

Executive Committee & General Assembly African Apiculture  
Platform on Honey Production, Bee Health and Pollination  
Services

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*Pesticides Regulation and  
Registration in Africa*

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## **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.*



## ***AU-IAPSC focuses its activities on***

- \* Harmonize the pesticides regulation and registration to approach the consumer confidence in the plant health and food safety*
- \* Protect the environment and biodiversity against pests;*
- \* Enlightenment of member states on the implications of the WTO agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO-SPS) on international agricultural trade;*
- \* Plant Health;*
- \* Facilitate trade and economic development through the promotion of harmonized phytosanitary measures to access International Markets;*
- \* Consumer confidence in the agriculture health and food safety system;*



## ***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 BEES***

### *How do bees exposed to pesticide poisoning?*

- 1. Direct spray on flowering crops, especially during visiting bees.*
- 2. Bees exposed to spray during flight.*
- 3. Contamination grass flowers that bees may visit in the fields during the fields that contain the field and horticultural crops and fields palm spray.*
- 4. By pesticides residues on the surfaces of plants while moving from flower to another.*
- 5. Using the collection and consumption of nectar and pollen and water contaminated with pesticides.*



## ***PESTICIDES AND BEEKEEPERS***

*The The beekeeper must put into his account the following:*

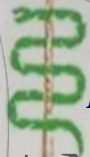
- 1. The location of hives must be in less susceptible to the dangers of spraying (faraway from crop fields or orchards which sprayed with pesticides usually much).*
- 2. The beekeeper must learn the risks posed by pesticides to bees. (There are highly toxic and other low toxic pesticides to bees). All 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 WE CAN 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*





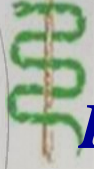
## HOW WE CAN PROTECT BEES



*\* 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*

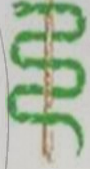
*\* The collaboration between beekeepers and farmers in the surrounding fields are important to find out their plans in the cultivation of crops and when they need to be sprayed with pesticides, and ask them to tell you in advance before the spraying to be able to protect the bees*



## ***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.*



## PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION



### *How we did this draft?*

*A second consultation meeting was held from October 26 to 27, 2011 in Cairo, Egypt where a Drafting committee was elected.*

*The Drafting Committee met from 11 to 13 June 2012 in Alexandria, Egypt and produces the first draft of the 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.*

*The last consultation to date, on the establishment of a harmonized document was that of 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2013 in Tunis, Tunisia*



## **PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION**



### *Themes to be adopted in the document preparation:*

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



## *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),*

*The 1<sup>st</sup> one was held from February 18 to 20, 2009 at the headquarters of the AU Commission in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*



*PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION*

*The draft contain 8 parts as follows:*

*I. INTRODUCTION*

*II. PESTICIDE REGULATIONS*

*III. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS CONTROL*

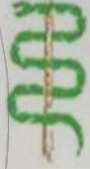
*IV. TRANSPORT, HANDLING & STORAGE*

*V. DISTRIBUTION AND SALES (LICENSING)*

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

*VII. INSPECTION*

*VIII. RE-EVALUATION, POST REGISTRATION SURVEILLANCE*



*PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION*

*II. PESTICIDE REGULATIONS*

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

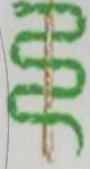
*Registration,*

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*Authorization,*

*Labeling, packaging & advertising*





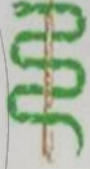
## PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION



### III. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS CONTROL

*No pesticide should be allowed entry without an appropriate permit from a competent government authority. In addition to requirements by other departments such as trade and industry, the following are important considerations for allowing an importation:*

- (a) the importer must be a licensed company;*
- (b) the pesticide product and active ingredient must be registered, or covered with an appropriate experimental use permit; and*
- (c) the quality of the import must be assured.*



*PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION*



## *IV. TRANSPORT, HANDLING & STORAGE*





*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*



*PESTICIDES REGULATION & REGISTRATION*



# *CONCLUSION*





*V. DISTRIBUTION AND SALES  
(LICENSING)*

*1. Licensing of Pesticide Companies*

*2. Licensing of Pest Control Operators*

*3. Licensing of Retail Shops*



*V. DISTRIBUTION AND SALES  
(LICENSING)*

*1. Licensing of Pesticide Companies*

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## **CONCLUSION**

*Five experts and member states were held during 5 years started in 2009 until 2014 to get the semi-final draft document which will be a final draft after adopted from continental meeting, then to the final step which presented to the decision makers to adopt*



**THANKS**

**نشكركم على حسن استماعكم**

***Merci***