TRANSCRIPT

Discussion date: 12 December 2022

Topic of Discussion: The importance of farmer and farmer organisations’ perspectives on Highly Hazardous Pesticides

9:10 AM Regene: Please can you share that document in the chat

9:16 AM CAPWS - Ahmed Tiamiyu: In Nigeria, access to farmers' associations is quiet easy as our organisation currently work with many of them

9:24 AM Regene: The chemical industry is the largest contributor to our accredited agricultural training courses which contributes to the information or lack there of taught..

9:30 AM Regene: Important to note is that the weedecides used are not HHP's

9:31 AM Colleen Anderson: Agreed Andrew. We have to build those roads along the path to truly sustainalbe.

Question 1: In your opinion, what do you think farmers or farmer organisations understand about Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs)? Please provide evidence for you statement.

9:32 AM Hyacinth: Farmers are aware that Class 1 pesticides are hazardous. Where Class 1 pesticides are available, training and certification is required to purchase and use them. The Pesticide Control Authority has a programme to register sellers of restricted pesticides and certify pest control operators. However, farmers are not expected to use restricted pesticides and the licencing of users of agricultural pesticides (farmers) has not been necessary to date. Those who are licensed are mainly commercial pest control operators operating in buildings including food areas.

9:34 AM Alois Ngonyani: Farmers organization are aware, but most farmers are not

9:34 AM Tatum uct: Respond to the poll here: https://www.menti.com/alpihw5ntz9n
Hyacinth: Hya

Regene: There are high incidences of cancers and various diseases linked to chemicals in our farming areas - experienced by farmers and farm workers, but there is still denial due to the economic risks and no alternatives available.

Andrea Rother - UCT, South Africa: Regene - it would help if we had a better cancer registry where data was being collected on cancers linked to chemical exposures.

Andrea Rother - UCT, South Africa: Alois - how can we improve farmers awareness?

Colleen Anderson: I am afraid, like in the rest of the world, CropLife and BigAgri dominate the agricultural sector in South Africa

Andrea Rother - UCT, South Africa: True Andrew. I am not sure at this stage that we are even collecting the cancer registry data. Researchers would use it and publish.

Colleen Anderson: The ARC needs to play a bigger role in research into alternatives. They have committed to supporting agroecology

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Anthony Wainaina: Educate the farmers.

Keith Jones: Croplife has produced training material (available on the global website) that include the risk that pesticides pose and how the manage these.

Mohamed Abdulai Kamara: Good morning All

Laurent Gaberell: It should be made mandatory for pesticidal companies to indicate on labels and SDS if the pesticide is an HHP

Tatum uct: @all, we have 5 minutes left for Q1
9:46 AM Andrea Rother - UCT, South Africa: Keith - are you able to see how many farmers access your training materials online?

9:46 AM Colleen Anderson: SAOSO can certainly put a call out to the African network to see if there is research of this nature taking place.

9:47 AM Keith Jones: The materials are mainly used by industry orgs, NGOs, governments etc in their training programmes.

Andrea
9:48 AM Andrea Rother - UCT, South Africa: Keith - so how to we involve farmers more.

The manufacturers should provide the components in their products. The distributors should be having minimum educational qualification and should be aware of the HHP.

9:49 AM Veena Valsalan: Government is responsible for monitoring safe use. CropLife certainly reinforce the risks and safety measures, but unless someone inspects, you can't expect compliance. Many of our farmers are illiterate and instructions for use are not accessible.

9:52 AM Andrea Rother - UCT, South Africa: Thanks Keith. Is that realistically happening in LMICs?

9:54 AM Hyacinth: They do so because they believe they are the most effective. Jamaica.

In developing country, farmers are less aware of the components in the pesticides. They are more looking for the immediate yield producing stimulators and HHPs for sudden response and longevity of the effectiveness.

Andrea
9:54 AM Andrea Rother - UCT, South Africa: Thanks Keith. Is that realistically happening in LMICs?

9:56 AM Tatum uct: Respond to the poll here: https://www.menti.com/alpihw5ntz9n

9:58 AM Keith Jones: Andrea - my understanding is yes, but more needs to be done. Training is more holistic, not solely focused on HHPs.
Colleen Anderson: Agreed on the alternatives. You cannot take away a tool without offering a solution.

Hyacinth: Regulation of pesticides in Jamaica resides in the Ministry of Health. There may be less conflict of interest, considering farmers interest over the health of the population.

In June 2022 AWHHE prepared “The Situation with Chlorpyrifos in Armenia”, with guidance and support from International Pollutants Elimination Network (IPEN), according to which the reasons for continued use of chlorpyrifos, for example, was lack of knowledge and limited experience of farmers on alternatives.

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Colleen Anderson: That poll question was not easy to answer.

Veena Valsalan: yes there should be an alternative during phase out period. otherwise that would affect the farmers and their survival.

Andrea Rother - UCT, South Africa: Colleen - feel free to make comments about the poll in the chat

Tatum uct: @all, we have five minutes for Q2

Colleen Anderson: When there are two questions, there may be different answers.

Hyacinth: Yes. Organic farming

Endosulphan

Reliance on malathion changed to include permethrins for mosquito control

Colleen Anderson: Government should subsidise the registration of organic inputs. They still need to undergo very expensive safety testing

Question 3: Do you have experiences of farmers transitioning from HHPs to alternatives (e.g., agronomic practices) or alternative crop protection products? Can you describe these?
Mohamed Abdulai Kamara: Yes. Enback on organic farming

Keith: Yes, we have spent many years supporting farmers to switch away from HHPs - check out https://www.pan-uk.org/phasing-out-hhps/

Anthony Wainaina: Not aware.

Keith: No question farmers need support - the pests will still be there, you need to provide viable alternatives. They exist, just need support.

Our programmes currently support thousands of farmers across East and West Africa. They are massively oversubscribed - we are turning farmers away. They want to switch but the support is not there.

Tatum uct: Respond to the poll here: https://www.menti.com/alpihw5ntz9n

Andrea Rother - UCT, South Africa: Good point! Government needs to first identify HHPs.

Alois Ngonyani: Yeah, in Tanzania some farmers are now shifting to HHPs to natural means of crop protection.

Keith: 100% agree with Andrew - its not just about "products" need a holistic approach that includes practices and behaviours to manage pests.

We had a number of projects encouraging communities to use alternatives to HHPs, e.g. organic fertilization (https://awhhe.am/local-small-size-red-lentil-production-in-solak-we-have-started-with-a-minimum-but-will-achieve-the-maximum-results/), informing the greenhouse farmers (https://awhhe.am/2020-2021-ggf-maintaining-the-health-and-proper-working-conditions-of-greenhouse-workers/); there is an ongoing project, on women’s capacity for rural entrepreneurship in 10 target communities of Armenia’s Kotayk and Vayots Dzor provinces, focusing on safe alternatives in agriculture and agro-ecology (training, and info materials in Armenian language).

Gohar Khojayan: Do not know of the existing HHPs in Jamaica. Those in PIC and POPs no import notification and Class 1 prohibited from registration.. Are there others? That has to be determined.
In developing countries like India, some of the farmers are shifting from HHP to an organic way of approaching. Still they are facing a lot of problems. As far as I am aware of small scale farmers are less using HHPs than large scale farmers.

This link gives good example of range of measures that can be adopted to tackle a specific HHP - endosulfan https://www.pan-uk.org/coffee-without-endosulfan/

Check out this link too - which gives a whole range of examples of farmers switching away from HHPs successfully - lots of alternatives https://www.pan-uk.org/alternatives-to-pesticides/

Veena why do you think small scale farmers are not using HHPs as much as large scale farmers?

@Andrea, likely because small scale farmers grow food for their families

Large scale users may include those sued for trunk injection in oil palm and coconut for restricted use

Yes. the study in Andhra Pradesh had also revealed the same result.

In India, they have some traditional practices and they are followed by small scale farmers. While after industrialisation, production and consumption of pesticides in large scale has been increased and has been using for long term effectiveness on pest.

If you're interested in finding out more, please sign up for our newsletter "Pesticide News" which provides loads of case studies - published every two months

Respond to the poll here: https://www.menti.com/alpihw5ntz9n
For more yield production the large scale farmers started to shift on HHPs.

Not sure I agree that small scale farmers are not using HHPs - we see lots of HHPs being sued by small scale farmers. Very difficult to assess though because data not there.

Sheila Willis @ PAN-UK. Our experience at PAN is that small scale farmers are using high amounts of HHPs, of course how and how much varies. In Benin, for example, over 80% of small scale cotton farmers reported acute occupational poisoning from HHPs last year. In Ethiopia is varies more but high amounts of HHPs in some areas e.g. Ziway.

Check out https://www.pan-uk.org/pesticide-poisoning/ which shows results of recent smallholder surveys in India, Tanzania and Benin - clearly shows that smallholders are using (and being poisoned) by HHPs.

Identify the alternatives, get them registered and promote the use.

See PAN's list of HHPs here: https://www.pan-uk.org/resources/hhps/#iLightbox[postimages]/0

@keith The proportion is less when compare with large scale farmers. Am trying to work on finding the difference on small scale and large scale farmers.

Yes, PAN is very happy to help on alternatives and publishes a lot on this https://www.pan-uk.org/alternatives-to-pesticides/

Would brand names be feasible? The list would be very huge. Brand name change with distributors in one country.
We understand the need to link actives to products. It's a tricky thing because there are thousands and, as Andrea says, they vary from country to country and change over time but it's a great suggestion.

Regulator would need to do that.

Not impossible.

I agree with Andrew most farmers are not aware of the AI and there is need to raise more awareness on them and try to put them in the terms that the local farmers can understand. Because these AI names are very challenging.

It should not be too difficult for the regulator to make it clear on the list of registered products?

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my chat didn't go to the right place! Sheila Willis @ PAN-UK. Our experience at PAN is that smallscale farmers are using high amounts of HHPs, of course how and how much varies. In Benin, for example, over 80% of smallscale cotton farmers reported acute occupational poisoning from HHPs last year. In Ethiopia it varies more but high amounts of HHPs in some areas e.g. Ziway.

Yes, PAN is very happy to help on alternatives and publishes a lot on this https://www.pan-uk.org/alternatives-to-pesticides/

We have to build the road to the natural system and supporting them.

Thanks for a great discussion.
10:29 AM Colleen Anderson: Great conversation. Thank you.

Pesticide Action Network UK

10:29 AM PAN UK-Sheila Willis: Great conversation, thank you. So important not to blame farmers but work with them.

10:30 AM Tatum uct: To receive the digest make sure you have signed up for the HHP CoP: https://saicmknowledge.org/community

Gohar Khojayan

10:30 AM AWHHE Armenia: thank you, very useful discussion

10:30 AM L Polezel: Thank you! great discussion

10:30 AM Siva CABI: Thank you Andrea and Andrew. Great facilitation and presentation

10:30 AM Hyacinth: Agree with PANUK. Framers not to blame

10:30 AM Veena Valsalan: Thank you, it was a great discussion.

10:31 AM Siva CABI: Keep the discussion going. Seasons greetings to all.

10:31 AM michael musenga: Michael Musenga, Zambia: Thank you so much.

10:31 AM Tatum uct: Respond to the evaluation here: https://www.menti.com/alpihw5ntz9n

10:31 AM guy mathurin: Thank you everyone!! Good discussion!

10:31 AM Sibylle Ermler: Thank you!