

Control of
Pesticides and IPM

Country profiles

The state of IPM and
Chemical Management
in selected countries



PAN *UK* is an independent body working to eliminate the hazards of pesticides.

Country profiles, published in 1998, prepared for DGDevelopment of the EC by PAN *UK*, which is responsible for its contents.

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Country Profiles:

The state of IPM and chemical management in Lomé Africa

Background

There are many new and exciting opportunities for enhancing sustainable food production and reducing pesticide hazards in African countries. Successful examples of these, including Integrated Pest Management (IPM) projects modelled on the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)'s Farmer Field Schools (FFS), are rapidly growing in number. They represent an important change in emphasis in agricultural development which is particularly significant for African countries.

African countries are among the least equipped to deal with chemical products. The infrastructure and resources for regulation and management are scarce, although some advances have been made over the last ten years. Pesticide use on the continent is the lowest in the world, but is predicted to increase. Many African countries (24 according to the FAO) are highly dependent on agricultural exports for foreign exchange and 14 are defined as low income food-deficit countries, dependent on importing expensive grain. Medium term projections indicate agricultural export prices will not compensate for increasing imports of essential food, agrochemicals and industrial products.

To counter these trends, African countries are increasingly considering ways of reducing the costs of imports and strengthening the base of agricultural production, while promoting safer management and regulation of essential chemicals.

Aim of this Document

This document provides an overview to some initiatives to strengthen chemical management and a guide to some of the IPM initiatives in African Lomé countries. It aims to enable governments and donor agencies to assess strategic areas for strengthening capacity. Section I provides an overview of the state of pesticide management. Section II consists of country by country profiles illustrating the wide range and diversity of approaches that exist to enhance food security in an environmentally sustainable way. A detailed description of IPM methods and implementation can be found in *Progressive Pest Management: Controlling pesticides and implementing IPM* in this folder.

Sources

The country profiles have been prepared by Pesticide Action Network *UK* and have been drawn from a number of sources including: Natural Resources Institute (NRI), CABI Bioscience UK (Ascot), the IPM Europe database, and from United Nations and Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) publications as referenced.

Section I

Overview—the state of chemical controls and IPM in sub-Saharan Africa

The State of Chemical Controls

Pesticide Registration

A Pesticide Action Network *UK* Survey of 18 African Lomé countries indicates that nearly all respondents (16) were concerned about problems relating to pesticides in their countries. Following the adoption of the FAO Code in 1985, and the FAO programmes to develop regulatory capacity in developing countries, most African governments now have some form of legislation on pesticides, and a number have adopted a pesticide registration scheme. **Table 1** provides an overview of the situation in relation to pesticides marketing, policy goals and regulation in 33 sub-Saharan countries.

Obsolete Pesticides

Obsolete pesticides present a major problem in Africa. Stocks are often held in deplorable conditions and are leaking into surrounding areas and water courses. Many are persistent organic pollutants (POPs), such as DDT or dieldrin, and result from past donor policies which misguidedly sent large quantities to Africa to hold in the event of locust outbreaks. The FAO is co-ordinating an effort to clear up these stocks. Table 3 gives the number of affected sites, the quantities of pesticides already disposed of and the agency involved. The inventory was undertaken by the FAO up to December 1997. The figures do not include the quantities of contaminated soil and other materials which can be substantial. The final figure for each country, therefore, must be expected to be significantly higher. Some countries also have contaminated containers which need disposal. Ethiopia, for example, has an additional minimum of 84,022 of such contaminated items. Further information can be obtained from Alemayehu Wodageneh, Plant Production and Protection Division, FAO (email alemayehu.wodageneh@fao.org, fax +39 6 57056347).

Prior Informed Consent

The Prior Informed Consent (PIC) scheme, incorporated in the FAO Code in 1989 and the PIC Convention in 1998, allows governments to prohibit the import of certain pesticides which are identified for inclusion in the PIC procedure. This has been welcomed by African countries, and to date 32 African Lomé countries have appointed a Designated National Authority (DNA) to operate PIC. This offers some potential for regional collaboration, but substantial support is needed in building national capacity. The European Commission (DGVIII) funded the first training workshop for DNAs in Africa, held in December 1995. Table 4 includes a list of DNAs appointed to date and indicates whether they have begun to make decisions in relation to pesticides. Information on PIC can be obtained from the FAO and UNEP Chemicals websites: <http://www.fao.org/pic> / <http://irptc.unep.ch/pic>

Poison Control Centres

Using pesticides in Africa is highly hazardous: most users are untrained and the conditions of use make safe use difficult. No countries have information on pesticide poisonings, and few have

a poison centre. The World Health Organisation (WHO), Programme for the Promotion of Chemical Safety, is strengthening and helping establish Poison Control Facilities. Its activities include holding sub-regional workshops (e.g. for SADEC countries in 1997). The WHO programme is also harmonising systems for recording data with a Poisons Information Package to manage data and another package to harmonise medical data on poisoned patients. A small number of poison centres are now beginning to be established in Africa, as set out in Table 2. Information on future developments can be obtained from Dr Jenny Pronczuk at WHO (email pronczukj@who.ch, fax +41 22 791 0746).

Participating in the IFCS and developing a National Profile

The Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety, called IFCS or the FORUM, was created by the International Conference on Chemical Safety held in Stockholm in April 1994. The FORUM is a new mechanism for co-operation among governments which promotes environmentally sound management of chemicals. The FORUM is not an institution, but allows representatives of governments to meet with intergovernmental and non governmental organisations (NGOs) to integrate and consolidate national and international efforts which promote chemical safety. Intergovernmental and NGOs do not have the right to vote.

The FORUM has established Priorities for Action, reflecting commitments agreed in Chapter 19 of Agenda 21. These priorities are primarily the responsibility of governments, but some address international bodies which may develop effective tools for use by governments. One of the key obligations is for governments to develop a National Profile to Assess the National Infrastructure for Management of Chemicals and this is an important starting point for improving chemical and pesticide management.

Countries participating appoint a National Focal Point, and the following Sub-Saharan African countries are active. The latest name and address of the focal point can be obtained from:

http://www.who.int/ifcs/nfp/fs_nfp.htm

Angola	Comoros	Madagascar
Benin	Côte d'Ivoire	Mali
Burundi	Djibouti	Nigeria
Cameroon	Ethiopia	South Africa
Central African Republic	Gambia Republic of Guinea	Swaziland
Chad	Kenya	Tanzania
		Togo

See also Pest Management Note 6, International chemical initiatives, for more details.

Table 1. Summary of marketing, policy goals and regulation in 33 sub-Saharan countries

Country	Market: price control	State or pte sales	Local formula'n	Trend in use	Oper-ate PIC*	Aid-in-kind don'ns	Regulations	Regis-tration	IPM p'cy goal
Angola	both	both	yes	-	DNA+	-	yes	yes	-
Benin					DNA+				
Botswana	both	both	no	-	no	yes	no	no	-
Burkina Faso	both	both	yes	-	DNA+	yes	yes	yes	-
Burundi	controlled	state	yes	up	DNA+	yes	no	no	-
Cameroon	market	both	no	down	DNA+	yes	yes	yes	no
Cape-Verde					DNA+				
Ctrl Afr. Rep.					DNA+				
Chad					DNA+				
Congo					DNA+				
Côte d'Ivoire	controlled	both	yes	flat	DNA-	yes	yes	yes	-
Ethiopia					DNA+			yes	Yes
Gabon				-	DNA				
Gambia	controlled	state	no	-	DNA+	yes	no	no	-
Ghana	-	-	yes	up	DNA-	yes	no	yes	yes
Guinea	controlled	state	no	-	DNA+	yes	yes	no	-
Guinea-Bissau	controlled	-	no	-	no	yes	no	no	yes
Kenya	market	private	yes	up	DNA+	yes	yes	yes	no
Liberia					DNA-				
Madagascar					DNA-				
Malawi	both	both	no	up	DNA-	yes	yes	yes	no
Mali	controlled	state	yes	up	no	yes	no	no	yes
Mozambique	market	both	yes	down	DNA+	yes	yes	yes	-
Namibia	market	private	no	-	no	-	yes	no	-
Niger	-	-	no	-	DNA+	yes	yes	no	-
Nigeria					DNA-				
Rwanda					DNA+				
Senegal	market	both	yes	-	DNA-	yes	yes	yes	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	no	-	DNA-	yes	no	no	-
Sudan					DNA+				
Swaziland	both	both	no	-	no	-	no	no	-
Tanzania	market	both	yes	up	DNA+	yes	yes	yes	no
Togo	controlled	state	no	-	DNA+	-	yes	no	-
Uganda	market	private	no	down	DNA+	yes	yes	yes	-
Zaire	-	-	yes	-	DNA+	yes	yes	no	-
Zambia	both	both	yes	-	DNA-	-	yes	no	-
Zimbabwe	market	private	yes	up	DNA+	yes	yes	yes	no

DNA+ = DNA has been appointed and import decisions taken; DNA- = DNA appointed, but no import decisions taken; No = no DNA appointed. Source: P. Szmedra, in *Pesticides and the Agrichemical Industry in sub-Saharan Africa*, for US Agency for International Development, Winrock International Environmental Alliance, Virginia, USA, July 1994; FAO/UNEP list of Designated National Authorities at July 1998

Table 2. Sub-Saharan ACP countries with some facilities for poison control or taking initiatives to establish control centres

Countries with some facilities for poison control, but whose activities need to be expanded	Countries where initiatives to establish a poison control centre are being taken
<p>Kenya: Drug Information and Poisons Control Centre 38 & 39 Hurungham Court Drivings, Kodthek RD PO Box 57763, Nairobi. Director: Dr JN Ombega Tel +254 2 716257 / Fax +254 2 713347</p>	<p>Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Guinea</p>
<p>Madagascar</p>	<p>Mali</p>
<p>Nigeria Toxicology Unit, Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine University of Lagos, Lagos Director: Dr A Akintowa Telephone +234 1 801500</p>	<p>Senegal Sudan Zambia</p>
<p>South Africa Poisons Information Centre, Johannesburg Hospital, Private Bag X39 Johannesburg 2000 Director: Dr P Catzel Telephone: +27 11 488 3108 / Fax +27 11 643 1612</p>	
<p>Tanzania Tanzania Drug & Toxicology Information Service Muhimbili Medical Centre, PO Box 65088, Dar-es-Salaam 051 Telephone +255 51 26211 / Fax +255 51 46163 / 46229</p>	
<p>Zimbabwe Drug and Toxicology Information service University of Zimbabwe, Medical School PO Box A178, Avondale, Harare Director: Dr OMJ Kadilo Telephone +263 4 791631x172 / Fax +263 4 795019</p>	

Source: WHO, 1997. National Poison Control Facilities, Harmonisation of Data Collection, Prevention of Toxic Exposure, Progress Report. Prepared for the Second Session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IPCS), Ottawa, Canada, 10-14 February 1997.

Table 3. FAO inventory of obsolete, unwanted and/or banned pesticides

Country	No. affected sites	No. different pesticides	Total (tonnes)	Disposed of (tonnes)	Agencies involved in disposal
Benin	>7	±21	245		
Botswana	>4	>20	255		
Burkina Faso	24	57	54		
Burundi	2	5	58		
Cameroon	20	10	225		
Cape Verde	1	12	23		
Central African Rep.	>15	14	238		
Congo	7	1	2		
Congo Dem. Rep.	5	11	591		
Equatorial Guinea	22	17	146		
Eritrea	29	58	223		
Ethiopia	±200	>200	1,152		
Gambia	±10	±22	21		
Ghana	24	15	50		
Guinea Bissau	>5	9	9		
Kenya	33	49	56		
Madagascar	4	14	76	70	GTZ
Malawi	16+	69	127		
Mali	>28	>14	142		
Mauritania	13	11	57	200	GTZ/Shell
Morocco	25	±170	2,265		
Mozambique	48	±150	443	160	GTZ
Namibia	1	1	245		
Niger	±15	29	52	60	USAID/GTZ/Shell
São Tome/Príncipe	1	3	3		
Senegal	8	±21	274		
Seychelles	1+	37	0	12	FAO/DGIS
Sierra Leone	5	17	7		
South Africa	several	±30	390		
Sudan	44	±80	657		
Swaziland	2	35	9		
Tanzania		several	141	57	GTZ (only DNOC)
Togo	12	41	86		
Tunisia	21	>5	882		
Uganda	several	various	211	50	FAO (only dieldrin)
Zambia	6	±51	0	360	
Zanzibar	several	±100	0	280	

Source: FAO, 1998. *Inventory of Obsolete, unwanted and/or banned pesticides. GCP/INT/650/NET FAO, Rome.*

Table 4. African Lomé Countries which have appointed a Designated National Authority to operate the PIC procedure (July 1998)

Country P=DNA Pesticides C=DNA Chemicals	Designated National Authority (DNA)	Decisions / participation¹
ANGOLA (P)	Le Coordinateur, Programme National de la protection des plantes Ministère de l'agriculture Cabinet technique, Avenida Cdt. Gika, Luanda Tel. +244 2 32357/385; 321568	1 -
BENIN (P) (C)	Monsieur le Directeur, Direction de l'agriculture, Ministère du développement rural et de l'action coopérative BP 03-2900, Cotonou M. Taofiki Oketokoun N. Ingénieur en Pétrochimie et en Synthèse Organique industrielle Ministère de l'Environnement de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme BP 03-3621, Cotonou Tel. +229 31 55 96 poste 230 Fax +229 31 50 81	1 -
BOTSWANA (CP)	Dr Khin Maung Gyi Public Health Specialist, Ministry of Health, Private Bag 00269, Gaborone Tel +267 374353 Fax +267 374354	
BURKINA FASO (P) (C)	Monsieur le Directeur Service des analyses et application de la législation phytosanitaire Direction de la protection des végétaux et du conditionnement, Ouagadougou Ministère de l'environnement et de l'eau, (Attn. Mr Bruno R Salo) Direction Générale de la préservation de l'environnement BP 7044, Ouagadougou 03 Tel +226 311 676 Fax +226 308792 (EU has tel +226 31 19 19 fax +226 30 6767)	1 2
BURUNDI (P)	Monsieur le Directeur Département de la défense des cultures BP 114, Giteg	1 2
CAMEROON (P)	Monsieur le directeur, Direction de l'agriculture Sous-Direction de la protection des végétaux Ministère de l'agriculture, Yaoundé Updated by EU: <i>Mr Daway Rou, Le Secrétaire d'Etat, Ministry of Agriculture Directorate of Agricultural Operations Sub-Directorate of Crop Protection, Plant Quarantine Unit, Yaoundé</i>	1 2
CAPE-VERDE (P)	Monsieur le Directeur Division de la protection des végétaux, CP 50, Praia Tel (238) 616 418 / Fax (238) 616 384	1 -
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (P)	Monsieur le Directeur Protection des végétaux, Ministère du développement rural, Bangui	1 -
CHAD (CP)	Direction de Protection des végétaux et du conditionnement (DPVC) Ministère de l'agriculture BP 441, N'Djamena Tel +235 51 36 92 / Fax +235 51 22 19	1 2 Chem
CONGO, Democratic Republic of (CP)	Monsieur le Directeur, Service des établissements humains et protection de l'environnement, Ministère de l'environnement, conservation de la nature et tourisme, BP 12348, Kin. 1, Kinshasa Tel +243 12 33250 / 33251	1 2

<p>CONGO Republic of (P)</p> <p>(CP)</p>	<p>Monsieur le Directeur Direction de la protection des végétaux Ministère de l'agriculture, des eaux et forêts, de l'élevage et de l'environnement, BP 387, Brazzaville Tel and fax +242 83 29 08</p> <p>Monsieur le Directeur général Direction générale de l'environnement BP 958, Brazzaville Tel. +242 83 30 46 / Fax +242 83 71 50</p>	<p>1 2</p>
<p>CÔTE D'IVOIRE (P)</p> <p>(C)</p>	<p>Monsieur le Directeur des actions industrielles BP V 50, Abidjan Tel +225 67 28 or 32 47 21 / fax +225 21 53 20</p> <p>Direction de l'environnement Ministère de l'environnement de la construction et de l'urbanisme BPV 153, Abidjan Tel +225 21 06 23 / Fax +225 21 45 61</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>ERITREA</p>	<p>Updated by EU Delegation (not listed by UNEP/FAO): <i>Mr Tesfai Ghermazien</i> <i>Minister of Agriculture, Eritrea</i></p>	<p>DNA appointed in 1997</p>
<p>ETHIOPIA (P)</p> <p>(CP)</p>	<p>Head, Plant Production and Protection Department Ministry of Agriculture, Addis Ababa [Contact: Dr Bateno Kabeto] Fax +251 1 611648</p> <p>Head, Drug Control and Toxicology Department Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute (EHNRI) PO Box 1242, Addis Ababa. (Attn. Dr. Bekel Youna) Tel. +251 1 753470 / Fax 251 1 752533/754744 Email eyassu@padis.gn.apc.org</p>	<p>1 2 Ethiopian representative attended EU chemicals conference</p>
<p>GABON (P)</p>	<p>Direction de la Police Phytosanitaire Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et du développement rural, BP 189, Libreville. Jean Gérard Mezui M'Ella. Tel. +241 76 38 36, Fax +241 77 26 80</p>	
<p>GAMBIA (CP)</p>	<p>Registrar of Pesticides and Chemicals National Environment Agency 5 Fitzgerald Street PMB 48, Banjul (Ms Fatoumata Jallow-Ndoye) Tel +220 228 056 / Fax +220 229 701</p>	<p>1 2 Chem EU chemical conference / FAO/UNEP PIC expert panel</p>
<p>GHANA</p>	<p>The Executive Director Environmental Protection Council PO Box M.326, Accra Tel. +223 21 662 626/662693 Fax +233 21 662 690 (Tel +223 21 66 46 97 / 66 26 98—according to EU info)</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>GUINEA (P)</p> <p>(CP)</p>	<p>Chef, Division de la protection des végétaux, Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et des forêts, Direction nationale de l'agriculture BP 576, Conakry. Tel +224 441910</p> <p>Chef, Division prevention de la pollution et contrôle des nuisances Direction nationale de l'environnement BP 3118, Immeuble OFAB-CBG, Conakry (Attn. Mr. Mamadou Nimaga) Fax +224 415004</p>	<p>1 2 Chems</p>
<p>KENYA (P)</p> <p>(C)</p>	<p>The Secretary, Pest Control Products Board Waiyaki Way PO Box 14733, Nairobi Tel +254 2 443 369 Fax +254 2 44611</p> <p>The Director, National Environment Secretariat Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Kencom House. PO Box 67839, Nairobi Tel +254 2 229261 (x 35101) Fax +254 2 242887</p>	<p>1 - EU chemicals conference</p>

LESOTHO (CP)	National Environment Secretariat Prime Minister's Office, PO Box 527, Maseru, (Attn. Mr. B. Motsamai) Tel. +226 31 6604 Fax +266 310506 / 310102	None
LIBERIA (CP)	The Director, Division of Environmental and Occupational Health Ministry of Health and Social Welfare PO Box 10-9009, 1000 Monrovia - 10 Tel +231 222633 / 224 221	None
MADAGASCAR (P)	Monsieur le Directeur Générale Office national de l'environnement Av. Rainilaiarivony, BP 822, Antananarivo Tel. +261 2 25999 Fax +261 2 30693	None
MALAWI (CP)	Ministry of Research and Environmental Affairs Office of the President and Cabinet PO Box 30745, Lilongwe 3 Tel +265 78 1111 Fax +265 78 1487	None
MALI (P) (C)	M. Aboubacar Diarra, Chef, Division Edude et Contrôle Phytosanitaire Service National de la Protection des Végétaux, BP E281, Quartier du Fleuve, Bamako Prof. Gaousou Kanouté, Conseiller Technique, Ministère de la Santé, de la Solidarité et des Personnes Agées, Bamako Tel. 22 53 01, 22 53 02 Fax 23 02 03	
MAURITANIA (P)	Direction du Développement des Ressources Agro-Pastorales Ministère du Développement Rural et de l'Environnement, BP 180, Nouakchott Tel +222 2 57989 / 57879 Fax +222 2 58605	None
MAURITIUS (CP)	The Chairman, Pesticide Control Board, Ministry of Health Atchia Building, Sufren Street, Port Louis (Attn. Dr. Ravinanda Sibartie) Tel +230 211 2847 Fax +230 208 0376	1 2
MOZAMBIQUE (P)	Departamento de Sanidade Vegetal, Direcção Nacional de Agricultura Av. das Forças Populares de Liberação de Moçambique, CP 3658, Maputo Attn. Mrs. Maria Pancas Tel.+ 258 1 460 097 Fax +258 1 417 141	1 2
NIGER (CP)	Directeur adjoint, Direction de la protection des végétaux BP 323, Niamey (Attn) Mr Hamidou Lazoumar) Tel. +227 732 556 Fax +227 734 323	1 2
NIGERIA (P) (CP)	The Director, Pest Control Services Division Federal Department of Livestock and Pest Control Services Area II, Garki, PMB 135, Abuja. Tel. +234 1 2341329 Director General/Chief Executive, Federal Environmental Protection Agency, PMB 3150, Games Village, Surulere, Abuja Tel +234 1 5350122 fax +234 1 585 1571	Chem
RWANDA (P) (C)	Monsieur le Directeur, Direction de la protection des végétaux Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et des forêts, BP 621, Kigali Monsieur le Ministre Ministère du commerce et de la consommation, BP 476, Kigali Tel +250 76379 / Fax +250 72902	1 2
SAO-TOME AND PRINCIPE (CP)	Monsieur le Directeur Direction de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'environnement Ministère de l'équipement social et de l'environnement, CP No 67, Sao Tome Fax 22936	None
SENEGAL (CP)	Monsieur le Directeur Direction de l'environnement, Ministère de la protection de la nature 23 Rue Calmette, BP 6557, Dakar Fax +221 8 22 62 12	None
SIERRA LEONE (P)	The Principal Crop Protection Officer Room 102W, MANR&F, Youyi Building, Freetown	None

SOUTH AFRICA	Updated by EU Delegation (not listed by UNEP/FAO): <i>Mr. WE Scott/Mr AP Barnes (Interim)</i> <i>Dept of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Private Bat X447</i> <i>+27 12 310 34 48 Fax +27 12 322 26 82</i>	Recent appointment
SUDAN (CP)	The Registrar, National Pesticide Committee C/o. Plant Protection Directorate, PO Box 14, Khartoum North Tel +249 11 337462, Fax +249 11 339423 (Attn. Dr Kamil B El Tigani)	1 2
TANZANIA (P)	The Registrar of Pesticides, Tropical Pesticides Research Institute PO Box 3024, Arusha (Attn. Mr HA Lyatuu) Tel +255 57 8813,4,6 / Fax +255 57 8217	1 2 Chems
(C)	The Chief Government Chemist, Government Chemical Laboratory PO Box 164, Dar-es-Salaam (Attn. Ms Mpore) Tel +255 51 29406, 25021,2 Fax +255 51 39951	EU chemical conference
TOGO (CP)	Monsieur le Directeur, Direction de la protection des végétaux Ministère de l'aménagement rural, BP 1263, Lomé Tel +228 2253773, 257537 Fax +228 211008	1 2
UGANDA (P)	The Commissioner for Agriculture, PO Box 2, Entebbe Tel. +256 42 20981 / fax +256 42 21047	1 -
(C)	The Commissioner for Environment Protection Ministry of Environment Protection, PO Box 9629, Kampala Tel +256 41 232347, 241236, 251716 Fax +256 41 236819 (Fax according to EU is +256 41 241 246)	
ZAMBIA (CP)	The Director, National Environment Council Ministry of Environment, PO Box 35131, Lusaka (Attn. Mr. Cliff Ngwata, Inspector, Pesticides, ECZ) Tel +260 1 286435, 224009 Fax +260 1 223123 Email NECZ@zamnet.zm	• No responses, but participated in EU chemical conference
ZIMBABWE (P)	The Director (<i>Dr NR Gata—according to EU report</i>) Department of Research and Specialist Services PO Box 8108, 5th Street Extension, Causeway, Harare Tel. +263 4 704531 Fax +263 4 728 317	1 -
(CP)	The Hazardous Substances and Articles Control Officer Ministry of Health, PO Box 8204, Causeway, Harare Tel. +263 4 730011	
Total 40 countries		

¹ Information received by the European Commission from a survey of DNAs in 1997.

² Four sets of decision guidance documents have been circulated for pesticides and one set for chemicals. The number '1' in this column indicates the DNA has responded with an import decision relating to all or some of the first group of pesticides (circulated between September-November 1991), '2' indicates a response to all or part of the second set (circulated between November 1992 and January 1993), and '3' to the third (circulated early 1997—no responses recorded by September 1998). DGDs for industrial chemicals were circulated in March 1993, and only a small number of countries have responded, as marked 'Chem'. Other relevant participation is noted.

Section II

IPM Overview

Country Profiles of Participatory IPM in Africa

The State of IPM in Sub-Saharan Africa

The opportunities for IPM

Opportunities for IPM in Africa, based on smallholder farming, are expanding. IPM projects offer the opportunity to strengthen this sector through long term investment in knowledge and capacity building which will reduce the cost of agricultural inputs to the individual farmer and to the State. Interest in developing IPM as a favoured method of agricultural pest management is growing. A survey of 18 countries conducted by Pesticide Action Network UK indicated that all were interested in screening agricultural and rural development projects to prepare for IPM. Seventeen countries already have some government support in place, and the number is growing. However, although there is significant enthusiasm, there are wide variations in awareness and readiness.

Important recent initiatives in Africa include the decision by the Sahel countries which are members of CILSS (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) to adopt IPM as policy. Other governments are also giving support to IPM. For example, the Ghanaian government is implementing a rice IPM programme in five regions. In Zimbabwe, government extension officers are involved in a cotton IPM programme which aims to train 50,000 farmers by 2000. Governments are working in collaboration with a number of agencies, amongst others the NRI (UK), GTZ (Germany), the Dutch ministry DGIS, FAO, CABI Bioscience, and the IPM Working Group, a UNDP-supported initiative. The IPM Facility developed by FAO, UNDP, the World Bank and UNEP, will provide further opportunities for developing IPM on a participatory basis with farmers and other organisations.

Work in the NGO sector to support sustainable agriculture is also expanding. Sustainable agriculture workshops have recently been organised by such NGOs as Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde (ENDA-PRONAT), the Sustainable Agriculture Network (SANE), and the Pesticides Action Network (PAN). NGOs have developed support for sustainable agriculture on both a national and regional level, and their work is gaining ground.

The Country Profiles in Section II are a selection of recent and current IPM projects and programmes. They do not aim to be a comprehensive collection of all IPM projects in Africa. Instead, the aim is to demonstrate the diversity and range of projects and to give an idea of the extent of activities in this area. Additional and updated information can be obtained from the organisations listed at the end. Some key themes that are important to the selection of projects for this report are outlined below.

Farmer Participation

Development projects often begin with an improved technology package and do not recognise local needs, knowledge and expertise. However, it is increasingly being accepted that project goals can be achieved more quickly and successfully if farmers are involved in identifying the research questions and the solutions required. To this end, the FAO have developed a participatory approach in their IPM programmes in Asia known as the Farmer Field School (FFS). FFS are now being used in a number of projects in Africa. Another approach used to identify farmers' problems and to help develop farmer-centred training is known as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). For more information on farmer participation and training see Progressive Pest Management. Controlling pesticides and implementing IPM in the folder.

The projects and programmes in the Country Profiles focus on those with a participatory element. In one project in Tanzania, there had been little farmer participation at the beginning and as a result new techniques in pest management were not taken up by farmers. When participatory methods were introduced, and farmers were allowed to formulate their own research proposals and solutions, new technologies quickly gained popularity. A number of the projects reviewed found that there can be no standard technological solution and that techniques that are low cost, low risk and flexible are the key to farmers making sustainable changes. In addition, many projects found that resource-poor farmers particularly benefit from the participatory approach. This is important when the goal of the project is to improve food security.

Gender Issues

Men and women often have different roles and responsibilities in farming. In many communities, in addition to their role as farmers, women are the main managers of the household economy, as well as the main producers of food for the household. This needs to be reflected by women being given access to the participation process and to training. Some of the projects reviewed, gave particular attention to training women, although in the majority, no distinction in gender was given. In the urban district of Dodoma, in Tanzania, the fact that improved stoves had allowed women to spend less time collecting fire wood and more time farming was an important factor in the success of the project. In another project, in Tanzania women's access to credit was emphasised, allowing women to be more active in dairy production and to significantly increase yields.

Soil Fertility, Soil and Water conservation

A number of the projects included in the Country Profiles do not have pest control as their primary goal. Instead, their aim is to reverse declining productivity of land caused by soil erosion, loss of fertility, over-grazing or excessive use of chemical inputs. Central to these projects are activities to conserve water and soil and to improve the fertility of the land using animal manure or mulching. These projects are included because the activities they illustrate are also central to sustainable pest control strategies and IPM can rarely be enacted in isolation from these other factors.

Biological Control

The cassava mealy bug programme developed by the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) is a highly successful and well publicised biological control programme. The programme, however, is not included in the country profiles since its focus is on training technicians rather than farmers. Biological control can be an important element of IPM. For this reason, examples of biological control, some still in the research phase, are included in the country profiles to give examples of the range of activities in this field.

The following contacts provide a starting point for developing IPM projects in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Tables provide an overview of selected projects in Africa which have adopted principles of working with farmers in a participatory manner to implement IPM, or projects based on the approach of minimising or eliminating the use of pesticides.

Information on IPM projects and research

Global IPM Facility

Peter Kenmore and Kevin Gallagher
Room B757, FAO
Via della Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome Italy
Tel. +396 5705 6269 / Fax +396 5705 6347 /
Email global-ipm@fao.org

CTA (Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation – ACP-EU Lomé Convention)

Postbus 380,
6700 AJ Wageningen, The Netherlands
Tel. +31 317 467100 / Fax +317 460067
Email cta@cta.nl / Website www.cta.nl

CABI Bioscience UK Centre (Ascot)

Silwood Park, Buckhurst Road
Ascot, Berks. SL5 7TA UK
Tel: 44 1344 872999 / Fax: 44 1344 873007
Email: j.vos@cabi.org

IPMEurope: (See Resource Guide in this folder for European research institutes). IPMEurope aims to co-ordinate support for IPM in research and development. Its database (searchable on the Web) provides information on IPM R&D for developing countries funded and/or implemented by donors in European countries. For more information contact:

Malcolm Iles
IPMEurope Secretariat
Natural Resources Institute (NRI)
Central Avenue, Chatham Maritime,
Kent ME4 4TB, UK
Tel: 44 634 880088 / Fax: 44 634 880066/77
E-mail: Malcolm.Iles@nri.org

Or

IAC-CGIAR-liaison and Information services
Ir. Frans Neuman
IAC Wageningen, PO Box 88,
6700 AB Wageningen, The Netherlands
Tel: 31 317 490234/490676 / Fax: 31 317 418552
E-mail: F.A.Neuman@iac.agro.nl

The International Pest Management Collaborative Research Support Programme (IPM CRSP),
Office of International Research and Development,
Office of the University Provost
1060 Litton Reaves Hall, Blacksburg,
VA 24061-0334 USA
Tel: 540 231-3513 / Fax: 540 231-3519
E-mail: brhane@vt.edu

NGOs

Many NGOs promote IPM, or low external input sustainable agriculture. Contacts of specific projects are given in section two. Others can be reached through Pesticide Action Network UK and other NGO websites. A number of key starting points are:

Institute for Low External Input Agriculture (ILEIA)
PO Box 64 (Street address: Kastanjelaan 5)
3830 AB Leusden, The Netherlands
Tel +31 33 494 3086
Fax +31 33 495 1779
Email ileia@ileia.nl

International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
3 Endsleigh Street
London, WC1H 0DD UK
Tel. +44 171 388 2117
Fax +44 388 2826
Email iiedagri@gn.apc.org
Website <http://www.oneworld.org/iied/resource/>

NGO networks in Africa
Pesticides Action Network Africa Regional Centre
BP 15938, Dakar-Fann, Senegal
Tel and Fax +221 825 4914
Email panafrica@sonatel.senet.net

Arid Lands Information Network (ALIN)
Casier Postal 3,, Dakar-Fann, Senegal
Tel +221 25 18 08
Fax +221 25 45 21

Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM)
C/o. SACDEP
PO Box 1134, Thika, Kenya
Tel +254 151 20541
Fax +254 151 30055

IPMForum
C/o. Man-Kwun Chan and Malcolm Iles
Natural Resources Institute (NRI)
Central Avenue, Chatham Maritime
Kent ME4 4TB UK
Tel: 44 634 880088
Fax: 44 634 880066/77
E-mail: Man-Kwun.Chan@nri.org
Malcolm.Iles@nri.org