

**REPORT OF THE
OECD-FAO-UNEP WORKSHOP
ON
OBSOLETE PESTICIDES**

**Alexandria, Virginia
13-15 September 2000**

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**Report of the OECD-FAO-UNEP Workshop on Obsolete Pesticides
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This report presents the results of a workshop on obsolete pesticides, a problem that affects almost all developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The workshop was hosted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and was organised by the OECD Working Group on Pesticides, the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Working Party on the Environment, the FAO Obsolete Pesticide Programme, the UNEP Chemicals Programme, and the UNEP Secretariat of the Basel Convention.

Seventy people attended, representing the following countries and organisations: Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Poland, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain-Basque Autonomous Region, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia, European Commission, World Bank, Caribbean Environmental Health Institute, International HCH and Pesticide Association, Global Crop Protection Federation, Pesticide Action Network, OECD, FAO and UNEP. The participant list is attached in the Annex.

Background

Obsolete pesticides are pesticides that are unfit for further use or for re-conditioning. Obsolescence may arise because a product has been de-registered locally or banned internationally. More commonly, however, a stock of pesticides becomes obsolete because of long-term storage during which the product and/or its packaging degrade. The total quantity of potentially obsolete pesticides held in developing countries and countries with economies in transition¹ is thought to be huge, on the order of tens or hundreds of thousands of tonnes. The amount can only be estimated, however, because many stocks have not been inventoried or even located.

The condition of the stocks is highly variable. Some include products that are still viable and could be reformulated and repackaged for use (although the cost might be prohibitive). Other stocks consist of unprotected and unidentifiable mounds or vats of mixed products, corroding containers and contaminated soils into which pesticides have leaked from containers or production plants. Many stocks are located near farm fields, homes, or water sources, as the pesticides were stored close to where they were to be used. Many stocks are abandoned, unmanaged, have no labels, and have no clear “owner” who is responsible for them. In most cases, such stocks would be classified as hazardous waste under international law and controlled by the Basel Convention if subject to transboundary movements.

FAO, UNEP, international donors, aid agencies, governments of countries with stocks, pesticide producers, and non-governmental organisations have taken on projects to track down, collect and dispose of existing stocks of obsolete pesticides and to prevent the accumulation of new ones. FAO has written guidelines and codes of conduct to help developing countries better manage pesticides, dispose of obsolete stocks, and avoid accumulating new ones. The OECD DAC has written guidelines for aid agencies that describe the

¹ Henceforth, both categories of countries are included in the phrase “developing countries.”

problem and show how aid should be directed to avoid it. But these efforts have been able to address only a small part of what is a very large problem.

OECD, FAO, UNEP and U.S. EPA joined together in planning the Alexandria workshop in an effort to raise awareness about the severity of the obsolete pesticide problem and to explore ways to augment and better co-ordinate current activities to address it.

Structure of the Workshop

The workshop was organised in alternating plenary and breakout sessions to address the following questions:

The problem and its context

- *Why is it important to address the problem of obsolete pesticide stocks, and how could this contribute to development goals?*
- *What are the causes of stockpile accumulation?*
- *Have past policies and practices that led to build up of stocks been reformed, or do problems continue?*

Barriers to and opportunities for progress

- *What are the important barriers and opportunities for countries with stocks?*
- *What are the important barriers and opportunities for aid agencies and other funding organisations?*

Recommendations

- *What could be done by the different stakeholders (e.g. governments of developing countries, aid agencies, international organisations, pesticide manufacturers and retailers, non-governmental organisations) to help solve the problem?*
- *What could be done to enhance co-operation among the stakeholders?*

Each question was addressed first in a plenary session by a panel of speakers, and then by all workshop participants in smaller breakout groups. In a final plenary session, the groups joined together to compare their responses to the questions and agree on a combined set of findings and recommendations.

Supplementary Information

The various papers and guidelines that were provided for the workshop are compiled in a companion report titled *Papers from the OECD-FAO-UNEP Workshop on Obsolete Pesticides*. They include:

- The three workshop background papers:
 - *Baseline Study on the Problem of Obsolete Pesticide Stocks*, by Mark Davis, Pesticide Action Network.
 - *Preventing the Accumulation of Unwanted Stockpiles of Pesticides: A Thought Starter*, by Janice Jensen, US EPA
 - *Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Obsolete Pesticide Stocks: A Background Paper*, by Caroline Caza and Tina Bailey, Canadian International Development Agency.

- References for the FAO and OECD guidelines relevant to the management of pesticide stocks:
 - *Prevention of Accumulation of Obsolete Stocks*, FAO
 - *Pesticide Storage and Stock Manual*, FAO
 - *Disposal of Bulk Quantities of Obsolete Pesticides in Developing Countries*, FAO
 - *Guidelines for the Management of Small Quantities of Unwanted and Obsolete Pesticides*, FAO
 - *Guidelines for Aid Agencies on Pest and Pesticide Management*, OECD DAC.
- Papers by the plenary speakers and other workshop participants:

Workshop Findings

Why is the Issue Important?

The workshop participants agreed that the problem of obsolete pesticides is very serious and that action is urgently needed to identify and secure or dispose of existing stocks and prevent the accumulation of new ones. The participants agreed that obsolete pesticide stocks not only present a hazard to public health but can also contaminate natural resources and stand in the way of socio-economic development. Further, the workshop participants agreed that the problem should be addressed as soon as possible, because it will be far more expensive and difficult to solve later.

The workshop participants elaborated on these issues as follows:

- *Hazard to human health.* The participants concluded that unmanaged obsolete pesticide stocks can pose a serious health hazard, especially to people living near stocks. Comprehensive information about the impact on public health is not available because, although individual cases have been reported, there has been no attempt to systematically document health effects. However, the participants noted that the condition of certain stocks, and their proximity to human habitations, leaves no doubt about the danger and the need to apply the Precautionary Principle.
- *Contamination of water sources.* The participants concluded that obsolete pesticide stocks, especially when located near water sources, pose a high risk of contaminating drinking water sources and water used for irrigating agricultural crops. As an example of how obsolete pesticide stocks can hamper economic development in addition to threatening local resources, the participants noted that contaminated irrigation water might introduce pesticide residues into crops and fish, making them unfit for trade as well as local consumption.
- *Long-term contamination of soil and other natural resources.* The participants concluded that the evidence shows that leaking pesticide stocks can poison a significant area, making it unfit for human habitation, cultivation of crops, or any other kind of development. The participants also noted that cleanup of such areas is prohibitively expensive and is currently technically impossible.
- *Escalating costs.* The participants concluded that delay in cleaning up existing stocks and failure to prevent new stocks from accumulating would have severe financial consequences in the future. The participants noted that a small amount of pesticide can contaminate water and soil in a surprisingly short time, multiplying by many times the cost and the difficulty of clean up.

- *Perpetuating the problem.* The participants concluded that the presence of obsolete pesticide stocks can send a message that pesticides are the principal tool for pest control, creating a barrier to the development of integrated pest management (IPM) and integrated vector management (IVM), and the pursuit of a more sustainable agriculture.
- *Persistent Organic Pollutants.* The participants noted that concern about obsolete pesticide stockpiles was one motivation for the drafting of an international convention on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) that is currently being negotiated. All but three of the 12 POPs listed in the convention are pesticides, and some of these feature prominently in obsolete pesticide stockpiles. The purpose of the convention is to minimise emissions of POPs into the environment, where they persist for many years and can travel to even the most remote regions of the world.

The Link to Broader Development Goals

The participants agreed that solving the obsolete pesticide problem would not only improve public health and environmental protection, but would also help developing countries reach their goals for socio-economic development. Eliminating existing stocks and preventing new ones would improve living conditions, decrease water pollution and pesticide stress on other natural resources, reduce contamination of land that could be used for development, prevent escalating cleanup costs, and free funds for economic development.

Further, the workshop participants agreed that taking action to prevent accumulation of new stocks would help developing countries move toward sustainable agriculture, the use of integrated pest management (IPM) and integrated vector management (IVM), and a need-based approach to pesticide use. Moreover, the participants agreed that taking steps to properly manage pesticide acquisition, distribution, storage, and use would provide a model and stimulus for proper management of other types of chemicals.

The Causes of Stockpile Accumulation

The workshop participants identified many causes for the accumulation of obsolete pesticide stockpiles in developing countries. These included:

- *Excessive or inappropriate pesticide donations made by aid agencies to developing countries.* This can occur for a variety of reasons, including the following:
 - donations are not always driven by demand and do not always take practical factors into account. The result is that donated pesticides are sometimes unsuitable for the application equipment that is locally available, are unsuitable for the pest problem, are packed in inappropriate containers, have an inadequate shelf life, or are not registered in the receiving country.
 - donations may respond to the articulated demand, but developing countries may not have the expertise or infrastructure to accurately assess their pest control needs.
 - donated pesticides may not be subject to quality control, and their chemical and physical quality may be questionable.

- developing countries may wish to accumulate precautionary stockpiles (“strategic stocks”), acquiring excess pesticide so as to have a stock on hand in case of emergency such as locust attacks.
- *Large-scale procurement by developing country governments.* This was the source of the huge stocks of obsolete pesticides found in the former communist countries, and can still occur. Governments can have varying reasons for such procurement, from a desire to increase national food production and modernise agriculture, to a desire to profit financially from the acquisition of pesticides that can be sold for a higher price (or, even if never sold, represent a financial value on government budget sheets).
- *Lack of awareness of pesticide hazards and the need for proper management and storage,* on the part of both donor agencies and receiving countries. The workshop participants noted that aid and development projects often fail to address pesticide distribution and stock management. One reason is that aid and development agencies are not always aware of the storage requirements associated with pesticides.
- *Lack of a pesticide regulatory infrastructure in developing countries.* This leads to poor regulation of pesticides, absence or inefficiency of laws and law enforcement, and lack of co-ordination among relevant government agencies. Pesticides are sometimes banned without consideration of how to manage existing stocks. Illegal traffic or cross border smuggling of pesticides, sometimes from countries where a different language is spoken, can lead to confusion about the contents and appropriate use of products and eventual stockpiling.
- *Poor management and storage of pesticides in developing countries* due to lack of a regulatory infrastructure, lack of transportation and appropriate storage facilities and management capacity, lack of information, awareness and education, and lack of trained personnel including pesticide vendors, stock managers, and agricultural extension agents.
- *Inappropriate policies and attitudes.* The workshop participants noted that in developing countries, chemical-based pest control has been more widely promoted than IPM and IVM. Tools, training and education have been more readily available for chemical pesticides than for the alternatives.
- *Delays in receiving pesticides (sometimes years long).* Problems with customs clearance and lack of an efficient infrastructure for pesticide distribution can mean that pesticides arrive at their point of use near or even after their expiry date.
- *Lack of product quality control.* Developing countries can be tempted to buy cheap pesticides (e.g. poor-quality generic products) that prove to be ineffective or already chemically degraded. Most developing countries have little capacity for testing the quality and efficacy of imported pesticides. Labelling and packaging has often been inadequate or not meeting the requirements of the FAO Code of Conduct, leading to misuse or obsolescence because products and their conditions of use cannot be verified.
- *Unavailability of appropriate products,* e.g. that have a long shelf life and are sold in appropriate pack sizes.
- *Marketing of pesticides.* Some of the workshop participants argued that aggressive marketing by pesticide companies causes over-buying and the creation of stocks. Other participants disagreed. Some noted that governments could create a balance by promoting IPM and IVM, and a need-based approach to pesticide acquisition and use.

- *Pesticide production.* Pesticide manufacturing or formulation plants that have ceased to operate commonly leave a legacy of chemical stockpiles and contaminated land that add to national obsolete pesticide stockpiles. The quantities of chemicals on such sites can be extremely large and the lack of ownership over them adds to the difficulty in addressing the problem.

The Situation Today

The workshop participants agreed that many of the policies and practices that led to build up of stocks in the past have been reformed. They agreed that the FAO and the OECD DAC guidelines and codes of conduct have helped to improve matters, at least to some extent. The workshop participants also noted that bilateral and multilateral donor agencies now seem more concerned about pesticide hazards and tend to limit the size and number of donations. For example, international funding organisations like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund now provide money that can be used to purchase pesticides (for uses other than migratory pest control) rather than providing pesticides directly.

In addition, the workshop participants noted that the world-wide move to a market economy and away from centralised planning is leading to a situation whereby pesticides are purchased based on farmer need rather than government/donor estimates. They agreed that increased private sector involvement in pesticide distribution is helping to make it run more efficiently on a demand-supply basis.

Despite these improvements, the workshop participants identified the following problems that remain:

- *On the part of aid agencies:* continued supply of bulk quantities of pesticides for locust and other migratory pest control, without a system for recuperating the pesticides if they are not used and transferring them to someplace where they are needed.
- *On the part of both aid agencies and developing countries:* absence of strong government policies to promote sustainable agriculture, which could minimise reliance on pesticides through promotion of an IPM approach and development of new tools for pest management, such as those developed using biotechnology.
- *On the part of developing countries:*
 - lack of funding, infrastructure, and trained staff to implement and enforce laws
 - poor management and storage of pesticides, lack of appropriate facilities, lack of information, awareness and education, and lack of trained personnel
 - lack of planning for disposal of existing stocks.

Barriers to Preventing and Eliminating Stocks

The workshop participants agreed that a variety of factors make it difficult for developing countries to address the obsolete pesticide problem, and for aid agencies to help them do so.

The most important for both is the general *lack of awareness* of the problem, which leads to its being given *low priority politically*. This in turn leads both countries and aid agencies to devote insufficient funds, expertise, technical capacity, and other resources to the cleanup and prevention of obsolete pesticide stocks.

A related obstacle is the sheer *magnitude of the problem*. The size, cost, and technical and legal complications of cleanup can make it a seemingly insurmountable task. Many developing countries simply do not have the money to clean up their stockpiles, yet many of the stocks - being of mixed or uncertain origin - have no clear “owner” who could be required to take responsibility for them. Aid agencies also have limited funds that can be devoted to this area.

A third very important obstacle for developing countries is their *lack of infrastructure* for regulating pesticides and overseeing their distribution, use and storage. This not only makes it difficult for countries to assume leadership in dealing with existing stocks, but also bodes ill for preventing the accumulation of new stocks in the future. (It also, of course, makes it difficult for governments to minimise the risks associated with even the proper use, storage and transport of pesticides).

A related barrier is the *lack of policies or plans for sustainable development* in many developing countries, and their corresponding inability to request assistance in building pesticide management capacity or disposing of stocks in this context. For their part, *aid agency procedures* can be sufficiently difficult and time consuming to dissuade a developing country from applying for this type of aid.

The *difficulty of breaking old habits* can also be a barrier for both parties. Developing countries can find it hard to break their dependence on donors, their reliance on chemical pesticides, and their reluctance to refuse donations. Donors can also have a hard time breaking such habits as providing pesticides requested without investigation.

Insufficient communication, co-ordination and collaboration between aid agencies and developing countries - as well as with other involved stakeholders such as non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and pesticide producers - can also be a barrier to both, resulting in:

- donors and recipients having different priorities
- funds not matching needs
- failure to seek a consensus on how to address a problem
- failure to use all possible resources (such as the results of past projects that were successful).

Finally, the *lack of agreement on disposal techniques* can be a barrier for both developing countries and aid agencies, notwithstanding the FAO/UNEP/WHO guidelines that give preference to high-temperature destruction of wastes in dedicated incinerators, at least until feasible alternatives can be found.

Opportunities for Preventing and Eliminating Stocks

The workshop participants identified various ways for countries and aid agencies to overcome the barriers and to create opportunities for preventing and eliminating obsolete pesticide stocks.

The first, applicable to both countries with stocks and to aid agencies, was to *raise awareness* of the importance of cleaning up existing stocks and preventing new ones. The workshop participants agreed that awareness needs to be raised both internationally and among national decision-makers.

Second was for countries with obsolete stocks to *take leadership* for addressing the problem and for building a functional pesticide management infrastructure with policies, regulations, enforcement, and treatment and disposal capacity.

Third was to *make use of existing laws and conventions* to create political will to tackle the problem, *and existing guidelines and codes of conduct* to improve pesticide management from beginning to end. These

would include the Basel Convention on the transport and disposal of hazardous waste; the Rotterdam Convention requiring “prior informed consent” before certain toxic chemicals, including 22 pesticides, can be exported to developing countries; the forthcoming “POPs” Convention on persistent organic pollutants; the guidelines and codes of conduct published by FAO and the OECD DAC; and the UNITAR assessment tools. The workshop participants noted that these “tools” address the major issues, such as stopping inappropriate bulk donations of pesticides, promoting alternative approaches such as IPM and IVM, and improving pesticide stock management.

Fourth was to *develop new guidelines or tools as needed* - such as criteria for demonstrating that a country applying for aid is committed and prepared to deal with disposal and prevention of obsolete pesticides. (These might include accession to the Basel and Rotterdam conventions, completion of a preliminary inventory of obsolete stocks, and adoption of a national IPM policy, for example.)

The next opportunity identified was to *improve communication and information exchange* about the problem, and *increase co-ordination and collaboration among all stakeholders*. The workshop participants agreed that this would help countries and aid agencies to share ideas and resources, obtain access to expertise, undertake bilateral projects, develop regional options for disposal, and move pesticides from countries that have surplus stocks to ones that need them. It would also help to identify ways that other stakeholders, such as pesticide producers and distributors, NGOs, and authorities for hazardous waste, could contribute.

Another opportunity was for developing countries to develop a local capacity to *raise funds for training* in the management and use of pesticides, in the use of alternative pest-control strategies, and in the management of hazardous waste (such as obsolete pesticides). Such training is needed at all levels, from management to technical.

Next was to *increase the transparency* of the trade and use of pesticides so as to ensure, for example, that pesticide marketing is not integrated into agricultural advisory services, that decisions on pesticide procurement are not made by officials who lack knowledge of pesticide needs, and that measures can be taken to discourage both buyers and suppliers from generating excess stocks.

Last but by no means least, for both countries with stocks and aid agencies, was to *address disposal of existing stocks and prevention of new ones as a single issue and to place this issue in the context of sustainable development*.

Workshop Recommendations

The workshop participants agreed that the actions outlined below should be taken to address the obsolete pesticide problem worldwide. The recommendations are grouped by responsibility.

Developing Countries

1. Assume leadership for addressing the country’s problem of obsolete pesticide stocks.
 - designate an institution that will be dedicated to the issue and will serve as a promoter or catalyst for action.
 - develop a national action plan for obsolete pesticide disposal and prevention that includes:

- conducting a national inventory of obsolete and unwanted stocks and keeping it up to date.
 - identifying, and to the extent possible quantifying, the risks associated with the country's obsolete pesticide stocks.
 - raising awareness within the country about the problems associated with obsolete pesticide stockpiles.
2. Create an infrastructure for pesticide regulation and management.
- identify the country's need for "capacity development" to build a pesticide regulatory and management infrastructure.
 - develop policies and implement measures to ensure good chemical management from import or manufacture to storage, use, and disposal of pesticides and their containers.
 - develop policies and implement measures to prevent the accumulation of pesticide stockpiles.
3. Co-ordinate and educate the relevant stakeholders
- work with stakeholders to improve their understanding of the obsolete pesticide problem and how it affects socio-economic development. Stakeholders could include the responsible institution; the government authorities for pesticide regulation and hazardous waste management; pesticide producers, venders, retailers and distributors; citizens; consumer representatives; and environmentalists.
 - bring the stakeholders together so they can work as a team. Create a committee that meets regularly to discuss the situation and decide how to proceed.
 - organise training on pesticide stock management for pesticide venders and recipients.

Pesticide Donor Countries and Aid Agencies

1. Recognize that prevention and disposal of obsolete pesticides is important to sustainable economic development. Include prevention and disposal of obsolete pesticides in wider development programs, such as those for rural development, chemical management, public health, and waste management.
2. Give higher priority to providing technical and capacity building assistance for pesticide management in developing countries. To the extent possible, fund and support relevant activities including disposal of obsolete pesticides.
3. Follow the relevant guidelines and principles developed by the OECD DAC when responding to requests for pesticide donations. For example, the 1995 Guidelines on Pest and Pesticide Management address the need for aid agencies to promote IPM and to strengthen pesticide management policies and capabilities in countries receiving aid. The 1992 Principles for Effective Aid address good communication with recipient countries and the need for simple and transparent mechanisms for aid requests.

4. Collaborate with others:

- identify an organization (possibly the FAO) that can facilitate regular interaction among donor countries on the issue of pesticide use and storage in developing countries
- develop close links with pesticide and waste management regulatory agencies in order to draw on their expertise and co-ordinate activities
- find ways to increase the participation of less active donor countries in preventing and disposing of obsolete pesticide stocks
- increase co-ordination and collaboration with other stakeholders by, for example:
 - organising local meetings that bring together donors and other stakeholders
 - forming a committee with representatives of the relevant government departments (agriculture, environment, public health, municipality)
 - establishing expert centres, contact points, and a pool of experts with experience in pesticide management and obsolete pesticide prevention and elimination
 - engaging the medical community and the World Health Organisation
 - making more use of NGOs and inter-governmental organisations.

5. Increase communication and information exchange about the problem, and make the issues “transparent” through vehicles such as web sites, a newsletter and a clearinghouse.

Pesticide Industry (including the Global Crop Protection Federation, individual pesticide producers, retailers and distributors)

1. Take an active role in the effort to identify and dispose of existing stocks of obsolete and unwanted pesticides.
2. Contribute to the prevention of further obsolete stocks in the future:
 - develop products with an appropriate shelf life, clear labeling including expiry date, and appropriate packaging
 - support the establishment of and compliance with good management practices for labeling, transport, handling and storage of pesticides
 - explore ways to expand product stewardship, such as adopting a “return to vendor” policy for overstocked pesticides and empty containers
 - provide pesticide management training for vendors.
3. Take steps to ensure that the promotion of chemical pesticides does not undermine national, regional or local efforts to reduce reliance on pesticides and to promote alternatives to chemicals in pest management.

Non-Governmental Organisations

1. Raise awareness about the problem of obsolete pesticides at all levels of society, from the grass roots to government.
2. Develop educational programs and encourage countries to develop strategies for the prevention of future accumulations of stockpiles.

International Organisations

1. OECD DAC: Give higher priority to the issue of obsolete pesticides and their prevention. Building on the 1995 DAC Guidelines for Aid Agencies on Pest and Pesticide Management, and within the broader framework of sustainable agriculture goals, review developing countries' need for capacity development relating to pesticide management.
2. FAO: Give higher priority to the issue of obsolete pesticides and their prevention, and raise the status of this work to the FAO Programme as approved by the Council of Ministers. Expand the FAO initiative to inventory and dispose of obsolete pesticides.
3. UNEP Secretariat of the Basel Convention (SBC) and Chemicals Programme: Give higher priority to the issue of obsolete pesticides and their prevention. Bring the subject into the agenda of the Governing Council of UNEP.
4. OECD Working Group on Pesticides: periodically review progress in implementing the recommendations of this workshop.
5. World Bank/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): address the issue of obsolete pesticides, within the broader context of sustainable agriculture and waste management, in annual Consultative Group/Roundtable meetings.
6. FAO, IOMC, UNEP SBC, WHO and other international organisations:
 - improve coordination and interaction on obsolete pesticide issues.
 - establish a global fund to address obsolete pesticides and their prevention.
 - place obsolete pesticides and prevention on the agenda for RIO + 10 and for the next meeting of the Inter Governmental Forum on Chemical Safety.
 - develop an Internet site that provides a matrix of funding and information on obsolete pesticides and capacity building for managing agricultural and public health pesticides.

All Organisations

1. Build a network for information sharing, co-ordination and collaboration on the obsolete pesticide problem, drawing on lessons learned and focusing both on eliminating existing stockpiles and on preventing future accumulation.

2. Adhere to existing guidelines relevant to pesticide management, including those issued by the FAO, the OECD DAC, the WHO, the UNEP Chemicals Programme and SBC.
3. Take responsibility for ensuring that all pesticides supplied are used and managed properly.
4. Clarify the impact of pesticides on human health and livelihood and the environment, and identify the links between these impacts and socio-economic development.
5. Explore mechanisms such as the POPs and Basel Conventions for raising awareness about and implementing solutions to the problem of obsolete pesticides.
6. Promote and strengthen existing training programs in pesticide management and disposal and create more programs where needed.
7. Highlight the issue internationally.

Annex

Participants in the OECD-FAO-UNEP Workshop on Obsolete Pesticide Stocks 13-15 September 2000 Alexandria, Virginia

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