



Summary of Indoor Residual Spraying in Equatorial Guinea

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 Equatorial Guinea.

Year of Initiation^a	2004
Operational Coverage 2006-2007^a	60% targeted structures sprayed
Population Covered 2006-2007^a	Population covered unknown (0.5 million people at risk)
Insecticide(s) Used^a	Bendiocarb
Global Fund Support^b	Round 5

a. Implementation of Indoor Residual Spraying of Insecticides for Malaria Control in the WHO African Region Report:

http://www.afro.who.int/vbc/reports/report_on_the_implementation_of_irs_in_the_african_region_2007.pdf

b. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria: <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/>

A Round 5 Global Fund malaria grant was awarded in 2006. According to the Original Proposal, support was requested to expand IRS to cover both insular and continental regions. This included developing an IRS management system and spraying plan, training spray teams on the mainland, conducting an information, education and communication campaign, conducting IRS in a progressively phased manner, and developing and implementing a sustainable strategy. According to the Grant Performance Report, 49% of targeted structures were sprayed and targeted sprayers were trained in IRS.

According to the WHO's 2006-2007 summary of IRS activities in Equatorial Guinea, IRS was initiated on Bioko Island with financial support from Marathon Oil Company and its partners. Malaria transmission and burden were reduced as a result of spraying activities on the island. The IRS program is well monitored and evaluated with direct involvement of partner institutions. The gradual development of national capacity to sustain the remarkable gains and to expand the intervention in other parts of the country is needed.