



Meeting Report

Second Assembly of the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control

Geneva, Switzerland, 7 May 2013

Report prepared by:

Secretariat of the Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT
Chemicals Branch

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/DTIE

chemin des Anémones 11-13

CH-1219 Châtelaine (GE)

Switzerland

e-mail: heidelore.fiedler@unep.org

Web: <http://chm.pops.int/LinkClick.aspx?link=621&tabid=621&mid=2267>

Second Assembly of the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Products, Methods and Strategies as Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control

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Second Assembly of the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Products, Methods and Strategies as Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control

7 May 2013, 6:15 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Held as an evening side event of the Ordinary and Extraordinary Meetings of the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions 2013.

Meeting Report

1 OPENING OF THE MEETING

1. The second Assembly of the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Products, Methods and Strategies as Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control was held in Geneva International Conference Centre in Geneva, Switzerland, on 7 May 2013 from 6:15 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.. The meeting was held as an evening side event to the Ordinary and Extraordinary Meetings of The Conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. The meeting was organized by the Secretariat of the Global Alliance, which is hosted by the Chemicals Branch, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

2. The Assembly was opened at 6:30 p.m. by Mr. Tim Kasten, Head of UNEP Chemicals Branch, DTIE. In his opening statement, he welcomed the participants to the Assembly and noted it is open to the public notwithstanding it is a regular meeting for members of the Global Alliance. He brought to attention the draft business plan for promoting a global partnership on the development and deployment of alternative products, methods and strategies to DDT for disease vector control set out in document UNEP/POPS/COP.4/6/Rev.1 adopted at the fourth meeting for the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention (SC COP 4). He highlighted that UNEP wished to maintain the organizational structure of the Global Alliance laid down in the business plan. He noted that the second Assembly, like the first Assembly, was being held during the Conferences of the Parties, but as the issues of the Rotterdam Convention are currently on the agenda of the Conferences, some members who had been present last week, when issues of Stockholm Convention were on the agenda, were now absent. He explained that the objectives of the Assembly was to inform about the transition of the leadership of the Global Alliance from the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention to UNEP; report on the activities undertaken since the first Assembly held in Geneva in 2011; present the outcomes of the Steering Committee meeting held in Nairobi in 2012 including the workplan and the budget; review the recent developments at the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention (SC COP 6); and discuss some thoughts on way forward on implementation of the activities.

2 ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

2.1 Election of Officers

3. Ms. Noluzuko Gwayi, Senior Policy Adviser, International Chemicals and Wastes, Department of Environment Affairs of South Africa and Mr. Gordo Jain, Head of Division, International Chemicals Safety and Sustainable Chemistry, Principal Matters of International Chemicals, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany agreed to serve as Co-Chairs for the second Assembly.

2.2 Adoption of the Agenda

4. Ms. Noluzuko Gwayi, the Chair for the first half of the Assembly, introduced the agenda. Mr. Michael Macdonald, Consultant for the Vector Control Unit, Global Malaria Programme of the World Health Organization (WHO) suggested to revise the title of his presentation in the presented agenda as he would be speaking on the subject of entomology and vector control landscape rather than on the coordination of activities between WHO and UNEP although the latter was the ultimate intention of his activities. The Chair adopted the agenda as set out in the appendix to this report.

3 MATTERS RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE

3.1 Report from the Secretariat of the Global Alliance

5. Mr. Tim Kasten briefly introduced the history and role of UNEP in relation to DDT and the establishment of Global Alliance. He reported on the implementation of decision SC-5/6, the decision of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention (SC COP 5) to transfer the leadership of the Global Alliance from the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention to UNEP. He explained that the Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BRS Secretariat) and the Head of Chemicals Branch, DTIE, UNEP had exchanged letters; that UNEP and WHO had held meetings and had agreed on collaboration; and that the BRS Secretariat and UNEP had a mutual agreement on the practical details and arrangements of cooperation. He highlighted that the transition did not change the structure of the Global Alliance or the status of the members of the Steering Committee. He brought to attention documents UNEP/POPS/COP.6/4 and UNEP/POPS/COP.6/INF/3 which UNEP had prepared to report to the SC COP 6 on the transfer and the activities undertaken between 2011 and 2013.

6. He introduced the decision of the Twenty-Seventh Session of the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum held in Nairobi, Kenya on February 2013. The decision requested UNEP to continue providing coordination for the Global Alliance, urged for the cooperation between WHO and UNEP for the implementation of the Global

Alliance workplan, and invited UNEP to inform SC COP on the progress made in the work of the Global Alliance.

7. He introduced the activities undertaken by UNEP since the transfer. He said the First Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Global Alliance was held in Nairobi, Kenya in August 2012 in close consultation with WHO and BRS Secretariat. A joint fund-raising letter had been sent by UNEP and the BRS Secretariat. UNEP had participated in the Global Policy Roundtable on the Use of DDT in Malaria Vector Control organized by the Biovision Foundation and the Millennium Institute in Geneva, Switzerland in March 2013. Document UNEP/POPS/COP.6/INF/3, UNEP's report on activities undertaken in relation to the Global Alliance, had been prepared and submitted at SC COP 6. The second Assembly of the Global Alliance had been prepared and was being held during the Ordinary and Extraordinary Meetings of the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions 2013 (EXCOP).

3.2 Report from the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

8. Mr. Gamini Manuweera, Programme officer, BRS Secretariat, thanked UNEP Chemicals Branch for taking over the function of the Secretariat of the Global Alliance. He congratulated both the Global Alliance and UNEP for the smooth and successful transition in the past two years and wished for a sustainable and successful outcome in the future through the support of the participants and the stakeholders of the Global Alliance. He emphasized the importance of the work of the Global Alliance in achieving the goal of the Stockholm Convention.

3.3 Presentation from the World Health Organisation

9. Mr. Michael Macdonald, Consultant for the Vector Control Unit, Global Malaria Programme of WHO, gave a presentation entitled "Entomology and Vector Control Landscape" to illustrate how the work of the Global Alliance fits in with other WHO and Roll Back Malaria initiatives. He emphasized the current challenges to vector control, that the gains in malaria control over the past decade were threatened by insecticide resistance, the challenge of maintaining coverage with constrained funding, and the dearth of entomological monitoring capacity.

10. He introduced the recommendations from the DDT Expert Group, highlighting the recommendation to strengthen systems and human resources for entomological monitoring, operational research, evidence-based decision-making and program monitoring.

11. He explained that three WHO units had normative functions for entomology and vector control: the Global Malaria Programme, the Pesticide Evaluation Scheme and Vector Ecology and Management, a cross-cutting unit that develops strategies, guidelines and standards for vector control, including pesticide management, and spearheads the Integrated Vector Management initiative. The Roll Back Malaria Partnership was a separate organization hosted by WHO. Included in the Roll Back Malaria Partnership was the Vector Control Working Group, large and diverse network with eight complementary work streams, including many of the same partners and similar issues as the Global Alliance. He encouraged the

members to visit the WHO and the Roll Back Malaria Partnership websites for more information.

12. He said a key WHO and Roll Back Malaria Partnership initiative was the Global Plan for Insecticide Resistance Management (GPIRM), launched in May 2012, which aimed to tackle the growing threat of insecticide resistance and to facilitate the development of innovative vector control tools and strategies. Resistance, especially to pyrethroids appeared to be growing with Sub-Saharan Africa and India being particular areas of concern. As pyrethroids were the only class of insecticide that can be used to treat mosquito nets, their loss would be a major setback. Development of alternatives to DDT was closely related to these other efforts in GPIRM to develop alternatives and strategies to combat insecticide resistance, especially to pyrethroids.

13. He explained that the GPIRM strategy included five “Pillars” – 1) Plan and implement national insecticide resistance management strategies; 2) Ensure good national systems for entomological monitoring; 3) Develop new tools; 4) Fill gaps in knowledge; and 5) Ensure that advocacy, human and financial resources are in place. He said the first two pillars for country-level action were a critical focus for all partners.

14. He concluded that the work of the Global Alliance was closely interrelated with both these three WHO units and the Roll Back Malaria Vector Control Working Group, and emphasized the need to collaborate more effectively.

15. There were questions on larval control both in the Africa region and in India as applied to both malaria and dengue. Mr. Michael Macdonald responded that larval control for malaria in Africa was very difficult as the vector larval habitats could be temporary and widespread, and should only be conducted where these habitats were “few, fixed and findable” with good quality control on the larvicides if they were used and robust entomological monitoring of impact. He said India, as many other countries in Asia and the Americas, was challenged by the spread of dengue and chikungunya carried by the container-breeding *Aedes* mosquito. He stated DDT had no role in dengue as indoor residual spraying was not an effective control measure for the *Aedes* mosquito. Mr. Raman Velayudhan, Coordinator of the WHO Vector Ecology and Management unit explained that the WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES) had approved larvicides for domestic water containers, and that further development work in this area was being carried out, including from the International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology of Kenya, a Stockholm Convention Regional Centre.

4 REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE

4.1 Report from the Steering Committee of the Global Alliance

16. Mr. David Kapindula, Principle Inspector, Environmental Management Agency of Zambia, and the Chair of the Steering Committee of the Global Alliance, reported on the activities conducted by the Steering Committee from 2009 to 2013.

17. He explained that there had been an Interim Steering Committee from 2009 to 2011 before the Steering Committee had been established in 2011 at the first Assembly of the Global Alliance. He said the Interim Steering Committee had held three annual meetings from 2009 to 2011. He explained the outcomes of the three meetings. The first meeting of the Interim Steering Committee had been held in October 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland and had agreed to launch the Global Alliance at the 2010 EXCOP, had developed the key elements of the plan of action to facilitate effective implementation the Global Alliance activities, and had agreed to establish five Thematic Groups by March 2010 to address the challenges in achieving the Global Alliance goals. The second meeting of the Interim Steering Committee was held in May 2010 in Delhi, India and had identified specific, priority activities to be undertaken by the five Thematic Groups, and had planned for the first Assembly of the Global Alliance. The third meeting of the Interim Steering Committee Meeting had been held on March 2011 in Bonn, Germany and had reviewed progress in the establishment of the five Thematic Groups, and had finalized the arrangements for the first Assembly of the Global Alliance.

18. He presented the names of the current Steering Committee members. He said the First Steering Committee Meeting had been held in August 2012 in Nairobi, Kenya and its meeting report could be found in document UNEP/POPS/COP.6/INF/3. He said that as a result of this meeting, the workplan and budget for the Global Alliance activities for two biennia 2012-2013 and 2014-2015 had been developed and approved; workplans and budgets for the five Thematic Groups had been adjusted; the Thematic Groups had been requested to initiate their work; and four core activities – 1) Translating all guidance and promotional documents into UN languages; 2) making available the work of the Steering Committee to all stakeholders in an easily accessible format; 3) carrying out Comprehensive Demonstration projects in at least ten Parties with two from each region; and 4) the Steering Committee to prepare a report for each SC COPs – had been identified.

19. He added that as a Chair, he had participated in the first Assembly of the Global Alliance held on April 2011 in Geneva, Switzerland and the Global Policy Roundtable on the use of DDT in Malaria Control held on March 2013 in Geneva, Switzerland and supported the implementation of the Global Alliance activities according to the workplan.

20. A question was raised if there were any reports related to the Comprehensive Demonstration projects. Mr. David Kapindula responded that no report was available because little had happened yet due to funding constraints. The Chair added that the transfer of the Secretariat had to go through the UNEP Governing Council and that this also accounted for the delay of the implementation.

21. Mr. Tim Kasten congratulated on the work of the Steering Committee thus far and the dedication of its members to the Global Alliance. He thanked Mr. David Kapindula for his work and leadership.

4.2 Reports from the Thematic Groups of the Global Alliance

4.2.1 Thematic Group on Cost Effectiveness of DDT and Alternatives

22. Mr. Bernhard Johnen, Director of International Regulatory Policy of Croplife International in Belgium, on behalf of the lead of the Thematic Group, Mr. Egon Wienmuller from Croplife International who was absent, made a statement on the work of the Thematic Group on Cost Effectiveness of DDT and Alternatives. He underlined that he and Mr. Weinmüller were not representing a company but rather Croplife International, a global federation representing the plant science industry. He said not many activities had taken place primarily because the work of the Thematic Group was heavily dependent on consultants and funds to pay them. He expressed concerns on the lack of funds. He noted that the work of the Thematic Group was mainly to update the PEEM guidelines and mentioned that its timeframe seemed too long and its workplan contained illogicality as it stated the guidelines should be revised by 2015, while the guidelines should be translated by 2014. He added that there seemed to be a change in the approach of the Steering Committee and the Thematic Groups regarding the work of the working groups and hoped the next Steering Committee meeting would clarify this. He expressed concerns on the plan for the work to remove barriers in innovative stream, encouraged WHO to take up the centre of the mandate and carry out more hands on work and he hoped that the Global Alliance would carry out more detailed work.

23. There was a comment from the audience that finding safe, cost effective and environmentally benign alternatives was a political issue as it required money. To the question on if we were anywhere close to finding alternatives, Mr. Bernhard Johnen responded that the issue of finding alternatives was principally sought after by the Thematic Groups on Reduce Barriers to Bring New Chemicals and Products to Market, and Reduce Barriers to Bring New Non-chemical Products into Use. Mr. Michael Macdonald added to Mr. Bernhard Johnen's remark by assuring that other organizations, for example the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, were investing millions of dollars into the search for alternatives to DDT and pyrethroids. The Chair highlighted that each Thematic Group was focusing on each stream of work, but that the ultimate goal of the Global Alliance as a whole was to find alternatives to DDT.

24. To the comment that it was important to find alternatives that were not persistent organic pollutants and as cost-effective as DDT, Mr. Bernhard Johnen responded that although alternatives were more costly than DDT in the short run, the long term cost-effectiveness of the alternatives should be borne in mind and that the focus should be on finding ways to shorten this period. There was a comment that the cost of DDT consisted of ninety percent of man power to apply the insecticide while only ten percent of the cost was the insecticide itself, meaning that changing the durability of the product would make it more cost-effective.

25. There were discussions on the deadline to stop the use of DDT. The Chair emphasized that the stoppage on the use of DDT would be subject to the availability of alternatives to DDT. Mr. Gamini Manuweera of the BRS Secretariat explained that there was no deadline in

the Stockholm Convention to stop the use of DDT and that this signaled no intention to ban the use of DDT.

4.2.2 Thematic Groups on Monitor Vector Resistance Patterns and Mechanisms, Reduce Barriers to Bring New Chemicals and Products to Market, and Reduce Barriers to Bring New Non-chemical Products into Use

26. The Chair informed that the leads of the three Thematic Groups, the Thematic Group on Monitor Vector Resistance Patterns and Mechanisms, the Thematic Group on Reduce Barriers to Bring New Chemicals and Products to Market and the Thematic Group on Reduce Barriers to Bring New Non-chemical Products into Use were absent from the Assembly and were expected to report at the third Assembly of the Global Alliance.

27. However, Mr. Paul Saoko, Executive Director for Physicians for Social Responsibility in Kenya and lead of the Thematic Group on Reduce Barriers to Bring New Non-chemical Products into Use, had delivered a brief update report on the work of his Thematic Group on 8 May 2013 via email communication to the Secretariat of the Global Alliance. The report is attached as appendix to this meeting report.

28. Mr. Gordo Jain chaired the Assembly from here onwards.

4.2.3 Thematic Group on Strengthening of In-Country Decision-making on Integrated Vector Management Programme

29. Mr. Raman Velayudhan, Coordinator of Vector Ecology and Management, Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases at WHO and lead of the Thematic Group on Strengthening of In-Country Decision-making on Integrated Vector Management Programme presented the work of the thematic group with focus on their next steps.

30. He explained that the goal of the integrated vector management was to make a significant contribution to the prevention and control of vector-borne diseases, not only malaria but also dengue, lymphatic filariasis, leishmaniasis and Chagas disease. He emphasized the need to streamline the activities and their challenges such as reorienting the program, capacity building, decision making process and intersectoral actions, role of integrated vector management in emergency management and mitigating the impact of climate change.

31. He introduced the four Integrated Vector Management Packages that had been developed by WHO in 2012: 1) the guidance on Policy Making for Integrated Vector Management, 2) Core Structure for Training Curricula on Integrated Vector Management, 3) Handbook for Integrated Vector Management, and 4) Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for Integrated Vector Management.

32. He said the work that needed to be done next was to conduct more case studies although there were already several case studies in progress in several countries; to optimize the decision making process to utilize the integrated vector management approach in a more effective and ecologically sound manner; to build capacity and tools; to increase advocacy at

all levels; and to establish strong and sound monitoring and evaluation methods.

33. He highlighted that case studies were now in progress in a few countries which would be documented in the coming years. He anticipated that it would help put in place a sound monitoring system and implement the integrated vector management programme in a cost effective manner. He said a project led by Durham University was aimed at identifying the keys to the integrated vector management decision making process and mapping out the decision making steps in select areas.

5 ISSUES RELEVANT TO THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE

34. Ms. Heidi Fiedler, Senior Scientific Officer, Chemicals Branch, DTIE, UNEP continued the presentation by the Secretariat of the Global Alliance by introducing the members of the Steering Committee for the years from 2011 to 2013. She explained that the terms of reference for the Steering Committee allowed each member to serve on the Committee for two years with one term open for re-election.

35. She invited each region to confirm and nominate two candidates for the Steering Committee with a proposed deadline for the nominations of 30 June 2013. She added that in order to obtain a staggered timetable, each region should indicate one regional representative to serve for a term of one year only. This arrangement would have one regional member serving for a maximum of three years whereas the second member would serve for a maximum of four years.

36. The Chair adopted the proposal of the Secretariat of the Global Alliance.

6 ISSUES RELEVANT TO THE PROCESS AND OUTCOMES OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

37. Ms. Heidi Fiedler said that on 2 May 2013, the COP had virtually adopted the draft decision as contained in the Conference Room paper (CRP) 20 on DDT. Therein, the paragraphs 2, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 17 contained text relevant to UNEP and the Global Alliance. She said the decision, however, did not resolve the financial issues of the Global Alliance and encouraged the Parties to provide financial support. The Chair welcomed the decision and indicated that it was a good step forward for the future work of the Global Alliance and thanked WHO for their contribution.

38. Mr. Tim Kasten highlighted paragraph 17 of the decision, stressing the importance to cooperate to raise funds. He promised that the Secretariat of the Global Alliance would work to raise funds together with the BRS Secretariat, but also encouraged the members of the Global Alliance to work to coordinate on this issue. The Chair indicated that the Thematic Groups agreed on the issue of fund-raising as a priority.

7 OTHER BUSINESS

7.1 Summary of Proposed Budget for Workplan (2012-2015)

39. Ms. Heidi Fiedler introduced the summary of the proposed budget for workplan for 2012 to 2015, which had been developed and approved at the first meeting of the Steering Committee Meeting. The workplan and budget was contained in the pre-session document UNEP/POPS/COP.6/INF/3. She explained that the total proposed budget of 4,565,100 USD was distributed across four years with substantial amounts allocated to activities. She added that, as almost no funds had been transferred to the Secretariat of the Global Alliance, fund-raising was crucial and that she expected the work of SC COP in this aspect. The Chair added that all members of the DDT Global Alliance were requested to contribute to fund-raising.

40. A question was raised on whether the starting year of the workplan should be adjusted as the year 2013 was almost mid-way. Ms. Heidi Fiedler responded that the years were grouped to match UNEP biennia, but would shift the years by two years so it would still be streamlined with UNEP biennia.

41. There was a request to give clarification on why the cost for the Secretariat for activities related to the non-chemicals component was much higher than the others. Ms. Heidi Fiedler answered that as the presented budget table was the summary version of the full budget table, it did not show all the details, but as could be seen in the full budget table presented in document UNEP/POPS/COP.6/INF/3, the budget to carry out country studies were placed under the Secretariat column because the consultants who would undertake the studies would be hired by the Secretariat. She agreed to the suggestion to add a footnote under the summary budget table to explain this and to add a reference to the full budget table.

7.2 Members and Membership

42. By introducing the agenda item on members and membership, Ms. Heidi Fiedler said that the Global Alliance had 85 members from 32 countries and two intergovernmental organizations as of May 2013. She requested the members to verify their contact details and notify the Secretariat of the Global Alliance of any changes. She requested interested individuals, organizations and companies to fill out the Membership Declaration Form and send it to the Secretariat of the Global Alliance via email to heidelore.fiedler@unep.org.

43. She introduced the revised Membership Declaration Form which incorporated the changes related to the transfer of the Secretariat of the Global Alliance from the BRS Secretariat to UNEP. She informed that the revised form would be made available on the Internet and was open for comments. She expressed her hope to see progress on the enlargement of the membership.

7.3 Financial Support and Cooperation

44. She then introduced the funds and support received in 2012 and 2013 for the work of the Global Alliance. She mentioned that there was still a big difference between the reality and the proposed budget to carry out the planned activities. She thanked the BRS Secretariat for their contribution of 33,300 USD from their voluntary budget and in-kind human resources support, the seven months' work of Mr. Donald Cooper, the former Executive Secretary of the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions who was now the Coordinator of Mitigation, Data and Analysis at the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. She also thanked the Government of Germany for the contribution of 15,000 USD and Biovision Foundation for their in-kind contribution in holding the Global Policy Roundtable on the Use of DDT in Malaria Vector Control in March 2013 in Geneva. She acknowledged the in-kind human resources support from UNEP.

45. The question was raised on how much money was left. Ms. Heidi Fiedler responded that the contribution from the Government of Germany was used up to fund the participants of the first meeting of the Steering Committee and that no funds were left. She indicated that the Secretariat of the Global Alliance had been transferred to UNEP without any funding to support the staff post and therefore UNEP was contributing to the work of the Secretariat with its own staff. She said full funding was needed to hold the second meeting of the Steering Committee in 2013.

46. She suggested to engage in future collaboration and cooperation with traditional donors such as Global Environment Facility and Governments. She also expressed the willingness to explore non-traditional donors such as African Leaders Malaria Alliance, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and Wellcome Trust. She encouraged the members to approach and initiate the application for funds to these organizations.

47. There was a question on the meaning of traditional and non-traditional donors. Ms. Heidi Fiedler answered that the term traditional donors was used in UNEP to refer to donors who had already established work relations with UNEP, especially in the area of chemicals and wastes management in this case. Non-traditional donors were those who had not been active in the field of environment and those to whom UNEP did not have access so far but would have potential for collaboration especially for the work on DDT as it was also deeply related to health issues.

7.4 Next Meetings

48. Ms. Heidi Fiedler informed that the second and third meetings of the Steering Committee should be held in 2013 and 2014 respectively, with details on the venue and date to be decided. She said the third Assembly of the Global Alliance was planned to be held during the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention in 2015. She suggested for the annual Steering Committee meetings and the biennial Assembly meetings to be held back-to-back and called for proposals from the members to set the date and venue of the meetings.

8 CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

49. Mr. Tim Kasten reiterated the need for funding to carry out the activities of the Global Alliance and assured the dedication of the Secretariat to help seek funds.

50. Mr. Michael Macdonald said the Roll Back Malaria Partnership was also struggling for money to implement the activities related to malaria and encouraged the members to review WHO websites he had introduced during the presentation to check any overlap and help maximize the use of the funds.

51. Mr. Gamini Manuweera, BRS Secretariat, emphasized that the objective of the Global Alliance was not to add another structure to the already existing organizations and international collaborations working to develop and deploy alternatives to DDT, but to provide a complimentary platform to avoid duplications and enhance cooperation. He stressed the objectives of the Global Alliance to achieve the dual aims of reducing reliance on DDT and reducing transmission of the malaria vector, and that other disease carriers now controlled by DDT could be achieved by working together.

52. The Chair noted that the Global Alliance was an ongoing effort and although it needed to overcome some challenges, he expected to see progress and good results when the Assembly would gather again in 2015.

53. The Chair thanked the Secretariat, the speakers, the members and the participants. The meeting was closed at 9:00 p.m. on 6 May 2013, past the planned closing time of 7:45 p.m..

9 APPENDIX 1: AGENDA OF THE SECOND ASSEMBLY OF THE DDT GLOBAL ALLIANCE

Second Assembly of the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Products, Methods and Strategies as Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control

Geneva, 7 May 2013
CICG, Room 15, 6:15 p.m. -7:45 p.m.

Agenda item	Presenter
1. Opening of the meeting	Tim Kasten
2. Organizational matters	
(a) Election of officers	Tim Kasten
(b) Adoption of the agenda	Chair
3. Matters related to the implementation of the Global Alliance	
(a) Report from the Secretariat	Tim Kasten
(b) Report from the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions Secretariat	Gamini Manuweera
(c) Entomology and vector control landscape	Michael Macdonald
4. Report on the progress of the implementation of the Global Alliance	
(a) Report from the Steering Committee	David Kapindula
(b) Reports from the Thematic Groups	-
5. Issues relevant to the Steering Committee	Heidi Fiedler
6. Issues relevant to the process and outcomes of the Sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention	Heidi Fiedler
7. Other business	Heidi Fiedler
(a) Workplan and budget (summary)	
(b) Members and membership	
(c) Financial support and cooperation	
(d) Next meetings	
8. Closure of the Assembly	Chair

10 APPENDIX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Ms. Zohra AIT-KACI-ALI
Massai Experience
Email: sara.ciara@laposte.net

Mr. Abdulmohsen AL-MAHMOOD
Head
Waste Management Section
Environmental Control Directorate
Public Commission for the Protection of
Marine Resources, Environment and Wildlife
P.O. Box 18233
Bahrain Mall
Bahrain
Tel.: +973 17 386 595
Fax: +973 17 920 213
Email: mohsinm@pmew.gov.bh,
a.mohsin_060@yahoo.com

Mr. Said Bin Ali AL-ZADJALI
Chemical Expert
Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs
P.O. Box 323 Muscat PC 100
Oman
Tel.: +968 24 404 765, +968 24 404 771
Fax: +968 24 404 654
Email: said.zadjali.3@gmail.com,
dcsmecca@yahoo.com

Mr. Armando DIAZ
Coordination Ambiente
Gerenci de Ambiente
INTEVEP PDUSA
Caracas
Venezuela
Tel.: +58 212 330 7882
Fax: +58 212 330 7801
Email: diaz999@pdusa.com

Mr. Hadi FARAJVAND
Secretary of National Authority on Chemicals
Conventions
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Building 8/2, United Nations Street
Ferdousi Avenue, Imam Khomeini Square
Tehran
Iran, Islamic Republic of
Tel.: +98 (21) 6115 4336
Fax: +98 (21) 6674 0094
Email: hfarajvand@yahoo.com,
chemicals@mfa.gov.ir

Ms. Noluzuko GWAYI
Senior Policy Advisor / Director
International Chemicals and Waste
Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)
Private Bag X447
Pretoria 0001
South Africa
Tel.: +27 (12) 310 3393
Fax: +27 (12) 322 1003
Email: ngwayi@environment.gov.za

Mr. Gordo JAIN
Head of Division IG II 3
International Chemicals Safety and Sustainable
Chemistry
Federal Ministry for the Environment,
Nature Conservation
53175 Bonn
Germany
Tel.: +49 228 993052740
Fax: +49 228 993053524
Email: gordo.jain@bmu.bund.de
c/o bettina.doerr@bmu.bund.de

Mr. Ram Niwas JINDAL
Additional Director
Hazardous Substances Management Division
Ministry of Environment and Forests
Room No. 556, Paryavaran Bhawan, C.G.O
Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi 110 510
India
Tel.: +91 (11) 2436 6347
Fax: +91 (11) 2436 0662
Email: rnjindal@yahoo.com,
ram.jindal@nic.in

Mr. David KAPINDULA
Principal Inspector,
Environmental Council of Zambia
Corner Church and Suez Roads
P.O. Box 35131
10101 Lusaka
Zambia
Tel.: + 260 211 254 130, + 260 211 254 059
Fax: + 260 211 254 164
Email: dkapindula@necz.org.zm

Ms. Stefanie KELLER
Project Manager
Advocacy
Biovision Foundation
Schaffhauserstrasse 18
8006 Zurich
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 (44) 3419718
Fax: +41 (44) 3419762
Email: s.keller@biovision.ch

Mr. Collin Anthony MALCOLM
School of Biological and Chemical Sciences,
Queen Mary, University of London,
Mile End Road,
London E1 4NS
United Kingdom
Tel.: +44 20 7882 5293
Email: c.a.malcolm@qmul.ac.uk

Mr. Momodu-Segiru MOMODU
Director
Chemical Evaluation and Research
National Agency for Food and Drug
Administration and Control
Medical Compound, Edmund Crescent,
Yaba, Lagos, PMB 2081
Nigeria
Tel.: +234 1 7742249, +234 8033063280
Email: momodu.s@nafdac.gov.ng,
msmomodu@yahoo.com

Mr. Matija NUIC
Project Assistant
Advocacy
Biovision Foundation
Schaffhauserstrasse 18
8006 Zurich
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 44 341 9718
Fax: +41 44 3419762
Email: m.nuic@biovision.ch

Mr. Oladele OSIBANJO
Executive Director
Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for
Training and Technology Transfer for the
African Region
1 Ljoma Road, University of Ibadan, Ibadan,
Nigeria
Tel.: +234 803 301 3378, + 234 805 109 8483
Email: osibanjo@basel.org.ng,
o.osibanjo@ui.edu.ng, oosibanjo@yahoo.com

Mr. Antoine SCHWOERER
Chargé de Mission
Applications Biocides MEDDE
Bureau des substances et préparations
chimiques (BSPC)
Service de la prévention des nuisances et de la
qualité de l'environnement (SPNQE)
Direction générale de la prévention des risques
(DGPR)
Arche de la Défense Paroi Nord - 92 055 La
Défense cedex
France
Tel.: +33 01 40 81 97 82 (ext. 1870)
Email: Antoine.Schwoerer@developpement-
durable.gouv.fr

Ms. Miriam SERRUT
Registrar of Pesticides
Department of Agriculture
Pesticides Control Board
Central Farm
Cayo District
Belize
Tel.: + 501 824 2640, + 501 610 4149
Fax: + 501 824 3486, + 501 824 4255
Email: pesticidesregistar@gmail.com,
pcbinfo@btl.net

Mr. Vusumuzi Fortune SIMELANE
Environmental Inspector
Environmental Assessment and Compliance
Swaziland Environment Authority
Karl Grant Street
Former MTN Office Park
P.O.Box 2602
100 Mbabane
Swaziland
Tel.: +268 2404 6960
Fax: +268 2404 1718
Email: vfsimelane@sea.org.sz

Mr. Ole SKOVMAND
Director
Intelligent Insect Control
118 Chemin des Alouettes
34170 Castelnau le Lez
France
Tel.: +33 467605425
Fax: +33 467527646
Email: ole.skovmand@insectcontrol.net

Mr. Hla Maung THEIN
Deputy Director General
Environment Conservation Department
Ministry of Environmental Conservation and
Forestry
Building No.53
Nay Pyi Taw
Myanmar
Tel.: +95 67 4313 28
Fax: +95 67 43 13 22
Email: hlamaungthein.env@gmail.com

Ms. Zita VARANAVICIENE
Chief Desk Officer
Chemical Management Division
Ministry of environment
A. Jaksto St. 4/9
LT-01105 Vilnius
Lithuania
Tel: +370 706 6 18 58
Email: z.varanaviciene@am.it

Ms. Noriko (Nikki) YAJIMA
Researcher
EcoLomics International
6307 rue Beaulieu
Montréal QC H4E 3E9
Canada
Email: nikkiyaji@hotmail.com

UNITED NATIONS

Ms. Cheryl ANDRE DE LA PORTE
Programme Officer
Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and
Stockholm Conventions
International Environment House
11-13 Chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 (22) 917 8203
Email: candredelaporte@pops.int

Mr. Andrianirina FANOMEZANA
Intern
Chemicals Branch
Division of Technology, Industry and
Economics
United Nations Environment Programme
International Environment House
11-13, chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 (22) 917 8188
Email: Andrianirina.fanomezana@unep.org

Ms. Heidelore FIEDLER
Senior Scientific Affairs Officer
Chemicals Branch
Division of Technology, Industry and
Economics
United Nations Environment Programme
International Environment House
11-13, chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 (22) 917 8187
Mobile: +41 (79) 477 0833
Fax: +41 (22) 7973460
Email: heidelore.fiedler@unep.org

Mr. Timothy KASTEN
Head
Chemicals Branch
Division of Technology, Industry and
Economics
United Nations Environment Programme
International Environment House 1
11-13, chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Chatelaine, Geneva
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 (22) 917 8183
Email: tim.kasten@unep.org

Mr. Boo Young KIM
Intern
Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and
Stockholm Conventions
International Environment House
11-13 Chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 (22) 917 8588
Email: booyoung.kim@brsmeas.org

Mr. Michael Bracken MACDONALD
Consultant
Vector Unit, Global Malaria Programme
World Health Organization
15 Osborne Avenue
MD 21228 Catonsville
USA
World Health Organization
Ave. Appia 22
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland
Tel.: + 1 410 788 2550
Email: macdonaldm@who.int

Mr. Gamini MANUWEERA
Programme Officer
Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and
Stockholm Conventions
International Environment House
11-13 Chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 (22) 917 8604
Email: gamini.manuweera@unep.org

Ms. Inara NAMAZOVA
Intern
Chemicals Branch
Division of Technology, Industry and
Economics
United Nations Environment Programme
International Environment House
11-13 Chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 (22) 917 8599
Email: inara.namazova@unep.org

Ms. Jiwon RHEE
Consultant
Chemicals Branch
Division of Technology, Industry and
Economics
United Nations Environment Programme
International Environment House
11-13 Chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 (22) 917 8468
Email: jiwon.rhee@unep.org

Ms. Claudia TEN HAVE
Coordinator of Environmental Governance
Programme
Division of Environmental Law and
Conventions
United Nations Environment Programme
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi 00100
Kenya
Tel.: +254 (20) 762 3478
Fax: +254 (20) 762 3478
Email: Claudia.tenhave@unep.org

Mr. Raman VELAYUDHAN
Scientist
Vector Ecology and Management
Department of Control of Neglected Tropical
Diseases (HTM/NTD)
World Health Organization
20 Avenue Appia
CH-1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 791 1868
Mobile: +41 79 484 3296
Fax: +41 22 791 3111
Email: VelayudhanR@who.int

Ms. Carolyn VICKERS
Team Leader
Chemical Safety
Department of Public Health and Environment
World Health Organization
Avenue Appia 20
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 (22) 791 1286
Fax: +41 (22) 791 4848
Email: vickersc@who.int

Ms. Anja ZIMMERMANN
Intern
Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and
Stockholm Conventions
International Environment House
11-13 Chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva
Switzerland
Tel.: +41(22) 917 8588
Email: azimmermann@pic.int

11 APPENDIX 3: REPORT FROM THE THEMATIC GROUP ON REDUCE BARRIERS TO BRING NEW NON-CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

The following summary was provided by Mr. Paul Saoke, the Lead of the Thematic Group.

11.1 Update on Non-chemical Vector Control Thematic Group

The Thematic Groups established under the Global Alliance for alternatives to DDT work as implementing instruments of the strategies developed by the Alliance Assembly through the steering committee. Each Thematic Group addresses a set of challenges to achieve a particular goal.

For effective interventions in addressing the challenges to reach the four goals, the thematic groups formulate the strategies taking into consideration, all related elements and conditions prevailing in developing countries. Therefore the expertise of each thematic group is carefully identified to ensure that required competency is possessed to effectively and comprehensively achieve the desired goal. Due consideration is given to the knowledge and experience relating to developing country conditions in identifying the relevant experts.

11.2 Vision

To contribute to the control of vector transmitted diseases through environmental friendly interventions with free of adverse effects of persistent organic pesticides on humans.

11.3 Mission

To identify and reduce barriers to the use of new non chemical products and approaches in a socially acceptable and sustainable manner, bringing scientists, national programme managers, field workers and communities together to generate evidence for the formulation of policies and their implementation.

11.4 Objectives

The scope of the initial activities of this thematic group is limited to promoting non-chemical alternative products and approaches to DDT with the following objectives.

- Bringing key players to one forum;
- Collect information on and details about available evidence on non-chemical interventions;
- Establish a database on non-chemical alternatives including success stories;
- Validation of vector control efficacy and effectiveness;
- Sharing information, resources and experiences between key players;

11.5 Activities

The following activities have been proposed in the short and medium term:

- Establish a web-based mechanism for the development of a database of nonchemical options and to facilitate proper validation of effectiveness, where applicable (March 2011);
- Critical review of available evidence on non-chemical methods, barriers to implementation and possible solutions
- Develop advocacy and guidance materials based on a field study to identify key barriers and opportunities for promotion of nonchemical alternatives (2012);
- Implement demonstration projects of nonchemical options within Integrated Vector Management in malaria disease vector control initiatives towards promotion and generation of evidence (2014-2015);
- Awareness raising and advocacy (2013-2015)

11.6 Outputs

Major outputs of the proposed programme include:

- Current information on Non-chemical alternatives to DDT compiled;
- Supporting documents and information for the implementation of activities to address the gaps are developed;
- Non-chemical tools are promoted in vector control interventions by the disease endemic countries.
- Information is made accessible to all interested entities;
- Coordination between individual initiatives is improved.

11.7 Target group

The activities will target national programme managers of public health vector control in disease endemic countries, Non-Governmental Organizations, research, industry and Inter Governmental Organizations.

11.8 Approach

The approach focuses on building-up the ownership of the programme by all stakeholders and their full participation:

- The Stockholm Convention social network is used for the establishment of the database and invite core-team members to populate and manage;
- The above social network will be used to promote interest among the stakeholder groups and to facilitate development of alternatives;
- The information sources such as booklet and meeting and project documents recently produced on alternatives to DDT by various interest groups and experts will be used as a basis for the preliminary survey. The alternative products will include botanicals and other categories of non-chemical products that have been produced and those products that have gone through testing, registration etc. This may provide immediate action items that could

- help the thematic group to move forward in terms of availability of data and marketability.
- Feeding the above survey data and meeting outcomes to the GA website to share with the Global community including local vector control programme managers;

One of the objectives of the Steering Committee of the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Alternatives to DDT Disease Vector Control that took place on 27–28 August 2012 at ICIPE in Nairobi, Kenya was to develop thematic group work plans. Members of the Non chemical control thematic group presented met, brainstormed and agreed a work plan with a budget. However during the process of disseminating and discussing the work plan with the core group members of the Thematic Group, it was suggested that we incorporate the re-introduction and training of the Sanitary Engineer. Sanitary engineering (according to Wikipedia) is the application of engineering methods to improve sanitation of human communities, primarily by providing the removal and disposal of human waste, and in addition to the supply of safe potable water. Skills within this field are usually employed for the primary goal of disease prevention within human beings by assuring a supply of healthy drinking water, removing garbage from inhabited areas, and so on.

The engineer used to be a core member of the malaria and mosquito control program, but it seems to have fallen out of favor. At the formation of the Roll Back Malaria Program a few workshops were held on urban malaria and malaria related to infrastructure projects but the idea was not taken up and has remained in the background. WHO is in the process of revising the Larval Source Management guidelines that has a substantial section on non-chemical control through habitat modification and habitat manipulation. And so for larval control, much of the “knowledge” is available, what lacks are the “skills” and the strategic vision to incorporate many of these techniques into municipal public works, housing and infrastructure projects.