



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



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UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Programme Committee

Recommendation of the Executive Director for an Apportionment to

HAITI

Malaria Eradication

1. The Administration recommends an apportionment of \$159,000 to Haiti for DDT, vehicles, and sprayers to be used in a four-year campaign converting the present malaria control programme into a nation-wide eradication programme. The UNICEF DDT is for the first two years of the programme and the Administration recommends approval in principle for UNICEF participation in the final two years of the project. The campaign will have as a parallel objective the eradication of the yellow fever vector, the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito.
2. Under the present control programme, for which UNICEF allocated \$165,000 in September 1952 (E/ICEF/212, paras. 472-484), over 500,000 persons have been protected, through repeated house sprayings. The proposed expansion would cover the total population of 1,700,000 living in malarious regions. Haiti, in spite of its small population and area, ranks third in the Americas (after Mexico and Colombia) in the number of persons unprotected against malaria.
3. The Government expenditures for the programme in the fiscal year 1953 was equivalent to \$132,000 and for 1954 to \$118,000. For 1955 and onwards through the course of the campaign the Government commitments are \$180,000 annually.

Plan for Expansion

4. Field experience with the present campaign indicates that one annual spraying is not effective in certain areas, and that the number of personnel planned for the control programme is insufficient to complete the bi-annual spraying of all areas so planned. In addition the hurricane of October 1954 which struck Haiti in the southern part of the country has had a retarding effect on the anti-malaria programme now in operation. Much DDT was washed away from wall surfaces and since the hurricane a recrudescence of malaria has been noted, particularly in small children.

5. This experience coupled with the new emphasis stressed by WHO on intensifying plans of malaria control to achieve malaria eradication before the possible development of DDT resistance by malaria-bearing mosquitoes, has caused the Government of Haiti to decide on expanding its efforts. The scope of this expansion may be seen in the following statistics:

	<u>Present</u> <u>Control Programme</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>Eradication Programme</u>
Houses Treated	126,371	337,880
Persons Protected	549,573	1,668,690
Area Protected - sq.km.	3,500	8,314

6. The plan envisages the spraying twice yearly of all houses throughout the malaria regions of the country for a period of four years with DDT. Additional spraying with residual insecticides will be made in all houses within the malaria regions and in all towns and rural areas in which the yellow fever vector, the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito is found.

7. Spraying will be operated under the responsibility of the Government through the Malaria and Yellow Fever Department, with the technical advice of WHO. Continuous evaluation of the work will be made by entomological studies and by search for and registration of malaria cases. Closely integrated in the overall programme will be prophylactic and curative treatment for persons infected with parasites.

8. The present governmental administrative staff is sufficient for the operation of the eradication programme. It will be necessary, however, to increase the present staff of international advisers from two to four (see para. 10). There are presently 118 spraying workers and an additional 197 will be engaged. An additional 22 vehicles and 170 sprayers will be required, allowing a reserve for repairs.

/Commitments of UNICEF

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9. From UNICEF supplies shipped against the previous allocation there is a balance on hand of 315,505 lbs. of DDT and from Government stocks a balance on hand of 2,700 lbs., making a total balance of 318,205 lbs. of DDT which has been taken into account for the first years' operation 1955/56. UNICEF would provide DDT for the first two years and transport as follows:

5 Jeeps	
14 Pick-up Trucks	
170 Sprayers	
440,000 lbs. DDT 75%	\$145,000
	Freight <u>14,000</u>
	Total \$159,000

WHO Approval and Participation

10. This programme has the technical approval of WHO. WHO/PASB is presently providing two advisors and has been requested to provide two additional advisors. Funds for these advisors will be available from the WHO regular and technical assistance budgets.

Government Commitments

11. The Ministry of Public Health has an annual malaria budget of \$118,000 to cover administrative costs, vehicle maintenance and operation and workers salaries. This will be increased by \$50,000 to an annual budget of \$168,000 for the eradication programme. Residual stocks of capital equipment and DDT to a value of \$10,000 are available from the Government. Through the programme of Development of the Artibonite Valley an annual sum of \$12,000 has been provided for additional spraying workers. The Government has earmarked funds provided by the United States Foreign Operations Administration for the provision of additional spraying workers in the amount of \$40,000 for 1955 and \$96,000 annually thereafter. The budget for the four year eradication programme, including the US FOA earmarked funds is therefore:

	<u>1955</u>	
Ministry of Public Health	\$118,000	
-do- Supplementary	50,000	168,000
Special Fund for Development of Artibonite Valley		12,000
U.S. Foreign Operations Adm.		<u>40,000</u>
		\$220,000

/1956 onwards

1956 onwards

Ministry of Public Health	\$168,000
Special Fund for Development of Artibonite Valley	12,000
U.S. Foreign Operations Adm.	<u>96,260</u>
	\$276,260

Target Date

12. Additional workers for the eradication programme will be hired beginning April 1955 and the international experts are expected to arrive in July. The eradication Campaign should therefore commence in August 1955 by which time UNICEF equipment for this project will be required. Supplies of DDT will be shipped as required for the efficient operation of the programme.