



Summary of Indoor Residual Spraying in Cape Verde

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 Cape Verde.

Year of Initiation^a	1948
Operational Coverage 2006-2007^a	Targeted structures sprayed unknown
Population Covered 2006-2007^a	Population covered unknown (231,000 people at risk)
Insecticide(s) Used^a	DDT, pyrethroids

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 Cape Verde, no malaria cases were reported between 1950 and 1967 and *Anopheles gambiae* complex was eliminated from five of the islands. Malaria re-emerged in 1967. In the late 1970s malaria transmission gradually increased and in the 1980s Cape Verde experienced epidemics. Since its return, malaria has been controlled and the risk of epidemics has been reduced. Information on the size of the current operation and population coverage, actual impact on malaria transmission, technical and managerial capacity and other relevant information are not available.