



Summary of Indoor Residual Spraying in Burundi

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 Burundi.

Year of Initiation^a	1940s-1960s
Operational Coverage 2006-2007^a	96.5% targeted structures sprayed
Population Covered 2006-2007^a	0.098 million people (1% of population at risk)
Insecticide(s) Used^a	Alphacypermethrin
Global Fund Support^b	Round 2

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 2 Global Fund malaria grant was awarded in 2003. According to the Original Proposal, support was requested to ensure sound management of malaria epidemics. This included purchasing spraying and protection equipment, training insecticide sprayers and team leaders, and conducting intra residual spraying operations on the ground. According to the Grant Performance Report, targeted insecticide sprayers were trained.

According to the WHO's 2006-2007 summary of IRS activities in Burundi, IRS pilot projects conducted in the 1940s-1960s were not followed by large scale implementation except in response to epidemics. In 2006, a trial spraying was conducted in the Ngozi province. IRS would have a significant impact on malaria transmission as long as availability of resources and technical capacity make its effective implementation feasible.