

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**

WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Guidelines on public health pesticide management policy for the WHO African region.

1.Pesticides - standards. 2.Pest control, Biological. 3.Environmental pollutants. 4.Guidelines. 5.Africa.
I.World Health Organization. II.WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme.

ISBN 978 92 4 150123 1

(NLM classification: WA 240)

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WHO/HTM/NTD/WHOPES/2011.2

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document is a joint publication of the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Africa and the WHO Department of Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases. These guidelines were originally developed by the Department of Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases and the Department of Communicable Diseases of the WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia, New Delhi, India. WHO wishes to express its sincere thanks and appreciation to Mr Harold van der Valk, Werkendam, the Netherlands, for drafting the document. The Organization also wishes to thank the following individuals for their valuable contribution to the development of this document for the African Region.

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- Dr Birkinsh Ameneshewa, Public Health and Environment, WHO Regional Office for Africa, Harare, Zimbabwe
- Dr Worku Bekele, WHO Country Office, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- Dr Milton Chemhuru, Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, Harare, Zimbabwe
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- Mr Esayas Woldesilasse, Federal Ministry of Health, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- Dr Rajpal Singh Yadav, Vector Ecology and Management, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland
- Dr Morteza Zaim, Vector Ecology and Management, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

WHO gratefully acknowledges the financial support provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

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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