



Summary of Indoor Residual Spraying in Mali

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 Mali.

Insecticide(s) Used^a	To be determined
PMI FY08 Population Targeted^a	430,000 people (3% of population at risk)
PMI FY08 IRS Budget^a	\$1,664,200 (approximately 11% of FY08 PMI budget)
PMI FY08 IRS Operational Research^a	1) benefits of larvaciding water sources surrounding sprayed households 2) reducing/eliminating mosquitoes with IRS in 5-10 hamlets along the Niger River during the dry season and measuring mosquito activity in nearby villages during the rainy season
Global Fund Support^b	No IRS funding

a. President's Malaria Initiative, Malaria Operational Plans: <http://fightingmalaria.gov/countries/mops.html>

b. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria: <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/>

Mali was awarded two Global Fund malaria grants: a Round 1 grant in 2003 and a Round 6 grant in 2007. Neither of the Original Proposals requested funding for IRS.

Limited spraying activities have been ongoing in the gold mine areas of Mali; however, the PMI plans to encourage mining companies to expand their activities to include surrounding villages. The PMI will support IRS activities in Year 1 by targeting approximately 86,000 households in the endemic districts of Bla and Koulikoror Cercle. This is expected to benefit approximately 430,000 Malians or 3% of the estimated 12.3 million people at risk for malaria. Mali has not approved the use of DDT for IRS due to evidence of decreased susceptibility in some districts.

Additional proposed PMI Year 1 activities include the reduction or removal of tariffs on insecticides for IRS and larvaciding; funding for operational research to determine the benefits of larvaciding in conjunction with IRS; funding for the expansion of IRS to 5-10 hamlets near the Niger River; and support of entomological monitoring. The results of Year 1 IRS activities will be used to determine the feasibility of continuing and expanding spraying in Mali in subsequent years. The proposed PMI funding for Year 1 is \$15 million, of which approximately 11% or \$1,664,200 will go toward IRS.