

Controlling Pesticide Health and Environmental Hazards at Community Level in Lake Eyasi Basin, Karatu District, Tanzania

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Introduction

- ❖ Tanzania: over 940,000 km²
- ❖Population: over 39 million
- ❖ Agriculture the main employer, over 70%, ➤ 50% of GDP
- Pesticides: mainly in agriculture and public health

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- While pesticides seem to have increased agricultural production and improved public health,
 - > they could also be detrimental to human health and the environment.
- The real impacts of pesticides are not easily documented in most circumstances.
 - Acute effects are easier to observe, but they could also be confused with common illnesses.
 - ➤ Pesticides may also cause chronic diseases
 - ➤ Pesticide externalities are also not taken into consideration

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Chemical pesticide use in horticulture in Tanzania was historically low,

> recent developments in demand for increased food production and expansion in horticulture have resulted in higher consumption of chemical pesticides

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Controlling Pesticide Hazards Project

•Lake Eyasi Basin in Tanzania has a history of intensive pesticide

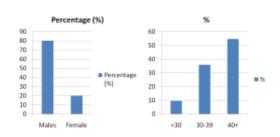
•Vegetables are grown throughout the year and pesticides are widely used

•TAPOHE embarked on a project to train local communities to "selfmonitor" the impact of pesticide use in their area



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Characteristics of farmers in Lake Eyasi



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Specific objectives

- · Increase farmer awareness of the burden of illness created by indiscriminant use of pesticide.
- To document the incidence of mild and moderate pesticide poisoning not necessarily reported by the local health care system
- To undertake initial response measures and make appropriate recommendations for further action on pesticides

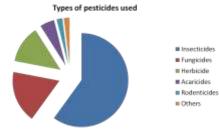
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Materials and Methods

- · Protocol development-
 - data collection tools developed by FAO in Asia were adopted to local situation (<u>translated</u> and then pre-tested)
- - conduct seminars/meeting with the community representatives
- · Data collection and analysis-
 - Establishment of Community Pesticides Monitoring Teams and data collection

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Current situation concerning pesticides use in Karatu District



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Hazardous practices











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Farmer's training



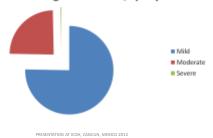




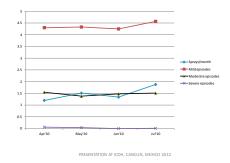


Results

Poisoning incidences/spray



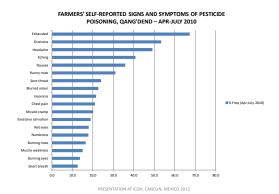
AVERAGE MONTHLY SPRAY EVENT & ILLNESS EPISODES PER FARMER - QANG'DEND





Pesticide mixtures in L. Eyasi

TRADE NAME	COMMON NAME	TYPE
Dursban +		
Selecron +	Chlorpyrifos + profenofos +	
Profectron +	profenofos + profenofos +	
Fenom C	cypermethrin	Insecticide
Thionex +		
Polytrin +	Endosulfan + profenofos +	
Selecron	cypermethrin + profenofos	Insecticide
Fenom Plus +	profenofos + lamda	
Profecron +	cyhalothrin + profenofos +	
Dursban	chloropyrifos	Insecticide



Summary

- Risky behaviors in pesticide handling in Lake Eyasi Basin include spraying without protection, mixing several pesticides in one mix, poor personal hygiene
- Self reported mild poisoning episodes such as exhaustion, dizziness, headache, itching, nausea common

Conclusion

- Application of pesticides in the study areas is high and poses health risks to the farmers applying them, consumers of products and to the environment
- Community self-monitoring reveal pesticide health impact that does not reach health care facilities
- and sensitize farmers on the health and environmental risks of pesticides

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