



## Summary of Indoor Residual Spraying in Mozambique

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 Mozambique.

<b>Year of Initiation<sup>a</sup></b>	1946
<b>Operational Coverage 2006-2007<sup>a</sup></b>	91% targeted structures sprayed
<b>Population Covered 2006-2007<sup>a</sup></b>	5.7 million people (30% of population at risk)
<b>Insecticide(s) Used<sup>a,b</sup></b>	DDT, deltamethrin, lambdacyhalothrin, bendiocarb
<b>PMI FY08 Population Targeted<sup>b</sup></b>	1.88 million people (10% of population at risk)
<b>PMI FY08 IRS Budget<sup>b</sup></b>	\$3,135,500 (16% of FY08 PMI budget)
<b>PMI FY08 IRS Operational Research<sup>b</sup></b>	N/A
<b>Global Fund Support<sup>c</sup></b>	Round 2, LSDI Round 2, LSDI 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](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 2005. According to the Original Proposal, support was requested to provide preventative services through IRS to about 240,000 persons living in suburban areas in 10 districts. According to the Grant Performance Report, all targeted spray operators were trained and 98% of targeted houses were sprayed. Funding for IRS was not requested in the Round 6 Original Proposal due to funding from other Global Fund grants. According to the Original Proposal for a Round 2 Global Fund grant by the Lubombo Spatial Development Initiative (LSDI) in 2003, support for IRS included the development of infrastructure to implement and manage a community based spray program as well as training of program management and spraying staff. According to the Grant Performance Report, 88% of targeted people were reached with IRS in all zones in Mozambique. According to the Original Proposal for a Round 5 Global Fund grant by the LSDI in 2006, support was requested to expand IRS to include the Gaza Province in Mozambique.

The Ministry of Health has supported limited IRS activities in Mozambique since the 1960's. Large-scale spraying in the Maputo province has been ongoing since 2000 with help from the LSDI. In 2006, LSDI expanded large-scale spraying to three districts in the Gaza province. As a result of LSDI's success with IRS, spraying began in the Zambezia province in 2005. IRS insecticide, equipment, and supplies were purchased and distributed with Global Fund, PMI FY06, and USAID FY06 support. Spraying activities in three districts of the Zambezia province began in September 2007 targeting 200,000 households benefiting approximately 795,000 residents. In addition, the PMI provided limited support of IRS activities in three other districts of Zambezia. According to the FY08 Malaria Operational Plan, greater than 85% of targeted households were sprayed in Year 1.

The National Malaria Control Program has targeted eight districts in the Zambezia province for IRS. In Year 2, the PMI plans to fully support IRS activities in the previous six districts of the Zambezia province targeting approximately 471,000 households. This will cover an estimated 1.88 million people or 10% of the approximately 18 million people at risk for malaria. DDT is the insecticide of choice for spraying activities in Mozambique except in areas where DDT is not indicated - pyrethroids are used in these areas. Additional PMI Year 2 activities include support for the procurement of pyrethroid insecticides, equipment, and supplies; strengthening of entomological capacity; and technical support from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The proposed PMI funding for Year 2 is \$20 million, of which 16% or \$3,135,500 will go toward IRS.

Mozambique has also benefited greatly from private sector support for malaria control. BHP Billiton, a major investor in the Mozal Aluminum Smelter project, has supported the LSDI and serves as a global leader for public-private partnerships in malaria control. In addition, Corridor Sands is reportedly supporting IRS activities.

According to the WHO's 2006-2007 summary of IRS activities in Mozambique, the LSDI project has reported reductions in malaria prevalence each year of implementation. Mozambique is one of the countries in the region where IRS has significantly expanded. Significant reduction in malaria burden is being achieved particularly in the LSDI operational areas. The National Malaria Control Program needs to further build its technical and system capacity for effective implementation and management of IRS in order to increase quality and efficacy of the program outside the LSDI operational areas.