

**Questionnaire**

**PESTICIDE registration and MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN MEMBER STATES**

Global survey 2017

Part II:

Agricultural pesticide management and application

WHO PESTICIDE EVALUATION SCHEME

DEPARTMENT OF CONTROL OF NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

&

PEST AND PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

PLANT PRODUCTION AND PROTECTION DIVISION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

ROME, ITALY

**Background**

The FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management [[1]](#footnote-1), defines pesticide management as the regulatory and technical control of a pesticide to ensure safety and efficacy and to minimize adverse health and environmental effects and human and animal exposure associated with the use of pesticides. Pesticide management deals with all aspects of aspects of the pesticide life cycle, including production (manufacture and formulation), registration, import, distribution, sale, supply, transport, storage, handling, application and disposal of pesticides and their containers.

The two main groups of pesticides are agricultural pesticides and public health pesticides.

* Agricultural pesticides are those pesticides used in agricultural settings to control pests (insects, diseases, fungi, weeds, etc.) injurious to plants and plant products.
* Public health pesticides are those pesticides that are used for vector control, household pesticide products, and so-called professional pest management pesticide products (used by pest control operators in domestic, commercial and public places). Public health pesticides play an important role in the control of vectors of major vector-borne diseases, such as malaria, dengue, leishmaniasis and Chagas disease, and in controlling nuisance and domestic pests.

Strong and improved pesticide management practices can help ensure that good quality pesticide products are available for use, and that pesticides are used effectively and safely to minimize adverse health and environmental effects and human and animal exposures. These practices will lead to better effectiveness, increased safety, and reduced wastage of valuable resources.

**Objective**

The objective of this joint WHO/FAO survey is to describe the current global situation regarding the legislation, registration, regulations, and management practices of both groups of pesticides.

This is the third time such a global survey is conducted by WHO and the first time it is jointly carried out by both WHO and FAO. The WHO report of the 2010 survey is available online [[2]](#footnote-2).

The outcome of this 2017 survey is expected to inform future plans to optimize and harmonize registration procedures, procurement procedures, monitoring activities and management practices. The aggregated data will be used by WHO and FAO to develop need-based strategies, project proposals and action plans to assist their Member States in capacity strengthening and resource mobilization. Therefore, although completing the questionnaires will take some time, it is important to gather data that is as accurate as possible.

**How to complete this questionnaire**

This questionnaire is composed of three Parts.

1. Part I covers **registration and regulation of both agricultural and public health pesticides** and should be completed by the **national pesticide registration authority**. The FAO country office sends Part I of the questionnaire to its focal point in the Ministry of Agriculture at country level who in turn should send the questionnaire to the registration authority(ies), and then return it to the focal point. The completed Part I of the questionnaire should be returned to the FAO country office that will send it to the FAO Sub-regional/Regional office that will eventually forward it to FAO HQ/AGPM specifically to the FAO email address indicated in the covering letter.
2. Part II covers **pesticide application in agriculture**. FAO sends Part II of the questionnaire to its focal point in the Ministry of Agriculture at country level. Part II should be completed by the **director of the Agriculture Department and/or the national coordinator for Integrated Pest Management (IPM)**. The completed Part II of the questionnaire should be returned to the FAO country office that will send it to the FAO Sub-regional/Regional office that will eventually forward it to FAO HQ/AGPM, specifically to the FAO email address indicated in the covering letter.
3. Part III, covers **public health** **pesticide application for vector-borne disease control**. WHO sends Part III of the questionnaire to its focal point in the Ministry of Health at country level, that should be completed by the **director of the main national vector-borne disease control programme (e.g. malaria, dengue), or (where applicable) by the national manager for vector control (i.e. person who has overall responsibility for entomological surveillance and vector control in the country).** In case there are separate national programmes for different vector-borne diseases, malaria programme or vector control manager should coordinate to complete the questionnaire. The completed Part III of the questionnaire should be returned to the WHO Country/Regional Offices (that will forward it to WHO HQ), specifically, to the email address indicated in the covering letter.

Preferably complete and submit the **electronic version of the Word document**, by checking boxes and adding text as relevant.

The electronic versions of the survey are also available at: <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/pests/code/en/>

Please complete Part II in Englishand submit it **before 31 January 2018** **to your FAO country office.**

*For any additional information about this survey, please contact:*

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**PART II – To be completed by the country Director of the Agriculture Department and/or the national coordinator for Integrated Pest Management (IPM)**

**Please return completed questionnaire to the FAO country office   
before 31 January 2018**

COUNTRY/MEMBER STATE :

Date of completing the survey form (DD/MM/YY):

Name of respondent:

Position:

Name of the responding agency/programme:

Mailing address:

Email:

Tel or Fax (country code - area code - number):

Web-address:

***International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management***

1. Does your country use or make reference to the FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management for the management of **agricultural pesticides**?

Yes; please explain ………………………………………………………………………….

No; please explain ………………………………………………………………………….

2. To what extent are FAO/WHO guidelines on pesticide management used in your country? (available online: <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/pests/code/list-guide-new/en/>)

Major use /often;  Moderate use;  Minor use;  Never

***Integrated Pest Management (IPM)***

3. Is there a national policy on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in your country?

Yes;  No

If yes, is IPM specifically mentioned in agricultural policy documents (including laws and regulations, where applicable)?

Yes;  No

Please provide the title of the document(s), and the year of its latest version. Also provide a web-link to the document(s), if available: ………………………………………….………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

4. Is there a national programme to promote IPM in your country? (select one option):

Yes, implemented throughout the country

Yes, but implemented only in specific locations or crops

Yes, but it is not being implemented

No, there is no programme

5. Has the implementation of IPM in your country led to an overall decrease in pesticide use per hectare?

Yes;  No

Please explain: ……………………………………………………….………………

6. Please estimate the percentage of national government resources put into **IPM** in relation to all national government programs to support pest and pesticide management in the general sense (in terms of budget, including human resources)

\_\_\_\_ %

7. Has the government developed strategies that promote participation in IPM of:

Farmers:  Yes;  No

Extension agents:  Yes;  No

On-farm resources (e.g. workers, family):  Yes;  No

NGOs  Yes;  No

8. In terms of overall agricultural policy, does your country consider IPM, agroecology or organic farming a high priority?

IPM:  Yes;  No

Agroecology:  Yes;  No

Organic farming:  Yes;  No

9. To what extent have lending institutions and donor agencies provided support to national IPM practices and improved IPM concepts and practices:

Not at all;  To a small degree;  To a large degree;  Fully/Completely

***National Data and statistics on pesticide sales, imports and use***

10. Has a database been established to record data on import, export, sales, manufacture, and use of agricultural pesticides?

Yes

Partially – please explain: ……………………………………………………….………………

No

11. Are statistics on *imported* agricultural pesticide products available in your country?

Yes;  No

12. Does your country have customs measures in place to control import of pesticides?

Yes;  No

***On-line sales of pesticides***

13. Does your country have legislation (act/law/regulations) regarding on-line sales of pesticides?

Yes;  No

***Data on environmental contamination and incidents***

14. Has your country had significant incidents of pesticide contamination of the environment during the last three years, e.g., to wildlife or aquatic ecosystems?

Yes;  No

15. Has your country established programmes, or mechanism, to collect data on pesticide contamination of the environment (for example, to monitor pesticide residues in water bodies)?

Yes;  No

16. More specifically, has your country within the last three years collected data on pesticide effects on:

Wildlife:  Yes;  No

Endangered Species:  Yes;  No

Aquatic ecosystems:  Yes;  No

Terrestrial ecosystems:  Yes;  No

Specific incidents that have harmed   
the environment (e.g., fish poisonings, etc.):  Yes;  No

17. Are data on environmental incidents or contamination disseminated to the general public?

Yes; please explain ………………………………………………………………………….

No

***Illegal trade in pesticides***

18. To what extent are sub-standard and/or counterfeit pesticide products of concern in your country?

Major/moderate (sub-standard/counterfeit products are readily available to the general public)

Minor/none (sub-standard/counterfeit products are occasionally or rarely available to the general public)

Comments: ………………………………………………………………………………………….

19. Have policy or methods been established to prevent and prohibit the production, sale, distribution or use of sub-standard or counterfeited pesticides in your country?

Yes

Partially – please explain: ……………………………………………………….………………

No

20. Which mechanism (if any) does your country use to address counterfeiting and illegal trade of pesticides? (select one):

National inter-agency cooperation

Intergovernmental/international cooperation

Other mechanism; please specify: ……………………………………………………………

None/not applicable

***Application of agricultural pesticides***

21. Who applies pesticides on agricultural crops in your country? (select one option):

Mostly the farmers themselves

Mostly by pesticides applicators

Equally by farmers and pesticide applicators

Mainly by others; please specify: ……………………………………………………

22. Does your country require agricultural pesticide applicators to be trained?

Yes;  No

Comments: ………………………………………………………………………………………….

23. Does your country require agricultural pesticide applicators to be licensed or certified?

Yes;  No

Comments: ………………………………………………………………………………………….

24. Is Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is available and used by pesticide applicators?

Available and used

Available but not used; please specify reason why not used: ……………………………. ………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

Not available

25. Who provides advice to farmers regarding the use of pesticides on their crops? (select all that apply)

Agricultural workers

Pesticide dealers

Pesticide Industry personnel

Others; please specify: …………………………………………………………………………

26. Are awareness programmes on pesticide risk reduction conducted for farmers?

Yes; select one:

By government only

By industry only

By government and industry jointly

By other entities (e.g. NGOs); please name them

No

Comments: ………………………………………………………………………………………….

***Pesticide Resistance management***

27. Does your country have major problems with pest, including weed and disease, resistance in agriculture?

Yes;  No

Comments: ………………………………………………………………………………………….

28. Do you have sufficient resources and expertise to manage problems with pest resistance in the agricultural sector?

Yes;  No

29. To what extent has your government made efforts to collaborate with other agencies (e.g. pesticide industry; national and international organizations) in developing and promoting resistance management strategies in agriculture:

Not at all;  To a small degree;  To a large degree;  Fully/Completely

***Obsolete pesticides, empty containers and waste disposal***

30. Does a national guidance document exist on the safe and environmentally sound disposal of agricultural **pesticide waste**?

Yes;  No

If yes, please provide the title of the document(s), and the year of its latest version. Also provide a web-link to the document(s), if available: ………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

31. Is the accumulation of obsolete agricultural pesticides for vector control an issue in your country?

Yes;  No

32. Does a national guidance document exist on the safe and environmentally sound disposal of agricultural **pesticide containers** (empty or used containers)?

Yes;  No

If yes, please provide the title of the document(s), and the year of its latest version. Also provide a web-link to the document(s), if available: ………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

33. Is there any system in place to safely collect pesticide empty containers from farmers / cooperatives in your country?

Yes;  No

***Residues***

34. Does your country recognize the Maximum Residue Limits (MRL’s) provided by the Codex Alimentarius for traded food and/or feed commodities? (available online: <http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/standards/pesticide-mrls/en/> )

Yes

Partially – please explain: ……………………………………………………….………………

No

35. Have national MRL’s that differ from those provided in the Codex Alimentarius been established for traded food and/or feed commodities?

Yes

Partially – please explain: ……………………………………………………….………………

No

36. Is a national system in place to monitor pesticide residues?

1. In food or feed items  Yes;  No
2. In the environment  Yes;  No

***Conformity with relevant FAO and WHO specifications***

37. Does your national legislation (act/law/regulations) require pesticides to conform to relevant FAO or WHO specifications when available?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

***Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent***

38. Is your country party to the Rotterdam Convention?

Yes;  No

39. If your country is party to the Rotterdam Convention, are the contact details of the Rotterdam Convention Designated national authority (DNA) and the Official contact point (OCP) still up to date?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

40. Is your country experiencing challenges with the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention?

Yes;  No

If yes, which are the main challenges you encounter?

Submission of import responses

Notifications of final regulatory action (FRA)

Export and export notifications

Other

41. Do you know how to request technical assistance for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention?

Yes;  No

***Additional comments***

42. Please provide any comments/suggestions on the FAO/WHO guidelines on pesticide management (e.g. needs, clarity, areas covered, etc).

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43. Please provide any other comments/suggestion regarding FAO and WHO activities on pesticide management.

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1. <http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/CODE_2014Sep_ENG.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <http://www.who.int/whopes/resources/9789241501217/en/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)