Stewardship: Maximising Benefits, Minimising Risks

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Who we are

The Plant Science Industry invents, develops, manufactures and sells products and services designed to improve the global production of food, feed, fibre and other useful products in a sustainable way.

The Industry performs this mission through the use of biology, chemistry, biotechnology, plant breeding and other techniques while following the highest ethics and standards and providing safeguards for human health and the environment.

The Industry pursues transparency in its business activities by addressing concerns of all stakeholders – including customers, regulatory agencies and NGOs. The industry embraces the free and open market philosophy supported by the international community.
CropLife’s network of Associations in over 90 countries…

… driven by 8 core companies
**Stewardship definition and principles**

**Definition:**
The responsible and ethical management of a plant protection or biotechnology product throughout its lifecycle

- **Research**
- **Manufacturing**
- **Storage, Transportation, and Distribution**
- **Integrated Pest Management**
- **Safe Use Initiative**
- **Container Management**
- **Disposal of Obsolete Stocks**

**Crop Protection**

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**Stewardship definition and principles**

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The responsible and ethical management of a plant protection or biotechnology product throughout its lifecycle

- **Gene Discovery**
- **Seed Production**
- **Seed Marketing & Distribution**
- **Crop Production**
- **Crop Utilisation**
- **Product Phase Out**

**Plant Biotechnology/Seeds**
Why Stewardship?

- Stakeholders (customers, employees, shareholders, policy makers, society) are entitled to good stewardship
- Stewardship is proactive identification, management and minimisation of risk
  - Human health
  - Environment
  - Business
- Company and association stewardship activities are complimentary and synergistic
  - Extended reach
  - Resource and policy efficiency
Integrated Pest Management & Responsible Use (incl. CropLife’s Safe Use Initiative)

- The responsible use of crop protection products is undertaken within the context of promoting an IPM strategy.
- It is premised on the belief that a crop protection product should only be used when necessary – ‘as little as possible, as much as necessary.’
- That Responsible Use is part of IPM is implicit in the FAO Code of Conduct for the Distribution and Use of Pesticides which describes IPM as:
  ‘The careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risk to human health and the environment….’
The Start: Safe Use Initiative

- Need for a global, industry-wide, coordinated approach to promote responsible use of pesticides:
  - Improve compliance with the national laws and FAO Code of Conduct
  - Reduce the number of pesticide-related incidents
  - Protect the environment
  - Produce healthy and affordable food
- Initiated in 1991 with 3 pilot countries, extended worldwide

The aim: Change in behaviour

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Achievement Measurement</th>
<th>Training plan</th>
<th>Numbers trained</th>
<th>Increase knowledge</th>
<th>Change in behaviour</th>
<th>Change in Awareness</th>
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Persons trained in 2003

Training numbers - 2003
IPM and Responsible Use: Achievements

- Industry participation in 80+ countries
- Over 2.5 million trained since 1991
- In 2003, 100,000 people trained (including 9000 trainers) in circa 30 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America;
- Participation in programmes in developed countries, e.g. certification schemes
- Independent audits show change in attitude and behaviour amongst farmers

  » Lesson learnt on improved training methodologies and monitoring behaviour change – will be incorporated in all programmes, participatory approach

- A growing number of multi-stakeholder partnerships e.g. IFAD, US EPA, Worldview network, USAID, IFDC, GTZ, AVRDC, governmental bodies – outreach & impact.

Container Management
## Design

- Robust – do not break or leak during normal use
- Practical – suited for conditions of use (size, material)
- Recyclable – where possible (including thermal recovery)

## Handling

- Training of Trainers, Dealers, Farmers in proper handling and responsible use
- ‘Triple rinsing’ is the minimum standard – removes more than 99.99% of product residue
- Proper storage, product preparation, application and disposal
Disposal

- Recycling/recovery is the ultimate goal
  *But it is not always practical or possible in all countries/regions*
- Needs to be practical solutions based on local needs

Global overview of activities

Survey of all CropLife national associations:

- 56 responses: 49 out of 56 have an established management programme (beyond ‘triple rinsing’) – includes schemes covered by national legislation
- Variation of schemes
  - Dedicated recycling well established in Nth and Sth America, Australia and most of western Europe
  - Inclusion in ‘main-stream’ recycling in parts of western Europe (thermal recovery)
  - Destruction (bury/burning – in-line with local law and recommended practice) in Africa and Asia
Global Overview: Associations with container management schemes

Examples

- Costa Rica – partnership with GTZ; 12.5% plastic 45% metal collected, thermal recovery
- Canada – Voluntary association-led scheme, 70% plastic collected (55m containers since 1989), recycled (e.g. fence posts) and thermal recovery
- Sri Lanka – local schemes for collection of (glass) containers
- South Africa – Association initiative for thermal recovery programme for plastics
Obsolete Stocks

Association disposal projects
Global Obsolete Stocks Management

Programs in Developing Countries
- 5000 t. in last 10 years – approx 20 projects
  - Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Niger, Southern Africa, Mozambique, Uganda, Madagascar, Pakistan, Brazil
- Some recent initiatives
  - Ethiopia: 2000t., incinerate in Finland
  - Senegal, Mauritania, & Cape Verde: 170t.
  - Africa Stockpiles: US$30m commitment – Industry support and expertise – remove all obstocks from Africa

plus

circa 5000 t. of farmer stocks collected in OECD countries
Training Guidelines

Handling Methods and Equipment

Site access

Per large quantities of cross-protection products, a separate, isolated store or an isolation area is recommended. Where this is not possible, the products should be stored in a separate, isolated area. The building should be of a specified design, with a door leading to a separate area. The building should be designed to meet the requirements of the local authority.

Formulations

Formulations of the products must be such that they do not cause damage to the building. This is important to ensure that the building is not damaged and that the products are not damaged. The building should be designed to meet the requirements of the local authority.

For more information, please refer to the guidelines provided by the local authority.
Key Issues: Measurement and Indicators

- Measure impact
- Report impact
- Improve programmes – targetted, cost-effective
- Stakeholder consultation workshop (October, 2005)
  - 70+ participants, >two-thirds external
  - Report of current stewardship activities circulated and discussed
  - Major issues and concerns voiced
  - Roadmap agreed for development of indicators
  - Consultation document circulated in June 2006
Benefits and Advocacy

• Large challenge – particularly in developing countries
• Need to be proactive
• Need to measure impact and adapt
• Partnerships essential
• Need to demonstrate benefits of technologies & stewardship
• Long-term commitment – but essential
Interaction with IFA?

• Share ‘good practice’ e.g. training methodologies
• Encourage network coordination
• Support input supply chains (esp. smallholders)
• Joint training (c.f. Aglearn; IFDC)
• Joint programming (e.g. container management)
• Joint publications/advocacy, esp. on benefits of technology

Thank you