

Review of: "Malaria Vector Control in the Electronic Malaria Surveillance Information System (E-SISMAL)"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This paper offers a comprehensive evaluation of the malaria vector control program in the Lahat District using the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) model. The study effectively identifies key challenges such as limited human resources, inadequate training, and funding shortages that hinder the implementation of the Electronic Malaria Surveillance Information System (E-SISMAL). The qualitative analysis, grounded in thorough data collection methods like FGDs and in-depth interviews, highlights the need for better integration of vector control measures and case management. However, the paper could strengthen its conclusions by providing more quantitative insights into the impact of these limitations on malaria reduction efforts. The recommendations—focused on increasing specialized staff, improving training, and securing additional financial resources—are well-reasoned but could benefit from a clearer framework for implementation. Overall, the study is a valuable contribution to understanding the operational challenges of malaria control programs, though future work should aim to validate the proposed solutions through measurable outcomes.