

UCT'S WORK ON KM and CHEMICALS

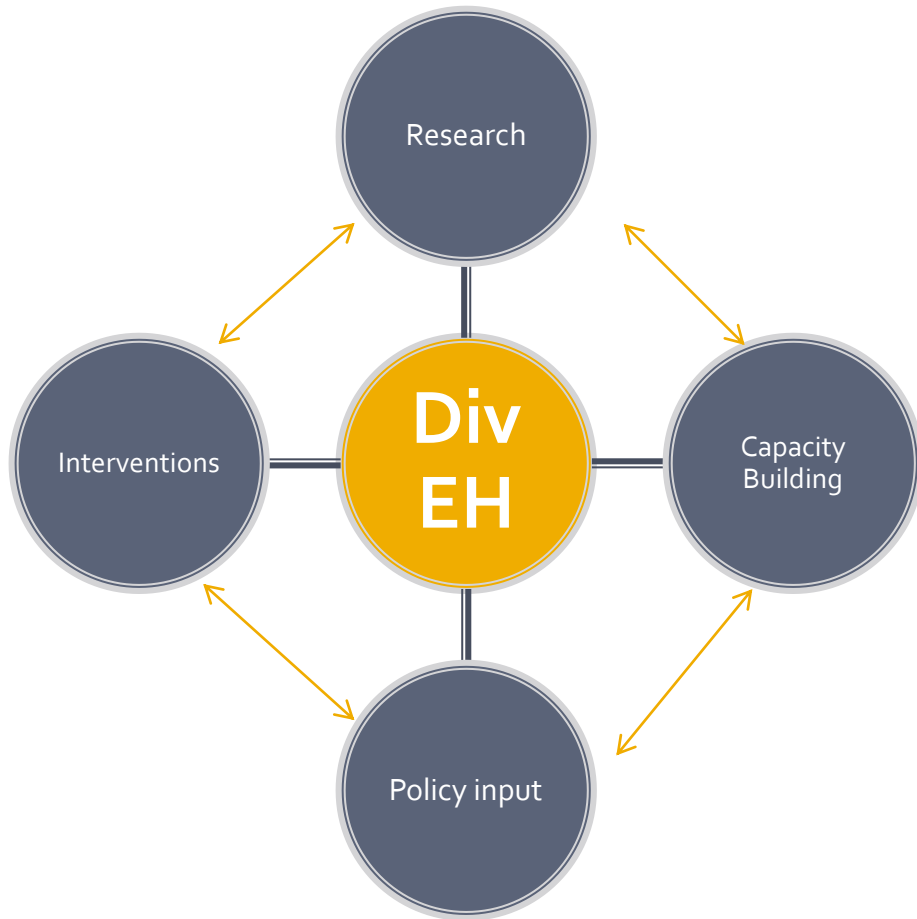


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Div EH Focus Areas: Highlighting KM



- **Research Projects**
 - Climate change, health & chemicals
 - Flame retardants and use in Africa
 - Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs)
- **Capacity Building**
 - PG Dip in Pesticide Risk Management - online
 - **Prof Masters in Chemicals Risk Management - online**
 - Non-Academic Training – inspectors; health workers
 - E-Networking – Knowledge Management
 - Regional bodies pesticide regulators (SAPReF)
- **Interventions (Translation Science)**
 - Risk communication
 - Research translation
 - Social Engagement
- **Policy Input**
 - UN advisory groups (JMPM; HHP)
 - National Multistakeholder Chemicals Group

Capacity Building: E- Knowledge Management

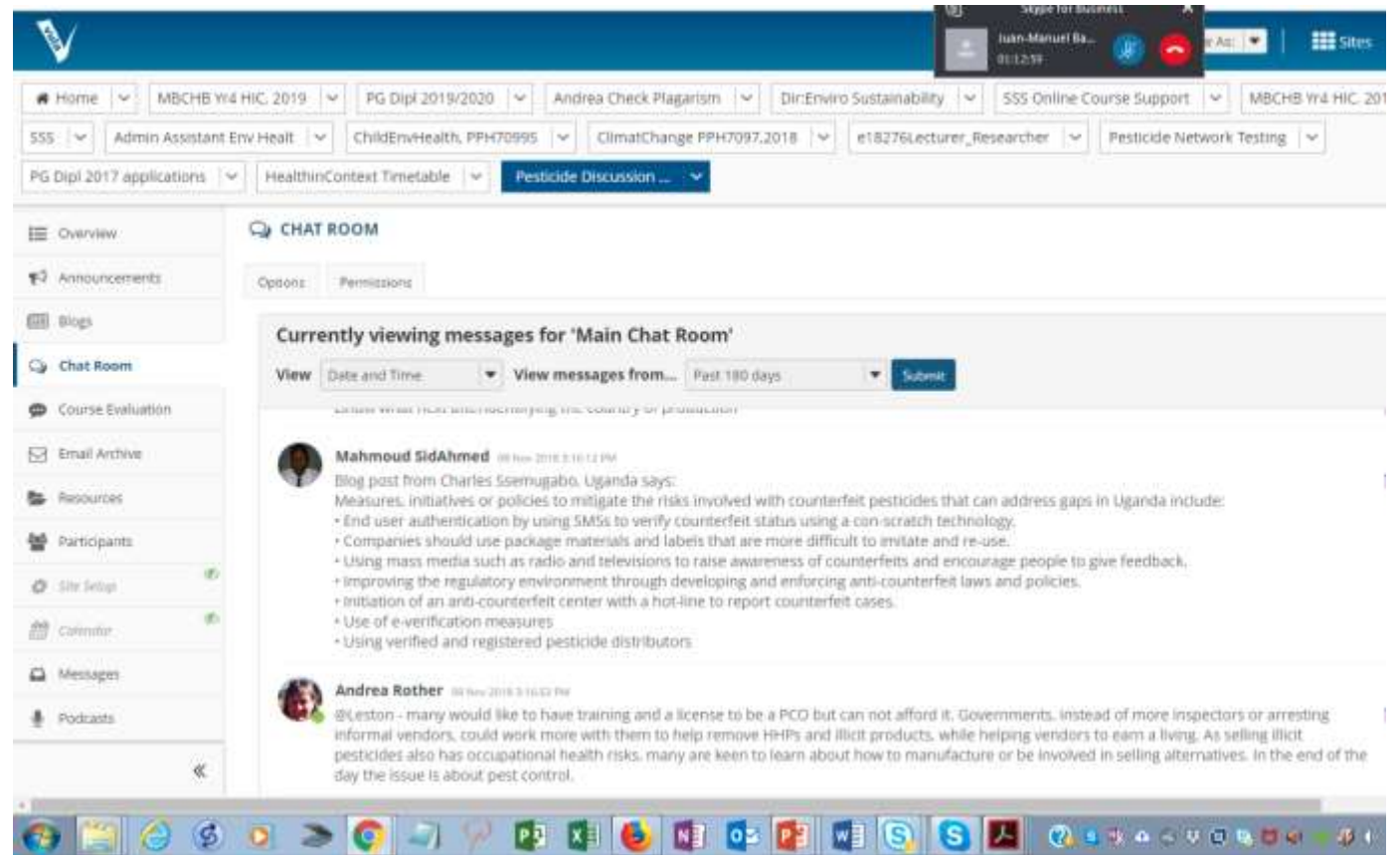
1. Pesticide Weekly

1. Pesticide Discussion Forum

1. Develop Chemicals Discussion Forum under this project

1. Pesticide Discussion Forum

- Community of Practice around pesticides
- Over 500 members – academia, government officials, UN agencies, researchers, consultants



The screenshot displays a Moodle LMS interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with various course and site menus. The main content area is titled 'CHAT ROOM' and shows a list of messages. The first message is from Mahmoud SidAhmed, dated 08 Nov 2018 3:16:12 PM, discussing measures to mitigate counterfeit pesticides in Uganda. The second message is from Andrea Rother, dated 08 Nov 2018 3:16:02 PM, discussing the challenges of training and licensing informal vendors.

Currently viewing messages for 'Main Chat Room'

View: View messages from:

08 Nov 2018 3:16:12 PM

Mahmoud SidAhmed 08 Nov 2018 3:16:12 PM
Blog post from Charles Ssemugabo, Uganda says:
Measures, initiatives or policies to mitigate the risks involved with counterfeit pesticides that can address gaps in Uganda include:

- End user authentication by using SMSs to verify counterfeit status using a con-scratch technology.
- Companies should use package materials and labels that are more difficult to imitate and re-use.
- Using mass media such as radio and televisions to raise awareness of counterfeits and encourage people to give feedback.
- Improving the regulatory environment through developing and enforcing anti-counterfeit laws and policies.
- Initiation of an anti-counterfeit center with a hot-line to report counterfeit cases.
- Use of e-verification measures
- Using verified and registered pesticide distributors

08 Nov 2018 3:16:02 PM

Andrea Rother 08 Nov 2018 3:16:02 PM
@Leston - many would like to have training and a license to be a PCO but can not afford it. Governments, instead of more inspectors or arresting informal vendors, could work more with them to help remove HHPs and illicit products, while helping vendors to earn a living. As selling illicit pesticides also has occupational health risks, many are keen to learn about how to manufacture or be involved in selling alternatives. In the end of the day the issue is about pest control.

Discussion Forum Process

- Emerging and Pressing Issues discussed every two weeks
- Presenter and Chair
- 3 questions – all typing!
- 1 ½ hours real time – chat room to reduce connectivity problems – Vula platform
- Blog
- What's App
- Newsletter

Pesticide Discussion Forum Summary Digest

Issue 11 of 2018
Forum Date: 02 August 2018

Child Resistant Packaging for Pesticides

Child resistant packaging is a type of packaging that prevents children from opening containers of harmful substances. This is required to protect children from harm when these substances are within reach in a home environment. Pesticides, household cleaning products and pharmaceuticals are among substances that require child resistant packaging. Often, child poisoning occurs when they handle, use containers or ingest harmful substances, when they are unattended at home. This forum will discuss whether there is a need for deliberate efforts to protect children from accidental pesticide exposure by enforcing the use of child resistant packaging (CRP).

About the Presenter



Precious Chizonda is the National Project Coordinator for the Pesticide Risk Reduction Project in Malawi under the Ministry of Agriculture, which has been running since 2016. To get in touch with Precious, you can email him at: Precious.Chizonda@fao.org.

1. Do you think all pesticides sold in your country should be required to have child-resistant packaging?

Zimbabwe: All pesticides should have CRP because often in Zimbabwe, children are more likely to meet containers of pesticides (both for household and agricultural use) due to a lack of proper pesticide storage. In some homes, pesticides are stored in rooms easily accessible to children.

Tanzania; Uganda: I think all pesticides used for agriculture or residential purposes should contain CRP. Exceptions could be made for fumigation pesticides and those that are restricted to certain professional personnel only.

Senegal; Zambia: Not all pesticides should have CRP. Household use chemicals (pesticides) are usually not secured and are easily accessible to children in homes. However, chemicals meant for industrial use should not be required to have CRP as they are not meant to be used in homes.

Uganda; Nigeria: It would be a good development if all pesticides were required to have CRP instead of considering only those used in homes.

India: There may be a set criterion for the types of pesticides that should have CRP, however, I think having all pesticides with CRP can be useful, as a precaution.

Sudan: Pesticides used for household pests and Public Health such as those for controlling rodents, flies and disease vectors should have CRP.

Cameroon: In addition to CRP, pesticides used by farmers should be packaged in small packages to avoid repackaging and reselling in smaller quantities to smallholder farmers.

Mauritania: Agricultural pesticides used here are not required to have CRP.

South Africa: CRP should consider the highly hazardous class of pesticides and should focus on certain package sizes in promoting safety.

2. Does your country consider child-resistant packaging relevant in pesticide regulations to reduce risks to children? If yes, give examples. If not, what process would be required and is it feasible? Who are the key stakeholders?

Tanzania; Sudan; Cameroon; Uganda; Malawi;

South Africa: The current regulation in SA does not

2. Pesticide Weekly

- ❑ Weekly information newsletter over 300 stakeholders
- ❑ Target resource poor regulators and technical staff
- ❑ Latest research covering health, environment, policy, training
- ❑ Provide journal articles of interest to regulators



Research Translation & Risk Communication

- **Policy makers** – policy briefs/peer-reviewed publications
- **Low-literate Public** – stickers, posters, cards, flip charts, booklets
- **Medical students/professionals:** apps



| GHS SYMBOLS & MEANINGS | |
|--|---|
| The Global Harmonized System of Classification & Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) is a new system with the objective of making an object's Safety Data Sheet the same. The goal is to protect human health & the environment. | |
| MEANING OF SYMBOLS/PICTOGRAMS | |
| | ACUTE HAZARD A skin irritant is a chemical that can cause skin rashes and irritation. |
| | CHRONIC HAZARD This chemical can cause long-term health effects. |
| | REPRODUCTIVE HAZARD This chemical can reduce or prevent problems for people's ability to have children. |
| | CARCINOGENIC A carcinogen is a chemical that can cause cancer. |
| | COMPRESSED GAS Compressed gas is a gas which when packaged under pressure is a highly pressurized at -50°C, including all gases with a critical temperature of +30°C. |
| SIGNAL WORDS | DAANGER / PELIGRO This chemical is dangerous and may affect your health if you are not protected from exposure. The risk is higher for a chemical marked "Danger" and less for "Warning". |
| | SKULL AND CROSS BONES: Danger This chemical may be dangerous. |
| | FLAMMABLE A flammable chemical is one that can burn and catch fire. |
| | ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD Danger/Peligro is a chemical that can damage plants, animals and fresh life. |
| | EXPLOSIVE An explosive chemical is one that can cause an explosion - blow up. |
| | OXIDIZING An oxidizing chemical is one that reacts with oxygen to form different chemical. |
| | CORROSIVE A corrosive chemical is one that... |



Communicating Complex Concepts – Chronic Health Risks

