

**Project Type
Technical
Cooperation
(PTTC)
Annex**

PROJECT TYPE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ANNEX

Annex No.	Title
PT.1	3rd Joint Committee Meeting Post Project Activity of PMDP
PT.2	Minutes of the Meeting of the Monitoring Activity of the Joint Japanese and Philippine Evaluation Team on the Japanese Technical Cooperation for the Sustainability of the Pesticide Monitoring System Development Project
PT.3	PMDP Flyer
PT.4	Banned and Restricted Pesticides in the Philippines
PT.5	Accredited Safety Dispenser of Fertilizer & Pesticide Accreditation Training
PT.6	Fertilizer & Pesticide Authority Region V Accomplishment Report .
PT.7	List of Banana/Pineapple Plantations Issued with ECC and Operationalize MMT
PT.8	FPA Flyer
PT.9	Pilipino Banana Growers & Exporters Association Annual Shipment Report (2003)
PT.10	Harmonization of Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) of Pesticides for Vegetables
PT.11	Supervised Pesticide Residue Trials
PT.12	List of Philippine Counterpart Personnel Trained in Japan
PT.13	Summary of LSD Personnel (NPAL & PALs)
PT.14	Cebu PAL Personnel
PT.15	Davao PAL Personnel
PT.16	Davao Pesticide Residue Profile 1999
PT.17	List of Clientele in Davao City

3rd JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING
POST PROJECT ACTIVITY OF PMDP
BPI-NPAL Seminar Room, Visayas Avenue
Diliman, Quezon City
18 March 2004 2:00 P.M.

A. Attendance

1. Ms. Paz B. Austria	BPI	11. Ms. Jocelyn V. Calma	BPI
2. Ms. Adoracion A. Ceniza	BPI	12. Ms. Lilibeth B. Cariaso	BPI
3. Ms. Nimfa C. Chen	BPI	13. Dr. Dario C. Sabularse	FPA
4. Mr. German T. Yatco	BPI	14. Dr. Werhner Baustista	FPA
5. Ms. Maria Lourdes De Mata	BPI	15. Ms. Cecile A. Hernandez	FPA
6. Ms. Esperanza G. Uy	BPI	16. Mr. Makolo Imamura	JICA-PHIL
7. Ms. Erlinda M. Laylo	BPI	17. Mr. Shunichi Nakada	JICA-DA
8. Ms. Rowena C. Barrera	BPI	18. Ms. Larni M. Tusara	NEDA
9. Ms. Ofella O. Bersamina	BPI	19. Ms. Susana V. De Guzman	DA
10. Mr. Alexander A. Faustino	BPI		

B. AGENDA

1. Approval of the Highlights of the 3rd Joint Committee Meeting
2. Issues and Concerns arising from the Minutes
3. Accomplishment Report by BPI and FPA for the month of August 2003 to February 2004
4. Other Matters

C. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 2:00 p.m. by Ms. Paz B. Austria of the Bureau of Plant Industry as presiding officer in behalf of the BPI Director.

The representative from National Economic Development Authority was introduced to the body.

1 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETINGS

- 2
- 3 Due to the unavailability of the highlights of the 2nd Joint Committee Meeting on Post
- 4 Project Activity of PMDP, it was not reviewed and corrected.
- 5
- 6 Dr. Dario Sabularse presented the history and preview of the recent project
- 7 comprising the activities conducted by the various groups which was jointly
- 8 implemented by the BPI and FPA from March 1999 to March 2002. He further

copy of plan

9 explained that as an agreement, a three-year integration plan would be implemented
10 after the project for the continuous activities among the groups.

11
12 Ms. Laarni Tusara, the representative from NEDA, inquired where the three-year
13 integration plan would "come in" in the history of the project.

14
15 Ms. Paz Austria informed Ms. Tusara that an evaluation team from the Japanese
16 Government together with the representatives from the BPI and FPA conceptualized
17 the three-year post integrated project last October 2001. This would be accomplished
18 from October 2002, when the Memorandum of Agreement was signed until October
19 2005. According to her, this will serve as follow-up activities which will supplement the
20 activities of the DA-JICA Pesticide being implemented from 1997

21
22 **Presentation of Group Accomplishment Reports by Fertilizer and Pesticide**
23 **Authority (FPA) and the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI).**

24
25 Dr. Werhner Baulista reported for the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority.
26 For the MRL group, activities were carried out for the preparation of MRL
27 establishment by conducting meeting on Pesticide Residue on Crops held
28 last 13 August 2003 at the office of the Director Conference Room, BPI
29 Compound, San Andres, Malate with BPI, FPA & Crop Life officials, academe
30 representatives and consultants as main participants. This resulted in the updating
31 of the proposed National MRL based on CODEX MRL values, planning of a project
32 regarding MRL establishment on priority export crops (i.e. okra and mango) and
33 forming of a Technical working Group on Pesticide Residues in Food Crops.

34
35 A training entitled "Proper Use of Agricultural Chemicals for Okra Growers" was
36 conducted on 13 October 2003 at the WHO building, San Lazaro Compound,
37 Department of Health (DOH). This was participated by DOH, BFAD, BPI, BAFPS
38 and FPA officials, NGOs, academe representatives and consultants. The
39 formulation of priority action plan to minimize or prevent foodborne diseases
40 (including pesticide residues) was the result of this training.

41
42 A seminar workshop for Consumer on Food Safety and CODEX was held from
43 November 3 - 5, 2003 at Hotel Rembrandt, Quezon City with DOH, BFAD, BPI,
44 BAFPS, and FPA officials, NGOs, academe representatives and consultants
45 as main participants. This resulted in the formulation of programs to ensure
46 safety on commercial food and compliance of food exports to CODEX standards
(including pesticide residues)

*Impact being observed?
W/ Rtd JICA intervention
cause for action change
in the program?*

18 Department of Agriculture officials held a series of meetings on Diversified Farm
19 Income and Market Development Project. This resulted in the submission of a
20 proposed FPA project which include the continuation of MRL activities and setting-
21 up of a fertilizer and pesticide formulation laboratories worth P190 M.

22 The following are the progress made for MRL establishment resulting from the
23 activities mentioned: Updated number of CODEX MRLs that can be adopted as
24 National MRLs, gained actual experiences in doing local residue studies for
25 international MRL establishment, increased understanding of pesticide MRL
26 establishment and its importance by other government agencies, NGOs and the
27 general public, involvement of other ASEAN countries in the establishment of MRL
28 for priority crops, and increased funding of activities related to MRL establishment.

29
30 Concerning the activity on the improvement of system to disseminate safe handling
31 and proper use of pesticides, printing and distribution of information materials to wit
32 (8,000 materials): Lingap sa Masa Komiks (Pesticide Guide for the Public Comics)
33 and Gabay sa Tamang Paggamit ng Pestisidyo (Guido on the Proper Use of
34 Pesticides) were conducted.

35
36 Training activities carried out for safe handling and proper use of pesticides from
37 July to December 2004 (pre-schedule and requested): Certified Pesticide Applicators
38 Training, Certified Pesticide Applicators Symposium, Mango Contractors Training
39 Seminar, Accredited Safety Dispenser Seminar and Household Structural/Wood
40 Preservation Seminar. These activities are participated by FPA Regional Officers,
41 FPA Provincial Officers, pesticide industries, other government agencies (State
42 universities - UPLB) and organizations (i.e. Pest Management Council of the
43 Philippines).

44
45 Mr. Shunichi Nakada (JICA-DA) made several inquiries after the presentation. He
46 questioned the set-up and working relationship between the National Pesticide
47 Analytical Laboratory and Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority after the establishment
48 of the FPA's new formulation laboratory. He inquired about the FPA's organizational
49 structure with regards to the provincial offices. He further queried the progress about
50 the procedure in establishing the MRLs using the information from other ASEAN
51 members. As a follow-up question, he inquired about the target and the results in
52 establishing the MRLs. He asked if the farmers were following the label specification
53 to support the establishment of the MRLs.

54
55 Dr. Sabulase replied that on the target there are constraints that are considered like
56 the availability of funds which are being coordinated with the industry which could
57 provide the funds. But according to him, there was a technical working group
58 formed last August 2003 composed of the different government agencies concerned
59 that determined which crop-pesticide combination should be prioritized which could
60 help the farmers, particularly those crops that have potential for export. As examples
61 he cited the okra, banana, pineapple and mango which are being exported and
62 are analyzed to determine if they conform with the established international MRLs.

93

94 With regards to the dissemination of information to the farmers so that they will
95 follow Good Agricultural Practice (GAP), Dr. Sabulase informed the group that it is
96 a continuing activity wherein the farmers are advised to follow the specification on
97 the label with difficulty of following the right pre-harvest interval. Farmers harvesting
98 of the crops is dictated by the price on the market. He further implied that the farmers
99 will be on the losing end if the public will learn that the crops have high pesticide
100 residues. They are conducting this activity through the provincial personnel who
101 attend meetings where farmers are involved. According to him, the FPA is allowing
102 the industries, as they advertized, to spend at least two hours to inform the farmers
103 about the Good Agricultural Practice. This GAP, he emphasized, is the key means to
104 attain acceptable pesticide residue level.

105

106 Dr. Sabulase informed the body that the building requested by the FPA was
107 approved by the government provided that it will be used as laboratory. This is
108 presently being constructed at the Bureau of Animal Industry Compound and ready
109 for occupancy by the second quarter of the year. The third and the fourth floors will
110 be the laboratories for the fertilizer and the pesticide formulation. With regards to
111 pesticide formulation, Dr. Sabulase said that there would not be a duplication of
112 work with the BPI since the registrant company will be submitting to them the new
113 chemical together with the procedure to build the capability of the new laboratory to
114 analyze the new product.

115

116 For the provincial offices, Dr. Sabulase explained that there are provincial officers
117 in each of the provinces and they see to it that the rules and regulations of the FPA
118 are being followed. They also coordinate with the industries on the product
119 stewardship program, conduct Good Agricultural Practice seminars and at the
120 regional level, they are involved in the training of the certification of the pest
121 applicator in the agriculture category, dealers, and the accredited responsible care
122 officers (ARCO).

123

124 For the information of the body Dr. Sabulase reported that he was able to represent
125 the Philippines in the ASEAN Export Working Group on Harmonization of MRLs,
126 which was convened at B'runel last March 2004. He further noted that the working
127 group was able to accomplish in harmonizing 369 MRLs for 29 pesticides which
128 were accepted by the member countries. This listing could be browsed at the
129 ASEAN website address. He stated that during the previous meetings they were
130 able to include about 87 more MRLs from the additional 8 pesticides.

131

132 A project entitled " Training of Scientists from ASEAN Member Countries for the
133 Establishment of Pesticide Tolerance Level in Foods and Assessment of the Risks
134 from Dietary Intake Residue of FAO" was conceived and adopted during the
135 meeting.

7 He stated that it was observed that among the 10 ASEAN countries, the
8 Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand have technical personnel who understand the
9 generation of initial data for the acceptance as national MRLs than as ASEAN
10 MRLs or even as CODEX.

11
12 Mr. Shunichi Nakada inquired about the training linkages with other DA agencies
13 like the ATI, RIARC, Regional Crop protection Center and the LGU agricultural
14 technician. Mrs. Austria explained that the training is based upon the request of
15 the farmers through the coordination of the DA-AMAS wherein the personnel from
16 the FPA and BPI are requested to be the resource speakers.

17
18 Mr. Nakada inquired the practice of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and stated that
19 technicians were not interested in the training of pesticide usage. Dr. Sabulase said
20 that he has the same observation and that the FPA is in agreement with the
21 program of the Department of Agriculture on the implementation of Integrated Pest
22 Management which depends on the personnel that are on the field and the way the
23 pesticides are used. The chemicals, according to him, will be the last resort of the
24 farmers. Should the pesticides be used, he emphasized that the farmers must
25 observed that the approved formulated products must be used for the crops and
26 pests. He mentioned that the ATI is the agency that is responsible for the training of
27 farmers, continuing the Farmers Field School and emphasis on IPM. He said that
28 though IPM is being continuously thought to farmers the chemical component is still
29 existing. Training of farmers must be continuous since, according to him, there are
30 always new sets of farmers who must be aware of the correct use of pesticides.

31
32 Mr. Nakada further inquired if the provincial offices of FPA have been devolved to
33 Local Government Unit

34
35 Dr. Sabulase explained that the provincial offices of FPA are still part of the
36 National Organization and in full coordination with central office and not with the
37 local government. He further implied that the Municipal Agricultural Officers (MAO)
38 and the Provincial Agricultural Officers (PAO) are under the Office of the Mayor and
39 the Office of the Provincial Governor, respectively.

40
41 Mr. Nakada would like to know about the shared MRLs and the steps and duration in
42 planning to upgrade and apply the MRLs outside ASEAN.

43
44 Dr. Sabulase answered that the ASEAN has guiding principles on the
45 harmonization of ASEAN MRLs. He cited that for the MRL to be adopted by the
46 ASEAN it should be available in the CODEX MRL and applicable. The individual
47 country could proposed MRL if the residue data are not available and to be
48 considered by the expert working group on MRL for harmonization. He stressed
49 that when differences arise during the harmonization process those should be
50 supported by data like the pesticide residue trial data, Good Agricultural Practice,
51 Food Consumption Pattern, toxicological evaluation based on the CODEX

182 procedure and these need to be examined in greater details. He said that in case
183 of ASEAN, we are trying to decrease the number of field data with a minimum of
184 three residue trials as required.

185

186 Mr. Nakada reiterated that he wanted to know what steps are required in order
187 to harmonize two different kinds of standards of different ASEAN countries to
188 be acceptable with the importing countries.

189

190 Dr. Sabulase stated that when we export agricultural products the exporting
191 country must comply with the standard of the importing country. The MRL of the
192 importing country must be imposed and should be complied by the exporting
193 country. This should be done by bilateral arrangement.

194

195 Dr. Bautista added that based on the last meeting he attended, they are training
196 ASEAN member countries to do internationally accepted residue studies to be
197 presented to FAO for CODEX acceptance. He informed the body that there are
198 already CODEX values for tropical crops that could be acceptable to importing
199 countries. According to him, there was an observation that 50% of our tropical
200 crops have no CODEX MRL so there would be difficulty in exporting them.

201

202 Ms. Adoracion Ceniza reported for the Bureau of Plant Industry.

203

204 For the pesticide residue monitoring activity of the National Pesticide Analytical
205 Laboratory, the Pesticide Residue group was able to collect 53 samples of
206 different agricultural crops in NCR and Regions 3 & 4 and analyzed for the
207 presence of pesticides residues. The results of the analysis showed no
208 pesticide residue detected at the limit of determination (LOD). The LOD for
209 organophosphates and organochlorines is 0.01 ppm and for pyrethroids is 0.02
210 ppm.

211

212 The group conducted method validation applying the PMDP method to test its
213 effectivity and efficiency on bell pepper and corn samples. This was done with
214 14 pesticides combination at high (1.0 ppm) and low (0.1 ppm) concentration levels.
215 The recoveries obtained for bell pepper ranged from 71-87% and 73-99% for corn
216 with CV < 10%. The group likewise was able to served private clientele through
217 the analysis of 914 walk-in samples.

218

219 A meeting was held last January 16, 2004 attended by the different Heads of the
220 five Satellite Pesticide Analytical Laboratories and discussed the activities and
221 plans of each Laboratory.

222

223 One of the NPAL staff attended the 26th Japan Annual Meeting of Pesticide
224 Residue Analysis held on November 27 to 28, 2003 at Wakayama, Japan. She
225 presented a paper entitled "The Status of Pesticide Usage in the Philippines".

226

227 The research group had a Coordinated Research Projects with FAO/IAEA on

228 | Estimation of Uncertainty of Sampling on Cabbage and Mango. The 1st field trial for
229 | cabbage-phenthoate/profenofos crop-pesticide combination was conducted at the
230 | experimental field of Baguio National Crop Research & Development Center
231 | (December 2003), Gulsad, Baguio City. The residue analysis of the cabbage
232 | samples was done at Baguio Pesticide Analytical Laboratory. For mango-
233 | chlorpyrifos/phenthoate crop-pesticide combination, the 1st field trial was conducted
234 | at Bauan, Batangas in coordination with the Los Baños National Crop Research
235 | and Development Center Staff (February 2004). The analysis of the samples was
236 | done at the National Pesticide Analytical Laboratory, Quezon City.
237

238 | The formulation analysis group was able to collect 85 samples of pesticide products
239 | from Regions 2, 3, 4, and 5. From these samples, 67 were analyzed and 6
240 | samples were found not in conformance with the specifications. The group
241 | encountered and analyzed 9 new active ingredients from the samples namely:
242 | quizalofop p-ethyl, thiametoxam, dinotefuran, ethoprop, pyribac sodium,
243 | metofluthrin, noviflumuron, clothianidin, penoxsulam and 2 surfactants,
244 | Iminoctadine Tris Albesilate and Alkyl Modified Heptamethyl Trisiloxane. Analytical
245 | services were rendered by the group to private clientele through the analysis of
246 | 139 samples of different pesticides products and validated 2 methods for new
247 | formulations containing ametryne and atrazine. The group also developed and
248 | validated methods for 5 active ingredients using the multi-pesticide procedure as the
249 | starting point. The 5 active ingredients are cypermethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin,
250 | carbaryl, deltamethrin, butachlor.
251

252 | Mr. Nakada questioned about the comment he gathered that in the Philippines
253 | there were many cases of over usage of pesticide like in Baguio but there were no
254 | data available to confirm. He cited that based on the monitoring activity presented
255 | there seem to be no such problem but many still were commenting that there were
256 | problems with regards to usage of pesticides.
257

258 | Ms. Ceniza informed Mr. Nakada that there were findings on the presence of
259 | residues on some crops in Baguio sampled and analyzed by PAL Baguio. The
260 | extracts of the positive samples were even brought at NPAL and further
261 | confirmed in GC-Mass Spectrophotometer only available at NPAL. The complete
262 | data on the residue profile was submitted to FPA. She further emphasized that the
263 | results of analysis presented were based only on the monitoring results of NPAL.
264

265 | Ms. Austria added that results of the three-year integration plan were being reported
266 | and that there were regular monitoring activities being conducted by the 5 satellite
267 | laboratories and the NPAL. Accordingly, the publication of the data is on case to
268 | case and only inquiries from the technical person were given such data. She cited
269 | that these data are being presented in symposia where food safety is concern. She
270 | further stated that for the last three years there were low percentage of
271 | contamination.
272

273 | Ms. Hernandez reported that the BPI had already submitted the results of analysis

274 with positive findings to FPA. The results were from the 4-year monitoring studies
275 which shows crop positive with pesticide residues but within the acceptable tolerable
276 levels. Though there were incidence of over usage of pesticides, the monitoring
277 activities being done by BPI is a very good support to this reported cases.
278
279 Dr. Bautista added that there were no national MRL to be used as reference and we
280 have to use the CODEX MRL for the residue monitoring. According to him, the over
281 usage of the pesticides will not be reflected when we use the CODEX MRL and not
282 the national MRL. In addition he said that CODEX MRL is not sensitive for local use
283 due to the big allowance of the dosage of pesticides that could be used.
284
285 Mr. Nakada pointed out that the problem lies on the amount of residues on the crops
286 in relation to the eating habit and not on the incidence of over usage of pesticide.
287
288 Dr. Bautista said that there were two objectives of MRL the safety and how the
289 pesticide is being used, wherein the GAP is the basis of residue studies. He further
290 implied that even if the residue exceeded the MRL, it still safe but this show that
291 there was misuse of pesticide which the developed countries do not accept.
292
293 Dr. Sabulase made some clarification that some MRLs are based on health related
294 assessment and many are not actually directly linked to some health problems but
295 rather it is a gauge, as basis for the usage of the pesticide. He explained that the
296 Maximum Residue Level is set to determine the minimum requirement of pesticide
297 usage by the farmers. According to him, this will help the farmers to minimize the
298 usage of pesticide which will lead to lesser expenses and pesticide not being
299 wasted.
300
301 Mr. Inamura wanted to have some clarification on how the FPA utilize the report
302 submitted by the BPI.
303
304 Ms. Austria clarified that the formulated products collected for monitoring were set
305 aside to accommodate the samples that were submitted by the FPA due to limited
306 manpower.
307
308 Ms. Hernandez reiterated and mentioned the same statement she made earlier and
309 added that the FPA inform the company when high level of pesticide residues is
310 encountered to tell them to do some actions like conducting training for farmers
311 where the incidence occurred.
312
313 Mr. Inamura asked whether FPA is included in the meeting on the pesticide
314 residue monitoring activity conducted by BPI.
315
316 Ms. Austria answered that the DA has established the MRL Technical Working
317 Group wherein Dr. Werner Bautista from FPA is the Chairman. This committee
318 held three meetings together with the industry representatives. She cited the
319 agreement with okra growers where they supply the laboratory with materials

320 needed for the analysis.

321

322 Ms. Ceniza clarified that the meeting held last January was among the staff from
323 NFAL and the five satellite laboratories. The meeting was about the monitoring
324 activities and improvement of the pesticide residue analysis.

325

326 Ms. Austria commented that there will be close coordination between the BPI and
327 FPA since the BPI's work is closely related with the functions of the FPA.

328

329 Mr. Imamura inquired if the laboratory had encountered usage of prohibited
330 pesticide based on the monitoring activities.

331

332 Ms. Ceniza said that the laboratory did not encounter any usage of prohibited
333 pesticides but these are included in the list of pesticides being monitored by the
334 laboratory.

335

336 Ms. Austria stated that for year 2003, there were nine detection of four pesticides
337 in three crops, peachay, eggplant and stringbeans. These samples were
338 collected from the National Capital Region, Region 3 and Region 4.

339

340 OTHER MATTERS:

341

342 Dr. Sabulase reminded the body about the close coordination between the FPA
343 and BPI as far as the residue monitoring is concerned.

344

345 The next meeting was scheduled on September 2004.

346

347 Having no matters for discussion, the meeting was adjourned at 4:00 PM.

348

349

350

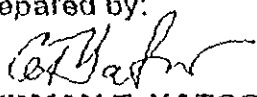
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352 Prepared by:

Noted by:

353

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GERMAN T. YATCO
Agriculturist II


PAZ B. AUSTRIA
BPI-PMOP Coordinator

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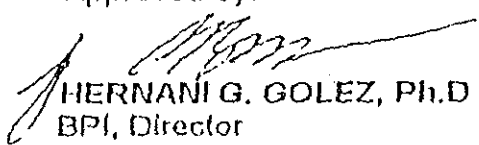
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364

Approved by:


HERNANI G. GOLEZ, Ph.D
BPI, Director

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE MONITORING ACTIVITY OF THE
JOINT JAPANESE AND PHILIPPINE EVALUATION TEAM ON THE
JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY OF
THE PESTICIDE MONITORING SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The Pesticide Monitoring System Development Project (PMDP) (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), after five (5) years of implementation with Japanese technical assistance, was terminated on March 2002.

On September 2001, a Japanese Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), together with a Philippine Evaluation team from the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) and Fertilizer & Pesticide Authority (FPA) of the Department of Agriculture (DA), conducted an overall review and evaluation of the Project.

The Team conducted interviews with the Japanese technical experts and the Philippine counterparts assigned to the Project, discussed with concerned government authorities, made field surveys and exchange views among themselves. As a result, the Japanese and Philippine Team (hereinafter referred to as the "Joint Evaluation Team") agreed with the following recommendations.

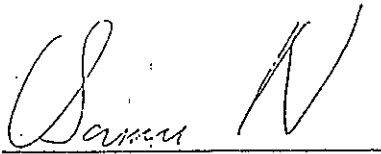
1. To ensure sustainability, mainstreaming of the Project activities should be undertaken to include appropriate deployment of contractual and casual personnel and provision of necessary budget for the maintenance of the Pesticide Analytical Laboratories of BPI.
2. A Three-Year Integrated Post-Project Plan should be prepared by BPI and FPA to strengthen the national program on pesticide monitoring in agricultural commodities taking into consideration the targets, activities, personnel, budget, and progress of each activity, among others. Based on this plan, DA is requested to take necessary measures for the realization of the plan. Furthermore, the results of monitoring should be disseminated and applicable regulations enforced.
3. For registration of new pesticides, crop residue trials should be done in the Philippines in accordance with the SPRT guidelines and consultation made with concerned stakeholders. Thereafter, the label information should reflect the results of the trials.
4. The DA should strengthen the linkages between and among its bureaus and attached agencies and other stakeholders to sustain the gains from the Project.

* FPA cooperation (2003)
major reports

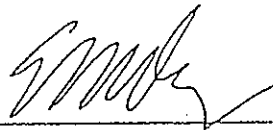
Based on the above mentioned recommendations made by the Joint Evaluation Team, the Philippine side represented by BPI and FPA under DA, prepared a Three-Year Integrated Post-Project Plan (hereinafter referred to as "the Plan") and Implementation Monitoring Sheet for the Post-Project Activities of PMDP (hereinafter referred to as "the Monitoring Sheet").

The Philippine side and Japanese side agreed to monitor the Post-Project activities based on the Plan, which is attached hereto.

Manila, October 3, 2002



OSAMU NAKAGAKI
Resident Representative
Japanese International
Cooperative Agency
Philippine Office



ERNESTO M. ORDÓÑEZ
Undersecretary
Department of Agriculture



JOSE MA. R. PEREZ
Executive Director III
Fertilizer & Pesticide Authority
Department of Agriculture



BLO UMPAR ADIONG
Director
Bureau of Plant Industry
Department of Agriculture

3-YEAR INTEGRATED POST-PROJECT PLAN
PESTICIDE MONITORING SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
FOR
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY AND
FERTILIZER & PESTICIDE AUTHORITY,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Pesticide Monitoring System Development Project (PMDDP) is a five-year technical cooperation project of the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) and the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA) with the assistance from the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The overall goal of the project is "Safe food within tolerable levels of pesticide residue is supplied to the market". To achieve the above goal, some legal mandates of BPI and FPA are necessary to be implemented effectively, namely: mandate of BPI to monitor pesticide residues in agricultural commodities and mandate of FPA to establish National Maximum Residue Limit (MRI) values and disseminate information on the safe and proper use of pesticides. It is for this reason that the PMDDP activities were planned to support the said mandates.

The PMDDP is due for completion in March 2002. The project started in 1997 and has played a major role in upgrading the operation of the pesticide laboratory facilities and development of technical capabilities. The general output of the project and its corresponding gain and short-term (3 year) and long-term plans are enumerated as follows:

1. Improvement of methods of analysis for both pesticide residues and formulation. ①

1.1. Gains/Fruits from the Project:

6. 1.1.1. Acquisition of modern laboratory facilities and equipment for formulation and residue analysis.
- 1.1.2. Improvement of manpower capability through foreign training and guidance of Japanese experts in pesticide formulation and residue analysis.
- 1.1.3. Development/improvement of analytical methods for several local pesticide formulation and residues.

1.2. Short-term (3-Year) Post-Project Plans:

- 1.2.1. Develop capability to analyze submitted samples of raw agricultural commodities from pesticide residue monitoring and SPRT activities for priority pesticide residues.

- 1.2.2. Develop capability to analyze submitted samples of formulated pesticide products from monitoring activities and private clientele, for content of active ingredients.
- 1.2.3. Continue development of analytical methods and validation for additional different pesticide residues and formulations through local and foreign trainings and researches.
- 1.2.4. Continue conduct of training on pesticide formulation and residue analysis for government and private technical personnel (for FPA Accredited Formulation and Residue Analytical Laboratories).

1.3. Long-term Post-Project Plan:

- 1.3.1. Continue to develop capability to analyze submitted samples of raw agricultural commodities from pesticide residue monitoring and SPRT activities for all pesticide residues.
- 1.3.2. Continue to develop capability to analyze submitted samples of new formulated pesticide products from monitoring activities and private clientele for content of active ingredients.
- 1.3.3. Continue development of analytical methods and validation for additional pesticide residues and formulations through local and foreign trainings and researches.
- 1.3.4. Continue conduct of training on pesticide formulation and residue analysis for government and private technical personnel.

1.4. BPI-FPA Post-Project Cooperative Activities:

- 1.4.1. Due to their mandate to monitor pesticide residues in agricultural crops and the availability of pesticide analytical laboratories, BPI is the lead agency in analyzing submitted samples of raw agricultural commodities from pesticide residue monitoring and SPRT activities for pesticide residues. For NPAL (National Pesticide Analytical Laboratory), this will also include analysis of formulated pesticide products for quality check.
- 1.4.2. BPI will continue to develop analytical methods and validation for additional different pesticide residues and formulations while FPA will continue to give technical information on analytical methods and standards to BPI as provided by pesticide companies to FPA.
- 1.4.3. FPA will provide BPI with necessary accessory equipment and chemical reagents depending on budget availability and donations from private pesticide companies.
- 1.4.4. BPI will conduct training (including update trainings) on pesticide formulation and residue analysis for government and private technical personnel upon the premise that FPA will recognize BPI-NPAL as the official reference and training laboratory in which other private pesticide analytical laboratories will be compared for accreditation to support the residue monitoring and SPRT activities of both agencies.

2. Improvement of monitoring scheme of pesticide residues and formulation.

2.1. Gains/Fruits from the Project:

- 2.1.1. Acquisition of modern laboratory facilities and equipment for pesticide residue monitoring.
- 2.1.2. Improvement of manpower capability through foreign training and guidance of Japanese experts in planning pesticide residue monitoring.
- 2.1.3. Development/improvement of analytical methods for many pesticide residues and formulation.
- 2.1.4. Increased capability and capacity of responsible agencies to monitor pesticide residues of agricultural commodities and quality of commercial pesticide.
- 2.1.5. Improved pesticide residue monitoring plan in which collected residue data can be used to assess the safety of agricultural commodities (local and imported), create a National Residue Profile and validate the proposed National MRL values.

2.2. Short-term (3-Year) Post-Project Plans:

- 2.2.1. Review of the list of priority areas, pesticide products and crop-pesticide combination for monitoring.
- 2.2.2. Implement pesticide formulation monitoring plan based on priority areas and pesticides to protect farmers from fake or substandard commercial pesticide products.
- 2.2.3. Implement improved pesticide residue monitoring plan on priority crops and areas.
- 2.2.4. Provide the responsible agencies with monitoring data for their appropriate actions.

2.3. Long-term Post-Project Plan:

- 2.3.1. Conduct regular review of the list of priority areas, pesticide products and crop-pesticide combinations for monitoring.
- 2.3.2. Continue improvement and implementation of pesticide formulation monitoring plan based on priority areas and pesticide products.
- 2.3.3. Continue improvement and implementation of pesticide residue monitoring plan on priority crops and areas.
- 2.3.4. Continue providing the responsible agencies with the monitoring data for appropriate actions.

2.4. BPI-FPA Post-Project Cooperative Activities:

- 2.4.1. Due to their mandate to monitor pesticide residues in agricultural crops and the availability of pesticide analytical laboratories, BPI is the lead agency in planning and implementing a national program on monitoring pesticide residues to create National Residue Profile.
- 2.4.2. FPA will submit to BPI its priority pesticide-crop combination for possible establishment of National MRL values in order BPI can incorporate the said priorities with their pesticide residue monitoring activities.
- 2.4.3. In addition to its own personnel, BPI will also train FPA field personnel in the proper conduct of sampling in case FPA will participate in pesticide residue monitoring on problematic or critical areas for regulatory purposes.
- 2.4.4. BPI will regularly provide FPA with the monitoring data while the latter will give its comments to the former for possible appropriate cooperative actions.
- 2.4.5. FPA will regularly provide BPI the updated official (temporary or National) MRL values and results of GAP (Good Agriculture Practice) survey.

3. Acquisition of the capability to conduct Supervised Residue Field Trial (SPRT)

3.1. Gains/Fruits from the Project:

- 3.1.1. Acquisition of modern laboratory facilities and equipment for conduct of local SPRT.
- 3.1.2. Improvement of manpower capability through foreign training and guidance of Japanese experts in the conduct of local SPRT.
- 3.1.3. Development/Improvement of analytical methods for several pesticide residues.
- 3.1.4. Gain first-hand experience in the conduct and evaluation of several local SPRT for priority pesticide-crop combinations.
- 3.1.5. Preparation of a draft SPRT guideline in consultation with concerned organizations for official adoption.

3.2. Short-term (3-Year) Post-Project Plans:

- 3.2.1. Preparation of the official SPRT guideline by the responsible agency through a series of dialogues (public hearing) with concerned organizations.
- 3.2.2. Conduct of training programs on SPRT for FPA Accredited Pesticide Researchers.
- 3.2.3. Conduct of local SPRT for priority crop-pesticide combinations as a requirement for registration.

3.3. Long-term Post-Project Plan:

- 3.3.1. Local SPRT will be conducted for all locally registered crop-pesticide combinations.
- 3.3.2. Continue conduct of training programs on SPRT for FPA Accredited Pesticide Researchers.

3.4. BPI-FPA Post-Project Cooperative Activities:

- 3.4.1. Due to the availability of field trial sites and pesticide residue analytical laboratories under its Bureau, BPI will be the lead agency to continue in developing local SPRT capability.
- 3.4.2. In support to develop local SPRT capability, FPA will require pesticide companies to conduct local SPRT to regulate usage of pesticide and enforcement of Good Agricultural Practice(GAP).
- 3.4.3. FPA, in cooperation with BPI, will prepare the official FPA Guidelines on the Conduct of Local SPRT for pesticide companies to follow.
- 3.4.4. FPA and BPI will conduct training programs on SPRT for FPA Accredited Pesticide Researchers.
- 3.4.5. BPI and FPA will conduct local SPRT on certain priority pesticide-crop combinations depending on budget availability.

4. Provision of the necessary information to establish MRL values.

4.1. Gains/Fruits from the Project:

- 4.1.1. Improvement of manpower capability through foreign training and guidance of Japanese experts in the establishment of MRL values.
- 4.1.2. Collection and evaluation of necessary parameters necessary for the establishment of MRL values.
- 4.1.3. Creation of an updated good agriculture practice (GAP) data base needed for SPRT and MRL establishment.
- 4.1.4. Evaluation of CODEX-MRL and crop grouping for the establishment of tentative MRL values.
- 4.1.5. Preparation of draft guideline for the establishment of National MRL values.

4.2. Short-term (3-Year) Post-Project Plans:

- 4.2.1. Preparation of an official guideline on the establishment of National MRL values by the responsible agency through a series of meetings (public hearing) with concerned organizations.
- 4.2.2. Establishment of temporary National MRL values based on CODEX-MRL values and crop groupings.
- 4.2.3. Selection of priority pesticides for MRL establishment based on local SPRT.

4.2.4. Conduct of conferences on the establishment of MRL.

4.3. Long-term Post-Project Plan:

4.3.1. MRL values for all locally registered pesticides will be based on local SPRT.

4.3.2. Conduct of regular review/evaluation of all data on the implementation of MRL such as monitoring data, food consumption data, pesticide registration data, etc.

4.3.3. Conduct of conferences on the implementation of MRL.

4.4. BPI-FPA Post-Project Cooperative Activities:

4.4.1. Due to its legal mandate to establish National MRL values for all locally registered pesticides, FPA is the lead agency for the said undertaking.

4.4.2. Since National MRL values will be preferably based on local SPRT, FPA and BPI will create an official (FPA) SPRT guidelines and train technical personnel (FPA Accredited Researchers) to conduct local SPRT based on official guidelines.

4.4.3. FPA and BPI will train private laboratory personnel on pesticide residue analysis and accredit private residue analytical laboratories to support BPI laboratories.

4.4.4. FPA and BPI will conduct local SPRT for certain pesticide-crop combinations if the establishment of National MRL values for the said combinations are necessary.

4.4.5. BPI will regularly provide FPA with the monitoring data to evaluate the proposed National MRL values.

5. Improvement of system to disseminate information on safe handling and proper use of pesticides.

5.1. Gains/Fruits from the Project:

5.1.1. Improvement of manpower capability through foreign training and guidance of Japanese experts in planning and implementing information dissemination programs in the safe and proper use of pesticides.

5.1.2. Acquisition of modern equipment to create various information dissemination materials.

5.1.3. Preparation, implementation and evaluation of different training modules on the safe and proper use of pesticides for different targeted population.

5.2. Short-term (3-Year) Post-Project Plans:

5.2.1. Continue implementation of different training modules on the safe and proper use of pesticides for different target publics.

- 5.2.2. Continue production of different information materials for distribution to concerned organizations.
- 5.2.3. Continue reviewing and updating of training module/materials.

5.3. Long-term Post-Project Plan:

- 5.3.1. Continue implementation of different training modules on the safe and proper use of pesticides for different targeted population.
- 5.3.2. Continue production of different information dissemination materials for distribution to concerned organizations.
- 5.3.3. Continue evaluation and upgrading of training modules/materials.

5.4. BPI-FPA Post-Project Cooperative Activities:

- 5.4.1. Due to its mandate to disseminate information on the safe and proper use of pesticides, FPA is the lead agency for the said activities.
- 5.4.2. FPA will train BPI (including other government and private) personnel to conduct different training modules on the safe and proper use of pesticides for different targeted population.
- 5.4.3. FPA will distribute different information dissemination materials to BPI (including other government and private institutions) for their own information dissemination campaign and redistribution to farmers.
- 5.4.4. BPI will assist FPA in identifying priority areas for information dissemination activities.

Based on expected limited budget releases and not considering unforeseen circumstances, the proposed three-year post-project activity plans of BPI and FPA with its estimated corresponding costs are shown on the following tables:

glenn

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR POST-PMDP ACTIVITIES

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	
Proposed Budget of BPI	P8,406,500	P11,680,000	P13,970,800	= 34,057,300
Proposed Budget of FPA	2,631,000	P 3,123,800	P 4,039,000	= 9,793,800
TOTAL BUDGET	<u>P11,037,500</u>	<u>P14,803,800</u>	<u>P18,009,800</u>	<u>43,851,100</u>

In summary, the above plan of activities will sustain the main objective of the PMDP Project, that is, "safe food within tolerable levels of pesticide residue is supplied to the market." As a result, the above activities will help assure the safety of our local agricultural produce and will be accepted more by the general public, as well as the international market.

Questions:

1. Nag-release for ng pin? Hindi.

• look at your counts

2) Impact

3) Sustainability

POINT

3-YEAR INTEGRATED (BPI & FPA) POST-PROJECT PLAN
 PESTICIDE MONITORING SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (PMDP)

del'm state

10,765,900.00

Activities	Indicator	Target					
		2002	Budget	2003	Budget	2004	Budget
and Analysis of Sam- cides Formulated Pro- gricultural Commo- esticide Residues			P2,091,500.00		P3,944,000.00		P4,730,400.00
of Formulated Pesticide - walk-in sample - NPAL only (average samples yr = 200)	No. of samples analyzed	2 nd Qtr=50 3 rd Qtr=50 4 th Qtr=50	P300,000	1 st Qtr= 50 2 nd Qtr= 50 3 rd Qtr= 50 4 th Qtr= 50	P480,000	1 st Qtr= 50prds 2 nd Qtr= 50prds 3 rd Qtr= 50prds 4 th Qtr= 50prds	P576,000
of agricultural commodity residues - walk-in (average samples yr - NPAL and =250)	No. of samples analyzed	2 nd Qtr=60 3 rd Qtr= 60 4 th Qtr=60	P360,000	1 st Qtr= 62 2 nd Qtr= 63 3 rd Qtr= 62 4 th Qtr= 63	P600,000	1 st Qtr= 62 2 nd Qtr= 63 3 rd Qtr= 62 4 th Qtr= 63	P720,000
and analysis of pesticide ed products for monitoring activity only in ion with FPA)	No. of samples collected & analyzed	2 nd Qtr=30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr=30	P180,000 (cost of analysis) P75,000 (cost of sampling-FPA)	1 st Qtr= 30 2 nd Qtr= 30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr= 30	P290,000 (cost of analysis) P112,000 (cost of sampling- FPA)	1 st Qtr= 30 2 nd Qtr= 30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr= 30	P350,000 (cost of analysis) P136,400 (cost of sampling- FPA)
and analysis of priority al crops for monitoring of s residues	No. of samples collected & analyzed		P945,000 (cost of analysis) P31,500 (cost of sampling)		P2,000,000 (cost of analysis) P42,000 (cost of sampling)		P2,400,000 (cost of analysis) P42,000 (cost of sampling)
guido		2 nd Qtr=60 3 rd Qtr= 60 4 th Qtr=60		1 st Qtr= 60 2 nd Qtr= 60 3 rd Qtr= 60 4 th Qtr= 60		1 st Qtr= 60 2 nd Qtr= 60 3 rd Qtr= 60 4 th Qtr= 60	
		2 nd Qtr=30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr=30		1 st Qtr= 30 2 nd Qtr= 30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr= 30		1 st Qtr= 30 2 nd Qtr= 30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr= 30	

BPI

no reports < FPA?
BPI

BPI & FPA

system of reporting

Activity	Indicator	Target					
		2002	Budget	2003	Budget	2004	Budget
PAL-Bicol		2 nd Qtr=30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr=30		1 st Qtr= 30 2 nd Qtr= 30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr= 30		1 st Qtr= 30 2 nd Qtr= 30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr= 30	
PAL-Cebu		2 nd Qtr=30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr=30		1 st Qtr= 30 2 nd Qtr= 30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr= 30		1 st Qtr= 30 2 nd Qtr= 30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr= 30	
PAL-Cagayan de Oro		2 nd Qtr=30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr=30		1 st Qtr= 30 2 nd Qtr= 30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr= 30		1 st Qtr= 30 2 nd Qtr= 30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr= 30	
PAL-Davao		2 nd Qtr=30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr=30		1 st Qtr= 30 2 nd Qtr= 30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr= 30		1 st Qtr= 30 2 nd Qtr= 30 3 rd Qtr= 30 4 th Qtr= 30	
5. Conduct of Trainings	No. of training conducted			1	P120,000.00	1	P144,000.00
6. Survey of most commonly used pesticides in crops	No. of locations No. of farmers No. of crops	6 30 5	P50,000.00	12 60 5	P 60,000.00	12 60 5	P72,000.00
7. Validation of Analytical Methods (NPAL activity only)	No. of analytical methods validated	2 nd Qtr=1 3 rd Qtr= 1 4 th Qtr=1	P150,000.00	1 st Qtr= 1 2 nd Qtr= 1 3 rd Qtr= 1 4 th Qtr= 1	P240,000.00	1 st Qtr= 1 2 nd Qtr= 1 3 rd Qtr= 1 4 th Qtr= 1	P290,000.00

Activity	Indicator	Target					
		2002	Budget	2003	Budget	2004	Budget
II. SPRT Activities			P190,000.00		P415,000.00		P485,000.00
1. Preparation of official guideline in the conduct of local SPRT through dialogue meetings (public hearing) with concerned organizations (2 dialogue meetings).	No. of dialogue / meetings conducted	3 rd Qtr=1 meeting 4 th Qtr=1 meeting	Meeting expenses (1 day)=P20,000 X 2 meetings = P40,000				
2. Conduct of accreditation training programs for SPRT researchers.	No. of training seminars conducted			4	P 55,000.00	4	P 55,000.00
3. Selection of priority pesticides (a.i.) for local SPRT to be required for pesticide companies	No. of a.i.			4	Pesticide company expense	4	Pesticide company expense
4. Conduct of local SPRT (by BPI and FPA) on priority crops	No. of local SPRT conducted	4 th Qtr= 1 SPRT	P 150,000.00	4 th Qtr= 2 SPRT	P 360,000.00	4 th Qtr= 2 SPRT	P 430,000.00
III. Establishment of National MRL			P 388,000.00		P 360,000.00		P 430,000.00
1. Conduct of conference on the establishment/implementation of MRL	No. of conferences conducted	3 rd Qtr	P 200,000	2 nd Qtr	P 240,000	2 nd Qtr	P 290,000
2. Establishment of tentative MRL on locally registered pesticides (60 a.i.) based on existing data (CODEX-MRL, SPRT data, residue monitoring data) using TMDI method & FPA crop grouping.	No. of active ingredients (a.i.) with tentative MRLs established	2 nd Qtr=20 a.i. 3 rd Qtr=20 a.i. 4 th Qtr=20 a.i.	Contractual salary: P12,000 X 9 mos.= P108,000 Office Materials: P30,000				
3. Conduct of GAP survey on priority crops	No. of GAP survey conducted	3	P 50,000	2 nd Qtr=1 survey 4 th Qtr=1 survey	P60,000 X 2 =P120,000	2 nd Qtr=1 survey 4 th Qtr=1 survey	P70,000 X 2 =P140,000

Activity	Indicator	Target					
		2002	Budget	2003	Budget	2004	Budget
IV. Information Dissemination Activities			P1,128,000.00		P1,396,800.00		P1,976,800.00
1. Continue conceptualizing / producing different information dissemination materials.	No. of info. dissemination materials produced	1 poster calendar (X5,000 copies) 1 video tape (X 50 copies)	Contractual salary: P12,000 X 9 mos. = P108,000 Training Materials= P400,000	1 poster calendar (X 5,000 copies) 1 pesticide safe use reference manual (X 10,000 copies)	Contractual salary: P14,400 X 12 mos.= P172,800 Training Materials= P480,000	1 poster calendar (X 5,000 copies) 1 video tape (X 50 copies)	Contractual salary: P17,300 X 12 mos.= P207,600 Training Materials= P576,000
2. Continue conduct of pesticide safety awareness campaigns/seminars:							
• Training of agricultural technicians/FFS facilitators	No. of sessions conducted	6 sessions (200 participants)	P120,000 session (P20,000/ session)	6 sessions (200 participants)	P144,000 session (P24,000/ session)	6 sessions (200 participants)	P173,000 session (P28,800/ session)
• Conduct of Information Campaign Caravans	No. of areas covered	6 areas	P90,000 (P15,000/ area)	6 areas	P108,000 (P18,000/ area)	6 areas	P130,000 (P21,600/ area)
• Conduct of Pesticide Safety Awareness Campaign for Women	No. of areas covered	3 areas (300 participants)	P105,000 (P35,000/ area)	3 areas (300 participants)	P126,000 (P42,000/ area)	3 areas (300 participants)	P151,000 (P50,400/ area)
• Conduct of Pesticide Safety Awareness Campaign for Children	No. of areas covered	5 areas (5,000 participants)	P250,000 (P50,000/ area)	5 areas (5,000 participants)	P300,000 (P60,000/ area)	5 areas (5,000 participants)	P360,000 (P72,000/ area)

Activity	Indicator	Target					
		2002	Budget	2003	Budget	2004	Budget
SPRT Activities			P190,000.00		P415,000.00		P485,000.00
Preparation of official guideline in the conduct of local SPRT through dialogic meetings (public hearing) with concerned organizations (2 dialogic meetings).	No. of dialogic / meetings conducted	3 rd Qtr=1 meeting- 4 th Qtr=1 meeting	Meeting expenses (1 day)=P20,000 X 2 meetings = P40,000				
Conduct of accreditation training programs for SPRT researchers.	No. of training seminars conducted			4	P 55,000.00	4	P 55,000.00
Selection of priority pesticides (a.i.) for local SPRT to be required for pesticide companies	No. of a.i.			4	Pesticide company expense	4	Pesticide company expense
Conduct of local SPRT (by BPI and FPA) on priority crops	No. of local SPRT conducted	4 th Qtr= 1 SPRT	P 150,000.00	4 th Qtr= 2 SPRT	P 360,000.00	4 th Qtr= 2 SPRT	P 430,000.00
Establishment of National MRL			P 388,000.00		P 360,000.00		P 430,000.00
Conduct of conference on the blishment/implementation of MRL	No. of conferences conducted	3 rd Qtr	P 200,000	2 nd Qtr	P 240,000	2 nd Qtr	P 290,000
Establishment of tentative MRL on locally registered pesticides (60 a.i.) based on existing data (CODEX-MRL, SPRT data, residue monitoring data) using TMDI method & FPA crop grouping.	No. of active ingredients (a.i.) with tentative MRLs established	2 nd Qtr=20 a.i. 3 rd Qtr=20 a.i. 4 th Qtr=20 a.i.	Contractual salary: P12,000 X 9 mos.= P108,000 Office Materials: P30,000				
Conduct of GAP survey on priority crops	No. of GAP survey conducted	3	P 50,000	2 nd Qtr=1 survey 4 th Qtr=1 survey	P60,000 X 2 =P120,000	2 nd Qtr=1 survey 4 th Qtr=1 survey	P70,000 X 2 =P140,000

Activity	Indicator	Target					
		2002	Budget	2003	Budget	2004	Budget
1. Information Dissemination Activities			P1,128,000.00		P1,396,800.00		P1,976,800.00
1. Continue conceptualizing / producing different information dissemination materials.	No. of info. dissemination materials produced	1 poster calendar (X5,000 copies) 1 video tape (X 50 copies)	Contractual salary: P12,000 X 9 mos. = P108,000 Training Materials= P400,000	1 poster calendar (X 5,000 copies) 1 pesticide safe use reference manual (X 10,000 copies)	Contractual salary: P14,400 X 12 mos. = P172,800 Training Materials= P480,000	1 poster calendar (X 5,000 copies) 1 video tape (X 50 copies)	Contractual salary: P17,300 X 12 mos. = P207,600 Training Materials= P576,000
2. Continue conduct of pesticide safety awareness campaigns/seminars:							
• Training of agricultural technicians/FFS facilitators	No. of sessions conducted	6 sessions (200 participants)	P120,000 session (P20,000/ session)	6 sessions (200 participants)	P144,000 session (P24,000/ session)	6 sessions (200 participants)	P173,000 session (P28,800/ session)
• Conduct of Information Campaign Caravans	No. of areas covered	6 areas	P90,000 (P15,000/ area)	6 areas	P108,000 (P18,000/ area)	6 areas	P130,000 (P21,600/ area)
• Conduct of Pesticide Safety Awareness Campaign for Women	No. of areas covered	3 areas (300 participants)	P105,000 (P35,000/ area)	3 areas (300 participants)	P126,000 (P42,000/ area)	3 areas (300 participants)	P151,000 (P50,400/ area)
• Conduct of Pesticide Safety Awareness Campaign for Children	No. of areas covered	5 areas (5,000 participants)	P250,000 (P50,000/ area)	5 areas (5,000 participants)	P300,000 (P60,000/ area)	5 areas (5,000 participants)	P360,000 (P72,000/ area)

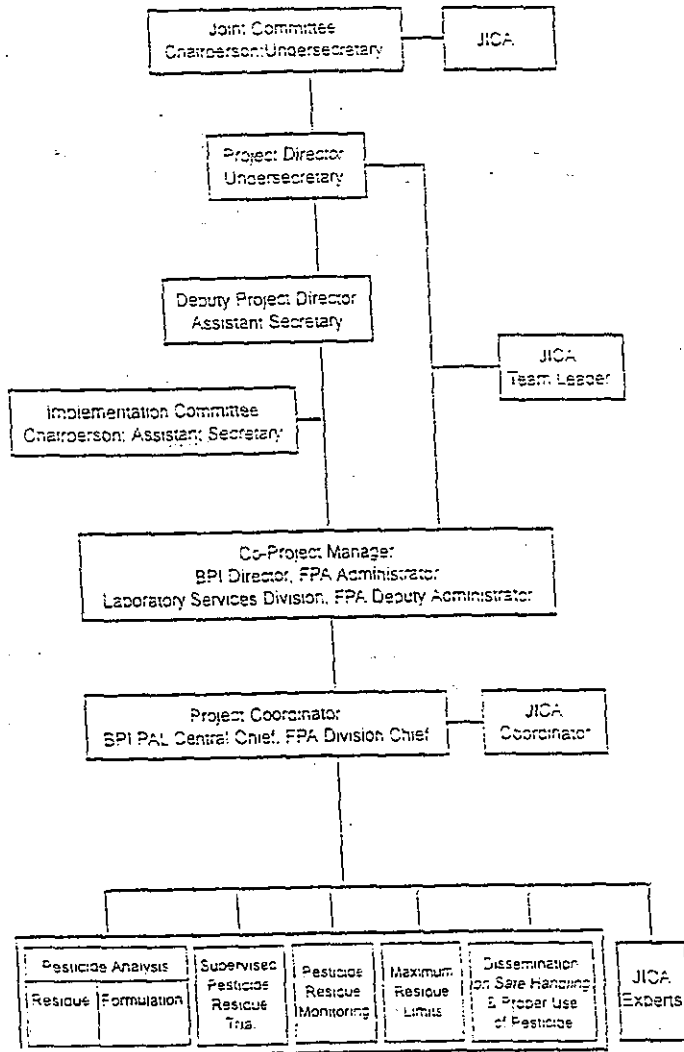
Activity	Indicator	Target					
		2002	Budget	2003	Budget	2004	Budget
3. Continue monitoring pesticide safe use awareness and practices of farmers							
• Conduct of Pest Control Diary Keeping Campaign	No. of campaign conducted (crop/ area)	3 campaigns (crop/area)	P 30,000 (P10,000/ area)	3 campaigns (crop/area)	P 36,000 (P12,000/ area)	3 campaigns (crop/area)	P 43,200 (P14,400/ area)
• Conduct of Consultative Forum on Crop Protection and Pesticide Use	No. of consultative forum conducted	1 forum (100 participants)	P 25,000	1 forum (100 participants)	P 30,000	1 forum (100 participants)	P 36,000
• Conduct survey on the awareness, knowledge, attitude and practices of farmers on the safe use of pesticides	No. of survey conducted					1 survey (500 farmer respondents)	P300,000
4. Other Related Activities			P7,240,000.00		P8,688,000.00		P10,387,600.00
1. Attendance to related international conferences							
Local	No. of conferences attended	8 conf./yr.	Travel Expenses= P40,000 (P5,000 / conference)	8 conf./yr.	Travel Expenses= P48,000 (P6,000 / conference)	8 conf./yr.	Travel Expenses= P57,600 (P7,200 / conference)
International	No. of conferences attended	10 conf./yr.	Travel Expenses= P120,000/conf. X 10=P1,200,000	10 conf./yr.	Travel Expenses= P144,000/conf. X 10=P1,440,000	10 conf./yr.	Travel Expenses= P173,000/conf. X 10=P1,730,000
2.) Other Related Expenses (Electricity, Maintenance, Lab. and Office Supplies, etc.)			P6,000,000		7,200,000		8,600,000
TOTAL BUDGET PER YEAR			P11,037,500.00		P14,803,800.00		P18,009,800.00

The Five-Year Implementation Plan of the Technical Cooperation For Pesticide Monitoring System Development Project (PMDP)

ACTIVITIES DURING PROJECT PERIOD (1997-2002)

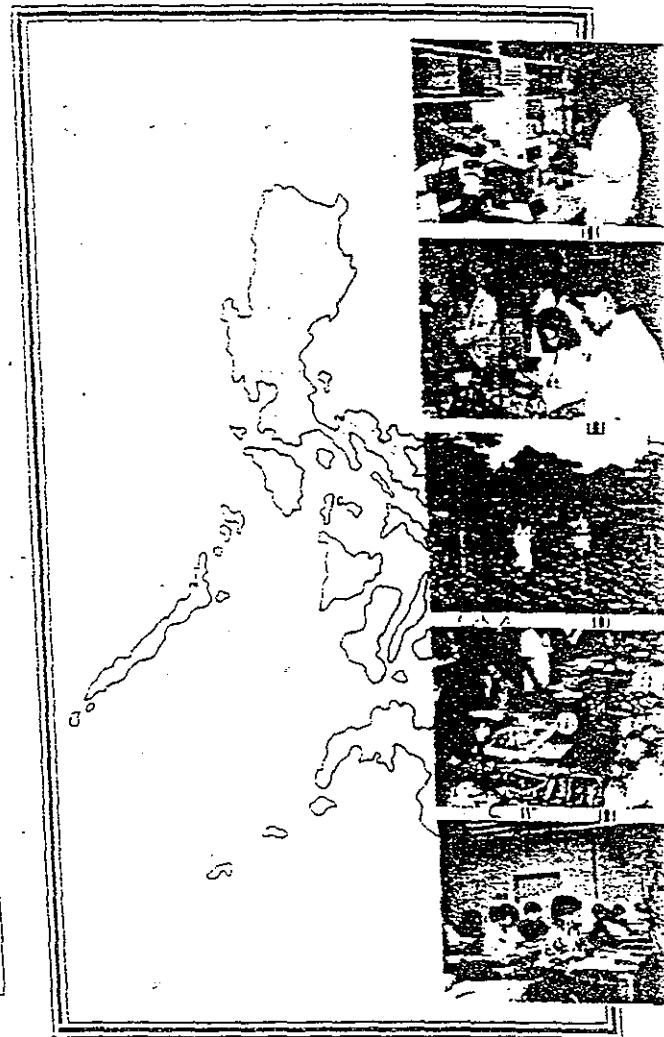
1. The method(s) of analysis of pesticide residue and pesticide formulation are improved.
 - a. To introduce more appropriate method(s) in analyzing pesticide residue.
 - b. To introduce more appropriate method(s) in analyzing pesticide formulation.
 - c. To integrate method(s) and update manual(s) on pesticide residue analysis.
 - d. To integrate method(s) and update manual(s) on pesticide formulation analysis.
2. The method(s) and technology of supervised pesticide residue trials in crops are improved.
 - a. To determine the combination of crops and pesticides that should be given priority.
 - b. To introduce appropriate method(s) and technology of supervised pesticide trials in crops.
 - c. To train persons concerned in improving techniques of supervised pesticide residue trials in crops.
 - d. To prepare manual(s) on the techniques for supervised pesticide residue trials in crops.
3. The method(s) and technology of pesticide residue monitoring are improved.
 - a. To introduce more appropriate method(s) of pesticide residue monitoring.
4. The necessary information for establishing MRLs and the Pesticide Safe Use Direction is provided to the responsible agency.
 - a. To introduce more appropriate method(s) in estimating Food Factor for establishing MRLs from the food consumption data.
 - b. To provide scientific advice in establishing MRLs and the Pesticide Safe Use Direction to the responsible agency.
5. The necessary information for safe handling and proper use of pesticides is provided to agencies concerned.
 - a. To design training program on safe handling and proper use of pesticides.
 - b. To prepare manual(s) in disseminating information to the dealers and users on safe handling and proper use of pesticides.

Organizational Chart of Pesticide Monitoring System Development Project

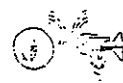


For more information, write or call:
 Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA)
 4th Floor, Bldg. B, NIA Comolex, EDSA, Quezon City
 Tel. Nos.: 926-8414, 926-6071 loc. 157
 Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI)
 Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
 Tel. No. 924-7761

PESTICIDE MONITORING SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (PMDP)



JICA JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
 FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDE AUTHORITY

Phase I: Pesticide Monitoring System Development Project (PMDP)

Introduction:

Use of pesticide in agriculture becomes indispensable when risk about increased food production, pest and diseases for and quality food supply. The farmers' effort is enhanced if proper use of pesticide is practiced. That is a pesticide is used when we want to control weed, insecticide for insects, nematicide for fungus or nematocide for nematodes, etc.

Introduction of pesticides in agriculture somehow provide a good solution in terms of combating pest and diseases. However, its excessive and improper use could adversely affect human health and the environment as well.

To address the situation, the Philippine government sought the assistance of the Japanese government through a grant-aid project entitled "Improvement of the National Program on Pesticide Monitoring in Agriculture." After several JICA missions to the Philippines, Japan recognized the need and importance of pesticide monitoring in the country. To attain this goal, the Philippine government and the government of Japan, signed an agreement in May 1996 and July 1996 for the Phase I and Phase II, respectively in the amount of 327 Miro upgrade and establish pesticide analytical laboratories in the Philippines.

During the grant-aid and start of implementation, a Project Agreement Technical Cooperation (PTC) was again approved when Minutes of Understanding and Record of Discussions were signed in August 1996 and January 1997. In March 1997, the grant-aid was evaluated for successful and continuous grant implementation of the so-called Pesticide Monitoring System Development Project of the PMDP.

To signify the importance of the project, both government, represented by their highest officials, ceremonially inaugurated and officially turned-over the facilities by His Excellency Hirovuki Hirata, Ambassador of Japan, to President Fidel V. Ramos at the Grand Ballroom, Malacañang Palace on 24th of July 1997.



Inauguration ceremony and start of Pesticide Monitoring System Development Project (PMDP) as witnessed by representatives from both countries.

The Project:

The Pesticide Monitoring System Development (PMDP) is a technical type project supported by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and was established for the purpose of improving the National Monitoring Program on Pesticide Residue and Pesticide Formulation in the country. The grant-aid package worth P331,000,000.00 is composed of infrastructure, modern equipment and machinery for pesticide formulation and residue analysis. This includes the construction of new laboratory buildings in the Central Pesticide Analytical Laboratory (Central-PAL) in Quezon City and Davao. It also provides modern instruments for the new laboratories and the existing satellites in Baguio (CAR), Cebu (Region VII), Cagayan de Oro (Region X) and Iloilo (Region VI). The transfer of technology is the primary objective of the project which includes the dispatch of long and short term experts and training of Philippine counterparts in Japan.

The PMDP covers a five-year duration plan which ends in year 2002. The Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) and the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA) of the Department of Agriculture are the two agencies that jointly implement the overall operations of the project.

The signing of minutes of understanding of the technical cooperation between the Republic of the Philippines and government of Japan.



The Goal:

Safe food within tolerable levels of pesticide residue is supplied to the local and world market.

The Objectives:

1. To improve the methods of analysis of pesticide residue and pesticide residue trials in crops.
2. To improve the methods and technology of supervised pesticide residue trials in crops.
3. To improve the methods and technology of pesticide residue monitoring.
4. To provide necessary information for establishing MRLs and the Pesticide Safe Use Direction.
5. To provide necessary information for safe handling and proper use of pesticide.

Provision of infrastructure and equipment



Transfer of technology



The house opened by the National Pesticide Analytical Laboratory (NPAL) led by JICA Ambassador Hirovuki Hirata and former Secretary, Salvas Escudero III.

Expected Benefits/Advantages:

1. Generation of Residue/Formulations data for advocacy and the development of standard measures in pesticide usage in the following:
 - a. Provision of safe food supply
 - b. Protection of human health for users and the general public
 - c. Protection of the environment (reduction of pest population in the air, contamination of soil and resources)
2. Contribute to public awareness on the toxicity and hazards posed by the pesticide usage and application in agriculture.
3. Intensification of research on pesticide residue degradation.

**BANNED AND RESTRICTED PESTICIDES IN THE
PHILIPPINES**

I. BANNED PESTICIDES

1. Parathion – ethyl
2. Copper Aceto – arsenite (Paris Green)
3. DDT containing mosquito coils
4. DBCP
5. Nitrofen
6. Leptophos
7. EPN
8. Endrin
9. Mercuric fungicides
10. Toxaphene
11. Elemental phosphorous (White & Yellow)
12. Thallium sulfate
13. 1 Naphthylthiourea (ANTU)
14. Gophacide
15. Sodium Flouroacetate
16. Sodium Flouroacetamide (1081)
17. Stryobhine
18. 2, 4 5 – T
19. Aldrin
20. Dieldrin
21. Heptachlor
22. Chlordimeform
23. EDB
24. HCH/BHC
25. Brestan
26. Aquatin EC
27. Telustan 60 WP
28. Torque 50% WP
29. Gusathion 400 EC
30. Marsathion 10 EC
31. Bionex 10 EC
32. Telothion 10 EC
33. Folidol M 50EC
34. Methyl Fosferno 50EC

35. Methion 50EC
36. Meptox 50EC
37. Parapest M 50 EC
38. Pennicap M (ENCAP)
39. Wofatox 50EC/80EC
40. Wofatox Konzentra "1" 50EC/80EC
41. Thiocarb 17EC
42. Thiodan 35WP
43. Thiodan 35EC
44. Endosulfax 35EC
45. Endox 35EC
46. Thiodan 2.5G
47. Endosulfax 35EC
48. Chlordane

II RESTRICTED PESTICIDES

A. Importation Not Allowed Except in Cases of Emergency as Determined by the Authority.

1. Aldicarb
2. Chlorobenzilate

B. For Use Under Specified Limitations

1. DDT - All uses cancelled except for malaria control purposes by the Department of Health.

2. Not for use near Aquatic Ecosystem

a) Endosulfan X

3. Too Hazardous for General Use - For Institution Use Only

a) Paraquat - Approval of use will be based on strict compliance by the importer/end- user of the requirements set for its use.

b) Phenamiphos - for use in banana and pineapple plantations.

c) Etroprop - for use in banana plantations only.

d) Methidathion - for use in banana plantation only.

e) Inorganic Arsenicals (Arsenic Trioxide) - for use by FPA - accredited wood treatment and preserving plants only.

DOH not imported this - DDT =

- f) Lindane (Gamma/BHC) - for soil pre-plant application in pineapple plantations only.
- g) Pentachlorophenol - for use in wood treatment only by EPA - accredited wood treating plants and institutions.

Strict compliance with guidelines on pesticides for Institutional Use as stipulated in the EPA Pesticide Regulatory Policies , 1987 edition, and such other requirements as may be imposed by the Authority.

C. Fumigants and Other Chemicals for Use by Certified Fumigators Only

Adequate time for aeration is required after treatment before commodities are processed into food or feed.

- 1. Methyl bromide
- 2. Carbon Disulfide
- 3. Phosphite- generating compounds
- 4. HCN - generating materials
- 5. Carbon tetrachloride
- 6. Chloroform
- 7. Ethylformate

D. Endosulfan - only allowed if the concentration is reduced to 50% or lower for other uses.

E. Monochrotophos - allowed for beanfly control on legumes only.

- 1. Nuvacron 30SCW
- 2. Azodrin 168
- 3. Azodrin 202R
- 4. Azodrin 150
- 5. Azodrin 202
- 6. Azodrin 137
- 7. Azodrin 150



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDE AUTHORITY
4TH FLOOR, BUILDING B,
NIA COMPLEX, EDSA, QUEZON CITY

Annex No. PT.5

OFFICE OF THE FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDE AUTHORITY
DA RFU 5, San Agustin, Pili, Camarines Sur

Accredited Safety Dispenser of Fertilizer and Pesticide
Accreditation Training
ATI Training Center, NUCA, Guinobatan
ALBAY

November 10-11, 2004

P R O G R A M

Day 1 (Nov. 10, 2004)

8:00 - 9:00AM	Registration	Secretariat
9:00 - 9:30	Opening Program Invocation National Anthem Welcome Message & Overview of the Training	Mr. Ben Saunar Ms. Jane S. Rames Ms. Lilia S. Latumbo OIC-FPA, R5

PART 1. Introduction

9:30 - 10:30 (Module 1)	The Fertilizer & Pesticide Authority PD 1144	Mr. Ben Saunar PDO 11, Albay
10:30 - 10:45	COFFEE BREAK	

PART 11. Fertilizer

10:45 - 12:00 (Module 1)	Soil, Fertilizer and Plant Growth	Mrs. Carmen C. Ralosa Chief, Soils Laboratory Del Rosario, Maga City
12:00 - 1:00 PM	LUNCH BREAK	
1:00 - 3:00 (Module 2)	Types of Fertilizer Growth Promoters	-do-
3:00 - 3:15	COFFEE BREAK	
3:15 - 5:00 (Module 3)	Fertilizer Handling and Storage	Mr. Emiliano M. Murillo FPA Deputized PDO Camarines Norte



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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4TH FLOOR, BUILDING B,
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Day 2 (Nov. 11, 2004)

Part III. Pesticide

8:00 - 10:00AM (Module 1)	General Information on Pesticides	Ms. Lilia S. Latumba OIC-FPA, R5
10:00 - 10:15	COFFEE BREAK	
10:15 - 12:15 (Module 2)	Pesticide Safe Handling, Storage & Transport Good Housekeeping	Mr. Regino M. Garcia, Jr. PDO 11, Surgeon -do-
12:15 - 1:00PM	LUNCH BREAK	
1:00 - 3:00 (Module 3)	Pesticide Poisoning & First Aid	-do-
3:00 - 3:15	COFFEE BREAK	
3:15 - 5:00	Evaluation	Mrs. Lilia S. Latumba OIC-FPA, R5
5:00 - 5:30	Closing	

Mr. Regino M. Garcia, Jr.
Master of Ceremony

Annex No. PT.6

FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDE AUTHORITY
 Accomplishment Report, Region 7
 For the month of October, 2004

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	ANNUAL TARGET	MONTHLY TARGET	ACTUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	% ACCOM	ISSUES/ CONCERNS	ACTIONS TAKEN/ RECOMMENDATIONS
Enforcement of Rules and Regulations							
Regular monitoring of FIP handlers							
Importer	Frequency of inspection		2	2	100%		
Distributor	Frequency of inspection		7	7	100%		
Dealer	Frequency of inspection		20	23	115%		
Manufacturer	Frequency of inspection		2	2	100%		
Other handlers	Frequency of inspection		5	5	100%		
Verification/investigation of suspected violations for imposition of appropriate sanctions	No. verified/ investigated		7	7	100%		
			5	5	100%		
Monitoring of POC services/establishments	No. monitored		9	9	100%		
Monitoring of farmers using FPEs	No. monitored		30	30	100%		
Filing of cases							
Criminal	No. filed/resolved						
Civil	No. filed/resolved						
Clean-up drive							
Regional	No. conducted						
Provincial	No. conducted						
Enforcement of Stop Sais, Stop Move, Stop Use Order (SUMS)	No. of SUMS monitored		3	3	100%		
Monitoring of proper waste disposal of used pesticide impregnated plastic	No. of manufacturing plants/ plantations monitored						
Fertilizer random weighing	No. of dealers/ handlers monitored						
	No. of bags weighed (50 kg/bag)						

FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDE AUTHORITY
 Accomplishment Report , Region 7
 For the month of October 2014

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	ANNUAL TARGET	MONTHLY TARGET	ACTUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	% ACCOM	ISSUES/ CONCERNS	ACTIONS TAKEN/ RECOMMENDATIONS
Samples taken/submitted for analysis Quality monitoring Monitoring of poisoning cases	No. of samples endorsed to CO						
	No. of hospitals monitored		12	12	100%		
	No. of poisoning cases		1	1	100%		
Monitoring of Supply, Demand & Prices Returns from EPA Provincial Officers Returns from dealers/distributors Returns	No. submitted		6	6	100%		
	No. submitted		121	129	107%		
	No. submitted						
Monitoring							
More than dealers							
Agrochemicals							
Fertilizer							
- New							
- Renewal							
Pesticide							
- New							
- Renewal							
Fertilizer Repackers							
New							
Renewal							
Agro Flower Contractors							
New							
Renewal							
	No. facilitated/ approved		1	1	100%		
	No. facilitated/ approved						
	No. facilitated/ approved						
	No. facilitated/ approved						

FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDE AUTHORITY
 Accomplishment Report, Region V
 For the month of October, 2004

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	ANNUAL TARGET	MONTHLY TARGET	ACTUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	% ACCOM	ISSUES/ CONCERNS	ACTIONS TAKEN/ RECOMMENDATIONS
Household Pesticide/Wood Preservatives							
- New	No. facilitated/ approved						
- Renewal							
Pest Control Operators							
- Exterminator							
- New	No. facilitated/ approved						
- Renewal							
- Fumigator							
- New	No. facilitated/ approved						
- Renewal							
Warehouse Registration							
- Fertilizer							
- New	No. facilitated/ approved		1	1	100%		
- Renewal							
- Pesticide							
- New	No. facilitated/ approved						
- Renewal							
Wood Treatment Plant							
- New	No. facilitated/ approved						
- Renewal							
Formulator							
- New	No. facilitated/ approved						
- Renewal							
Manufacturer Distributor							
- Fertilizer							
- New	No. facilitated/ approved						
- Renewal							
Recycling Plant							
- New	No. facilitated/ approved						
- Renewal							

FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDE AUTHORITY
 Accomplishment Report ; Region Y
 For the month of October, 2004

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	ANNUAL TARGET	MONTHLY TARGET	ACTUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	% ACCOM	ISSUES/ CONCERNS	ACTIONS TAKEN/ RECOMMENDATIONS
Spill Handler							
New							
Renewal							
Fertilizer (F)							
New	No. facilitated/ approved						
Renewal							
Pesticide (P)							
New	No. facilitated/ approved						
Renewal							
Both F/P							
New	No. facilitated/ approved		2	2	100%		
Renewal			5	5	100%		
Outing Programs							
Agricultural Safety Dispenser (ASD)	No. conducted						
Food Housekeeping	No. conducted						
Household/Wood Preservative	No. conducted						
Accredited Responsible Care Officer (ARCO)	No. conducted						
Certified Pesticide Applicator							
Fumigator	No. assisted						
Exterminator	No. assisted						
Welding Contractor	No. conducted						
PA Symposia	No. assisted						

FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDE AUTHORITY
 Accomplishment Report, Region 7
 For the month of October, 2004

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	ANNUAL TARGET	MONTHLY TARGET	ACTUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	% ACCOM	ISSUES/ CONCERNS	ACTIONS TAKEN/ RECOMMENDATIONS
Registration							
Experimental Use Permits (EUPs)							
Fertilizer	No. sites monitored (indicate actual location)						
Pesticide	No. sites monitored (indicate actual location)						
Coordination With Government and Private or Representatives							
Dialogue with handlers	No. of meetings		4	4	100%		
Regional meetings with PDO II	No. of meetings		1	1	100%		
Collaboration with LGU/DOST/DOH/DENR/ TI/PNP/BOC, etc.	No. of meetings		2	3	150%		
Dealers association	No. of meetings						
Local CPAs	No. of meetings						
Regional APPA	No. of meetings						
Regional ARCO	No. of meetings						
Regional CPAP	No. of meetings						
Regional Management Conference (RMC)	No. of meetings		1	1	100%		
Regional Agricultural & Fishery Council (RAFC) and Provincial Agricultural & Fishery Council (PAFC) meetings	No. of meetings		1	1	100%		
			6	6	100%		
Education & Dissemination of Trade & other related information							
Press releases							
Provincial							
Regional	No. of articles submitted to C.O.						

FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDE AUTHORITY
 Accomplishment Report, Region Y
 For the month of October, 2014

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	ANNUAL TARGET	MONTHLY TARGET	ACTUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	% ACCOM	ISSUES/ CONCERNS	ACTIONS TAKEN/ RECOMMENDATIONS
Newsletter	No. of articles submitted to C.O.						
Revenue generated (from licenses, fees, fines, targets, etc.)	Amount collected		30,000	32,400.00	108%		
Regional Officers Travel to province covered	No. of provinces covered (indicate provinces) Can. Sur Sorsogon Abay		3	3	100%		
Other (include activities not listed)							
Radio guesting	No. of radio guesting						
Media interview	No. of media interview						
Court hearings	No. of court hearing attended						

By:

MA S. LATUMBO
 Regional Officer

Noted by:

LILLIA S. LATUMBO
 Regional Officer



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDE AUTHORITY

4TH FLOOR, BUILDING B, NIA COMPLEX, EDSA, QUEZON CITY
TEL. NOS. 929-60-71 LOC. 123; 922-33-64; 922-33-68; 922-33-71
DIRECT LINE: 926-58-77 P.O. BOX 2582 Q.C.

Provincial Agriculture Office
FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDE AUTHORITY
Virac, Catanduanes


NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT FOR OCTOBER 2004

<u>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</u>	<u>ISSUES/OBSERVATION</u>	<u>ACTION TAKEN/RECOMMENDATION</u>
Inspected bodega of dealers. Verified existence of Machete Express as indicated in the letter of the OIC Operation Division dated Sept. 23/04.	No existence of said pesticide.	
Send communication to HP/WP dealers with license to expire December 2004.	3 HP/WP dealers license will expire Dec. 2004.	Furnished application for renewal of license.
Attended PAFC meeting	Farmers and NGOs complained on the increasing price of inputs.	Apply organic fertilizer and practice composting.
Assisted COA representative conduct interview to farmers and ATs on the effect on plant growth with the application of BIO-Organic liquid fertilizer distributed free to farmers.	Farmers preferred granules fertilizer which is easy to apply. Not effective to rice. Good for vegetables.	
Monitored price of fertilizer and pesticides.	Price of urea and complete fertilizers keep on increasing every month.	
Monitored pesticide poisoning cases	No pesticide poisoning reported.	
Collected dealers reports.		
Campaigned for prospective dealers to attend ASD training.	Stores issued with warnings promised to attend ASD training.	
Prepared and consolidated FPA monthly reports.		

NOTED:

LILIA S. LAPUMBO
OIC, FPA Regional Officer

Prepared by:


BERNADITA A. MOLINA
FPA Deputy Prov'l. Officer

ISSUED WITH ECC AND OPERATIONALIZE MMT

Name of Proponent	Location of the Project	Type of Project	
1	Alta Vista Agri-Ventures Corp.	Lower Guisok, Mawab, Compostela Valley Province	Banana Plantation
2	Apoland Fresh Fruits Corp.	Upper Tungkalan, Toril, Davao City	Banana Plantation
3	Banambo Agricultural Corp.	Compostela, Compostela Valley Province	Banana Plantation
4	Compostela Plantation, Inc.	Tamia, Compostela Valley Province	Banana Plantation
5	Comval Tropical Fruits, Inc.	Monkayo, Compostela Valley Province	Banana Plantation
6	Davao Agricultural Ventures Corporation	Baguio and Calinan District, Davao City	Pineapple Plantation
7	Davao Fruits, Corp.	Brgys. Tamayong and Sirib, Calinan District, Davao City	Banana Plantation
8	Global Fruits Corporation	Brgy. Baguio, Wines, Carmen, Cadalian, Gumalang and Tawan-tawan, Baguio District, Davao City	Banana Plantation
9	Global Fruits Corporation	Malalag, Davao Del Sur	Banana Plantation
10	Highland Banana Corporation	Brgys. Upper sirib, Manuel Guianga and Tamayong, Tugbok and Calinan District	Banana Plantation
11	Maco Agri Ventures, Inc.	Durnlan, Maco, Compostela Valley Province	Banana Plantation
12	Malalag Ventures Plantation, Inc. - Central	Paligue, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur	Banana Plantation
13	Malalag Ventures Plantation, Inc. - North	Igpit, Davao del Sur	Banana Plantation
14	Malalag Ventures Plantation, Inc. - South	Malalag, Davao Del Sur	Banana Plantation
15	Malon Farms	Brgy. Subasta	Banana Plantation
16	Marsman-Drysdale Organic Farm, Inc.	New Visayas, Mawab, Comval Province	Banana Plantation
17	MD Davao Agri Ventures, Inc.	Tagpore, Davao City	Banana Plantation
18	MD Isalon Organi Banana Agri Ventures	Bongabong, Pantukan, Compostela Valley Province	Banana Plantation
19	MD Nabunturan Agri Ventures, Inc.	Nabunturan, Comval Province	Banana Plantation
20	MD New Corella Agri Ventures, Inc.	San Roque, New Corella, Davao City	Banana Plantation
21	MD Panabo Agri Ventures, Inc.	Casilak, Panabo City	Banana Plantation
22	MD Rio Vista Agri Ventures	Pangl, Maco, Compostela Valley Province	Banana Plantation
23	Nova Vista Mgt. & Dev. Corp.	Tagnanan, Mabini, Compostela Valley Province	Banana Plantation
24	Progressive Highland Dev't. Coop.	Daliaon Plantation, Toril, Davao City	Banana Plantation
25	Stanfilco - A Division of Dole Phils.	Brgy. Tawan-tawan, Calinan Districts and Brgys. of Cadalian and Carmen, Baguio District, Davao City	Banana Plantation
26	Stanfilco - A Division of Dole Phils.	Brgy. Lahí and Talian, Maragusan, Compostela Valley Province	Banana Plantation
27	Stanfilco - A Division of Dole Phils.	Brgys. Mapawa, Conorobe and Magcagong, Maragusan, Compostela Valley Province	Banana Plantation
28	Tagdangua Development Corp. (TAGDECOR 1)	Tagdangua, Pantukan, Comval Province	Banana Plantation
29	Tagdangua Development Corp.	Brgy. Kingking, Pantukan, Compostela Valley	Banana Plantation

	Name of Proponent	Location of the Project	Type of Project
1	Diamond Farm, Inc.	Alejal, Carmen, Davao del Norte	Banana Plantation
2	Hijo Resources Corp.	Madaum, Tagum City	Banana Plantation
3	LEAD Export Corporation	La Libertad, Sto. Tomas, Davao del Norte	Banana Plantation
4	Marsman Estate Plantation, Inc.	Tibal-og, Sto. Tomas, Davao del Norte	Banana Plantation
5	Sarangani Agricultural Co., Inc.	Alabel, Sarangani Province	Banana Plantation
6	Tagum Agricultural Dev't. Corp.	Bo. A. O., Floirendo, Panabo City	Banana Plantation
7	Worldwide Agricultural Dev't. Corp.	Bo. A. O., Floirendo, Panabo City	Banana Plantation
8	Guiling Agricultural Dev. Corp	Guiling, Davao del Sur	Banana Plantation

Our Corporate Philosophy

We believe that within each individual is a treasure of possibilities waiting to be realized

We believe that life is a continuous process of sharing ideas, insights, and experience

We believe that true learning is possible only when there is humility.

We believe that every piece of knowledge carries with it the responsibility of using it for a noble purpose.

We believe that every new day is an opportunity for making new discoveries.

We believe that the ultimate goal of human development is a deeper relationship with God.

We believe that any person or human organization grows only in harmony with society and nature.

MAJOR STRATEGIES

1. Strong policy advocacy on safe and judicious use of F/P
2. Vigorous implementation and close monitoring of safety measures for F/P producers, users and other handlers
3. Promotion, development, and advocacy for the use of organic fertilizer
4. Strict enforcement of rules and regulations under PD 1144
5. Intensified registration of all F/P products
6. Vigorous licensing of F/P handlers
7. Enhance income generation to provide additional source for current and future needs
8. Accelerated training and information dissemination program on the proper and safe use of F/P that include IPMI, Kasalikasan and Integrated Nutrient Management and Balanced Fertilization Strategy

DIRECTORY OF OFFICIALS

JOSE MA. R. PEREZ
Executive Director

NORLITO R. GICANA, CESO IV, Ph.D.
Deputy Executive Director for Fertilizer

WILMA N. OBCEMEA, Ph.D.
Chief
Fertilizer Regulatory Services Division

ANTONIO G. CRUZ, JR.
Officer-in-Charge
Field Operations Division

NERI S. PESCADERA
Chief, Administrative Support

ANGELA B. OLEGARIO
Chief, Monitoring and Evaluation Division

DARIO C. SABULARSE, Ph.D.
Deputy Executive Director for Pesticide

AIDA V. ORDAS
Chief
Pesticide Regulatory Services Division

GERMAN S. CACCAM
Chief
Planning, Information & Training Division

ESTRELLA T. PINEDA
Chief, Finance Division

REGIONAL OFFICES

GEORGE L. BILANGGO
PDO IV, Region I
DA, Regional Office
San Fernando, La Union 2500
Tel. # 242-1045/46

HENRY M. FRONDA
PDO IV, Region II
Old CIADP Bldg., San Gabriel Village
Tuguegarao, Cagayan
Tel. # 844-0457

DONARDO C. JAVIER
Officer-in-Charge, Region III
DA, Regional Office
San Fernando, Pampanga 2000
Tel. # 961-6811

EPIFANIO C. ENDRIGA
Officer-in-Charge, Region IV
FFA, 4th Flr, Bldg. 9 NIA Complex, EDSA, O.C.
Tel. # 922-33-71/ 926-68-77

LILIA S. LATUMBO
Officer-in-Charge, Region V
DA, San Agustin, Pili, Camarines Sur 4418
Tel. # 331-2324

EPHRAIM B. GASCON
PDO IV, Region VI
Department of Agriculture
Parola, Iloilo City 5000
Tel. # (033) 337-0611

GERRY P. VALERIO
PDO IV, Region VII
Mandaua Experimental Station
DA, Mandaua City
Tel. # (032) 344-7272

PAPIAS S. TUGONON
PDO IV, Region VIII
DA, Regional Office,
Tacloban City 6500
Tel. # 599-8886

AVELINO L. CAPERIG
PDO IV, Region IX
Department of Agriculture
Pagadian City 7016
Tel. # 214-1139

MA. SONIA C. CALLEJA
PDO IV, Region X
DA, Regional Office
Cagayan de Oro City 9000
Tel. # 255-8700

ILOMINDA A. SALTING
PDO IV, Region XI
DA, Regional Office
Davao City 8000
Tel. # 224-2180

ALITA C. BORNEA
PDO II, OIC Region XII
DA, Kidapawan, North Cotabato 9400
Tel. # 0919-254-8211

LORNA R. BELGIRA
Deputy Regional Officer (CARAGA)
DA, Capitol Compound
Butuan City 8500
Tel. # 342-1092



"Towards better harvest, better health and safer environment"

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture

FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDE AUTHORITY

4th Flr., Bldg. B., NIA Complex, EDSA, Quezon City
Tel. Nos. 922-33-71; 922-33-62; 926-5877
Teletax No. 922-33-64 & 922-33-55 P.O. Box 2582 Q.C.
Website: www.fainap.org/philippines
E-mail: faipa_77@yahoo.com

Creation of FPA

In the early 70's, the government embarked on food production programs that introduced high-yielding rice varieties and increased substantial use of fertilizer and pesticides.

The use of these inputs, especially of pesticides, required the flow of information to the agricultural sector on its benefits as well as risks to the users, public health and the environment.

It became a necessity to create a technically-oriented authority with specialized expertise to regulate, control and develop the fertilizer and pesticide industries. Thus, on May 30, 1977, the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA) was created by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 1144.

Atc

To ensure the agricultural sector of adequate supply of fertilizers and pesticides at reasonable costs. To regulate the manufacture and distribution of fertilizer and pesticides to protect the public from risks inherent in the use of pesticides. To protect the agricultural sector on the use of these inputs.



To ensure improved quality of life for Filipinos through increased farm productivity and production using the necessary agricultural inputs that do not endanger public health and environment, on a sustainable basis.



General Functions

Product Registration

- Registration of all fertilizer and pesticide products for agricultural and household use requires all the necessary data including those that are generated from local field testing and experimentations by FPA accredited researchers to ensure efficacy of the products and its adherence to set standards.

Pesticide Product Registration

- Is a mechanism to acquire pertinent information to ensure public health and environmental protection in the use of the pesticides. Most of the data are found in the product label for effective application, precaution for safe use and recommendation for its users.
- Exposure studies are required for new proprietary pesticide products with strong toxicological concern.
- Registration of biorational pesticide products that include biochemical and microbial pest control agents.
- Fast tracking of registration of less hazardous, environmental friendly, target specific and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) compatible pesticide products.



Licensing of Handlers

- Licensing shall be required as a condition precedent to the importation, exportation, manufacture, formulation, repacking, distribution, delivery, sale, transport, storage and use of any fertilizer, pesticide and other agricultural chemicals.

Product Quality and Adherence to Safety

- In coordination with other government product standards agencies, FPA designs and implements quality control standards for fertilizer and pesticide products.
- Monitor safe handling, use, application and compliance with industrial health and safety in manufacturing and formulation plants, impose penalties and sanctions for violation of set rules and standards.

Public Information

- Conduct of training and accreditation program for handlers of fertilizer and pesticide products that include:

- Fertilizer and pesticide dealers and distributors
- Pest Control operators
- Mango contractors
- Pesticide applicators (pest exterminators and fumigators)
- Fertilizer and pesticide researchers for the conduct of field-testing and experimentation for product registration.
- Personnel of hardware stores, supermarkets and drugstores handling fertilizer and pesticide products.

- Monitor and disseminate information on the proper and effective application of fertilizer and the safe, judicious use of pesticides.

Developmental

- Industry coordination and support.
- Coordination of research and technology development for optimum use of fertilizer and promote safe and judicious use of pesticides and effect the packaging and dissemination of such technology to the rural sector and the general public



Pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 1144, FPA shall:

- Make continuous assessment of fertilizer supply and demand situation.
- Regulate and control the quality of the different grades of fertilizer and to set new grades when necessary.
- Do all such things necessary to maintain adequate supply of fertilizer at reasonable price while maintaining the long term viability of the industry.
- Establish and enforce tolerance levels and good agricultural practice for the use of pesticides in raw agricultural commodities.
- Restrict or ban any pesticide and the formulation of any pesticide in specific areas or during certain periods upon evidence that the product is an imminent hazard, has caused and is causing widespread serious damage to crops, fish and livestock and to public health and environment.
- Prevent the importation of agricultural commodities containing pesticide residues above the accepted tolerance levels.
- Inspect establishments and premises of pesticide handlers to ensure compliance to industrial health, safety and anti-pollution regulations.



PHILIPPINO BANANA GROWERS & EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION

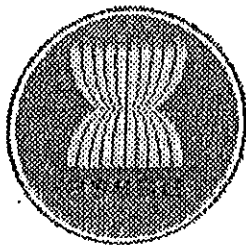
2003 - ANNUAL SHIPMENT REPORT

the period JANUARY - DECEMBER 2003

PRODUCER/EXPORTER	JAPAN		OUTSIDE OF JAPAN									TOTAL OUTSIDE OF JAPAN		TOTAL EXPORTS	
	MT.	In 13-KG Boxes	MT.	KOREA	CHINA	RUSSIA	HKG.	S'PORE	IND'SIA	N. Z.	MT.	In 13 KG Boxes	In MT	In 13 KG Boxes	
															ME
Dizon & Sons, Inc.	1,456	112,019	774	1,346	303	8	2,632	0	0	39	5,101	392,409	6,558	504,428	
Global Tropical Fruit, Inc.	4,257	327,464	2,400	6,730	957	73	9,559	0	0	0	19,718	1,516,781	23,975	1,844,245	
Sub - Total	5,713	439,483	3,174	8,076	1,260	80	12,190	0	0	39	24,819	1,909,189	30,533	2,348,672	
Export Corporation	27,069	2,082,204	10,324	12,824	18,713	1,197	12,072	2,014	140	22	57,306	4,408,180	84,375	6,490,385	
Landay Agri. & Dev. Corp.	28,311	2,177,749	9,981	8,708	17,903	1,074	6,158	2,426	187	22	46,458	3,573,702	74,769	5,751,451	
Magnum Ventures Inc.	18,566	1,428,177	35,886	3,729	5,079	0	0	0	0	0	44,694	3,438,018	63,261	4,866,195	
Manila Valley P'tion, Inc.	5,210	400,802	8,173	770	2,341	0	0	0	0	0	11,284	867,994	16,494	1,268,796	
Manila Fruits Corp.	48,371	3,720,838	38,269	9,744	23,499	0	8,077	731	240	3,225	83,786	6,445,066	132,157	10,165,904	
Sub - Total	127,527	9,809,770	102,633	36,774	67,536	2,272	26,307	5,171	567	3,269	243,528	18,732,960	371,065	28,542,730	
Manila Agri. Dev. Co. Inc.	138,842	10,680,116	61,280	75,338	76,802	5,258	3,304	5,000	0	0	226,981	17,460,051	365,822	28,140,167	
(Manila-wide Dev. Corp.)															
Sub - Total	138,842	10,680,116	61,280	75,338	76,802	5,258	3,304	5,000	0	0	226,981	17,460,051	365,822	28,140,167	
Manila - Davao	128,250	9,865,412	67,427	60,231	68,906	0	4,471	917	0	32,181	234,133	18,010,206	362,383	27,875,618	
Manila - Gen. Santos	8,461	650,884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,461	650,884	
Sub - Total	136,712	10,516,296	67,427	60,231	68,906	0	4,471	917	0	32,181	234,133	18,010,206	370,845	28,526,502	
Manila Farms, Inc.	40,077	3,082,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,077	3,082,834	
Sub - Total	40,077	3,082,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,077	3,082,834	
Manila Agri'l Co. Inc.	6,589	506,854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,589	506,854	
Sub - Total	6,589	506,854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,589	506,854	
Manila Farming Corp.	30,142	2,318,651	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,142	2,318,651	
Manila Cadbaran Fruits Corp.	10,973	844,047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,973	844,047	
Manila Fruits Corp.	10,397	799,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,397	799,774	
Manila San Banana Agricultural Corp.	34,401	2,646,250	0	5,258	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,258	404,484	39,660	3,050,734	
Manila Fruits Corp.	89,276	6,867,365	7,018	10,384	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,402	1,338,560	106,677	8,205,945	
Manila Mostela Plantation, Inc.	15,203	1,169,467	0	558	0	0	0	0	0	0	558	42,888	15,761	1,212,355	
Sub - Total	190,392	14,645,564	7,018	16,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,217	1,785,952	213,610	16,431,506	
Manila Sman Estate P'tn., Inc.	49,903	3,838,696	34,098	5,573	4,426	0	0	0	0	0	44,096	3,392,004	93,999	7,230,700	
Manila Vista Mgmt & Dev	16,274	1,251,879	17,974	2,276	3,264	0	0	0	0	0	23,515	1,808,812	39,789	3,060,891	
Manila Vista Agri-Ventures Corp.	7,285	560,376	17,377	2,923	3,256	0	0	0	0	0	23,556	1,812,015	30,841	2,372,391	
Sub - Total	73,462	5,650,951	69,449	10,772	10,946	0	0	0	0	0	91,167	7,012,830	164,629	12,663,782	
Manila Cayla Plantation, Inc.	25,265	1,943,454	0	595	0	0	0	0	0	0	595	45,792	25,860	1,989,246	
Manila Plantation, Inc.	3,384	260,334	2,666	244	1,571	0	58	0	0	0	4,539	349,164	7,923	609,498	
Manila Rivers Plantation, Inc.	1,552	119,413	760	125	1,160	0	19	0	0	0	2,065	158,830	3,617	278,243	
Sub - Total	30,202	2,323,201	3,426	964	2,732	0	77	0	0	0	7,199	553,786	37,401	2,876,986	
Manila Frutera, Inc.	18,059	1,389,185	31,517	3,819	4,655	0	0	0	0	0	39,991	3,076,202	68,050	4,465,387	
Sub - Total	18,059	1,389,185	31,517	3,819	4,655	0	0	0	0	0	39,991	3,076,202	68,050	4,465,387	
EL MONTE			SPECIAL MEMBER												
GRAND TOTAL	767,575	59,044,245	345,923	211,173	232,836	7,610	46,360	11,088	667	35,488	891,035	68,641,176	1,658,610	127,585,421	

Prepared by:


BETTY N. FRANCIA



ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry

**HARMONIZATION OF
MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS (MRLs) OF
PESTICIDES FOR VEGETABLES**

(as of October 2002)

Crops Publication Series No.1

HARMONIZATION OF MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS (MRLs) OF PESTICIDES FOR VEGETABLES

*Adopted by : 20th ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry
(20th AMAF), 14-16 September 1998, Hanoi*

No.	Crops	Codex MRLs (Mg/Kg)	ASEAN MRLs (Mg/ Kg)	Reference MRLs	Remarks
Dithiocarbamates					
1.	Cabbage		5		
2.	Tomato		3		
Dimethoate					
3.	Cabbage		2		
4.	Tomato		1		
Methamidophos					
5.	Cabbage		1		Revised instead of 2 Mg/Kg
6.	Tomato		1		
Monocrotophos					
7.	Cabbage		0.2		
8.	Tomato		1		
Chlorpyrifos					
9.	Cabbage		0.05		
10.	Tomato		0.5		

No	Crops	Codex MRLs Mg/Kg	ASEAN MRLs Mg/Kg	Reference MRLs	Remarks
24.	Carrot	0.5	0.5	Codex	
25.	Potato	0.1	0.1	Codex, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippine	
26.	Celery	5	5	Codex	
Methamidophos					
27.	Brussels sprouts	1	1	Codex	
28.	Melons except watermelon	0.5	0.5	Codex	
29.	Cucumber	1	1	Codex	
30.	Soya bean (dry)	0.05	0.05	Codex	
31.	Lettuce, head	1	1	Codex	
32.	Peppers, sweet	1	1	Codex	
33.	celery	1	1	Codex	
Monocrotophos					
34.	Onion bulbs	0.1	0.1	Codex	
35.	Peas	0.1	0.1	Codex	
36.	Common beans	0.2	0.2	Codex	
37.	Soya beans	0.05	0.05	Codex	
38.	Potato	0.05	0.05	Codex	

No.	Crops	Codex MRLs (Mg/Kg)	ASEAN MRLs (Mg/Kg)	Reference MRLs	Remarks
30.	Cabbages, head	5	5	Codex	
31	Cauliflower	2	2	Codex	
32	Melon, except watermelon	0.2	0.2	Codex	
33	Cucumber	0.2	0.2	Codex	
34	Beans, dry	0.1	0.1	Codex	
35	Kale	5	5	Codex	
36	Lettuce, head	5	5	Codex	
37	Spinach	5	5	Codex	
38	Peppers	1	1	Codex	
39	Egg plant	0.2	0.2	Codex	
40	Tomato	1	1	Codex	
41	Peas	5	5	Codex	
42	Common bean	2	2	Codex	
43	Potato	0.1	0.1	Codex	
44	Asparagus	2	2	Codex	
45	Celery	2	2	Thailand	Extrapolated from Codex MRL for peppers
46	Chili		1		
47	Shallot bulb		0.2	Thailand	Extrapolated from Codex MRL for onion bulb

Malathion

48	Cabbages (head)	8	8	Codex	
49	Broccoli	5	5	Codex	
50	Cauliflower	0.5	0.5	Codex	
51	Kohrabi	0.5	0.5	Codex	
52	Kale	3	3	Codex	
53	Lettuce, head	8	8	Codex	
54	Spinach	8	8	Codex	
55	Peppers	0.5	0.5	Codex	
56	Egg plant	0.5	0.5	Codex	
57	Tomato	3	3	Codex	
58	Peas	0.5	0.5	Codex	
59	Common beans	2	2	Codex	
60	Root and tuber veg.	0.5	0.5	Codex	
61	Celery	1	1	Codex	

No.	Crops	Codex MRLs (Mg/Kg)	ASEAN MRLs (Mg/Kg)	Reference MRLs	Remarks
91	Potato	0.05	0.05	Codex	
Cypermethrin					
92	Leek	0.5	0.5	Codex	
93	Onion, bulb	0.1	0.1	Codex	
94	Brassica veg	1	1	Codex	
95	Cucumber	0.2	0.2	Codex	
96	Soya bean dry	0.05	0.05	Codex	
97	Kale	1	1	Codex	
98	Lettuce, head	2	2	Codex	
99	Spinach	2	2	Codex	
100	Peppers	0.5	0.5	Codex	
101	Egg plant	0.2	0.2	Codex	
102	Sweet corn	0.05	0.05	Codex	
103	Tomato	0.5	0.5	Codex	
104	Mushrooms	0.05	0.05	Codex	
105	Beans, shelled	0.05	0.05	Codex	
106	Peas	0.05	0.05	Codex	
107	Common beans	0.5	0.5	Philippine	Extrapolated from Codex MRL for brassica vegetables
108	Cabbage		1		
109	Crucifers		1	Thailand	Extrapolated from Codex for brassica vegetables
110	Garlic stem		0.5	Thailand	Extrapolated from Codex MRL for leek
111	Shallot bulb		0.1	Thailand	Extrapolated from Codex for onion bulb
Endosulfan					
112	Onion, bulb	0.2	0.2	Codex	
113	Kale	1	1	Codex	
114	Lettuce, head	1	1	Codex	
115	Spinach	2	2	Codex	
116	Common bean	0.5	0.5	Codex	
117	Garden pea	0.5	0.5	Codex	
118	Sweet potato	0.2	0.2	Codex	
119	Carrot	0.2	0.2	Codex	
120	Celery	2	2	Codex	
121	Potato	0.2	0.2		
122	Eggplant	2	2	Malaysia, Codex	

Adopted by : 24th ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry
(24th AMAF), 11 October 2002, Vientiane

No	Crops	Codex MRLs (Mg/Kg)	ASEAN MRLs (Mg/Kg)	Reference MRLs	Remarks
Acceptate					
1	Potato	0.5	0.5	Codex	
2	Soyabean	0.5	0.5	Codex	
3	Lettuce	5	5	Codex	
4	Broccoli	2	2	Codex	
5	Cabbage, head	2	2	Codex	
6	Tomato	1	1	Codex	
Chlorothalonil					
7	Peanut (goundnuts)	0.05	0.05	Codex	
8	Bananas	0.2	0.2	Codex	
9	Citrus fruits	5	5	Codex	
10	Onions	0.5	0.5	Codex	
11	Grapes	0.5	0.5	Codex	
12	Celery	10	10	Codex	
13	Cabbage, head	1	1	Codex	
14	Broccoli	5	5	Codex	
15	Brussels sprouts	5	5	Codex	
16	Cauliflower	1	1	Codex	
17	Melons, except watermelon	2	2	Codex	
18	Cucumber	5	5	Codex	
19	Squash	5	5	Codex	
20	Beans (dry)	0.2	0.2	Codex	
21	Tomato	5	5	Codex	
22	Common bean (pods and/ or immature seeds)	5	5	Codex	
23	Carrot	1	1	Codex	
24	Potato	0.2	0.2	Codex	
25	Peppers, sweet	7	7	Codex	
Deltamethrin					
26	Root vegetables	0.01	0.01	Codex	
27	Melons	0.01	0.01	Codex	

No	Crops	Codex MRLs (Mg/Kg)	ASEAN MRLs (Mg/Kg)	Reference MRLs	Remarks
28	Mushrooms	0.01	0.01	Codex	
29	Pineapple	0.01	0.01	Codex	
30	Cocoa beans	0.05	0.05	Codex	
31	Pome fruits	0.1	0.1	Codex	
32	Bulb vegetables	0.1	0.1	Codex	
33	Legume vegetables	0.1	0.1	Codex	
34	Leafy vegetables	0.5	0.5	Codex	
35	Cereal grains	1	1	Codex	
36	Coffee beans	2	2	Codex	
37	Tea	10	10	Codex	
38	Grapes	0.05	0.05	Codex	
39	Strawberry	0.05	0.05	Codex	
40	Oranges, sweet, sour	0.05	0.05	Codex	
41	Banana	0.05	0.05	Codex	
42	Stone fruits	0.05	0.05	Codex	
43	Peanut	0.01	0.01	Codex	
44	Cucumber	0.2	0.2	Codex	
45	Brassica vegetables	0.2	0.2	Codex	
46	Fruiting vegetables	0.02	0.02	Codex	
47	Beans	1	1	Codex	
Fenthion					
48	Rice, husked	0.05	0.05	Codex	
49	Citrus fruits	2	2	Codex	
Fenvalerate					
50	Root & tuber vegetables	0.05	0.05	Codex	
51	Peanuts (groundnuts)	0.1	0.1	Codex	
52	Soya bean (dry)	0.1	0.1	Codex	
53	Sunflower seed	0.1	0.1	Codex	
54	Sweet corn	0.1	0.1	Codex	
55	Cucumber	0.2	0.2	Codex	
56	Melon (except watermelon)	0.2	0.2	Codex	
57	Pepper, sweet	0.5	0.5	Codex	

No	Crops	Codex MRLs (Mg/Kg)	ASEAN MRLs (Mg/Kg)	Reference MRLs	Remarks
89	Cauliflower	0.5	0.5	Codex	
90	Cabbages head	1	1	Codex	
91	Pepper, sweet	0.5	0.5	Codex	
92	Tomato	2	2	Codex	
93	Potato	0.05	0.05	Codex	
94	Brussel sprouts	0.5	0.5	Codex	

As of Oct. 2002

TOTAL Harmonized MRLs of Pesticides: 10 + 38 + 122 + 94 = 264

TOTAL pesticides involve:

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Dithiocarbates | 9. Malathion | 17. Fenthion |
| 2. Dimethoate | 10. Diazinon | 18. Fenvalerate |
| 3. Methamidophos | 11. Riazophos | 19. Methidation |
| 4. Menocrothophos | 12. Cypermethrin | 20. Profenox |
| 5. Chlorpyrifos | 13. Endosulfan | |
| 6. Carbaryl | 14. Acephate | |
| 7. Carbofuran | 15. Chlorothalonil | |
| 8. Methomyl | 16. Deltamethrin | |

SUPERVISED PESTICIDE RESIDUE TRIALS

By Maria Lourdes D. De Mata

The use of pesticides on food can lead to residues in food and the environmental significance of pesticide residues depends on the nature and level of residues and their toxicology. Guidelines on the extent to which residue data are required at different aspects of evaluating pesticide residues have been developed.

One of the basic prerequisites for these evaluations and assessment is the availability of reliable data on pesticide residues in food, feed and the environment. These data are derived mainly from adequately designed and implemented supervised pesticide residue trials (SPRT). The data from these trials assist in the evaluation, during development and registration, of the efficacy and safety of the pesticide.

Supervised pesticide residue trials (for estimating MRLs) are scientific studies in which pesticides are applied to crops or animals according to specified conditions to simulate commercial practice after which harvested crops or tissues of slaughtered animals are analyzed for pesticide residues. Usually specified conditions are those which simulate existing or proposed good agricultural practice (GAP). (CAC)

Good agricultural practice (GAP) in the use of pesticides includes the national authorized safe uses of pesticides under the actual conditions necessary for effective pest control. It encompasses a range of levels of pesticide applications up to the highest authorized use, applied in a manner which leaves a residue which is the smallest amount practicable. Authorized safe uses are determined at the national level and include nationally registered or recommended uses which take into account public and occupational health and environmental safety considerations. Actual conditions include any stage in the production, storage, transport, distribution of food commodities and animal feed. (CAC, 1995)

The National Crop Protection Center (NCPC) of the University of the Philippines Los Baños is the pioneer institute in the country conducting studies on SPRT.

SPRT in PMDP

Objectives

The objective of this activity is to understand and improve the methods and technology of SPRT.

The specific objectives are:

- ❖ Counterpart can conduct SPRT.
- ❖ Counterpart can evaluate SPRT results.
- ❖ Counterpart can give advice in the preparation of the official SPRT.

Presented at the Seminar on Pesticide Monitoring System in the Philippines
12-14 Feb 2002, NPA, BPL.

Accomplishments

To accomplish these objectives, several activities were done.

1. Determination of priority combination of crops and pesticides

A list of fifteen (15) priority crops (Table 1) was made using the production and consumption data. A survey form was also prepared to know and understand the actual farmer's practice with regards to their cultural and pesticide management. Actual studies on different crops were conducted on major production areas in the different parts of the country. The commonly used pesticide for the particular crop, CODEX MRL, and analytical potential were the criteria used in determining the pesticide combination for a particular crop.

Table 1. Priority Crops

Cereal	Rice Corn
Fruits	Banana Pineapple Mango
Vegetables	Tomato Eggplant Cabbage White Potato Onion Squash Mungbeans Pechay Ampalaya Stringbeans

2. Conduct field trials

Five (5) field trials sites were identified, eighteen (18) field trials and two (2) experimental studies were conducted. (Table 2 and 3) The activity was designed so that the counterparts will gain experience in planning, designing, and conducting field trials. Sampling and residue analysis was also done. Different types of crops were used, Pechay and cabbage, tomato and eggplant, corn and stringbeans, onion and potato, and lastly banana. Different application techniques were used, foliar application using knapsack sprayer, basal application, and a power sprayer for banana. The field and analytical results of each trial conducted were reviewed and evaluated.

Through the experiences gained, counterparts are now capable to conduct field trial. Also, they can give comments and suggestions in the preparation of the official guide in SPRT by the responsible agency.

Table 2. SPRTs conducted

NO.	CODE	CROP	PESTICIDE	LOCATION	DATE
1	M-97-01	Mungbean ✓	Profenofos ✓	LBNCRDC	Nov97
2	P-97-02	Pechay ✓	Cartap ✓	NCPC	Dec97
3	T-97-03	Tomato ✓	Deltamethrin ✓	LBNCRDC	Feb98
4	E-97-04	Eggplant ✓	Methamidophos ✓	NCPC	Feb98
5	E-98-01	Eggplant ✓	Carbofuran ✓	NCPC	Apr98
6	P-98-02	Pechay ✓	Profenofos ✓	LBNCRDC	Dec98
7	T-98-03	Tomato ✓	Profenofos ✓	NCPC	Feb99
8	C-99-01	Cabbage ✓	Profenofos ✓	LBNCRDC	Apr99
9	S-99-02	Stringbeans ✓	Profenofos & Chlorpyrifos ✓	LBNCRDC	Jul99
10	C-99-03	Cabbage ✓	Profenofos ✓	BNCRDC	Jan00
11	T-99-04	Tomato ✓	Profenofos ✓	LBNCRDC	Feb00
12	E-00-01	Eggplant ✓	Profenofos ✓	LBNCRDC	Apr00
13	R-00-02	Rice ✓	Chlorpyrifos & BPMC ✓	Victoria	Dec00
14	R-00-03	Rice ✓	Chlorpyrifos & BPMC ✓	Victoria	Apr01
15	O-01-01	Onion ✓	Chlorpyrifos, BPMC, Cypermethrin ✓	LBNCRDC	Apr01
16	P-01-02	Potato ✓	Profenofos ✓	BNCRDC	Feb01
17	C-01-03	Corn ✓	Carbofuran & Cypermethrin ✓	LBNCRDC	May01
18	B-01-04	Banana ✓	Maneb ✓	Davao City	Dec01

LBNCRDC: Los Banos National Crop Research and Development Center
Bureau of Plant Industry, Los Banos, Laguna

NCPC : National Crop Protection Center
University of the Philippines at Los Banos, College, Laguna

BNCRDC : Baguio National Crop Research and Development Center
Bureau of Plant Industry, Baguio City

Victoria : Brgy Banca-Banca, Victoria, Laguna

Davao City : Brgy Daculao, Macalinaan
Davao City

Table 3. Experimental Studies conducted

NO.	Title	LOCATION	DATE
19	Cartap residues in pechay in relation to time after spraying	NPAL	April 2003
20	Effect of rainfall on the level of profenofos residues in pechay	NPAL	October 2003

Accomplishments

To accomplish these objectives, several activities were done.

1. Determination of priority combination of crops and pesticides

A list of fifteen (15) priority crops (Table 1) was made using the production and consumption data. A survey form was also prepared to know and understand the actual farmer's practice with regards to their cultural and pesticide management. Actual studies on different crops were conducted on major production areas in the different parts of the country. The commonly used pesticide for the particular crop, CODEX MRL, and analytical potential were the criteria used in determining the pesticide combination for a particular crop.

Table 1. Priority Crops

Cereal	Rice Corn
Fruits	Banana Pineapple Mango
Vegetables	Tomato Eggplant Cabbage White Potato Onion Squash Mungbeans Pechay Ampalaya Stringbeans

2. Conduct field trials

Five (5) field trials sites were identified, eighteen (18) field trials and two (2) experimental studies were conducted. (Table 2 and 3) The activity was designed so that the counterparts will gain experience in planning, designing, and conducting field trials. Sampling and residue analysis was also done. Different types of crops were used, pechay and cabbage, tomato and eggplant, corn and stringbeans, onion and potato, and lastly banana. Different application techniques were used, foliar application using knapsack sprayer, basal application, and a power sprayer for banana. The field and analytical results of each trial conducted were reviewed and evaluated.

Through the experiences gained, counterparts are now capable to conduct field trial. Also, they can give comments and suggestions in the preparation of the official guide in SPRT by the responsible agency.

of crops - 11
of pests - 9

Table 2. SPRTs conducted

NO.	CODE	CROP	PESTICIDE	LOCATION	DATE
1	M-97-01	Mungbean ✓	Profenofos ✓	LBNCRDC	Nov97
2	P-97-02	Pechay ✓	Cartap ✓	NCPC	Dec97
3	T-97-03	Tomato ✓	Deltamethrin ✓	LBNCRDC	Feb98
4	E-97-04	Eggplant ✓	Methamidophos ✓	NCPC	Feb98
5	E-98-01	Eggplant ✓	Carbofuran ✓	NCPC	Apr98
6	P-98-02	Pechay ✓	Profenofos ✓	LBNCRDC	Dec98
7	T-98-03	Tomato ✓	Profenofos ✓	NCPC	Feb99
8	C-99-01	Cabbage ✓	Profenofos ✓	LBNCRDC	Apr99
9	S-99-02	Stringbeans ✓	Profenofos & Chlorpyrifos ✓	LBNCRDC	Jul99
10	C-99-03	Cabbage ✓	Profenofos ✓	BNCRDC	Jan00
11	T-99-04	Tomato ✓	Profenofos ✓	LBNCRDC	Feb00
12	E-00-01	Eggplant ✓	Profenofos ✓	LBNCRDC	Apr00
13	R-00-02	Rice ✓	Chlorpyrifos & BPMC ✓	Victoria	Oct00
14	R-00-03	Rice ✓	Chlorpyrifos & BPMC ✓	Victoria	Apr01
15	O-01-01	Onion ✓	Chlorpyrifos, BPMC, Cypermethrin ✓	LBNCRDC	Apr01
16	P-01-02	Potato ✓	Profenofos ✓	BNCRDC	Feb01
17	C-01-03	Corn ✓	Carbofuran & Cypermethrin ✓	LBNCRDC	May01
18	B-01-04	Banana ✓	Maneb ✓	Davao City	Dec01

- LBNCRDC: Los Banos National Crop Research and Development Center
Bureau of Plant Industry, Los Banos, Laguna
- NCPC : National Crop Protection Center
University of the Philippines at Los Banos, College, Laguna
- BNCRDC : Baguio National Crop Research and Development Center
Bureau of Plant Industry, Baguio City
- Victoria : Brgy Banca-Banca, Victoria, Laguna
- Davao City : Brgy Dacudao, Macalinaan
Davao City

Table 3. Experimental Studies conducted

NO.	Title	LOCATION	DZ
19	Cartap residues in pechay in relation to time after spraying	NPAL	Apr 2003
20	Effect of rainfall on the level of profenofos residues in pechay	NPAL	Oct 01

NIAL : National Pesticide Analytical Laboratory
Bureau of Plant Industry, Visayas Avenue,
Diliman, Quezon City

3. Dissemination of SPRT

The importance and techniques in conducting SPRT were disseminated to the researchers, chemists, pesticide industry representatives and regulatory agency personnel through training and seminar / workshop.

4. Preparation of SPRT Manual

A *Manual on Supervised Pesticide Residue Trials (SPRT)* was prepared based on the *Guidelines on Producing Residues Data from Supervised Trials (1990)* and the experiences gained by the SPRT group in the five years of the project. Since SPRT is a common or popular experiment in the Philippines, this manual will try to help beginners get started.

Post Project Plans

The counterparts have now achieved the objectives of the SPRT activity. To sustain the gains made by the project, the following activities will be done:

- ❖ Finalize the official SPRT guideline by the responsible agency through a series of dialogues with concerned organizations
- ❖ Conduct training programs on SPRT for EPA Accredited Researchers
- ❖ Conduct local SPRT for priority crop / pesticide combinations.
- ❖ Conduct SPRT as a requirement for registration.
- ❖ Conduct researches related to SPRT.

Annex PT.12 LIST OF PHILIPPINE COUNTERPART PERSONNEL TRAINED IN JAPAN

No.	NAME	Agency	SUBJECT	DURATION
1	Ms. Ma. Lou. De Mata	BPI	Pesticide formulation analysis	09/15/1997-12/14/1997
2	Ms. R. C. Barrera	BPI	Pesticide residue analysis	09/15/1997-12/09/1997
3	Ms. A.B. Olegario	FPA	Establishment of Maximum Residue Limits	02/16/1998-03/20/1998
4	Ms. P.B. Austria	BPI	Pesticide Monitoring	02/16/1998-03/20/1998
5	Ms. C.A. Hernandez	FPA	Field test for pesticide residue analysis	09/06/1998-12/08/1998
6	Ms. C.T. Baulista	FPA	Method of dissemination for safe handling and proper use of pesticides	09/06/1998-11/03/1998
7	Ms. E.M. Laylo	BPI	Method for inspection of pesticide formulation	09/06/1998-12-08/1998
8	Mr. G.T. Yatco	BPI	Multi-residue analysis of pesticides	09/07/1998-12/15/1998
9	Mr.A.L. Villanueva Jr.	FPA	The role of administrative organ for pesticide monitoring system on the basis of rational and judicious use of pesticides	02/28/1999-03/11/1999
10	Dr. Dario C. Sabulase	FPA	Information of the individual training course in the project planning and management seminar for project manager	03/30/1998-04/10/1998
11	Ms. N.C. Chen	BPI	Analytical technique of small amount of pesticide chemicals in environmental samples	07/12/1999-10/10/1999
12	Ms. J.M.M. Romualdez	FPA	Registration system of pesticide and quality	09/16/1999-10/21/1999
13	Ms. O.O. Bersamina	BPI	Pesticide analysis	09/27/1999-12/19/1999
14	Dr. W.M. Baulista	FPA	Data collection on various experiments for the establishment of pesticide maximum residues	11/03/1999-11/03/1999
15	Ms. M.K. Calingasan	BPI	Plant cultivation and pesticide application technique for SPRT	08/20/2000-10/22/2000
16	Mr. G. de los S. Cacaarn	FPA	Method of dissemination for safe handling and proper use of pesticides	02/07/2000-07/30/2000
17	Ms. J.C. Guray	FPA	Practice of dissemination for safe handling and proper use of pesticide	01/28/2001-02/28/2001
18	Samuel L. Fontanilla	BPI	Pesticide residue	10/22/2001-12/15/2001

	BPI	9
Subtotal	FPA	9
Grand Total		18

Annex PT.13 Summary of LSD Personnel (NPAL and PAL's)

PAL's	Location	No. of Technical Staff	No. of Support Staff(C)	Additional Personnel Needed	
				Technical	Support Staff
Laboratory Services Division	692, San Andres St. Malate, Manila	20			
NPAL	Elliptical, Rd. Visayas Ave, Diliman, Quezon City	14	2	2	2
Baguio	Baguio Nat'l Crop Research & Dev't Center (BNCRDC) Plaza Guisad, Baguio City	6	1	3	
Bicol	Dept. of Agriculture-San Agustin Pili, Camarines Sur		2	4	
Cebu	Mandaue Experiment Station, Mandaue City	8	1	3	
Cagayan de Oro	Macabalan, Cagayan de Oro city	7	1	2	
Davao	Davao Nat'l Crop Research & Dev't Center (DNCRDC)	9			1
Sub Total		64	7	14	3
Grand Total		71		17	
		88			

* C = Contractual or Casual

List of Personnel Laboratory Services Division

Laboratory Services Division

1. Paz B. Baulista	Chief Agriculturist, Division Chief	
19 Technical Staff		

National Pesticide Analytical Laboratory (NPAL)

PERSONNEL	POSITION	Additional needed
1. Maria Lourdas D. De Mata	Officer-in-Charge, Senior Agriculturist	Chemist - 3
2. Nimfa C. Chen	Engineer III	Laboratory Technician - 3
3. Esperanza DG. UY	Senior Agriculturist	Clerk
4. Rowena C. Barrera	Senior Agriculturist	Driver
5. Erlinda M. Laylo	Agriculturist II	
6. Lilibeth B. Cariaso	Agriculturist II	
7. Alexander A. Faustino	Agriculturist II	
8. Samuel L. Fontanilla	Agriculturist II	
9. Sonny B. Conde	Agriculturist II	
10. German T. Yalco	Agriculturist II	
11. Grace G. Nifas	Agriculturist II	
12. Ofelia B. Bersamina	Laboratory Technician II	
13. Walfredo D. Cinco	Laboratory Technician II	
14. Jocelyn V. Calma	Laboratory Technician II	
15. Imelda P. Faustino	Storekeeper I	
16. Sherwin G. de Guzman	Casual	

PAL Satellite - Baguio

PERSONNEL	POSITION	Additional personnel needed
1. Adoracion A. Ceniza	Agricultural Center Chief III	Chemist
2. Vivien Delizo	Agricultural Center Chief III	Laboratory Technician
3. Joy S. Calanan	Chemist III	Laboratory Aide
4. Lorna F. Beldad	Chemist III	
5. Daily Comedis	Chemist I	
6. Cristino Tadeo	Laboratory Technician II	
7. Gerardo Surat	Contractual-Driver	

PAL Satellite - Cebu

PERSONNEL	POSITION	Additional personnel needed
1. Benadette Ibarra	Agricultural Center Chief III	Chemist
2. Ma. Theresa Corpuz	Agricultural Center Chief III	Laboratory Technician
3. Jocelyn Yap	Chemist III	Laboratory Aide
4. Vicente Paloc	Chemist III	
5. Cora Manipis	Chemist I	
6. Ronaldo Ceniza	Laboratory Technician II	
7. Abstinencio Caete, Jr.	Laboratory Technician II	
8. Gina Villamor	Agricultural Technician	
9. Dante B. Mioza	Contractual-Driver	

PAL Satellite - Cagayan de Oro

PERSONNEL	POSITION	Additional personnel needed
1. Marilyn Sadicon	Agricultural Center Chief III	Laboratory Technician
2. Eugenie Padua	Chemist III	Laboratory Aide
3. Corona Salamanca	Chemist III	
4. Judith Flores	Chemist II	
5. Sherlita Olifernes	Chemist II	
6. William Mugot	Chemist I	
7. Rodolfo Olifernes	Laboratory Technician II	
8. Nelson Tuastomban	Casual Driver	

PAL Satellite - Davao

PERSONNEL	POSITION	Additional personnel needed
1. Dahlia Cervantes	Agricultural Center Chief III	Driver/Mechanic
2. Sonia Madefo	Chemist III	
3. Geneva Monsubre	Chemist III	
4. Julius Beltran	Chemist II	
5. Leonila Singson	Chemist II	
6. Marygrace Nacional	Chemist I	
7. Regina Impig	Chemist I	
8. Emedio Ruwaya	Laboratory Aide II	
9. Zinna Marie Pulvera	Chemist I (Study Leave)	

PAL Satellite - Bicol

PERSONNEL	POSITION	Additional personnel needed
1. Dolores Balana	Clerk II - OIC	Supervising Chemist
2. Pedro Balana, Jr.	Contractual - Driver	Chemist - 2
		Laboratory Technician II
		Laboratory Aide II

Annex PT.14 CEBU PAL PERSONNEL. As of 2004

NAME	POSITION	Status	Years in Service in BPI/PAL
		(Permanent, Contractual, Casual)	
1. BERNADETTE IBARRA	ACC 3	Permanent	18
2. MA. THERESA CORPUZ	CHEMIST 3	Permanent	18
3. JOCELYN YAP	CHEMIST 3	Permanent	17
4. CORA MAINPIS	CHEMIST 2	Permanent	14
5. VICENTE PATOC	CHEMIST 2	Permanent	8
6. ABSTINENCIO CAÑETE, JR	CHEM.LAB.AIDE 2	Permanent	21
7. RONALDO CENIZA	CHEM.LAB.AIDE 2	Permanent	19
8. GINA VILLAMOR	AT	Permanent	15
9. DANTE MIÑOZA	DRIVER	Permanent	6

Annex PT.15 DAVAO PAL PERSONNEL. As of 2004

NAME	POSITION	Status	Years in Service in BPI/PAL	Training Attended JICA Grant Aid and/or PMDP
		(Permanent, Contractual, Casual)		(Indicate Year)
1. DAHLIA D. CERVANTES	ACC III (PAL-Davao Head)	Permanent	16	Maintenance and Application Techniques; Training on Pesticide Residue Analysis & Method Validation of Pesticide Analysis Equipment
2. SONIA P. MADELO	Chemist III (GC-NPD)	Permanent	16	PMDP (2000)
3. LEONILA E. SINGSON	Chemist II (GC-HPLC)	Permanent	10	PMDP(2000)
4. JULIUS D. BELTRAN	Chemist II (GC-ECD)	Permanent	15	PMDP (1998)
5. MA. GENENVA M. DEPRA	Chemist II (GC-NPD)	Permanent	9	PMDP (2001)
6. REGINA M. IMPIG	Chemist I (UV-VIS, assist ECD)	Permanent	9	PMDP (1999)
7. MARY GRACE A. NANCIONAL	Chemist I (assist NPD, ECD, HPLC)	Permanent	5	PMDP (1999)
8. EMEDIO P. RUWAYA	Lab. Aide II (Driver)	Permanent	16	
9. RUBY CECILIA C. PASCUA	Clerk II	Permanent	7	

Annex PT.16 DAVAO PAL PESTICIDE RESIDUE, 1999

PAL Satellite : Davao Pesticide Analytical Laboratory
 Monthly/Year : 1999
 Area of Coverage : Region XI, XII & ARMM

Region	Commodity	No. of	No. of (+)	Pesticide Detected	Frequency	Range	Area of Collection (Market-province/town etc.)	
		Sample	Sample			(ppm)		
XI	1. Cabbage	35	1	Deltamethrin	1	0.044	BTL: Kapatagan, Digos, Davao del	
	2. Eggplant	25	-	-	-	-	-	
	3. Onion, Spring	9	-	-	-	-	-	
		Onion, Bulb	3	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Pole Sitao (String beans)	18	-	-	-	-	-	
	5. Potato, white	28	-	-	-	-	-	
	6. Tomato	16	-	-	-	-	-	
	7. Banana (cavendish)	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Banana (lakatan)	28	1	Deltamethrin	1	0.01	BTL: Toril, Davao City
		Banana (latundan)	33	1	Deltamethrin	1	0.017	BTL: Toril, Davao City
		Banana (senorita)	1	-	-	-	-	-
8. Mango	12	-	-	-	-	-		
9. Pineapple	22	-	-	-	-	-		
10. Corn grits	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Corn Kernel	3	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Rice, palay	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Rice, polished	44	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	305	3					

ppm - parts per million.

BTL - below tolerable level based on CODEX ALIMENTARIUS.

PAI, Satellite

: Davao Pesticide Analytical Laboratory

Month/Year

: January to December 2001(291 samples)

Region XI	Commodity (Total)	No. Of Sample	Pesticide Detected	Area of Collection (Market-province/town etc.)
204	1. Corn (33)	3	ND	Marilog, Davao City
		12	ND	Bankerohan, Davao City
		6	ND	Mati, Davao Oriental
		5	ND	Digos, Davao del Sur
		1	ND	Alabel, Sarangani Province
		2	ND	Mintal, Davao City
		4	ND	Koronadal City, North Cot.
		3	ND	Marilog, Davao City
		3	ND	Mati, Davao Oriental
		2	ND	Alabel, Sarangani Province
	2. Rice (21)	2	ND	Maitum, Sarangani Province
		2	ND	Kiamba, Sarangani Province
		2	ND	Malungon, Sarangani Province
		2	ND	Tagum, Davao del Norte
		1	ND	Carmen, Davao del Norte
		2	ND	Bankerohan, Davao City
		3	ND	Magsaysay, Davao del Sur
		1	ND	Digos, Davao del Sur
		5	ND	Mati, Davao Oriental
		3	ND	Bankerohan, Davao City
	3. Potato (15)	3	ND	Bankerohan, Davao City
		3	ND	Tagum, Davao del Norte
		2	ND	Panabo, Davao del Norte
		1	ND	Mintal, Davao City
		1	ND	Digos, Davao del Sur
		5	ND	Marilog, Davao City
		3	ND	Bankerohan, Davao City
	4. Cabbage (15)	3	ND	Bankerohan, Davao City
		3	ND	Panabo, Davao del Norte
		2	ND	Tagum, Davao del Norte
		1	ND	Mintal, Davao City
		1	ND	Mati, Davao Oriental
		6	ND	Marilog, Davao City
	5. String Beans (15)	3	ND	Bankerohan, Davao City
		3	ND	Digos, Davao del Sur
		3	ND	Digos, Davao del Sur
		3	ND	Tagum, Davao del Norte
	6. Pineapple (15)	7	ND	Tagum, Davao del Norte
		3	ND	Bankerohan, Davao City
		3	ND	Mati, Davao Oriental
		2	ND	Marahan, Davao City
	7. Green Onion (15)	3	ND	Mati, Davao Oriental
		3	ND	Digos, Davao del Sur
		3	ND	Bankerohan, Davao City
3		ND	Tagum, Davao del Norte	
1		ND	Tagum, Davao del Norte	
1		0.36 ppm	Panabo, Davao del Norte	
8. Banana (13)	3	ND	Marilog, Davao City	
	Lakatan			

		3	ND	Bankerohan, Davao City
		3	ND	Mati, Davao Oriental
		3	ND	Digos, Davao del Sur
	Cavendish	1	ND	Alabel, Sarangani Province
	9. Tomato (13)	4	ND	Bankerohan, Davao City
		3	ND	Marilog, Davao City
		3	ND	Mati, Davao Oriental
		1	ND	Panabo, Davao del Norte
		1	ND	Tagum, Davao del Norte
		1	0.028 ppm	Tagum, Davao del Norte
Region XI (cont'n.)	Commodity (Total)	No. Of Sample	Pesticide Detected	Area of Collection (Market-province/town etc.)
	10. Eggplant (12)	3	ND	Marilog, Davao City
		3	ND	Bankerohan, Davao City
		3	ND	Mati, Davao Oriental
		2	ND	Panabo, Davao del Norte
		1	ND	Tagum, Davao del Norte
	11. Papaya (12)	9	ND	Digos, Davao del Sur
		3	ND	Bankerohan, Davao City
	12. Mango (11)	3	ND	Bankerohan, Davao City
		3	ND	Digos, Davao del Sur
		2	ND	Tagum, Davao del Norte
		1	ND	Panabo, Davao del Norte
		1	ND	Davao City
		1	ND	Mati, Davao Oriental
	13. Pechay (11)	3	ND	Bankerohan, Davao City
		2	ND	Mati, Davao Oriental
		2	ND	Marilog, Davao City
		2	ND	Tagum, Davao del Norte
		1	ND	Panabo, Davao del Norte
		1	ND	Calinan, Davao City
	14. Cauliflower (3)	3	ND	Marilog, Davao City
XII				
33	1. Tomato (3)	3	ND	Kidapawan, North Cotabato
	2. Eggplant (3)	3	ND	Kidapawan, North Cotabato
	3. String Beans (3)	3	ND	Kidapawan, North Cotabato
	4. Banana (3)	3	ND	Kidapawan, North Cotabato
	5. Cabbage (3)	3	ND	Kidapawan, North Cotabato
	6. Corn (3)	3	ND	Kidapawan, North Cotabato
	7. Rice (3)	3	ND	Kidapawan, North Cotabato
	8. Green Onion (3)	3	ND	Kidapawan, North Cotabato
	9. Potato (3)	3	ND	Kidapawan, North Cotabato
	10. Ampalaya (3)	3	ND	Kidapawan, North Cotabato
	11. Mango (3)	2	ND	Kidapawan, North Cotabato
	12. Pechay (3)	1	ND	Makibala, North Cotabato
Imported				

Fruits (54)	1. Apple (18)	18	ND	Davao City
	2. Grapes (9)	9	ND	Davao City
	3. Pears (9)	9	ND	Davao City
	4. Valencia	6	ND	Davao City
	5. Ponkan (5)	5	ND	Davao City
		1	0.07 ppm	Davao City
	6. Kiwi (3)	3	ND	Davao City
	7. Lemon (3)	3	ND	Davao City

NOTE:

ND - Not Detected at the limit of determination.

LOD (Limit of Determination) - 0.05 ppm for OP's; 0.005 ppm for OC's; 0.03 ppm for Pyrethroids

*No "Maximum Residue Limit" (MRL) listed for Cypermethrin in green onion at CODEX Alimentarius for pesticide residues, however the acceptable daily intake (ADI) of Cypermethrin is 0.05 mg/kg body weight based on the "Joint Committee Meeting on Pesticide Residues" (JMPR).

**Below MRL. MRL of Cypermethrin in tomato is 0.5mg/kg.

***Below MRL. MRL of Cypermethrin in Citrus fruits is 2.0 mg/kg.

Method Used: PMDP Multiresidue Method Introduced by PMDP/Residue Unit, NPAI.

Pesticides Analyzed:

Organophosphorus(OP's):

1. Diazinon
2. Fenitrothion
3. Malathion
4. Chlorpyrifos
5. Phenthoate
6. Profenofos
7. Thiazophos

Organochlorines(OC's):

1. A-Endosulfan
2. B-Endosulfan
3. Endosulfan Sulfate

LIST OF CLIENTELE IN DAVAO CITY

1. STANFILOCO
2. CIBA GEIGY/NOVARTISNGENTA
3. GADECO
4. DAVAO CITY WATER DISTRICT
5. DENR
6. DA-BFAR
7. DOLE PHIL
8. PROVINCIAL JAIL TAGUM
9. CALLA AGRICULTURIST & DEVELOPMENT INC.
10. YUHICO FARMS
11. TORTUGA VALLY PLANTATION INC.
12. EVERGREEN FARMS
13. DAVAO FRUITS CORPORATION
14. HIGHLAND BANANA CORPORATION
15. FISHERY SECTOR CITY AGRICULTURIST OFFICE, TAGUM CITY
16. COCA COLA BOTTLERS OF THE PHIL (DAVAO CITY
17. CATHEDRAL PARISH -- KIDAPAWAN CITY
18. LA FRUTERA INC.
19. DEL MONTE PHIL. INC
20. LA PANDAY
21. METRO KIDAPAWAN, WATER DISTRICT
22. POLOMOLOK, WATER DISTRICT
23. CELEBES CANNING COPR.
24. LGU MALALAG DVO DEL SUR
25. MARSMAN DRYSDALE BIOTECH & RESEARCH CORP.
26. DAVAO AGRICULTURAL VENTURES COMPANY-CALINAN
27. GLOBAL FRUITS CORP.
28. MINDANAO WATER BOTTLING
29. SUNGFA PLASTIC MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
30. COCA COLA BOTTLERS OF HT PHILS-GENERAL SANTOR CITY
31. MD-RIO BISTA AGRI-VENTURES INC
32. TAGECOR-TAGDANGUA PANTUKAN COMVAL
33. JFM CORPORATE CENTER (tristar)
34. MALALAG VENTURES PLANTATION INCORPORATED (SOUTH AND NORTH ZONE)
35. FRANKLIN BAKER CO OF THE PHIL.

