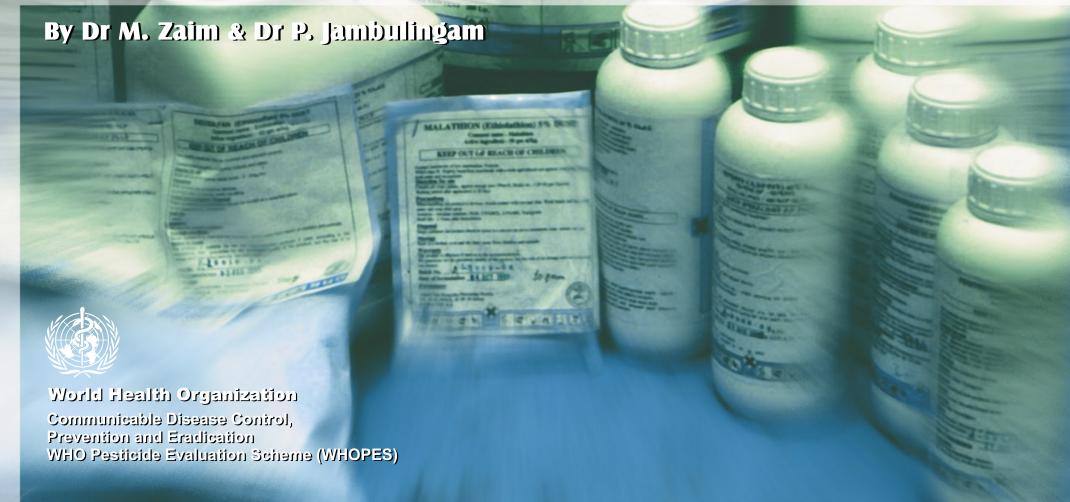
# Global Insecticide use for Vector-Borne Disease Control Second Edition



# GLOBAL INSECTICIDE USE FOR VECTOR-BORNE DISEASE CONTROL

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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, 2002<sup>1</sup>) 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

## DATA ANALYSIS AND OBSERVATIONS ON REPORTING

A total of 84 Member States from the six WHO regions responded to the 12 from the African Region, 29 from the Region of the Americas, 14 from Mediterranean Region, 9 from the South-East Asia Region, 8 from the Eurand 12 from the Western Pacific Region. While some countries provided the entire three-year reporting period, others provided for either two year. A few countries provided data on insecticide use pooled for two diseases. These data were not included in the analysis of disease-spec use, but used only to estimate the total use of insecticides for vector control

While the data provided by most countries included information on the unajor classes of insecticides (see below), some included data on the unlarvicides and/or insect growth regulators (IGRs). Such data have be separately in this document.

It is encouraging to note that the number of countries reporting on insevector control to WHOPES has increased since the previous survey. In a countries have also updated their information by providing data for the miss

The average values of the active ingredient of the insecticides, repc country during the reporting period of this survey, were used for assessments and trend analysis.

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