



Lifecycle Management of Pesticides and Disposal of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Pesticides in Central Asian Countries and Turkey

Mr. Javidan Guliyev – Head of Plant Protection Products, Fertilizers and Pesticide Regulation Division of Plant Health Department of the Food Safety Agency of the



Scope

The project objective is to reduce POPs releases from obsolete pesticide stockpiles and contaminated sites and strengthen the capacity for the sound management of pesticides. Specific objectives of each component are to:

- safely destroy POPs and obsolete pesticides and remediate pesticidecontaminated sites (Component 1);
- strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework for managing pesticides through their life cycle (Component 2);
- and increase the successful uptake of alternatives to chemical pesticides on key crops (Component 3);
- ➤ These three components are supported by a horizontal project management, Monitoring and Evaluation and communication component (Component 4) which will inform project execution decisions and create the necessary conditions for beneficiary knowledge and participation in project activities.







Main outputs

- Output 1.1: Definitive detailed inventories of obsolete pesticides developed for Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz and Tajikistan republics
- Output 1.2 Risk reduction and disposal strategy for sound management of obsolete and POPs pesticides completed
- Output 1.3 900 metric tonnes of obsolete and POPs pesticides are safeguarded and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner from Azerbaijan, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan
- Output 1.4: Risks associated with one critical contaminated site in one country are reduced
- Output 1.5 Container management capacity developed in the region and risks of empty containers reduced in Azerbaijan









- Output 1.6 High risk behaviours by exposed populations are quantified and reduced
- ➤ <u>Output 2.1</u> Revised legal frameworks in line with the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management developed in three countries
- ➤ Output 2.2: Registration procedures strengthened and data requirements for dossiers made more comprehensive
- ➤ Output 2.3: Field data on Personal Protective Equipment and spray operations is used to provide advice to farmers
- Output 3.1: Pest and disease monitoring to guide plant protection decisions in key crop(s) established
- Output 3.2: Integrated pest management alternatives tested, validated, and promoted to male and female farmers







- Output 3.3 Quantify and promote the benefits of IPM and alternatives to HHPs, to farmers and pesticide management decision makers
- Output 4.1: Project monitoring system fulfils all applicable donor and stakeholder reporting requirements
- Output 4.2: Project evidence and lessons are taken into consideration in pesticide and agriculture policy making, and widely disseminated to key national and international audiences







Success and challenges

A national disposal option assessed against and suitable facility identified for POPs waste co-processing.

Inventory of Obsolete pesticides in Azerbaijan completed and results (350 MT of obsolete pesticides; buried amount of 98 MT; 10'000 MT at Jangi landfill; 26'000 MT of contaminated soil) identified during the inventory update.

Legal assessment conducted; gaps and needs for improvement identified.

Information collection and assessment on eventual highly hazardous pesticides completed.







Success and challenges

Integrated pest management trials successfully conducted and based on the findings and used methodologies relevant technical guidelines prepared;

Container Management System baseline assessment done and implementation strategy developed.

Safeguarding of 217 Mt of obsolete pesticides started

Main challenge in project implementation is lack of existing national capacity and expereince for final diposal of the POPs.









Thank you

IPPC Secretariat

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

ippc@fao.org | www.ippc.int

