WHA22.40  Research on Methods of Vector Control

The Twenty-second World Health Assembly,

Recognizing that the prolonged and large scale use of persistent pesticides, in particular those of the chlorinated hydrocarbon type, in agriculture and public health may lead to an accumulation of certain of those substances in the environment, as well as in human and animal tissues, and may lead to the development of resistance in vectors;

Noting that at present there is no alternative method of vector control that could replace the use of persistent pesticides for the control of vector borne diseases;

Realizing that vector borne diseases still constitute a major public health problem in many countries; and Appreciating the efforts of the Organization

(i) in studying the dynamics of the build up of pesticides in the tissues of exposed populations and in studying the various ecological aspects of pesticide residues in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization; and

(ii) in developing new pesticides and alternative methods of vector control,

1. RECOMMENDS that the Organization, in collaboration with other agencies concerned, continue to study the effects of persistent pesticides of the chlorinated hydrocarbon type and their short term and long term implications for environmental pollution and human health; and

2. REQUESTS the Director-General to stimulate and intensify research on the development of alternative methods of vector control and to submit to the Twenty-third World Health Assembly a comprehensive report including proposals for future research activities, together with their financial implications.

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

(Committee on Programme and Budget, fourth report)