Summary of Indoor Residual Spraying in Benin

AFM summarized indoor residual spraying (IRS) activities occurring in African countries based primarily on reports from the World Health Organization (WHO), Global Fund and the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). Little information was available from other sources. AFM hopes IRS activities will be sustained and expanded as appropriate, and that all donor agencies supporting IRS with public funds will make available detailed and accurate reports in the future. Below is the summary of IRS activities in Benin.

Insecticide(s) Used[a]	To be determined
PMI FY08 Population Targeted[a]	350,000 people (4% of population at risk)
PMI FY08 IRS Budget[a]	$1.22 million (9% of FY08 PMI budget)
PMI FY08 IRS Operational Research[a]	Effect of insecticide resistance on impact and efficacy of IRS/insecticide-treated nets
Global Fund Support[b]	No IRS funding

a. President's Malaria Initiative, Malaria Operational Plans: http://fightingmalaria.gov/countries/mops.html
b. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria: http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/

Benin was awarded three Global Fund malaria grants: a Round 1 grant in 2003, a Round 3 grant in 2004 and a Round 7 grant. None of the Original Proposals requested funding for IRS.

The PMI plans to support the implementation of IRS in Benin in Year 1 by targeting 70,000 households, which cover approximately 4% of the total population at risk for malaria (350,000 of an estimated 8.3 million people). One round of spraying along with community education on spraying will take place in several communes throughout the Oueme Department of South Benin. Year 1 IRS activities will be closely monitored to determine the best way to expand coverage in subsequent years. The proposed PMI funding for Year 1 is $14 million, of which 9% or $1,220,000 will go toward IRS.

There is evidence of vector resistance to pyrethroid insecticides in Benin, the impact of which is still unknown. As a result, one of the proposed PMI activities is to assess the effect of pyrethroid resistance on the efficacy of insecticide-treated nets and IRS through clinical trials and experimental hut trials. Additional IRS activities include training of National Malaria Control Program staff in entomology and vector control; performance of an initial entomological evaluation to determine appropriate areas to carry out IRS; support of the existing national vector resistance surveillance program to include resistance monitoring of DDT, organophosphates and carbamates; and a technical assistance visit from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to monitor planning and implementation of vector control activities.