



Summary of Indoor Residual Spraying in Eritrea

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 Eritrea.

Year of Initiation^a	1965
Operational Coverage 2006-2007^a	93% targeted structures sprayed
Population Covered 2006-2007^a	0.20 million people (8% of population at risk)
Insecticide(s) Used^a	DDT
Global Fund Support^b	Round 6

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. The Original Proposal did not request funding for IRS. A Round 6 Global Fund grant was awarded in 2007. According to the Original Proposal, support was requested to increase population coverage with effective, epidemiologically appropriate measures for the prevention of malaria. This included conducting a timely and high quality IRS campaign in 100,000 households in targeted high and moderate transmission sub-zobas (sub-districts).

According to the WHO's 2006-2007 summary of IRS activities in Eritrea, funding for IRS has been provided by the Government of Eritrea, the World Bank and the Global Fund. The IRS program was interrupted in the late 1960s due to the prevailing political situation. Since the re-establishment of the National Malaria Control Program with IRS as a major component in 1996, IRS has been implemented in most malarious areas. The National Malaria Control Program has been successful in the implementation of IRS and insecticide-treated nets in a complementary manner in different areas based on some epidemiological indicators. A sustained malaria burden reduction has been reported for the last few years in areas where both interventions are implemented.