



Summary of Indoor Residual Spraying in Senegal

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 Senegal.

Insecticide(s) Used^a	Synthetic pyrethroids
PMI FY08 Population Targeted^a	680,000 people (6% of population at risk)
PMI FY08 IRS Budget^a	\$3,075,000 (19% of FY08 PMI budget)
PMI FY08 IRS Operational Research^a	Longevity of different classes of insecticides
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/>

Senegal was awarded three Global Fund malaria grants: a Round 1 grant in 2003, a Round 4 grant in 2005 and a Round 7 grant. Funding for IRS was not requested in the Round 7 Original Proposal due to support from the PMI.

In Year 1, the PMI supported IRS in three districts in Senegal targeting 75,000 households benefiting more than 500,000 residents. According to the FY08 Malaria Operational Plan, as of September 2007, approximately 76,000 households had been sprayed covering an estimated 650,000 residents. 98% of households targeted in Year 1 were actually sprayed, the success of which may have been due to community mobilization efforts prior to the implementation of IRS.

In Year 2, the PMI will continue to support IRS in the same three districts in addition to a possible second round for areas of Richard Toll. Approximately 76,000 households will be targeted for spraying in Year 2 benefiting an estimated 680,000 residents or 6% of the 11.3 million people at risk for malaria in Senegal. Since DDT is not approved for IRS in Senegal, synthetic pyrethroids are the insecticide of choice. Support from the PMI is still needed to strengthen epidemiological and entomological monitoring even though Senegal has national entomology experts from several groups. Projected Year 2 PMI activities include supporting insecticide susceptibility testing; supporting insecticide longevity research; and technical assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for entomological monitoring. The results of the Year 1 and Year 2 IRS campaigns will be used to plan future spraying programs. The proposed PMI funding for Year 2 is \$16 million, of which 19% or \$3,075,000 will go toward IRS.