

DRAFT

Oct 11th – 12th, 2010

Insecticide Resistance Workshop convened by the RBM Working Group and the Global Alliance.

OUTSTANDING ACTION POINTS

1. Establish an outline Global Plan for insecticide resistance monitoring, management and impact assessment. The plan should cover a 2 year time frame and identify the contribution of different interest groups (countries, industry, academia, transnational and industrial organizations, donors etc) and indicate who owns the actions.
2. Dissemination and Linkage: there should be a webpage for malaria vector insecticide resistance information, on the RBM or WHO GMP websites with links to IRAC, MR4 et al. Suggest GMP to host with the RBM workstream to collect resources
3. An international advisory panel should be supported by RBM-VWG and convened by WHO to assist countries interpret resistance data. Draft recommendations and TORs for such a panel.
4. Standard Operating Procedures for assessing the underlying resistance status of field populations in locations where new formulations or AIs are tested would be beneficial. However these would need to be formally adopted and part of the protocol for WHOPES assessment to avoid duplication of effort.
5. Complete the Cochrane style review on insecticide resistance impact on entomological and epidemiological indicators and publicize the outputs.
6. Establish a slot for presentation of the resistance group findings at the next RBM Board (June 2011)
7. Global support for developing resources (capacity and information) for insecticide resistance management is needed that is aligned with national program needs, as determined through a vector control needs assessment.
8. Provide guidance for entomological investigations in areas where outbreaks or significant unexpected increases of malaria have occurred.
9. Establish a global network for supporting and linking regional networks such as ANVR, ACTMalaria, AMI, TDR Resistance Network etc. Assess potential linkages with WARRN.

10. Recommend and help co-ordinate establishing the discriminating dosages for public health pesticides where a formal WHO dosage does not exist – but where products are in active use.
11. Aid in the development of draft guidelines for the minimum criteria, assessment and validation of new vector control interventions with resistance breaking claims.
12. Provide Quality Assurance support for insecticide procurements
13. Where possible new formulations should be accelerated through to market to increase choice in insecticide resistance management programs.
14. A systematic review of the type and frequency of known broad and narrow spectrum resistances in Anopheles should be undertaken and made public.
15. Establish whether non-pyrethroid IRS in LLIN areas where pyrethroid resistance has become an operational issue would be beneficial
16. Supply of impregnated papers via industry or other GLP lab production facility should be encouraged to fulfill demand.
17. The utility and independent testing of the 'Ifakara' attractant mixture should be assessed (including its functionality between species and different geographies) to augment human landing catches.
18. Capacity building is needed in some countries in line with on-going vector control needs assessments