SAICM Aktivitäten und Strategien zum Thema hochgefährliche Pestizide

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SAICM HHP Capacity Building Activities

SAICM provides support for activities on Highly Hazardous Pesticides given it is consider an *Emerging Policy Issue (EPI)*

1. Established Community of Practice (CoP) on HHPs in 2019, along with 3 others

2. One outcome, development of a HHP Factsheet for SAICM Focal Points to support national work on HHPs

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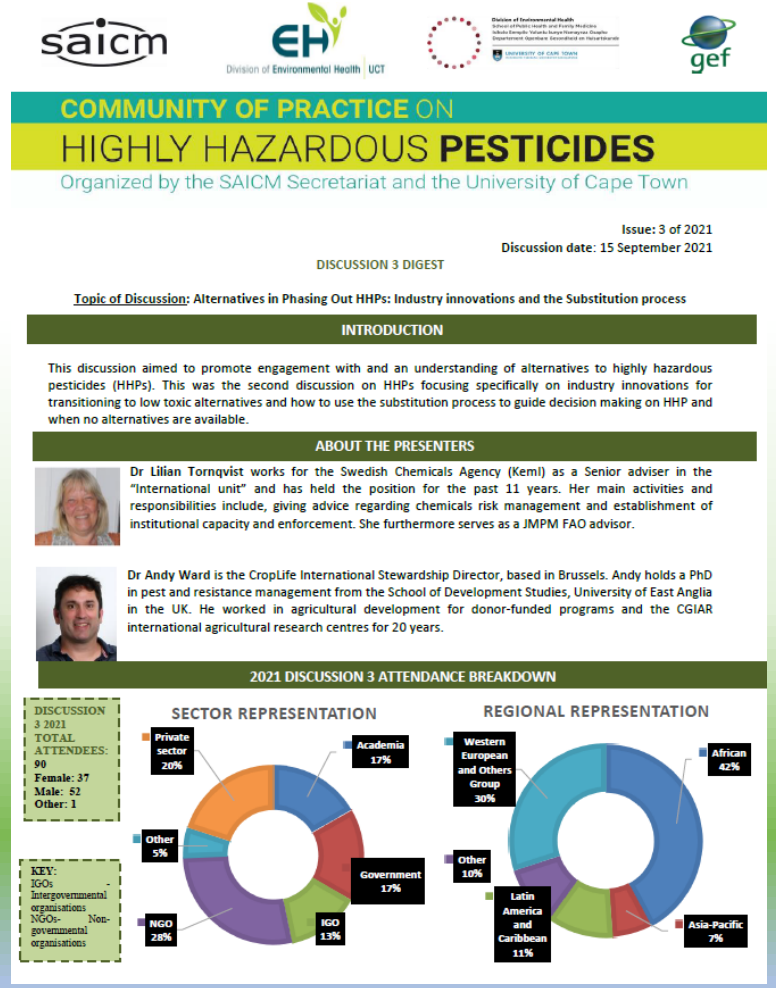
SAICM/UCT HHP Community of Practice (CoP)

- Established under a SAICM Global Environmental Facility funded project: *Global Best Practices on Emerging Chemical Policy Issues under SAICM* This CoP is part of SAICMs Knowledge management component of the GEF project

Goal is to:

- **Foster online discussions** and **multisectoral engagement** that will **identify key issues** related to HHPs
- Exchange **best practices on how to address HHPs**
- **Contribute** to the **SAICM Beyond 2020 deliberations**



COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON
HIGHLY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDES
Organized by the SAICM Secretariat and the University of Cape Town

Issue: 3 of 2021
Discussion date: 15 September 2021

DISCUSSION 3 DIGEST

Topic of Discussion: Alternatives in Phasing Out HHPs: Industry innovations and the Substitution process

INTRODUCTION

This discussion aimed to promote engagement with and an understanding of alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs). This was the second discussion on HHPs focusing specifically on industry innovations for transitioning to low toxic alternatives and how to use the substitution process to guide decision making on HHP and when no alternatives are available.

ABOUT THE PRESENTERS

Dr Lilian Tornqvist works for the Swedish Chemicals Agency (Kemi) as a Senior adviser in the "International unit" and has held the position for the past 11 years. Her main activities and responsibilities include, giving advice regarding chemicals risk management and establishment of institutional capacity and enforcement. She furthermore serves as a JMPM FAO advisor.

Dr Andy Ward is the CropLife International Stewardship Director, based in Brussels. Andy holds a PhD in pest and resistance management from the School of Development Studies, University of East Anglia in the UK. He worked in agricultural development for donor-funded programs and the CGIAR international agricultural research centres for 20 years.

2021 DISCUSSION 3 ATTENDANCE BREAKDOWN

DISCUSSION 3 2021
TOTAL ATTENDEES: 90
Female: 37
Male: 52
Other: 1

KEY:
IGOs - Intergovernmental organisations
NGOs- Non-governmental organisations

SECTOR REPRESENTATION

REGIONAL REPRESENTATION

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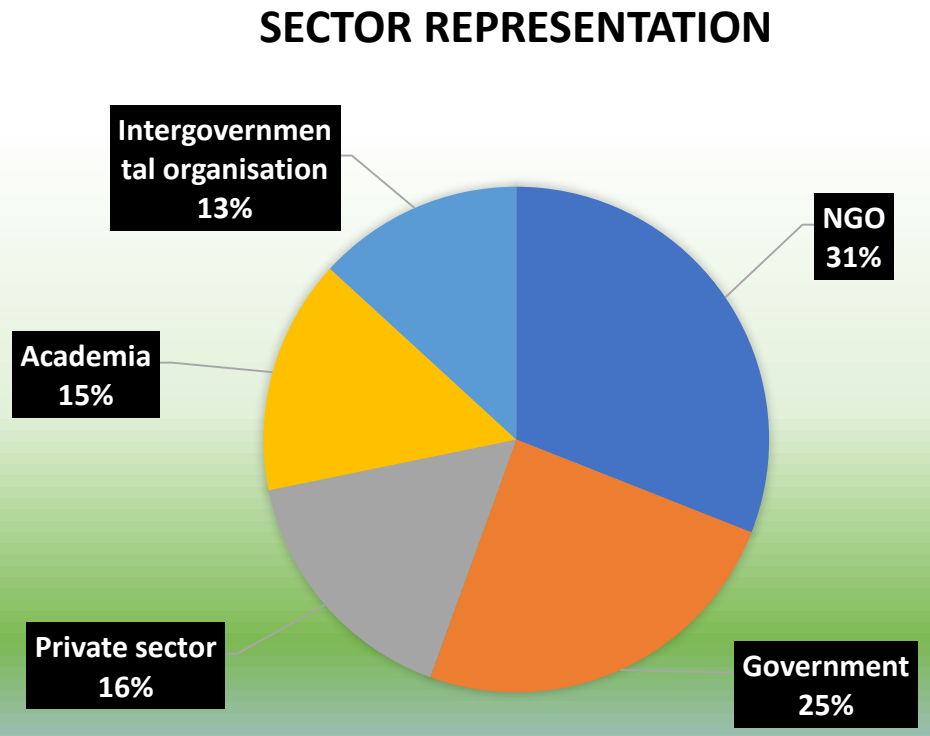
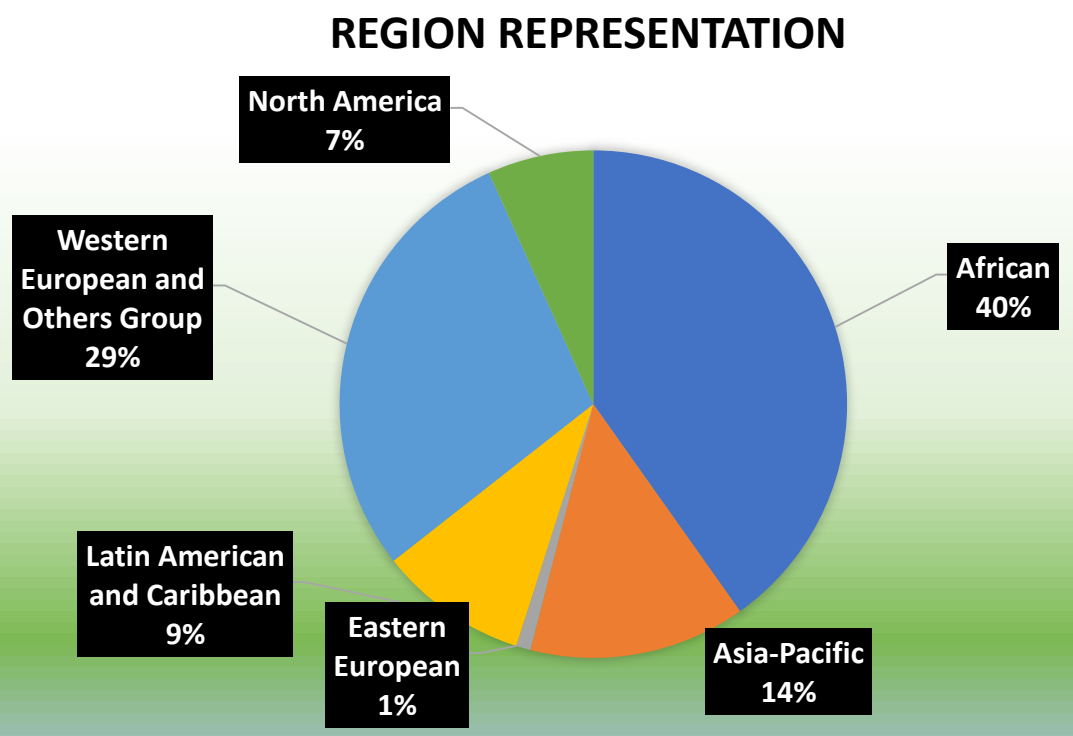
SAICM/UCT HHP CoP Membership

- Overall, the CoP has a membership of **326 stakeholders.**





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SAICM/UCT HHP CoP Discussions

- 8 successful discussions in 2020 and 2021

Table 1 2020 DISCUSSION SCHEDULE	
Topic	Presenter/s
Mapping the global landscape of HHP risk reduction work	Ivy Saunyama, FAO
Perspectives on addressing HHPs in the SAICM context	Brenda Koekkoek, SAICM
Examples and case studies on strategies for identifying HHPs from different perspectives	Richard Brown, WHO Christoph Neumann and Andy Ward, CROPLIFE Keith Tyrell, PAN UK Halshka Graczyk, ILO
Overview of the HHP Global Action Plan and way forward	Gu Baogen, FAO

Table 2 2021 DISCUSSION SCHEDULE	
Topic	Presenter/s
Implementation mechanisms of the Global Action Plan on HHPs. Part 1 – The targets of global action plan on HHPs and role of the stakeholders in the implementation mechanism	Beatrice Grenier, FAO
2 The Role of Alternatives in Phasing out HHPs.	Keith Tyrell, PAN UK Sheila Willis, PAN UK Francesca Mancini, FAO Mark Davis, Independent consultant
1 Alternatives in Phasing Out HHPs: Industry innovations and the Substitution process	Andrew Ward, Croplife; Lilian Tornqvist, KEMI
3. Alternatives to HHPs – What are elements of success?	Mark Davis, independent consultant Dr Ayanthi Karunarathne, Sri Lanka Health Department Sivapragasam Annamalai, CABI Suzanne Neave, CABI Harold van der Valk, Falconsult

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SAICM/UCT HHP CoP 2022 Discussions

- Four discussions planned for 2022 (Table 3)

Table 3 2022 DISCUSSION SCHEDULE		
Date	Topic	Presenter/s
18th May, 14h00-15h30 (GMT +2)	***The role and importance of national and regional HHP strategies***	Mark Davis, Independent consultant Fredrick Otieno, Centre for Environment Justice, and Development (CEJAD)
27th July, 10h00-11h30 (GMT +2) AND 16h00-17h30 (GMT +2)	***The role of national focal points in HHP management – HHP Factsheet***	*tbc*
26th October, 14h00-15h30 (GMT +2)	***Bringing farmers perspectives on HHPs***	*tbc*
30th November, 10h00-11h30 (GMT +2)	***Rights-based approach to HHP management - Equity***	Marcos Orellana (UN Special Rapporteur), Baskut Tuncak (former UN Special Rapporteur) and Carmen Bullon (FAO

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Issue: 4 of 2021
Discussion date: 20 October 2021

DISCUSSION 4 DIGEST

Topic of discussion: Alternatives to HHPs – What are elements of success?

INTRODUCTION

This discussion aimed to promote engagement with and an understanding of alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs). An important step in the process to reduce the risks posed by HHPs is the identification of alternative, lower risk, pest management measures, and their subsequent effective implementation. While this step is sometimes considered a major bottleneck which can block regulatory decision making with respect to HHPs, many examples in fact exist of successful implementation of low-risk pest management approaches.

ABOUT THE PRESENTERS

Mark Davis is an independent consultant specializing in pesticide management and sustainable agriculture.

Harold Van de Valk is an independent consultant in pesticide management and environmental toxicology and runs a small consultancy, called Falconsult based in the Netherlands.

Dr Ayanthi Karunarathne is a Medical Consultant in Health Care Management, and she is the National Director of Tertiary Care Services, of Ministry of health, Sri Lanka.

Sivapragasam Annamalai worked for CABI from 2010 to present as Principal Scientist and, from 2017 to September 2021, as Regional Director CABI Regional Center for South-East

Suzanne Neave with CABI since 2012. Her background is in integrated pest management, and she has worked in Africa, on commercial farms for large part of her career, implementing IPM approaches for horticulture crops.

2021 Discussion 4 Summary Points and Looking Ahead

From this discussion, the following key points were discussed and are important to be addressed and incorporated into the international discussions and work on HHPs:

1. The draft Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) Alternatives UNEP document is an important document for supporting countries in identifying and assessing alternatives to HHPs. Discussion participants indicated key areas to be included in this document which is important for others to consider when developing guidance documents. These include: The **inclusion of country case studies and success stories** about alternatives is important for other countries to have as examples.
   - **Incentives** to switch to fewer toxic alternatives should be considered to accelerate behaviour change amongst stakeholders (e.g., farmers and organisations).
   - **Education and training** were emphasised as key mechanisms to encourage sustainable agriculture and reduce pesticide exposure amongst vulnerable groups (e.g., female farmers).
   - **Risks** of using alternatives and HHPs should be included (e.g., hazards of the product [with and without mitigation], risk of replacement [use of illegals], risks to crops).

2. Case studies in relation to HHP alternatives were presented by representatives from Sri-Lanka, Malaysia, Myanmar, and India. The case studies sparked interest amongst participants with these key elements being raised:
   - The **feasibility of implementing alternative methods** in other countries who have different agricultural contexts (e.g., a tropical climate etc) should be discussed.
   - **Efforts and feasibility** of transferring alternative practices to other farming communities.
   - The process of **alternatives identification** in Sri Lanka before banning HHPs.

In addition to the questions asked, some members provided overall comments to the case studies. Interestingly, two comments from members representing countries in Africa were that indigenous knowledge plays a key role in replacing HHPs. Other comments were on which stakeholders (i.e., farmers and regulators) should be targeted and how they should be approached.

3. Members were invited to provide comments on the "FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit" document (https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Wkw3e5FMe8coNTdzRGR9YFTHoL9yas4h/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=115654082375616089527&rtpof=true&sd=true). Members were asked to provide successful alternatives in their country. From the responses, integrated pest management (IPM) was discussed as successful alternatives to HHPs in Belgium and Zimbabwe.

To Join SAICM/UCT HHP CoP

https://saicmknowledge.org/community

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Highly Hazardous Pesticides Factsheet

What SAICM national focal points need to know and do about HHPs.

Umwelt Bundesamt

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

gef

Purpose of the factsheet

PROVIDES:

- **HHP-related information** for the National Focal Points of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)
- **Advice and suggestions on how to involve all relevant stakeholders** to move towards a phase-out of HHPs and to implement more sustainable alternatives.

OUTLINES SAICM NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS KEY ROLE IN:

- Ensuring information about HHP's reaches all relevant stakeholders for effective and informed decision-making to reduce risks.

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Five Key Roles

SAICM National Focal Points play a key role in reducing the health and environmental risks associated with HHPs by:

Ensuring HHP information is disclosed to all relevant stakeholders

Informing policy makers on nationally banned HHPs

Promoting national systems, such as poison centers

Promoting & supporting national stakeholder engagement on HHPs

Sharing information FAO, UNEP and WHO related work on HHPs.

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HHPs identification

- ✓ SAICM focal points can **support countries identifying and assessing their registered pesticides** in relation to the 2008 FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM) criteria (Box 1).
- ✓ ***A pesticide that meets <u>at least one criterion</u> is considered an HHP.***
- ✓ **Box 1** lists these 8 **criteria** of which SAICM **National Focal Points** should be aware of as a basis to take action.

BOX 1: FAO/WHO JMPM CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING AN HHP

CRITERION 1:
Pesticide formulations that meet *WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard* **classes Ia and Ib.**

OR

CRITERION 2:
Active ingredients and formulations meet **carcinogenicity** Categories 1A and 1B of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

OR

CRITERION 3:
Active ingredients and formulations meet **mutagenicity** Categories 1A and 1B of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

OR

CRITERION 4:
Active ingredients and formulations meet **reproductive toxicity** Categories 1A and 1B of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

OR

CRITERION 5:
Active ingredients listed in ***Stockholm Convention*** Annexes A and B, and paragraph 1 of Annex D.

OR

CRITERION 6:
Active ingredients and formulations listed in the ***Rotterdam Convention*** Annex III.

OR

CRITERION 7:
Pesticides listed under the ***Montreal Protocol.***

OR

CRITERION 8:
Active ingredients and formulations that have shown a high incidence of severe or irreversible adverse effects on human health of the environment.

Source: FAO/WHO 2016 Guidelines on Highly Hazardous Pesticides

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What action should all national

- Due to the status of HHPs as a *SAICM issue of concern*, **SAICM National Focal Points** can assume a particular role in promoting stakeholder engagement on HHPs.
- Each National Focal Point is encouraged to identify specific **national players to take on different actions.**
- **Stakeholders and their potential actions** for addressing HHPs are listed in Table 1.

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TABLE 1: STAKEHOLDERS AND POTENTIAL ACTIONS FOR ADDRESSING HHPs

STAKEHOLDER	SUGGESTED ACTIONS
GOVERNMENTS	**Authorize** eligible authority/ies to identify HHPs and develop a national strategy for addressing these; implement the Globally Harmonized System of the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) for pesticides. **Communicate** to all end-users to provide information on HHPs (e.g., farmers, workers, consumers). **Network** with regional organizations for the development and implementation of regional HHP strategies. **Implement** international instruments such as the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Montreal Convention, the FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management and others.
INDUSTRY	**Produce chemical and non-chemical alternatives;** develop and merchandise business models providing the required pest control, without HHPs and with tailored integrated management approaches, minimizing pesticide use and tailored to local circumstances and communities; withdraw manufacturing HHPs. **Communicate** specific health and environmental risks identified for each HHP sold in a country to retailers selling these and to all end-users purchasing these.
RETAILERS	**Prevent** the sale of HHPs in formal and informal outlets, **request** economic viable alternatives to sell from industry, **communicate** risks of HHPs to customers and **provide advice** on HHP alternatives.
ACADEMIA	**Provide data** on HHPs health and environmental impacts (especially for country specific exposures and environmental impacts); **conduct research** on chemical and non-chemical alternatives; provide **education** and training on pest management including preventive and alternative measures; and **engage** in global discussions to highlight issues of concern and opportunities.
NGOs	**Draw attention** to vulnerable populations and environmental exposures to HHPs; **support** target audience-oriented **risk communication** including farmers, workers and consumers. **Keep engaged** in global discussions of all stakeholders and continue to **raise awareness.**
IGOs (UN)	**Promote** global and concerted action on HHPs, including ways to reduce exposures and risks, as well as phasing out of HHPs and use of low toxic alternatives. **Regional UN organizations and agencies** to support national HHP activities and actions as requested by their members.
PROFESSIONAL USERS (e.g., commercial farmers, pest control operators, small-scale farmers; family farmers; farm workers)	**Request** information from retailers, industry and government on the hazards associated with pesticides they are using and if those pesticides qualify as HHPs; **execute** the right to not use HHPs; **request** information on less toxic alternatives. In addition to the above, **request** labour conditions where HHPs are not used and **engage** with trade and farmer unions.
TRADE AND FARMER UNIONS	**Request** labour conditions where HHPs are not used; **inform** constituents of risks associated with HHP use.
CONSUMERS	**Demand** products with no HHP residues from retailers; request **access to information** on which products are HHPs or contain HHPs; and **support** the removal of HHPs through the mass and social media. Execute consumer power by buying only pesticide-free products.

Way forward

- Launch of the factsheet with a special workshop/CoP discussion with SAICM National Focal Points later in 2022

- Further CoP discussions supporting the international, regional and national work on HHPs

- **What other support is needed for SAICM National Focal Points work on HHPs?**

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