



Summary of Indoor Residual Spraying in Ghana

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 Ghana.

Year of Initiation^a	Mid 2006
Operational Coverage 2006-2007^a	Targeted structures sprayed unknown
Population Covered 2006-2007^a	0.23 million people (1% of population at risk)
Insecticide(s) Used^a	Pyrimiphosmethyl
PMI FY08 Population Targeted^b	500,000 people (2% of population at risk)
PMI FY08 IRS Budget^b	\$2,335,000 (14% of FY08 PMI budget)
PMI FY08 IRS Operational Research^b	N/A
Global Fund Support^c	No IRS funding

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/>

Ghana was awarded two Global Fund malaria grants: a Round 2 grant in 2003 and a Round 4 grant in 2005. Neither of the Original Proposals requested funding for IRS.

According to the PMI, IRS activities in Ghana have been underway since 2004 by the AngloGold-Ashanti Mining Company with much success. This is contrary to the WHO's assertion that spraying began in mid 2006 with support from AngloGold. The Ministry of Health and the National Malaria Control Program plan to expand the program with PMI help targeting 100,000 households in Year 1, which would benefit approximately 500,000 residents or 2% of the estimated 23 million Ghanaians at risk for malaria. A Global Fund Round 7 grant proposal focusing on IRS was submitted by the National Malaria Control Program and AngloGold Company. According to the Global Fund Round 7 Technical Review Panel Report, the proposal was given a Category 3 rating.

There is evidence of high resistance to DDT, bendiocarb and some synthetic pyrethroids in Ghana, making vector control a challenge. Proposed PMI activities for Year 1 include supporting the expansion of IRS; providing technical assistance; and supporting entomologic and insecticide resistance monitoring. The proposed PMI funding for Year 1 is \$17 million, of which 14% or \$2,335,000 will go toward IRS.

According to the WHO's 2006-2007 summary of IRS activities in Ghana, a 75% reduction in malaria case incidence has been recorded in Obuasi. The resistance of the three major vectors to one or the other of the major groups of insecticides except organophosphates poses a problem to the application of IRS as a major component of the malaria control strategy.