging)?  There was.  There was.  From?  The subdistrict/village office.  From the government of the district, the notification was informed through the RT.  Through RT.  Through RT.  It was done one by one because there were only few machines, it started from a particular village.  And it was thoroughly/  Yes...all (the village).  Yes...all (the village).  Was there anyone who refuse it?  No one. Everyone accepted it.  The officer who did fogging, were they from Waingapu? Or local staff?  They were from here. There were some people from the health centre, they had experience. Perhaps, they were divided per village, or maybe the staff was also live in the village.  Oh, so they were recruited and trained? Well, when they did fogging, how many people were there to work?  2 people.  They were all men, right?  Yes, they were all men.  All men.  No female officer?  No woman.  What is your experience about the fogging? Was it in the morning or this...  At noon...  Generally, it is at 8.30.  Oh, during the day. Not at night.  Not in the morning.  Not at night. Just during the day.  Perhaps, they wait for the mothers come back home. When the mothers are at home, do they still do fogging, or how?  The subdistrict has informed.  All are prepared.  All are put outside.  Is there any room prohibited to be fogged?  No. Even we give them command to go there (rooms) hahaha, especially for us who live in a house on stilts.  Especially, the house has many open spaces.  But, when the fogging is being carried out, how long do you have to wait outside?  Until the smoke is gone.  It depends, the size of the house.  It could be 1 hour after the fogging because we have to wait for a long time to come in.  It means that when there is a fogging, we get informed and we accept it, it means that we also decide for the fogging, right?  Yes..they can do it. We have managed everything.  The mothers who manage everything.  We are grateful if they come.  If the person who do fogging is a woman, would there be any difference?  If there is any woman who wants it and is willing (to do it), please...  In your opinion, can the women do that?  They can if they want.  They can, why not?  We can spray the field.  Is the machine used for spray the field, the same with the one used for fogging?  Just the same.  The same.  Oh, so the problem is that there is no one recruit the women. But, if there is, do you think women can do it?  Yes.  Isn’t it heavy hahaha  (they are) trained first.  It is not always men. Ahhahaha  The point is, when you get trained, why not? Hahaha  Usually, in the paddyfield, when the father is not there, mother becomes the one who spray the rice.  Women can also drive the tractor hahaha  What will be your reactions, if there is a woman comes to your house for fogging?  I will be happy, though hahaha  Wow...i will be happy instead, it will be more pleasing hahaha  It will be more exciting hahaha  If you are a staff who does fogging, do you want to change the procedures?for example, if there are children (in that house), we have to pay attention to it. (we know) that for the men, they come directly and wowwwww everywhere...if it is you, do you want to change the process or you want to just come and do fogging directly?  If it is me (do fogging), I am motherly because I have many children. And, we need to socialize and speak about a few things.  Because we are charming and the people usually listen to us when we speak hahaha  While the men is rude, (when they get) out, they take all (their instruments).  They are not sensitive. Well, you have a kiosk, right? Although your purpose is to increase the income, but to reduce the malaria, do you want to sell the mosquito repellent? Is there any plan to sell mosquito repellent? Is there any plan to sell mosquito repellent?  Yes, there is.  Do you sell mosquito repellent?  No, ibu. We (live) in a remote area, not many people need (it). I am afraid to sell it.  Why?  I am afraid of committing a sin by selling that thing, because I am afraid the (the buyer) drink it or use it improperly. I just use (sell) light medicine, even I do not sell the quinine because i am afraid.  But if you sell it, do they want to buy it?  They want. They asked me ‘Why don’t you sell it? We are far from the hospital?’ i said that ‘I am afraid, afraid that you misuse it, I am afraid of the risks.  But in other kiosk in that area, do they sell it?  The kiosk in this area, they sell it.  Oh, so it is only you who do not sell it?  I am afraid. Only light medicine.  What are other things that you do “I see that there are many (cases of) malaria” what you do?  I helped them, friends, family, to go to the hospital. I made a contact first with the midwife. If they (the midwife) give a refferal, I always accompany them (the sick people) to waingapu.  But, if you sell it, did you ever tell them to be careful with malaria? Did you ever tell them?  Yes, i did.  So, you did. It is just like an education (socialization) right?  Even during the visit for women (from the church), there were many things that we talked about. Almost all the member of the Session (talked) in the meeting. It was up to 5 meetings in a week. Especially, when there was someone who was sick at the household that we visited, there were many things that we said to them.  To emphasize it again?  Yes, to emphasize it again. When we asked for how long had the person been sick, if they answer that it had been 2 days, we urged the person to go to the hospital. We happened to serve medicine also at that time.  We all play a role here. If (we do) household service (from the church), it is just like killing two birds with one stone. So we wait until the worship is done, we speak up about moral thing. Why don’t we do it? So, government and church is one. For example, tomorrow id the day for posyandu, we inform it through the pulpit announcement (after the worship). It means that we use one space (for several use). It is the synergy between the government and the church.  For women (who work) in *PAUD*, how do you do it?  For us in *PAUD*, similar to that, for example (we tell them) to wash their hands before they eat.  Is there any program to clean the environment on Saturday?  There is. On Saturday, the children play outside and we teach them how to wash their hands correctly.  For (ibu) who works as the head of government affairs, it is in the district level, right? ( head of government affairs in the district office). Is there any effort that the goverment do?  Yes, there is. Besides the activity in the church, we also make announcement in the church (announced after worship).  What kind of announcement, specifically?  When giving birth, going to the hospital  Continuing the previous, if i am not mistaken, we have a clean Friday program, right and the *perdes KIA* (village regulations related to the health of mother and babies). With the local regulation (for clean Friday), there is a same regulation in *perdes* for clean Friday. But there is no implementation.  \**perdes* is village regulation which is a further elaboration of higher laws and regulations, in this case *perda* or local/regency regulation.  And we also give them information.  Oh, you often inform them.  Back to the prevention of malaria in each household, is there any risk when you do the prevention?  No risk. It is just to reduce, does not mean that (the person) has been cured completely. Thank god if (the person) has been cured completely.  For exmaple, there is a new product. Before, you said that you don’t want to use the mosquito repellent, *autan* because some are allergic or get irritation, right? If there is a new product, do you want to try it? Or “i’m not interested” or how? What if there is a product to reduce malaria?  We want.  “we want” but you said that you don’t want to sell (mosquito repellent) but you are willing hahaha  If it is not prohibited by the health department, I will try to sell it.  Besides using the bed net, if there is a new product to handle malaria...  We are willing anytime, ibu  It depends. There is also an electric device to chase away the mosquitos, but we do not have electricity (here), how can we use it? There are many products offered but the situation make it imposiible for us. But if there is a license from the health department (that the tool is) for the prevention of malaria, we will open our hands.  Or is there any consideration, also about the price, if it is cheap, okay..but if it is expensive, eh, I don’t want it.  It depends on the financial condition, but if it is needed for health, why not..as long as the product is really good for health.  The price is not a major problem.  The price is a latter problem.  But (if you ask us) whether we accpet it (or not), we accept it.  Of for example, your neighbor says “i have tried this, and this is good (product)” will you be affected by his/her advice?  It might be..  For example, you a re a cadre, if you tell (the people to use it), compare to a person who is not a cadre (tell the same thing), which (one of you that) the people will believe? If you show the product, “this is a good product” and you also have tried it, which one is more reliable?  I think what is told by the cadre is the right thing (because she says) “I have tried it, this is the result”.  It is when you don’t know either the cadre or the other person. But if you know both of them, what will be your consideration? The cadre? or the person who says that he/she have tried the product?  I think (the cadre) because the cadre is trusted by the village.  The cadre, ibu.  Oh, the cadre. is it because you are also a cadre? hahaha  Not like that hahaha well, it is right though.  More because (cadre is) a health worker.  Because the cadre always cooperate with the health dpeartment.  (cadre) becomes the mouthpiece, the bridge.  Even cadre is always present at the village meeting.  They are the ones who have the role.  Although we are the minister, when they (the cadre) speak, we have to listen.  Actually, we have the producr, but we forget to bring it because we strated early in the morning. The product is actually like this, in a form of a sheet, it is still folded and we open it, then it will look like a sheet. Thin and transparant.  Still closed but when we want to set it, do not touch the middle part because in the middle there is a small, small dot, white color, which secrete substances that keep mosquitoes away. so it does not kill mosquitoes, but keep mosquitoes away, well, if we had opened, we stick it somewhat higher than the reach of children, afraid of the insecticides, perhaps one meter or one and a half meter up, just stick it on the wall, either sing glue or nails or double tip. It can keep away mosquitoes from the room with the size of 3 x 3 meters, but it can last 2-4 weeks, the sheet is thinner than this. This product is not for sale yet because it is still in the process of testing in west Sumba. in rupiah, it is about 2 thousand rupiah, but for one month usage.  how much it costs?  Rp. 2,000  Is it for each room?  It is for a room of 3x3 (meters)  For example, in this room, we can stick it a little bit higher so it can’t be touched by the children. This is a new product.  Yes, yes  But this has not been distributed, only tested yesterday in sumba west, thin, thinner than this, and transparent and there is only one dot here, may contain substances that is... or what...., but it would keep the mosquitoes away,not to kill mosquitoes, so that the environment around will be free from mosquitoes, but that does not mean replacing the role of the bed nets. It is not a problem for us to do activities out of the mosquito net, it does not matter.  Especially for us who rope the seaweed in the evening.  It can be sticked hehehe  I want to ask, this...you said that it is sticked (to the wall), while we sleep using the bed net, is there any effect?  No.  It (the mosquito) will go further.  Because we do not touch it and we do not smell it. Perhaps it just bother (the mosquito), but we don’t know.  This is good for the general public.  Is Rp. 2,000 expensive? One month is 6 thousand.  No, sir.  But you can buy phone credit.  And later, after you use it for 2-4 weeks, (the substance) is gone, what will you do with the product (the sheet)?  We buy it again.  Burn it?  Yes, burn it.  If (we just) leave it (sticked on the wall), it gives no effect, because we are too busy working...  You forget when you stick it for the first time. But, so far, using the mosquito net is considered as the effective way, right? Compared to other methods, still mosquito net (is the effective method), right?  Sometimes the mosquito coils make it difficult for us to breath, the stench is bothering.  I can’t use it. I can’t breath.  Oh, you can’t stand it.  I don’t like it.  Oh, you don’t want to use it. So bed net is the safest.  All the time, if there is a distribution of bed net, or fogging, you get the information from the head of RT, right? In yor opinion, is there any other way that is better to provide information, so the people (for example, fogging) will be suprised, and want it or not, they have to accept it. Do you have better method? You have cellphone, right? You get the information through sms and then you tell other people that there will be a fogging or there will be a distribution of bed net on certain date. Or do you have facebook, or what?  Yes. For example, when they (go to the village) to invite, the people are not there because most of them go to the sea (fishing). They have been working as fishermen since a long time ago. Through sms, if the person have cellphone. We usually recieved information through sms. But, often, when they are not in the village, or they are in another village to work, the head of RT must go to that plale too.  Besides, the function structurally is from health centers to the subdistrict, subdistrict to the village, they have to do it because it is their job.. although it can be done through SMS, but that's one of the tasks of RT.  Let the government work. If they (the people) are not at home during the day, they must be there at night.  They have to find (meet) the people.  They must be at home in the evening.  Do you know that the mosquito nets contain insecticides? In you opinion, why is it the most effective method compared to mosquito repellent?  It is comfortable to sleep inside it.  It is comfortable to sleep inside it.  If the mosquitos are noisy outside, we can sleep at ease inside.  If we use the mosquito coils, we are afraid of the fire.  Shortness of breath, not suitable..  (The insecticides) will fade away if it is washed rather long, with the heat of ...celcius....but i am not sure how long it will not....  6 months.    6 months.  Oh, six months.  The substance lasts for 6 months. It functions like the regular bed net. If the mosquitos get close to it, they will die indeed.  The louse also died (because of the insecticides).  The louse on our head also died. It (the insecticides) is too strong, (we can feel it) when we lick it.  (I am) afraid of the children (get in touch with it).  Indeed, in terms of its effect, it is not allowed for children, do not lick it. We can smell that the insecticides is strong. Do not wash it using the detergent, it will lose the power. After six months, it will be just like regular net.  Oh, since the first six months.  Maximum.  Especially when it is used (near) the beach, perhaps in 15 days it will lose its effect hehehe. But, besides the head of RT, the cadre also have an important role to provide information, the church, scools, but the best way is through the RT.  Yes, through RT.  Ladies, do you have any question?  I want to ask, because you are from waingapu and even from america, come here and see that malaria in Wula Waijelu, well, I am not asking you this, but if you can add more mosquito nets for us in wula waijelu. I am sorry about this. There are also some guidance for us, and also the spray, what is it, because i remember, when it was done, the malaria was rather (dercreasing).  So, not enough fogging?  Only at that time. But now, it has been several years (there is no fogging). In fact, last year, malaria was very famous here. But, no one did it (fogging). Even, when we got malaria last year, the mosquito net was distributed after we get sick, so we had to buy it. We do not expect for the governmetn to give us the bed net. Until now, I buy the bed net to prepare for the rainy season. One family gets 2 mosquito nets, while we have two 2 children who use two separate beds because they are getting bigger. I am sorry about my words, but I am not asking you, no. It is just for you, from waingapu and america, to know that until today, malaria is still tvery frightening.  It is true. It is the coarse grasses. But is there a method to decrease the number of malaria because the mosquito can lay eggs for 1,000 eggs per second. I heard from the health worker that fogging is not effective and it has side effects.  But it think, if every household has a small device, a light one, i think the number of mosquito will decrease.  Because I don’t know whether it is through the ADD or what, in the future. But if malaria is difficult to stop, especailly for us who live near the swamp, forest, etc, why don’t they do it (fogging) sooner and continously so it can lessen (the number of mosquito), because if we have to wait for several years or wait for the rainy season to do it (the fogging).....can they do it? If we talk to them about the money, it has been used (distributed) everywhere, but for us in wula waijelu, we are the no 1 district for malaria, the highest.  You mentioned before that there are always a lack of medicine, lack of bed nets. If the government give nothing to you, what will you do?  We prepare the medicine (buy)  For example, we buy the bed net, the medicine we buy at the drugstore. I have experience so i always take the medicine.  You have to have money, right?  Yes, we have to go to waingapu.  If the government cannot do anything, what can you do?  Well, the sanitation of the environment.  Malaria, even if we live in a clean environment, we still get attacked, moreover if we live in a dirty environment.  (We clean) our own house but the mosquitos come from the neighbours’ houses because they live in a rather open house..  Because it is not only the farmers and fishermen who get sick, even people , for example, whose wife is a nurse or doctor, they still get malaria.  Besides cleaning the environment, is there any method in the villages, methods used by people in the past that are still being used until now, at least to lessen the number of mosquito?  Well..burning..sometimes the coconut fibres.  Oh, the coconut fibres.  Burn the hairy shell of the coconut.  From the lady, former head of the village, what is the name of the wood, cut in slice, and sold...usually found near the coatsline?  *Kabuta*.  Wood of the mangroves.  Or the papaya flower or the papaya leaves, put under the bed.  Old papaya leaves.  In the past, we lived in the farm, my mother used to do it to reduce the mosquitos. She lived in the farm, there were many trees there, so she used up to 4 papaya leaves and put it under the bed. She said it was to repel the mosquito.  Also the tyre of the motorcycle. Burn it and then put it in a rather further place (from the house).  It is rarely used because of the smell.  Can we use the papaya leaves?  Yes...  And the mangrove leaves?  Burn it.  Burn the mangrove wood (the ones that already dead)  Because it smells good, similar to sandalwood.  I have an experience. There is a member of the church, he is from bali. Once, when we did a worship in his house, he used it (burn the mangrove). So I asked him “umbu, why do you do it” he answered “oh, this is good to repel the mosquito.”  I want ask, as a community, do you have any program to clean the environment together, for example in Saturday morning and there is someone who coordinates, i.e., who do this, you do that, “let’s get out side and clean the environment together.”  We once had it. The program is actually included in *perdes*. But now people are busy with their work, so it seems that we do it in every household, wake up in the morning and you clean your house, in the evening, water the yard, and so on.  You clean your own houses.  In the past, there was a program called *dasawisma* through PKK, we even did it (won) at the provincial level. They (PKK in the past) went door to door, they even took down the clothes that were hung. They were great because they were not afraid. They show real action. They gave example how to collect all the dirty clothes.  They did it?  Yes. It was amazing. They said that PKK even won. But now, we are hesitate to do it because we are afraid the people will get angry.  Who has the responsibility over the cleanliness of the environment.  Once a month we do activity together (to clean)  All of us.  Is there any *bulan bakti* (a month in which people will pay more attention and work together for the clean environment).  March.  Sometimes, once in three months.  It is from the subdistrict. There are also initiatives from each village.  For us in Laijanji village, when there is a distribution of the cheap rice, we always clean the roads. (cheap rice = raskin / beRAS misKIN – rice for the poor people)  For example, in Pranda, now the cheap rice is available, we have to work first to clean the environement, and then we can buy it. Since it is not expensive, we have a target to buy (for how many kilograms).  Is it for free?  So, it is Rp. 1,600 (per kilogram)  Yes, Rp. 1,600.  Is there any other program?  When there is a program, we have to work first. It will be accepted when they can see the motivation.  I think, if someone does not work, he will not get the rice.  He still get the rice.  It is just the same, you don’t work but you get the rice.  But, they get a warning.  Oh, yes..yes..  First, second, third...after that, they will be sanctioned. It is in Paranda village and also in almost all villages.  The cheap rice is Rp.1,600 per kilogram. It means you have to work first.  Work in the field, together...it happens in all villages.  For example for the church (around the church), for posyandu...every community has its own creativity, since the village does not have to wait (order) from the subdistrict. They can do it in their environment of RW...RT...  If there is a program, we do it.  There are many information that we have gathered. Thank you very much, ladies, it has been almost 2 hours we talk generally about malaria. But there are many things, information, not only us, but each one of you also get information. Perhaps, we will come back here on March. Thank you. |
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