



## Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

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**Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm  
Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants  
Sixth meeting**

Geneva, 28 April–10 May 2013

Item 5 (a) (i) of the provisional agenda\*

**Matters related to the implementation of the  
Convention: measures to reduce or eliminate  
releases from intentional production and use: DDT**

### **Report by the United Nations Environment Programme on activities undertaken in relation to the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control**

#### **Note by the Secretariat**

As referred to in document UNEP/POPS/COP.6/4 on the evaluation of the continued need for DDT for disease vector control and promotion of alternatives to DDT, annex I to the present note contains a report by the United Nations Environment Programme on progress in the implementation of the Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT. The report of the first meeting of the Steering Committee of the Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT, which took place in Nairobi, on 27 and 28 August 2012, is set out in annex II to the present note. The annexes have not been formally edited.

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\* UNEP/POPS/COP.6/1.

## Annex I

### **Report by the United Nations Environment Programme on activities undertaken in relation to the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control**

#### **I. Transfer of the leadership, administration and implementation of the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control from the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**

1. The Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (COP), in its decision SC-5/6, requested the Secretariat to facilitate a transition of the leadership of the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control (“Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT”), in a sustainable manner, from the Secretariat to one or more United Nations agencies whose mandate is better suited to the implementation of a major project such as the Global Alliance. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties also invited UNEP, to take over the administration and implementation of the Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT and collaborate with the World Health Organization.

2. The Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT aims to provide a coordinated and synergized instrument for partnerships and collaboration among all stakeholders to increase momentum on achieving the common DDT and malaria goals and to catalyze new initiatives for the development and deployment of alternative vector control products and methods in addressing vector borne diseases. It emphasizes the work required to develop and bring safe, environmentally friendly and cost effective alternatives to countries where they are needed and towards catalyzing local action in support of governments’ legally binding requirements under the Stockholm Convention and national goals.

3. To achieve the successful transfer of the leadership of Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT from the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention to UNEP the following actions were taken:

(a) An invitation was extended by the Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention to UNEP to assume the leadership of the Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT in accordance with decision SC-5/6;

(b) UNEP responded to the invitation with a letter from UNEP’s Division of Technology, Industry and Environment (DTIE) Chemicals Branch conveying UNEP’s intent to endeavour to further develop and implement the work plans of the Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT within its human and financial resources;

(c) The World Health Organization (WHO) agreed to work with UNEP in the coordination of activities of the Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT following a meeting between the WHO and UNEP;

(d) The structure of the Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT under the leadership of UNEP as approved by its Steering Committee is contained in the meeting report of the Steering Committee of the Global Alliance, set out in annex II to the present note.

#### **II. Activities undertaken under the Global Alliance**

4. UNEP has worked in close consultation with the World Health Organization as well as the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention to facilitate the work of the Global Alliance. Specific activities concluded under the UNEP leadership and administration were:

(a) UNEP organized in coordination with the World Health Organization and the Secretariat of the Stockholm convention the first meeting of the Steering Committee of the Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT, in Nairobi from 27 to 28 August 2012. The Steering Committee Chair and Members were as decided at the first assembly of the Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT held during the fifth meeting of the conference of the parties of the Stockholm Convention (COP-5);

(b) UNEP received financial contributions from the government of Germany (USD 15,000) and the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention to assist with these activities;

(c) The Steering Committee developed and agreed upon five Thematic Groups through which the work of the Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT would be carried out, as well as a programme of work and budget. The Thematic Groups have begun work and will submit a report on their activities and results to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-7) of the Stockholm Convention in 2015. The report of the Steering Committee meeting and a description of the Thematic Groups are presented in the meeting report of the Steering Committee of the Global Alliance, sets out in annex II to the present note;

(d) UNEP and the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention circulated a fund-raising letter based on the Steering Committee's programme of work and budget. The letter was sent out on 9 October 2012;

(e) UNEP, the Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT together with the Biovision Foundation and the Millennium Institute will organise a two-day Global Policy Roundtable on the use of DDT in malaria vector control in Geneva, 19-20 March 2013. This consultation roundtable is designed to assist Parties and other stakeholders to formulate positions that may be helpful to the discussion of DDT at the Stockholm Convention COP-6.

5. At its meeting in August 2012, the Steering Committee decided that the next meeting of the Global Alliance Assembly will be held during the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention in April/May 2013.

6. A request was extended from the Steering Committee of the Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT to the Parties of the Stockholm Convention for inclusion of the activities in their programme of work and budget in the voluntary trust fund of the Stockholm Convention to facilitate joint fund raising and the continued coordination of activities on DDT.

7. UNEP will regularly update the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on the activities of the Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT through the web page and publications, as well as reports to the Conference of the Parties in association with the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention.

## **Annex II**

### **Meeting report of the Steering Committee of the Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT**



### **Meeting Report of the Steering Committee of the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control**

**Nairobi, Kenya, 27-28 August 2012**

Report prepared by:

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## **Meeting Report of the Steering Committee of the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control**

### **OPENING OF THE MEETING**

1. The first meeting of the Steering Committee of the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control was held at the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (icipe) in Nairobi, Kenya, from 27 to 28 August, 2012.
2. The meeting began at 09.00 a.m. on Monday, 27 August 2012, with opening statements by Mr. David Kapindula, Chair of the Interim Steering Committee, Mr. Donald Cooper, Principal Advisor, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Mr. Gamini Manuweera, Programme Officer of the Secretariat of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BRS).
3. Mr. Kapindula in his welcome speech thanked the members for their active involvement towards implementation of the Stockholm Convention protocols for alternatives to DDT for disease vector control. In accordance with the request from the first assembly of the Global Alliance for alternatives to DDT, Mr. Kapindula was re-appointed as the Chair of the Steering Committee.
4. Mr. Cooper in his welcome address emphasized that management, coordination and leadership of the Global Alliance is now provided by United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) through the Chemicals Branch of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE) in accordance with Decision SC 5/6 of the Stockholm Convention. Activities and planning are carried out in consultation with the World Health Organization (WHO). The coordination of the work of the Global Alliance has been integrated into the general program of work for the Chemicals Branch providing better harmonization of the related activities. This should give greater benefits to the parties and maximize the use of resources. Members expressed concern that the transition took a long time to be completed. Mr. Cooper explained the steps involved and the need for the parent organizations and their Governing Bodies to accept the arrangements for the Transfer. This was the first move of its kind for these organizations and it took some time to fully brief all the decision makers and to draft the documents in the required manner to meet the protocols of the different agencies. The Members expressed their pleasure that the process was now complete and that the work of the Global Alliance could now move forward again.
5. Mr. Manuweera, on behalf of the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention, welcomed members and emphasized that their contributions were central in the review, adoption and implementation of alternatives to DDT for disease vector control to facilitate achieving the goals of the Stockholm Convention in relation to DDT.

### **ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS**

#### **Attendance**

6. The meeting was attended by the following members and observers: Dr. Paul Saoko – Executive Director, Physicians for Social Responsibility – Kenya, Mr. Rajander Singh Sharma – Additional Director, Entomology, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme – India, Mme. Fagamous Sy – Senegal, Ms. Mirriam Serrut – Registrar, Pesticide Control Board, Department of Agriculture – Belize, Mr. Abdullah Naeem – Head, Pesticides Residue Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture – Yemen, Mr. David Kapindula – Principal Inspector, Environmental Council of Zambia – Zambia, Ms. Simon Irsfeld – Deputy Head of Division IG II 3, Federal Ministry of Environment Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety – Germany, Mr. Gamini Manuweera – Programme Officer, The Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention - Switzerland, Mr. Donald Cooper – Principal Advisor, United Nations Environment Program - Switzerland, Dr. Michael B. Macdonald – Consultant, Global Malaria Programme, World Health Organization (WHO) - Switzerland, Mr. Robert Sloss – Innovative Vector Control Consortium (IVCC) – UK, and Mr. Egon Weinmueller – BASF, Croplife International – Germany. Mr. Antoine Schwoerer, Policy advisor, General directorate for risks Prevention in French Ministry of Environment - France was not in attendance.

## **B. Adoption of the agenda**

7. The agenda for the two days Steering Committee Meeting as presented below was adopted without amendment.

8. Agenda

Day 1

1. Opening of the meeting

- a. Remarks by the Chair
- b. Introduction by the Coordinator
- c. Introduction of the Members
- d. Adoption of the Agenda

2. Review of implementation status

- a. Decisions and guidance from The Alliance Assembly and COP5
- b. Report on vector control by the WHO

3. Report on the development of new control tools by Mr. Robert Sloss

4. Annual work plans 2012 to 2014

- a. Priority action areas
- b. Thematic groups to be re-established or established
- c. Programs of work for the Thematic Groups

Day 2

5. Implementation

- a. Fundraising to support the work plan
- b. Review of the Annual financial report

6. Report to COP6

7. Arrangements for the Global Assembly

8. Review and approve membership applications for the Global Alliance

9. Any other business

10. Closure of the meeting

## MATTERS CONSIDERED DURING THE TECHNICAL SESSION

### Presentation by participants

9. Presentations were made on decisions and guidance from the Alliance Assembly and COP5, by Gamini Manuweera of the BRS Secretariat, vector control by Mr. Michael McDonald of the WHO and on the development of new control tools by Mr. Robert Sloss of IVCC. Additionally, Mr. Gamini Manuweera presented the Annual work plans for 2012 to 2014 with focus on the priority action areas and on the establishment and implementation of the thematic groups.

### Comments and remarks on the presentations

10. Despite the success of malaria vector control over the past decades, insecticide resistance is of great concern for sustainability thus cost effective integrated programmes may be needed to compliment insecticides. In addition, resistance monitoring is recommended and new and better insecticides are needed to overcome resistance.

11. There was an acknowledgement of the need for the Global Alliance to create awareness of the existing and emerging problems of disease vector control especially as it relates to Malaria. This should include the problems stemming from increasing resistance of the vectors and the need to explore alternatives of all types used alone or in conjunction with each other.

12. Larval control is employed to supplement the core interventions such as insecticides and are cost effective in urban areas. Therefore, an updated guideline on larval control is required to rationalize the approach.

13. There is a need to enhance the capacity building of public health entomologists, biologists and vector control professionals at all levels especially at the country level for efficient data collection, species identification and susceptibility assays that is important in designing control measures. The training can be coordinated through Integrated Vector Management (IVM) Institutions and Africa Network for Vector Control.

14. Collective effort involving the Global Plan for Insecticide Resistance Management in Malaria Vectors (GPIRM), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank, WHO, UNEP, the Global Alliance may be ideal for the integration and implementation of control approaches against malaria. Programs may have to be established to optimize resources and cost efficiencies. However, a great challenge will be the integration of non-chemical means into the vector control program. Moreover, balancing malaria vector approaches would require involvement of other organizations, i.e., Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Environment, etc.

15. High political acceptance has great influence over adoption of external support such as that extended from WHO, UNEP, UNDP, and the Global Alliance, etc. for the control of disease vectors. Therefore, Governments are urged to embrace interactive two way collaboration with donor and other agencies and to seek ways of addressing the issues at a regional or sub-regional level to maximize the use of expertise and resources within each country. The Global Alliance should embrace all avenues to present its message, results and recommendations to stakeholders. This should include the traditional mechanisms but should also include new avenues such as social networks, twitter and other internet based outreach and communication tools.

16. An estimated US\$6 billion is spent to manufacture aerosols and coils to repel malaria vectors compared to US\$6 million spent for indoor residual spraying (IRS) and insecticide treated nets (ITNs) yet the aerosols and coils promote health hazards, i.e., people do not wear proper protection equipment when spraying, questioning the guidance of national regulatory authorities. It is necessary to integrate the programs used for vector control for different purposes, such as disease control, nuisance and dengue in order to bring the resources of each to address the concerns identified.



## Thematic Groups

17. The Committee members formed two working groups. The groups discussed the work plans for the five Thematic Groups and made adjustments as necessary. In addition a budget with objectives, goals and timelines was produced in order to conclude the program of work for the Steering Committee for the next four years. The resultant Work Plan and Budget is included as Annex 1 to this report. The Coordinator was requested to complete the formatting of the Work Plan and Budget and make it available to all Steering Committee Members and to seek the required funding to implement the Plan. The Chairs of the Thematic Groups were requested to initiate work within their Groups and to determine what activities they could complete before the next meeting of the Stockholm Convention COP in April 2013.

### Suggestions arising from Thematic Group discussions

18. Compilation of a database for non-chemical control and highlight effectiveness of different methods.
19. Design country specific integrated programmes on interventions
20. Enhance marketing and advocacy of the non-chemical approaches to key stakeholders such as WHO, etc.
21. Persuade policy making groups to adopt integrated vector control programs
22. Questions of concern included an understanding of the approval processes in different countries for disease vector control chemicals and non-chemical procedures. Also an awareness of the different approaches taken by countries to addressing vectors for Malaria, Dengue and nuisance even though they are all attributed to mosquitoes.
23. Significant milestone can be achieved by convening working group comprised of vector control experts to critically review the available of in-country data as well design and produce budgets to fund proposed trials.
24. Funds should be raised to support execution of trials through the development of proposals for submission to relevant donors such as Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), Wellcome Trust, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Professional fundraising or marketing consultants may be used as a channel through which proposals are developed by respective countries.
25. Proposal should be designed and run to facilitate country specific trials that assess efficacy, acceptability, toxicity, stability etc. in malaria endemic countries.
  1. There is a need to enhance capacity to bring new pesticides on the market in a cost effective manner.
  2. Information related to the thematic groups should be fed to the Global Alliance website for broader sharing with the Global Community.
  3. There is a need to compile information on available tools and guidelines for registration of pesticides
  4. The effort would be assisted by the provision of support and advocacy for the use of available tools in disease endemic countries
  5. Political support from countries is needed when seeking approval for in-country trials to be conducted
  6. The Stockholm Convention Regional Centres can be used to build regional and national capacity
  7. The Global Alliance should invite the COP of the Stockholm Convention to request the regional centres to coordinate the harmonization of the new chemicals and non-chemical processes approval mechanisms.
  8. Advocacy should be utilized as a channel to sensitize and increase awareness.

## ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

26. Members expressed an interest to continue holding meetings in person as they were more interactive and allowed extensive consultations compared to discussions held via video-conference.
27. The Thematic groups agreed to convey recommendations and prepared work plan on the way forward to other stakeholders and initiate a platform through which information can be disseminated from one thematic group to the other
28. It was proposed that the work plan started without further delay as they strategize on funding options to raise estimated budget of \$ 100,000. The donor community is waiting to receive and evaluate work plan thus increasing the possibility of funding to support activities in the proposed work plan.
29. It was agreed that there would be a meeting of the Alliance Assembly at the next Stockholm Convention COP in April 2013. The Coordinator was requested to make the arrangements for this and keep the Committee informed of progress.
30. The Steering Committee agreed to seek to invite Stockholm COP6 to include the work of the Global Alliance as a part of its priority guidance to its financial mechanism.
31. The Thematic Group Chairs were requested to contact their members and to update them on progress. Also to begin work on the identified work plan.
32. The Coordinator agreed to complete the report of the meeting and make it available to the members as soon as possible.
33. The first Steering Committee was adjourned at 16:00 on Tuesday, 28 August 2012.

## ANNEX 1

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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## ANNEX 2

## Work plan and budget for 2012/2013 and 2014/2015

Activities	Actions	Responsible	Outcomes	Timeframe	Budget	Requested 2012-2013		Requested 2014-2015		
						Activities	Secretariat	Activities	Secretariat	
<b>I. IVM</b>										
1	1. Building effective coordination between the MOH, MOA and MOE in the implementation of IVM, specifically systems for reporting on pesticide management and entomological monitoring	Workshop in Nairobi for African countries	Secretariat, BRS Secretariat with support from Regional Center (ICIPE)	Establish communication between the responsible national agencies; Explore current methods of vector control; Agree on common approaches	31 Aug 2013	Workshop USD 50,000 from BRS, USD 3,000 from Secretariat, BRS in-kind				
		3 Regional Coordination Workshops (GRULAC, Asia, and CEE)	Secretariat, BRS Secretariat with support from Regional Centers	Establish communication between the responsible national agencies	Ongoing to 31 Dec 2013	Workshops and Secretariat staff time	150,000	15,000		
2	IVM capacity building in member countries to foster collaboration between the MOH, MOA and MOE field staff for entomological monitoring, New Cooperative approach to Vector management introduced, Improved vector control and Malaria reduction	12 national workshops to establish national coordination programs to demonstrate effectiveness and assess obstacles	Secretariat with support from the Chairs of the Thematic Groups and the Regional Centers	National Demonstration Projects completed to assess problems and develop solutions; New Cooperative approach to Vector management introduced Improved vector control and Malaria reduction	6 before 31 Dec 2013, all before 31 Dec 2015	12 workshops; USD 18,000 each	108,000	10,800	108,000	10,800
3	Develop working arrangements and coordinated programs with ALMA	Thematic Group Chair to engage in dialogue with ALMA	Thematic Group Chair	Interagency MOU for country level work	30 Jun 2013	in-kind				
4	Prepare a Compilation of IVM Success stories and lessons learned for presentation to all stakeholders	Thematic Group to prepare lessons learned and success stories	Thematic Group Chair and Members	Awareness and outreach materials produced for use by all stakeholders; Awareness and motivation at the national level for IVM increased; New IVM Strategies adopted nationally	31 Jan 2013	in-kind				
5	Develop and prepare advocacy material for use by stakeholders both electronically and in hard copy	Design awareness materials targeting different levels of stakeholders including the use of electronic and web based media	Thematic Group Chairs with the support of the Secretariat	Advocacy material developed for use by all stakeholders; Public awareness raised resulting in better application of IVM techniques; Vectors better managed; Resistance to chemicals reduced; Malaria incidents reduced	Ongoing to 31 Dec 2015	Consultants (150k), materials (30k) and Secretariat staff time	100,000	10,000	80,000	8,000
6	Review of the current situation with respect to IVM at the national level	Design and send to Parties a questionnaire on the state of IVM in their country. The program will be supervised by the Secretariat who will follow up with Parties	Secretariat in conjunction with the Thematic Group Chair	Overall Global picture of the state of IVM use in the world from a National Perspective	30 Jun 2013	Consultants and Secretariat staff time	20,000	30,000		
7	Engage broadly with potential partners on the use of IVM. Develop new initiatives with existing partners.	Arrange meetings between the Thematic Group Chair and other related organization; Secretariat to invite new partners for dialogue on possible areas for collaboration.	Thematic Group Chair in collaboration with the Secretariat	New Partners and programs initiated to achieve IVM	31 Dec 2013			10,000		
8	Develop and maintain a reference website with cross linkages to existing websites of stakeholders on IVM	Design a data base for IVM information and integrate it onto the DDT Global Alliance web page.; Establish working relationships with stakeholders to make information available through the web page of the DDT Global Alliance	Secretariat in Collaboration with the Thematic Group Chair	Accessible database providing harmonized access to IVM information and access to national and other stakeholder information	31 Oct 2014	Consultants (75k), materials (25k) and Secretariat staff time	75,000	10,000	25,000	10,000
9	Develop and make available information on regional experts on IVM including Universities, Research Centers, Government facilities and individuals.	Prepare for presentation on the web page of the DDT Global Alliance a list of experts and institutions on a regional basis accessible to stakeholders.	Secretariat with support from the Thematic Group Chair and the Regional Centers.	Information on available regional expertise is accessible by stakeholders.	31 Jul 2015	Secretariat staff time		10,000		10,000
<b>Subtotal</b>							<b>453,000</b>	<b>95,800</b>	<b>213,000</b>	<b>38,800</b>

Activities	Actions	Responsible	Outcomes	Timeframe	Budget	Requested 2012-2013		Requested 2014-2015		
						Activities	Secretariat	Activities	Secretariat	
<b>II. Cost effective alternatives to DDT</b>										
1	Review and extend the PEEM guideline as a toolbox for cost-effective decision making, with new methods, LLIN, resistance management, non chemical methods and other missing content ;	PEEM review: expert meeting followed by a Consultant review and update of PEEM with the support of the experts group	Secretariat in conjunction with the Thematic Group Chair	New PEEM Guidelines are available for all stakeholders	31 Dec 2015	Meeting (40k), consultant (120k), Secretariat staff time	100,000	25,000	60,000	15,000
2	Conduct case studies to evaluate the revised PEEM	15 case studies carried out in the five UN regions to evaluate the revised PEEM	Secretariat in conjunction with the Thematic Group Chair	Updated PEEM supported by other IGOs such as the WHO, FAO and UNDP as well as all stakeholders.	31 Dec 2015	12 case studies	300,000	120,000	300,000	120,000
3	Translation of the revised PEEM guidelines into official UN languages	Engage translators for the work	Secretariat with the support of the Regional Centers	PEEM guidelines in all UN languages	31 Mar 2014		35,000	3,500	25,000	2,500
<b>Subtotal</b>							<b>435,000</b>	<b>148,500</b>	<b>385,000</b>	<b>137,500</b>
<b>III. Non-chemical alternatives</b>										
1	Compilation of data base of non chemical methods (including traditional methods)	Convene working group of national and other vector control experts to list methods	Secretariat in conjunction with the Thematic Group Chair and with the support of the Regional Centers	Data base of non-chemical options listed from all regions	31 Jan 2013	WS on methodologies (60k), Consultants (30k), Secretariat staff time	90,000	20,000		
		Production and publication to all stakeholders including through electronic means the report listing all methodologies	Secretariat in conjunction with the Chair of the Thematic Group	The available options are made available to all stakeholders in a readily accessible format	31 Jul 2013	Consultants, Secretariat staff time	50,000	10,000		
		Design web base data base	Secretariat	All data is available for analysis and access by stakeholders	31 Jul 2013	Consultants, Secretariat staff time	30,000	20,000		
2	Determine the effectiveness of the identified non-chemical methods	Critical review of available evidence	Secretariat with the Thematic Group	Compile a list of the evaluations conducted on the non-chemical methods and identify the gaps of those not properly evaluated	31 Jul 2013	Consultants, Secretariat staff time	20,000	10,000		
		Gather data from country specific trials	Secretariat with the Thematic Group	Country specific non-chemical methods data is brought into the process	31 Jul 2014	Consultants, Secretariat staff time	10,000	5,000	10,000	5,000
		Carry out 10 country specific studies; 2 in each of the 5 UN regions	Secretariat with the Chair of the Thematic Group and the support of the Regional Centers	Programs are developed and implemented to determine the effectiveness of key non-chemical methods.	31 Dec 2015	Country studies, Secretariat staff time	250,000	75,000	250,000	75,000
		Information is disseminated to all stakeholders	Secretariat	The results of the work is made available to stakeholders	Ongoing to 31 Dec 2015	Secretariat staff time		15,000		10,000
3	Design country specific integrated programme of interventions	Based on the information developed by the Thematic Group design and develop solution packages for countries using Non-chemical methods	Secretariat with the Thematic Group	A package of effective non-chemical methods for vector control are available for countries and other stakeholders	Jul 2013-Dec 2015	Consultants, Secretariat staff time		50,000	500,000	100,000
4	Marketing and advocacy to key stakeholder groups	Engage marketing experts to develop marketing and advocacy strategy	Secretariat with the Chair of the Thematic Group	Global promotional campaign developed and deployed to assist with the use and effective management of non-chemical methods	31 Jul 2015	Consultants, Secretariat staff time	50,000	10,000	50,000	10,000
		Promote programs to policy makers and other stakeholders	Secretariat with the Chair of the Thematic Group	Policy makers and fully informed of the benefits of non-chemical methods	31 Dec 2015	Secretariat staff time		25,000		15,000
<b>Subtotal</b>							<b>500,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>810,000</b>	<b>215,000</b>

	Activities	Actions	Responsible	Outcomes	Timeframe	Budget	Requested 2012-2013		Requested 2014-2015	
							Activities	Secretariat	Activities	Secretariat
<b>IV Reducing Barriers to bringing new chemicals and products on the market</b>										
1	Establish a global network of entities for development and deployment of new pesticide products as alternatives to DDT towards bringing new products to the markets of disease endemic countries	Evaluate and prepare a report on the global picture for the introduction of new products for effective national use	Secretariat with the Chair of the Thematic Group	A comprehensive picture of the issues surrounding a regional approach to new malaria chemicals approval is developed	31 Dec 2012	Consultants, Secretariat staff time	25,000	2,500		
		Consult with the regional Centers and regional Parties supported by those centers on practical methods for achieving regional product registration and approval. This to include the WHO, FAO as well as regional and National agencies on Health and Agriculture	Secretariat with the Chair of the Thematic Group and the support of the Regional Centers	Country input on the problems and requirement received.; Party support achieved	31 Dec 2012	Workshop, Secretariat staff time	100,000	10,000		
		Develop a project to facilitate the establishment of a harmonized regional approval process for new chemicals to address malaria and other vectors	Secretariat with the Thematic Group	Project for the harmonized regional approval process developed and discussed at the Stockholm COP	31 Jan 2013	Consultants, Secretariat staff time	30,000	3,000		
		Implement a project on the harmonized regional approach to the approval of new chemicals approval to address malaria	Thematic Group with support from the Secretariat and the Regional Centers	The COP noted project on the harmonized regional approval process implemented; New safe and effective products are introduced to Malaria affected areas	31 Dec 2015	GEF (12 mio), GA members (48 mio), Secretariat (450k)				
<b>Subtotal</b>							<b>155,000</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Core Activities of the Advisory Committee</b>										
1	Translate all guidance and promotional documents into Un languages	Make the results of the Thematic Group accessible to all	Secretariat	Important documents available in all UN languages	31 Dec 2015	Translation, Secretariat staff time	75,000	7,500	75,000	7,500
2	The work of the Steering Committee is made available to all stakeholders in an easily accessible format	Design and make available easy to use presentation formats for the presentation of the results of the Steering Committee including in electronic format	Secretariat	All Steering Committee information is available to all stakeholders in a user friendly format.	ongoing	8 national assessments, Secretariat staff time	25,000	2,500	50,000	2,500
3	Comprehensive Demonstration projects are carried out in at least 10 Parties with two from each region to evaluate problems, assess options and design and implement solutions.	2 Demonstration projects per region are carried out to do a full assessment of the problems, solution options and implementation difficulties the management and control of Malaria and the role of DDT and its alternatives	Secretariat with the Chair of the Thematic Group and the support of the Regional Center	An evaluation of the problems and solutions for the control of Malaria, the phase out of DDT and the introduction of effective and safe alternatives	31 Dec 2015	8 national assessments, Secretariat staff time	200,000	30,000	200,000	30,000
4	The Steering Committee prepares a report for each Stockholm COP	Chair of the Steering Committee with the Secretariat	Parties are kept informed on the activities of the Steering Committee and its Thematic Groups	Reports are sent to the COP of the Stockholm Convention, shared on the web page of the Global Alliance and guidance received on future work	31 Jan 2015 and before each COP	Translation, Secretariat staff time	7,500	1,500	7,500	1,500
<b>Subtotal</b>							<b>307,500</b>	<b>41,500</b>	<b>332,500</b>	<b>41,500</b>
<b>Biennial total</b>							<b>1,850,500</b>	<b>541,300</b>	<b>1,740,500</b>	<b>432,800</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>2,391,800</b>		<b>2,173,300</b>	
							<b>4,565,100</b>			
Activities							<b>3,591,000</b>			
Staff							<b>974,100</b>			



## ANNEX 3

## Transfer Document for the DDT Global Alliance



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente  
Программа Организации Объединенных Наций по окружающей среде برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

联合国环境规划署



## Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Alternatives to DDT

Document prepared to facilitate the transfer of leadership from the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions to UNEP Chemicals Branch

### Background

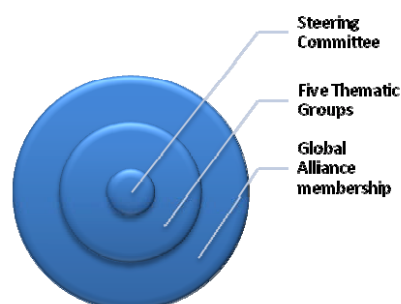
The fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (COP) in its decision SC 5/6 requested the Secretariat to facilitate a transition of the leadership of the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control, in a sustainable manner, from the Secretariat to one or more United Nations agencies whose mandate is better suited to the implementation of a major project such as the global alliance. It also invited the United Nations Environment Programme, to take over the administration and implementation of the Global Alliance and collaborate with the World Health Organization.

The Global Alliance provides a coordinated and synergized instrument for partnerships and collaboration among all stakeholders to increase momentum on achieving the common DDT and malaria goals and to catalyze new initiatives for the development and deployment of alternative vector control products and methods in addressing vector borne diseases. It will emphasize the work required to develop and bring safe, environmentally friendly and cost effective alternatives to countries where they are needed and in catalyzing significant local action in support of governments legally binding requirements under the Stockholm Convention and national goals.

### Status of Establishment

An effective and well received functional structure for the implementation of the Global Alliance including a Global Alliance Assembly, a strategy for implementation, a Steering Committee to review the priorities and progress towards achieving the agreed goals and thematic groups covering all key objectives were established and approved by the Assembly between 2010 and 2011.

The implementing strategy developed by the Steering Committee and endorsed by the Alliance Assembly at its first meeting held on the 26 April 2011 consists of five Thematic Groups to undertake focused interventions within each theme to achieve the objectives. The Thematic Groups established consist of small core teams of experts comprising relevant stakeholders with linkages to ongoing parallel initiatives. These Thematic Groups lead the activities under the objective of the Group and coordinate the related work carried out by Thematic Group members and associated institutions.

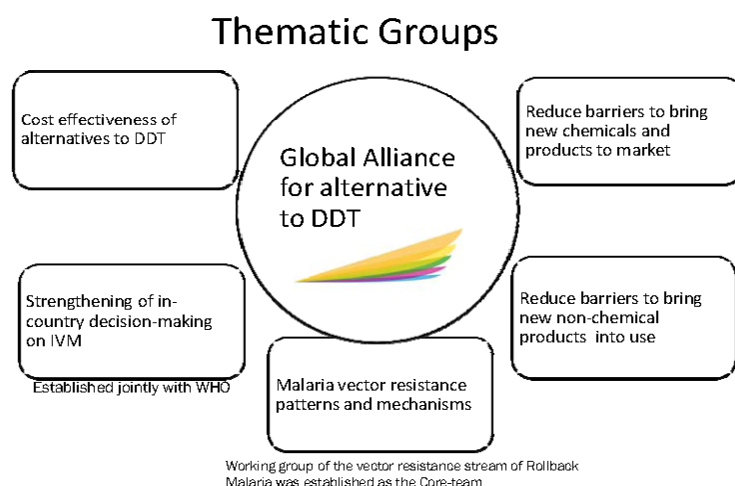


Medium term implementation plans were established under each of the five themes by the respective core teams of experts that formed a roadmap for the Global Alliance with short-term and

## Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT

long-term goals. Implementation of the activities has begun. A reference list of the reports and related documents of the activities of the Global Alliance are annexed to this document.

It is proposed that this well accepted structure be maintained along with the strategy for implementation that was developed and approved by the Global Alliance Assembly. The emphasis of the Alliance should be adjusted to pay particular attention to implementation activities at the national and regional levels to assist Parties in meeting their objectives and obligations under the Stockholm Convention. It will seek to achieve the dual purpose of eliminating both the use of DDT and the elimination of malaria.



### Roadmap of the Global Alliance

Initially, the Global Alliance will focus on four principal action points within the five themes of interventions as priorities to establish the foundation for implementation of its strategy:

- Develop a harmonized registration system for new vector-control chemicals and products, commencing with a pilot study in selected disease-endemic countries;
- Strengthen entomological capacity at all levels to manage new vector control products, technologies and resistance management strategies;
- Collect evidence on public health values of interventions with emphasis on non-chemical, non-commercial, community-based and environmental interventions;
- Develop advocacy and resource material in order to promote public awareness, understanding, and participation in Integrated Vector Management (IVM) and related cultural and programmatic practices.

A series of activities identified in the medium term plans of the five thematic groups encompassing the above action points will establish a basis for the implementation of a long term plan to make a sustainable transition of disease endemic countries from DDT to the use of safer chemical and nonchemical alternatives.

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 Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT
 

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The projected outcomes of the action points identified above include:

- Initial set of 2 new public health insecticides introduced in selected disease endemic countries within 5 years;
- Improvement of the evaluation, testing, approval and regulatory processes in disease endemic countries to facilitate the introduction of new pesticides for the control of malaria within ten years;
- All exemptions for the use of DDT under the Stockholm Convention are removed within ten years;
- New chemicals and nonchemical alternatives to DDT are readily available and used in disease endemic countries to effectively control disease vectors within 15 years;
- Sound management of chemical and non-chemical vector control options using Integrated Vector Management approaches is in place within 20 years;
- Reduced risk from chemicals used in vector control activities in disease endemic countries is achieved within 25 years while the threat from malaria is eliminated over the same period.

These outcomes would facilitate having the necessary tools and strategies in place by 2017 in the disease endemic countries to effectively address disease vector control without further reliance on DDT. This should strengthen the ability of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention to eliminate further reliance of DDT in disease vector control. It should facilitate the Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm Convention at its meeting in 2023 to consider removal of the acceptable purpose use provision on DDT provided in Annex B of the Convention.

### Approach

The strategy of the Global Alliance is to trigger significant action to develop and deploy alternatives to DDT by focusing on:

- Mobilizing stakeholders around a common agenda to develop and deploy alternatives to DDT for disease vector control;
- Facilitating stakeholder interactions to strengthen and complement existing initiatives and reduce duplication;
- Identifying and supporting specific opportunities where involvement of actors from diverse cross-sector stakeholder groups is necessary or where a “vacuum” of activities is identified;
- Encouraging investments to develop and deploy alternatives to DDT for disease vector control.

### Alliance Assembly

The membership of the Global Alliance in its Assembly provides the policy directions and endorses administrative and related financial matters for its proper implementation. Its key features are:

1. The Global Alliance for the development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to DDT for disease vector control was endorsed by the Stockholm Convention Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting (Decision SC4/2) as described in the business plan (UNEP/POPS/COP.4/6/Rev.1).
2. The Alliance Assembly comprises all members of the Global Alliance representing government agencies and other stakeholder organizations including academic and research

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 Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT
 

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institutions, intergovernmental organizations, civil society organizations, international financial institutions, private sector groups and professional experts including those involved in practical vector control that are committed to the development and deployment of alternatives to DDT.

3. As the governing body, its role includes the endorsement of the composition of the Steering Committee, approval of the strategy proposed by the Steering Committee and review of the reports of the progress submitted by the Thematic Groups.
4. The following strategies are proposed for the conduct of the meetings of the Alliance Assembly:
  - (a) Two co-chairs will be nominated to conduct the Alliance Assembly meetings representing countries which are Parties to the Stockholm Convention from two different UN regions.
  - (b) The co-chairs are selected with due consideration of:
    - Malaria endemic countries that are listed on the DDT Register of the Stockholm Convention;
    - Geographic balance and differing UN languages;
    - Donor countries supporting the establishment of the Global Alliance;
    - Gender balance;
  - (c) The nominations of the co-chairs are made by the Steering Committee;
  - (d) UNEP Chemicals Branch acts as the Secretariat for the Assembly.
  - (e) The Assembly will meet every two years in association with the Stockholm Convention COP or as otherwise decided by the Global Alliance Assembly.

### Membership of Global Alliance

Entities and individuals interested in becoming members of the Global Alliance and therefore members of the Alliance Assembly are invited to sign the Membership Declaration (electronically available from <http://chm.pops.int/Portals/0/download.aspx?d=UNEP-POPS-DDTGA-FORM-Declaration.En.pdf>). All stakeholders including organizations and individuals engaged within the scope of developing and deploying alternatives to DDT for disease vector control are invited to take part.

### Steering Committee

The Steering Committee consists of 15 members, with two representatives from Stockholm Convention Party countries in each region (ten members) with due consideration to malaria endemic countries and a representative from each of the other group of stakeholders including academic and research institutions, multilaterals, civil society/non-governmental organizations, donor countries/foundations and the private sector (for information, see <http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/DDT/GlobalAlliance/SteeringCommittee/tabid/779/Default.aspx>). In addition to the 15 members, the Stockholm Convention Secretariat and the WHO will be members of the Steering Committee and the Coordinator will be an ex-officio member of the Steering Committee. The role of the Steering Committee is to:

1. Provide strategic direction and priority setting for the Global Alliance; prepare a strategy and submit it to the Alliance Assembly for approval;
2. Approve an annual work plan, monitor and review its implementation;

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 Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT
 

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3. Endorse the establishment and mandates of Thematic Groups and review their periodic progress reports;
4. Identify gaps and issues in the development and deployment of alternatives to DDT based on inputs from members;
5. Provide oversight and guidance for the coordination provided by Chemicals Branch;
6. Support the mobilization of funds for the implementation of the Global Alliance;
7. Review the annual financial report and submit it to the Alliance Assembly for endorsement;
8. Review and approve membership applications to the Global Alliance.

The Steering Committee members will:

1. Have a term of two years and be chaired by a chairperson elected from amongst the Steering Committee members;
2. Meet at least once a year; on an exceptional basis for the elections in 2013 half of the members will serve for a period of one year only in order to ensure continuity amongst the members each year. Each member can serve for no more than two consecutive terms.
3. Review and make amendments to its program of work, strategy and priorities
4. Provide access for the participation of organizations and individual members as observers, and;
5. Define the process for the representation of each stakeholder group on the Steering Committee.

### Coordination

The Chemicals Branch is responsible for managing the day to day operations of the Global Alliance and for coordinating the work of the Alliance Assembly, Steering Committee and the Thematic Groups. The coordination in Chemicals Branch is headed by a Coordinator, who is appointed by, and reports to, the host organization in response to the request from the Stockholm COP. Chemicals Branch will act in close cooperation with the WHO in coordinating the work of the Assembly, Steering Committee and the Thematic Groups. The Coordinator will support the Alliance Assembly, the Steering Committee and the Thematic Groups by undertaking the following activities:

1. Provide support to the Steering Committee in formulating a draft strategy and work plan, in consolidating plans and progress reports from Thematic Groups and in identifying gaps and issues;
2. Facilitate the implementation of the strategy and work plan endorsed by the Steering Committee and report to the Steering Committee on the achievement of such strategies and work plan and on the use of resources;
3. Support the Thematic Groups in their organizational set up, in the development of their action plans, in the coordination with other Thematic Groups and in logistical arrangements;
4. Facilitate communication and exchange of learning and information between Members of the Alliance; maintain a peer-reviewed information database on the development and deployment of alternatives to DDT;
5. Monitor the implementation of decisions made by the Steering Committee as well as the progress of the Thematic Groups;

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Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT

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6. Administer, coordinate and manage contracts and other commitments entered into with Members, partners, consultants, suppliers and others, as approved by the Steering Committee;
7. Prepare and manage the annual budget; prepare the annual financial report;
8. Provide organizational and logistical support for the Global Alliance; and
9. Organize meetings of the Global Assembly, the Steering Committee, the Thematic Groups and support groups

### Thematic Groups

A core team of experts is established under each Thematic Group (see <http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/DDT/GlobalAlliance/ThematicGroups/tabid/623/Default.aspx>) to develop and implement activities based on the established plan and report their progress to the Steering Committee who will review the programme with respect to achieving the overall objectives. All members of the Global Alliance may participate in any given Thematic Group. Each Thematic Group identifies a lead organization or individual and determine its working mode and meeting schedule in conjunction with the Coordinating Team. It will submit progress reports to the Alliance Assembly every two years and reports to the Steering Committee for review at each of its meetings.

A Thematic Group may take a number of organizational forms: it may be built upon existing networks, hosted and led by an established organization within the UN system, by a recognized public body with a development mission, by an academic/research institution or a private organization.

Currently, there are five areas that have been selected to establish Thematic Groups:

1. Cost effectiveness of alternatives to DDT;
2. Strengthening of in-country decision-making on integrated vector management (IVM);
3. Malaria vector resistance patterns and mechanisms;
4. Reduce barriers to bringing new chemicals and products to market;
5. Reduce barriers to bringing new non-chemical products into use.