



## Summary of Indoor Residual Spraying in Liberia

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 Liberia.

<b>Insecticide(s) Used<sup>a</sup></b>	DDT, pyrethroid insecticide
<b>PMI FY08 Population Targeted<sup>a</sup></b>	125,000 people (3% of population at risk)
<b>PMI FY08 IRS Budget<sup>a</sup></b>	\$562,500 (4% of FY08 PMI budget)
<b>PMI FY08 IRS Operational Research<sup>a</sup></b>	N/A
<b>Global Fund Support<sup>b</sup></b>	Round 3

a. President’s Malaria Initiative, Malaria Operational Plans: <http://fightingmalaria.gov/countries/mops.html>

b. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria: <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/>

A Round 3 Global Fund malaria grant was awarded in 2004. According to the Original Proposal, support was requested to “increase coverage and use of personal protective measures including IRS.” This included procuring and distributing insecticide-treated materials and IRS insecticide and equipment as well as training staff in IRS. Funding for IRS was not requested in the Round 7 Original Proposal due to support from the PMI.

Liberia has experience using DDT for IRS dating back to the malaria eradication campaign of the 1950s. During the past several years, small scale IRS activities have been carried out in IDP (internally displaced persons) and refugee camps benefiting approximately 150,000 people. Liberia’s National Malaria Control Program targeted 100% of all IDP camps, refugee camps and temporary shelters for spraying by 2008 and would now like to expand IRS activities to the general population. The proposed PMI funding for Year 1 is \$12.5 million, of which 4% or \$562,500 will go toward IRS.

The PMI has targeted 25,000 households in Monrovia for IRS in Year 1 benefiting approximately 125,000 people or 3% of the estimated 3.77 million Liberians at risk for malaria. Both DDT and selected pyrethroid insecticides will be used for this small scale spraying program, the results of which will determine the insecticide(s) that will be used for spraying in subsequent years. Additional proposed PMI activities include an IRS baseline assessment; procurement of IRS equipment and supplies; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention technical assistance on vector control activities; capacity strengthening for entomological monitoring; and insecticide resistance monitoring.