



# RECOMMENDATIONS

## 5.1 Recommendations

- i) Document and publicize the results and effects of the IPVM project, e.g. by the preparation of a video film and presentations at national and international workshops.
- ii) There is a need to further develop the existing monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure evidence-based recording of the project's performance.
- iii) Involve more health staff at the local, division and district levels, notably the Public Health Instructors, as well as other stakeholders (school teachers, FBOs and NGOs) in field activities and workshops.
- iv) Increase convergence between the entomological surveys and the Farmer Field Schools to optimize interaction and mutual benefits of these activities at the field level.
- v) Collect data on the outcomes, effects and impacts of IPVM. Also, studies are needed on the effects of agricultural use of pesticides on mosquito population dynamics.
- vi) Expand the curriculum to include health risks due to acute pesticide poisoning, and to include other crops grown by rice farmers where pesticides are used. Moreover, a participatory assessment of local problems is needed before the FFS as a basis for tailoring the curriculum to meet local needs.
- vii) Carry out sampling of marketed food items to analyze the concentration of chemical residues before and after the IPVM interventions.
- viii) Sensitize policy makers of the health, agriculture and other sectors and facilitate discussion about common objectives related to IPVM to jointly develop a final IPVM curriculum.
- ix) Involve communities in the surveillance of mosquito vector populations and develop a community-based surveillance system to provide better coverage and intervals of data collection and to enhance the ownership of rural people in the evaluation and preventive action for vector-borne disease control.
- x) Explore possibilities to integrate IPVM as part of the response package to reduce the potential increase in burden of disease from disease vectors due to climate change impacts.

Besides its suitability under Sri Lankan conditions, IPVM is potentially replicable in other countries (India, Myanmar, DPRK, Thailand) and other regions, definitely as an adaptive educational approach, initially focusing on situations where vector-borne diseases are associated with irrigated rice environments. This perspective would inscribe itself in the implementation of the 2020 Global Plan of Action of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).