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| STANDARD SECTOR INDICATOR CODE: HE-136 | Houses Adequately Sprayed with Residual Insecticide in the last year: Number of targeted houses adequately sprayed with a residual insecticide in the last 12 months. | |
| Health Sector | Sector Schematic Alignment Project Area: Maternal, Neonatal, and Child Health Project Activity Area/Training Package: Malaria Prevention and Control | |
| Type: Intermediate-term Outcome | Unit of Measure: Households | Disaggregation: None |

To be counted for this indicator all of the following criteria must be met:

- A resident from the household being sprayed must have participated in at least one 1-hour training session on indoor residual spraying for malaria control
- The house or other structure must have been prepared per requirements before the spraying operation commenced
- The house or other structure must have been sprayed with one of the 12 World Health Organization (WHO) approved insecticides, by trained and properly equipped operators within the past year
- The individual must have participated in a group in which the Volunteer or their partner encouraged the use of indoor residual spraying.

Definitions:

IRS - is a proven and highly effective malaria control measure that involves timely spraying of the interior walls of homes with approved insecticides. Sprayed houses are protected for about 4 to 10 months, depending on the insecticide used and the housing construction. The choice of insecticide depends on the national policy on indoor residual spraying and the registration status of the insecticide in country, the type of housing construction (e.g., mud, brick, or wood), the duration of the malaria transmission season, and susceptibility of local *Anopheles* mosquitoes to the insecticide.

Adequately sprayed – meets specific standard requirements as outlined in the National malaria control plan or in accordance with WHO.

NOTE: IRS is a highly technical field, and most volunteers will not be reporting on this indicator. It is included for a small number of Peace Corps Response volunteers who are active in IRS.

Rationale: Indoor Residual Spraying is a key malaria intervention. The vector (e.g. mosquito) is susceptible to the insecticide in use. The majority of the vector population is endophilic, i.e. rests indoors. IRS reduces transmission of malaria by killing the mosquitoes that land on walls that have been sprayed with an improved insecticide. Communities sprayed with IRS have significantly lower levels of malaria prevalence. This outcome indicator captures the effectiveness of the work Volunteers did whose outputs were captured under indicators HE-129 through HE-133.

Measurement Notes:

Sample Tools and/or Possible Methods (for Peace Corps staff use): Data on this indicator should be taken from official records of the IRS campaign when possible. Peace Corps staff at the national level should negotiate access to this data on behalf of their Volunteers.

Activity-Level Baseline Data Collection: The baseline for this indicator should be gathered from the official records at the same time that household surveys for Bed Net Use and Receiving Treatment are conducted.

Frequency of Reporting: Because of seasonal variations in malaria and changes in annual IRS campaigns, data should be

gathered annually and at the same time each year. Data should be reported to Post on the next reporting date after the data is gathered (preferably quarterly) and data will be officially reported from the post to HQ annually at the end of the fiscal year with preliminary data made available to technical experts in HQ on a rolling basis.

Definition of Change: For this indicator change is the difference in the percentage of households receiving IRS at the volunteers baseline and the percentage of households receiving IRS at subsequent surveys.

General Reporting in the VRF: The “number achieved” (or numerator) that Volunteers will report against for this indicator in their VRFs is the number households which received IRS.

The denominator for this indicator is the total number of households in the community.

For communities larger than is reasonable to conduct a census in, the Volunteer should choose a representative sample and extrapolate out to their community.

Volunteers SHOULD NOT combine the reporting of this indicator with the reporting of output indicators. They should instead create an activity with the word “Survey” somewhere in the activity title and use this activity to report all survey results.

The start and end dates for this activity should correspond to the start and end dates of the survey itself, NOT when the Volunteer conducted interventions.

Change will be measured by comparing these activities. For example, if the Volunteer inputs a “Baseline Survey” activity in June 2013 in which 25% of households were sprayed and a “Mid-Service Survey” in June of 2014 in which 55% of households were sprayed, we would say that IRS utilization has increased 30 percentage points over that year.

Reporting on Disaggregated Data in the VRF: There is no disaggregation for this indicator.

Data Quality Assessments (DQA): DQA are needed for each indicator selected to align with the project objectives. DQAs review the validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness of each indicator. For more information, consult the Peace Corps MRE Toolkit.

Alignment with Summary Indicator: No link