

Continental Workshop on the Harmonization of Pesticides
Regulations in Africa
Cairo, Egypt, 17th – 19th April 2016

*Pesticides Regulation and
Registration in Africa*

Dr. Abdelfattah Mabrouk AMER

Senior Scientific Officer, Entomology
AU-IAPSC



CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

2. PESTICIDES AND BEES

***3. PESTICIDES REGULATIONS AND
REGISTRATIONS***



INTRODUCTION

A BRIEF BACKGROUND

The Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (AU-LAPSC) was created under FAO in 1954 and transferred from London to Yaoundé, Republic of Cameroon, in 1967.

AU-LAPSC is recognized by International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) as one of the Ten Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs), It is an inter-governmental organization functioning as a coordinating body for National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO) at African level.



OBJECTIVES

The main strategic objectives in this programme are:

** Strengthen regional pillars (CAADP pillars) in the Regional Integration, Development and Cooperation in Africa.*

** Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine*

** Harmonize phytosanitary measures, pesticides regulations, Pesticides residues and obsolete pesticides*

** Access International Markets*

** Strengthening Food Security & Capacity building*

** Compliance with Phytosanitary Standards*



PESTICIDES AND BEES

Are all pesticides toxic to bees?

All pesticides toxic to bees but pesticides can be divided according to their toxicity to bees

What are the ways of pesticides impact on bees?

Pesticides affect bees distinctive three ways:

- 1. Direct Contact through the body wall.*
- 2. By Gastro-through entry into the digestive tract poisoning.*
- 3. By Breathing through the entry of respiratory or respiratory stomata.*



PESTICIDES AND BEE KEEPERS

The beekeeper must put into his account the following:

- 1. The location of hives must be in less susceptible to the dangers of spraying.*
- 2. The beekeeper must learn the risks posed by pesticides to bees. (There are highly toxic and other low toxic pesticides to bees). All pesticides are toxic to bees.*
- 3. The collaboration between beekeepers and farmers in the surrounding fields are important to find out their plans in the cultivation of crops and when they need to be sprayed with pesticides, and ask them to tell you in advance before the spraying to be able to protect the bees.*



HOW CAN WE PROTECT BEES ?

- * Avoid applying any pesticides during bloom on ornamental plants that attract bees*
- * Apply pesticides only after flower petals have fallen, when ornamental plants are less attractive to bees*
- * If you must spray ornamental plants that are in bloom, choose a pesticide that is less toxic to bees and Follow any specific requirements to protect bees on the pesticide label*
- * Avoid applying the methods that may contaminate nectar and pollen for up to several years after the insecticide is applied*



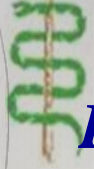
HOW WE CAN PROTECT BEES



* *Never use a neonicotinoid pesticide on a blooming crop or on blooming weeds if honey bees are present*

* *Protect water sources from contamination by pesticides. If necessary, provide a clean source of water close to colony locations prior to their arrival in the orchard or crop*

* *The collaboration between beekeepers and farmers in the surrounding fields are important to find out their plans in the cultivation of crops and when they need to be sprayed with pesticides, and ask them to tell you in advance before the spraying to be able to protect the bees*



PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION

Regulation of pesticides is the process whereby the responsible national government or regional authority approves the sale and use of a pesticide following the evaluation of comprehensive scientific data demonstrating that the product is effective for its intended

Purposes and does not pose an unacceptable risk to human or animal health or to the environment



PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION



Registration is an important step in management of pesticides as it enables authorities primarily to determine which products are permitted to be used and for what purposes, and also to exercise control over quality, use levels, claims, labeling, packaging and advertising of pesticides, thus ensuring that the interests of end-users, consumers, as well as the environment are well protected.



How we did this draft

A survey on the legal and institutional framework for plants protection and the use of chemicals has been made in some countries, the report of the survey revealed large disparities between different national regulations available. For many of them, the document was simply no existent.

Thin, we go to the second step in the process, it was organize a consultation meeting with Member States and consultants (every meeting contain one or two regions),



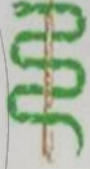
PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION



How we did this draft

The 1st one was held from February 18 to 20, 2009 at the headquarters of the AU Commission in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia for East and Southern Africa Regions (COMESA & SADC)

Fifteen countries participated this meeting (Burundi, Botswana, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia)



PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION



How we did this draft

*A second meeting was held in Cairo, Egypt from October 26 to 27,
2011 for North African Region*

*Four countries only participated this meeting (Algeria, Egypt,
Mauritania and Tunisia) in addition to Director of NEPPO and
representative of UMA*



PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION



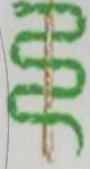
How we did this draft

*The 3rd meeting was Experts meeting and hold in Alexandria, Egypt from
11th to 13th June*

Five experts from 5 were meet to prepare the 1st draft document.

*The document prepared in Alexandria was presented by the Drafting
Committee, discussed and revised by members' state representatives and
experts at the meeting of July 10 to 12 2012 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.*

*Twelve Countries participated this meeting in addition to NEPPO and
Experts*



PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION



How we did this draft

The last meeting was that of 1st to 3rd October 2013 in Tunis,

Tunisia

Fifteen countries participated this meeting for revised 2nd draft

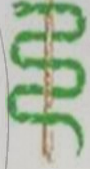


PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION



Themes to be adopted in this prepared document :

- * Get common policy on the pesticides registration and legislation in
(African countries, Regional & Continental)*
- * Avoid damage from improper use of chemical on health, environment
and trading*
- * Importance of sharing information, work-sharing and harmonization
of regulations*



PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION



The draft contain 8 parts as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

II. PESTICIDE REGULATIONS

III. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS CONTROL

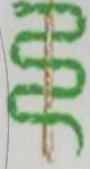
IV. TRANSPORT, HANDLING & STORAGE

V. DISTRIBUTION AND SALES (LICENSING)

*VI. PESTICIDE APPLICATION, APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND
USE (CERTIFICATION)*

VII. INSPECTION

VIII. RE-EVALUATION, POST REGISTRATION SURVEILLANCE



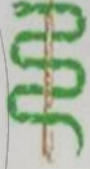
II. PESTICIDE REGULATIONS

We talk about the main three parts , this points are:

Registration,

Authorization,

Labeling, packaging & advertising



PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION



III. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS CONTROL

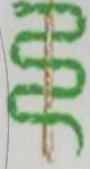


PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION



IV. TRANSPORT, HANDLING & STORAGE





PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION



*V. DISTRIBUTION AND SALES
(LICENSING)*

1. Licensing of Pesticide Companies

2. Licensing of Pest Control Operators

3. Licensing of Retail Shops



PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION



VI. PESTICIDE APPLICATION, APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND USE (CERTIFICATION)

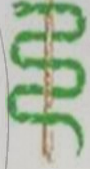
Operator training

Application equipment selection

Using pesticides correctly

Managing operator exposure

Disposal



PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION



VII. INSPECTION

VIII. RE-EVALUATION, POST REGISTRATION SURVEILLANCE



THANKS

نشكركم على حسن استماعكم

Merci