

Global Insecticide use for Vector-Borne Disease Control Second Edition

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World Health Organization
Communicable Disease Control,
Prevention and Eradication
WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES)

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INTRODUCTION

Vector control constitutes an important element in the current global strategy for the control of major vector-borne diseases, and chemical control remains an important element in an integrated approach to vector control. In order to support product development, facilitate judicious use of insecticides and manage insecticide resistance effectively, there is a need to develop pesticide management systems based on regular monitoring and reporting of insecticide use in different disease control programmes.

An attempt has been made to document the use of insecticides for vector control at the global level (WHO, 2002¹) that could form the basis for:

1. Development of guidelines on safe and effective use of insecticides.
2. Development of guidelines for resistance management.
3. Agreements for international use of insecticides (e.g. DDT, re-registration of insecticides in certain countries and how that may affect their international use).
4. Investment for development of alternatives.
5. Review and formulation of policies for insecticide usage at different levels.

This document is a continuation of such effort and contains information on the global use of insecticides for vector-borne disease control for the period 2000–2002.

¹ Zaim M (2002). *Global insecticide use for vector-borne disease control*. Geneva, World Health Organization (WHO/CDS/WHOPES/GCDPP/2002.2).

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

The data on the use of insecticides in vector-borne disease control programmes were collected and validated, with the assistance of WHO regional offices, from the national disease control programmes, using a standard questionnaire (Annex 1). Only Member States having vector-borne diseases as their major public health problem were approached for such information.

The WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES) invites national disease control programmes to report regularly on insecticide use for vector control, using the questionnaire provided in Annex 1. They are also invited to submit data on such use for the missing years, in order to obtain a clearer understanding of insecticide use at national, regional and global level.

One of the reasons cited by countries for not providing complete data for the decentralized programme, it has been difficult to collect such information. This is of major concern, as it could adversely affect insecticide management for malaria control. It is important that these countries take adequate steps to develop appropriate and effective monitoring and reporting systems for insecticide use in their malaria disease control programmes.