



Summary of Indoor Residual Spraying in Sao Tome & Principe

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 Sao Tome & Principe.

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| Year of Initiation^a | 1980 |
| Operational Coverage 2006-2007^a | 87% targeted structures sprayed |
| Population Covered 2006-2007^a | 0.14 million people (93% of population at risk) |
| Insecticide(s) Used^a | Alphacypermethrin |
| Global Fund Support^b | Round 7 |

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 4 Global Fund malaria grant was awarded in 2005. The Original Proposal did not request funding for IRS due to support by the International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF) from the Republic of China, Taiwan. A Round 7 Global Fund grant has also been awarded. According to the Original Proposal, since funding from the ICDF is entering a period of transition, support was requested to continue large-scale spraying until 2009 after which routine universal IRS will be replaced by emergency focal spraying performed at the district level once long-lasting insecticidal net coverage is universal.

According to the WHO's 2006-2007 summary of IRS activities in Sao Tome & Principe, IRS was terminated in 1984 resulting in severe epidemics in 1985-1986. In 2003, the National Malaria Control Program in collaboration with Taiwanese Cooperation initiated an integrated vector management program. In 2004, a national IRS program was launched with a blanket spraying approach. The continuous and blanket spraying together with other malaria control interventions has resulted in a reduction of malaria burden. Sao Tome & Principe is one of the few countries where multiple vector control interventions are applied within the context of Integrated Vector Management. However, no information is available on the existing technical, management, and monitoring and evaluation capacity and practice of the IRS program.