

- V. To continue liaising with UNEP and GEF for the implementation of national and regional projects aimed at the "Reduction in the use of DDT and other pesticides by Enhancing Capabilities for the implementation of Integrated Vector Management"; and
- VI. To promote IVM and IPVM as strategies in adapting to altered conditions of vector-borne disease as a consequence of climate change.

D. Products for the Workshop

The participants from 10 SEAR countries obtained consensus on the need to implement community-based, integrated vector management (IVM) through participatory approaches such as FFS. Based on an intensive exchange on lessons learnt from IPM and IPVM experiences, they agreed on a framework for joint implementation of IVM in SEAR.

The 22 country presentations (see List in **Annex 1**) allowed all participants to share and exchange the strengths and challenges of national vector control programmes and on ways forward for implementing IVM. An overview of the findings is presented in **Annex 3**.

A specific working group had the mandate to elaborate on the contents of a curriculum for capacity building in Integrated Pest and Vector Management. This group also used existing guidance derived from the Sri Lanka experience (see **Annex 7**). The proposed way forward is presented in **Annex 4**.

The participants contributed to the revision of the draft "Integrated Vector Management Strategy for the South East Asia" by proposing elements for consideration. This product is presented in **Annex 5**.

For guidance on next steps, a working group produced "Perspectives for Implementing IVM and IPVM Pilot Projects". This product is available in **Annex 6**.

Finally, based on the country experiences shared, workshop products, background documents and especially the individual and group practical IPM field experience, the participants prepared a strong and comprehensive list of conclusions and recommendations.

E. Outlook and Action Plan

The vector control programme managers, vector control researchers and, agricultural scientists and extension workers, as well as environmental professionals and a group of IPM practising farmers, who all participated in this workshop, agreed that IVM needs to be promoted and implemented as a preferred strategy in countries of the South-East Asia Region.

The participants also agreed to encourage an integrated approach, wherever needed and possible, combining IVM and IPM, as IPVM. The best practice would be to implement these strategies through community empowering approaches such as the Farmer Field School.

The workshop used the experiences gained in IPM in rice, allowing a good comprehension of the FFS potential. IVM and IPM can go together to gain added advantages, mainly rationalizing the resources. Yet, IPM should not be over-emphasized, although the integration with IPM is one of the approaches envisaged in IVM.

Indeed, the bulk of malaria emanates from the different ecosystems in SEAR countries. Still, here also, appropriate FFSlike community-based IVM strategies/measures need to be adequately addressed.

Besides aiming to reduce the burden from disease vectors, the participants saw the implementation of IVM and/or IPVM as an effective way to reduce insecticide use. The reduction of insecticides use will counter resistance build-up in vectors and in crop pests. It will also minimize farmers' exposure to pesticides and reduce the presence of toxic residues in food. The implementation of IVM and/or IPVM would protect biodiversity, contribute to the appropriate planning of irrigation schemes, and help better understand the role of domestic animals/livestock who are intermediate hosts for diseases. Successful IVM and/or IPVM schemes would result in substantial savings for the farmer households and improve their well-being.

Convinced of the need to promote and implement IVM and/or IPVM strategies in SEAR, the participants agreed on the following Action Plan for implementation of IVM in the Region.