

LEGAL BASIS/MANDATE:**Work programme activity #: 28**

COP-decisions:

- **SC-5/6 -DDT:**
- Noted 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 to allow for the transfer of knowledge and skills in research into alternative methods, chemicals and non-chemical alternatives to combat malaria and other vector-borne diseases

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

DDT is listed in Annex B of the Stockholm Convention with its uses in disease vector control in accordance with Part II of Annex B of the Convention as an acceptable purpose¹.

In accordance with paragraph 2 of Part II of Annex B, each Party that produces and/or uses DDT shall restrict such production and/or use for disease vector control in accordance with the World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT and when locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to the Party in question.

Further, the paragraph 5 encourages Parties using DDT to develop regulatory and other mechanisms to ensure that DDT use is restricted to disease vector control with the goal of reducing and ultimately eliminating the use of DDT.

The fifth meeting of the COP concluded that countries that are relying on DDT for disease vector control may need to continue such use until locally appropriate and cost-effective alternatives are available for a sustainable transition away from DDT, and decided to evaluate the continued need for DDT for disease vector control at its sixth meeting in 2013 with the objective of accelerating the identification and development of locally appropriate cost-effective and safe alternatives.

The global production of DDT in 2009 was estimated at 3314 tonnes (expressed in active ingredient). Currently 18 Parties notified to the DDT Register on the use of DDT. World Health Organization expert consultation on DDT in indoor residual spraying: Human Health Aspects, held in 2010 identified number of potential hazards of DDT and its toxic metabolites. These include: acute poisoning hazard for children with accidental ingestion, carcinogenicity, developmental toxicity, male reproductive effects and concerns for women of childbearing age who live in DDT IRS-treated dwellings².

There are 11 chemical alternatives recommended by the World Health Organisation as insecticides for disease vector control. Further, it has developed guidance on safe and proper use of DDT in indoor residual spraying along with sound management of chemicals in disease vector control by informed decision making through Integrated Vector Management.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED:

- Two regional workshops on sound management of DDT in disease vector control

RESULTS TO BE ACHIEVED:

- Enhanced capacity for DDT using countries to ensure that DDT use is restricted to disease vector control with the goal of reducing and ultimately eliminating the use of DDT

BUDGET [USD]*BUDGET COMPONENTS*

<i>1. Two regional workshops</i>	<i>130,000</i>
<i>2. Consultant to facilitate conducting the workshops</i>	<i>20,000</i>
TOTAL FUNDS TO BE RAISED FOR PROPOSED ACTIVITIES	150,000
COP APPROVED BUDGET (SV trust fund)	565,000

¹ The Stockholm Convention of Persistent Organic Pollutants

² DDT In Indoor Residual Spraying: Human Health Aspects, Environmental Health Criteria; 241, World Health Organization, 2011

Funding received (as of 1 March 2013) by Germany and Switzerland	46,949
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