State of Palestine
Ministry of Agriculture
G.D. Plant Protection and Inspection Services

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food
Questionnaire for non-governmental stakeholders to inform her report to the 34th Session
of the Human Rights Council

1. The agriculture law in 2003 as well as the pesticide bylaw No. (9) of 2012 that
organize handling of pesticides in the territory of the Palestinian state. In addition to

2. Successful measures: Issuing the Palestinian pesticide bylaw No. (9) of 2012 that
organize handling of pesticide in the territory of the Palestinian state which include
several actions one of them is the decision of issuing the pesticides scientific committee
which follow all the imported pesticides to Palestine for registration. Evaluation & risk
assessments to exclude harmful pesticide according to the WHO and the EU. Pesticide
scientific committee has registered only 200 active ingredients to be allowed for the in
Palestine while this consider small number of chemicals registered in the NENA region.

Un successful measures: Lack of testing facility to test pesticide quality mainly in west
bank as well as the shortage of the periodical inspection for the pesticides used. No
control on entry terminals due to Israeli occupation.

3. Several efforts have been made for that to raise awareness for having products free
from pesticide residues as well as through extension to prevent the impacts of
pesticides on the health: the use of less harmful pesticides. Awareness campaigns
through (TV, workshops, Brochures, ... etc) in addition to the application of Global Gap
system and Integrated Pest Management as general methods to have products with
good quality and safe.

4. For this issue No, some other studies have been made on pesticide use in general
others done supported by national universities, examples: pesticide poisoning in
palestine done by Drug information center 2006-2010, Adverse impact of insecticides

Ramallah - Tel/Fax: 02-2407361
E-mail: moappis@gmail.com

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5. All information related to the pesticide toxicity, risk and precautions written in Arabic label in each container of pesticides. Extension for Pesticide Handling through: Individual and group meetings with farmers (FPS), (brochures & posters), TV and radio interviews, workshops & training courses for framers. Pesticide list registered for use in Palestine.

6. Strategic objectives adopted by the ministry of agriculture through its strategy to reduce risk and impact of pesticide use. The agriculture law in 2003 as well as pesticide bylaw in 2012 in addition to the scientific committee for pesticides were made to regulate pesticide handling to achieve high crop production with good quality and free of residues, in addition to sustainable use of pesticides by reducing the risks and impacts of pesticides used on human health and environment as well as promoting the use of integrating pest management (IPM) and other non-chemical alternatives to pesticides.

7. Through the following:
   ✓ Any pesticide on the market must be registered for use in Palestine.
   ✓ Pesticides should be imported only by import license or official approval.
   ✓ Pesticides can be imported by authorized importers by manufacturing companies.
   ✓ Pesticides can be sold or handled by authorized shops or companies.
   ✓ Sealed pesticides in the markets must be stamped by the PPIS inspectors.
   ✓ Each pesticide label must be in Arabic.
   ✓ All pesticides containers must have first aid contacts in case of exposure or poisoning.
   ✓ Safety period for each pesticide have to be recognized on the label.
8. There is a clear trend with the Ministry of Agriculture and a lot of efforts were done to continue changing the old approach in plant protection by adopting a philosophy of integrated pest management and the use of available alternatives to legalize the use of chemical pesticides, and that is clear through:

i. The Scientific Committee of the pesticides were allowed to use about 100 pesticides used in organic farming and integrated pest management. Have been included in the list of pesticides used in Palestine.

ii. Encourage solar sterilization of the soil, as well as bio sterilization.

iii. Using integrated pest management style helped positively to the reduction of various pests.

iv. Active participation in some regional projects funded and supported by international organizations, such as: * Regional Integrated Pest Management in the Near East Project (GTPS: REM070ITA), which Reduced of pesticide sprays, and total input costs and * Sterile Insect Technique (SIT), which reduced the fruit fly population and thereby limited damage and spread.

9. Lawsuit against Pesticides factory because it is close to the houses and agricultural fields, and also because of its harmful effects on the environment. The confiscation of more than one shipment of smuggled pesticides, and then convert their files/documents to the courts, destruction of some crops that have high pesticide residues.

10. Cooperation between (governmental and non-governmental institution) in addition to raising awareness for all stakeholders about pesticides use and their impact on the human & environment and how to deal with that in proper way to have safe food for consumers as well as healthy people. Controlling Smuggling and manage disposal of pesticide also.

The End

Ramallah - Tel/Fax: 02-2407361
E-mail: moappis@gmail.com