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Annex XIV  
**Community Actions for *Aedes* Control  
during Epidemics**

**Community activities against larvae and adult mosquitoes can include:**

- Cleaning and covering water storage containers;
- Keeping surroundings clean and improving basic sanitation measures;
- Burning mosquito coils to kill or repel mosquitoes;
- Burning coconut shells and husks to repel mosquitoes and also eliminate these potential outdoor breeding sites;
- Screening houses, particularly bedrooms;
- Making available hand aerosols for killing mosquitoes;
- Clearing weeds and tall grass to reduce the available outdoor resting places for adult mosquitoes near houses, and
- Using mosquito nets to protect infants and small children from bites during the day time, and also insecticide-treated mosquito nets and curtains to kill mosquitoes attempting to bite through the nets or resting on the nets or curtains.

**Specific activities for controlling larvae are:**

- Collection, removal, disposal, burying or burning of all unusable tin cans, jars, bottles, tyres, coconut shells and husks, cocoa pods and other items that can collect and hold water.
- Keeping tyres, metal boxes, discarded appliances, sinks, basins, vehicle frames and parts of other items on industrial and commercial premises in sheltered areas protected from rainfall.
- Arranging clean-up campaigns once or twice a year by the local health authorities or community leaders in order to collect and remove all unusable containers and potential breeding sites in and around houses.
- Turning 200-litre water drums and small earthen jars upside down once a week. This emptying and cleaning procedure is easier when the water level is low.
- Periodically scrubbing the inside of water containers to destroy *Aedes* eggs at the time of container cleaning.

- Regularly emptying the water in flower vases in houses and offices at least once a week.
- Properly covering 200-litre water drums with burlap bags or other material which allows rainwater, but not mosquitoes to enter .
- Covering large volume (500 litres+) water storage tank inlets and overflow outlets with mosquito wire mesh.
- Shredding or cutting old tyres into flat pieces and disposing of them in properly constructed and managed landfills away from populated areas.
- Turning canoes and small fishing boats upside down.
- Cleaning roof gutters and placing salt in ant traps.
- Construction of rectangular cement water tanks with a plug at the bottom to allow easy drainage for weekly cleaning.
- Puncturing holes in tyres used for recreational purposes by children in schools, parks and beaches.
- Draining waterlogged tree holes.
- Turning tin cups used to collect sap from rubber trees in rubber plantations upside down when not in use.
- Levelling or filling-in the tops of bamboo fences to prevent the accumulation of water and breeding sites.
- Filtering water from one container to another through cloth in order to trap and dislodge larvae and pupae.
- Pouring boiling water into small earthenware jars to kill larvae when the water level is low.
- Scrubbing down the sides of jars to kill mosquito eggs.
- Removing small copepod crustaceans of the genus *Mesocyclops* from ponds or lakes and placing several of them in water storage containers to kill mosquito larvae.
- Removing small larvivorous fish from a pond, stream or canal and placing one or two of them in water storage containers to kill larvae.

Source: WHO/Western Pacific Region. Background Document No.16, 1995