

## **Summary of Indoor Residual Spraying in Mauritius**

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 Mauritius.

Year of Initiation <sup>a</sup>	1949
<b>Operational Coverage 2006-2007<sup>a</sup></b>	IRS is applied sporadically in response to case
	detection in high risk areas
Population Covered 2006-2007 <sup>a</sup>	Population covered unknown
Insecticide(s) Used <sup>a</sup>	DDT

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

According to the WHO's 2006-2007 summary of IRS activities in Mauritius, *Anopheles funestus* disappeared completely following the intensive implementation of IRS in 1949-1951. By 1973, malaria was officially eradicated; however, transmission was re-established in 1975 when the country was hit by severe cyclones. After its return, the epidemic was contained through the application of IRS and case management. Since then, limited reports of indigenous malaria cases continued until 1997. Mauritius continues to experience a problem of imported malaria. The Ministry of Health is carrying out rigorous entomological surveillance. The importation of cases and the presence of vector mosquitoes remain a challenge to potential elimination. Capacity for malaria control including IRS is sufficient with supportive services provided by laboratories and a strong entomological team.