

# Post registration activities and challenges in Ethiopia

*Presented On*

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## 1. Issue Import permit

- **Purpose**
- **Procedures**
- ✓ **Application using established application form (Form PRC-1)**

Ranges from 400-700/year (2005 to 2010)

## 2. Issue Import certificate/inspection

- **Purpose**
- **Procedure**
  - ✓ **Application using established application form – (Form PRC-2)**
  - ✓ **Inspection Fee**
  - ✓ **Inspector deployed for inspection**
  - ✓ **Report from inspector**
  - ✓ **Issue certificate**

Ranges from 300-400 /year (2005 to 2010)





### 3. Pesticide Quality Control

#### **Present situation**

- National pesticide quality control not operational
- Pesticide quality cannot be verified in Ethiopia

#### **New initiatives**

- Upgrading existing APHRD laboratory for quality control of pesticide products : Review the equipment and set up of the laboratory (FAO)
- Overseas training of Laboratory Specialists



## 4. Pesticide Inspection and quality control network

### **Present situation**

- Difficult to have information regarding the products ones registered

### **New initiatives**

- Development of national network for inspection and quality control of pesticides initiated

Information on List of registered of pesticides; (banned list of pesticides and those with restricted use of pesticides in Ethiopia, uploaded according to PSMS template)

A work is undergoing To generate information on pesticide data inventory, inspection and control of pesticide quality (import, distribution, illegal trade and storage),





## 5. Management of empty pesticide containers

### **Present situation**

Empty pesticide containers are

- Used for other purposes (for food and drink storage, etc)
- In most cases empty containers are not decontaminated or not properly decontaminated after use,
- Thrown away in the farm or outside the farm area,
- Disposed in an acceptable ways example, burn in open air or in 200 liter drum incinerators



## **New initiatives**

- Develop a national strategy for safe collection of empty containers, their decontamination and recycling;
- Design a pilot project for the management of empty pesticides containers in coffee production areas of Ethiopia including its technical and economic feasibility

A study covered most areas of the country where pesticide use is relatively high (small scale farmers, commercial farmers and others) and specifically vegetable growing areas of Oromiya (Dugda and Ada) and coffee growing areas of SNNPR.



## 6. Pesticide residue monitoring

### **Present situation**

The use of pesticide and the risk of pesticide residue in crops not documented

### **New initiatives**

- Evaluate the performance of the pesticides, in particular: its efficacy, impact on yields, crop residues and environmental contamination;
- Assess current best practices and propose an action plan to prevent residues of hazardous active ingredients on key crops and to comply with Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) of the importing country;

The study covered two woredas from vegetable growing areas of Oromiya Region (Gugda and Ada) Two woredas from coffee growing areas of SNNPR (Yirgachefe and Dale).



## 7. Monitoring of Health incidents

### **Present situation**

No system of reporting health incidents posed by SHPF

### **New Initiation**

- Development of monitoring system for risk reduction of pesticides on public health under Rotterdam convention
  - The TCP in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention is working to set up a monitoring mechanism of health incidences resulting from exposure to severely hazardous pesticide formulations.
  - The area proposed for the study is Dugda woreda from the vegetable growing area of Oromiya and Dale woreda from coffee growing woreda's of SNNPR.

# Challenges

## **Problems of Import**

- Smuggling of hazardous and unregistered pesticides across border by illegal pesticide traders.
- Importation of pesticides with wrong labels
- Import without prior obtaining of IP
- Requests to import unregistered pesticides growing from time to time

## **Problems in the use, distribution and sales**

- Shortage of the required type of pesticides at the required package size.
- High cost of pesticides, pesticide sprayers and safety devices/
- Unavailability of protective devices.





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- Shortage of proper pesticide storage facilities.
- The involvement of unlicensed personnel in pesticide trade and pest control services.
- Selling of unknown chemicals in pesticide retail shops and in the open market.
- Lack of training for pesticide distributors and retailers.





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- Low capacity to inspect pesticide distributors, applicators and retailers
- Lack of health incidents reporting system
- Lack of post registration efficacy monitoring system

*Thank You!*  
***GOD BLESS ETHIOPIA***