

**Questionnaire**

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

Global survey 2017

Part I:

Pesticide registration and regulation

of agricultural and public health pesticides

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 WHO 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 I 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 I – To be completed by national authority/authorities for pesticide registration**

**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:

Role in pesticide registration:

Name of the responding agency/programme:

Mailing address:

Email:

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

Web-address:

***Pesticide registration: legislation and responsible authorities***

1. Is there national or sub-national legislation (act/law/regulation) for registration and control of pesticides in your country?

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: ………………………………………………

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

2. Does the pesticide legislation (law/act/regulation) cover the registration and control of public health pesticides?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

If no, please indicate which norms/legislation (if any) define the registration of public health pesticides. Also provide a web-link to the document(s), if available: …………………. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

3. What is the executive body or the responsible government authority for issuing registrations of agricultural pesticides? (select one or more options)

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Environment

Other government authority – please specify: ……………………………………………….

Not regulated

4. Is the registration authority also the Rotterdam Convention Designated National Authority for pesticides in the country?

Yes

No. If no, do you know the Rotterdam Convention Designated National Authority for pesticides in the country?

Yes – please name it ………………………………………

No

5. What is the executive body or the responsible government authority for issuing registrations of pesticides for vector control? (select one or more options, as applicable)

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Environment

Other government authority – please specify: ……………………………………………….

Not regulated

6. What is the executive body or the responsible government authority for issuing registrations of pesticides for insecticides directly applied on humans (e.g. insecticides used for lice or scabies control and repellents)? (select one or more options)

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Environment

Other government authority – please specify: ……………………………………………….

Not regulated

7. What is the executive body or the responsible government authority for issuing registrations of pesticides for household pest control products (e.g. mosquito coils, vapourising mats and aerosol dispensers)? (select one or more options)

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Environment

Other government authority – please specify: ……………………………………………….

Not regulated

8. What is the executive body, or the responsible government authority, for issuing registrations of pesticides for professional public health pest control products (pesticides applied by professional operators against public health pests)? (select one or more options)

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Environment

Other government authority – please specify: ……………………………………………….

Not regulated

9. Are biological pesticides, or biopesticides (which are: pesticides derived from natural materials, such as bacteria or plants), regulated under the same legislation chemical pesticides in your country?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

If no, please name the regulation for biopesticides and the year of its latest version. Also provide a web-link to the document(s), if available: ………………………………………………

10. Does your country have provisions in the legislation (act/law/regulation) for re-registration or periodic/regular review of the registered pesticide products?

1. For public health pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

1. For agricultural pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

11. Does your country have provisions in the legislation (act/law/regulation) for de-registering or banning of pesticide products?

1. For public health pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

1. For agricultural pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

12. Does your country keep a list of registered pesticides?

1. For public health pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

1. For agricultural pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

Is this list publicly available?  Yes;  No;  Don’t know

13. Does your country keep a list of banned pesticides?

1. For public health pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

1. For agricultural pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

Is this list publicly available?  Yes;  No;  Don’t know

***Definition of pesticides***

The FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management defines a pesticide as: “*any substance, or mixture of substances of chemical or biological ingredients intended for repelling, destroying or controlling any pest, or regulating plant growth*”.

14. Does your country use in legislation the definition of pesticides as provided by the International Code of Conduct? (available online: <http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/CODE_2014Sep_ENG.pdf>)

Yes;  No

If no, what is your country’s definition? …………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

***National Guidelines for pesticide registration***

15. Are there any published national guidelines on data requirements for pesticide registration in your country? (select one option)

Yes, for all pesticides

Yes, only for public health pesticides

Yes, only for agricultural pesticides

No

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

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

If no, do you refer to any internationally agreed guidelines?..……………………………………

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

16. Are there any published national guidelines on the process of pesticide registration in your country? (select one option)

Yes, for all pesticides

Yes, only for public health pesticides

Yes, only for agricultural pesticides

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: ………………………………………………

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

If no, do you refer to any internationally agreed guidelines?..……………………………………

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

***Regional and international collaboration in pesticide registration***

17. Does your country participate in a regional (i.e. collaborative) pesticide registration scheme?

Yes, please specify name of regional scheme: ……………………………………..............

No

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

18. Are technical requirements, procedures and guidelines for pesticide registration aligned (at least partially) between your country and any other country in your (sub-) region?

Yes; select all that apply:

Technical requirements

Technical procedures

Technical guidelines

No

Not applicable (e.g. there are no registration guidelines)

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

***WHOPES recommendations (public health pesticides)***

19. Are WHOPES recommendations on the use of pesticides (e.g. for indoor residual spraying, or larviciding; available online: <http://www.who.int/whopes/en/>) required for registration of **vector control pesticides** in your country?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

If no, is there another source of recommendations? ……….…………………………………….

20. To what extent are WHOPES recommendations on pesticide use accepted as the basis for registration of **vector control pesticides** in your country? (select one option)

Sole basis;  Supportive; Not applicable

***Good Agricultural Practice (for agricultural pesticides)***

The International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management defines Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) in the use of pesticides as the officially recommended or nationally authorized uses of pesticides under actual conditions necessary for effective and reliable pest control. It encompasses a range of levels of pesticide applications up to the highest authorized use, applied in a manner which leaves a residue which is the smallest amount practicable.

21. Does your country establish Good Agricultural Practice in line with the definition of the Code of Conduct for the label of each pesticide that is registered for agricultural use?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

***Registration data***

22. Does any data submitted in support of pesticide registration need to be generated locally in your country?

1. For **public health** pesticides:

Yes, please select which types of data (select all that apply):

Human health assessment

Environmental effects, fate and behaviour assessment

Product efficacy

Quality analysis

Other data (please specify): ……………………………………………………

No

1. For **agricultural** pesticides:

Yes, please select which types of data (select all that apply):

Human health assessment

Environmental effects, fate and behaviour assessment

Product efficacy

Residues

Quality analysis

Other data (please specify): ……………………………………………………

No

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

23. Does your country share pesticide registration data (e.g. raw/supporting data; country assessment) with one or more countries in the (sub-) region?

1. For **public health** pesticides:

Yes, please select which types of data (select all that apply):

Human health assessment

Environmental effects, fate and behaviour assessment

Product efficacy

Quality analysis

Other data (please specify): ……………………………………………………

No

1. For **agricultural** pesticides:

Yes, please select which types of data (select all that apply):

Human health assessment

Environmental effects, fate and behaviour assessment

Product efficacy

Residues

Quality analysis

Other data (please specify): ……………………………………………………

No

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

***National capacity in pesticide registration***

24. How many persons work on pesticide registration in your country? (select one option)

None;  1-2 ;  3-5 ;  6-10 ;  11-20;  more than 20

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

25. What data and information do you assess for pesticide registration? (select all that apply)

For **public health** For **agricultural**

pesticides: pesticides:

a) Identity

b) Physical & chemical properties

c) Details of use

d) Classification, packaging & labelling

e) Methods of analysis

f) Impact on human health

g) Residues

h) Fate & behaviour in the environment

i) Effects on non-target species

j) Efficacy

k) Safer alternative products

l) Safer alternative practices

26. Does your country use the FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit (available on-line [here](http://www.fao.org/pesticide-registration-toolkit/en/)) ? (select one option)

Yes on a regular basis  Yes from time to time

No  Don’t know

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

27. What process is used for banning, phasing-out or restricting pesticides in your country? (select all that apply)

A review process to assess suitability and risk

On the basis of decisions by multilateral treaties such as the Rotterdam Convention or Stockholm Convention

On the basis of decisions taken in other countries

Any other mechanism, namely: ………………………………………………………….

28. Who decides whether to continue, restrict or ban the use of a registered public health pesticide in your country?

1. For **public health** pesticides (select one option):

Ministry of Health;  Ministry of Agriculture;  Other agency: …………….

1. For **agricultural** pesticides (select one option):

Ministry of Health;  Ministry of Agriculture;  Other agency: …………….

29. Are the comments or views of the Vector Control unit, or body, considered when banning or restricting the use of a public health pesticide in your country?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

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

***Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs)***

Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) are defined in the Code of Conduct as:

* *Pesticides that are acknowledged to present particularly high levels of acute or chronic hazards to health or environment according to internationally accepted classification systems such as WHO or GHS or their listing in relevant binding international agreements or conventions.*
* *In addition, pesticides that appear to cause severe or irreversible harm to health or the environment under conditions of use in a country may be considered to be and treated as highly hazardous*.

The following questions are to assess the extent to which your country has so far addressed the issue of HHPs

30. Is the guidance on Highly Hazardous Pesticides (under the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management, available online: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5566e.pdf>), used in your country when reviewing and taking registration decisions on pesticides?

1. For public health pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

1. For agricultural pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

31. Has your country identified HHPs registered or HHPs in use?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

32. Has your country assessed needs and risks associated with HHPs in use?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

33. Has your country formulated and implemented a risk-reduction plan **for each HHP**?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

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

34. Does your national legislation include special provisions on the registration, production, distribution or use of HHP?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

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

35. Has your country formally requested assistance from international organisations (e.g. FAO/WHO) on HHPs?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

***Pesticide manufacturers***

36. Are manufacturers (i.e. applicants of products to be registered) consulted during the registration process of a pesticide?

1. For public health pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

1. For agricultural pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

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

37. Has a national association of pesticide manufacturers been established, or does such national association exist?

1. For public health pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

1. For agricultural pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

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

***Labelling and classification***

38. Does your country’s pesticide legislation (act/law) include requirements for pesticide labelling?

1. For public health pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

1. For agricultural pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

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: ………………………………………………

…………..*……………………………………………………………………………………..*

39. Are your national requirements for pesticide labelling in line with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)? (available online: <https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_rev04/English/ST-SG-AC10-30-Rev4e.pdf>)

1. For public health pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

1. For agricultural pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

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

40. Are your national requirements for pesticide labelling in line with the FAO/WHO guidelines? (available online: <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/pests/code/list-guide-new/en/>)

1. For public health pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

1. For agricultural pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

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

***Legislation/regulations on other aspects of the pesticide life-cycle***

41. Does your country’s pesticide legislation (act/law/regulation) include provisions on the safe storage of pesticides? (select one option)

Yes, for all pesticides

Yes, only for public health pesticides

Yes, only for agricultural pesticides

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: ………………………………………………

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

42. Does your country’s legislation (act/law/regulation) include provisions to ensure safe transport of pesticides? (select one option)

Yes, for all pesticides

Yes, only for public health pesticides

Yes, only for agricultural pesticides

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: ………………………………………………

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

43. Does your country’s legislation (act/law/regulation) include provisions to ensure proper disposal of obsolete pesticides? (select one option)

Yes, for all pesticides

Yes, only for public health pesticides

Yes, only for agricultural pesticides

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: ………………………………………………

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

44. Does your country have legislation (act/law/regulations) to control retailers of pesticides that are sold in retail (e.g. street shops)? (select one option)

Yes, for all pesticides

Yes, only for public health pesticides

Yes, only for agricultural pesticides

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: ………………………………………………

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

45. Does your country have legislation (act/law/regulations) to control advertisement of pesticides?

Yes, for all pesticides

Yes, only for public health pesticides

Yes, only for agricultural pesticides

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: ………………………………………………

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

46. Does your country have legislation (act/law/regulations) on the authorization or certification of pesticide manufacturing/formulator facilities?

Yes;  No;  Not applicable (no pesticide manufacturer in the country)

47. Is there any legislation (act/law/regulations) to manage and prevent the re-use of empty pesticide containers?

Yes, for all pesticides

Yes, only for public health pesticides

Yes, only for agricultural pesticides

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: ………………………………………………

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

***Poisonings and incidents***

48. Is a central database on pesticide poisoning cases or poisoning deaths maintained in your country?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

49. Does your pesticide regulatory authority have access to the database on pesticide poisoning cases?

Yes;  No;  Not applicable (e.g. there is no database)

50. Are national guidelines available for treating pesticide poisoning cases?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

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

51. Is a specific training programme in place to teach medical/public health staff how to treat pesticide poisoning cases?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

52. Are data on pesticide poisoning cases disseminated to the general public?

Yes – please explain: ……………………………..………………………………………………

No

Don’t know

53. Does your country have procedures in place to report any problems and incidents with locally used pesticides, for possible consideration as severely hazardous pesticides, to the Designated National Authority for the Rotterdam Convention?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

54. Are data on pesticide poisoning used to guide decision making (e.g. regarding pesticide regulations, bans)?

Yes – please explain: ……………………………..………………………………………………

No

Don’t know

***Laboratory capacity / Quality control***

55. Is there a national-level public pesticide quality control (testing) laboratory in your country?

Yes; Name of facility: …………………………………………………………………………

No

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

56. Does adequate laboratory capacity (public/private) exist in your country to process and analyse the active ingredient of pesticide samples?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

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

57. Does laboratory capacity (public/private) exist in your country to analyse physical-chemical properties including relevant impurities of samples of public health pesticides?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

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

58. Are pesticide samples regularly sent to a laboratory in another country for analysis of active ingredient, physical-chemical properties or relevant impurities?

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

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

***Emergencies***

59. Are **donated** pesticides that are imported for emergencies subjected to quality control?

a) **Public health** pesticides:

Yes – please select one of the following options:

Only before importation (pre-shipment)

Only after importation (post-shipment)

Both, before and after importation

No

b) **Agricultural** pesticides:

Yes – please select one of the following options:

Only before importation (pre-shipment)

Only after importation (post-shipment)

Both, before and after importation

No

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

60. Are **non-donated** (procured) pesticides that are imported for emergencies subjected to quality control?

a) **Public health** pesticides:

Yes – please select one of the following options:

Only before importation (pre-shipment)

Only after importation (post-shipment)

Both, before and after importation

No

b) **Agricultural** pesticides:

Yes – please select one of the following options:

Only before importation (pre-shipment)

Only after importation (post-shipment)

Both, before and after importation

No

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

***Monitoring and enforcement***

61. To what extent is national pesticide legislation monitored in your country?

1. In the **Health** sector, for public health pesticides (select one option):

Large extent (routine monitoring detects problems at an early stage)

Some/little extent (monitoring is conducted but is inadequate to detect problems early on)

No monitoring of legislation

Don’t know

1. In the **Agriculture** sector, for agricultural pesticides (select one option):

Large extent (routine monitoring detects problems at an early stage)

Some/little extent (monitoring is conducted but is inadequate to detect problems early on)

No monitoring of legislation

Don’t know

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

62. To what extent is national pesticide legislation implemented and enforced in your country?

1. In the **Health** sector, for public health pesticides (select one option):

Large extent (routine monitoring detects problems at an early stage)

Some/little extent (monitoring is conducted but is inadequate to detect problems early on)

No monitoring of legislation

Don’t know

1. In the **Agriculture** sector, for agricultural pesticides (select one option):

Large extent (routine monitoring detects problems at an early stage)

Some/little extent (monitoring is conducted but is inadequate to detect problems early on)

No monitoring of legislation

Don’t know

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

63. Does adequate coordination exist between regulatory and enforcement agencies in relation to pesticide regulations?

1. In the **Health** sector, for public health pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

1. In the **Agriculture** sector, for agricultural pesticides (select one option):

Yes;  No;  Don’t know

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

***Additional comments***

64. Please provide any additional information about pesticide registration and management in your country that you think would be useful to FAO and WHO, including gaps and priorities:

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

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

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)