



## Summary of Indoor Residual Spraying in Zambia

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 Zambia.

<b>Year of Initiation<sup>a</sup></b>	1930s
<b>Operational Coverage 2006-2007<sup>a</sup></b>	84% targeted structures sprayed
<b>Population Covered 2006-2007<sup>a</sup></b>	0.77 million people (7% of population at risk)
<b>Insecticide(s) Used<sup>a,b</sup></b>	DDT, lambda-cyhalothrin, alphacypermethrin
<b>PMI FY08 Population Targeted<sup>b</sup></b>	700,000 households (population at risk unknown and population targeted unknown)
<b>PMI FY08 IRS Budget<sup>b</sup></b>	\$4.5 million (30% of FY08 PMI budget)
<b>PMI FY08 IRS Operational Research<sup>b</sup></b>	N/A
<b>Global Fund Support<sup>c</sup></b>	Round 1, Round 4

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

b. President's Malaria Initiative, Malaria Operational Plans: <http://fightingmalaria.gov/countries/mops.html>

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

A Round 1 Global Fund malaria grant was awarded in 2003. According to the Original Proposal, support was requested to scale up vector control for effective malaria prevention including providing technical guidance to ensure more technically sound, safe, effective and appropriate use of vector control strategies, particularly IRS. According to the Grant Performance Report, targeted structures were sprayed. A Round 4 Global Fund grant was awarded in 2005. According to the Original Proposal, support was requested to reduce malaria transmission in rural and urban districts by scaling up the coverage of IRS. According to the Grant Performance Report, 61% of targeted eligible households were sprayed. According to the Grant Score Card, performance of IRS was good but performance in training and enabling was poor. A Round 7 Global Fund grant has also been awarded. According to the Original Proposal, Zambia was named one of the new expansion countries for the PMI in 2006 and it is expected that IRS funding will largely come from this initiative and from the previous rounds of the Global Fund over the next two to three years.

IRS has been ongoing in Zambia since 2003 with help from the Ministry of Health as a result of the successful spraying campaign implemented by the Konkola Copper Mines in 2002. In 2006/7, additional funding from USAID and the World Bank helped support IRS in 15 districts throughout Zambia targeting 700,000 households. The campaign achieved 85% coverage of targeted households. In Year 1, the PMI will support IRS activities in the previous 15 districts to include: procurement of supplies and equipment, training, monitoring and evaluation, behavior change communication for IRS, environmental assessment, entomologic monitoring, pesticide storage and waste disposal. Year 1 spraying activities will target 700,000 households. The insecticides used for spraying will be ICON, alpha-cypermethrin and DDT. In 2008/9, the National Malaria Control Program would like to expand IRS to seven additional districts with support from other donors. The proposed PMI funding for Year 1 is \$15 million, of which 30%

or \$4,500,000 will go toward IRS.

According to the WHO's 2006-2007 summary of IRS activities in Zambia, implementation of IRS in the target urban centers progressed well until Zambia started experiencing economic decline. After 1976, the decline in copper prices together with the ban of DDT for agricultural use led to the unavailability of affordable and effective insecticides and negatively affected the National Malaria Control Program. By 1980, IRS coverage was reduced markedly and finally stopped altogether. Since 2004, IRS has been expanding. Zambia is one of the few countries where the two major vector control interventions, insecticide treated nets and IRS, are concurrently being scaled up within the context of Integrated Vector Management. The country has been building its capacity to ensure effective implementation of IRS. There is a relatively good technical capacity and management system.