

WHO GLOBAL MALARIA PROGRAMME

GLOBAL PLAN FOR INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

IN MALARIA VECTORS



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NAVIGATING THE GPIRM

Executive summary: provides a brief but comprehensive overview of the GPIRM.

It is recommended that all readers first examine this summary, which is intended as a guide for the main aspects of the document.

Part 1: The threat of insecticide resistance explains what insecticide resistance is and why it is a concern for malaria control; it also presents the available strategies for managing resistance.

This section will be particularly helpful for readers who wish to gain an indepth understanding of the threat of resistance (e.g. extent, trajectory, operational impact) and interesting for those who have a good level of knowledge on this topic.

Part 2: Collective strategy against insecticide resistance outlines the activities necessary to preserve the effectiveness of malaria vector control.

Insecticide resistance management must be a collective response, and all stakeholders have a role to play in making the strategy successful. It is important that stakeholders understand the overall strategy, at both global and country levels.

Part 3: Technical recommendations for countries outlines a framework for policy-making to manage insecticide resistance, depending on the type of vector control interventions already in place and on the mechanism and level of resistance. This framework will be refined during further consultations as new evidence becomes available.

This section considers different scenarios at country level and contains tables of consensus recommendations on how to address each of these scenarios (pages 79 to 87). The section will be most helpful for managers of national malaria control and vector control programmes, WHO regional and country staff and agencies involved in planning and implementing vector control strategies.

Part 4: Near-term action plan describes the roles of each stakeholder group and lists concrete activities that should be undertaken in the short term (particularly within the next 12 months) to implement the strategy.

All stakeholder groups should read this section in order to understand their respective roles in preserving effective malaria vector control.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| DDT | dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane |
| Global Fund | Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria |
| GPIRM | Global Plan for Insecticide Resistance Management in malaria vectors |
| IRM | insecticide resistance management |
| IRS | indoor residual spraying |
| ITN | insecticide-treated net |
| <i>kdr</i> | knock-down resistance gene |
| LLIN | long-lasting insecticidal net |
| PMI | President's Malaria Initiative |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WHOPES | World Health Organization Pesticide Evaluation Scheme |

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The Global Plan for Insecticide Resistance Management in malaria vectors (GPIRM) was prepared in consultation with members of each of the constituencies of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership. The WHO Global Malaria Programme would like to thank the many individuals and institutions that participated in preparation of the GPIRM for their invaluable advice provided in interviews and consultations, comments on the initial fact base or review of the final document.

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