

## Acceptability of Technological Innovation in Malaria Vector Control in Mali: The Case of Attractive Targeted Sugar Bait in the Health District of Kati, Mali

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### INTRODUCTION

Malaria is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in Mali and it's among the ten countries with the highest number of malaria cases and deaths, accounting for 3% of cases and deaths worldwide and 6% of cases in West Africa. In Mali Malaria is endemic, where about 90% of the population is concentrated. Given the increase in resistance to the current generation of insecticides and the behavioral plasticity of the vectors that result in continued transmission of malaria despite the use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) or indoor residual spraying. Insecticides with new modes of action are needed, hence the need for Attractive Targeted Sugar Bait (ATSB).

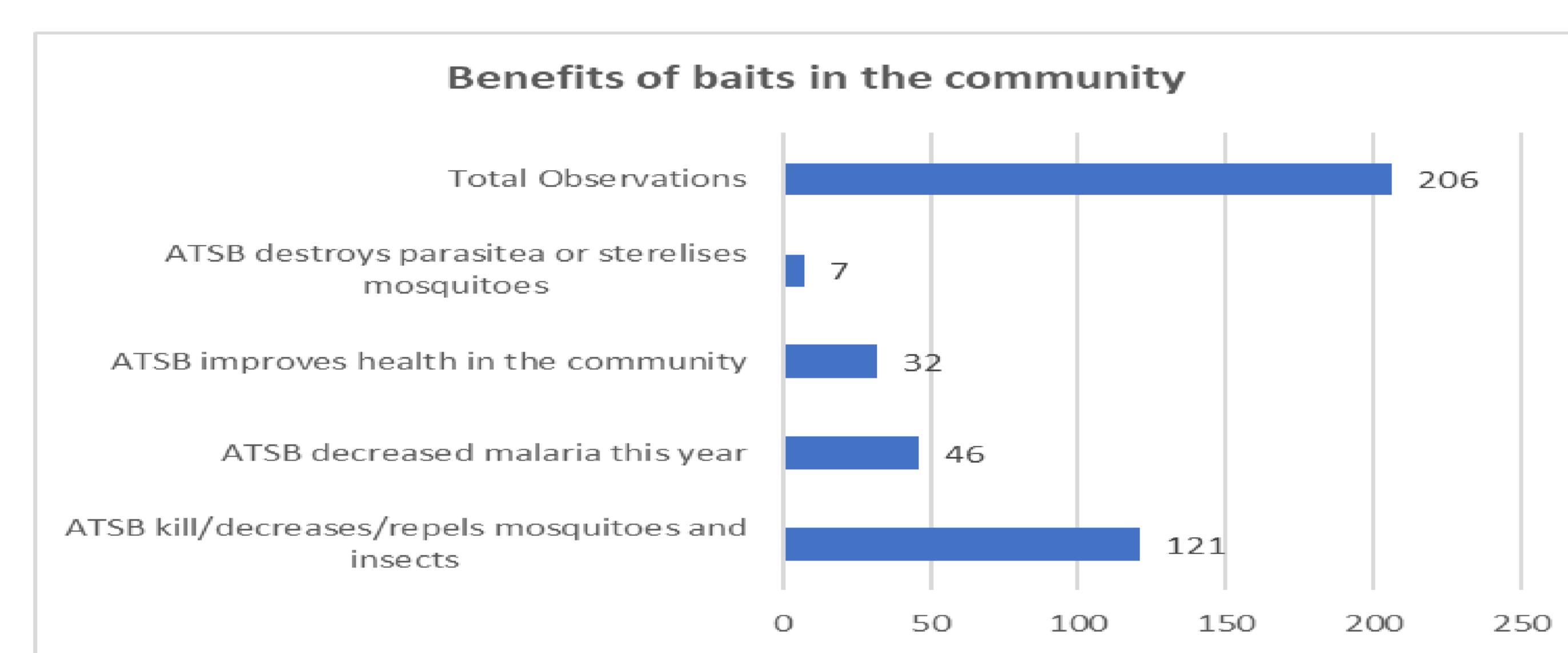
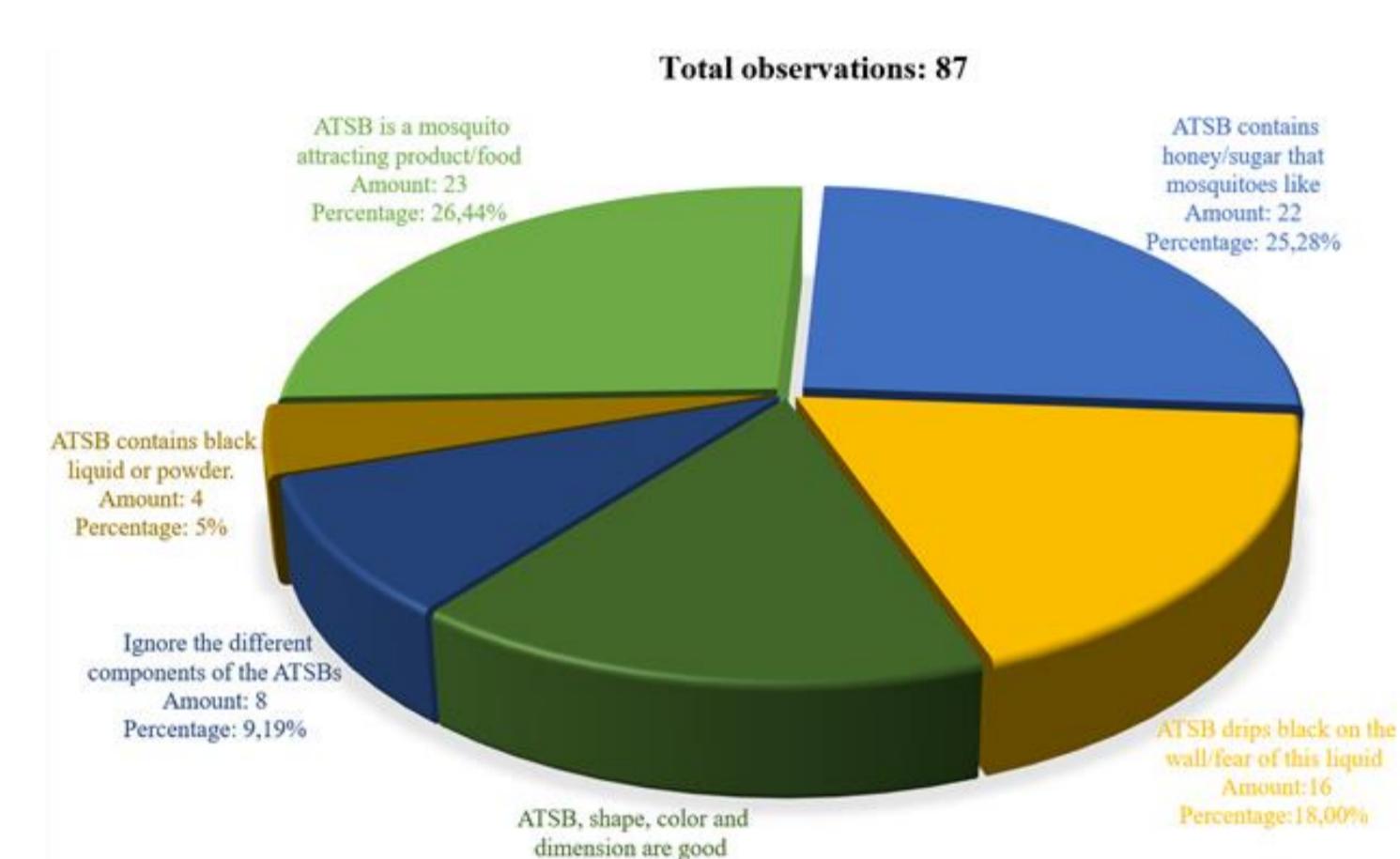
### METHODOLOGY

This qualitative research explores and assesses the perceptions and community acceptability on ATSB (produced by Westham) in Mali (Traore et al, 2020). Focus group discussions (12) and in-depth interviews (10) were conducted, and a mapping of distrust was done. Data were analyzed using Sphinx software

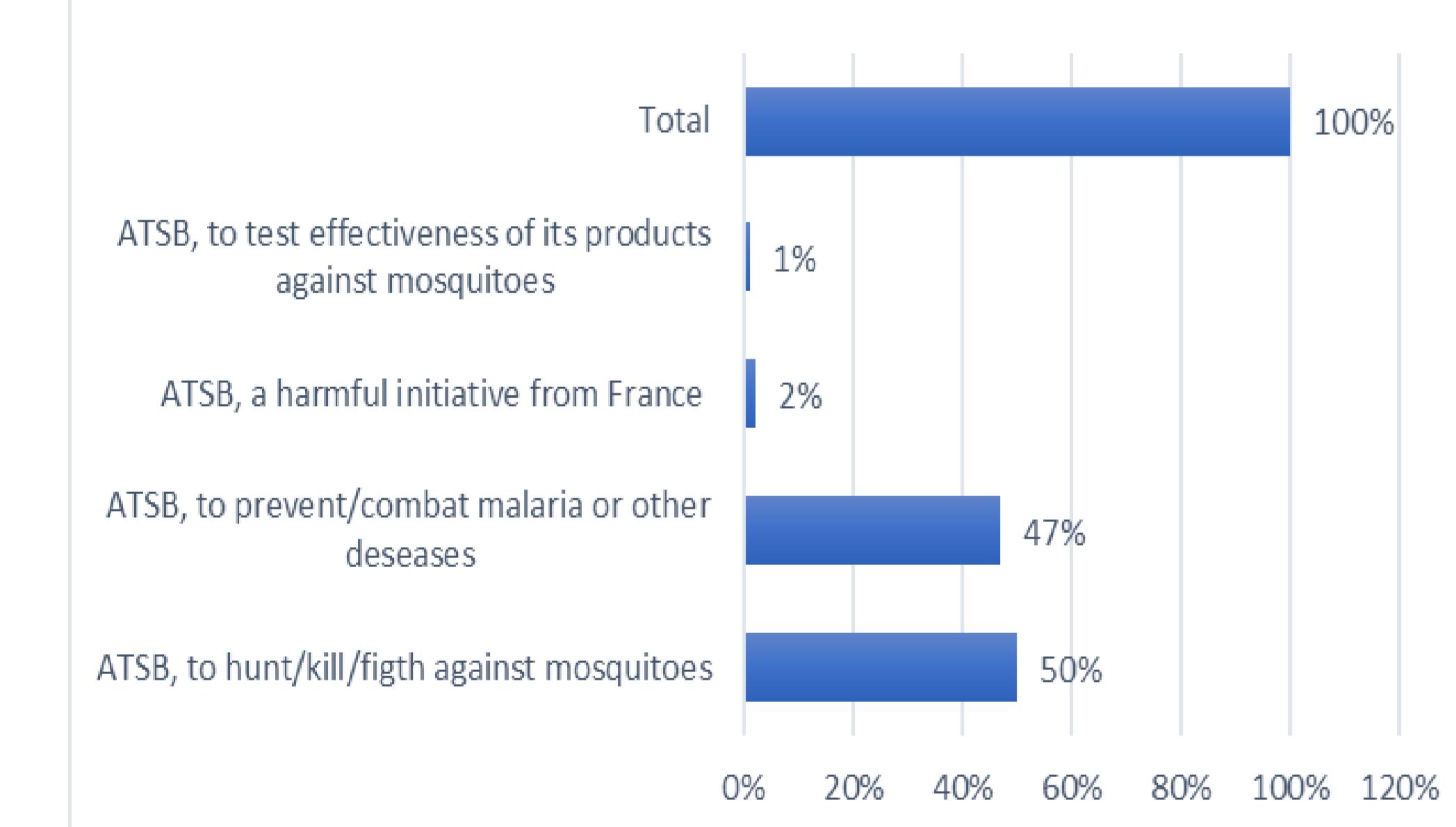
Sites	Type of administration	Number of targets	Sex	Participants			Minimal age	Middle age	Maximal age	Clusters/Villages
				Participated	Missing	Male				
Siby	Group focused interview	3	Woman	8	27	25	47	33	53	Bandiabougou
		3	Hands of household	M	7	65	48	32	53	Diabougou
		3	Teachers	M	7	24	23	33	35	Diabougou
Dagassa	Group focused interview	3	Woman	9	32	40	55	40	55	Dagassa
		3	Hands of household	M	9	27	39	62	62	Ngompeogo
		3	Teachers	M	2	32	32	30	35	Ngompeogo
Kangaba	Group focused interview	3	Woman	9	32	40	55	40	55	Diabougou
		3	Hands of household	M	9	35	41	60	60	Ngompeogo
		3	Teachers	M	9	20	55	35	55	Ngompeogo
Oulikssougon	Group focused interview	3	Woman	10	30	42	65	42	65	Ngompeogo
		3	Hands of household	M	10	43	63	82	82	Ngompeogo
		3	Teachers	M	10	24	42	65	65	Ngompeogo
Total	Group focused interview	12	Men	69	385	548	689	12	167	
		12	Women/Men	109						

Sites	Type of administration	Number of targets	Sex	Participants			Minimal age	Middle age	Maximal age	Clusters/Villages
				Participated	Missing	Male				
Siby	Individual interview	3	Head of village	M	1	53	32	41	53	Bandiabougou
		3	Community leader	M	1	35	31	35	35	Diabougou
		3	Health agent	M	1	36	31	36	36	Diabougou
Dagassa	Individual interview	6	Health agent	M	1	44	30	35	44	Diabougou
		6	Head of village	M	1	44	30	35	44	Diabougou
		6	Community leader	M	1	37	31	37	37	Diabougou
Kangaba	Individual interview	3	Community leader	M	1	36	30	42	52	Kangaba
		3	Agroforester	M	1	32	30	32	32	Kangaba
		3	Doctor Technic of health center	M	1	32	30	32	32	Kangaba
Oulikssougon	Individual interview	4	Community leader	M	1	35	37	40	87	Oulikssougon
		4	Head of school	M	1	35	37	40	87	Oulikssougon
		4	Community leader	M	1	37	35	37	37	Oulikssougon
Total	Individual interview	16	Women	5	129	167	236	10		
		16	Men	11	129	167	236	10		

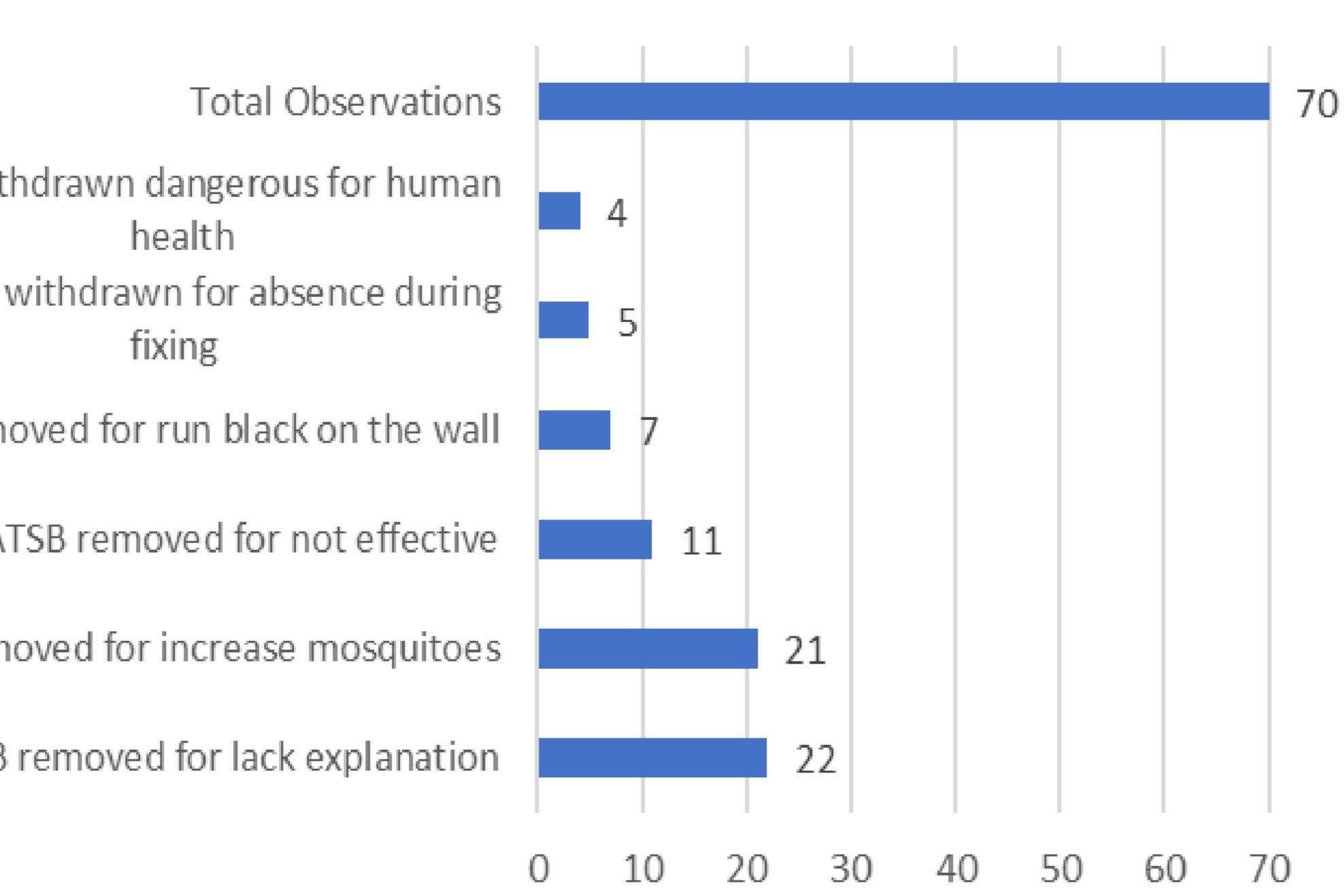
### Community's perceptions on baits



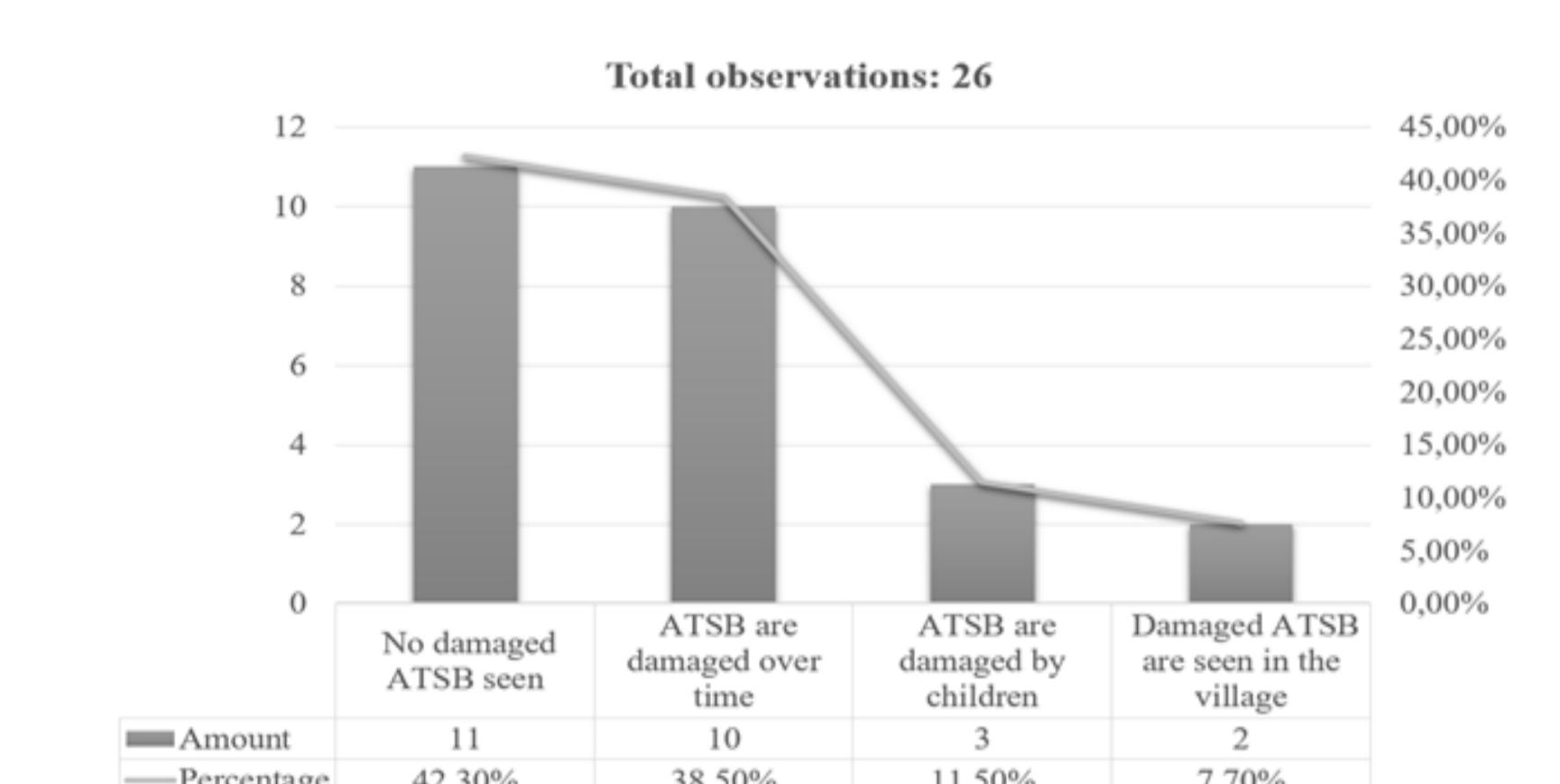
### Bait's purposes observed by communities



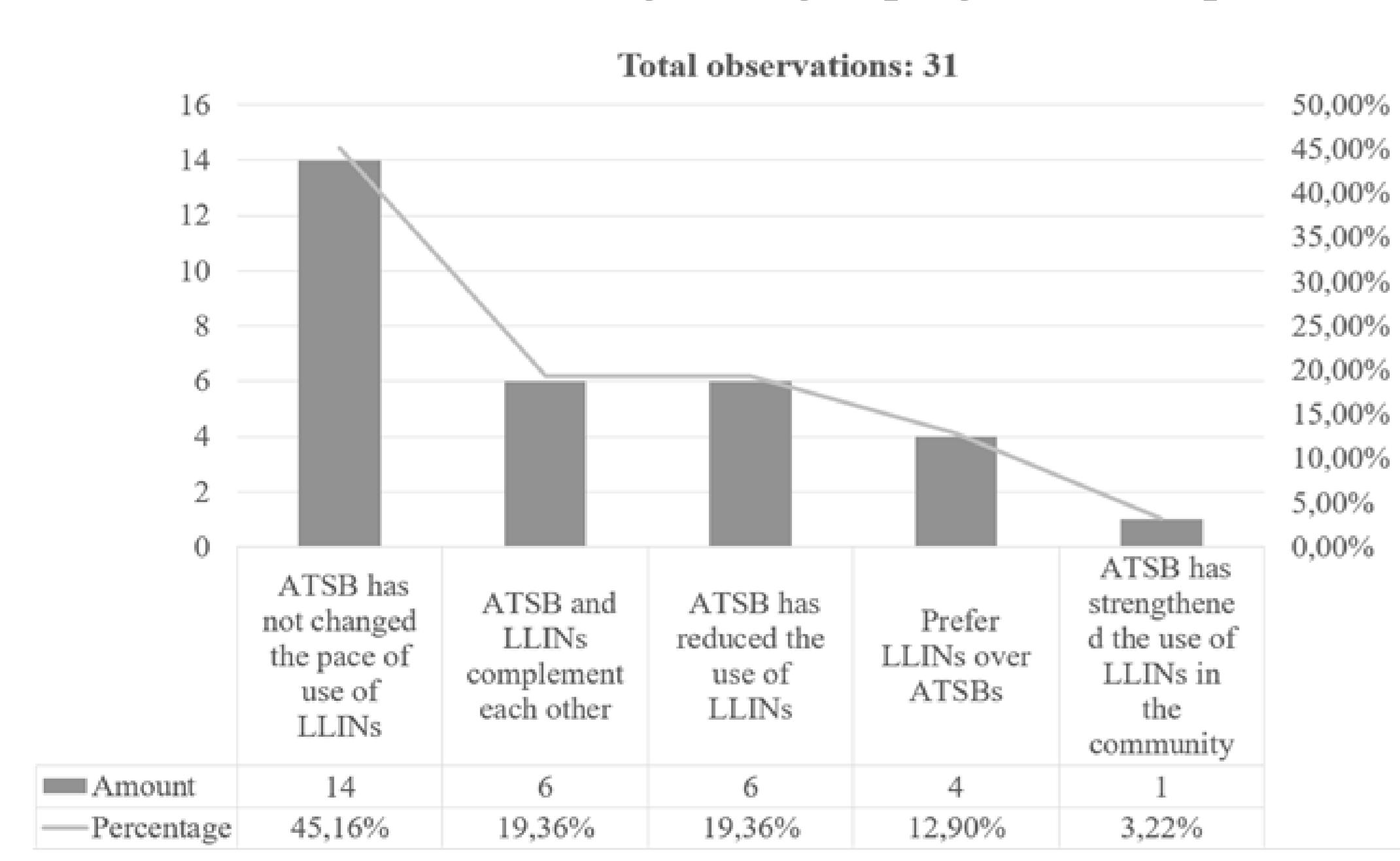
### Reasons of the withdrawals of baits in the community



### Community bait damage factors



### Co-use of baits and the long-lasting impregnated mosquito net



Some pictures of ATSB awareness with communities



LLINs and ATSB complete themselves and it will permit to fight efficiently against the malaria. (Cluster 24, a woman-Siby)



"The objective of the baits is to reduce mosquitos and fight against malaria. In the beginning all of us had doubts but not currently" (Cluster 09, a chief of Kangaba)

### CONCLUSION

Despite the divergence in opinion of ATSBs. We note that a large part of the community remains willing to receive ATSBs. Communication must be maintained and strengthened to improve community acceptance of ATSBs.