



Summary of Indoor Residual Spraying in Ethiopia

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 Ethiopia.

Year of Initiation^a	1959
Operational Coverage 2006-2007^a	87.2% targeted structures sprayed
Population Covered 2006-2007^a	5.98 million people (12% of population at risk)
Insecticide(s) Used^{a,b}	DDT, malathion
PMI FY08 Population Targeted^b	500,000 people (3% of population at risk in the Oromia Region)
PMI FY08 IRS Budget^b	\$3,875,000 (19% of FY08 PMI budget)
PMI FY08 IRS Operational Research^b	N/A
Global Fund Support^c	Round 2, 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. 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 2 Global Fund malaria grant was awarded in 2003. According to the Original Proposal, support was requested for epidemic malaria prevention and control, which included deploying emergency stockpiles of drugs and insecticides and training personnel to perform emergency interventions such as IRS. A Round 5 Global Fund grant was awarded in 2006. According to the Original Proposal, funds will be used to support operational costs needed for IRS application to supplement government resources.

The Oromia Region of Ethiopia will be added to the PMI in 2008. Ethiopia was one of three African countries in the 1950s to base its malaria eradication program on IRS. Approximately 3% of the estimated 17.3 million people at risk for malaria in the Oromia Region are being targeted by the PMI for spraying in Year 1 (100,000 households, benefiting approximately 500,000 residents). Currently, DDT is the insecticide of choice for IRS in Oromia. Malathion is used for spraying in areas of Ethiopia where DDT resistance has developed. The proposed PMI funding for Year 1 is \$20 million, of which 19% or \$3,875,000 will go toward IRS.

Although Ethiopia's National Malaria Control Program is extensive, it is in need of support from the PMI for activities such as procurement of additional IRS equipment; assistance in planning, implementing and evaluating IRS in Oromia; improving entomological capacity and monitoring; and improving the safe formulation, use and disposal of DDT.

According to the WHO's 2006-2007 summary of IRS activities in Ethiopia, monitoring of the IRS program is very difficult due to the low technical capacity for IRS at district offices and the lack of a robust IRS reporting system to the Ministry of Health. There is no reliable list at the national level of districts that implement IRS. Geographical and operational coverage have fluctuated due to reasons such as policy shifts and resource constraints. Decentralization of IRS

management to District Health Management Teams without a clear routine reporting system to the Ministry of Health remains an impediment for the deployment of effective IRS. Quality and impact of IRS on malaria transmission has not been systematically evaluated; however, anecdotal reports indicate that the frequency and magnitude of epidemics has declined in recent years since quality and standardized IRS implementation was revived. In addition, the lack of a national spray equipment maintenance center is a critical problem.