



ALTEERRA



**PROCEEDINGS OF THE STAKEHOLDERS MEETING: ACTIVITIES FOR  
PESTICIDE RISK REDUCTION**

**ORGANIZED BY**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

**ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH REGULATORY DIRECTORATE AND**

***PESTICIDE RISK REDUCTION PROGRAMME-ETHIOPIA***

**26 OCTOBER 2011**

**ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, GHION HOTEL**

**Compiled by Alemayehu Woldeamanuel and Floor Peeters**



## Table of content

1. Introduction.....	3
2. Programme of the workshop.....	5
3. Opening speech.....	6
4. Technical presentations.....	9
5. Questions/comments and answers on all presentations.....	10
6. Participant list of stakeholders meeting .....	20

## **Main Report of Workshop Proceedings**

### **1. Introduction**

The Pesticide Risk reduction Programme –Ethiopia intends to:

1. contribute to a sustainable pesticide management in Ethiopia in order to regulate pesticide use by farmers, taking into account the whole pesticide cycle: from registration and procurement, import/local manufacture of pesticides to distribution and use monitoring including quality control and waste management.
2. to improve the environment, health of growers and the surrounding economy, and stimulates the economic performance of the Ethiopian agriculture sector.

In line with the above goals, the workshop was convened in order to consultatively engage stakeholders to ensure information exchange and coordination of activities regarding pesticide management which included pesticide use and management in Ethiopia, pesticide registration and control proclamation, current pesticide registration and post registration system and challenges in Ethiopia, over view of pesticide risk reduction programme in Ethiopia, integrated pest management in flower sector and status of African Stockpile Programme in Ethiopia with the view of obtaining input for allowing sustainable pesticide management system in Ethiopia (refer to chapter 2 for workshop programme).

The workshop was attended by over 70 stakeholders involving various government stakeholders, pesticide importers, distributors, commercial farms including flower farms, NGOs, international agencies and donor institutions.

During the opening ceremony Ato Alemayehu Woldeamanuel, Coordinator for Pesticide Risk reduction Programme –Ethiopia introduced Mr Geert Westenbrink (The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Ethiopia as a representative of the Dutch ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Food Safety (LNV)), Mrs Floor Peeters (Chief Technical Advisor, Pesticide Risk Reduction Programme –Ethiopia , Alterra, Wageningen Agricultural University and Research Center), Dr Mohamed Ammati (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome)) and Ato Fikre Markos (Deputy Head, Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture) to the workshop participants.

Following the introduction, the opening speech was delivered by Ato Fikre Markos, Deputy Head, Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture.

As a Moderator of the workshop, Mr Harold van der Valk, an expert with rich international experience on pesticide management facilitated the discussions on all presentations in an

excellent way throughout the day. After introduction of objectives of the workshop and the workshop programme by the moderator, seven papers were presented during the deliberations of the workshop.

## 2. Programme of the workshop

### Stakeholders Meeting on Pesticide Risk Reduction Activities in Ethiopia

26 October 2011, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Venue: Ghion Hotel

Time	Activity	Presentors and Affiliation
<b>Moderator Mr Harold van der Valk, Alterra, Wageningen UR</b>		
8:30 – 9:00	Registration	Alemayehu Woldemanuel
9.00 – 9.15	Opening Speech	Ato Fikre Markos
9.15 – 9.40	Pesticide use and management in Ethiopia	Alemayehu Woldeamanuel
9.40 – 10.15	Pesticide registration and control Proclamation	Bekele Dinku
10.15 – 10.45	Coffee break	
10:45 – 11:05	Discussion and question	Rapporteur- Ashenafi Bekele
10.05 – 11.35	Current pesticide registration system and challenges in Ethiopia	Tsehay Azage
11.35 – 12.05	Post registration activities and challenges in Ethiopia)	Tsehay Azage
12.05 – 12.30	Discussion and Questions	Rapporteur- Shimelis Hassen
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch and posters presentation	
14.00 – 14.30	Introduction to Pesticide Risk Reduction Program Ethiopia PRRP-Ethiopia	Floor and Alemayehu
14.30 – 15.00	Current status of ASP in Ethiopia	Shimelis Hassen
15.00 – 15.30	IPM and its contribution to pesticide risk reduction in particular to flower sector in Ethiopia	Yeraswork Yilma
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break	
16:00 – 16:45	Discussion and questions	Rapporteur- Ashenafi Bekele
16:45 – 19:00	Cocktail party, discussion and poster presentation	Poster presentation by PRRP-Ethiopia WP experts, Alterra staff and Glenn from EHPA.

### **3. Opening speech**

**Opening speech of Ato Fikre Markos, deputy head of animal and plant health regulatory directorate of ministry of agriculture on “stakeholders meeting on pesticide risk reduction activities”**

**Distinguished guests**

**Workshop participants**

**Ladies and gentlemen**

It is my particular pleasure and privilege to warmly welcome you all to “ Stakeholders meeting on pesticide risk reduction activities”. I also would like to express my sincere appreciation to Netherlands Government and Food Agricultural Organization of the United Nations for their financial and technical assistance towards the realization of the **“Pesticide Risk Reduction Programme – Ethiopia”** project which would in turn contribute to a sustainable pest management system and attaining a clean environment and healthy citizens and stimulate the economic performance of the Ethiopian agriculture sector. The project would also allow creating a stakeholder forum of this kind periodically.

**Distinguished guests**

**Workshop participants**

Challenged by issues such as globalization, climate change, stringent importing requirements for certain export agricultural products, misuse and abuse of pesticides and the lack of infrastructure for proper implementation of post registration activities, public health and environmental risk and food safety concerns associated with pesticides is a growing concern at the moment. Furthermore the sustainability of pesticide registration and post registration system and sustainability of food production practices is an important concern going forward.

**Ladies and gentlemen**

We are increasingly aware about the need to provide comprehensive responses regarding registration and post registration matters using a range of expertise at our disposal. Actually we are currently using the Pesticide Risk Reduction Programme in order to strengthen national experts regarding implementation of standard registration and post registration procedures and guidelines.

## **Dear workshop participants**

We understand that we cannot face the various issues of registration and post registration on our own and that is why we are so committed to cooperation. Our close cooperation with the various government stakeholders, pesticide importers, and distributors, commercial farms including flower farms, NGOs, international agencies and donor institutions is vital in ensuring sound pesticide management practices. Through strong cooperation, we can respond in a coordinated manner to public health and environmental issues as well as food safety alerts with regard to the use of pesticides.

## **Ladies and gentlemen**

In keeping with our core values of transparency and openness, ongoing discussion with stakeholders with a legitimate interest in the area of environmental and public health protection as well as in the area of food and feed safety is of primary importance to Ministry of Agriculture. As we are promoting environmentally friendly technologies such as bio-pesticides, nanoscience, new legislation, guidelines and directives, there is a growing need to hold a common forum with stakeholders to ensure information exchange and coordination of activities regarding pesticide management.

In this workshop we will inform you about

- Pesticide use and management in Ethiopia
- The new pesticide registration and control proclamation
- Current pesticide registration system and challenges in Ethiopia
- Post registration activities and challenges in Ethiopia
- Overview of Pesticide Risk Reduction Programme in Ethiopia
- Integrated pest management and its contribution to pesticide risk reduction in particular to flower sector in Ethiopia
- The status of Africa Stockpiles programme in Ethiopia

Therefore, in this connection we hope to get your views, ideas and suggestions to help us strengthening the implementation of sustainable pesticide management system in Ethiopia.

In conclusion, the Ministry of Agriculture through various channels including the Pesticide Risk Reduction Programme is committed to provide technical advice for private sector and other stakeholders so that Ethiopia's agricultural product, both for domestic use and export are safe, healthy and produced in a sustainable manner. We would be increasingly attentive to our regulatory

role and the need to engage all actors in the food chain in protecting public health and the environment. That is why we welcome the opportunity to hold a discussion with you in this important stakeholder meeting.

Finally, wishing you a successful deliberation I declare the workshop opened.

Thank you for your kind attention.



#### **4. Technical presentations**

The seven power point presentations given by members of PRRP and APHRD personnel of MoA are shown on the website <http://prrp-ethiopia.org/>.

## **5. Questions/comments and answers on all presentations**

**Moderator – Mr Harold van der Valk**

**Rapporteurs – Ashenafi Bekele and Alemayehu W/amanuel**

### **Question by Ato Wolteji Terfa, WHO, Ethiopia**

Who is regulating DDT in the country? Ministry of Health or Ministry of Agriculture.

### **Answer by Alemayehu Woldeamanuel**

According to the new Pesticide Registration and Control Proclamation no 674/2010, the mandate for regulating all types pesticides including DDT is Ministry of Agriculture.

### **Question by Ato Wolteji Terfa, WHO, Ethiopia**

With regard to construction of the new pesticide store by MoA through ASP project, I assume Health Impact Assessment has been part of your Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). How was the involvement of MoH in such study.

### **Answer by Alemayehu Woldeamanuel**

The ESIA has been conducted by prevention expert of ASP in consultation with the international World Bank pesticide safeguarding expert. The study complies with the World Bank standard.

### **Question by Ato Wolteji Terfa, WHO, Ethiopia**

Does the country have a disposal facility? If there is no disposal facility in the country how can the country implements the proclamation in connection to disposal of pesticides?

### **Answer by Ato Fikre Markos**

There is no disposal facility in Ethiopia not even in Africa. Disposal facilities are only available in only few developed countries. There has been intermediary approaches/thought about disposal. Some experts recommend to dispose using cement kiln and landfill method which may not be recommended by others due to various reasons. Regulation and guideline will be developed to address this issue. Although we are giving support for publicly owned obsolete pesticides we have not secured support for privately owned obsolete pesticide stocks. We will put the modalities how obsolete pesticide from various sources would be tackled. Any way any person who imports pesticides or sells pesticides shall be responsible for the disposal of any obsolete pesticide in his custody at his own expense.

**Comment by Geert Westenbrink**

Geert Westenbrink informed that the Government of Netherlands is ready to cover 50% of the expense of a project associated to Obsolete pesticide facility.

**Question by Ato Wolteji Terfa**

According to Ethiopian criminal code, without warranty nobody can enter into premises of anybody and why the pesticide inspectors are allowed to enter into somebody pesticide retail shop or storage premises by the proclamation. By doing this exercise is it not violating the democratic right of the individual. How also the Ministry is planning to tackle corruption issues associated with inspectors.

**Answer by Ato Fikre Markos**

The pesticide inspectors are mandated to inspect only pesticide associated premises. So this does not have any relation to violation of the democratic rights of an individual. If the inspectors are engaged in corruption they will be treated by the existing criminal law.

**Question by Ato Wolteji Terfa**

The imprisonment and fines associated to various penalties in the proclamation are too small. Why?

**Answer by Ato Fikre Markos**

Issues of penalties have been debated in the council of ministers as they are minimal. But this should be in line with the criminal law of the country that is why we stucked to the ones outlined in the proclamation.

**Question by Bent Ottens, BASF**

According to the Pesticide Registration and Control Proclamation 674/2010 of Ethiopia, no pesticide consignment shall be imported if it has been manufactured before six months from its date of entry into the country. This is impracticable. Because companies like BASF working inline with production windows and long lead times cannot always respect this rule. It causes for the price to go up because of extra activities and products which cannot be delivered to Ethiopia. Companies like BASF can organize relabeling after proper pesticide analysis or can assure that product will be used before end of shelf life. It is in the interest of R& D companies like BASF and Bayer and the Ethiopian government to facilitate this more.

### **Answer by W/o Tsehay Azage**

There has been huge amounts of pesticides accumulated in the country which resulted in huge cost to dispose them by sending to Europe. We do not want to repeat the same accumulation problem in the country. It is this fear that forced us to include this provision in the proclamation.

### **Additional answer by Ato Fikre Markos**

In the world there is a system where there is a production time in a year or pesticides may be manufactured by order. There is a provision in the proclamation that says the importer, especially flower farms, can import if they can prove that they can use the product within the shelf life time even if the product is more than six months after it is manufactured.

### **Question by Bent Ottens, BASF**

What is the status of the special waiver possibilities and special treatments for ornamental farms? They are in need of the latest products to service their highly technical operation.

What is the status of the second survey? What possibilities still exist?

What is done for the new field crop investors?

How will the problem of research capacity and availability of research institutes be addressed? For some crops like flowers and rice, there is not enough capacity available even though, there are better facilities for other crops.

### **Answer by Ato Fikre Markos**

The number of universities is increasing in the country from time to time and the capacity has been growing. But one thing we lack is we do not have private research institutions for example like Kenya. Actually the government will facilitate efficacy trial works to be conducted by research institutes. If there is a registered pesticide in another country for example for rice, we encourage companies to register these pesticides and sell them in Ethiopia in the context of Ethiopian regulation. Let us look into the proclamation and find the gaps that we can fill in and add those concerns in the regulation, guidelines and directives that would be elaborated even we can amend the proclamation to incorporate missing issues.

**Question by Bent Ottens, BASF**

What is the reason for not approving a pesticide whose 2 years expiry date is passed provided it proves ok for use through analysis and once it is proved to work why don't you approve relabeling of the same product.

**Answer by Ato Fikre Markos**

According to the registration rule it is a must to adhere to the time claimed that the product remain active. If the shelf life is 2 years, the product should be used only for those two years period. If deemed necessary to analyze those pesticides whose shelf life have passed, it is the regulatory body's mandate to take the sample and send to accredited laboratories.

**Question by Professor Yalemtehay Mekonnen, Addis Ababa University**

Article 22 of the Pesticide Registration and Control proclamation on occupational safety looks incomplete. It does not address the obligation of the employee to wear PPE. I feel this provision needs amendment to include employees obligation to wear PPE.

**Answer by Ato Bekele Dinku**

If it is not addressed in the proclamation, there is room to address it in the regulation (which is in the process of preparation) and directives.

**Comment by Dr Glenn Humphries from Ethiopian Horticulture Producers and Exporters Association (EHPEA)**

In flower industry the issue may be addressed in the contractual agreement between the worker and the flower farm.

Pesticide Proclamation and Labour Proclamation do not adequately address disciplinary measure for employees that do not use or abuse PPE provided by the Employer.

**Question by W/o Libawit, EPA**

Some companies are asking for competence certificate and license for pesticide container recycling. Is this issue addressed in the proclamation.

**Answer**

The proclamation says the government will develop regulation and guideline concerning recycling.

**Question by Ato Kassahun Bekele, Makobu Enterprise PLC**

First of all, I would like to congratulate W/o Tsehay Azage for her excellent presentation. With regard to registration, I have a question to W/o Tsehay. Where do you stand with registration backlogs. I have a dossier lying with the regulatory office for more than 12 months without any explanation. System needs to be in place to give formal notice to the applicant of there are remarks pertaining to the requirements not fulfilled as per the guideline. Also to clearly indicate the timeline to perform the said activity. This will help stakeholders to facilitate things and expedite registration of the product in question.

**Answer by W/o Tsehay Azage, APHRD**

The process depends on the clarity and fulfillment of submitted documents by the applicant. If one applicant has submitted well annexed and with all registration data provided for the pesticide in question according to the guideline, checking for its completeness may take only 2-3 days. If the necessary documents are not fulfilled it may take 3 months or more. We will put the time frame for dossier evaluation.

**Question by Ato Seifu Rikiti**

Is it not possible to have a dedicated task force that can allot full time to registration?

**Answer by Ato Fikre Markos, Deputy Head of APHRD**

We are not working on adhoc basis. We already institutionalized the work.

There are experts fully engaged in dossier evaluation and there are experts supporting the dossier evaluation. The experts have included dossier evaluation work in their evaluation BSC Plan, this is the system that we are following. It is true that experts are not only engaged in dossier evaluation, other jobs are also at their disposal. The number of staff available at APHRD may not satisfy the demand needed for dossier evaluation. If we say the staff is not sufficient, this is a comment for government to respond. The idea of holding this kind of workshop is to gather ideas like this.

Regarding registration backlogs, the registration office has to respond to the applicant why it took over a year, is it due to shortage of manpower or other reasons. The importer should also be informed about his dossier timely if there is unfulfilled documents and why it is also delayed.

**Comment by Harold**

Dossier evaluation may take longer time. For example, the average time for dossier evaluation is 2 years for CILIS countries and for EU it takes 14 months. Imagine the number of staff at Board for

registration of Plant protection Products and Biocides (Ctgb) at Netherlands are 80 and the dossier evaluation takes on average still 14 months.

About generic products- Generic products should also follow the same procedure as that of brand ones. The data requirement may be less for generic ones.

**Comment by Wondimu W/Hana, Lions international**

The registration guideline of Ministry of Agriculture is clear. The main problem is to fulfill the ecotoxicology data to come up with a dossier fit for registration. Three dossiers are shelved for long period of time at the Ministry of Agriculture.

**Comment by Dr Abebe Wondimu**

1. As long as many products are registered in the country previously, what is the need of requesting information like toxicology and eco-toxicology data for generic products?
2. MoA is mandated to check the active ingredients of imported pesticides including those mentioned as substandard, otherwise it is not possible to condemn a given product on speculation basis.

**Answer by Ato Fikere Markos**

We have to make sure that the system we are following in terms of quality control is complying with internationally agreed pesticide registration procedures and guidelines. Through TCP that is currently being implemented, FAO is helping us to put in action this important work.

**Comment by Ato Kassahun Bekele, Makobu Enterprise PLC**

My comment has to do with the question raised by Dr Abebe Wondimu. With all due respect to Dr Abebe I beg to differ to what he said. In fact I strongly believe the requirement for each applicant to fulfill all required document regardless of the status of the a.i. (saying that it is generic) and its registration with the regulatory body. My comment has relevance with the product like 2,4-D. I think more than 8 products based on 2,4-D have been registered. But in reality these registered products do not seem to strictly observe the limit set by regulating body. It says 2,4-D amine must have specific limit in terms of salt content and acid equivalent. Undertaking a serious test on this matter from the regulatory body is long overdue. As the result, the market is full of brands which are alleged to be of inferior quality. I insist upon the regulatory body to give top-top priority to resolve issues of this nature.

**Question by representative of DLCOEA**

1. Are you following the same procedures to register pesticides used for migratory pests and other conventional pesticides ?
2. We have submitted bio-pesticide dossier which is registered in neighboring countries. Is the requirement for bio-pesticide and synthetic chemical pesticide the same?

**Answer by W/o Tsehay Azage**

According to Pesticide registration and Control Proclamation number No 674/2010, all pesticides be it pesticides for migratory pests or other pests, they undergo the same procedure. But in the proclamation, a pesticide can be registered on temporary condition for one year if it fulfills the requirements of temporary registration. We do not have requirements for bio-pesticide, that is why we are not registering pesticides at the moment.

**Question by Ato Yohannes, Extension Directorate of MoA**

What is the role of extension service in MoA in post registration activities?

**Answer by Ato Fikre Markos**

It is a matter of segregation of duties and responsibilities within the Ministry. The extension system is there to support the regional governments so that they teach the consequences misuse of pesticides but they do not conduct regulation of pesticides.

**Question by Ato Kashun Bekele**

There is a problem of quality and durability in the sprayers imported in the country.

Therefore what is the reason that the regulatory body did not conduct sprayers registration in the country?

**Answer by Ato Fikere Markos**

We did not include sprayer control in the proclamation. But the Ministry is conducting simple checking upon a request from sprayers' traders. In the future sprayer registration should be also compulsory. But we need some time to get prepared to start such scheme.

**Comment by Harold**

In Europe, it is only two years since sprayer registration has been started.



**Question by Dr Ayenalem Abebe**

How can we recycle empty pesticide containers? How do we decontaminate containers that have been used for containing POPs. How do we recycle plastic containers?

**Answer by Shimelis Hassen**

The idea of recycling is to empty pesticide containers to triple rinse the containers immediately after they get emptied. POPs containers cannot be recycled. Plastic containers may be recycled to be used for drainage pipes. Metal containers may be triple rinsed and crushed and sold to smelters.

**Comment by Dr Mohamed Ammati, FAO Rome**

Legacy containers contaminated with POPS should be incinerated (using high temperature incineration) abroad. For the rest including plastics it is possible for local recycling options. Recycling of plastic and metal containers have been successful in West Africa.

**Comment by Ato Fulassa Sori, FS PLC**

Empty pesticide containers are sold in Merkato (the biggest market area in Addis Ababa) and used for holding food and preparation of local brewery. MoA should take urgent measures to solve the problem.

**Comment by Harold van der Valk**

Actually Brazil is the champion for container recycling where considerable amounts of containers are collected and recycled. Ethiopia can learn some lesson from this country in order to adapt some approaches to the local situation.

**Comment by Ato Fikre Markos**

There is a recycling project in Kenya which may be also appropriate for Ethiopia. There is a large quantity of empty pesticide containers in state farms, MoA stores. This meant there is a large quantity of pesticide containers to be recycled. But our concern is it possible to collect small containers and recycle? The answer is yes but feasible ways must be sorted out.

**Question by Dr Eshetu Ahemed**

How do you implement incident monitoring? How do you manage large spills of pesticides?

**Answer by Ato Bekele Dinku**

There is a provision on incident reporting in the proclamation. Periodic data will be collected to be put in the database. Using the database mitigation strategies would be developed.

Is there a plan to develop poison control centers in Ethiopia?

**Comment by Ato Tadesse Amera, PAN Ethiopia**

One of the planned activities of Pesticide Risk Reduction programme–Ethiopia is to strengthen the pesticide poisoning/incident reporting system which is required by the Rotterdam convention and the report will go to Rotterdam convention secretariat. This is under process.

**Comment by Derese Fikru, Axum Greeline**

1. Dossier evaluators do not follow uniform system based on the guideline. For example for study report on toxicology some ask limited information and some ask detailed study report may be 4 or 5 pages. Therefore evaluators should discuss among each other so that each of them follow the same system.
2. More over for pesticide consignment inspection , inspectors do not follow uniform requirements.

**Answer by W/o Tsehay Azage**

Regarding dossier evaluation system all evaluators use the same guidelines but there might be differences in the way each evaluator see, because of difference in knowledge, experience etc. With regard to inspection, there is inspection format and all are filling this format. The problem of difference in inspection arises due to the fact that we have allowed transitional arrangements for flower farms. The labeling requirement for non registered flower pesticides could be different e.g. Amharic label is not a requirement for non registered flower pesticides. Of course if there is a point which is not clear, the inspectors has the right to ask for advice from our directorate.

**Answer by Ato Fikre Markos**

Regarding poison centers, there has been some concern in MoH to allow some hospitals to implement a reporting mechanism. If we want to establish poison centers, we have to have holistic approaches. There should be an appropriate channel for recording and reporting of pesticide incidents. In relation to dossier evaluation and inspection, we have taken the comments and we will look to our system in order to avoid discrepancies in a work that we are delivering.

**Comment by Dr Emiru Seyoum, Addis Ababa University**

1. I am proud and happy by the level of attention given to pesticide issues by the Ethiopian Government and I suggest also this kind of workshop should also be conducted at regional levels where pesticides are heavily applied.
2. Concerning obsolete pesticides we need to have a developed sustainable pesticide management system by the time PRRP phase out.
3. We have to work hard in collaboration with flower farms and orchards to implement biological control on the same farms at large scale.

**Question by Professor Yalemtehay Mekonnen**

1. Where do you plan to build the central pesticide store? Did you make an impact assessment of the area?
2. How do you assure the sustainability of IPM in flower farms as this sector is expanding rapidly?

**Answer By Ato Shimelis Hassen, Africa Stockpiles Project Coordinator**

The site for the construction of new store is Kality at the premises of Ministry of Agriculture. Necessarily, we shall not go out of Addis Ababa for such kind of construction, the main thing is the availability of Environmental and Social impact Assessment (ESIA) with proper mitigation measures in order to address any possible environmental and public health concerns. Nearly completed ESIA is in place. The same document would be cleared by the World Bank in the near future.

**Answer by Yeraswork Yilma, APHRD on the sustainability of IPM**

Regarding sustainability of IPM, the very first initiative comes from growers due to problems arising from pesticide usage. Bio-control agents that are effective under greenhouse environment will be allowed to be used in the country. The other thing is the market itself will make this initiative sustainable. According to the code of conduct, for acquiring the last medal, implementation of IPM is the pre-requisite. EU market also requires the use of IPM for flower production and favor products with minimum usage of pesticides. Currently we are importing bio-control agents from Kenya, the Netherlands and Israel. But we have to look also ways to produce the same in our country to make them available at lower prices.

**Question by Ato Fulasa Sori, FS PLC**

We assume that all pesticide importers are obliged to the provisions stated under the Pesticide Registration and Control Proclamation. However currently flower farms are importing pesticides which are unknown and without label with the cover of transitional agreement. How long this will continue.

**Answer by Ato Fikre Markos**

The reason we are regulating pesticides has got value for money and we also regulate the same commodities in order to protect the environment, public health, animals and plants. Therefore we need to import inputs including pesticides which are less toxic. We did not say this special arrangement will continue forever but we will see pending issues the flower industry needs. The most important thing is we have to implement the proclamation.

## 6. Participant list of stakeholders meeting

No	Name	Organization	Position	Address	E-mail address	Mobile phone number
1	Bishaw Asemare	Ministry of labour and social Affairs (MoLSA)	Labour inspector	Addis Ababa	bishaw@yahoo.com	09122377046
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