

Guidelines on public health pesticide management policy for the WHO African Region



**World Health
Organization**

GUIDELINES ON PUBLIC HEALTH PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT POLICY FOR THE WHO AFRICAN REGION



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DEFINITIONS

The definitions given below apply to the terms as used in these guidelines. They may have different meanings in other contexts.

adulterated pesticide

A pesticide any component of which has been substituted wholly or in part, or if any constituent of the pesticide has been wholly or in part abstracted, added or modified in quantity compared with the regulatory specification on record (18).

counterfeit pesticide

A pesticide made by someone other than the approved or registered manufacturer, by copying or imitating an original product without authorization or right, with a view to deceive or defraud, and then marketing the copied or forged product as the original (18).

decentralized health system

A health system in which responsibility for policy implementation and service provision has been transferred from the central level to local structures, usually districts (10).

household pesticide

A pesticide that is used by the general public in or around the house and is generally available over-the-counter. Such pesticides may include mosquito coils, aerosols spray cans, insect repellents for personal use, rodent poisons, cockroach sprays and baits, flea and tick control products, and pesticide-treated pet collars.

illegal pesticide

A pesticide that is not registered or otherwise authorized for a particular distribution and use, or a pesticide for which no import authorization has been given (if applicable).

integrated vector management (IVM)

A rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control. It aims to improve efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness and sustainability of vector control interventions for control of vector-borne diseases (1, 5).

life-cycle management – see *Pesticide management*

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