

SC-6/1: DDT

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Takes note* of the report by the DDT expert group on the assessment of the continued need for DDT for disease vector control, including the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;¹
2. *Concludes* that countries that are relying on DDT for disease vector control may need to continue such use until locally safe, effective, affordable and environmentally sound alternatives are available for a sustainable transition away from DDT;
3. *Notes* the necessity to provide technical, financial and other assistance to developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition for a transition away from reliance on DDT for disease vector control, with due priority accorded to ensuring that adequate systems and institutional capacity are in place to enable evidence-based decision-making;
4. *Decides* to evaluate the continued need for DDT for disease vector control on the basis of available scientific, technical, environmental and economic information, including that provided by the DDT expert group at its seventh meeting, with the objective of accelerating the identification and development of locally appropriate, cost-effective and safe alternatives;
5. *Requests* the DDT expert group to undertake an assessment of the continued need for DDT for disease vector control on the basis of factual information provided by parties and observers and compiled by the Secretariat as referred to in paragraph 6 below;
6. *Requests* the Secretariat to take active steps to collect and compile the information necessary to facilitate the work of the DDT expert group in undertaking the assessment referred to in paragraph 5 above to provide guidance to the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting;
7. *Welcomes* the existing collaboration with the World Health Organization and invites its continued collaboration in the work referred to above and in any other manner that may support the Conference of Parties in future evaluations of the continued need for DDT for disease vector control and in promoting suitable alternatives to DDT for disease vector control;
8. *Takes note* of the report by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee on the assessment of alternatives to DDT;²
9. *Recognizes* that the report on the assessment of chemical alternatives to DDT by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee should not be seen as a comprehensive and detailed assessment of all available information and that failure to meet the thresholds of persistent organic pollutant characteristics should not be taken as evidence that a chemical is not a persistent organic pollutant;
10. *Also recognizes* that the chemicals that, according to this assessment, are not likely to fulfil the criteria on persistence and bioaccumulation in Annex D, may still exhibit hazardous characteristics that should be assessed by parties and observers before considering such chemicals to be suitable alternatives to DDT;
11. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme, in consultation with the World Health Organization, the DDT expert group and the Secretariat, to prepare a road map for the development of alternatives to DDT, in line with paragraph 2 above, and to present it to the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting;
12. *Invites* donors to malaria control programmes:
 - (a) To give priority to the development, deployment and evaluation of locally safe, effective, affordable and environmentally sound alternatives to DDT for malaria vector control, including non-chemical alternatives;
 - (b) To ensure that the funding of DDT indoor residual spraying programmes includes funding for activities for the sound management of DDT based on the provisions of the Stockholm

¹ UNEP/POPS/COP.6/INF/2.

² UNEP/POPS/POPRC.8/INF/30.

Convention and in accordance with the World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT;

13. *Encourages* parties to consider the outcome of the assessment of chemical alternatives to DDT by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee when choosing chemical alternatives to DDT for disease vector control;

14. *Welcomes* the decision by the United Nations Environment Programme to take over the administration and implementation of the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Products, Methods and Strategies as Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control and expresses appreciation for its collaboration to facilitate a transition of leadership of the Global Alliance in a sustainable manner;

15. *Takes note* of the report by the United Nations Environment Programme³ on progress in the implementation of the Global Alliance and invites the United Nations Environment Programme to report on progress in the implementation of the Global Alliance to the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting;

16. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to participate in the activities of the Global Alliance;

17. *Invites* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, research institutions, industry bodies and other stakeholders to provide technical and financial resources to support the work of the Global Alliance and the development of the road map referred to in paragraph 11 above;

18. *Encourages* parties to establish regional and intersectoral collaboration to advance malaria control objectives, in both the public and private sectors, at all levels, especially in education, health, agriculture, economic development and the environment.

³ UNEP/POPS/COP.6/INF/3.