



Summary of Indoor Residual Spraying in Uganda

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 Uganda.

Year of Initiation^a	1940s-1960s
Operational Coverage 2006-2007^a	96% targeted structures sprayed
Population Covered 2006-2007^a	0.49 million people (2% of population at risk)
Insecticide(s) Used^{a,b}	Lambdacyhalothrin
PMI FY08 Population Targeted^b	Difficult to determine (see text below)
PMI FY08 IRS Budget^b	\$8.52 million (39% of FY08 PMI budget)
PMI FY08 IRS Operational Research^b	N/A
Global Fund Support^c	Round 2

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/>

A Round 2 Global Fund malaria grant was awarded in 2004. According to the Original Proposal, support was requested to improve the quality and coverage of IRS in epidemic-prone transmission areas and other settings where IRS has been shown to be feasible. According to the Grant Performance Report, 11% of targeted spray personnel in epidemic prone areas were equipped and trained in the correct technique of IRS. A Round 4 Global Fund grant was awarded in 2005. The Original Proposal did not request funding for IRS. A Round 7 Global Fund grant has also been awarded. According to the Original Proposal, the Ministry of Health in partnership with the PMI successfully implemented IRS district-wide in Kabale in 2006. In 2007, IRS was successfully implemented in Kabale and two other districts (with support from the PMI, DFID and WHO) and will be conducted in three additional districts by the end of 2007 and in 15 districts by 2010. As a result, funding for IRS was not requested in the Round 7 Original Proposal.

Uganda was one of the first three PMI countries. In Year 1, the PMI supported large-scale spraying in the Kabale district targeting 103,000 households. The campaign successfully achieved 98% coverage benefiting approximately 480,000 residents. As a result of Year 1's success, the PMI expanded IRS activities in Year 2 to include seven districts throughout Southwestern and Northern Uganda targeting 600,000 households. According to the FY08 Malaria Operational Plan, greater than 85% of targeted households were sprayed in Year 2, and to date, approximately 600,000 households total have been covered.

The strategy for Year 3 will be to conduct selective spraying in the three epidemic-prone districts of Kabale, Kanunugu, and Rukungiri and conduct blanket spraying throughout endemic districts and IDP (internally displaced persons) camps. The PMI has targeted approximately 795,000 households throughout 13 districts. Elsewhere in the FY08 Malaria Operational Plan, the targeted number of households adds up to 813,000 throughout 14 districts.

ICON-WP is currently the insecticide of choice for IRS in Uganda; however, more cost-effective insecticides such as DDT and/or ICON-CS are also being considered. The Ministry of Health has obtained approval for the use of DDT from the National Environment Management Authority. The PMI has also contracted the Research Triangle Institute to prepare an IRS Supplemental Environmental Assessment for DDT use and if approved, the PMI will begin using DDT for IRS. ICON-CS will be used for IRS activities in Year 3 where DDT is not used. Additional proposed PMI activities for Year 3 include support of entomologic monitoring and evaluation, and support of information, education and communication as well as behavior change communication and community mobilization about IRS. The proposed PMI funding for Year 3 is \$22 million, of which 39% or \$8,520,000 will go toward IRS.

According to the WHO's 2006-2007 summary of IRS activities in Uganda, a dramatic reduction of disease transmission was documented in Kampala as a result of the IRS pilot projects conducted in the 1940s-1960s. However, the pilot projects did not expand or continue – only sporadic spraying activities took place in some epidemic prone areas. The National Environment Management Authority has approved the re-introduction of DDT for IRS following an environmental impact assessment and public hearing. National technical capacity for undertaking IRS has been strengthened. A national team of 14 vector control officers from the Ministry of Health have been trained in planning, implementation and monitoring of national IRS activities. In addition, the managerial capacity of the National Malaria Control Program has been re-enforced by the appointment of an additional medical officer in the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of the program.