



Obsolete Pesticides in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

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Pesticides affect the poorest communities



Georgia – pesticide store - stolen building materials



Pesticides affect the poorest communities



Georgia – pesticide contaminated site



Pesticides affect the poorest communities



Kyrgyzstan - Children playing next to abandoned poligon



Pesticides affect the poorest communities



Azerbaijan - highly polluted site



Pesticides affect the poorest communities



Azerbaijan - destroyed polygon



Pesticides affect the poorest communities



Moldova – pesticide store



Pesticides affect the poorest communities



Family living next to old pesticide store - Kyrgyzstan



Why is FAO interested

- 1 billion hungry in the world now
- Food production must double to feed the World in 2050
- Traditional agriculture is unsustainable
 - Long-term use of high input farming.....
 - Reduces soil fertility
 - Increases pest resistance
 - Increases costs
 - Reduces yields
- Eco-system approach to Agriculture only solution



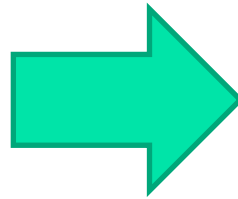
Why is FAO interested

- Strategic Objective “A”
Sustainable Intensification of Agriculture
 - Integrated pest management
 - Reduced reliance on pesticides
 - Improved pesticide management
 - Elimination of Obsolete Pesticides
- Obsolete Pesticides are FAO’s mandate



Threats from Obsolete Pesticides

- Leakage from abandoned sites
- Illicit use
- Illegal disposal



- Damages eco-system
- Contaminates water
- Contaminates land
- Degrades agricultural lands
- Contaminates food
- Impacts health
- Impacts economy

Every year,

- **More intractable**
- **More costly to resolve**



Scale of the problem

Region	Obsolete Pesticides Tonnes	
Africa	50,000	
Near East	4,528	
Far East	6,500	
Latin America & Caribbean	11,283	
New EU member States	25,013	
Eastern Europe	181,916	} 240,565
Caucasus	11,100	
Central Asia	47,549	
Total	337,889	



Source: FAO, UNEP, IHPA



FAO's approach to Prevention & Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides

To put in place measures to prevent any re-accumulation of new obsolete pesticide stocks

To remove and dispose of the obsolete pesticide stockpiles existing at this time



Eliminating stockpiles

LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT

INVENTORY

SAFEGUARD

DESTROY



What FAO is doing in EECCA

- Capacity building in 9 countries
- Pilot projects
- Responding to emergencies
 - Armenia
- Investigating and defining the problem in Caucasus and Central Asia
 - Likely increase from 59,000 to 80,000 tonnes
- Seeking solutions



What needs to be done

- Programmatic approach
- Collaboration between
 - Donors with commitment of significant funds
 - Competent agencies
 - Countries that prioritise Obsolete Pesticide issues
- Concerted international action to eliminate obsolete pesticides



What EC can do

- Identify a simple method to mobilise EC funds:
 - EDF is good, but
 - Only helps where OPs are national priority
 - EC ACP Multilateral Environmental Agreement project as model?
 - EC-FAO Sustainable Intensification of Agricultural Production?





- She deserves to play in a safe and clean environment

