



a toxics-free future

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IPEN Intervention on DDT

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Thank you Mr. President,

IPEN recognizes the progress of work on DDT. However, the Convention has not effectively reduced and eliminated DDT. For example, the DDT Assessment Report notes that in the 2010 – 2014 time period approximately 3,268 tonnes/year of DDT has been used, 97% of it in one country.

In addition, reporting on DDT by Parties should be significantly improved. For instance, 7 Parties in the DDT Register did not submit questionnaires for 2012-2014. We urge the parties to meet their obligations to the Convention and report as soon as possible.

IPEN also urge that further research on and implementation of non-chemical methods and strategies for disease vector control should be accelerated including increasing support to scale-up IVM and community participation. Parties should report strategies for malaria control including implementation of non-chemical methods. In addition, technical support should be focused on deployment of non-chemical DDT alternatives that are made publicly available in understandable local languages. Further, more publicly available timely updates and reporting are needed from the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Products, Methods and Strategies as Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control.

In conclusion, the DDT Toolkit should include safer non-chemical alternatives instead of just describing how to use DDT. The use of DDT in indoor residual spray should be limited as much as possible in favour of safer alternatives and taking into consideration the impact of disease and insecticide resistance. This is substantiated by the studies that highlighted that IRS with DDT have led to elevated levels of DDT concentrations in humans for up to 16 years after spraying of households (UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/6).

Thank you Mr. President