



Statement for COP4 Towards malaria reduction without DDT

Malaria is a global crisis, which requires effective attention and dedication by the global community to roll it back. Bearing in mind, that malaria can be eradicated without DDT, the Parties to the Stockholm Convention committed to “*reducing and ultimately eliminating the use of DDT.*”¹ To meet this goal, alternative approaches to eradicate malaria need to be implemented.

IPEN and PAN fully reiterate their support for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention including the mechanism for exemptions for the use of DDT to allow the implementation of cost effective community based long term solutions. However, [IPEN and PAN] raise concerns, that half a decade after the Stockholm Convention entered into force there has been an increase in the use of DDT while in several countries the use of DDT does not meet the standards set by WHO. This has caused unwarranted problems to the communities. We also note that Article 10 which demands public participation and education has not been complied with by the majority of the Parties to the Convention. Neither have measures to reduce reliance on DDT for malaria control been built into ongoing activities and actions.

We welcome the UNEP/WHO initiative for establishing a global partnership to develop alternatives to DDT. We urge and emphasize the importance of involving civil society organizations in this exercise to ensure that the program addresses the concerns of the public. This is also in the spirit of encouraging community participation in the implementation of the Convention. As such, we call on the GEF through its dedicated Implementing Agency UNEP, to honor positively forthcoming requests to assist NGO communities to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.

IPEN and PAN are aware that future initiatives need to broaden the approach to implement the Stockholm Convention in a timely manner. Effective approaches include, *inter alia*:

- Further developing IVM guidelines into Integrated Vector and Disease Management (IVDM) and adjusting them to local needs;
- Carrying out IVDM demonstration projects in Africa including strong involvement of civil society;
- Scaling up IVDM approaches;

- Implementing monitoring and evaluation activities in projects (including bio-monitoring of breast milk as a valuable indicator to determine the status of DDT chemicals body burden) and eco-toxicological outcomes.
- Implementing projects that will enable focalized treatment of malaria victims and reduce reliance on DDT and enable Parties to realize the objectives of the Convention.

International funding mechanisms (like Global Fund, GEF and others) are financing a substantial part of the global initiatives to implement the Stockholm Convention. We encourage the international community to honor their pledges and maintain the flow of funds despite the current financial crisis. In the same vein, we are also raising concerns about the slow, demanding and bureaucratic process of securing GEF funds and about the insufficient involvement of the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in IVDM approaches to DDT.

While intensive malaria control programs are achieving good results, it is important for Parties and stakeholders to invest in the development and implementation of IVDM including environmental preventive measures and focalized treatment of malaria victims— an approach that has proved to create good results in reducing malaria incidences in various countries.

Parties to the Stockholm Convention must **keep their obligation** to ‘**reduce and ultimately eliminate**’ DDT. The 163 governments that have ratified the Stockholm Convention need to achieve its objectives. Future investments and activities must result in a reduction and ultimate elimination of the use of DDT within a defined time frame. A redoubled effort to introduce safer, effective and more sustainable alternatives according to a defined time table is urgently needed.

IPEN and PAN are aware that Parties at COP4 will ask for exemptions for DDT production and use. We call for thorough assessment and analysis of actions taken by the Parties, including their due diligence with reference to Part II, paragraph 5b of the Stockholm Convention, before granting such exemptions.

One Party is submitting request for exemption to continue using DDT as an intermediate in the production of *dicofol*. In a separate paper IPEN has provided an analysis on the flaws in this application. We sincerely plead that this extension should **not** be granted.

The COP4 will be asked to evaluate the continued use of DDT for disease vector control. IPEN and PAN would like the COP to consider in greater details whether the conditions put in place ensure that DDT does not continue to cause global environmental and health concerns.

Endorsements

S/N	ORGANIZATION	NAME	COUNTRY
1.	PROBICOU	Mr. Robert B. Tumwesigye	Uganda
2.	PAN Africa	Dr. Abou Thiam	Senegal
3.	iLima Kenya	Mr. Griffins Ochieng	Kenya
4.	NAPE	Ms. Betty Obbo	Uganda
5.	PAN - Ethiopia	Mr. Tadesse Amera	Ethiopia
6.	PAN Germany	Ms. Carina Weber	Germany
7.	SRADev	Mr. Eugene Itua	Nigeria
8.	UNETMAC	Mr. Ellady Muyambi	Uganda
9.	Justica Ambiental (JA!)	Mr. Arsenio Banze	Mozambique
10.	EYAN	Mr. Osei Akoto	Ghana
11.	PSR-Kenya	Dr. Paul Saoko	Kenya
12.	PAN Zambia	Mr. Crispin K. Kaposhi	Zambia
13.	AGENDA	Prof. J.H. Katima	Tanzania
14.	ENVIROCARE	Mr. A. Mwakatole	Tanzania
15.	AGENDA	Mr. Silvani Mng'anya	Tanzania
16.	AGENDA	Mr. Haji Rehan	Tanzania
17.	AGENDA	Mr. Jamal Kiama	Tanzania
18.	AGENDA	Ms Cecilia Mwakasege	Tanzania
19.	JET	Ms. Judica Losai	Tanzania
20.	TWIG	Mr. Mark Wells	South Africa
21.	TAPOHE/ IUF	Mr. Yahya Msangi	Tanzania
22.	IRTECO	Mr. Mwadini Myanza	Tanzania
23.	VVT	Mr. Obed Mahenda	Tanzania
24.	DONET	Mr. Josiah Mshuda	Tanzania
25.	LEAT	Ms. Euphrasia Shayo	Tanzania
26.	LANESO	Mr. Benedict Kwangu	Tanzania
27.	KAESO	Mr. Ozem Chapita	Tanzania
28.	JEMA	Mr. Mutagahywa Dunstan	Tanzania
29.	KADETFU	Ms. Juliana Optat	Tanzania
30.	GSG	Mr. Suleiman Msangi	Tanzania
31.	TUCTA	Ms. Helen Katala	Tanzania
32.	JET	Ms. Flora Nzema	Tanzania
33.	Tabora NGO Cluster	Mr. Boniface Maziku	Tanzania
34.	Tanzania 4H Organization	Mr. Joseph Desideri	Tanzania
