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**Matters for consideration or action by the Conference of the Parties:
measures to reduce or eliminate releases from intentional production and use: DDT**

**Proposal for reporting on and evaluating the use of DDT and its
alternatives for disease vector control****

Note by the Secretariat

As referred to in the note by the Secretariat on evaluation of the continued need for DDT for disease vector control and alternative strategies to replace DDT, contained in document UNEP/POPS/COP.2/4, the annex to the present note sets forth a proposal for reporting on and evaluating the use of DDT and its alternatives for disease vector control, which has been prepared by the World Health Organization (WHO) in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in accordance with decision SC-1/25 of the Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm Convention. The annex is presented as received by the Secretariat and has not been formally edited.

* UNEP/POPS/COP.2/1.

** Stockholm Convention, Article 3 and Annex B, part II; report of the Conference of the Parties on the work of its first meeting (UNEP/POPS/COP.1/31), annex I, decision SC-1/25.

Annex

**PROPOSAL FOR THE REPORTING AND EVALUATION OF THE
USE OF DDT AND ITS ALTERNATIVES FOR DISEASE VECTOR
CONTROL**

**A report to the Conference of Parties of the Stockholm Convention
on Persistent Organic Pollutants at its second meeting
prepared by the World Health Organization
in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme
and the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention**

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1.0 BACKGROUND

The first evaluation of the continued need for DDT was undertaken by the first Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention (COP 1). In order to support this evaluation, a country reporting questionnaire was designed and field-tested by the Secretariat and the World Health Organization (WHO) at the request of the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee. As part of the request by INC-7, the questionnaire was used for the first round of reporting by countries.

An expert group was then convened by the Secretariat and WHO to develop a report with recommendations to assist the evaluation of COP. The expert group, which was comprised of experts from selected DDT using countries, WHO, UNEP, as well as consultant experts, worked under the following terms of reference:

- i. To undertake a situational analysis on the production and use of DDT and the conditions for such use, including a review of the responses by countries to the questionnaire.
- ii. To evaluate the availability, suitability and implementation of alternative products, methods and strategies to DDT.
- iii. To evaluate progress in strengthening the capacity of countries to transfer safely to reliance on such alternatives, based on a review of the opportunities and needs in countries for sustainable transition.
- iv. To make recommendations on the evaluation and reporting mechanisms as relating to paragraphs 4 and 6 of Part II of Annex B.
- v. To develop a report with recommendations to the COP based on items i- iv.

The expert group recommended to COP 1¹, inter alia, that COP consider taking action to:

"..Ensure that adequate investment is made for the reporting and assessment processes to provide a sound and reliable basis for the COP evaluation of the continued need for DDT. In this regard, it is recommended that a well-resourced mechanism for reporting and assessment on DDT use for disease vector control, be set up under the auspices of the Secretariat and WHO. This mechanism should involve active data collection and appropriate verification and validation processes, and should also enable systematic strengthening of relevant country capacity for data collection and management to progressively increase the role of countries in the reporting and monitoring process"

Noting the recommendation of the expert group, COP requested that the Secretariat, in cooperation with WHO, elaborate further the reporting and evaluation process on DDT, and to prepare cost estimates on such a process for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its second meeting.

Elaboration of two components is necessary to ensure timely and efficient reporting by Parties and comprehensive evaluation under the Convention:

¹ Evaluation of the continued need for DDT for disease vector control (Annex II of Document UNEP/POPS/COP.1/4): Report of the WHO/SSC meeting of experts for the preparation of a report to assist the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention in its evaluation of the continued need for DDT in disease vector control, Chapter 8, paragraph 1.

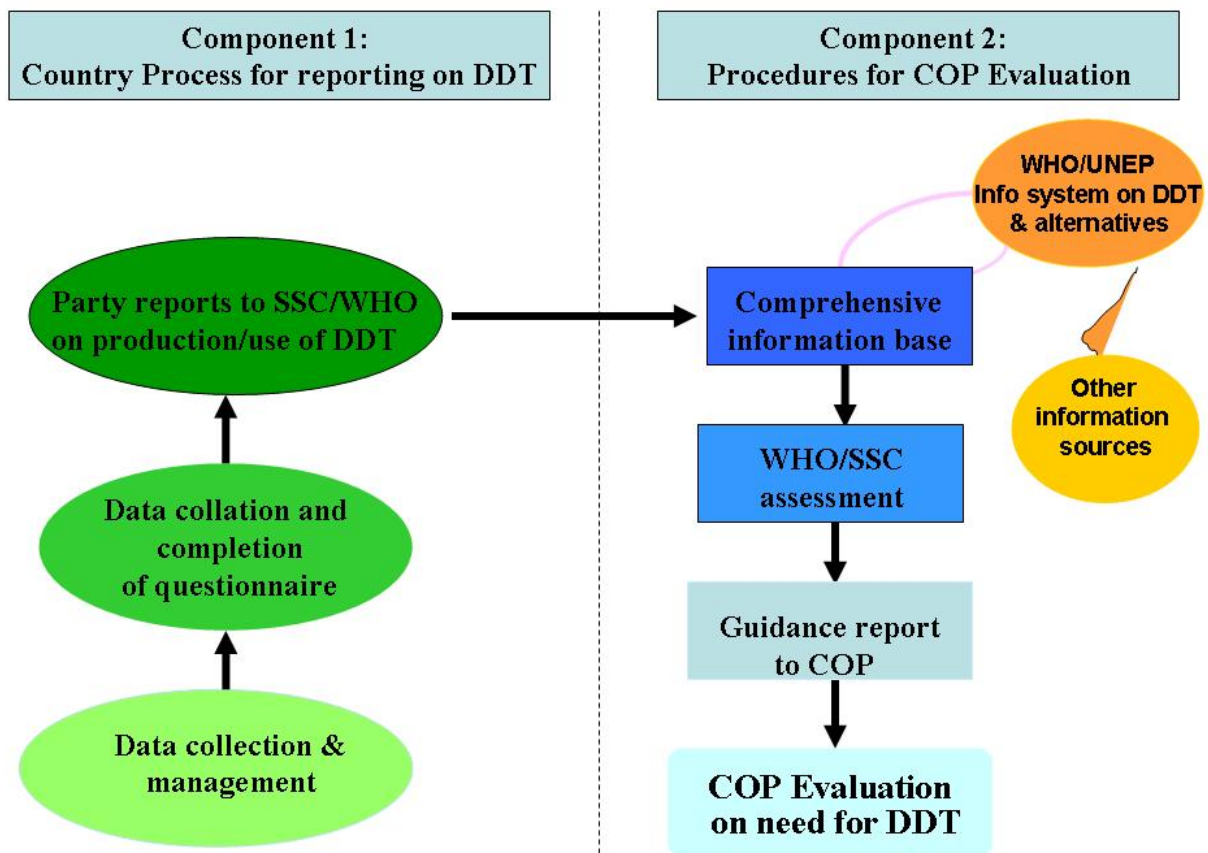
The first is the elaboration of the processes within countries to ensure timely and complete reporting by Parties (re: Annex B, Part II, Paragraph 4 of the Convention) through the use of the format and questionnaire adopted by the First Conference of Parties. This should take into account the minimum and necessary capacities required by Parties, as well as appropriate ways of supporting the development of such capacities. It links to COP 1 Decision 8 (b) on DDT, which concludes that:

"sufficient capacity at the national and sub-national levels is necessary for effective implementation, monitoring and impact evaluation (including associated data management) of the use of DDT and its alternatives in disease vector control, and recommends that the financial mechanism of the Convention support activities to build and strengthen such capacity as well as measures to strengthen relevant public health systems"

The second component which requires elaboration relates to procedures for the assessment of the reports submitted by Parties, which together with other available information, will enable COP evaluation of the continued need for DDT use in accordance with Annex B, Part II, Paragraph 6 of the Convention.

The two related components are depicted by Figure 1.

Fig 1: Schematic presentation of the processes to COP evaluation of the continued need for DDT use for disease vector control



In response to the COP 1 request and with the consent of COP,ⁱⁱ the Secretariat and WHO undertook two main preparatory activities leading to the present report. These are:

- Organization of regional induction workshops, which enabled in-depth consultations with Parties that are either currently using DDT for disease vector control, or have indicated the likelihood of its re-introduction, on the requirements for fulfilling the reporting obligations under the Convention.
- A 4 country study on possible mechanisms for active information collection and management to provide adequate information base for the evaluation of the continued need for DDT.ⁱⁱⁱ

The outcomes of the above activities have been used in the development of the present report.

ⁱⁱ COP budgeted resources to support activities outlined in the work plan contained in annex III of document UNEP/POPS/COP.1/4, regarding immediate actions to support the preparation of Parties for reporting on DDT and strengthen the review and assessment process required for future evaluations of the continued need for DDT.

ⁱⁱⁱ The findings of the country studies are reported as Information Document UNEP/POPS/COP.2/INF/2

1.2 ESTABLISHING EFFECTIVE NATIONAL MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING ON THE USE OF DDT AND ITS ALTERNATIVES FOR DISEASE VECTOR CONTROL

There are two main considerations in the establishment of effective reporting procedures for Parties under the Stockholm Convention on POPs: Firstly, the collection, management and reporting of data on the use of DDT and its alternatives should be seen as an integral part of the routine monitoring and evaluation procedures of national vector control programmes. Secondly, there is the potential that such reporting processes may place additional burden on Parties. It is therefore important that any scheme that is developed is not only fully integrated into the existing country processes, but also presents a clear opportunity to further strengthen such processes. This will promote compliance, facilitate timely reporting and ensure sustainability.

The expert group report to COP 1 on the continued need for DDT use for disease control (Document UNEP/POPS/COP.1/4, Annex II, Section 7.1.1) identified the need to strengthen the capacity of countries in gathering and managing relevant data, including the routine reporting activities of disease vector control programmes. It also recommended that induction workshops be conducted after COP 1, to ensure that Parties and other countries are well informed on the information required and the processes for completing the questionnaire.

In response to COP 1 Decision 8(c) on DDT, the Convention Secretariat and WHO jointly organized extensive regional consultations with Parties that are either currently using DDT or have indicated the re-introduction of the insecticide for disease vector control.^{iv} The specific objectives of the consultations were to:

- Clarify and update Parties on the reporting format and data requirement under the Convention.
- Review the processes currently used in each of the Parties to handle DDT and how data is collected on the production/import, storage, use, disposal and other pertinent information pertaining to DDT use, as well as the use of alternatives.
- Review, in the light of the reporting requirements for Stockholm Convention regarding evaluations on DDT, the opportunities for establishing the best possible national systems to collect and manage data on the use of DDT and its alternatives for disease vector control, and also identify the relevant capacity strengthening needs for establishing such systems.

The outcome of the consultations is discussed in the following sections. The status of country programmes are briefly described, followed by discussion of the consensus arrived with Parties on a generic country process which represents the most appropriate country process for timely and comprehensive reporting by Parties.

^{iv} As at the time of preparing this report, two regional workshops had been completed. These are:

- **South Asia and Pacific regions** – November 7-9, Bangkok, Thailand. Countries participating: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Thailand.
- **Africa region south of the Sahara** – November 29-December 1, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Countries participating: Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Togo, Madagascar.

Additional workshops are planned for **Latin America and the Caribbean** (January 24-27 2006, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil hosted and co-sponsored by the Brazilian government), as well as **North Africa and Mediterranean region** April 2006.

1.2.1. Summary of the status of national vector control programmes

1.2.1.1 Programme administration

National vector control programmes are generally characterized by 3 levels of administration, which in turn reflect the levels of political administration within countries. The programme administration levels and the core functions they perform are as follows: ^v

- (i) *National or Central Level* - with general oversight of country programmes. Core functions at this level include strategic direction to programmes, policy development, standard settings, norms and indicators for monitoring and evaluation, programme funding responsibilities, epidemiological analysis, quality assurance, training and support for local programmes, coordination of emergency response, evaluation and validation of Operational research.
- (ii) *Mid- Level* - (e.g. Region, Province, Governorate, State) With oversight within a demarcated geographical area. Core functions at this level include decision-making and planning of regional implementation, conduct training of district/sub-district personnel on relevant aspects of vector control, monitor and evaluate implementation within the districts, prioritize and allocate financial resources within the region, determine human resource needs within the region.
- (iii) *Periphery level* - (e.g. Districts, Municipalities) which may be further divided into sub-districts in some countries, and represents the lowest level of programme administration. Core functions at this level include local programme planning; resource allocation; disease surveillance; health education; training of field staff/village health volunteers; undertake vector control activities, assist in operational research, monitoring and evaluation (i.e. collection and initial collation of local data on various aspects of vector control)

The core functions that are performed by the 3 levels of programme administration, largely determine the roles these levels play (or should play) in the collection and management of data on the use of DDT and its alternatives for disease vector control.

The vector control programmes still face serious challenges due to the decentralization of the health sector. The mid-level of vector control programme administration is the most impacted, as the lack of clarity in the roles and responsibilities to be performed at that level complicates appropriate adjustments needed, especially in terms of the redistribution of human resources and programme implementation;

Annex I shows the critical data elements that are routinely collected by the vector control programmes in the 3 main levels of administration, the primary and collaborating agencies involved in the collection of the data, the destination of the data that is collected, the constraints faced, and the major programme needs for reporting. While data is generated at all levels of the national vector control programme, some specialized data sets, such as those relating to resistance monitoring, vector control policy and importation of insecticides, are generated mostly

^v It is recognized that the *Mid-level* and *Periphery-level* may be named differently by countries. In a federalized country, for example, the Mid-level may represent a State or Governorate. In others, it may represent a Region or a Province. Generally however, three main levels of programme administration are usually clearly defined.

and managed at the Central/National level either because of the lack of the required expertise at the lower levels or that the collection of such data have not be decentralized.^{vi}

The implementation of DDT for indoor residual spraying is normally carried out by government agencies (usually health ministry). In a few Parties private agencies may be authorized to carry out the spraying activities, under contract and supervision of the ministry of health.

1.2.1.2 Constraints to data collection

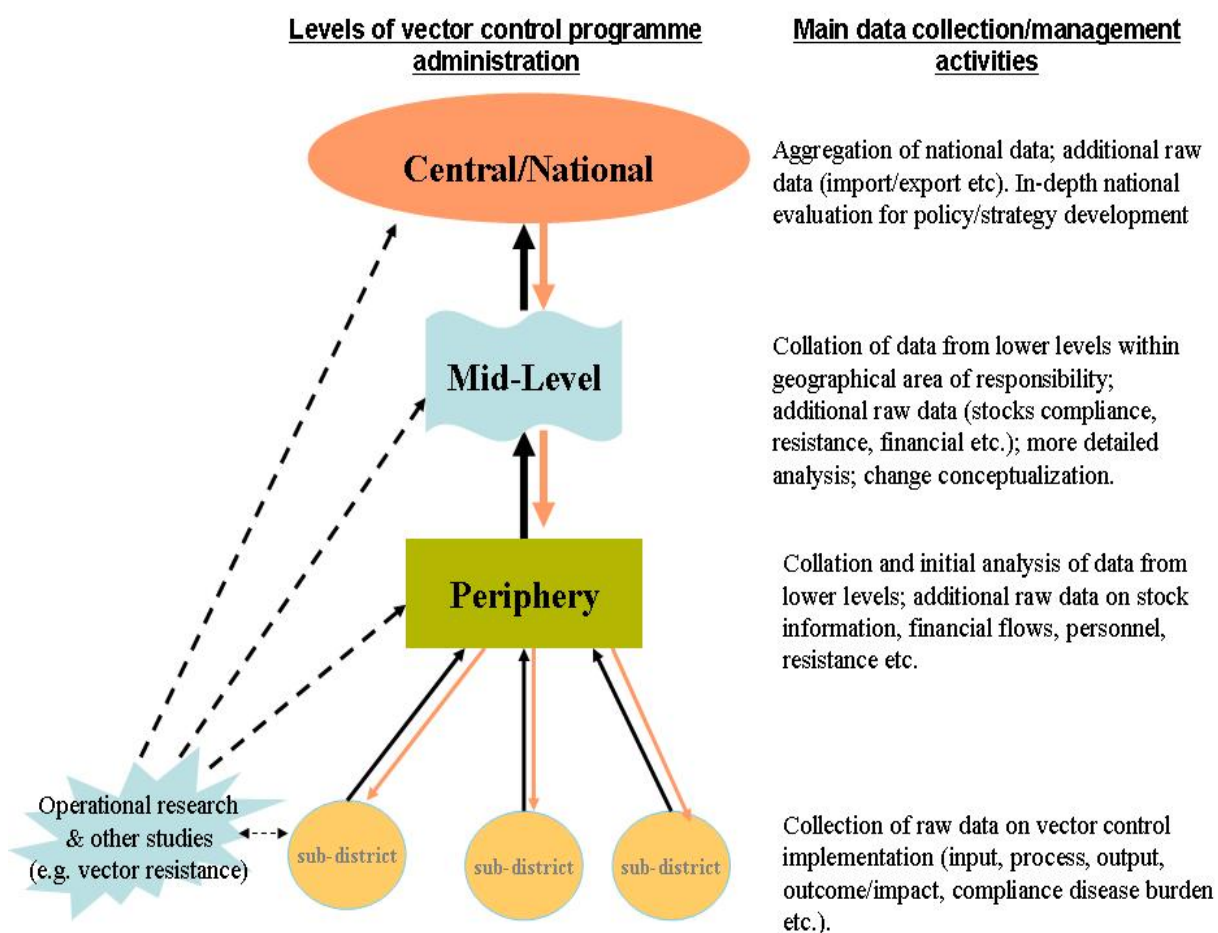
- a. It was evident from the consultations that a significant number of core functions listed under Section 1.3.1.1 are not adequately performed, as required or desired by Parties. This is largely due to inadequate or lack of technical capacity and resources. The result is the dearth or complete absence of some datasets that are critical to the refinement of national vector control strategies, and ultimately to the overall COP evaluations of the continued need for DDT. For example, a good understanding of the levels and dynamics of vector resistance to insecticides in the local areas is crucial to the selection of appropriate insecticides and the continued overall impact of insecticide-based interventions, such as indoor residual spraying. For the majority of Parties, such capacity is lacking.
- b. The consultations between the Secretariat, WHO and Parties also reinforced COP 1 Decision 8(b) on DDT: The consensus was for the urgent development of a critical mass of data collection and management capacities, especially at the Periphery (sub-district/district) levels. The need for adequate resources for a well-designed and targeted trainer-training programme by the Secretariat and WHO, was stressed. Such training should revolve around clearly defined indicators that are critical to COP evaluation and decision making on the continued need for the use of DDT for disease vector control. In the short-term, the objective should be to institutionalize the training programmes, preferably as in-service activity within national vector control programmes, or at the least, initially as a regionally based trainer-trainee activity housed within regional centers of excellence. Areas of focus could include training of spray team leaders on the completion of daily field reporting forms, as well as targeted training of relevant staff in basic data compilation and management procedures. Parties should compliment these efforts by ensuring that national programmes have basic logistics (e.g. hand calculators, basic two-way communicators, supply of daily reporting forms for spray teams) to facilitate data collection.
- c. There was consensus also on the lack of clarity on relevant national regulations and enforcement requirement relating to DDT use. This was particularly evident at Mid- and Periphery levels, and sometimes even at the National levels. A significant number of Parties indicated the need to update national regulations. Effective enforcement requires the cooperation of several agencies (law enforcement, customs, industry etc.). Formal mechanisms for intersectoral action are often absent. For the most part, relevant agencies do not keep compliance records. Even where they are recorded there is often no clarity on where such information should be sent. In addition, public awareness on such regulations is generally low or non-existent and therefore a very useful activity of "citizen watchdogs", which often promote general compliance and a rich source of compliance data, remains unavailable.

^{vi} It is noted that Annex 1 is an aggregation of information gathered from Parties and does not represent the collection processes occurring in each single Party. Thus parties may carry out only some aspects of the processes indicated.

1.2.2 Generic scheme for the collection and management of data on the use of DDT and its alternatives for disease vector control

Figure 2 shows a generic scheme for a systematic collection and management of data on the use of DDT and its alternatives for disease vector control. This is derived from consultations with Parties and largely builds on the currently existing processes in countries. The scheme could therefore be easily adapted to suit particular country situations.

Figure 2: Generic scheme of the routes for the collection and management of data on disease vector control in countries.



1.2.2.1 Main activities envisaged under the generic scheme

The main activities that may be carried out at the various levels of programme administration are now described and further detailed by Annex 2. It builds on the evaluation of current national programmes (Annex 1).

1.2.2.1.1 Periphery Level (Districts)

This the lowest level of national programme where direct vector control implementation actually takes place. It is, therefore, the level at which the bulk of primary data on the input, process, output and outcome/impact of interventions is generated. With regards to DDT use, spraying is usually done in teams which are assigned specific geographical areas to cover in a given time (days, weeks etc.). The major source of information, in terms of DDT use, should come from the daily spray report forms, which should be used by the spray team leaders to record relevant implementation data. The data to be recorded^{vii} should include the amount of insecticide received at the start of the day; amount used for spraying, geographical area where it was sprayed; the number of targeted houses/rooms sprayed; corresponding persons protected (i.e. number of persons in the households that are sprayed); acceptability information; amount of insecticide left over at the end of the day; the size (number) of the spray-team, hours spent carrying out the spraying; disposal information (especially for small amounts of unused insecticide and containers etc.)

The daily spray record forms should be deposited at the local office of the main agency that is authorized to carry out the spraying, which in most cases is the district office of the ministry of Health. The district level supervisor should then collate the daily data generated by all the spray teams under his supervision. Information such as district stocks, the operational cost for spraying etc. should then be added. Initial simple statistical summaries such as the totals, operational cost etc. may then be generated as appropriate.

Other required information sets relate to disease burden, alternative interventions used and the levels of use etc. is also compiled. It is the responsibility of the district supervisor to ensure that such locally available information is captured in the district reports. Apart from the spray report forms, information may be gathered from survey reports, available district records, geographical mapping data, interview of relevant personnel, inventories and onsite inspection etc. Apart from the local health agency, a number of other agencies may play very critical roles in the collection of relevant data, through their own local offices. These include:

- Local Authorities - for some Parties, municipalities carry out vector control activities, including the spraying of DDT.
- The Private Sector/NGOs - are authorized to undertake spraying activities. Some environmental NGOs may have useful information on incidents, compliance, etc. NGOs are usually a rich source of information particular relating to the use of alternatives such as insecticide treated nets, for which the private sector is play an increasing role.
- Environment Agencies/ Enforcement Agencies - may hold information on compliance
- Ministry of Agriculture - may have local warehouses containing stockpiles of DDT and other public health insecticides. They may also hold useful information on compliance among local farmers.

Local coordination among the above listed agencies is best effected through formal arrangements such as through the District Health Management Teams/Boards or similar local mechanism.

There should be a clear destination for the information that is generated and collected in the districts. It is envisaged that the district reports (generated monthly, quarterly or annual, as the case may be), together with the completed spray report forms, should be sent to the next higher level (Mid- level) of programme administration for further processing. Some Parties already

^{vii} A number of Parties are already using spray report forms, which could easily be augmented to ensure that the relevant data sets required for reporting under the Convention and which originates from the spray activities are duly captured.

computerize the data at the Periphery level (which is very desirable with the appropriate quality control safeguards), while for others computerization occur only at the Mid-level.

1.2.2.1.2 Mid - Level (regional, provincial, governorate)

The data that is collected at the Periphery level is usually sent to the Mid-level of the vector control programme administration. Destination is the regional office of the ministry of Health. Additional information on regional stocks, compliance, programme cost, alternative interventions in use, coverage, staffing and disease burden is also generated at this level. More advance statistical evaluation may then be carried out. It is desirable to have a trained statistician who would ensure that the data received from all the districts and that which is generated at the level of the Mid-level is duly aggregated and appropriately analyzed and reports generated. Computerization of the information at this stage is highly recommended. The data gathered at this level should be transmitted to the National level. To ensure compliance in the reporting from the districts, there is the need to also ensure that feedback reports and guidance is provided to the districts to consolidate the benefits from the extra effort invested by the districts to maintain the comprehensive data collection.

Usually, the collaborating partners are the Mid-level outfits of the same partner agencies that are represented at the Periphery level. Coordination at the Mid-level is best effected through formal inter-sectoral arrangements.

1.2.2.1.3 Central/ National Level

(a) The issues addressed under the Mid-level also apply to the National level of vector control programme administration. This level is the final repository of all the relevant data generated in the country. Some data sets, such as import/export of DDT, relevant national regulations and enforcement procedures, as well as vector resistance are only available at this level (Annex 1 indicate that vector resistance are usually directly conducted by the National level, with field support from the Mid and Periphery levels). Such information may be held by different agencies and may be available in the form of annual sector reports, targeted studies, surveys etc. It is therefore equally important that the formal mechanisms advocated for the lower levels of programme administration are reflected at this level as well.

(b) Usually, very comprehensive analysis on the data sets is carried out at this level. The results of such analysis should normally underpin the review and refinement of national vector control policies and strategies. The quality of data collected and the analysis conducted at this level is therefore important to the overall COP evaluation of the availability, suitability and implementation of the alternatives to DDT, as well as the assessment of a Party's progress in transferring safely to reliance on such alternatives (Annex B, Part II, Paragraph 5 of the Convention).

1.3 Proposed procedures for completing and submitting the reporting format and questionnaires on the use of DDT and its alternatives for disease vector control

The Expert Group report to COP 1 (Document UNEP/POPS/COP.1/4, Annex II, Section 7.1.1) recommended that:

"In the quest for reliable and timely information from countries, it would be worthwhile to introduce a process within countries that brings together representatives from the relevant national agencies and institutions to discuss and to complete the questionnaire. Participants to this meeting would then be mandated to provide further information to complete the questionnaire post-meeting as needed" (section 7.1.1)

Additionally, the Convention stipulates that each Party should designate a National Stockholm Convention Focal Point for the exchange of such information (Article 9, Paragraphs 1a and 3 of the Convention). It is therefore envisaged that the inter-agency mechanism proposed by the Expert Group will be organized under the auspices of the national focal point, with the active and full participation of the primary national agencies such as the ministry of health (the main consumer of DDT), the ministry of agriculture, ministry of environment, pesticides industry, ministry of finance, and law enforcement. As appropriate, each Party may also wish to include other relevant entities.

The format for reporting on the use of DDT and the questionnaire for additional information on the use of alternatives is now established^{viii} and Parties are expected to complete these for each reporting cycle beginning in the next evaluation in 2007.^{ix} In line with recommendations outlined in document INC.7/INF/21, an electronic version of the questionnaire and reporting format has been developed and field-tested by the World Health Organization, which provides an opportunity for data to be collected, collated and analysed electronically. In addition, a guidance document is being developed to guide Parties on the completion and submission of the format and questionnaire.

In addition to the information that will be provided by Parties, active data collection from other sources will be undertaken and cross-checked with data from Parties to avoid duplication.

1.4 Priority capacity strengthening needs for reporting and general compliance by Parties on the use of DDT

The consultations conducted through the induction workshops, as well as the country studies (UNEP/POPS/COP.2/INF/2) highlighted a number of priority capacity strengthening needs. These are presented in the following sections:

1.4.1 Data Collection

1.4.1.1 The training of spray team leaders on field data collection and reporting (also see section 1.2.1.2b)

The training of spray team leaders is critical to the recording of correct end-use data, as it effects the quality of information that is transmitted by Parties to the Secretariat and ultimately on the global evaluations by COP. It is therefore essential that Parties are supported in the training of

^{viii} COP 1 adopted, through Decision 4 on DDT, the format and questionnaire for reporting by Parties, and requested the Secretariat, in cooperation with the World Health Organization, to keep under regular review the adequacy of the information required under sections A, B, C and D, and propose to the Conference of the Parties any modifications that are deemed essential

^{ix} COP 1 Decision 5 on DDT

these individuals. The country studies that were carried out indicate that it may cost as little as US\$15,000 - US\$30,000 (between fifteen to thirty thousand United States Dollars) to fully train a critical mass of the national requirement of spray-team leaders to enable comprehensive completion of spray record forms and other relevant vector control intervention data. A more cost-effective approach will be to develop such national capacities through one-time regional trainer-trainee activities under the auspices of the World Health Organization and the Secretariat. The trained national staff could then train other national staff, and thus help build critical mass of expertise in countries. The Secretariat and the World Health Organization should then follow-up the regional activity to institutionalize such training as routine, in-service activities of national vector control programmes to ensure that the benefits from the regional exercise is sustained to the benefit of Parties.

1.4.1.2 Resistance monitoring and management

Almost all of the Parties consulted indicated the absence of relevant national capacity for effective vector resistance monitoring and management. It is recalled that the Expert Group report to COP 1 noted the capacity to assess the efficacy of DDT and its alternatives as important for deciding the actual need for DDT in any local area, and that the lack of capacity for effective resistance monitoring and management by countries threatens the continued utility of the available insecticides for vector control.

The resistance management capacity of Parties can be significantly increased by well-executed strategies that combine targeted country-specific strengthening efforts with regional capacity development approaches. The latter approach, for example, would include support to core activities of regional groupings such as the vector resistance monitoring networks, or the strengthening of regional centres of excellence, that could in-turn, provide continued technical support to Parties. A regional approach to the development of highly skilled personnel and competent organisations tend to be relatively cost-effective. It also enables systematic and sustainable improvement of the capacity of Parties in the region to progressively take central roles in fully satisfying the comprehensive reporting obligations under the Convention. Such an approach is consistent to that envisaged in the Expert Group report to COP 1 (UNEP/POPS/COP.1/4).

1.4.1.3 Training on inventories

There is a need for training on inventories to improve the accountability in the use of DDT, as well as rational planning, in terms of forecasting needs. Parties are encouraged to institute refresher courses to stock managers of warehouses. It is proposed that such training be made a stewardship activity to be undertaken by companies granted permits to import public health pesticides.

1.4.1.4 Interim support to the active collection and reporting processes of Parties with low current capacities

Some countries are currently unable to provide a significant portion of the data to complete the reporting questionnaire. It is therefore recommended that, in the short term, such countries be supported with the services of expert consultants to assist with data collection and facilitate the transfer of such skills to local technicians to allow effective future reporting by the Parties.

1.4.2 Data Management and communication

1.4.2.1 Establishment of infrastructure for the proper management of data

Most Parties indicated the urgent need for basic infrastructure that will enable the proper recording, management and communication of relevant data. It was generally agreed that the inadequate national resources available to vector control programmes, do not permit appropriate investment by programmes in data management capacities. While it directly affects the efficient reporting by Parties, such situations also limit the ability of the Parties to correctly evaluate the impact of vector control interventions, including the use of DDT. Hence, prospective assessment of any envisaged or effected changes in strategies, including possible reductions on the use of DDT cannot be comprehensively undertaken. COP should encourage Parties to provide adequate resources for the development of such infrastructure.

In addition, a significant number of Parties indicated an urgent need for simple, two-way communication devices to facilitate reporting, noting that often transportation to the periphery areas (rural roads etc) are disrupted by the onset of rains, during which periods DDT spraying activities are undertaken. Such devices will significantly improve the overall efficiency of national spraying programmes and reporting.

1.4.2.2 Intersectoral Collaboration

There is consensus among Parties that country level coordination between agencies needs to be strengthened. Formal collaborating arrangements are critical at all levels (Periphery, Mid- and Central/National) to ensure that all the available information is captured and that relevant country agencies have clarity on their respective roles in assuring full compliance by Parties, not only in reporting but also with regards to the overall obligations on the use of DDT. Governments are therefore encouraged to create the necessary conducive environments to establish and maintain such intersectoral collaboration, including the enacting of appropriate policies and governmental directives.

1.4.3 Other capacity strengthening priorities

1.4.3.1 Establishing capacity for environmentally sound disposal of small unused quantities of DDT and empty DDT containers

The sound disposal of residues remaining at the end of the spraying activities, as well as empty DDT containers (i.e. sachets etc.) was identified by the majority of Parties as a priority capacity strengthening need. Parties do not have clear guidelines on how this should be done. Residues are usually poured into quickly dug holes, sometimes without adequate consideration of local drainage, soil types and depth of potential underground water reservoirs. A few countries where DDT is provided in ready to mix sachets, have initiated programmes whereby the importing companies are obligated to retrieve the empty DDT sachets and containers for disposal.

A regional workshop was jointly organized by the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, UNEP and WHO, for selected countries in North Africa and the Middle East Region to review options for the environmentally sound management of wastes containing POPs. The outcome of the workshop highlighted the need for more dedicated workshops which would allow detailed discussions on the environmentally sound disposal of DDT containing waste.

2.0 PROCEDURES FOR THE FUTURE ASSESSEMENT OF THE CONTINUED NEED FOR DDT USE FOR DISEASE VECTOR CONTROL

The procedures relating to the assessment of the reports that are submitted by Parties, in order to prepare guidance for COP evaluation, is described in the following sections.

2.1 Analysis of data reported by countries and from other sources

Other sources of information may be available from annual country reports, as well as data collected by other processes of United Nation Organizations, as well as other entities such as multilateral and bilateral agencies. Data from other sources should supplement and possibly corroborate or validate that which is reported directly through the use of the questionnaire, as such sources may provide valuable additional information for which the questionnaire process may not be appropriate. Corroborating data should assist in ensuring that the conclusions drawn by COP are based on sound and complete evidence.

In support of the reporting and evaluation procedures, joint web-based WHO/UNEP/Secretariat information clearing house on the use of DDT and its alternatives in disease vector control is being developed. The information clearing house, which will also document lessons learnt and best practices on integrated vector management, will facilitate timely access by Parties to a single point of relevant global information, promote the exchange of experiences by Parties and assist in the COP evaluation processes. It will include a database and an analysis programme to assist the collation of the information reported by Parties through the questionnaire. This will enable comparisons and assessment of trends, among others. A consultant will be employed to validate the information gathered and to prepare a preliminary report to inform the assessment by the Expert Group.

2.2 Expert Group assessment and development of report to COP

It is recalled that the information document prepared by the WHO to the Seventh session of the Intergovernmental Negotiation Committee (UNEP/POPS/INC.7/INF/21) proposed that the Conference of Parties establish a technical group, with clear terms of reference, to evaluate the information collected from individual Parties (and other sources), and submit conclusions and recommendations made on these to the Conference of Parties through the Secretariat. Given the effectiveness of the Expert Group that made the first assessment on DDT, it is proposed that a similar group be used in the future to consider the information on DDT obtained from the various sources. The representation of the Expert Group is proposed as follows:

- Two experts nominated by two selected Parties aligned to each of the five regions of the globe (Total 10 experts). The selection of Parties to provide the nomination of experts will be undertaken on a regional basis at the meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the nominated experts are to serve for at least two sets of evaluations beginning with the evaluation for COP3.
- Five experts selected by the World Health Organization.

- Five representatives from UNEP Chemicals and the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention combined. This will include the consultant that will prepare the analysis for the Expert Group.

This Expert Group will meet approximately 6 months before each Conference of the Parties where an evaluation will take place.

2.2.1 Tasks for the Expert Group

The Terms of Reference for the Expert Group is proposed as follows:

1. To undertake a situational analysis on the production and use of DDT and the conditions for such use, including a review of the responses by countries to the questionnaire.
2. To evaluate the availability, suitability and implementation of alternative products, methods and strategies to DDT.
3. To evaluate progress in strengthening the capacity of countries to transfer safely to reliance on such alternatives, based on a review of the opportunities and needs in countries for sustainable transition.
4. To make recommendations on the evaluation and reporting mechanisms as relating to paragraphs 4 and 6 of Part II of Annex B.
5. To consider and assess the effectiveness of the actions being taken by Parties to accomplish the following, in relation to Annex B, Part II, Paragraph 5 of the Convention:
 - a. Development of regulatory and other mechanisms to ensure that DDT use is restricted to disease vector control;
 - b. Implementation of suitable alternative products, methods and strategies, including resistance management strategies to ensure the continuing effectiveness of these alternatives;
 - c. Measures to strengthen health care and to reduce the incidence of the disease;
 - d. Promotion of research and development of safe alternative chemical and non-chemical products, methods and strategies for Parties using DDT, relevant to the conditions of those countries and with the goal of decreasing the human and economic burden of disease. Factors to be promoted when considering alternatives or combinations of alternatives shall include the human health risks and environmental implications of such alternatives. Viable alternatives to DDT shall pose less risk to human health and the environment, be suitable for disease control based on conditions in the Parties in question and be supported by monitoring data.
6. Based on point 1 to 5 above, to develop a report with recommendations to the subsequent meeting of the Conference of the Parties on its assessment of the continued need for DDT in disease vector control.

3.0 PROPOSED SCHEDULE AND BUDGET FOR DEVELOPING EVALUATION PROCESS ON COP

The sequence of events for any given evaluation by the COP is presented in the Table below. It is important that the Parties deliver their reports in a timely manner. To undertake a comprehensive assessment on the status of the use of DDT for disease vector control, success will be determined by the completeness of data from a global perspective for the analysis by the Expert Group.

Schedule for Reporting, Assessment and Evaluation of DDT Use in Disease Vector Control

Events	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan-Apr	May
Questionnaire distributed											
Parties complete format/questionnaire											
Data analysis											
Expert Group (EG) Meeting											
Prepare EG report											
EGM report available											
COP evaluation											

The recurrent costs for the reporting and assessment of DDT use for disease vector control are shown below. The budget includes active data collection to augment the information presented in the format and questionnaire by Parties that use or produce DDT for disease vector control. The total cost estimated is USD\$275,000.00

3.1 Recurrent cost for reporting and assessment of the DDT use for disease vector control

Activities	Costs (USD\$)
Collection of information from countries that produce, use, export, import and/or maintain stocks of DDT	50,000.00
Process and analyse country information and identification of data gaps	50,000.00
Collection of complementary information needed for the evaluation	100,000.00
Meeting of experts for review and assessment (20 experts) and preparation of report for COP	75,000.00
SUB-TOTAL	275,000.00

3.2 Proposed budget for capacity strengthening activities (one time occurrence)

The following are one time capacity strengthening activities, which will be designed to enable immediate incorporation of such training activities as routine national vector control programmes activities in the selected countries.

Related section	Activity	Cost (USD)
1.4.1.1	Training of spray team leaders on field data collection and reporting (Regional cascade training to develop critical mass for Parties).	300,000.00
	Follow up activities to institutionalize training activity as routine in-service training within national vector control programmes	200,000.00
1.4.1.2	Training in resistance monitoring activities for three regions (Africa, Middle East and North Africa, South Asia and Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean)	300,000.00
2.1	Completion of information clearing house on DDT and its alternatives, including database for evaluation of reports by Parties	150,000.00
	SUB TOTAL	950,000.00

**ANNEX 1: STATUS OF COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION ON DISEASE VECTOR CONTROL
(WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE USE OF DDT)**

PERIPHERY LEVEL (DISTRICT/MUNICIPAL)								
Information Section	Information includes:	Collection Agency	Collaborating Agencies	Information sent to:	Major constraints	Needs for reporting	Related Programme - wide needs	Comments
Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population at risk, targeted & protected • Coverage (# rooms sprayed, # houses sprayed, amount used) • Geographical coverage • Spraying period/frequency • Operational cost • Agencies spraying • Adverse effects • Disease notification • Epidemiological & entomological data; • Alternatives related data • Expenditure data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Health Office • Authorised Private Institutions and Local Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions • NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional /Provincial Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of data & information; • Inadequate supervision; • Low technical capacity of spray-teams; • Lack of job security (part-time/casual spray teams, full time employment in only in few countries; • Low salary; • Insufficient funding; • Outdated guidelines; • Malaria surveillance; • Poor logistics • Inadequate capacity to compile/analyze data & report • Low staffs commitment; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on data collection and management • Office equipment (computers) • Networking • Communication equipment (radio, mobile phones, internet) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness (community partners) • Intersectoral collaboration • Institutional strengthening • Monitoring of exposure • Personal Protection Equipments (PPEs) 	Refresher training and supervision a necessary.
Regulation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

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PERIPHERY LEVEL (DISTRICT/MUNICIPAL)								
Information Section	Information includes:	Collection Agency	Collaborating Agencies	Information sent to:	Major constraints	Needs for reporting	Related Programme - wide needs	Comments
Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of compliance to relevant existing legislation (e.g. labeling, safety, transportation, disposal, storage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental agencies • Ministry of Health (Certified/authorized Inspectors) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police • Customs • Pesticide registration board • NGO ("citizen watchdogs") 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional/Provincial Office • National Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of clarity of regulations; • Inadequate inter-agency coordination; • Insufficient staff; • Weak institutional commitment; • Lack of transparency; • Insufficient political commitment; • Insignificant fines/penalties (negative compliance) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and strengthen existing legislation • Training and education of law enforcement officers • Guidelines • Intersectoral Collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness (community partners) • Intersectoral collaboration • Institutional strengthening 	Lack of public awareness and involvement;
Resistance monitoring	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A	Training of personnel on sampling & monitoring methods	• N/A	• Activity usually done by Central level staff with district assistance from districts
Stocks & stock management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount/type of DDT stored, received • Location and status of Storage facilities • Needs assessments (forecasting) related data • packaging etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Agencies • District Health Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Agr. Office • Private sector (e.g. chemical industry) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and National Health/Env. Offices • chemical industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate security on stocks; inadequate data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on inventory and stock management • Office equipment (computers) • Networking • Communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersectoral collaboration • Institutional strengthening • PPEs 	Procurement (e.g. Indonesia);

PERIPHERY LEVEL (DISTRICT/MUNICIPAL)								
Information Section	Information includes:	Collection Agency	Collaborating Agencies	Information sent to:	Major constraints	Needs for reporting	Related Programme - wide needs	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obsolete stocks (quantities and location) 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equipment (two way com. radio, mobile phones, internet) 		
Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste quantities (empty, sachets containers) • Information relating to disposal of unused small quantities and residues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Agencies • District Health Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Agr. Office • Private Sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and National Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge and guidelines on disposals; • Lack of health/ environmental assessments. • Lack of official in-country disposal facilities; • illegal/inappropriate incineration; • inadequate regulation/enforcement • lack of capacity to assess quality of stocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on requirements for environmentally sound disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines on ESM of DDT containing waste • Proper storage facilities • PPEs 	

MID- LEVEL (REGIONAL/PROVINCIAL/GOVERNORATE/STATE)

Information Section	Information includes:	Collection Agency	Collaborating Agencies	Information sent to:	Major constraints	Needs for reporting	Related Programme -wide needs	Comments
Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information collected at district level is aggregated at this level Costs Distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Health Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research institutions NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on data collection and management Office equipment (computers) Networking Communication equipment (radio, mobile phones, internet) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intersectoral collaboration Institutional strengthening 	
Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	
Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance to relevant existing legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental agencies Ministry of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police Customs Pesticide registration board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel Office Equipment & supplies Funds Transport Monitoring equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and education of enforcement officers Guidelines Intersectoral Collaboration Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intersectoral collaboration Institutional strengthening 	
Resistance monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	
Stocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregation of district data Regional data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Health Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Min. of Agr. Min. of Env. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Health Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms Trained personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable reporting forms; Training on stock management Office equipment (computers) Networking Communication(two way com. radio, mobile phones, internet) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	
Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines on 	

MID- LEVEL (REGIONAL/PROVINCIAL/GOVERNORATE/STATE)

Information Section	Information includes:	Collection Agency	Collaborating Agencies	Information sent to:	Major constraints	Needs for reporting	Related Programme -wide needs	Comments
	(quantities, empty, sachets containers) • Information relating to disposal of unused small quantities and residues	Agencies • Regional Health Offices	Agriculture • Private Sector	Health/Env. Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office and field Equipment & supplies • Funds • Transport 	requirements for environmentally sound disposal	ESM of DDT containing waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper storage facilities • PPEs 	

NATIONAL LEVEL							
Information Section	Information includes:	Collection Agency	Collaborating Agencies	Information sent to:	Resources used for activity	Needs for reporting	Related Programme-wide needs
Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregated data from district/region • Costs • Projected use • Distribution and procurement data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Health Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions • NGOs • Ministry of Finance • Private sector • Env. Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • National and International partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel • Office Equipment & supplies • Funds • Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on data collection and management • Office equipment (computers) • Networking • Communication equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersectoral collaboration • Institutional strengthening
Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import/Export related data • Production rates • Location of production /reformulation facilities • Type of legislation in place • Status of ratification of MEAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Agencies, MOH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector • Legal Ministries • Customs • NGOs • Local Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International partners • Enforcement sector • Provinces/regions • Districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel • Office Equipment & supplies • Funds • Transport • Monitoring equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersectoral Collaboration • Institutional strengthening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines • Capacity Building • Review/formulate/ harmonise regulatory instruments • Awareness and Education
Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance to relevant existing legislation • Data on incidents and accidents • Availability of Emergency response plans and centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Agencies • Ministry of Health • Min. of Agr. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Enforcement Agencies • Customs • Pesticide Registration Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National/international partners • District and regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel • Office Equipment & supplies • Funds • Transport • Monitoring equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and education of enforcement officers • Guidelines • Intersectoral Collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersectoral collaboration • Institutional strengthening
Resistance monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vector Susceptibility to DDT • Bioassays • Vector behavioural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health (NMCP in collaboration with Regional Offices) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Institutions • Academia • Env. Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National/international partners • District and regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel • Office Equipment & supplies • Funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in resistance monitoring and management • Intersectoral Collaboration • Resistance monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersectoral collaboration • Institutional strengthening • Capacity building

NATIONAL LEVEL							
Information Section	Information includes:	Collection Agency	Collaborating Agencies	Information sent to:	Resources used for activity	Needs for reporting	Related Programme-wide needs
	change				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Monitoring equipment 	kits	(Insectories, labs, training etc)
Stocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import/export and formulation data • Information on national stocks • Availability of Obsolete stocks (Quantities and location) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Agencies • Ministry of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and International partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel • Office and field Equipment & supplies • Funds • Transport • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on inventory and stock management • Office equipment (computers) • Networking • Communication equipment (two way com. radio, mobile phones, internet) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersectoral collaboration • Institutional strengthening • PPEs
Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste quantities (empty, sachets containers, obsolete stocks) • Information relating to disposal of unused small quantities and residues as well as bulky disposal • Amount exported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Agencies • Ministry of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture • Private Sector • International partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and International partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel • Office and field Equipment & supplies • Funds • Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on requirements for environmentally sound disposal • Capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines on ESM of DDT containing waste • Proper storage facilities • Capacity Building • Participation on and access to the development of international guidelines • PPEs

ANNEX 2: GENERIC SCHEME FOR THE COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF DATA ON DISEASE VECTOR CONTROL (WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE USE OF DDT)

MINIMUM ELEMENTS NEEDED FOR EFFICIENT REPORTING	LEVEL OF PROGRAMME ADMINISTRATION			COMMENTS
	District/sub-district	Regional/Provincial	National	
MINIMUM DATA SETS TO BE COLLECTED	<p>Information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End Use • Enforcement • Stocks • Disposal • Disease Burden • Institutional Capacity (Human Resources, Logistics, etc.) • Available Alternatives • Safety (incidents, accidents, mitigation, etc.) • Alternatives in use (coverage etc) 	<p>Information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use (Costs, Distribution, etc.) • Enforcement • Stocks • Disposal • Disease Burden • Institutional Capacity (Human Resources, Logistics, etc.) • Safety (incidents, accidents, mitigation, etc.) • Alternatives in use (coverage etc) 	<p>Information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use (Costs, Procurement, Production, etc.) • Enforcement • Regulation, Policy & strategies • Stocks • Disposal • Resistance Monitoring • Disease Burden • Institutional Capacity (Human Resources, Logistics, etc.) • Available Alternatives & cost effectiveness data • Safety (Guidelines, Risk Assessments, etc) • Intersectoral collaboration 	
DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES TO BE	<p>Disease Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record Review 	<p>Disease Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record Review 	<p>Disease Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record Review (Statistical Analysis, etc) 	

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MINIMUM ELEMENTS NEEDED FOR EFFICIENT REPORTING	LEVEL OF PROGRAMME ADMINISTRATION			COMMENTS
	District/sub-district	Regional/Provincial	National	
EMPLOYED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys • Geographical Mapping Use and Stocks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Reports (spray team , stores) • Interview of personnel • Conducting Inventory Enforcement/Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance Monitoring (Observations, inspections, report reviews, etc) Available Alternatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Reports • Interviews Institutional Capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventories, • Interviews • Record/Reports Review • Evaluation Disposal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Records/reports • On site Inspections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys • Geographical Mapping Use and Stocks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Reports (District Reports) • Inventory Assessment Enforcement/Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance Monitoring (Observations, inspections, report reviews, etc) Available Alternatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Programme and Research Reports • Interviews Institutional Capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews • Record/Reports Review • Evaluation • Inventories (as needed) Disposal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Records/reports • On site Inspections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys • Geographical Mapping Use and Stocks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of annual regional Reports • Interviews • Inventory Assessment Enforcement/Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance Monitoring (Observations, inspections, report reviews, etc) Available Alternatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Reports (Regional) • Interview of personnel Institutional Capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventories, • Interviews • Record/Reports Review • Evaluation Disposal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Records/reports • Assessment of available Disposal Facilities • On site Inspections Observation 	
DATA ANALYSIS AND REPORTING PROCEDURES TO BE EMPLOYED	Analysis of Data Initial Basic statistical analysis of data (Rates, averages, monthly totals, etc) Reporting procedures Summary reports sent to the regional offices	Analysis of Data Statistical analysis of district summary reports Reporting procedures A summary of district reports aggregated and sent to the national level	Analysis of Data Statistical analysis of regional summary reports and reports from other sectors (computerized analysis) Reporting procedures The national level receives the regional reports and aggregates them into national reports and makes available the information to stakeholders including international partners	

MINIMUM ELEMENTS NEEDED FOR EFFICIENT REPORTING	LEVEL OF PROGRAMME ADMINISTRATION			COMMENTS
	District/sub-district	Regional/Provincial	National	
INSTITUTIONAL AND INTER-AGENCY ARRANGEMENTS	<p><u>Partners:</u> District Health Office; Local Authorities; Private Sector; Environment Agencies; Agriculture; Enforcement Agencies; NGOs</p> <p><u>Coordination</u> effected through District Health Management Teams/Boards or other district mechanisms. Formal arrangements essential</p>	<p><u>Partners:</u> Regional Health Office; Local Authorities; Private Sector; Environment Agencies; Agriculture; Enforcement Agencies; Pesticides Registration Boards; NGOs</p> <p><u>Coordination</u> effected through intersectoral committees and regional health management teams/ boards or other regional mechanisms. Formal arrangements essential.</p>	<p><u>Partners:</u> Regional Health Office; Local Authorities; Private Sector; Environment Agencies; Agriculture; Enforcement Agencies; Pesticides Registration Boards; NGOs</p> <p><u>Coordination</u> effected through Intersectoral Committees and any other national mechanisms. Formal arrangements essential</p>	In some countries, customs and research institutions are represented in the district and regional/provincial health teams
MAJOR CONSTRAINTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Capacity for data collection and management (Skills, Personnel, Basic Office equipment) • Low intersectoral collaboration • Inadequate Legal framework • Inadequate awareness of enforcement requirements • Inadequate enforcement • Inadequate communication infrastructure • Low community awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Capacity for data management (Skills, Personnel, Computers and relevant software) • Low intersectoral collaboration • Inadequate Legal framework • Inadequate awareness of enforcement requirements • Inadequate enforcement capacity • Inadequate communication infrastructure • Low stakeholder awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Capacity for data management (Skills, Personnel, Computers and relevant software) • Low intersectoral collaboration • Inadequate Legal framework (conflicting/outdated legislation) • Inadequate awareness of enforcement requirements • Inadequate enforcement capacity • Inadequate communication infrastructure • Inadequate public/ stakeholder awareness 	
MAJOR CAPACITY STRENGTHENING NEEDS FOR EFFICIENT REPORTING	Capacity Building needs (training, equipment, communication Infrastructure as per Annex 1)	Capacity Building needs (training, equipment, communication Infrastructure as per Annex 1)	Capacity Building needs (training, equipment, communication Infrastructure as per Annex 1) Stakeholder Education and Awareness Raising	

MINIMUM ELEMENTS NEEDED FOR EFFICIENT REPORTING	LEVEL OF PROGRAMME ADMINISTRATION			COMMENTS
	District/sub-district	Regional/Provincial	National	
	Community education and awareness raising Strengthened intersectoral coordination and collaboration strengthened Enforcement	Stakeholder Education and Awareness Raising Strengthened intersectoral coordination and collaboration strengthened Enforcement Strengthened Monitoring systems for data collection and management	Strengthened intersectoral coordination and collaboration strengthened Enforcement Review, formulation, harmonization of legislation Strengthen Monitoring and evaluation systems for data collection and Management	