



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



BASEL CONVENTION



ROTTERDAM CONVENTION



STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

## BASEL, ROTTERDAM AND STOCKHOLM CONVENTIONS

### PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE

<b>CONVENTIONS :</b>		<b>PROJECT TITLE :</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> BC <input type="checkbox"/> RC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> SYN		DDT: Assessment of continued need and capacity-building for parties to introduce sustainable alternatives	
<b>FUNDING OPTIONS:</b>		<b>TYPE / LOCATION</b>	<b>TARGETED COUNTRIES:</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding in full <input type="checkbox"/> Partial funding possible		<input type="checkbox"/> Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> National	Countries that are currently using DDT for disease vector control will be considered as a priority. Other potential countries include those listed in the DDT register and high malaria endemic countries
Project start date: <i>01/01/2016</i>		Project completion date: <i>31/12/2017</i>	Total duration: <i>24 months</i>
<b>LEGAL BASIS AND MANDATE</b>			
POW SC(16) and SC (22) for 2016-2017 and decisions SC-7/2 on DDT and SC-7/16 on Technical assistance Part II Annex B of the Convention			
<b>BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND PROJECT JUSTIFICATION</b>			
<p>In spite of continued efforts by various stakeholders to enhance the capacity for developing countries to introduce effective solutions for disease vector control, the tools available in certain settings still include DDT as an indispensable option. Accessibility to factual data is often limited at the national level for informed decision-making for the sound management of available vector control tools and for reporting by Parties to the Convention. Further the information and capacity to undertake proper assessment of environmentally sound management of safer and locally accessible vector control tools, including DDT, are often challenging in some countries. These are the major hindrances for countries still relying on DDT to efficiently control vector-borne diseases without continued reliance on DDT and to consider factual scientific and technical information for the assessment of continued need by the DDT expert group.</p> <p>In the past biennium, the Secretariat, in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), has undertaken activities in malaria-endemic countries in Africa to promote the principles of integrated vector management (IVM). In particular, a Toolkit for the sound management of DDT for disease vector control was developed and pilot tested in the framework of 2 workshops (one in China, one in Kenya).</p> <p>As a follow-up, activities in 2016-2017 will focus on assisting countries in using the Toolkit in order to ensure the use of DDT only when locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available and in accordance with the World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines. Activities will also include the promotion of non-chemical alternatives and guidance on informed decision-making towards the elimination of reliance on DDT. Outcomes of the above activities will enable parties enhanced reporting on the use of DDT to facilitate the work of the DDT expert group on the assessment of continued need for DDT.</p> <p>Africa and India are the major users of DDT, but as India is the recipient of a recently approved GEF project for the promotion of non-chemical alternatives to DDT, it is preferable to focus this activity in African countries. The outcomes of the project contribute to the rate and scientific content of countries reporting on the use of DDT for the assessment of continued need for DDT by the DDT expert group and its recommendations for consideration by the COP.</p> <p>Increased capacity for judicious use of chemical insecticides and the promotion of non-chemical alternatives in disease vector control by participating countries promotes the UN Sustainable Development goal # 3 of chemicals and wastes cluster that seeks to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages through substantially to reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination.</p>			

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES	
<p>A regional workshop on DDT is planned to take place in Africa during the second half of 2016. The focus of the regional workshop will be to support national activities in implementing the toolkit on the sound management of DDT and evaluating non-chemical alternatives to support the phasing out of DDT. Preparatory work will include situation analyses on malaria vector control, including the use of DDT, to help countries identify challenges and opportunities for the sound management of DDT and the promotion of alternatives. Following the workshop, two participating countries will be invited to host a national activity/project to establish sustainable vector control solutions towards elimination of continued reliance on DDT for disease vector control. The projects will be implemented through the collaboration and coordination of a regional centre. As a follow-up, success stories will be developed based on the experience of participating countries.</p> <p>A consultant will be engaged to prepare a preliminary report on the production and use of DDT (including alternatives) and assist the DDT expert group to undertake an assessment for consideration by the Conference of the Parties.</p>	
RESULTS TO BE ACHIEVED	
<p><b>Expected results:</b> The project's main result will be enhanced capacity at the national level for evidence-based decision-making in countries still relying on DDT for disease vector control as well as increased ability to report on the use of DDT for the evaluation of continued need.</p> <p><b>Indicator of success:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Efforts for sound management of DDT and promotion of alternatives by participating countries are enhanced;</li> <li>2. Reporting on the use of DDT is increased.</li> </ol> <p><b>Means of verification:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Success stories by participating countries published in Convention website;</li> <li>4. DDT expert group report.</li> </ol>	
PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY AND REPLICABILITY	
<p>The activities will involve those countries which had already participated in workshops in China and Africa during the 2014-2015 biennium, thus reinforcing the knowledge of the national experts as well as the opportunity to create networks for information exchange.</p>	
GENDER MAINSTREAMING	
<p>Mothers, pregnant women and children are more vulnerable to the adverse effects of both malaria and DDT, and as such, activities aimed at increasing the capacity for countries to effectively control the disease burden while reducing the use of DDT will contribute to improve their health. Indirect positive impacts include those for women, who are the usual caregivers and mostly involved in childcare activities. Equal participation of men and women will be encouraged in workshops for national vector control programme managers and DDT-related experts.</p>	
OUTREACH AND INFORMATION SHARING	
<p>The activity will result in the production of success stories which will be shared on the Secretariat's website, to support low-cost information-sharing. Further, the activity will result in a report by the DDT expert group for the 2017 Conference of the Parties.</p>	
BUDGET [USD] FOR 2016-2017	
STAFF PERSONNEL	48,400
CONTRACTUAL SERVICE	2,860
TRAVEL	5,000
EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES, FURNITURE	-
OTHER OPERATIONAL COSTS	-
GRANTS OUT	223,000
<b>DIRECT PROJECT COST OPERATIONAL BUDGET</b>	<b>279,260</b>
<i>Programme Support Costs (PSC) 13%</i>	<i>36,304</i>
<b>TOTAL OPERATIONAL BUDGET</b>	<b>315,564</b>