



Summary of Indoor Residual Spraying in Botswana

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 Botswana.

Year of Initiation^a	Mid 1940s
Operational Coverage 2006-2007^a	73% targeted structures sprayed
Population Covered 2006-2007^a	0.43 million people (61% of population at risk)
Insecticide(s) Used^a	Lambdacyhalothrin

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

According to the WHO's 2006-2007 summary of IRS activities in Botswana, funding for IRS is provided by the Ministry of Health. The IRS program experienced problems with quality and standards in the mid and late 1990s following the decentralization of its management to the district level. Persistent government effort and WHO support has led to general program improvement. Capacity for IRS implementation and management is good and most of the population at risk is protected. The number of districts reporting less than 1% malaria prevalence in some areas has been increasing; however, some districts still report operational coverage less than 80%. No effort has been made to specifically establish a link between IRS and the reduction of the overall malaria burden to determine the impact of the intervention.