

# Pesticide Risk Reduction Programme – Ethiopia

## Baseline study start-up meeting

### Issues & tasks for the working groups

joint collaborative programme on pesticide registration and post-registration



MoA



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**Towards a sustainable use of pesticides in Africa**

# About the working groups in general

- Working groups discuss issues based on tasks and information provided.
- Each groups has specific points to address and/or questions to answer.
- The working groups each name a chair and a rapporteur.
- The working groups report the results of their activities to the plenary session of the meeting (on flipovers).
- The plenary session discusses the working group results and fills in if necessary.
- The organizers put all results in a Powerpoint presentation that will serve as the basis of the detailed plan for the baseline study.

# Components of the baseline study

1. Hold a general workshop (baseline study start-up meeting)
2. Conduct a study on registered pesticides
3. Investigate pesticide use by farmers & farmer knowledge
4. Assess environmental risk
5. Assess risk to human health
6. Evaluate capacity building of professionals
7. Investigate knowledge of pesticide users
8. Evaluation and reporting

# Issues for working groups

## First session

- Focus areas and crops (or crop-area combinations)
- Farm surveys
- Other surveys:
  - Professionals
  - Pesticide users

## Second session

- Training of interviewers
- Environmental risk assessment
- Human health risk assessment

# Programme for working groups

## Thursday

- 09.00-09.30 Introduction to tasks Session 1
- 09.30-12.30 Working groups (incl. coffee break)
- 12.30-14.00 Lunch
- 14.00-14.30 Introduction to tasks Session 2
- 14.30-17.00 Working groups (incl. tea break)

## Friday

- 09.00-12.00 Plenary reports - 30 min. per group (including coffee break)
- 12.00-12.30 Closure
- 12.30-14.00 Lunch

# Focus areas and crops (1)

Goal according to Work plan of PRRP:

“To create/adapt an agro-ecological zoning system based on spatial data (e.g. soil map, altitude, land use, crops, farm size, socio-economic information, hydrology, rainfall, temperature, administrative boundaries). Ethiopia already has established zones (18 major agro-ecological zones). These zones can be used in the study. And define how many farmer will be interviewed in each zone”

The goal of the baseline study is also to provide data that are representative for Ethiopia at the national level.

## Focus areas and crops (2)

Questions for discussion:

- Focus surveys on crops, agro-ecological zones, (administrative) regions or a combination?
- Choose crops/zones/regions based on:
  - Topography (spread even over the country)?
  - Highest pesticide use?
  - Highest risk?
  - Other?

## Focus areas and crops (3)

Tasks:

- Determine on which specific crops/zones/regions the baseline study should focus and make a list of these.
- Define how many farmers should be interviewed per zone in order to provide a reliable and representative picture of pesticide use and farmer knowledge.



# Farm surveys (1)

Goal according to Work plan of PRRP:

“To generate detailed information at farm level on pesticide use, farmer knowledge, empty container management in the various agro-systems.”

“Develop proper methodology for farm surveys, considering farmer interviews to gather information on pesticide use, farmers knowledge, empty container management and information on food basket.”

“4 major crop producing regions”

## Farm surveys (2)

Questions for discussion:

- Are there more topics that need to be included in the surveys (health, poisoning incidents, training received, etc.)?
- Where is information available on existing individual farms/farmers to make a (random) selection from?
- Who should conduct the farm interviews (Tadesse used school boys!)?
- Do you think that MONQI may be a suitable tool for the surveys (the makers say it might be too complicated for our purpose).

## Farm surveys (3)

### Tasks:

- Provide a general outline of the farm survey in terms of:
  - Topics addressed
  - Organization (who and how?)
  - Number of farms surveyed
  - Methods used for the surveys
- There will be a survey of innovative farmers by the CASCAPE project at the end of 2011. They can include a simple list of questions on pesticides.
  - Provide such a list that includes the most basic questions.

# Other surveys (1)

Goals according to Work plan of PRRP:

Capacity building of professionals:

“To gather information on the knowledge of professional (of different groups of experts).”

Knowledge of pesticide users:

“To gather information on the knowledge of pesticide users (e.g. retailers and distributors and pesticide applicators).”

NB – surveys to be conducted in all 11 regions of Ethiopia!

## Other surveys (2)

Capacity building of professionals

Questions for discussion:

- Who should be considered as professionals/experts for this survey?
- How can they be selected?
- What should the professionals/experts be asked about?
- How should this survey be conducted?
- How many people should be interviewed?

## Other surveys (3)

Knowledge of pesticide users

Questions for discussion:

- What groups of users should be targeted for this survey (e.g., retailers, distributors, applicators)?
- How can they be selected?
- What should the pesticide users be asked about?
- How should this survey be conducted?
- How many should be interviewed per group?

# Other surveys (4)

Tasks for:

1. Capacity building of professionals
2. Knowledge of pesticide users

- Provide for each topic separately:
  - A list of different groups of professionals/users to be included in the surveys
  - Ways to select candidates for interviews
  - An outline of the organization (who and how?)
  - Number of professionals surveyed per group
  - Topics addressed
  - An outline of the methods used for the surveys

# Training of interviewers (1)

According to Work plan of PRRP:

“Train local trainers and trainers will train local interviewers/enumerators.”

For:

Farm surveys (4 regions?)

Survey of capacity building of professionals (11 regions)

Survey of knowledge of pesticide users (11 regions)



# Training of interviewers (2)

Questions for discussion:

- How should the training of interviewers/enumerators be organized?
- Is it useful to use a 2-step approach, i.e., train trainers first and then let trainers train interviewers?
- Who in Ethiopia should be involved in such training on data collection?
- Can we use the same trainers and interviewers for all 3 surveys?

# Training of interviewers (3)

Tasks:

- Provide a general outline of the training programmes for each type of survey in terms of:
  - General approach
  - Parties involved in training
  - Parties involved in interviews/enumeration
  - Transport
- For:
  - Farm surveys
  - Survey of capacity building of professionals
  - Survey of knowledge of pesticide users

# Environmental risk (1)

According to Work plan of PRRP:

“To estimate the environmental impact (soil, groundwater, bees, birds, etc.) of the pesticides used in Ethiopia for different agro-systems .”

Linked to the information gathered during the farm surveys.

## Environmental risk (2)

Questions for discussion:

- Do you agree that PRIMET is a suitable tool for environmental risk assessment, or do are there alternative risk assessment schedules?
- What would you like to add to PRIMET for use in Ethiopia?
- How should PRIMET be adapted for Ethiopian circumstances, i.e., what is unique for Ethiopia and not for SE Asia?
- How do we deal with environmental risk assessment of biopesticides?

# Environmental risk (3)

Tasks:

- Decide on the appropriate risk assessment methods to analyze the data of the farm surveys.
- In case PRIMET is the right choice 😊:
  - Provide a list of desired additions to PRIMET for its use in Ethiopia.
  - Provide a list of possible adaptations of PRIMET for its use in Ethiopian (environmental) circumstances.

# Human health risk (1)

According to Work plan of PRRP:

“To estimate the impact on human health of the pesticides used in Ethiopia .”

- Includes:
  - Dietary risk assessment of chemical pesticides considering local exposure of consumers through food and water intake.
  - Occupational health risk assessment, through handling of chemical pesticides during transport, storage and application.

Linked to the information gathered during the farm surveys.

# Human health risk (2)

Questions for discussion:

- Can the drinking water module of PRIMET be used?
- What could be an appropriate method for dietary risk assessment?
  - FAO/GEMS?
  - Collect food basket data?
- What could be an appropriate method for occupational health risk assessment?
  - Germany - PSD?
  - UK - POEM?
- How do we deal with human health risk assessment of biopesticides? Is that necessary?

# Human health risk (3)

## Tasks:

- Decide on the appropriate risk assessment methods for:
  - Dietary risk assessment
  - Occupational health risk assessment
- List model adaptations/modifications needed for use in Ethiopia.
- Advice on the type of data to be used (farm survey, pesticide user survey, both, other).