



Mozambique Highly Hazardous Pesticides and Alternatives Report

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Mozambique Highly Hazardous Pesticides and Alternatives Report

Introduction

This document intends to give an overview of the current situation of highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) in Mozambique. According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) definition, "HHP" includes pesticides linked with high incidence of severe or irreversible adverse effect on human health or the environment. This definition of HHP is similar to the definition of POPs pesticides, which are considered as pesticides that present particularly high levels of acute or chronic hazards to health or the environment, according to internationally accepted classification systems. The Ministry of Land and Rural Development (MITADER), together with The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), the Ministry of Health (MISAU), donors and other different stakeholders, were deeply engaged in reviewing Mozambique's new National Implementation Plans (NIPs) of the Stockholm Convention on POPs which accommodate all the new policy, regulatory and national communication strategies on POPs. Africa Foundation for Sustainable Development (AFSD), in collaboration with academia (UEM) was the NGO involved in developing programs of chemicals and waste management, and promoting awareness and good practice activities in communities.

This study was based on institutional and stakeholder's engagement; consultation with community-based farmers and agrochemical suppliers; reports; workshops; data collection and field work survey. The data given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security was a key element of our work, because they are the main regulatory entity of chemicals and pesticides in the country.

This report was accomplished with financial and technical support from IPEN and describes the process, methodology and recommendations to develop a national strategy plan on HHPs.

Acknowledgments

The collaboration between MITADER, MASA, MISA, the provincial government and small holder farmers of the Naamacha district was at the core of this research of the current situation of HHPs in Mozambique, in favor of an ecosystem-based approach to pest and pesticide management. We would like to thank Sidonio Contage (Stockholm Convention Focal Point) and Samson Cuamba (Rotterdam Convention Focal Point) at the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, and Eng° Delfina and Anastacio Luis at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security for their contributions to this process, as well as Khalid Cassam, Pesticides Project Coordinator at FAO. We are equally grateful to the Mahelane, Mafuiane, Matsequenha, Mahubo and Macaneta communities and association represented by Mr. Samuel Gulundo and Ms.Marisa Esculudes. Special thanks to Fernando Mucavel, extension officer who coordinates all the field work. This research was possible due to financial and technical support from IPEN, and we are thankful for their valuable guidance during the project and drafting of the document. We would also like to thank Filipe Mate (Academia - University Eduardo Mondlane) and Harvey Keown (AFSD South-Africa) and Augusto Correa (the GEF - UNDP—Small Grants Programme Coordinator).

1. Introduction to Mozambique

1.1 Country overview

The Republic of Mozambique lies on the eastern coast of southern Africa between longitudes 10° 27′ and 26° 52′ south and between latitudes 30°12′ and 40° 51′ of west latitude, and covers an area of approximately 800,000 square kilometers, out of which 13,000 are made of interior waters. The rest is firm land. Mozambique has 4,330km land borders; itborders: north— Tanzania; west-Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and the South Africa province of Mpumalanga. The south Mozambique boarder is with Swaziland and the South African Kwazulu Natal Province, and the Indian Ocean is on the east side. The country is divided into a coastal lowland plateau of 200-600 meters in the center and south of the country, rising to 1,000 in the northeast. All of Mozambique's 25 major river systems flow into the Indian Ocean. The largest and most historically significant is the Zambezi, whose 820km Mozambican section is navigable for approximately 460km.

Population

The size of the population is approximately 30.970,332. 52% of the population is represented by women. More than 45% of the population its below 15 years old and 2.5% are above 64 year old. The percentage of the population (15-65) that is economically active is 52%. The population growth rate is estimated to be 1.9%; fertility rate of 5 births/woman; the birth rate 45/1000; andlife expectancy of 41 years. The literacy rate is around 45%. The majority of literate people

have only the elementary and basic education. Unemployment reaches 30% of the economically active population, being more severe among the females.¹

1.2 Agriculture activities and main production in Mozambique

Agriculture occupies about 80% of the population, yet contributes to only 20% of the gross domestic product (GDP). The agriculture activities in Mozambique are supplemented with manufacturing, mining, trade, construction and services.

The family agriculture sector produces mainly for subsistence and internal trade. The cash crops grown in different parts of the country serve mainly for export. The main cash crops are tea, cotton, tobacco, maize and sugar cane, and, in recent times, flowers and other high value crops. Cassava, sugar cane and soya beans are resilient crops and currently the country's key crops of subsistence. Creating more efficient supply chains for small and medium-size producers is facilitated in order to feed a growing private demand for cassava such as in production of beer, bio-plastic bags, processed food and ethanol improving the value chain. While cassava contributes to around 3% of the calories consumed in Mozambique, it accounts for 6% of the country's GDP. Until now there has not been any large-scale commercial interest in the crop. Cassava is highly resistant to drought and chemicals such as fertilizer or pesticides, and can be stored in soil for 24 to 36 months.

The industrial sector, despite its small contribution to the GDP, supplies important consumer goods both to the domestic and international markets. The main manufacturing products are textiles, foodstuffs, beverages, leather and non-metallic products.

Horticultural exports have been a major source of export-led growth in many developing countries, and Mozambique has the potential for further development of this sector. In the south and central regions, there are opportunities to cultivate high-value vegetable crops and flowers for exports to external markets.

1.3 National registration of pesticides

Mozambique adopted a National Environmental Policy (NEP) in 1997. Since environmental management involves multi-sectoral as well as multidimensional issues, this Policy is a framework document, and gives direction on elements to be considered in order to mainstream environmental matters into sectoral policies. The main objectives of the Policy are to provide a framework for environmental management issues for various sectors in order to achieve sustainable development; ensure sustainability, security, and equitable use of resources to meet the basic needs of the present population without compromising those of the future generations, degrading the environment or risking health or safety; and advocate for development and

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¹UNEP-POPS-NIP-Mozambique-1.English%20(1).pdf

application of environmentally-friendly pest control methods (without specific reference to POPs). In absence of national boundaries, the environment emphasizes the importance of international cooperation with regards to environmental issues, therefore Mozambique participates and implements relevant bilateral, sub-regional, regional and international treaties and programs that are related to environmental and human health protection such as the control of toxic substances. These include the Bamako, Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, among others.

Talking of POPs management and other chemicals regulation in the country, it's important to mention that the previous legal framework on POPs and other toxic chemicals, according to the the first NIP (2006-2017), did not cover all the relevant issues. These include compensation, clean-up and emergency response to spills and accidents, as well as the national, city, municipal, town and village contingency plans.

The reviewed and updated NIP II, elaborated during 2017-2018 by the Ministry of Land and Rural Development to be officially approved by the Parliament in the next General Assembly (2019), provides the legal and institutional framework for sustainable management of POPs and other chemicals, as well as the health and human being issues, impact and risk assessments, prevention and control of pollution, waste management, the blue economy issues, environmental quality and standards, and public participation.

The country itself doesn't produce intentional POPs, and they are equally prohibited for import without legal review by relevant institutional authorities.

Replacing chemicals with biology and phasing out HHPs with agroecology are the new approaches, and also the recommendations by NGOs, that are incorporated in the reviewed NIP II. This will enable a new agricultural production policy model. Agricultural productivity can be better improved through agroecology than it can be through continued and increasing use of pesticides and other inefficient industrial agrochemical inputs. We can only successfully achieve this through conservation and protected natural resources and ecosystems, and by improving the livelihoods and well-being of the community. A new agro-ecological model can support farmers' needs, government policies and international agreements. NGOs such as IPEN, Pesticide Action Network (PAN), and ViaCampesina play important roles in system transformation, where farmers have the right to food sovereignty, which consists of an effective right to a healthy and environmentally-friendly food/diet and consumption. This means to have control of the natural resources; in particular, the land, water, seeds, and electricity, which are public assets and rights.

To prioritize biodiversity protection requires a determined action, taking into consideration that hundreds of living species are lost or contaminated on a daily basis as a result of the current production model, consumption and misuse of pesticides and agrochemicals and other chemicals;

it means access to information; planning and provision of services that meet the local demand of producers and the communities; decentralization and capacity-building in the communities for greater responsiveness to farmers and rural operators relative to food and public health services; creation of urban organic vegetable garden markets; and creation of ecological or organic consumption groups and cooperatives.

1.4 Institutional framework

In 1995, the National Environmental Policy (Resolution5/95, of August 3) of Mozambique aimed at the progressive eradication of poverty and improvement of the quality of life of Mozambicans, as well as the reduction of environmental damage. The Ministry of Land and Rural Development was the responsible institutional entity in charge of promulgating regulations covering, among others, compliance with international obligations; promotion of alternative to POPs and other chemicals; disposal of obsolete stocks of POPs; and regulation.

The National Environmental Policy Analysis (PNA) represents the basis for a sustainable development of Mozambique, as well as the reduction of environmental damage. The policy requires that the government includes an environmental component in all development plans and gives a clear indication to the legislators of the importance of environmental issues (DPICPS & DPCAA 2009). It is also supports to establish and encourage the government's emngagement with stakeholder including the private sector and NGOs in environmental management. It requires that the government work with local communities to create a better understanding of the patterns of resource use and the methods and traditional ways of management, and predicts that the government will strengthen the capacity of the communities to meet and apply rules and principles of management of natural resources (DPICPS & DPCAA, 2009). Creation of legal conditions and institutional capacity is important to enable the decentralization of community management of natural resources, in order to eradicate poverty.

The main objective of the environmental policy is to ensure the sustainable development of the country, taking into account specific conditions, through an acceptable compromise between socio-economic progress and realistic protection of the environment.

The policy aims to ensure:

- 1. A quality of life appropriate to the citizens;
- 2. The management of natural resources and the environment in general;
- 3. Promotion of local community involvement in planning and decision-making on natural resources use;
- 4. Protection of ecosystems and the essential ecological processes; and
- 5. Integration of regional and global efforts in finding solutions to environmental problems.

In addition to the Environmental Policy and Law, there are other regulatory instruments already in place, such as the Environmental Quality Standard and Regulations, the Guide for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, and the Registration of Pesticides Regulation. The new environmental regulatory framework incorporates all updated policies, such as:

- ✓ Green Economy Action Plan (2013-2014)
- ✓ Gender and Climate Change Action Plan Strategy (2010-2014)
- √ Adaption, Mitigation Climate Change Strategy (2013-2025)
- ✓ Renewable Energy Strategy (2011-2025)
- ✓ Integrated Action Plan (Environmental Sector and Rural Development) (2017-2018)
- ✓ Biodiversity and Conservation Biological Action Plan in Mozambique (2015-2035)
- ✓ Energy Strategy (2009)
- ✓ Biodiesel Policy Strategy (2009)
- ✓ Land Occupation and Directories and Process
- ✓ LNG Environmental Policy and Regulatory Operations (2010)
- ✓ BIOFUND (2012)
- ✓ Conservation Areas Laws (2014)

The entities responsible for pesticides in Mozambique are the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), in coordination with the Ministry of Land Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) and the Ministry of Health (MISAU). The three institutions are designated by the pesticides Regulation Ministerial Diploma 153/2002 as being ultimately responsible for ensuring that the Regulation is translated into a set of actions that will guarantee that pesticides are managed in a way that do not pose a threat to human, plant and animal health or to the overall health of the environmental components. The table below makes a summary of the roles and responsibilities of the above three main ministries / sectors and subsectors in what relates to pesticides and HHPs management.

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²Plano%20de%20Gestão%20Integrada%20de%20Pesticidas.pdf

Institutions, roles and responsibilities

| Sectors/Government Departments | Roles and Responsibilities |
|--|---|
| Agricultural Sector | |
| MASA is the central government department in pesticides management (PM). It is involved in the process through three main units and areas of operation, namely: | In its capacity as the overall manager of plant and animal production and related services, including health, MASA is the main institution responsible for pest management. |
| The National Directorate of Agriculture and Silviculture (DNAS) and its respective units at the central and provincial (DPASA) and district (SDAE) levels that deal with plant and animal diseases. | DNAS is the MASA's unit directly responsible for plant and animal production. |
| The National Agrarian Research Institute (IIAM) | IIAM is the main research institution in the agrarian sector in Mozambique, focused on the improvement of crops production, seeds improvement, integrated pest management, capacity-building and training. |
| National Directorate of Agrarian Extension Services (DNEA) | DNEA is MASA's entity responsible for training, communication and technical assistance and organization of producers, mainly small and medium size farmers, including the subsistence family sector. |
| Health Sector | |
| MISAU is the central entity responsible for public health. It fulfils its role through one national directorate, the National Directorate of Public Health (DNSP), which has a series of units,including the Department of Environmental Health (DSA). | DSA fits within the framework of MISAU's organizational structure. The DSA is part of the National Directorate of Public Health and falls under the Deputy National Director for the "Prevention and Control of Diseases." At the provincial level, the DSA is a unit under the Department of Community Health within the DPS, and at the district level, the activities are undertaken by the Community Health Unit that is part of the SDMAS. |
| Environmental Sector | |
| MITADER is the central entity responsible for | In its capacity as the overall manager of |
| the health of the environmental components | environmental Policy aspects and related services, |
| such as water, soil, air, flora and fauna. It exercises its role through two main units: | MITADER is the main institution responsible for controlling the potential implication of pesticide use |
| AQUA (environmental quality agency) | |

DNAB, which is responsible for environmental licensing of activities through the Department of Environmental Licensing (DLA), as well as the Department of Environmental Education (DEA).

AQUA is the leading institution for environmental quality management by, amongst other activities, establishing environmental standards to be adhered to and defining ways and procedures to put them in place.

DNAB is responsible for the licensing of activities and for promoting environmental education.

The Instituto Nacional de Normalização (INNOQ) was established on 24 March 1993 by Law Decree 02/93 of the Council of Ministers, under the Ministry of Industry and Energy. It is an autonomous body that acts as the recognized central body responsible for defining and implementing quality policy and for coordinating all standardization and quality activities at the national level, with the main responsibilities of: Promotion of standardization and quality in the manufacturing of products and the performance of the services; and cooperation with regional and international organizations engaged with the quality control, setting standards and operations with the aim to improve the conditions for consumers production in conjunction with Improved domestic and international trade.

All institutions are represented at central, provincial and district levels. In recognition of the multidisciplinary character, the above-mentioned institutions and others are organized in a series of collective management and technical bodies to deal with different aspects of pesticides management. The most important, which are chaired by MASA and also include the private sector, are:

- Registration: through the Agrochemical Registration and Control Department (RRCA) and its technical arm the Technical Assessment Committee for Pesticides Registration; and
- Advisory: through the Technical Advisory Committee for Agrochemicals.

The NIP II ensures all legal preventive and mandatory policies for POPs and other chemicals or toxics such as PCBs, PCDD (dioxins) and PCDF (furans). MITADER is also responsible for the open burning and carbon emission control. The Ministry of Health has also implemented some policies and actions for the use and replacement of DDT for malaria vectors control. The promoted alternatives include physical, chemical and biological controls. The Ministry has also developed some guidelines on environmental health and sanitation; these guidelines need to be harmonized not only internally, but also aligned with cross-cutting issues, international initiatives³ and other actors and stakeholders.

³ Countries Programmes, Protocols and Conventions.

1.5 International chemicals conventions: Stockholm, Rotterdam, Minamata Conventions and relations with their focal points

LegallyBinding Instruments

In 2002, during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, heads-of-states agreed that "governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play a vital role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns." As set out in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration, and to support developing countries in strengthening their capacity for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes by providing technical and financial assistance, the following actions are important at all levels:

Mozambique ratified the international instruments such us: **Stockholm Convention** on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2004); **Rotterdam Convention**on Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (2003); and **Basel Convention** on the control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal.

Additionally, CSOs & NGOs play significant roles by encouraging stakeholders to undertake concerted efforts towards HHPs phaseout at the local, national, regional and international levels, with more effort on safety, promotion of alternatives and strengthening national regulations.

2.0 Status of pesticides use in Mozambique

Mozambique not only needs specific laws on HHPs, but also a laboratory capacity to analyze the residues of HHPs in the environment and in the food chain. Academia, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health have laboratories with some limited analytical capacity to the required level.

The Decree n°6/2009 March 31 on Pesticide Management provides the necessary rules and guidelines for the registration, packaging, labelling, storage and elimination of pesticides. This decree prohibits the production, importation and use of POPs pesticides in the country. It is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure accurate application of the decree. It is the responsibility of the Ministry, through the Advisory Committee, to prepare and implement the list that would expedite the registration, collection and evaluation of data on efficacy of pesticides. The inventory of POPs undertaken in 2004 revealed that there are about 750 metric tonnes of obsolete stocks of POPs pesticides (including Aldrin, Dieldrin, and Toxaphene) and 364 metric tonnes of obsolete stocks of DDT stored in several areas within the country, such as in Boane and Maputo. The situation is occurring in Mozambique because the country does not have any adequate hazardous waste management centre to dispose of collected obsolete pesticides. The

inventory revealed that DDT was imported to the country since 1998 for agriculture and public health purposes (malaria prevention and control).

Until 2017, DDT was being used in Mozambique for malaria vectors control, according to the Stockholm Convection agreement. Since 2017 the country started to use Actelic 300 and Deltametrina (deltamethrin) for malaria vector control.

The agriculture sector is dominated by poor technology and low productivity, use of fertilizers, pesticides, and other agrochemicals, and a lack of knowledge in relation to harmful properties to public health. The latter is a new phenomenon that is growing in alarming proportions in the society and within the consumers. In Mozambique, this is evidenced by an example of contaminated cabbage, which caused deaths of family members and affected health of several people in Matola Rio, Pretilerio M⁴.

2. Table: Relevant Mozambican laws and regulations

Laws and regulations and brief description

Ministerial Diploma 153/2002 of 11 September 2002 (Pesticides Regulation)

This is a joint diploma issued by the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, and Environment for the management and use of pesticides in Mozambique.

It stipulates that the use of pesticides is subject to their prior product registration with the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Health establishes permissible levels of pesticide residue in food stuffs based on FAO guidelines.

Pesticides must be clearly labelled and identified and be color-coded depending on their level of toxicity. The use, storage, handling, sale and removal or destruction of pesticides may be subject to environment licensing

Decree 6/2009 of 31 March 2009 (Pesticides Management Regulation)

The objective of the Regulation is to ensure that all processes that involve working with or handling pesticides are not performed in a situation that may harm the public, animal and environmental health.

The Regulation applies to the registration, production, donation, trading, importation, exportation, packing, storage, transport, handling, use and elimination of pesticides and adjuvants, by individual or collective persons, for agricultural, livestock, forestry, public health protection, domestic and other purposes.

Among other aspects, the regulation identifies the institutions involved in pesticide management, and sets up bodies with the responsibility of performing specific tasks in the area, such as the (i) Technical Assessment Committee for Pesticides Registration, and the (ii) Technical Advisory Committee for Agrochemicals.

It also provides and updates regularly (annually) the list of pesticides products that can be used in Mozambique. These are classified according to their toxic potential (Article 9). Out of the

⁴https://jornaldomingo.co.mz/index.php/sociedade/10553-incidentes-com-couve-contaminada-agricultores-

188 registered pesticides, 109 are class III; 67 class II; and 12 class I (Class I are the most toxic ones).

The Regulation also stresses that the companies or entities employing people for pesticide storage, trading, transport, application and elimination shall ensure continuing and updated training of their staff, including rules for combating fires, intoxication, first-aid, spills and other hazards. The companies are entrusted with the responsibility of training their staff, and the government entities in the MASA are responsible for the preparation and administration of the courses. MASA also elaborates on the need for information dissemination and establishes limitations for pesticide advertisement.

Decree n. 18/2004 Regulation on Environmental Quality and Effluents' Emissions amended by Decree No. 67/2010 (see below)

The aim is to define environmental quality patterns for granting an effective control and management of pollutant concentration levels in environmental components. The annexed Regulation is composed of 26 articles and 6 annexes divided in six Chapters. It defines air quality standards and emission requirements, as well as water classification according to the uses and related quality control requirements (with special regards to potable water). Moreover, it rules on soil quality and noise emissions. The Annexes provide technical requirements and standards.

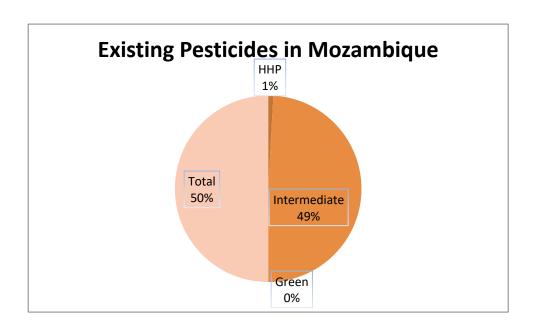
Decree No. 67/2010 amending the Regulation on Environmental Quality and Effluents' Emissions amends articles 23 and 24 and Annexes I and V of the Regulation on Environmental Quality and Effluents' Emissions, related to taxes for special authorizations and new fines and sanctions for illegal activities. Annexes IA and IB deal with new standards of air quality, atmosphere polluting agents and parameters for carcinogenic Inorganic and organic agents. Annex V lists potentially harmful chemical substances.

Current pesticides situation in Mozambique

In the year of 2012 Mozambique scrutinized the permitted pesticides for import and short-listed and permitted 79 formulated products containing a total of 30 active ingredients. 17 active ingredients had not been imported for several years because they were no longer used⁵. According to data gathered from the Mozambican National Directorate of Agrarian Services in 2018,188 different types of pesticides were recorded as being imported or used in the County.From this number 35 are considered HHPs. Looking at the percentage, Mozambique imports or uses only 1% of HHPs, which can seem less dangerous; however, lately pesticides have caused tragic incidents that killed members of an entire family⁶. Because of that incident, HHPs should not be used. Article 7 of Stockholm Convention obliges each Party to develop and implement a plan for the Implementation of its obligations under the Convention. The Stockholm Convention has banned the use of DDT in countries; but eliminating DDT was a major challenge for Mozambique due to the prevalence of malaria. In 2017 the country started to use Acteclic 300 and Deltametrina as malaria vector, totally replacing DDT. However, thereare DDT-contaminated storage areas still in the country, where we need to do more work and map all the affected areas.

⁵http://www.fao.org/in-action/mozambique-prohibits-highly-hazardous-pesticides/en/

⁶Users/Thelma/Desktop/FOOD%20SAFETY%20OR%20SOVEREIGNTY%2029102018%20(1).pdf



Mozambique national HHPs situation

The major pesticides producer that operates in Mozambique is Syngenta, a Swiss-based company that manufactures and exports pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and insecticides for variety of crops including corn, cereals, fruits, vegetables, and home garden pesticides for consumers. The company revenue just in the year of 2017 estimated \$12.65 billion USD.

Those used in Mozambiqueare: alachlor; aldicarb; carbendazim; carbofuran diafenthiuron; diazionon (> 300g/l); diclofop – methyl; difenacoum; ethion; fenamiphos; iprodion; furfural; methidathion; methiocarb; monocrotophos; terbufos; thiodicarb; zinc phosphide; brodifacoum (formulações líquidas-0.75 e 2.5g/l); difenacoum; difethialone; fenamiphos; methamidophos; benomyl; methomyl 900g/kg; chlorfenvinphos; carbaryl; oxyfluorfen; 2,4-D dimethylamine; paraquat; endosulfan; and diuron.

In the annex at the end of this document is a list of criteria from the World Health Organization (WHO) about how to classify pesticides as HHPs(or not).

2.2. The list of HHPs amongst the list of nationally registered pesticides

| Extremely Hazardous (Class I a): Active | |
|---|--|
| Ingredients of Pesticides Imported and Used | |
| in Mozambique | |
| | |

| Aldicarb Difethialone Parathion methyl Brodifacoum Diphacinone Phenylmercury acetate Bromadiolone Disulfoton Phorate Bromethalin Ethoprophos Phosphamidon Calcium cyanide Flocoumafen | Sodium fluoroacetate Captafol Fonofos Sulfotep Chlorethoxyfos Hexachlorobenzene Tebupirimfos Chlormephos Mercuric chloride Terbufos Chlorophacinone MevinphosDifenacoum Parathion | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Highly Hazardous (Class I b) Technical Grade Active Ingredients of Pesticides (common) | Estavil | | | | |
| Acrolein | Ethyl | | | | |
| Ethiofencarb Omethoate | Fenamiphos Oxydemeton | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Allyl alcohol | methyl | | | | |
| Famphur Oxamyl | Azinphos methyl | | | | |
| Azinphos | Flucythrinate | | | | |
| Fluoroacetamide | Paris green {C} | | | | |
| Pentachlo | Blasticidin | | | | |
| rophenol | Furathiocarb | | | | |
| Butocarboxim | Pirimiphos | | | | |
| Formetanate | ethyl | | | | |
| Pindone | Cadusafos | | | | |
| Butoxycarboxim | Heptenophos | | | | |
| Chloro | Propaphos | | | | |
| propanediol | Calcium arsenate | | | | |
| Lead arsenate | Isazofos | | | | |
| Strychnine | Propetamphos | | | | |
| Coumaphos | Carbofuran | | | | |
| Mecarbam | Isofenphos | | | | |
| Tefluthrin | Sodium arsenite | | | | |
| Coumatetralyl | Chlorfenvinphos | | | | |
| Mercuric oxide | Isoxathion | | | | |
| Thallium sulfate | Sodium cyanide | | | | |

| | T |
|---|----------------|
| Zeta | cypermethrin |
| methyl | Methamidophos |
| Methidathion | Thiofanox |
| Thiometon | Demeton |
| Dichlorvos | Dicrotophos |
| Methiocarb | Methomyl |
| Triazophos | Vamidothion |
| | Dinoterb |
| | Monocrotophos |
| | Warfarin |
| | Edinofenphos |
| | Nicotine |
| | Zinc phosphide |
| Moderately Hazardous (Class II) Technical | |
| Grade Active Ingredients of Pesticides | |
| | |
| Alanycarb | Sodium |
| Endosulfan | Pebulate |
| Paraquat | Azaconazole |
| Anilofos | Esfenvalerate |
| Endothal | Permethrin |
| Fenobucarb | Azocyclotin |
| Piperophos | Ethion |
| Bilanafos | Phenthoate |
| Fenpropidin | Bendiocarb |
| Pirimicarb | Etrimfos |
| Bioallethrin | Phosalone |
| Fenpropathrin | Bensulide |
| Prallethrin | Fenitrothion |
| Bromoxynil | Phoxim |
| Fenthion | Bifenthrin |
| Profenofos | Prosulfocarb |
| Brobuconazole | Butylamine |
| Fentin acetate | Fipronil |
| Propiconazole | Prothiofos |
| Bronopol | Carbaryl |
| Ferntin hydroxide | Fluxofenim |
| Propoxur | Pyraclofos |
| Butamifos | Carbosulfan |
| Fenvalerate | Formothion |
| Cartap | Pyrazophos |
| Fuberidazole | НСН |
| Pyrethrins | Pyroquilon |
| Chloralose | Chlordane |

Gamma Guazatine
Haloxyfop Quinalphos
Quizalofop Chlorfenapyr

Iminoctadine tefuryl
Spiroxamine Chlorphonium chloride

Cuprous oxide Heptachlor Rotenone Suiprofos Cyanazine Heptachlor Rotenone Imazalil

loxynil octanoateSodium fluorideTerbumetonClomazone

Cyanophos Imidacloprid Sodium Isoprocarb Hexafluorosilicate Tetraconazole Copper sulfate Cyfluthrin cynalothrin Thiacloprid

cyfluthrin Beta
Mercurous chloride sodium
Thiobencarb Thiodicarb
Cynalothrin Alpha

MetaldehydecypermethrinThiocyclamMethacrifosCypermethrinTriazamateMetamCyphenothrinMetolcarbMethasulfocarbTridemorphTrichlorfonDifenzoquatDeltamethrin

Metribuzin Methyl isothiocyanate

VernolateTricyclazoleDimethoateDiazinonDichlorpropMolinateAlachlorXylylcarb

Copper hydrixide Dinobuton Nabam
Diclofop Diquat Naled
Allethrin Acephate

Copper ox Chlormequat (chloride)

ychloride Dichlorbenzene
Dienochlor Acetochlor
Ametryn Chloracetic acid
Cucloate Dichlorophen
Diethyltoluamide Acifluorfen

Amitraz Chlorthiamid Cyhexatin Cyproconazole Difenoconazole Dimethachlor

| [| I _ | | | | |
|---|------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Azamethiphos | Bentazone | | | | |
| Cymoxanil | Dazomet | | | | |
| Dimepiperate | Dimethamethryn | | | | |
| Bensultap | Bromofenoxim | | | | |
| | Desmethryn | | | | |
| | Dimethipin | | | | |
| | Butroxydim | | | | |
| | Dicamba | | | | |
| | Dimethylarsinic acid | | | | |
| | Chinomethionat | | | | |
| | Dichlormid | | | | |
| | Diniconazole | | | | |
| Technical Grade Active Ingredients of | | | | | |
| Pesticides Unlikely to Present Acute Hazard | | | | | |
| in Normal Use | | | | | |
| Acaphata | Bromofenoxim | | | | |
| Acephate | Acifluorfen | | | | |
| Mecoprop Bentazone | | | | | |
| | Mefluidide | | | | |
| Acetochlor | Butroxydim | | | | |
| Mecoprop | Alachlor | | | | |
| Dinocap | Mepiquat | | | | |
| Metamitron | Chinomethionat | | | | |
| Chloracetic acid | Allethrin | | | | |
| Diphenamid | Metalaxyl | | | | |
| Metconazole | Chlormequat (chloride) | | | | |
| Chlorthiamid | Metolachlor | | | | |
| Dithianon | Copper oxychloride | | | | |
| Methylarsonic acid | Empenthrin | | | | |
| Copper hydrixide | Myclobutanil | | | | |
| Dodine | Nuarimole | | | | |
| Napthyloxyacetic acid | Esrocarb | | | | |
| Octhilinone | octylbicycloheptene | | | | |
| Etridiazole | Fenothiocarb | | | | |
| Nitrapyrin | Ame | | | | |
| butyl | tryn | | | | |
| Azamethiphos | Dicarboximide | | | | |
| Paclobutrazol | Ferimzone | | | | |
| Fluchloralin | Amitraz | | | | |
| Bensultap | Oxadixyl | | | | |
| Pendimethalin | Fluazifop | | | | |
| Flufenacet | Pirimiphos | | | | |
| Mecoprop | methyl | | | | |
| Pimaricin | Flurprimidol | | | | |

| oglycofen | Meflu |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| | |
| | idide |
| | Prochloraz |
| azole | hion |
| quat | Hydramethylnon |
| achlor | Myclobutanil |
| afol | Pyridate |
| llaxyl | Iprobenfos |
| anil | Napthyloxyacetic acid |
| esafen | Pyrifenox |
| mitron | Isoprothiolane |
| argite | Nitrapyrin |
| axyl | Quinoclamine |
| onazole | Isoproturon |
| coxyfen | Ametryn |
| osinate | Quizalofop |
| ylarsonic acid | Isouron |
| aben | Amitraz |
| zinone | Resmethrin |
| olachlor | Malathion |
| aphent | Azamethiphos |
| thyl | Sethoxydim |
| ultap | |
| tryn | |

Source: Masa, 2018⁷

2.2.1 Active ingredients

The list of active ingredients includes: diclhorvos methamidophos, 2, 4-D dimethylamine, paraquat, diuron, oxyfluorfen, endosulfan, oxamyl and mancozeb.

2.2.2 Crops using HHPs

According to an FAO study conducted in Mozambique, vegetables and fruits are the main crops using most HHPs, such as: cabbage, lettuces, tomatoes, cucumber, pineapple, and sweet potatoes, amongst others.

2.3 General data on the volume of HHPs used in agriculture

There is no official data available.Pesticides registered with the then National Directorate of Agrarian Services (DNSA), now National Directorate of Agriculture and Silviculture (DNAS), under the current Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), can be used in Mozambique. These include a list of pesticides products that are classified according to their toxic potential (Article

 $^{^7} http://www.masa.gov.mz/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/IRRIGA_PMP_-Final-for-Disclosure.pdf$

- 9). Out of the 188 registered pesticides, 109 are class III; 67 class II and 12 class I (Class I are the most toxic). Composition and physical-chemical characteristics of the pesticides proposed for registration are to conform to the specifications from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), and should appear on the label. The regulation also requires proper packaging and handling, which meet the necessary requirements regarding measures to control the entire cycle of pesticides foreseen under the Pesticides Management Regulation. These include:
 - The use of Class I pesticides is subject to a 1-year renewable authorization to be issued by the CATERP (Technical Assessment Committee for Pesticides Registration), based on a formal request, with the following data attached: curriculum vitae, health certificate confirming appropriate health for the handling of pesticides and certificates confirming the technical training of the applicant.
 - Pesticides can only be used by adults. The applicants for Class I pesticides shall have a basic level of schooling granted by institutions recognized by the DNSAS.
 - The DNSAS can submit the applicant to a test in order to measure his / her technical capabilities.
 - Pesticide spraying by pregnant or breast feeding women and minors is prohibited (Art. 30) as precautionary principle for occupational health and safety.

2.4 HHPs banned in other countries but in use in the country

Alachlor; aldicarb; carbendazim; carbofuran, endosulfan and diuronare in use in Mozambique.

2.5 Human health and environmental impacts; and humans rights related issues associated with HHPs

The impacts of HHPs in human health are associated to handling, exposure, and its management. Pesticides are poisons and harmful to humans as well as to the environment. They are toxic and when in contact with skin, can cause a number of health effects, also linked to a range of series acute and chronic including cancer.

HHPs impact members of communities differently due to their social roles. Women, people with physical disabilities, elders, breast feeding mothers and children are more vulnerable to all kinds of exposure related to HHPs. Chemicals companies distribute pesticides with safety information written in English instead of the local languages which makes the understanding more challenging even for few of the Mozambiqans that can read and understand their national language. Alarmed by seeing women spraying pesticides while carrying babies on their backs and using chemical containers to collect water, AFSD took action to work with the business

community, the Ministry of Environment, and other stakeholders to ensure that appropriate safety information is provided. AFSD also worked to promote natural alternatives to pesticides and develop chemical disposal facilities. These efforts form part of Mozambique's national plan to implement the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), while also contributing to national initiatives to achieve food security, reduce poverty and safeguard the environment.

The agricultural sector is a relatively stable sector creating income opportunities and that gets focus of assistance from different groups that include volunteers and the civil society organizations that try to bridge farmers to access to regional markets. However, todate, the sector is dominated by poor technology and low productivity as well as the human health and invironmental impacts arising from the use of HHPs.

2.6 National provisions to phase out HHPs

With regard the national provision to phase out banned HHPs there are two central instruments that regulate pesticides in Mozambique. Those instruments are: Ministerial Diploma 153/2002 of 11 September 2002 (Pesticides Regulation) and Decree 6/2009 of 31th March 2009 (Pesticides Management Regulation)there are complemented by Decree 18/2004 Regulation on Environmental Quality and instruments and Effluents' Emissions amended by Decree nr. 67/2010. These documents emphasize how to avoid and minimize the potential negative effects of pesticides; in such contexts, the adoption of Integrated Pests Management (IPM) can be a better alternative to be taken as one approach. IPM is amix of farmer-driven, ecologically-based pest control pratices that seek to reduce realiace on chemical pesticides. It involves:

- I. Managing pests (keeping them below economic impact levels) rather than seeking to eradicate them.
- II. Relying, to the extent possible, on non-chemical measures to keep pest populations low.
- III. Sellecting and applying pesticides, when they have to be used (rational use), in a way that minimizes adverse effects on beneficial organisms, humans and the environment.

2.7 Companies /associations representing the pesticide industry in Mozambique

| | EXISTING PESTICIDES IN MOZAMBIQUE | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------|------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| Nº. | PRODUCT | SUBSTÂNCIA | CATEGORY | CLASS | FOR. | AGENT | Valid | Situation |
| 667 | Abate 50% EC | Temephos 500 g/l | Insecticida | Ш | EC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | Registered |
| | | Fenpropathrin | | | | | | |
| 979 | Acarthrin 20% EC | 200 g/l | Insect./Acar. | П | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.08.30 | Registered |
| | | Fenbutation | | | | | | |
| 769 | Acatop 55% SC | Oxide 550 g/l | Insecticida | П | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| | | Pendimetalina | | | | | | |
| 653 | Accotab 33% EC | 330 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | Registered |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAMBI | QUE | | | | |
|------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------|----------|----------------------|------------|-------------|
| 926 | Acc 75% CD | Acephate 750 | Incontinida | | CD | Export Marketing CO, | 2015 02 20 | Dogistored |
| 826 | Ace 75% SP | g/kg Acephate 750 | Insecticida | III | SP | Lda | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 771 | Acephate 75% SP | g/kg | Insecticida | Ш | SP | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | Registered |
| ,,_ | 7.0001111111111111111111111111111111111 | 6/ 1/6 | mocerioraa | | <u> </u> | Curechem | 2010.00.02 | riegistereu |
| | | | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1240 | Aceta-Cure 90% EC | Acetochlor 900 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Lda | 2017.03.30 | Registered |
| | | Acetamiprid 200 | | | | Contabill (Moç.), | | Registered |
| 1089 | Acmidazol 20% SL | g/l | Insecticida | II | SL | Lda | 2015.09.30 | |
| | | T | | | | Prime | | Registered |
| COE | Actors 25 M/C | Thiamethoxam | Incocticido | | W.C | Moçambique, | 2015 11 20 | |
| 695 | Actara 25 WG | 250 g/kg Pirimiphos Methyl | Insecticida | III | WG | Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 1178 | Actellic 30% CS | 300 g/l | Insecticida | III | cs | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| | 7.0000 0070 00 | Pirimifos metill | | | 100 | 1.8 | | Registered |
| 106 | Actellic 50% EC | 500 g/l | Insecticida | Ш | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | J |
| | | Thiamethoxam 10 | | | | | | Registered |
| 949 | Agita 1% GB | g/kg+ | Insecticida | Ш | GB | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | | | | | | | Registered |
| 949 | Agita 1% GB | Tricozene 1 g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | GB | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.03.30 | |
| 948 | Agita 109/ M/C | Thiamethoxan | Insecticida | III | WG | Agrifocus I da | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 940 | Agita 10% WG | 100 g/kg+ Tricozene 0,05 | IIISecticiua | 1111 | VVG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.05.50 | Registered |
| 948 | Agita 10% WG | g/kg+ | Insecticida | Ш | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| | 0 | 0, 0 | | | | 6 222, 22 | | Registered |
| 1237 | Agrisulph 80% WG | Enxonfre 800 g/kg | Fungicida/Acaricida | Ш | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2017.02.29 | J |
| | | | | | | | | Registered |
| 1121 | Agrithion 64% UL | Fenthion 640 g/l | Insecticida | II | UL | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.04.30 | |
| 1120 | A | Cifl ti 42 -/I | la a a satistista | | 1 | A::f - - | 2016 04 20 | Registered |
| 1120 | Agrithrin 1,2% UL Agro-Fenvarelato | Ciflutrina 12 g/l Fenvarelato 200 | Insecticida | II | UL | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.04.30 | Registered |
| 1190 | 20% EC | g/l | Insecticida | п | EC | Agro Global, Ida | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 1130 | 2070 20 | 6/ - | mocerioraa | | 120 | Afrigrow | 2017.02.23 | Registered |
| | | | | | | Moçambique, | | .0 |
| 1196 | Agromate 72% SL | MSMA 720 g/l | Herbicida | II | SL | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | Agromectin 1.8% | | | | | | | Registered |
| 624 | EC | Abamectina 18 g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| | | Alf- Ci | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| 1152 | Alfa 10% EC | Alfa-Cipermetrina 100 g/l | Insecticida | | EC | Moçambique, Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| 1122 | Alfapor Spray And | _ | insecticiua | II | LC | Lua | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 1188 | Dip | 50 g/l | Insecticida | II | | Medimoc, S.A | 2017.03.30 | Negistereu |
| | Alfatix Spray And | OI - | | | | | | Registered |
| 1189 | Dip | Flumetrina 20 g/l | Insecticida | Ш | | Medimoc, S.A | 2017.03.30 | |
| | | | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| | | Pendimentalina | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1227 | Alligator 50% EC | 500 g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAMBIC | UE | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----|-----------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Alpha- | | | | | | | Registered |
| | cipermetrina 10% | • | | | | | | |
| 460 | EC | 100 g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| 4405 | Al. : 750/14/0 | Isoxaflutole 750 | | 1 | | | 2045 05 04 | Registered |
| 1125 | Altair 75% WG | g/kg | Insecticida | III | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.05.31 | B |
| | A see a time up. Course | | | | | Curechem | | Registered |
| 1266 | Ametryn-Cure 80% WP | Ametryn 800 g/kg | Herbicida | III | WP | Moçambique, Lda | 2017 02 20 | |
| 1200 | Amiflex 23,75% TR | Ametrym 800 g/kg | Tierbicida | - ''' | VVF | Lua | 2017.03.30 | Registered |
| 1002 | WP | Amitraz 237,5 g/l | Insecticida/carracicida | III | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 1002 | ••• | 741116142 237,3 6/1 | miscericiaa/ carraciciaa | | *** | / Igiliocas, Eaa | 2017.02.23 | Registered |
| 813 | Amigard 12.5% EC | Amitraz 125 g/l | Carracicida | П | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2014.12.31 | |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | | | | <u> </u> | | Registered |
| 1187 | Amitix Spray DIP | Amitraz 125 g/l | Insecticida | Ш | | Medimoc, S.A | 2017.03.30 | |
| | | Probinebe 700 | | | | | | Registered |
| 259 | Antracol 70% WP | g/kg | Fungicida | Ш | WP | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | | | | | | Curechem | | Registered |
| | | Acephate 500 | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1164 | 51% SP | g/kkg+ | Insecticida | III | SP | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | | | | | Curechem | | Registered |
| 1161 | Aphiscure Gold | Imidacloprid 18 | la a a aktatala | l | CD | Moçambique, | 2017.02.20 | |
| 1164 | 51% SP | g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | SP | Lda | 2017.02.29 | Decistored |
| | Apron Star 42% | Difenaconazol 20 | | | | Prime Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 874 | WS | g/kg + | Insect/Fung. | III | ws | Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| 0/4 | VVS | 8/ 1/8 1 | maccy rung. | 1 | 1 | Prime | 2013.11.30 | Registered |
| | Apron Star 42% | Metalaxyl 200 | | | | Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 874 | WS | g/kg + | Insect/Fung. | Ш | WS | Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | | <u> </u> | , <u> </u> | | | Prime | | Registered |
| | Apron Star 42% | Thiamethaxam | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 874 | WS | 200 g/kg + | Insect/Fung. | Ш | WS | Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | | Azoxistrobin 250 | | | | | | Registered |
| 1104 | Arietis 25% SC | g/l | Fungicida | Ш | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.03.02 | |
| | | | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| 4005 | Armicarbazone | Armicarbazone | | 1 | | Moçambique, | 2017.06.00 | |
| 1295 | 700 WG | 700 g/kg | Herbicida | III | WG | Lda | 2017.06.30 | Danistana d |
| | | Alpha- Cypermetrina 50 | | | | Export Marketing CO, | | Registered |
| 827 | Arrow 5% EC | g/l | Insecticida | lı . | EC | Lda | 2015.03.30 | |
| 527 | 7.11.044 370 EC | " " | mocerciaa | | 1-0 | Luu | 2013.03.30 | Registered |
| 926 | Arrozan 48% SL | Bentazone 480 g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| | | 2 22 22 22 20 8/1 | - | 1 | | 0, 200 | | Registered |
| 782 | Arroztar 25% EC | Oxadiazão 250 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| | | _ | | | | | | Registered |
| 325 | Arsenal 25% SL | Imazapyr 250 g/l | Herbicida | П | SL | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | |
| | | d- | | | | | | Registered |
| | Atack Citronela | Allethrin/Pynamin | | | | | | |
| 1179 | | Forte 0,2% | Inseticida | III | | Aggy, Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | Atack Control | | | | | | | Registered |
| 1116 | Insect Repellent | ID 2525 0 250/ | Panalanta | III | | Aggy I do | 2017 02 20 | |
| 1140 | Spray | IR 3535 0,25% | Repelente | III | | Aggy, Lda | 2017.02.29 | |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAME | SIQUE | | | | |
|------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|------|----------------------|------------|-------------|
| | | d-Allethrin | | | | | | Registered |
| | | /Pynamin Forte | | | | | | |
| 1145 | Atack Insect Killer | 0,2% | Insecticida | III | | Aggy, Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | Tetramethrin | | | | | | Registered |
| 1144 | Atack RoachKiller | 0,0485+ | Insectcida | Ш | | Aggy, Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | | | | | | | Registered |
| 510 | Atrazerba 50% FL | Atrazina 500 g/l | Herbicida | III | FL | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | Avi-Ciflutrina 1,2% | | | | | Moz Vector | | Registered |
| 351 | UL | Ciflutrina 12 g/l | Insecticida | II | UL | Control | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Avi-Fenitrothion | Fenitrothion 960 | | | | Moz Vector | | Registered |
| 980 | 96% UL | g/l | Insecticida | II | UL | Control | 2015.12.30 | |
| | Avi-Fenthion 64% | | | | | Moz Vector | | Registered |
| 395 | UL | Fenthion 640 g/l | Insecticida | II | UL | Control | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Avi-fenvarelate | Fenvarelate 200 | | | | Moz Vector | | Registered |
| 832 | 20% EC | g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Control | 2016.03.02 | |
| | Avi-Lambda | Lambda- | | | | Moz Vector | | Registered |
| 886 | Cyhalothrin 5% EC | Cyhalothrin 50 g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Control | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Avi-Sipermetrina | Cipermetrina 200 | | | | Moz Vector | | Registered |
| 833 | 20% EC | g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Control | 2015.11.30 | |
| | | | | | | | | Registered |
| 884 | Avisnail 5% RB | Cabaryl 20 g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | RB | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | _ |
| | | Metaldehyde 30 | | | | | | Registered |
| 884 | Avisnail 5% RB | g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | RB | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | _ |
| 460 | A 000/ 14/D | 5 (000 /I | | | 14/5 | 6 6 4 | 2045 02 20 | Registered |
| 462 | Azupec 80% WP | Enxofre 800 g/kg | Fungicida | III | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | Bacillus | | | | | | Registered |
| 607 | · | Thuringensis S.H. | B. 1 | | | D: 1 11 | 2046 00 20 | |
| 697 | Bactivec | 14 | Biolarvicida | III | | Biochem, Ida | 2016.08.30 | |
| | | Bacillus | | | | D: D | | Registered |
| 064 | D . DT. | Thuringensis Var | 1 | | | Bio Power | 2047.05.24 | |
| 961 | Bacto power BTI | Israelensis-Spores | Insecticida | III | | (Africa), Lda | 2017.05.31 | |
| | | Beaveria bassica | | | | Bedson | | Registered |
| 1117 | Dalamas UE 33 EC | estripe HF 23 | Incort Dialésias | | | Moçambique, | 2016 00 20 | |
| 1117 | Balence HF 23 ES | 1,12% | Insect. Biológico | III | | Lda | 2016.09.30 | D |
| 043 | D | Imidacloprid 350 | 1 | | | A: £ | 2045 02 20 | Registered |
| 842 | Bandit 35% SC | g/l | Insecticida | II | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.03.30 | D |
| 000 | D 11+ 700/ M/C | Imidacloprid 700 | 1 | | W.C | A: £ | 2016 00 20 | Registered |
| 903 | Bandit 70% WG | g/kg | Insecticida | II | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Danistana d |
| 101 | D 400/ CC | Bendioxido 480 | 11 | | | A 12 1 - 1 - 1 - | 2046 02 02 | Registered |
| 194 | Basagran 48% SC | g/l | Herbicida | III | SC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | D |
| 1002 | Davisar 200/ DC | D:toto al 200 a./l | F ai ai da | | DC | A sura lânadia. Lala | 2016 02 02 | Registered |
| 1003 | Baycor 30% DC | Bitertanol 300 g/l | Fungicida | III | DC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | Decistoned |
| 422 | Douglidon 250/ 50 | Triadimenol 250 | F ai ai da | | FC | A sura lânadia. Lala | 2016 02 02 | Registered |
| 433 | Bayfidan 25% EC | g/l | Fungicida | III | EC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | D |
| 007 | Douglidon 20/ CD | Triadimenol 30 | F | | CD | ا حالات الات | 2015 44 22 | Registered |
| 997 | Bayfidan 3% GR | g/kg | Fungicida | III | GR | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | De eight d |
| | Baygon | Company at least the | | | | Abba | | Registered |
| 016 | cCockroaches ants | · · | Incocticido | | | Representações, | 2017 02 20 | |
| 916 | Odurless | 1,04 g/kg | Insecticida | III | | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAM | BIQUE | | | | |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------|----|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Baygon | | | | | Abba | | Registered |
| | cCockroaches ants | Imiprothrin 1,0 | | | | Representações, | | |
| 916 | Odurless | g7kg+ | Insecticida | III | | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | Baygon | | | | | Abba | | Registered |
| | Cockroaches and | Imiprotrin 1,0 | | | | Representações, | | |
| 917 | Ants | g/kg+ | Insecticida | Ш | | Lda | 2015.04.30 | |
| | Baygon Mosquitos | | | | | | | Registered |
| | Cockroaches ants | | | | | Abba | | |
| | and flies extra | Imiprothrin 0,34 | | | | Representações, | | |
| 914 | Odourless | g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | Baygon Mosquitos | | | | | | | Registered |
| | Cockroaches ants | | | | | Abba | | |
| | and flies extra | Pipernil Butoxide | | | | Representações, | | |
| 914 | Odourless | 10 g/kg | Insecticida | III | | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | Baygon Mosquitos | | | | | | | Registered |
| | Cockroaches ants | | | | | Abba | | |
| | and flies extra | Prallethrin 0,4 | | | | Representações, | | |
| 914 | Odourless | g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | Baygon Mosquitos | G, G | | | | | | Registered |
| | Cockroaches ants | | | | | Abba | | |
| | and flies extra | Tetrachlorvinphos | | | | Representações, | | |
| 914 | Odourless | 2.0 g/l+ | Insecticida | III | | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | Baygon | | | | | Abba | | Registered |
| | Multipurpose | Imiprothrin 0,34 | | | | Representações, | | |
| 628 | Insect Spray | g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | | Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Baygon | C, C | | | | Abba | | Registered |
| | Multipurpose | Piperonyl | | | | Representações, | | .0 |
| 628 | Insect Spray | • • | Insecticida | III | | Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Baygon | | | | | Abba | | Registered |
| | Multipurpose | Prallethrin 0,4 | | | | Representações, | | .0 |
| 628 | Insect Spray | g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | | Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Baygon | C, C | | | | Abba | | Registered |
| | Multipurpose | Tetramethrin 2,0 | | | | Representações, | | |
| 628 | Insect Spray | g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | | Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | . , | Triadimenol 150 | | | | | | Registered |
| 482 | Baytan 15% DS | g/kg | Fungicida | III | DS | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | J |
| | , | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | | | <u> </u> | | Registered |
| 346 | Bayticol 2% EC | Flumetrina 20 g7l | Carracicida | Ш | EC | Sogrep, Lda | 2017.03.30 | 0 |
| | | Beauveia bassica | | | | | | Registered |
| 745 | Bb Plus | 2x10 esporos/g | Insecticida | III | | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.04.30 | |
| | | . , , | | | | | | Registered |
| 467 | Benopec 50% WP | Benomil 500 g/kg | Fungicida | Ш | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | 5, 6 | <u> </u> | | | Export | | Registered |
| | | Chlorpyrifos 480 | | | | Marketing CO, | | 0 |
| 828 | Best 48% EC | g/I + | Insecticida | П | EC | Lda | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | Emamectin | | | | | | Registered |
| 1083 | Biokmetine 5% EC | Benzoate 50 g/l | Insecticida | П | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | | Acetamiprid 200 | | | | <u> </u> | | Registered |
| 1204 | Biomiprid 20% SP | g/kg | Insecticida | III | SP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2017.02.29 | 0 |
| | | Acetamiprid 222 | | | - | <i>U</i> = = | | Registered |
| | Biomiprid 22.2% | ACELAIIIDIU 2// | | | | | | |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAMB | IQUE | | | | |
|-------|--|---|---------------------|-----------|------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1080 | Biophos 57% FW | Fosforeto de Aluminio 570 g/kg | Insecticida | ı | FW | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.09.30 | Registered |
| 1082 | Biotick 1% PO | Flumethrin 10 g/kg | Insecticida | Ш | PO | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.05.31 | Registered |
| | | Sódio Bispyribac | | | | | | Registered |
| 1111 | Bispirice 40% SC | 400 g/l | Insecticida | III | SC | Neoquímica, lda Afrigrow | 2016.03.02 | Registered |
| 1293 | Brigader 75% WG | Halosulfuron- Mthryl 750 g/kg | Herbicida | III | WG | Moçambique, | 2017.06.30 | Registered |
| 1233 | Drigader 7370 WG | Brodifacoum 0,75 | Tierbielda | | "" | Luu | 2017.00.30 | Registered |
| 952 | Brokir 0,075% CB | g/I | Rodenticida | I | СВ | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.04.30 | |
| 1233 | Bromacil 80% WP | Bromacil 800 g/kg | Herbicida | III | WP | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2017.04.30 | Registered |
| 1222 | Bromopropylate 50% EC | Bromopropylate 500 g/l | Insect./Acaricida | III | EC | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2017.04.30 | Registered |
| | Bromoxynil 25,5% | | | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1216 | EC | Bromoxyl 255 g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 947 | Browser 24% SL | Picloram 240 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | SL | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.03.30 | Negistered |
| 1035 | Bugstop 22,5% ULV | S-Bioallethrin 15 g/l | Insecticida | II | UL | Fumilar, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1036 | Bugstop Alpha- Cypermethrin 5% WP | Alfa Cypermethrina 50% g/kg | Insecticida | П | WP | Fumilar, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1038 | Bugstop bacillus | Bacillus Thuringiensis var Israelensis(Bti) 3200 IU/mg | Insecticida | III | WG | Eumilar I da | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1036 | Thuringensis WG Bugstop | 3200 10/111g | insecticida | | VVG | Fumilar, Lda | 2016.11.50 | Registered |
| | Bromadiolone | Bromadiolone | | | | | | |
| 1039 | , | 0,05 g/kg | Rodenticida | 1 | BB | Fumilar, Lda | 2016.11.03 | |
| 1040 | Bugstop Insect Repellent Lotion PC | Diethyltoluamide 195 g/kg | Insecticida | III | PC | Fumilar, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 20.10 | Bugstop Lambda- Cyhalothrin 10% | Lambda- | | | | | | Registered |
| 1186 | CS | g/l | Insecticida | II | CS | Fumilar, Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | Bugstop Lambda- Cyhalothrin 10% | • | | | | | | Registered |
| 1041 | WP | g/kg | Insecticida | <u>II</u> | WP | Fumilar, Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| 323 | Bulldock 0,05% GR | Beta ciflutrina 0,05 g/kg | Insecticida | II | GR | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 323 | Buprofenzin 50% | 0,03 g/ vg | IIISECUCIUA | 111 | GIV | Afrigrow Moçambique, | 2013.11.30 | Registered |
| 1229 | WP | Buprofenzin | Insecrida | Ш | WP | Lda | 2017.04.30 | |
| 470 | Calda bordaleza | Sulfato de cobre | Eungicida | | NA/D | Sanos S A | 2015 02 20 | Registered |
| 470 | Sapec 20% WP | 200 g/kg | Fungicida | II | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAMB | IQUE | | | | |
|------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------|----|------------------|------------|------------|
| | | | | | | Curechem | | Registered |
| | | Carbosulfan 250 | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1156 | Carbo 25% EC | g/l | Insectcida | II | EC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | Carbofurão 50 | | | | | | Registered |
| 504 | Carbofurão 5% GR | g/kg | Insecticida | П | GR | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | Triadimenol 250 | | | | | | Registered |
| 599 | Caribur 25% EC | g/l | Fungicida | Ш | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | Carratox 12,5% | | | | | | | Registered |
| 506 | EW | Amitraz 125 g/l | Carracicida | Ш | EW | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | Carrotox pour-on | | | | | | | Registered |
| 522 | 3% SC | Amitraz 30 g/l | Carracicida | III | SC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | Cekumetrin 10% | Cipermetrina 100 | | | | | | Registered |
| 1134 | EC | g/l | Insecticida | 11 | EC | Agro Global, Ida | 2016.09.30 | |
| | cekuthoate 40% | | | | | | | Registered |
| 1137 | EC | Dimetoato 400 g/l | Insecticida | Ш | EC | Agro Global, Ida | 2016.09.30 | |
| | | Profenofos 500 | | | | | | Registered |
| 1029 | Celcron 50% EC | g/l | Insecticida | П | EC | TECAP, LDA | 2016.09.30 | |
| | | Fosforeto de | | | | | | Registered |
| 1028 | Celphos 57% FT | aluminio 570 g/kg | Insecticida | 1 | FT | TECAP, LDA | 2016.09.30 | |
| | | | | | | | | Registered |
| 797 | Censor 20% SC | Fipronil 200 g/l | Insecticida | Ш | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| | | | | | | Curechem | | Registered |
| | | Metamidofos 585 | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1163 | Chemaron 58% SL | g/l | Insecticida | 1 | SL | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | | | | | Curechem | | Registered |
| | | Metamidofos 585 | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1163 | Chemeron 58% SL | g/l | Insecticida | 1 | SL | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | | | | | Curechem | | Registered |
| | Chemlaxyl 72% | Metalaxyl 80 | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1149 | WP | g/kg+ | Fungicida | III | WP | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | | | | | Curechem | | Registered |
| | Chlopyrifos 48% | Chlorpyrifos 480 | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1148 | EC | g7l | Insecticida | 11 | EC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| | Chlorimuron - | Chlorimuron Ethyl | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1213 | Ethyl 25% WG | 250 g/kg | Herbicida | III | WG | Lda | 2017.06.30 | |
| | | | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| | | Chlorotalonil 500 | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1200 | Chloroflo 50% SC | g/l | Fungicida | III | SC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | | | | | Curechem | | Registered |
| | Chlorpyrifos 48% | Chlorpyrifos 480 | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1148 | EC | g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | Lambda-cialotrina | | | | | | Registered |
| 517 | Cialon 10% WP | 100 g/kg | Insecticida | II | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | Lambda-cialotrina | | | | | | Registered |
| 549 | Cialon 2,5%EC | 25 g/l | Insecticida | П | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | Cipermetrina 120 | | | | | | Registered |
| 545 | Ciclor 72% EC | g/l + | Insecticida | II | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | Clorpirifos 600 g/l | | | | | | Registered |
| 545 | Ciclor 72% EC | + | Insecticida | II | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAMB | SIQUE | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 641 | Ciper Pro 72% EC | Cipermetrina 120 g/l+ | Insecticida | II | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| | | Profenofos 600 | | | | | | Registered |
| 641 | Ciper Pro 72% EC | g/l+ | Insecticida | II | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Danistanad |
| | | Chloromuron | | | | Curechem Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1159 | Class 25% DF | Ethyl 250 g/l | Herbicida | III | DF | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| 1101 | Class FOO/ SC | Metazachlor 500 | Horbisida | | cc . | Agrifogus I do | 2016 11 20 | Registered |
| 1104 | Claw 50% SC | g/l Metsulfuron - | Herbicida | III | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1010 | Climax 60% WP | Methyl 600 g/kg | Herbicida | Ш | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.07.31 | Registered |
| 1010 | Cilitiax 6670 VVI | Wettiyi 000 g/ kg | Tierbicida | - 100 | *** | Afrigrow | 2010.07.31 | Registered |
| | | Clomazone 480 | | | | Moçambique, | | negistered |
| 1274 | Clomazone 48% EC | | Herbicida | П | EC | Lda | 2017.03.30 | |
| | | <u>.</u> | | | | | | Registered |
| 1113 | Cock Brand | D-Allthrin | Repelente | Ш | | Evergreen, Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Cock Brand Micro | | | | | | | Registered |
| | • | D-Allethrin 3,5 | | | | | | |
| 1138 | Perfumado | g/kg | Insect.7Repelente | Ш | | Maet Trading | 2016.09.30 | |
| | Cock brand | | | | | | | Registered |
| | Repelente | | | | | | | |
| | Dispositivo | | | | | | | |
| 1120 | Eléctrico e líquido | T fl t | locat Danieloute | | | NA t Tue - line - | 2016 00 20 | |
| 1139 | para Mosquitos. | Transflutrin 10 g/l | insect.Repelente | III | | Maet Trading | 2016.09.30 | Decistoned |
| | Cock Brand Repelentes | | | | | | | Registered |
| | Líquido Para | | | | | | | |
| 1141 | Mosquitos | Transflutrin 10 g/l | Insect./Repelente | Ш | | Maet Trading | 2016.09.30 | |
| | Cock brand Sem | 1 | mocetty repetence | | | Widet Hading | 2010.03.30 | Registered |
| 1140 | | g/kg | Insect./Repelente | Ш | | Maet Trading | 2016.09.30 | |
| | Codal Gold 402.5 | | , , | | | Syngenta, Agro | | Registered |
| 845 | DC | g/l+ | Herbicida | Ш | DC | Services | 2015.03.30 | |
| | Codal Gold 402.5 | S-Metolacloro | | | | Syngenta, Agro | | Registered |
| 845 | DC | 162,5 g/l+ | Herbicida | Ш | DC | Services | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | Chlorsulfuron 750 | | | | | | Registered |
| 1011 | Colony 75% WP | g/kg | Herbicida | III | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.07.31 | |
| | | Cipermetrina 50 | | | | | | Registered |
| 868 | Colosso 12.5% PO | g/l+ | Carracicida | III | PO | TECAP, LDA | 2015.11.30 | |
| 000 | Colone 42 50/ 50 | Cituan - I - I F /I : | Composisi -l- | , | DO | TECAD LOA | 2015 44 22 | Registered |
| 868 | Colosso 12.5% PO | Citronelal 5 g/l+ | Carracicida | III | PO | TECAP, LDA | 2015.11.30 | Decist - :l |
| 960 | Colosso 12.5% PO | Clorpirifos 70 g/l+ | Carracicida | | DO. | TECAD LDA | 2015 11 20 | Registered |
| 868 | Colosso 12.5% PO | Ciorpinios 70 g/1+ | Carracicida | III | PO | TECAP, LDA | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| | Pulverização 41% | Cipermetrina 150 | | | | | | negistereu |
| 866 | EC 41% | g/l+ | Insecticida | III | EC | TECAP, LDA | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Colosso | 0111 | | | 1-0 | 123,11, 25,11 | | Registered |
| | Pulverização 41% | | | | | | | |
| 866 | EC | Citronelalal 10g/l+ | Insecticida | Ш | EC | TECAP, LDA | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Colosso | <u>J.</u> | | | | · | | Registered |
| | Pulverização 41% | Clorpirifos 250 | | | | | | |
| 866 | EC | g/l+ | Insecticida | Ш | EC | TECAP, LDA | 2015.11.30 | |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAMBIO | QUE | | | | |
|------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 851 | Confidor 70% WG | Imidaclopride 700 g/kg | Insecticida | II | WG | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 455 | Controler 48% SE | Alacloro 336 g/l + | Herbicida | III | SE | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 455 | Controler 48% SE | Atrazina 144 g/l + | Herbicida | III | SE | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| | Cooper Aerosol Fly and Mosquito | | | | | Moz Vector | | Registered |
| 967 | Killer | Pertrin 15 g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | AE | Control | 2015.11.30 | D : 1 |
| 067 | Cooper Aerosol Fly and Mosquito Killer | Piperonyl | Incocticida | | ٨٦ | Moz Vector Control | 2015 11 20 | Registered |
| 967 | Cooper Count - N | Butoxide 15 g/kg+ Acetato de | Insecticida | III | AE | Soluções Rurais, | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 871 | 316 SL | Amónio Cúprico | Fungicida | III | SL | Ida | 2017.02.29 | Negistered |
| | Copper-Flow-Plus | Acetato de amónio de cobre | | | | | | Registered |
| 1235 | 31.5% SL | 315 g7l | Fungicida/Bactericida | III | SL | Agrifocus, Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| 1034 | Cotvalerate 20% EC | Fenvalerate 200 g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1207 | Catach 900/ M/D | Mancozeb 800 | Funciada | | N/D | Chanral Mozambique, | 2017.06.20 | Registered |
| 1307 | Cotzeb 80% WP | g/kg Imidacloprid 700 | Fungicda | III | WP | Lda | 2017.06.30 | Registered |
| 843 | Courage 70% WS | g/kg | Insecticida | II | WS | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.04.30 | _ |
| 1236 | Crater 455 SC | Mancozeb 455 g/l | Fungicida | III | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 956 | Crescendo 48% EC | Clomazone 480 g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 746 | Crop Guard 90% EC | Furfural 900 g/l | Nematicida | | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| | CungFu 53,8% SC | Hidróxido de Cobre 538 g/l | | · | SC | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 1201 | Culigru 55,6% SC | Oxicloreto de | Fungicida | 1111 | 30 | Lua | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 1180 | Cupagrex 50% WP | cobre 500 g/kg Oxicloreto de | Insecticida | III | WP | Agro Global, Ida | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 459 | Cuprital 50% WP | cobre 500 g/kg | Fungicida | III | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | _ |
| 126 | Curaterr 10% GR | Carbofurão 100 g/kg | Insect./Nematicida | ı | GR | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| | Curethane 80% | Mancozeb 800 | | | | Curechem Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1162 | WP | g/kg | Fungicida | III | WP | Lda | 2017.02.29 | Dani I |
| 1000 | Cyflex 1% PO | Cyflutrina 10 g/l | Inescticida/Acaricida | III | РО | Agrifocus, Lda | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 662 | Cylence 1% PO | Ciflutrina 10g/l | Insecticida | III | РО | Sogrep, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 1194 | Cyporin 200/ EC | Cipermetrina 200 | Insecticida | | EC | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 1194 | Cyperin 20% EC | g/l | IIIsecticiua | Ш | EC | Lua | 2017.02.29 | |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAMBI | QUE | | | | |
|------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1302 | Cypermethrin 10% EC | Cypermethrin 100 g/l | Herbicida | II | EC | Chanral Mozambique, Lda | 2017.06.30 | Registered |
| 1034 | Cypermethrin 20% EC | Cypermethrin 200 | Inconticido | | EC | Chanral Mozambique, | 2017 06 20 | Registered |
| 1054 | EC | g/l Cipermetrina 50 | Insecticida | II | EC | Lda | 2017.06.30 | Registered |
| 862 | Cypermil 5% PO | g/l+ | Carracicida | Ш | РО | TECAP, LDA | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| | Cypermil Pulverização 15% | | | | | , | | Registered |
| 863 | SL | g/l | Insect./carr, | II | SL | TECAP, LDA | 2015.09.30 | |
| 1195 | Datathion 50% EC | Mercaptotião 500 g7l | Insecticida | II | EC | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 620 | Daw MCPA 400 SL | MCPA 400 g/l | Herbicida | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 817 | Daz-Dust 2% DP | Diazinon 20 g/kg | Insecticida | III | DP | Sogrep, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 816 | Dazzel N.F 30% EC | Diazinon 300 g/l | Insect./Carracicida | II | EC | Sogrep, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 311 | Decis D 10,4% UL | Deltametrina 4 g/l+ | Insecticida | II | UL | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 311 | Decis D 10,4% UL | Dimetoato 100 g/l+ | Insecticida | II | UL | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 311 | Decis D 10,470 OL | Deltametrina 100 | Hiscoticida | - " | 102 | 3upce 3.7 t. | 2013.03.30 | Registered |
| 783 | Decis Forte 10% EC | | Insecticida | П | EC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | J |
| 1112 | Defender 25% EC | Triadimenol 250 g/l | Fungicida | II | EC | Neoquímica, lda | 2016.03.02 | Registered |
| 889 | Deli Tab 25% TB | Deltametrina 250 g/l | Insecticida | II | ТВ | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.01.31 | Registered |
| 446 | Delta 2,5% EC | Deltametrina 25 g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 480 | Delta Super 25,75% EC | Deltametrina 7,5 g/I + | Insecticida | I | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 480 | 25,75% EC | Monocrotofos 250 g/l+ | Insecticida | I | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 474 | Delta TOP 40,9% EC | + | Insecticida | II | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 474 | Delta TOP 40,9% EC | Dimetoato 400 g/l+ | Insecticida | п | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 7,7 | | Deltametrina 25 | sectiona | - 11 | | Super S.A. | 2013.03.30 | Registered |
| 520 | Deltatrine 2,5% EC | | Insecticida | II | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| 519 | Deltatrine 2,5% WP | Deltametrina 25 g/kg | Insecticida | III | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 523 | Deltatrine 5% WP | Deltametrina 50 g/kg | Insecticida | II | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 696 | Demand 2.5 CS | Lamblacialotrina 2.5g/l | Insecticida | III | CS | Syngenta, Agro Services | 2014.12.31 | Registered |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAME | BIQUE | | | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------|----|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 524 | Detox 5% EC | Deltametrina 50 g/l | Carracicida | II | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 789 | Diatomites 100% | Dióxido de Silica | Insecticida | III | WP | Diatomites de Moçambique, Lda | 2015.08.30 | Registered |
| 1155 | Dichlorvos 10% EC | Diclorvos (DDVP)100 g/l | Insecticida | ı | EC | Curechem Moçambique, Lda | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 1220 | Diclofop - Methyl 37,8% EC | | Herbicida | III | EC | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2017.06.30 | Registered |
| 1086 | Difacoum 0,005% Pellet | Brodifacoum 0,0055 g/kg | Rodenticida | ı | RB | Contabill (Moç.), Lda | 2015.08.30 | Registered |
| 435 | Dimetoato 40% EC | Dimetoato 400 g/l | Inseticida | II | EC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | Registered |
| 870 | Dimilin 2% GR | Diflubenzuron 20 g/kg Diflubenzuron 20 | Insecticida | II | GR | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered Registered |
| 869 | Dimilin 2% TAB | g/kg Diflubenzuron 20 | Insecticida | III | ТВ | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 869 | Dimilin 2% TB | g/kg Amicarbazone | Insecticida | III | ТВ | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 957 | Dinamic 70% WG | 700 g/kg | Herbicida | III | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 461 | Dipec 80% WP | Diurão 800 g/kg Imidacloprid 200 | Herbicida | III | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 1119 | Diprimid 20% SL | g/l | Insecticida | II | SL | Neoquímica, lda Afrigrow | 2016.03.31 | Registered |
| 1075 | Dithane NT 60% OS | Mancozeb 600 g/kg | Fungicida/Acaric. | III | os | Moçambique, Lda | 2016.11.30 | _ |
| 1078 | Dithane NT 80% | Mancozeb 800 g/kg | Fung./Acaricida | III | WP | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| | | Dichlorvos 1000 | _ | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1202 | Divos 100% EC Doom Mosquito | g/l Prallethrin 0,40 | Insecticida | I I | EC | Lda Amazon | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 718 722 | Coils Doom Super Deadly Killing | g/Kg Pralethrin 0,04 g/kg | Insecticida Insecticida | II II | | Marketing, Lda Amazon Marketing, Lda | 2017.06.30 | Registered |
| 344 | Drastic deadline 1% DP | Flumethrin 10 g/l | Carracicida | ıı | DP | Sogrep, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 1098 | Duduthrin 5% EC | Lambda cyhalothrin 50 g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Twiga Chemicals Indust.Moz. Ida | 2015.08.30 | Registered |
| 681 | Duett 25% SC | Carbemdazim 125 g/l + | Fungicida | III | SC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | Registered |
| 681 | Duett 25% SC | Epoxiconazole 125 g/l+ | Fungicida | III | SC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | Registered |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAI | MBIQUE | | | | |
|------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------|------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 623 | Dursban 48% EC | Clorpirifos 480 g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 30.11.2016 | Registered |
| | | | | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 623 | Dusban 48% EC | Clorpirifos 480 g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | | | | | Prime Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 537 | Dynamec 018 EC | Abamectin 18 g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Lda | 2016.04.30 | 5 |
| 1072 | Fatamain 100/ FC | Cypermethrin 100 | Compaiside | | F.C | A mife ave I de | 2015 00 20 | Registered |
| 1072 | Ectomin 10% EC | g/l | Carracicida | III | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.08.30 | Danistana d |
| 054 | Fataman 20/ CA | Cypermethrin 20 | la a a atiai da | | C A | A mife ave I de | 2015 02 20 | Registered |
| 954 | Ectopor 2% SA | g/l | Insecticida | III | SA | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.03.30 | 5 |
| 472 | Flour N47 730/ N/D | Mancozeb 640 | F | | VA/D | Compac C A | 2015 02 20 | Registered |
| 472 | Ekyp MZ 72% WP | g/kg+ | Fungicida | III | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Danistana d |
| 472 | Ekyp MZ 72% WP | Metalaxil 80 g/kg+ | Fungicida | III | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| | Emamectin | Emamectin | | | | | | Registered |
| 982 | Benzoate 1,9% EC | benzoate 19 g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.03.31 | |
| | | Endosulfao 350 | | | | | | Registered |
| 1027 | Endocel 35% EC | g/l | Insecticida | I | EC | TECAP, LDA | 2016.09.30 | |
| | | Endosulfão 350 | | | | | | Registered |
| 447 | Endopec 35% EC | g/l | Insecticida | I | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | Endosulfão 350 | | | | Export Marketing CO, | | Registered |
| 825 | Enticer 35% EC | g/l | Insecticida | 1 | EC | Lda | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | | | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1197 | Epicure 0,4% SL | Abamectin 4 g7l | Insecticida | III | SL | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | | | | | Curechem Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1245 | Ethe-Cure 48% EC | Ethephon 480 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Lda | 2017.03.30 | |
| 518 | Eticide 101% EC | Etião 1010 g/l | Insecticida | Ш | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| | | Fosety-Aluminio | | | | | | Registered |
| 508 | Etylit MZ 70% WP | 350 g/kg + | Fungicida | III | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| 508 | Etylit MZ 70% WP | Mancozebe 350% g/kg+ | Fungicida | III | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| | | Chlorimuron 500 | | | | | | Registered |
| 879 | Extreme 50% WG | g/kg | Herbicida | III | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | | Chlorimuron 107 | | | | | | Registered |
| 791 | Extreme 75% WP | g/kg | Herbicida | III | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| | | Metribuzin 643 | | | | | | Registered |
| 791 | Extreme 75% WP | g7kg+ | Herbicida | III | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| | Falcon Gold 96% | S - Metolacloro | | | | Prime Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 538 | EC | 960 g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | | | | | | Export Marketing CO, | | Registered |
| 774 | Falcovos 100% EC | Diclorvos 1000 g/l | Insecticida | 1 | EC | Lda | 2015.03.30 | |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAN | VIBIQUE | | | | |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|----|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | | Aluminium | | | | Export | | Registered |
| | | Phosphide 570 | | | | Marketing CO, | | |
| 773 | Falfume 57% FT | g/kg | Insecticida | 1 | FT | Lda | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| | | Isoflutole 750 | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1292 | Farmatole 750 WG | g/kg | Herbicida | III | WG | Lda | 2017.06.30 | |
| | | Alfa- | | | | | | Registered |
| | | Cypermethrin 100 | | | | | | |
| 686 | Fastac 10% EC | g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | |
| | | | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| | Febutatin Oxide | | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1228 | 55% SC | 550g/l | Insecticida | II | SC | Lda | 2017.04.30 | |
| | | | | | | Curechem | | Registered |
| | | Fenvarelato 200 | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1150 | Fencure 20% EC | g/l | Insecticida | ll ll | EC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | Alfa-cipermetrina | | | | | | Registered |
| 857 | Fendona 5% WP | 50 g/kg | Insecticida | III | WP | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | |
| | | Alfa-cipermetrina | | | | | | Registered |
| 738 | Fendona 6% SC | 60 g/l | Insecticida | Ш | SC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | |
| | Fenvarelate 20% | Fenvarelate 200 | | | | | | Registered |
| 440 | EC | g/l | Insecticida | ll ll | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | Bendiocarbe 800 | | | | Moz Vector | | Registered |
| 544 | Ficam 80% WP | g/kg | Insecticida | П | WP | Control | 2015.08.30 | |
| | | | | | | Export | | Registered |
| | | Fenvarelate 200 | | | | Marketing CO, | | |
| 821 | Fighter 20% EC | g/l | Insecticida | П | EC | Lda | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | Brodifacume 0,02 | | | | | | Registered |
| 368 | Finale 0,002% RB | g/kg | Rodenticida | 1 | RB | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | Finale Rat And | Difethilone 0,025 | | | | Moz Vector | | Registered |
| 944 | Mouse Grain Bait | g/kg | Rodenticida | II | RB | Control | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Finale Rat And | Difethilone 0,025 | | | | Moz Vector | | Registered |
| 969 | Mouse Pellets | g/kg | Rodenticida | ll ll | RB | Control | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Finale Rat And | Difethilone 0,025 | | | | Moz Vector | | Registered |
| 943 | Mouse Wax Bait | g/kg | Rodenticida | II | RB | Control | 2015.11.30 | |
| | | | | | | | | Registered |
| 1017 | Finepic 70% WG | Imazapic 700 g/kg | Herbicida | 111 | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.07.31 | |
| | | | | | | | | Registered |
| 907 | Fiprogel 2,15% PC | Fipronil 21.5 g/kg | Insecticida | Ш | PC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| | | Óleo de Verão 800 | | | | | | Registered |
| 492 | Fitanol 80% EC | g/l | Insecticida | III | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | Trifloxystrobin | | | | | | Registered |
| 739 | Flint 50% WG | 500 g/kg | Fungicida | III | WG | Agrolândia, lda | 2016.03.02 | |
| | | | | | | Contabill (Moç.), | | Registered |
| 1090 | Flosatex 41% SL | Glifosate 410 g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Lda | 2015.08.30 | |
| | | Fluometuron 500 | | | | | | Registered |
| 892 | Fluomet 50% SC | g/l | Herbicida | III | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| | | | | | | | | Registered |
| 193 | Focus Ultra 2% EC | Cicloxidim 20 g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | |
| | | Tebuconazole | | | | | | Registered |
| 329 | Folicur 25% EW | 250 g/kg | Fungicida | III | EW | Agrolândia, lda | 2015.11.30 | |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAM | 1BIQUE | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1191 | Fortana bio 2% DP | Piretrum 20 g7l | Insecticida | III | DP | Agro Global, Ida | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 728 | Fortis K 5% EC | Lambda- cyhalotrin 50 g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.04.30 | Registered |
| 701 | FrontierOptima 72% EC | S-Dimethenamol 720 g/l | Herbicida | II | EC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | Registered |
| 1172 | Fumate 56% FT | Aluminium Phosphide 560 g/kg | Insecticida | 1 | FT | Curechem Moçambique, Lda | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 996 | Furnace 75% WG | Halosulfuron- Methyl 750 g/kg | Herbicida | III | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.03.31 | Registered |
| 648 | Fusilade Forte 150 EC | Fluazifop-p-butil 150 g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Prime Moçambique, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| | Fusion Super 12,5% EC | | Herbicida | III | EC | Curechem Moçambique, Lda | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| | | | | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 316 | Garlon 48% EC Gaucho 70 WS | Triclopyr 480 g/l Imidacloroprid 700 g/kg | Herbicida Insecticida | | EC WS | Lda Agroquímicos, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1114 | | Spinosad 0,24 g/l | Insecticida | III | | Timber Land, | 2016.03.02 | Registered |
| 1031 | Glicel 41% SL | Glyphosate 410 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | SL | TECAP, LDA | 2016.09.30 | Registered |
| 1305 | Glycot 36% SL | Glifosato 360 g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Chanral Mozambique, Lda | 2017.06.30 | Registered |
| 1243 | Glypho-Cure 41% | Glyphosate 410 g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Curechem Moçambique, Lda | 2017.03.30 | Registered |
| 430 | Goliath Gel 0,05% RB | Fipronil 0,005 g/kg | Insecticida | III | RB | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | Registered |
| 1181 | Gramozat 20% SL | Paraquato 200 g7l | Herbicida | II | SL | Agro Global, Ida | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 724 | Green Muscle 40% | Metarhizium anisopliae IMI 330189, 2x10 | January Marine | | | A milforous I do | 2046 04 20 | Registered |
| 734 958 | SU Granada E0% SC | esporos/litro Acetocloro 178,6 | Insecticida | | SC | Agrifocus, Lda Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.04.30 | Registered |
| 958 | Grenade 50% SC Grenade 50% SC | g/+ Atrazine 160,7 g/l+ | Herbicida Herbicida | | SC SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 958 | Grenade 50% SC | Dichlormid 22,3 | Herbicida | III | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 958 | Grenade 50% SC | Terbuthylazine 160,7 g/l + | Herbicida | III | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAME | IQUE | | | | |
|------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------|---------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Bacillus | | | | | | Registered |
| | | Sphaericus Cepa | | | | | | |
| 688 | Griselesf | 2364 - 0,5% | Agente Biológico | Ш | | Biochem, Ida | 2016.08.30 | |
| | Halosulfur-Cure | Halosulfuron 750 | | | | Curechem Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1248 | 75% WG | g/kg | Herbicida | Ш | WG | Lda | 2017.03.30 | |
| | | Bacillus | | | | | | Registered |
| | | Thuringiensis | | | | | | J |
| | | Serovar Kurstaki | | | | | | |
| 803 | Halt 5% WP | 5x10/mg | Insecticida | III | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| | | | | | | | | Registered |
| 792 | Hatchet 10% SL | lmazipyr 100 g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| 472 | | MCDA 400 - /I | t tanda tatula | | C. | C C A | 2045 02 20 | Registered |
| 473 | Herbofital 40% SL | MCPA 400 g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Danistanad |
| 502 | Heteren 25% Ec | Oxidiazão 250 g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 302 | Heteren 25% LC | Oxidiazao 230 g/1 | Tierbicida | 1111 | LC | Curechem | 2013.03.30 | Registered |
| | | Hexazinone 240 | | | | Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1246 | Hexa-Cure 24% EC | g/I | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Lda | 2017.03.30 | |
| | | Hidróxido de | | | 1-5 | | | Registered |
| 471 | Hicobre 50% WP | cobre 500 g/kg | Fungicida | III | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | Hydramethylnon | | | | · | | Registered |
| 908 | Hydragel 2,15% PC | 21,5 g/kg | Insecticida | III | PC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| | | Alkylaryl | | | | | | Registered |
| | | Polioxietileno | | | | Soluções Rurais, | | |
| 987 | Hygrobuff 4 | Glicol + | Adjuvante | III | | Ida | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | Ester Fosfórico 85 | | | | Soluções Rurais, | | Registered |
| 987 | Hygrobuff 4 | g/l+ | Adjuvante | III | | lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | Sistema Tampão | | | | | | Registered |
| 007 | I brown broth 4 | de ácidos | A di una ata | | | Soluções Rurais, | 2017 02 20 | |
| 987 | Hygrobuff 4 | orgânicos 497 g/l | Adjuvante | III | | lda Afrigrow | 2017.02.29 | Dogistored |
| | ICA-Prochloraz | | | | | Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1218 | 45% EC | Prochloraz 450 g7l | Fungicida | III | Ec | Lda | 2017.04.30 | |
| 1210 | 1370 20 | Lambda- | Tangiciaa | | | | 2017.01.30 | Registered |
| | | cyhalotrina 100 | | | | | | g.oco.ou |
| 787 | Icon 10% CS | g/l | Insecticida | П | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.03.30 | |
| | | Lambda-cialotrina | | | | | | Registered |
| 121 | icon 10%WP | 100 g/kg | Insecticida | II | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| | | Lambda- | | | | | | Registered |
| 592 | Icon 2,5% CS | Cialotrina 25 g/l | Insecticida | II | CS | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| | | Lambda- | | | | | | Registered |
| 120 | Icon 2,5% EC | Cialotrina 25 g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| 1022 | l: | Imidacloprid 200 | | | <u></u> | TECAD LOA | 2046 20 22 | Registered |
| 1030 | Imidacel 20% SL | g/I | Insecticida | II | SL | TECAP, LDA | 2016.09.30 | Dogistar - |
| | | Imidacloprid 200 | | | | Curechem Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1160 | Imidacure 20% SL | g7l | Insecticida | III | SL | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| 1100 | mmuacure 20/0 3L | Imidacloprid 21,5 | macciiciua | 1111 | JL | Lua | 2011.02.23 | Registered |
| 906 | Imidagel 2,15% PC | g/kg | Insecticida | III | PC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | riceistereu |
| 500 | 1111100gC1 2,13/0 FC | b/ ^N 5 | mocciicida | 1 "" | 1.0 | Aginocus, Lud | 2010.00.30 | i |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAMBIQU | JE | | | | |
|------|------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1215 | Imposter 75% WP | Metribuzin 643 g/lkg | Herbicida | III | WP | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 1085 | Imutruzine 48% SC | Metribuzin 480 g/l | | III | SC | Contabill (Moç.), Lda | 2017.06.30 | Registered |
| 1222 | Iniconoral F0/ SC | Iniconozolo FO aka | Regulador de | | WP | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2'017.06.20 | Registered |
| 1232 | Iniconazol 5% SC | Iniconazole 50 gkg Lambda- | crescimento | III | VVP | Lua | 2'017.06.30 | Registered |
| 1118 | Insectido 5% EC | Cyhalothrin 50 g/l | Insecticida | П | EC | Neoquímica, Ida | 2016.03.31 | |
| 1211 | Iprodione 25,5% SC | Iprodione 255 g/l | Fungicida | III | SC | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2017.04.30 | Registered |
| 464 | Judo 5% EC | Lambda-cialotrina 50 g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 475 | Judo forte 16,5% EC | Lambda-cialotrina 15 g/l + | Insecticida | II | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 475 | Judo forte 16,5% EC | g/l+ | Insecticida | II | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 476 | Judo TOP 41,5% EC | Dimetoato 400 g/l+ Lambda-cialotrina | Insecticida | II | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 476 | Judo TOP 41,5% EC | | Insecticida | П | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 1183 | Kalach 70% WG | Glifosato 700 g/kg | Herbicida | III | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 668 | Karate 5% CS | Lambda-cialotrina 50 g/l | Insecticida | II | CS | Prime Moçambique, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 804 | kembuf 25% SL | Acido Fosforico 250 g/l | Agente tampão | III | SL | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| 1132 | • | Permetrina 2,5 g/kg + | Insecticida | III | | Agro Global, Ida | 2016.09.30 | Registered |
| 1132 | King Insectos Rastejantes |) j | Insecticida | III | | Agro Global, Ida | 2016.09.30 | Registered |
| 1131 | King Insectos Voadores | Butoxido de Piperonilo 3,3 g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | | Agro Global, Ida | 2016.09.30 | Registered |
| 1131 | King Insectos Voadores | d-alletrina 0,82 g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | | Agro Global, Ida | 2016.09.30 | Registered |
| 1131 | King Insectos Voadores | Permetrina 0,4 g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | | Agro Global, Ida | 2016.09.30 | Registered |
| 500 | K-O Tab | Deltametrina 250 g/kg | Insecticida | III | | Moz Vector Control | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 815 | K-O Tab 1-2-3 | Deltametrina 250 g/kg | Insecticida | Ш | | Moz Vector Control | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 730 | Kocide 2000 53,8% WG | Hidróxido de Cobre 538 g/kg | Fung./Bactericida | III | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.04.30 | Registered |
| 737 | K-Othrine 25% WG | Deltametrina 250 g/kg | Insecticida | III | WG | Moz Vector Control | 2015.11.30 | Registered |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAMI | BIQUE | | | | |
|------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------|-----|-----------------------|------------|-------------|
| 200 | Kumulus DF 80% | Envetus 200 = //- | Funcial de | 111 | MC | A sussible discussion | 2016 02 02 | Registered |
| 360 | WG | Enxofre 800 g/kg | Fungicida | III | WG | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | Domintoward |
| 705 | Laduma 1000/ CD | Bromacil 760 | Harbisida | | CD | Agrifogus I do | 2016 07 21 | Registered |
| 785 | Laduma 100% GR | g/kg+ Tebuthiuron 240 | Herbicida | II | GR | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.07.31 | Pagistarad |
| 785 | Laduma 100% GR | g/kg + | Herbicida | II | GR | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.07.31 | Registered |
| 703 | Laddina 10070 Git | 8/ 1/8 1 | Tierbicida | | GIV | Curechem | 2010.07.31 | Registered |
| | LambdaCure 5% | Lambda- | | | | Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1269 | | | Insecticida | Ш | EC | Lda | 2017.03.30 | |
| | | Lamba | | | | Chanral | | Registered |
| | | Cyhalothrin 250 | | | | Mozambique, | | |
| 1306 | Lamdacot 25% EC | g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Lda | 2017.06.30 | |
| | | Cyromazine 10 | | | | | | Registered |
| 950 | Larvadex 1% DP | g/kg | Insecticida | III | DP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | | | | | | | Registered |
| 163 | Larvin 37,5% SC | Tiodicarbe 375 g/l | Insecticida | I | SC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | | Tebuthiuron 800 | | | | | | Registered |
| 846 | Lava 80% WG | g/kg | Herbicida | ll ll | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.04.30 | 5 |
| | Lail: Buan manaist | C | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| 1204 | Leili Prosynergist 66% SC | | Adiuwanta | III | sc | Moçambique, Lda | 2017.06.20 | |
| 1294 | 00% 3C | g7l | Adjuvante | | SC | Bedson | 2017.06.30 | Pogistored |
| | | Tiabendazole 200 | | | | Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1109 | Magistral L 20% PF | g/kg | Fungicida | III | EC | Lda | 2016.09.30 | |
| 1103 | Widgistral E 2070 1 1 | 8/ 1/8 | Turigiciaa | | | Bedson | 2010.03.30 | Registered |
| | | Tiabendazole 50 | | | | Moçambique, | | riegistereu |
| 1116 | Magistral L 5% EC | g/l | Fungicida | Ш | EC | Lda | 2016.09.30 | |
| | | Pirimifos Methyl | | | | | | Registered |
| 975 | Majestic 50% EC | 500 g/l | Insect./Acaricida | Ш | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Majestic super 2% | | | | | | | Registered |
| 1123 | DP | Permetrin 3 g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | DP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.04.30 | |
| | Majestic super 2% | | | | | | | Registered |
| 1123 | DP | 16 g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | DP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.04.30 | |
| | Majestic Ultra 50% | | | | | | | Registered |
| 974 | EC | g/l+ | Insecticida | III | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| 074 | Majestic Ultra 50% | Pirimifos Methyl | | l | 50 | | 2045 44 20 | Registered |
| 974 | EC | 400 g/l+ | Insecticida | III | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Desistend |
| 505 | Malatiol 80% EC | Malatião 750 g/l + | Insecticida | П | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 303 | IVIAIALIOI 60% LC | Óleo de Verão 50 | insecticida | " | LC | Sapec S.A. | 2013.03.30 | Registered |
| 505 | Malatiol 80% EC | g/I | Insecticida | П | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 303 | Widiation 6076 Ec | 6/ ' | msecticida | " | | Afrigrow | 2013.03.30 | Registered |
| | | | | | | Moçambique, | | eg.ecc.ea |
| 621 | Mamba 360 SL | Glifosato 360 g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| | | J. | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| | Mamba MX 48% | | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1076 | SL | Glifosato 480 g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Lda | 2017.06.30 | |
| | Mancopec 80% | | | | | | | Registered |
| 457 | WP | g/kg | Fungicida | III | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAN | IBIQUE | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------|-----|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| 823 | Mascot 72% WP | Mancozeb 640 g/kg+ | Fungicida | III | WP | Export Marketing CO, Lda | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 823 | IVIASCOL 72/0 WF | Metalaxyl 80 | Tungiciua | | VVF | Export Marketing CO, | 2013.03.30 | Registered |
| 823 | Mascot 72% WP | g/kg+ | Fungicida | III | WP | Lda | 2015.03.30 | |
| | Mata Bicheiras | Clorpirifos 7,1 g/l | | | | | | Registered |
| 867 | 2,03% AE | + | Carracicida | III | AE | TECAP, LDA | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Mata Bicheiras | Dilclorvos 11,5% | | | | | | Registered |
| 867 | 2,03% AE | g/l+ | Carracicida | III | AE | TECAP, LDA | 2015.11.30 | |
| 867 | Mata Bicheiras 2,03% AE | Violeta Genciana 1,7 g/l+ | Carracicida | III | AE | TECAP, LDA | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| | Maxforce Ant Bait | | | | | Moz Vector | | Registered |
| 970 | Granules | 10 g/kg | Insecticida | III | RB | Control | 2015.11.30 | |
| 940 | Maxforce Gel | Hydamethylnon 21.5 g/kg | Insecticida | III | | Moz Vector Control | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 945 | Maxforce IC | Imidacloprid 21,5 g/kg | Insecticida | III | | Moz Vector Control | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| | Maxforce | Imidacloprid 0,3 | | | | | | Registered |
| 1110 | Quantum | g/kg | Insecticida | III | | Neoquímica, Ida | 2016.03.31 | l regional and |
| | | Mancozeb 800 | | | | Contabill (Moç.), | | Registered |
| 1143 | Mazole 80% WP | g/kg | Fungicida | III | WP | Lda | 2017.06.30 | |
| 1265 | MCPA 400 SL | MCPA 400 g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Curechem Moçambique, Lda | 2017.03.30 | Registered |
| 1107 | Medi Soft | Diethyltoluamide 130 g/lg | Repelente | III | | Líder, lda | 2015.10.30 | Registered |
| 1107 | Megatop 50,5% | Cimoxanil 40 g/kg | Керсісте | - 111 | | Liuci, iuu | 2013.10.30 | Registered |
| 477 | WP | + | Fungicida | l III | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | inegistered |
| | Megatop 50,5% | Mancozebe 465 | <u> </u> | | | ' | | Registered |
| 477 | WP | g/kg+ | Fungicida | III | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | Dodemorph 400 | | | | | | Registered |
| 682 | Meltatox 40% EC | g/l | Fungicida | III | EC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | |
| | | Metiocarbe 800 | | | | | | Registered |
| 361 | Mesurol 80 WP | g/kg | Insent/Molu. | ll ll | WP | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Mesurol Super Snail Pellets 1.5% | Metaldeido 10 | | | | | | Registered |
| 646 | RB | g/kg + | Insecticida | II | RB | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Mesurol Super Snail Pellets 1.5% | | | | | | | Registered |
| 646 | RB | Metiocarb 5 g/kg+ | Insecticida | II | RB | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Metacidine 40% | Metidatião 400 | | | | | | Registered |
| 466 | WP | g/kg | Insecticida | 1 | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | Metalochlor 960 | Metalochlor 960 | | | | Curechem Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1152 | EC | g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| 1136 | Metaman FAE PM 72% WP | Mancozeb 640 g/kg+ | Fungicida | III | WP | Agro Global, Ida | 2016.09.30 | Registered |
| | Metaman FAE PM | Metalaxyl 80 | | | | | | Registered |
| 1126 | 72% WP | g/kg+ | Fungicida | III | WP | Agro Global, Ida | 2016.09.30 | _ |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAMBIO | QUE | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| 1198 | Methomex 90% SP | Metomil 900 g/kg | Insecticida | ı | SP | Moçambique, Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| 006 | NA-+ 750/ NA/C | Discuss 400 - // | III - delicido | | W.C | A: f - - | 2016 02 21 | Registered |
| 986 | Metrad 75% WG | Diuron 400 g/kg+ Metribuzin 360 | Herbicida | III | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.03.31 | Registered |
| 986 | Metrad 75% WG | g/kg+ | Herbicida | Ш | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.03.31 | Registered |
| | Metribuzin 48,5 | | | | | Curechem Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1165 | | Metribuzin 485 g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| 1091 | Metridonol 25% EC | g/l | Fungicida | II | EC | Contabill (Moç.), Lda | 2015.09.30 | Registered |
| 503 | Metry 70% WP | Metribuzina 700 g/kg | Herbicida | III | WP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 1084 | Midaclordan 20% SL | Imidacloprid 200 g/l | Insecticida | II | SL | Contabill (Moç.), Lda | 2015.09.30 | Registered |
| 661 | Milbitraz 12,5% EC | Amitraz | Insect./Carracicida | II | EC | Sogrep, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 1001 | Milbitraz TR 23,75 WP | Amitraz 237,5 g/kg | carracicida | III | WP | Sogrep, Lda | 2016.04.30 | Registered |
| 64 | Milraz 76% WP | Propineb 700 g/kg + | Fungicida | III | WP | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 64 | Milraz 76% WP | Urzate 60 g/l+ | Fungicida | III | WP | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| | | | | | | | | Registered |
| 1088 | Milsulf 80% WP Milthane Super | Enxofre 800 g/kg Mancozeb 800 | Acaricida/Fungicida | III | WP | Agrifocus, Lda Twiga Chemicals | 2015.08.30 | Registered |
| 1101 | 80% WP | g/kg | Fungicida | Ш | WP | Indust.Moz. Ida | 2015.10.30 | Negistered |
| | | 0, 0 | 3 | | | Curechem Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1171 | Mitekill 20% EC | Amitraz 200 g7l | Insecticida/Acaricida | П | EC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| 998 | Mocap 15% GR | Etoprofos 150 g/kg | Nameticida | II | GR | Agrolândia, Ida | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 1033 | Molinato 72,7% EC | Molinato 727 g/l | Herbicida | II | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| | Monceren GT 390 | • | | | | | | Registered |
| 784 | FS CT 200 | g/l+ | Insect./Fungicida | III | FS | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | D : 1 |
| 784 | Monceren GT 390 FS | Pencicurão 50 g/l+ | Insect./Fungicida | III | FS | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 784 | Monceren GT 390 FS | Tirame 107 g/l+ | Insect./Fungicida | III | FS | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 704 | Monocrotophos | Monocrotophos | maccu, i ungiciua | | 13 | Curechem Moçambique, | 2013.11.30 | Registered |
| 1151 | 40% EC | 400 g/l | Insecticida | I | EC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| 454 | Monopec 40% SL | Monocrotofos 400 g/l | Insecticida | 1 | SL | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 456 | Montana 36% SL | Glifosato 360 g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| -30 | Moz Abamec Plus | Sinosato 500 g/1 | TELDICIAL | 111 | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | 2013.03.30 | Registered |
| 1046 | 18% EC | Abamectin 180 g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Lda | 2016.11.30 | |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZA | MBIQUE | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------|------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1064 | Moz Acephate 75% EC | Acephate 750 g/l | Insecticida | 111 | SP | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| | Moz Acetochlor | | | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1058 | 70% EC | Acetochlor 700 g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| 1000 | Moz Acetochlor 90% EC | A t | l l a whai ai al a | | F.C. | Afrigrow Moçambique, | 2016 11 20 | Registered |
| 1069 | 90% EC | Acetochlor 900 g/l Aluminium | Herbicida | III | EC | Lda Afrigrow | 2016.11.30 | Decistored |
| 1054 | Moz Aluminium Phosphide Pellets | Phosphide 560 g/kg | Insecticida | ı | | Moçambique, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| | Moz Aluminium | Aluminium Phosphide 570 | | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1071 | Phosphide Tablets | g/kg | Insecticida | 1 | | Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| 1052 | Moz Ametryn 50 SC | Ametryn 500 g/l | Harbicida | | sc | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2016 11 20 | Registered |
| 1052 | 30 | Ametryn 500 g/1 | Herbicida | | SC | Afrigrow | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1048 | Moz Cartap 50%b SP | Cartape 500 g/kg | Insecticida | li li | SP | Moçambique, | 2016.11.30 | Registereu |
| | | Cymozanil 60 | | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1045 | Moz Controller | g/kg+ | Fungicida | III | WP | Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| | | Mancozeb 700 | | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1045 | | g/kg+ | Fungicida | III | WP | Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| 1230 | Moz Copper Oxychloride 85% WP | Oxycloreto de Cobre 850 g/kg | Fungicida | III | WP | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2017.04.30 | Registered |
| | Moz Cyromazine | Cyromazine 750 | | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1050 | 75% WP | g/kg | Insecticida | III | WP | Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| 1072 | Moz Delta-M- Longacting 50 WP | Deltamethrin 500 | Insecticida | | WP | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2016 11 20 | Registered |
| 1073 | Longacting 50 WP | g/kg | IIISecticiua | ll l | VVP | Afrigrow | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1051 | Moz Deltamterina 25% EC | Deltametrina 250 g/l | Insecticida | li li | EC | Moçambique, | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| | Moz Difenoconazole | Difenoconazole | | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1062 | 25% EC | 250 g7l | Fungicida | III | EC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| 1051 | Moz Diuron 80% | Discuss 000 // | I I a salad adala | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | 2046 44 22 | Registered |
| 1061 | SC | Diuron 800 g/l | Herbicida | III | SC | Lda | 2016.11.30 | Dogistarad |
| 1056 | Moz Fenamiphos 400 SC | Fenamiphos 400 g/l | Insecticida | | SC | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1000 | Moz Fenthion 50% | 6/ ' | | | 30 | Afrigrow Moçambique, | 2010.11.30 | Registered |
| 1059 | | Fenthion 500 g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Lda | 2016.11.30 | |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAI | MBIQUE | | | | |
|------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1049 | MozFluazifop-P- Butyl 125 EC | Fluazifop-P 125 g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| | Moz Hexaconazole7,5% | Hexaconazole 75 | | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1217 | EC | g/l | Fungicida | III | EC | Lda Afrigrow | 2017.04.30 | Registered |
| 1068 | Moz Hexazinone 24% SL | Hexazinone 240 g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Moçambique, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1070 | Moz imidacloprid 35% SC | Imidacloprid 350 g/l | Insectcida | II | SC | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| | Moz Kleen 36% | Glyphosate 360 | | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1053 | WP Moz LambdaC- Longacting 10% | g/I Lambda- Cyhalothrin 100 | Herbicida | III | WP | Lda Afrigrow Moçambique, | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1044 | WP | g/kg | Insecticida | II | WP | Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| 1067 | Moz Lambda- Cyhalothrin 5% EC | | Insecticida | lı | EC | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1007 | Moz Metolachlor | | Insecticida | III | EC | Afrigrow Moçambique, | 2010.11.30 | Registered |
| 1047 | 96% EC | g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| 1066 | Moz Metribuzin 48% SC | Metribuzin 480 g/l | Harbicida | III | SC | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1000 | Moz MSMA 72% | INIETTIBUZIIT 480 g/T | Tierbicida | - | 30 | Afrigrow Moçambique, | 2010.11.30 | Registered |
| 1060 | SL | MSMA 720 g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| 1063 | Moz Paraquat 20% SL | Paraquat 200 g/l | Herbicida | lı | SL | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1003 | Moz Propanil 36% | raraquat 200 g/i | Tierbiciua | | JL . | Afrigrow Moçambique, | 2010.11.30 | Registered |
| 1219 | | Propanil 360 g/l Tebuconazole 250 | Herbicida | III | EC | Lda Afrigrow | 2017.04.30 | Registered |
| 1057 | Moz Tebuconazole 25% EC | g/l | Fungicida | III | EC | Moçambique, Lda Afrigrow | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1065 | Moz Terbufos 15% GR | Terbufos 150 g/kg | Insecticida | I | GR | Moçambique, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1055 | Moz Tornado | | | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | 2046 11 22 | Registered |
| 1055 | 0,01% BB MSMQA-Cure 72% | Difacoum 0,1 g/kg | Kodenticida | II II | BB | Lda Curechem Moçambique, | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1264 | | MSMA 720 g/l Chlorothalonil | Herbicida | III | EC | Lda | 2017.03.30 | Pogistored |
| 1147 | , , | 720 g/l | Fungicida | III | sc | Agrifocus, Ida | 2016.07.31 | Registered |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAME | SIQUE | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|--|---------------------|-------|----|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 955 | Navigator 25% EC | Difenaconazole 250 g/l | Fungicida | Ш | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.04.30 | Registered |
| 1124 | Ndzow 1,13% DP | Deltametrina 1.3 g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | DP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.04.30 | Registered |
| 1124 | Ndzow 1,13% DP | Fenitrotião 10 g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | DP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.04.30 | Registered |
| 1087 | Neltylxyl 72% WP | Metalayl 80g/kg+ | Fungicida | III | WP | Contabill (Moç.), Lda | 2017.06.30 | Registered |
| 1087 | Neltylxyl 72% WP | Mancozeb 640 g/kg+ | Fungicida | III | WP | Contabill (Moç.), Lda | 2017.06.30 | Registered |
| 387 | Nemacur 10% GR | Fenamifos 100 g/kg | Nematicida | 1 | GR | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 483 | Nemacur 40% EC | Fenamifos 400 g/l | | 1 | EC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 951 | Neporex 2% WG | Cyromazine 20 g/kg | Insecticida | III | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.04.30 | Registered |
| 1130 | Nimbus 80% WG | Enxofre 800 g/kg | Fungicida | Ш | WG | Agro Global, Ida | 2016.09.30 | Registered |
| | Nokalt Pulverização | | | | | | | Registered |
| 861 | 12,5% EC | Amitraz 125 g/l Óxido Cuproso | Carracicida | III | EC | TECAP, LDA | 2015.09.30 | Registered |
| 882 | Nordox 86% WG | 860 g/kg | Fung./Bactericida | III | WG | Agrolândia, Lda Curechem | 2016.03.02 | Registered |
| 1261 | NP 9-90% SL | Nonephenol 900 g/l | Molhante | Ш | SL | Moçambique, Lda | 2017.03.30 | |
| 984 | Nuvam 100% EC | Diclorvos 1000 g/l | Insecticida | 1 | EC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | Registered |
| 985 | Nuvam Profi 12,4% AE | Diclorvos 124 g/l | Insecticida | II | AE | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.31 | Registered |
| 984 | Nuvan 100% EC | Dichlorvos 1000 g/l | Insecticida | 1 | EC | Agroquímicos, Lda | 2016.03.30 | Registered |
| 985 | Nuvan Profi 12,4% AE | Dichlorvos 124 g/l | Insecticida | II | AE | Agroquímicos, Lda | 2016.03.31 | Registered |
| 1193 | Oleofix 70% EO | Óleo de verão 700 g/l | Insecticida | III | EO | Agro Global, Ida | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 469 | Orizerba 36% EC | Propanil 360 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 485 | Ortivo 250/ SC | Azoxistrobin 250 | Funcialda | | 50 | Prime Moçambique, | 2015 11 20 | Registered |
| | Ortiva 25% SC | g/l | Fungicida | 111 | SC | Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 1185 | Oxadate 31% SL | Oxamil 310 g/l Copper Oxycloreto 850 | Nematicida | 1 | SL | Agrifocus, Lda Curechem Moçambique, | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1267 | Oxycure 85% WP | g/kg | Fungicida | III | WP | Lda | 2017.03.30 | Registered |
| 978 | Padlock 25% SC | Quinclorac 250 g/l Deltametrina 250 | Herbicida | III | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.03.31 | Registered |
| 999 | Pali 25% WG | g/kg | Insecticida | III | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.01.31 | |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAMBIO | QUE | | | | |
|------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1081 | Pali 5% WP | Deltamethrin 50 g/kg | Insecticida | П | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.05.31 | Registered |
| 1207 | Pantera 4% EC | Quizalofop-P- tefury40 g7l | Herbicida | П | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 1207 | Tunteru 470 Le | Alphamethrin 70 | Tierbieldu | - " | | / Igi ilocus, Euu | 2017.02.23 | Registered |
| 401 | Paracide 7% EC | g/I | Carracicida | II | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.04.30 | _ |
| | | | | | | Chanral | | Registered |
| 1202 | D 200/ CI | D 200 -/I | t tandatatula | | C . | Mozambique, | 2017.06.20 | |
| 1303 | Paracot 20% SL | Paraquat 200 g/l | Herbicida | II | SL | Lda Curechem | 2017.06.30 | Decistored |
| | | | | | | Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1262 | Para-Cure 20% SL | Paraquat 200 g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Lda | 2017.03.30 | |
| 458 | Paraxone 20% SL | Paraquato 200 g/l | Herbicida | II | SL | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| | | | | | | Prime | | Registered |
| | | Cyromazine 750 | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 540 | Patron 75% WP | g/kg | Insecticida | III | WP | Lda | 2016.04.30 | |
| | Peaceful Sleep | | | | | | | Registered |
| 724 | Mosquito Rpellent | Diethyltoluamide | | l | | Amazon | 2047.06.20 | |
| 721 | Stick | 11,90 g/kg | Repelente | III | | Marketing, Lda | 2017.06.30 | 5 |
| | Peacegul Sleep | Diathultaluansida | | | | A | | Registered |
| 720 | Mosquito | Diethyltoluamide | Donalouto | l | | Amazon | 2017.06.20 | |
| 720 | Repellent | 22.5 g/kg | Repelente | III | | Marketing, Lda Curechem | 2017.06.30 | Dagistanad |
| | Pendimentalina | Pendimantalina | | | | Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1263 | 50% EC | 500 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Lda | 2017.03.30 | |
| 1203 | 30% LC | Imidacloprid 200 | Tierbicida | - "" | 100 | Moz Vector | 2017.03.30 | Registered |
| 829 | Permise 20% SC | g/l | Insecticida | II | sc | Control | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 0_0 | | Fosforeto de | | | | 00.10.01 | | Registered |
| 581 | Phosgard 56% FT | alumínio 560 g/kg | Insecticida | 1 | FT | Agro Global, Ida | 2015.11.30 | g.stereu |
| | | | | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1226 | Picloram 24% SL | Picloram 240 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | SL | Lda | 2017.04.30 | |
| | | Mepiquat | | | | | | Registered |
| 192 | Pix 0,5% SL | Chloride 50 g/l | Reg. De crescimento | Ш | SL | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | |
| | | Paecilomyces | | | | | | Registered |
| | | lilacinus strain | | | | | | |
| | | 251, 2x10 | | | | | | |
| 743 | PL Plus | esporos/litro | Nematicida | III | | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.04.30 | |
| | Policar MZ 80% | Mancozeb 800 | | | | | | Registered |
| 1133 | WP | g/kg | Fungicida | III | WP | Agro Global, Ida | 2016.09.30 | |
| | Poliram Combi | | | | | | | Registered |
| 304 | 80% WP | Metiram 800 g/kg | Fungicida | III | WP | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | |
| | | Diefentium 500 | | | | Prime | | Registered |
| 254 | Dala E00/ SC | Diafentiuron 500 | Incocticida | | sc | Moçambique, | 2016 04 20 | |
| 254 | Polo 50% SC | g/l | Insecticida | II | SC | Lda | 2016.04.30 | Pogistored |
| 465 | Poney 75% SP | Acefato 750 g/kg | Insecticida | III | SP | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| | 1 JIICY / J/U JF | | macchicida | 1 "" | J1 | Jupec J.A. | 2013.03.30 | ļ |
| 403 | Pourcide NF 11.1% | Alphamethrin 5,6 | | | | | | Registered |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAN | ИВIQUE | | | | |
|------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------|----|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Pourcide NF 11.1% | | | | | | | Registered |
| 814 | PO | 11,1 g/l + | Carracicida | II | PO | Agrifocus, Lda | 2014.12.31 | |
| | Pourcide NF 11.1% | • | | | | | | Registered |
| 814 | PO | Butoxide 75 g/l + | Carracicida | II | PO | Agrifocus, Lda | 2014.12.31 | |
| | Pourcide NF 11.1% | Tetrachlorvinphos | | | | | | Registered |
| 814 | PO | 20,4 g/l+ | Carracicida | II | PO | Agrifocus, Lda | 2014.12.31 | 5 |
| | | | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| 1225 | Priclopyr 48% EC | Triclopyr 480 g7l | Herbicida | III | EC | Moçambique, Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| 1223 | Т ПСЮРУТ 40/0 СС | 111ClOpy1 400 g71 | Tierbicida | - 111 | | Afrigrow | 2017.02.23 | Registered |
| | | | | | | Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1225 | Proclopyr 485 G/I | Triclopyr 480 g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| | | Profenofos 500 | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1223 | Profenofos 50% EC | g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Lda | 2017.04.30 | |
| | | | | | | Curechem | | Registered |
| | | Propaquizafop | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1166 | Proper 10% EC | 100 g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | Imidacloprid 200 | | | | | | Registered |
| 702 | Protect 20%SL | g/l | Insecticida | II | SL | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| | Duringsouton 100/ | Duringan 100 | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| 1224 | Pyriproxyfen 10% EC | Pyriproxyfen 100 g7l | Insecticida | III | EC | Moçambique, Lda | 2017.04.30 | |
| 1224 | EC | Aluminium | insecticida | 111 | EC | Lud | 2017.04.30 | Registered |
| | | Phosphide 570 | | | | | | Registered |
| 1129 | Quickphos 57% FT | g/kg | Insecticida | 1 | FT | Agro Global, Ida | 2016.09.30 | |
| | • | Coumatetralyn | | | | Moz Vector | | Registered |
| 939 | Racumin Paste | 0,37 g/kg | Rodenticida | III | PC | Control | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Racumin Tracking | • | | | | Moz Vector | | Registered |
| 941 | Powder | 7,5 g/kg | Rodenticida | II | DP | Control | 2015.11.30 | |
| | | | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| 4077 | B : 1 | | | | | Moçambique, | 201112 | |
| 1077 | Rainbow 2,5% OD | Penoxsulam 25 g/l | Herbicida | III | OD | Lda | 2014.12.31 | 5 |
| 710 | Datov Dollto | Difethilote 0,25 | Dandanticida | | | Amazon | 2017.06.20 | Registered |
| 719 | Ratex Pellts | G7kg | Rondenticida | 1 | | Marketing, Lda Curechem | 2017.06.30 | Registered |
| | | Zin phosphide 800 | | | | Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1167 | Ratikill 80% AB | g7kg | Rodenticida | 1 | AB | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | 7.00 | 86 | | | 1 | Export | | Registered |
| | | Zinc Phosphide | | | | Marketing CO, | | J |
| 822 | Ratil 80% AB | 800 g/kg | Fungicida | 1 | AB | Lda | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | Glyphosate 360 | | | | | | Registered |
| 1135 | Raudo 36% SL | g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Agro Global, Ida | 2016.09.30 | |
| | | | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| | _ , , | Chlorimuron - | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1291 | Rebel 500 WG | Ethyl 500 g/kg | Herbicida | III | WG | Lda | 2017.06.30 | |
| 202 | Bogont 30% CC | Finranii 200 - // | Inconticida | | | ۸ میرد اگری ماز - ایا | 2016 02 02 | Registered |
| 383 | Regent 20% SC | Fipronil 200 g/l | Insecticida | II | SC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | Pogistared |
| 968 | Responsar Hot Fog | Cyfluthrin 2.2 g/l | Insecticida | п | UL | Moz Vector Control | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 300 | responsal flot rog | Cyniuciniii Z,Z g/l | IIISECUCIUA | | UL | COLLIO | 2013.11.30 | <u> </u> |

| 924 | | Lambda- | | | | | | Registered |
|------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----|------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| 924 | | | | | | | | -0 |
| 924 | | cyhalothrin 10 | | | | | | |
| | Revival 10% WP | g/kg | Insecticida | II | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2014.12.31 | |
| | | Lambda- | | | | | | Registered |
| 923 | Revival 2,5% EC | Cyhalothrin 25 g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2014.12.31 | |
| | Ridomil Gold 68% | Mancozebe 640 | | | | Syngenta, Agro | | Registered |
| 546 | WP | g/kg + | Fungicida | Ш | EC | Services | 2014.11.30 | |
| | Ridomil Gold 68% | | | | | Syngenta, Agro | | Registered |
| 546 | WP | Metalaxil 40 g/kg+ | Fungicida | Ш | EC | Services | 2014.12.31 | |
| | | | | | | Prime | | Registered |
| | Ridomil Gold MZ | Mancozeb 640 | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 844 | 68 WG | g/kg+ | Fungicida | Ш | WG | Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | | | | | | Prime | | Registered |
| | Ridomil Gold MZ | Metalaxyl-M 40 | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 844 | 68 WG | g/kg+ | Fungicida | Ш | WG | Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | | <u> </u> | | | | | | Registered |
| 463 | Rikki 20% SL | Metomil 200 g/l | Insecticida | ı | SL | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | 5, | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| | | | Regulador de | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1212 | Ripen-IT 48% SL | Ethephon 480 g/l | crescimento | Ш | SL | Lda | 2017.04.30 | |
| | r | Brodifacoum 0,05 | | | | Moz Vector | | Registered |
| 835 | Rodex Bait Blocks | g/kg | Rodenticida | Ш | RB | Control | 2015.11.30 | 1108.000 |
| | | Brodifacoum 0,05 | | | | Moz Vector | | Registered |
| 836 | Rodex Grain Bait | g/kg | Rodenticida | ı | RB | Control | 2015.11.30 | 1108.000 |
| | Rodex Profissional | 6/ 16 | - To de l'Italia | - | | 00.10.01 | | Registered |
| | Líquid | Brodifacoum 2,5 | | | | Moz Vector | | riegistered |
| 837 | Concentrate | g/kg | Rodenticida | ı | СВ | Control | 2015.11.30 | |
| | Rodex Rat & | | | | | Moz Vector | | Registered |
| 834 | Mouse Pellets | g/kg | Rodenticida | Ш | RB | Control | 2016.03.02 | |
| | | 67.48 | | | | | | Registered |
| 98 | Ronstar 25% EC | Oxadiazão 250 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | 1108.000 |
| | | Alphacypermetrin | | | | 0 | | Registered |
| 891 | Rubi 5% WP | 50 g/kg | Insecticida | Ш | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.01.31 | l regions and |
| | | 0/ 0 | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| | | Sulcotrione 300 | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1296 | Samaritan 30% SC | g/l | Herbicida | Ш | SC | Lda | 2017.06.30 | |
| | 04.114.1144.11.007.000 | Alfa-cipermetrina | | | | | | Registered |
| 507 | Sanial 6% EC | 60 g/l | Insecticida | Ш | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | riegistered |
| 307 | Samar 670 EC | 00 6/1 | THIS COLLOIGIA | | | Prime | 2013:03:30 | Registered |
| | | Difenoconazol | | | | Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 542 | Score 25% EC | 250 g/l+ | Fungicida | Ш | EC | Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | 203.0 23,0 20 | 0/1. | D.0100 | | 1-5 | 200 | | Registered |
| 1106 | Scutum 0,3% GR | Fipronil 3 g/kg | Insecticida | Ш | GR | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.09.30 | |
| | 55464111 0,570 OIL | Profenofos 500 | Jeddididu | | 13.1 | Syngenta, Agro | _515.55.50 | Registered |
| 153 | Selecron 50% EC | g/l | Insecticida | П | EC | Services | 2014.12.31 | Registered |
| -55 | JUICEI OIT JU/0 LC | Halosulfurão 750 | macchicida | | 1.0 | Syngenta, Agro | 2014.12.31 | Registered |
| Į. | | | Llorbioido | Ш | WG | | 2014 12 21 | negistered |
| 5/12 | Servian 75% M/C | | | | | | | |
| 543 | Servian 75% WG | g/kg | Herbicida | 111 | WG | Services | 2014.12.31 | Registered |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAMBIQU | JE | | | | |
|------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 736 | Shumba Super 1,13% DP | g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | WP | Savon Trading, Lda | 2016.07.31 | Registered |
| 736 | Shumba Super 1,13% DP | Fenitrotião 10 g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | WP | Savon Trading, Lda | 2016.07.31 | Registered |
| | | Metamidofos 585 | | | | Afrigrow Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 1199 | Sniper 58.5% SL | g/l | Insecticida | ı | SL | Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| | | Didecildimetil Cloreto de | | | | Soluções Rurais, | | Registered |
| 988 | Sporekill 120 SL | Amónio 120 g/l | Fung./bact./Desinfetante | Ш | SL | lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| C10 | Carriat 000 FC | Acetolachlor 900 | lancation de | | F.C. | Afrigrow Moçambique, | 2017 02 20 | Registered |
| 619 | Sprint 900 EC | g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 1128 | Stam 35% SC | Propanil 350 g7l | Herbicida | III | SC | Agro Global, Ida | 2016.09.30 | _ |
| 976 | Starmax 72% WP | Metsulfuron- Methyl 120 g/kg+ | Herbicida | III | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.03.31 | Registered |
| 976 | Starmax 72% WP | Tribenuron- Methyl 600 g/kg+ | Herbicida | III | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.03.31 | Registered |
| | | Indoxacarb 300 | | | | | | Registered |
| 796 | Steward 30% WG | g/kg | Insecticida | III | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| 983 | Stoprat 0,005% BB | Brodifacoum 0,05 g/kg | Rodenticida | III | BB | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.08.30 | Registered |
| 585 | Stroby 50% WG | Kresoxim-Metilo 500 g/kg | Fungicida | III | WG | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | Registered |
| 1099 | Sunstar 72% WP | Metalaxyl 80 g/kg+ | Fungicida | III | WP | Twiga Chemicals Indust.Moz. Ida | 2015.09.30 | Registered |
| 757 | Supa - Kill Granular And Mouse Bait | Brodifacoum 0,05g/l | Rodenticida | I | RB | Agro Global, Ida | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 758 | Supa -Kill Rat And Mouse Blocks | Brodifacoum 0,05g/l | Rodenticida | I | RB | Agro Global, Ida | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 702 | Supa-Kill Líquid Rat and Mouse | Brodifacoum 0,75 | Dodoukieide | | DD | Agus Clabal Ida | 2015 11 20 | Registered |
| 793 | Bait | g/kl Cipermetrina 100 | Rodenticida | 1 | RB | Agro Global, Ida Export Marketing CO, | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 824 | Super 10% EC | g/l | Fungicida | II | EC | Lda | 2015.03.30 | |
| 634 | Super Guard 505 EC | Pirimifos metilo 400 g/l + | Insecticida | III | EC | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | Registered |
| | Super Guard Dust | | | | | | | Registered |
| 629 | 2% DP | + | Insecticida | Ш | DP | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | |
| | Super Guard Dust | | | | | <u> </u> | | Registered |
| 629 | 2% DP | 16 g/kg+ | Insecticida | III | DP | Agrolândia, Lda | 2016.03.02 | |
| 1240 | Supergato | Bromadiolona | Dada satata | . | l DD | Amazon | 2047.06.22 | Registered |
| 1210 | 00,005% | 0,005% Chlorfenvinphos | Rodenticida | | BB | Marketing, Lda | 2017.06.30 | Registered |
| 811 | Supona 30% EC | 300 g/l | Carracicida | I | EC | Sogrep, Lda Curechem | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 1161 | Sword 33% EC | Pendimentalina 330 g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Moçambique, Lda | 2017.02.29 | |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAN | IBIQUE | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------|----------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 800 | Tabard Aerosol | Diethyltoluamude 150 g/kg | Repelente | III | AE | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| 805 | Tabard Citronella Candle | Óleo de Citronela | Repelente | III | FK | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| 799 | Tabard Loção | Diethyltoluamude 195 g/kg | Repelente | III | PC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| 798 | Tabard Stick | Diethyltoluamude 350 g/kg | Repelente | III | xx | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| 850 | Tanga 5% WP | Deltamethrin 50 g/kg | Insecticida | II | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.04.30 | Registered |
| 1094 | Tankopa 75% WP | Oxicloreto de cobre 750 g/kg | Fungicida | III | WP | Twiga Chemicals Indust.Moz. Ida | 2016.07.31 | Registered |
| | Tebuconazole 20% | Tebuconazole 250 | - | | | Curechem Moçambique, | | Registered |
| 953 | Tebucure 250 EW | g7l Tebuconazole 250 g/l | Herbicida Fungicida | | EC EW | Lda Soluções Rurais, Ida | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 370 | Tebusan 50% SC | Tebutiurão 500 g/l | Herbicida | III | SC | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 1037 | Temephos 50% EC | | Insecticida | III | EC | Fumilar, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 946 | Tempo Fumigador | Cyfluthrin 1 g/kg+ | Insecticida | II | AE | Moz Vector Control | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 946 | Tempo Fumigador | Transfluthrin 0,4 g/kg+ | Insecticida | 11 | AE | Moz Vector Control | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 946 | Tempo Fumigador | Triflumuron 2,5 g/kg+ | Insecticida | II | AE | Moz Vector Control | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 584 | Thiara 25 WG | Thiamethoxan 250 g/kg | Insecticida | III | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.10.30 | Registered |
| 852 | Thunder 14,5% O- TEQ | Beta-Ciflutrina 45 g/l+ | Insecticida | 11 | OD | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 852 | Thunder 14,5% O- TEQ | Imidaclopride 100 g/l+ | Insecticida | II | OD | Agrolândia, Lda | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 756 | Tick Grease 0,025 % GS | Cypermethrin 0,25 g/kg | Insecticida | Ш | GS | Sogrep, Lda | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 847 | Tobralin 36% EC | Butralin 360 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.05.31 | Registered |
| 735 | Tocaia 80% WP | Bendiocarbe 800 g/kg | Insecticida | II | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.09.30 | Registered |
| 1260 | Tolla 96% EC | Matolaclor 960 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2017.06.30 | Registered |
| 1290 | Topper 12,5% EC | Flumeralin 125 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2017.06.30 | Registered |
| 1231 | Tornado 400 SL | MCPA 400 g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Afrigrow Moçambique, Lda | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 790 | Tracer 48% SC | Spinosad 480 g/l | Insecticida | III | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAMBIQU | JE | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1000 | | Chlorpirifos 480 | | | | | | Registered |
| 1026 | Tricel 48% EC | g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | TECAP, LDA | 2016.09.30 | |
| | | | | | | Curechem | | Registered |
| | Trichlor-Cure 48% | | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1252 | EC | Trichlopyr 480 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Lda | 2017.03.30 | |
| ŀ | | Esporos de | | | | | | Registered |
| ŀ | | trichodema | | | | | | |
| ŀ | | harzianum, 2x10 | | | | | | |
| 744 | Tricho Plus | esporos/litro | Fungicida | Ш | | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.04.30 | |
| ŀ | | Sulcotrione 300 | | | | | | Registered |
| 873 | Tricky 30% SC | g/l | Herbicida | Ш | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | | | | | | | | Registered |
| 640 | Triclon 48% EC | Triclopyr 480 g/l | Herbicida | II | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| | | Lambda- | | | | | | Registered |
| 1192 | Triger 5% EC | Cyhalothrin 50 g/l | Insecticida | П | EC | Agro Global, Ida | 2017.02.29 | |
| | Twiga Amine 72% | | | | | Twiga Chemicals | | Registered |
| 1100 | _ | 2,4 amine 720 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Indust.Moz. Ida | 2015.09.30 | -0 |
| | Twiga Primetyl | Pirimifos metyl | | | - | Twiga Chemicals | 2123.23 | Registered |
| 1096 | | 500 g/l | Insecticida | Ш | EC | Indust.Moz. Ida | 2015,10,30 | g.ccc.cc. |
| | 3070 20 | Chlorpyriphos 480 | | | | Twiga Chemicals | | Registered |
| 1097 | Twigaphos 48% EC | g/l | Insecticida | П | EC | Indust.Moz. Ida | 2015.08.30 | Registered |
| 1037 | TWIBUPITOS 4070 LC | 6/ ' | msecticida | | | Twiga Chemicals | 2013.00.30 | Registered |
| 1103 | Twigasate 48% SL | Glifosate 480 g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Indust.Moz. Ida | 2015.09.30 | Registered |
| 1103 | Twigasate 40% 3E | Dimethoate 400 | Tierbicida | 1111 | JL | Twiga Chemicals | 2013.03.30 | Registered |
| 1095 | | | Insecticida | П | EC | Indust.Moz. Ida | 2015.11.30 | Registered |
| 1093 | LC | g/l | Ilisecticida | 11 | LC | Afrigrow | 2015.11.50 | Domintonod |
| | | Uniconorolo FO | Regulador de | | | _ | | Registered |
| 1222 | Uniconazolo Eº/ CC | Uniconazole 50 | | 111 | sc | Moçambique, | 2017 06 20 | |
| 1232 | Uniconazole 5% SC | g/l Etofenpron 200 | cerscimento | III | SC | Lda | 2017.06.30 | Danistanad |
| 000 | \/ 200/ \\/D | | | | NA/D | Dunnami I da | 2016 04 20 | Registered |
| 883 | Vectron 20% WP | g/kg | Insecticida | III | WP | Proserv, Lda | 2016.04.30 | 5 |
| 1100 | 250/11/0 | Thiamethoxam | | | | | 2016 04 20 | Registered |
| 1122 | Vega 25% WG | 250 g/kg | Insecticida | III | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.04.30 | |
| | | Thiamethoxam | | | | | | Registered |
| 1108 | Vega 35% FS | 350 g/kg | Insecticida | Ш | FS | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.03.02 | |
| | | Difenoconazole | | | | | | Registered |
| 1092 | Vega Top 42% WS | 20 g/kg+ | Insect./Fungicida | Ш | WS | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.04.30 | |
| ŀ | | Metalaxyl 200 | _ | | | | | Registered |
| 1092 | Vega Top 42% WS | g/kg+ | Insect./Fungicida | Ш | WS | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.04.30 | |
| | | Thiamethoxan | | | | | | Registered |
| 1092 | Vega Top 42% WS | 200 g/kg+ | Insect./Fungicida | Ш | WS | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.04.30 | |
| | | | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| , | | Mancozeb 800 | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| ŀ | | g/kg | Fungicida | Ш | WP | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| 1221 | Ventum 80% WP | 6/ 16 | | | | Immuno-Vet | <u> </u> | Registered |
| 1221 | Ventum 80% WP | 67 - 6 | | | | miniano vec | | Registered |
| 1221 | Ventum 80% WP | <i>81</i> **8 | | | | Services | | Registered |
| 1221 | Ventum 80% WP | Formaldehyde | | | | | | Registered |
| 1221 1115 | | | Desifectante/ Insect. | 1 | | Services | 2015.12.31 | negistered |
| | | Formaldehyde | Desifectante/ Insect. | I | | Services Moçambique, | 2015.12.31 | Registered |
| | | Formaldehyde | Desifectante/ Insect. | I | | Services Moçambique, Lda | 2015.12.31 | |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZA | MBIQUE | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------|-----|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1170 | Viper 20% EC | Cipermetrina 200 g7l | Insecticida | Ш | EC | Curechem Moçambique, Lda | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 11/0 | Volamiphos 40% | 871 | IIISECCICIUA | | LC | Lua | 2017.02.29 | Registered |
| 715 | EC | Fenamifos 400 g/l | Insecticida | ı | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | _ |
| 705 | Volamitraz 12,5% EC | Amitraz 125 g/l | Acar./Carr. | 11 | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016,11,30 | Registered |
| | Volcano 2,4 D 72% | 2,4-D dimethylamine | | | | | | Registered |
| 570 | SL | 720 g/l | Herbicida | II | SL | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| | | Nonyphenol 900 | | | | | | Registered |
| 607 | Volcano 90 SL | g/l | Molhante | III | SL | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| _ | Volcano | Acephate 750 | | | | | | Registered |
| 677 | Acepphate 75% SP | g/kg | Insecticida | III | SP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| | Volcano | Acetochloro 900 | | | | | | Registered |
| 606 | Acetochlor 90% EC | g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| 666 | Volcano alachlor 48% EC | Alacloro 480 g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| 644 | Volcano Aldicarb 15% GR | Aldicarb 150 g/kg | Insecticida | 1 | GR | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.10.30 | Registered |
| | Volcano | | | | | | | Registered |
| | Aluminium | Fosforeto de | | | | | | |
| 664 | Phosphide 57% FT | Aluminio 570 g7kg | Insecticida | I | FT | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| | Volcano Ametryn | | | | | | | Registered |
| 528 | 500 SC | Ametrina 500 g/l | Herbicida | III | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.07.31 | |
| 064 | Volcano Ametryn | . 750 // | | l | | | 2045 00 00 | Registered |
| 864 | 75% WG | Ametryn 750 g/kg | Herbicida | III | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.09.30 | |
| 524 | Volcano Atrazina | | | l | 66 | | 2046 07 24 | Registered |
| 531 | 500 SC | Atrazina 500 g/l | Herbicida | III | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.07.31 | Danistanad |
| C07 | Volcano Bromacil | Dramasil 500 a/l | l loubisido | | cc | A swife ave I de | 2016 07 21 | Registered |
| 687 | 50% SC | Bromacil 500 g/l | Herbicida | II | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.07.31 | 5 |
| 700 | Volcano Bundu | Dramasil 250a/lu | l loubisido | | cc | A swife ave I de | 2016 07 21 | Registered |
| 788 | 50% SC | Bromacil 250g/l+ | Herbicida | II | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.07.31 | Desistand |
| 700 | Volcano Bundu | Tebuthiuron 250 | l loubisido | | cc | A swife ave I de | 2016 07 20 | Registered |
| 788 | 50% SC Volcano Caldera | g/l+ Chlorimuron | Herbicida | II | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.07.30 | Dogistored |
| 678 | Volcano Caldera 75% WP | | Herbicida | | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| 0/6 | Volcano Caldera | 107g/kg + Metribuzin | Пегысіца | III | VVP | Agrilocus, Lua | 2016.06.30 | Pogistored |
| 678 | 75% WP | | Herbicida | | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| 0/8 | Volcano | 643g/g+ | пегрісіца | III | VVP | Agrilocus, Lua | 2016.08.30 | Dogistored |
| | Chlorothalonil | Chlorothanil 500 | | | | | | Registered |
| 684 | 50% SL | | Fungicida | III | SL | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.07.31 | |
| 004 | Volcano | g/l | i uligiciud | 111 | JL | Agrirocus, Lud | 2010.07.31 | Registered |
| | Chlorpyrifos 480 | | | | | | | negistereu |
| 533 | EC 480 | Clorpirifos 480 g/l | Insecticida | Ш | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.07.31 | |
| 555 | Volcano Copper | Oxicloreto de | macciciua | " | | Agrillocus, Lud | 2010.07.31 | Registered |
| J | | cobre 850 g/kg | Fungicida | III | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| 636 | ()XVCDIORIGE | | | | | | | • |
| 636 | Oxychloride Volcano Crater MX | Mancozeb 100 | - ungreruu | | | 7.8 | 2010.00.00 | Registered |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAM | BIQUE | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------|----|----------------|------------|------------|
| 663 | Volcano Crater MX 70% WP | Metalaxyl 600 g/kg+ | Fungicida | III | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| 875 | Volcano Crater MX 72% WP | Mancozeb 640 g/kg + | Fungicida | III | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| 875 | Volcano Crater MX 72% WP | Metalaxyl 720 g/kg+ | Fungicida | III | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| | Volcano Crusader | Chlorpyrifos 480 | | | | | | Registered |
| 763 | 50% EC Volcano Crusader | g/I + Chlorpyrifos- | Insecticida | II | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.22 | Registered |
| 763 | 50% EC Volcano | Methyl 20 g/l+ | Insecticida | ll l | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.22 | Registered |
| 598 | Cypermethrin 20% | Cipermetrina 200 g/l | Insecticida | li li | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| 330 | Volcano | | msectional | | | 7,8110003, 200 | 2010.00.00 | Registered |
| 694 | Cyromazine 75% WP | Cyromazine 750 g/kg | Insecticida | II | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| 772 | Volcano Demeter 50% WP | Benomyl 500 g/kg | Fungicida | III | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.07.31 | Registered |
| 617 | Volcano Dimetoato 40% EC | Dimetoato 400 g/l | Insecticida | II | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| 532 | Volcano Diurão 800 SC | Diurão 800 g/l | Herbicida | III | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.07.31 | Registered |
| 849 | Volcano Diuron 80% WG | Diuron 800 g/kg | Herbicida | III | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.04.30 | Registered |
| 605 | Volcano Endosulfão 35% EC | Endosulfão 350 g/l | Insecticida | 1 | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.07.30 | Registered |
| 680 | Volcano Ethephon 48% SL | Ethephon 480 g/l | Re.de Cres. | III | SL | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.07.31 | Registered |
| 604 | Volcano Glyphosate 360 SC | | Herbicida | 111 | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| | Volcano Glyphosate 50% | | | | | | | Registered |
| 698 | WG Volcano | g/kg | Herbicida | II | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 529 | Hexazinão 240 SL | Hexazinão 240 g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.05.31 | |
| | Volcano Hexazinone 75% | | | | | | | Registered |
| 856 | WG Volcano Limpopo | g/kg Tebuthiuron 200 | Herbicida | III | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 925 | 20% GG Volcano | g/kg Mancozeb 800 | Herbicida | III | GG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | Registered |
| 534 | mancozeb 800 WP | g/kg | Fungicida | III | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| 597 | Volcano MCPA 40% SL | MCPA 400 g/l | Herbicida | III | SL | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| 848 | Volcano MCPA 70% WG | MCPA 700 g/kg | Herbicida | Ш | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.04.30 | Registered |
| | Volcano Metolachloro 960 | Metolachloro 960 | | | | | | Registered |
| 652 | EC | g/l | Herbicida | III | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAMBIQ | UE | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Volcano | | | | | | | Registered |
| | Metribuzin 70% | Metribuzin 700 | | | | | | |
| 853 | WG | g/kg | Herbicida | III | WG | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.03.30 | |
| | Volcano | | | | | | | Registered |
| | Metribuzina 48% | Metribuzina 480 | | | | | | |
| 527 | SC | g/l | Herbicida | III | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | B |
| F2C | Volcano MSMA | NACNAN 720 ~/I | l loubicido | l., | CI | A muife acce I de | 2016 00 20 | Registered |
| 526 | 72% SL Volcano | MSMA 720 g/l | Herbicida | II | SL | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Pogistored |
| | Pendimentalina | Pendimentalina | | | | | | Registered |
| 600 | 50% EC | 500 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| 000 | Volcano | Profenofos 500 | Tierbicida | +''' | LC | Aginocus, Lua | 2010.11.30 | Registered |
| 927 | Profenofos 50% EC | g/l | Insecticida | П | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.03.30 | Registered |
| 32, | Volcano Propanil | 6/ - | moconorad | '' | | 7.6.110003) 200 | 2013.03.00 | Registered |
| 651 | 36% EC | Propanil 360 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | inegistered |
| | Volcano Richter | Hexaconazol 50 | | | | , | | Registered |
| 608 | 5% SC | g/l | Fungicida | Ш | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| | Volcano | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | | | | | Registered |
| | Thebuthiuron 50% | Thebuthiuron 500 | | | | | | |
| 530 | SC | g/L | Herbicida | П | SC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| | Volcsno caldera | Metribuzin 643 | | | | | | Registered |
| 678 | 755 WP | g/kg+ | Herbicida | Ш | WP | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | |
| | Volimitraz 12.5% | | | | | | | Registered |
| 705 | EC | Amitraz 125 g/l | Insect./Acaricida | II | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| | | Fluazifop-butyl | | | | | | Registered |
| 995 | Volley 15% EC | 150 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.03.31 | |
| 620 | V 1 1 50 50/ 61 | Metamidofos 585 | | | C. | A :C | 2046 00 20 | Registered |
| 639 | Volmet 58,5% SL | g/l | Insecticida | | SL | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Danistanad |
| 801 | Volmetra 50% SC | Ametrina 250 g/l+ | Herbicida | Ш | sc | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| 801 | Volifietia 50% SC | Ametina 250 g/1+ | Tierbicida | 101 | 30 | Aginocus, Lua | 2010.08.30 | Registered |
| 801 | Volmetra 50% SC | Atrazina 259 g7l | Herbicida | Ш | sc | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| | 706 | 7 10 02 11 10 20 87 1 | | 1 | | 7.8 | | Registered |
| 887 | Volomyl 20% SL | Methomyl 200 g/l | Insecticida | ı | SL | Agrifocus, Ida | 2016.03.31 | |
| | , | Bromoxynil | | | | <u> </u> | | Registered |
| 977 | Voloxynil 22,5% EC | Actonoate 225 g/l | Herbicida | П | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.11.30 | |
| | | | | | | | | Registered |
| 1182 | Voloxypyr 20% EC | Fluroxypyr 200 g/l | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| | | | | | | | | Registered |
| 764 | Volquato 20% SL | Paraquato 200 g/l | Herbicida | II | SL | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.10.30 | |
| _ | | Tebuconazole 250 | | | | | | Registered |
| 717 | Volteb 25% EW | g/kg | Fungicida | III | EW | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| 70. | \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ | Triadimenol 250 | | l | 5.0 | | 2046 22 22 | Registered |
| 704 | Voltraid 25% EC | g/l | Fungicida | III | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Daniel I |
| 902 | Voltrif 400/ FC | Triflumuron 480 | Horbicida | 1,,, | EC | Agrifocus I de | 2016 09 20 | Registered |
| 802 | Voltrif 48% EC | g/l Oxyfluorfen 240 | Herbicida | III | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.08.30 | Registered |
| 1105 | Volxyl 24% EC | | Herbicida | Ш | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.09.30 | registered |
| 1103 | VOINYI Z4/0 LC | g/l | ricipiciua | 111 | LC | Agrillocus, Lud | 2010.03.30 | Registered |
| | i . | | İ | 1 | 1 | i | i . | INCRIDICIEU |

| | | EXISTING P | ESTICIDES IN MOZAI | MBIQUE | | | | |
|------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------|----|-----------------|------------|------------|
| | | | | | | Afrigrow | | Registered |
| | | | | | | Moçambique, | | |
| 1234 | Warrior 485 EC | Clomazine 480 g/l | Herbicida | П | EC | Lda | 2017.02.29 | |
| | | Hexaconazole 50 | | | | Twiga Chemicals | | Registered |
| 1102 | Xanthom 55 EC | g/l | Fungicida | Ш | EC | Indust.Moz. Lda | 2015.08.30 | |
| | | Lambda- | | | | | | Registered |
| 818 | Zakanaka K 6% EC | Cyhalothrin 60 g/l | Insecticida | П | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| | Zakanaka PRO | Lambda- | | | | | | Registered |
| 726 | 64,8% EC | Cialothrin 48 g/l + | Insecticida | П | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.08.30 | |
| | Zakanaka PRO | Profenofos 600 | | | | | | Registered |
| 726 | 64,8% EC | g/l+ | Insecticida | П | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2015.08.30 | |
| | Zakanaka Top 10% | Acetamiprid 40 | | | | | | Registered |
| 820 | EC | g/l+ | Insecticida | П | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| | | Lambda- | | | | | | Registered |
| | Zakanaka Top 10% | Cyhalothrin 60 | | | | | | |
| 820 | EC | g/l+ | Insecticida | П | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2016.11.30 | |
| | Zakanaka Topro | Acetamiprid 600 | | | | | | Registered |
| 819 | 68.8% EC | g/l+ | Insecticida | П | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2014.12.31 | |
| | | Lambda | | | | | | Registered |
| | Zakanaka Topro | cyhalothrin 48 | | | | | | |
| 819 | 68.8% EC | g/l+ | Insecticida | П | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2014.12.31 | |
| | Zakanaka Topro | | | | | | | Registered |
| 819 | 68.8% EC | Profenofos 40 g/l+ | Insecticida | П | EC | Agrifocus, Lda | 2014.12.31 | |
| | | Cipermetrina 200 | | | | | | Registered |
| 452 | Zipper 20% EC | g/l | Insecticida | П | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | Zipper Super 28% | Cipermetrina 30 | | | | | | Registered |
| 478 | EC | g/l + | Insecticida | 1 | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | Zipper Super 28% | Monocrotofos | | | | | | Registered |
| 478 | EC | 250 g/l+ | Insecticida | 1 | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | Cipermetrina 30 | | | | | | Registered |
| 479 | Zipper Top 43% EC | g/l + | Insecticida | II | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | Dimetoato 400 | | | | | | Registered |
| 479 | Zipper Top 43% EC | g/l+ | Insecticida | 11 | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |
| | | Cipermetrina 150 | | | | | | Registered |
| 449 | Zipper-Dip 15% EC | g/l | Carr./Mosq. | II | EC | Sapec S.A. | 2015.03.30 | |

3. National endeavors to phase out HHPs

3.1 Projects/programs and campaigns to phase out HHPs

Phasing out HHPs in Mozambique depends largely on developing sustaining institutional cooperation and articulation between the Ministries of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Land and Rural Development and Ministry of Trade and Industry and academia to ensure that: Different impacts of HHPs in human health as well as the environment are addressed; awareness raising about HHPs is conducted among stakeholders; an updated inventory of existing HHPs is conducted, including monitoring, mapping and evaluating the specific areas where the pesticides are mostly used in the country; environmental-training is

conducted in the field; and assessments are carried outabout HHPs programs and if policies are in place. A comprehensive database on pesticides used are not available; however, provincial officers in the subsector referred to Cypermenthrin, Mancozeb, Cobox and Teodan, all under Class III (least toxic), as the main pesticides in use. These are also the pesticides mostly acquired and distributed by the public sector. Many of the pesticides in use in the country are highly hazardous in terms of acute toxicity, chronic health risk and /or environmental contamination.

Addressing the serious problems caused by HHPs in Mozambique

The Integrated Persistent Organic Pollutant and Waste Management project funded by GEF - SGP small grant program: Ongoing Pilot Cassava and Conservation farming, implemented by Africa Foundation for Sustainable Development (AFSD), directly addresses the serious problems caused by hazardous pesticide use and risky practices. The activities explore aspects of inadequate management of pesticides throughout the lifecycle (import and regulation to distribution, use and disposal of waste and empty containers); however they barely address safer alternatives based on Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

The objectives of the project, conducted in collaboration with SDAE⁸ Namaacha, are:

- 1. Engage government agencies, the agriculture sector, academia, NGOs, health sector and others CSO working on environmental issues;
- 2. Raise awareness on POPs and short actions to reduce risks, with training of smallholder farmer associations;
- 3. Train the trainers' programs;
- 4. Develop the communities' communications strategy on POPs;
- 5. Identify potential alternatives for pest management for selected priority POPs and trial the most feasible, with a preference for non-chemical methods;
- 6. Share lessons and develop reccommentions for follow-up;
- 7. Develop an organic food production and consumption value chain;
- 8. Update data of any new POPs/ HHPs used by the smallholder farmer; and
- 9. Create POPs /CSO Network.

The project implementers are sharing projects findings with all relevant stakeholders such as policy makers and donors; however, there is a need to share widely all project findings to the Education Ministry⁹, all pesticides agencies suppliers, and international chemical convections, as well as to liaise with country trade organizations, supermarkets and the International

⁸Serviços Distritais das Actividades Económicas

⁹ The aim is to promote a joint curriculum program that includes aspects linked to chemicals and waste management.

Organization of Standards (ISO) to promote ecological/organic pest management uptake by Mozambique growers of export crops.

Tackling HHPs in Mozambique

The country strategy for establishing a nation-wide programs and projects on HHPs follow under the country National Plan and instituion framework policy. It is recommended to rely on some of the strategic partners such as private companies and NGOs to successfully implement the programes on HHPs. Experienced Civil Society Organizations (NGOs, established and trained farmers' associations, etc) can be actively and systematically involved in the process to successfully implement the strategy.

| Nr | Areas of | Recommendedintervations |
|----|------------------------------------|--|
| | intervation | |
| 1 | Strategic aspects | Create a Country HHPs Action Plan; Promote IPM nationwide to reduce the reliance on pesticides; Promote the design and implementation of monitoring plans that reduce pesticides use,improve pesticide use,selection use,storage and disposal and create awareness with regards to health impacts and impacts on the environnment. |
| 2 | Operational Aspects | Create a nationwide HHPs research center /laboratory; Promote the use of precautionary measures such as the use of protective clothing and proper equipment, cleaning of spray equipment, washing after completing spraying activites and observing re-entry points, observation of expiration dates and disposal of containers in an environmentally acceptable manner, and proper storage of the remaining old pesticides and containers; Rational application of chemical fertilisers; Promote bio-agriculture, using natural manure, tobbaco, Moringa, Margonza, and chilli as both possible pesticides on targeted species, as well as fertilizer. |
| 3 | Education and Capacity Building | Conduct awareness-raising and sensitization campains on the rational application methods and IPM practices, selection of the most appropriate pesticides for a specific crop, when and how much to spray in order to reduce health and economic damage, and when to repeat spraying; Promote safe and sustainable alternative to HHPs; Find financial resources and establish mechanisms; Conduct information exchange. |

3.2 Main challenges in the process of campaigning for the phasing out of HHPs

Recent experience has shown that there are few NGOs and private companies that have their own strong farming units, with well-trained and capable personnel, including those with the necessary knowledge and skills to deal with pesticides. Field observations indicate that although farmers are aware that pesticides are poisonous to their health, their responses show that pesticides are major occupational health and environmental risks. In particular, some pesticides are often sold in non-standard containers without proper instructions, effective protective clothing and equipment is seldom available (even where it exists it is not used), on-farm storage sites are highly hazardous (sun and rain exposure), and empty pesticide containers are washed in local water bodies and the containers re-used for other purposes. Conversations with farmers revealed limited knowledge and lack of application of safety practices. Moreover, medical staff at rural clinics or hospitals are not well trained to recognize and adequately treat pesticides poisoning, and antidotes are not systematically available in rural and in some remote communities and urban areas. Mozambique should ensure the following measures in order to address HHPs problems:

- Promoting safe and sustainable alternative to HHPs;
- Put in place effective iInformation ixchange programs;
- Rational application of chemical pesticides and fertilisers;
- Put in place nation-wide HHPs research center /laboratory;

3.3 Recommendations and projects ideas that support the national HHPs phase out

| Main Area of | Action Required |
|---------------------|--|
| intervention | |
| | |
| IPM (Integrated | Mainstreaming IPM within key components |
| Pest Management) | Production and commercialization of smallholder |
| mainstreaming | agriculture products |
| | Make it a pratical element affecting all aspects of |
| | extension and training |
| | |
| Increased was and | - Dyspasts adoption of IDMA protices through former |
| Increased use and | Promote adoption of IPM pratices through farmer |
| reliance on | education and training |
| chemical pesticides | Develop strategies to move farmers away from pesticides- |
| | dependent pest control practices and promote use of |
| | <u>biological</u> control |
| Change current | Allocate adequate resources to implement National Plant |
| pest management | Protection Policy |
| pratices | Increase IPM awareness amongst policy makers and |
| | farming community |

| | Abolish free distribution of pesticides to farmers and promote saferalternatives to pesticides |
|---|---|
| Enforcement of the legistation | Strengthen institutional capacity (to the extent needed) and effectively monitor compliance with pesticide legislation |
| IPM research and extension | Strengthen IPM research at MASA/ relevant research institutions Strengthen collaboration between MITADER /MASA for field implementation of IPM Involve NGOs and communities in promoting IPM activities Implement participatory approaches in IPM for farmers to learn,test,select and implement IPM options to reduce |
| | losses due to pests and diseases |
| Environmental effects of HHPs use | Create public awareness of use of HHPs through awareness campaigns Regular assessment of HHPs residues in irrigated agricultural production systems and in harvested produce Monitring of HHPs poisoning in the farming and rural communities |
| Increase in vector populations and of vector borne diseases such as malaria | Colloaborate with other IPM/IVM programs in the region Establish strong collaboration between other malaria regional and nationwide progams projects Establish regular vector surveillance |
| Monitoring | Participatory monitoing system that provides early warning on pest/ diseases status Measure the impact of the economic losses, collect data ofthe main pest species |

4. National IPM policy framework that supports ecosystem approaches as alternatives to synthetic pesticides

4.1 National IPM policy framework

Mozambique has enacted good pesticide legislation; Decree 6/2009 of 31 March 2009 (Pesticides Management Regulation). The objective of the Regulation is to ensure that all processes that involve working with or handling pesticides are not performed to the detriment of the public, animal and environmental health. The Regulation applies to the registration, production, donation, trading, importation, exportation, packing, storage, transport, handling, use and elimination of pesticides and adjuvants, by individual or collective persons, for agricultural, livestock, forestry, public health protection, domestic and other purposes. Among other aspects, the Regulation identifies the institutions involved in pesticide management, sets up bodies with the responsibility of performing specific tasks in the area (such as the (i) Technical Assessment

Committee for Pesticides Registration and the (ii) Technical Advisory Committee for Agrochemicals). An additional legal instrument mentioned in the IPM is the Environmental Quality Standards and Effluents Emissions Regulation approved by the Council of Ministers in May 2004 (Decree 18/2004). This Regulation aims to control and maintain the level of concentration of pollutants at an admissible level. Despite all the regulation and policy, Mozambique is still vulnerable to agro-chemicals hazards due to poor institutional constraints such as weak coordination, control and monitoring; lacking health and education systems; and dependency on external funding.

4.2 National organic agriculture policy framework

Mozambique does not have any integrated pest management or any organic production policy. Partial IPM is indirectly referred when encouragement using other pest control such as biological control methods. This situation carries the potential to be an open door for farmers and other operators in the agroecologic market. Agricultural policy in Mozambqiue focuses on executing the country's poverty reduction plan (PARPA II)¹⁰; expanding access to factors of production, particularly for women, with greater emphasis on adequate technologies and quality inputs; enhancing the capacity for surveillance and control of plant and animal pests and diseases; and improving and making better use of water for agricultural purposes. The three main agriculture strategies are the green revolution (2007), the food production action plan (Plano de Accao da Producao Agricola, PAPA, 2008-2011) and the Strategic Plan for Development of the Agricultural Sector (Plano Estrategico de Desenvolvimento do Sector Agrario, PEDSA, 2009-2019)¹¹.

The green revolution strategy and action plan to increase agricultural productivity are believed to have led the increased investment in the sector, enhancing domestic production of main food staples, and market integration between regions and agricultural value chains, which reduces the country's reliance on imported food commodities. However, the approach being followed is mostly against the approach of organic farming.

4.3 Policy frameworks that support the manufacture, import, distribution and use of biopesticides

In the absence of a national organic agriculture policy framework, there is a significant factor can be expected to work as a constraint in the adoption of IPM pratices, which is the attitude that pesticides are so-called "efficient and rapid medicines" that provide fast and effective cures for all problems affecting crops. Therefore, success of any support towards the manufacture, import, distribution and use of bio-pesticides strategy depends only on the ability of the strategic partners (private companies or NGOs), together with government, extension service and farmers

¹⁰https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2011/cr11132.pdf

¹¹https://www.slideshare.net/ClemenceNhliziyo/a-review-of-agricultural-policy-practice-in-mozambique

to fulfill their commitments in these areas. This requires considerable investment in training, awareness-raising, and capacity-building in several topics related tobio-pesticides and implementation.

5. National Implementation of crops-specific, pest-specific alternatives to HHPs

Bio-pesticides control involves the use of biological agents and predators to control pests and diseases. This is successfully used in crops like cassava and involves conservation or optimization of the impact of living agents that already exist in the ecosystem. Natural predators are: parasitoids, nematodes, fungus, bacteria, viruses, etc. The use of these natural predators to maintain the population density of pests at a lower level than would occur in their absence is a common method under biological control or, simply, bio-control. The inherent genetically resistant plant can protect itself against pests or diseases without resorting to pesticides. Findings of the AFSD Cassava and Organic Farm Project encourage the cooperative spirit and a system transformation: "Any activity or productivity done only by an individual is not sustainable on its own; it is necessary, above all, to have a good organization of the production and of the social environment where this individual is inserted". In order to have an effective transformation of the agricultural system, farmers should have the right to food sovereignty, which consists of an effective right to a healthy and environment-friendly food/diet. 12This means to have control of the natural resources; in particular, the land, water, seeds, and electricity, which are public assets and rights. To prioritize biodiversity protection requires a determined action, taking into consideration that hundreds of living species are lost or contaminated on a daily basis as a result of the current production model, consumption and misuse of pesticides and agrochemicals and other chemicals; it means access to information; planning and provision of services that meet the local demand of producers and the communities; decentralization and capacity-building in the communities for greater responsiveness to farmers and rural operators relative to food and public health services; creation of urban vegetable garden markets; and creation of ecological or organic consumption groups and cooperatives.

5.1 National IPM implementations

Mozambiquehas developed and implemented the Agriculture and Natural Landscape Management (ANRLMP) in two provinces (Nampula and Zambezia) in March 2016, project – P149620¹³. Additionally, it has implemented the Smallholders Irrigated Agriculture and Access Market Projectin April 2018 (IRRIGA)¹⁴. The ANRLMP was focused on minimizing the negative effects of pesticides, use of low pesticides and promotion of the adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) recognized as the best approach. The IRRIGA uses IPM approach and was

¹²FOOD%20SAFETY%20OR%20SOVEREIGNTY%2029102018%20(1).pdf

¹³/Plano%20de%20Gestão%20Integrada%20de%20Pesticidas.pdf

¹⁴file:///F:/IRRIGA_PMP_-Final-for-Disclosure.pdf

designed to focus on smallholder irrigated agriculture development and market access, and targets provinces of Manica, Sofala and Zambezia.

5.2 National organic agriculture implementation

The government of Mozambique, jointly with the African Development Bank and other key development partners, launched an ambitious, high level Roadmap for a Green Economy. This Roadmap for a Green Economy established the objective of becoming an inclusive, middle income country by 2030, based on protection, restoration and rational use of natural capital and its ecosystem services to guarantee development that is sustainable and inclusive. Mozambique already promotes greengrowth in some critical areas and new ideas have been encouraged in support of sustainable, long-term development.

To enable green growth it will be necessary to: establish strong regulatory standards; set inception incentives that are conducive to green economy activity and that remove barriers to green growth; prioritize public spending and investments in areas that stimulate and incentivize sustainability in economic sectors; use taxes and market-based tools to stimulate green innovations and investments; and invest in capacity-building, awareness, training and national education system programs.

The objectives of national organic agriculture implementation should look on the following¹⁵:

- a. Strengthening of national, regional, and international environmental governance;
- b. Establishment of the foundation of a green economy, including a green growth agenda in national development priorities;
- c. Identification of concrete policy actions to advance agreen economy agenda as it pursues the objectives of poverty reduction; and
- d. Integrate the green economy approach into planning and budgeting as well as into national accounts.

5.3 Practices based on indigenous knowledge that are being used to replace HHPs

Farmers have effective indigiounous knowledge that protect pests. Different forms of intercropping and /or use of indigenous remedies made from local plants are often adopted with the sole purpose of keeping pests and/or increasing soil fertility. Today the traditional farming system is dominated by poor technology and low productivity that resulted from the sol

¹⁵https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Transition_Towards_Green_Growth_in_Mozambique_-_Policy_Review_and_Recommendations_for_Action.pdf

dependency on the use of fertilisers & pesticides and a lack of knowledge in relation to their harmful properties to public health.

Farmers and extension workers should work hand in hand to develop a better understanding of traditional knowledge and, where it proves to be effective, actively promote it. There is a belief that chemicals are more efficient than any other cultural practices that could be adopted. However, farmers in Namaacha prefer crop rotation in summer (e.g maize) and winter crops (horticulture and a number of beans), and intercropping (cereals, vegetables and legumes) as being efficient in controlling some pests, especially insects and fungus. The ongoing Casssava and Organic project via the AFSD - GEF small grant is expected to replicate this in large scale within the country. ¹⁶

A specific set of interventions should be embraced to reverse agrochemicals dependency. Suggestions are made in this research on how best to implement indigenous knowledge, such as the use of bio-pesticides. Bio-pesticides are a type of biological pest control product in which the sole or principal component is a micro-organism that can function as pesticide. The micro-organism could be a fungus, virus, bacterium, mycoplasma or rickettsia.

The microbial active agent might be a pathogen of an invertebrate pest such as an insect or could be active against another microorganism such as toxin-producing fungi that contaminate grain, pulses and other products. In general, bio-pesticides are considered advantageous over conventional chemical pesticides because they are generally much less toxic to humans and other mammals than other types of pesticides. They also have less impact on wildlife and the environment. Conventional pesticides can be substituted by bio-pesticides, and this is becoming increasingly necessary because many conventional pesticides are being withdrawn or banned because of their adverse side effects. Bio-pesticides are effective in very small quantities and often decompose quickly, thereby resulting in lower exposures and largely avoiding the pollution problems caused by conventional pesticides. They are beneficial due to their very low toxicity, although in same cases allergies could occur.

Bio-pesticides, when used as component of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programmes, can greatly decrease the use of conventional pesticides, while crops yields remain high.

Bio-pesticides are formulated and applied like conventional pesticides. Some bio-pesticides show great promise for controlling pests and associated problems for which there is no conventional remedy.¹⁷

¹⁶/FOOD%20SAFETY%20OR%20SOVEREIGNTY%2029102018%20(1).pdf

¹⁷https://www.aatf-africa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Microbial-biopesticides.pdf

Mozambique should develop regulatory systems and a registration framework for bio-pesticides in order that may be used effectively and safely, especially as part of IPM programmes. Systems should ensure that:

- Registered bio-pesticides are in place on the market and made available for use;
- Bio-pesticides that are demonstrated to be safe and effective for intended use may be registered;
- Bio-pesticides are used correctly and safely;
- Registration of bio-pesticides may be re-evaluated if new data becomes available;
- Registration procedures take into account the lower inherent toxicity of bio-pesticides, but recognize special risks like allergenicity and genotoxicity;
- Registration procedures to adopt a national authority for bio-pesticides follow a harmonized regional approach so that evaluation of and application for registration might utilize data from equivalent pesticides in other countries in the region and reduce testing requirements (fast tracking); and
- International and regional trade in biopesticides is facilitated.

5.4 Implementation of national agroecology initiatives

Promoting conservation farming is about ensuring sustainable human wellbeing on the basis of policies and measures that protect the ecological, social and economic environment. Existing development models worldwide have been shown to be destructive to the environment, while failing to eliminate poverty, raise living standards or ensure prosperity. In order to have an effective transformation of the agricultural system, farmers should have the right to food sovereignty¹⁸ and system transformation. A conservation farming model implies an allembracing "holistic approach" to economic development, maximizing synergies between economic, social and environmental objectives, and minimizing conflicts and contradictions among the parties involved. For Mozambique, the priority is to improve human security, maintain an adequate food and water supply, provide access to health services and deliver broad-based economic prosperity, making good use of its natural resources. Promoting conservation farming means addressing existing and emerging development challenges in a manner that neither depletes the country natural capital nor leaves economies and livelihoods more vulnerable to climate change and other environmental, social and economic risks; in tune with the global need to address challenges of resource efficiency, reduce pollution and seek paths to sustainable growth. As the country/global population increases, it is imperative to practice agroecology farming, and sustainable development models become more urgent and will play an important role in meeting this global challenge.

¹⁸FOOD%20SAFETY%20OR%20SOVEREIGNTY%2029102018%20(1).pdf

Local NGOs participate and implement conservation farming and climate resilience with local community participation projects funded by the GEF-Small Grants Program. The Integrated Waste Management and POPs project, The Cassava Conservation Production and Value Chain Pilot Project, is amongst others that are focusing on the organic or conservation production. It's a cooperative based on community partnership between the commercial entity and a local producers. This model is designed for greater involvement of the community members of the Organic Cassava and Horticultural and Value Chain, creating greater incentives and a sense of ownership and responsibility. The cooperative model aims for greater partnership with farmers, and the impact on the local economy includes direct benefits for about 500 people, as well as land conservation.



Mahelane Organic Cooperative farmer selling vegetables

5.5 Organizations that implement and support agroecological initiatives in the country

| Organization | Responsible | Projecttype |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Quinta IRINI | Marisa Esculudes | Vegetable, Pesecultura, Fungecultura |
| AssociacaoMulheres do Zimpeto | Isabel Marcos | Horticultural - ESSOR |

| AssociacaoDjanlane | LizeteMagaia | Horticultural |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--|
| AssociacaoSamora Machel | Daniel Matusse | Horticultural |
| Slow Food Movement International | Marisa Esculudes | Horticultural |
| Associacao dos Agricultores de | Samuel Guilundo | Horticultural - Africa Foundation |
| Mahelane | | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i0qUghKGPn0&t=452s |
| Associacao dos Agricultores de | SDAE | Horticultural-Africa Foundation |
| Namaacha (Mafuiane) | | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LxBuHz457E0&t=339s |

5.6 Main national challenges in agroecological implementation in Mozambique

Conservation farming benefits include increased organic matter, improved water retention, improved soil fertility, reduced soil erosion, reduced weed infestation, increased crop productivity and others. This research revealed different conservation pratices, experiences of stakeholders, and opportunities and challenges of developing it. Through practical experience in communities, reviewing databases, and agriculture institutional consultations, we learned that permanent planting basins, maize, vegetables and cassava are the most promoted methods amongst smallfarmers for minimizing soil tillage, maximizing soil cover and supplementing conservation practice, respectively. Continuous tillage through ploughing and ridging, monocropping, burning of crop residues and inadequate nutrient application changed farming systems gradually. Results from the field demonstrated that famers have only allocated less that 10% of their land to conservation production. This indicates that demonstration farmers have not shifted or "transformed" enough, inspite of conservation benefits over non-conservation farming plots. The main reason for continuing to use ridging cultivation was that farmers learned it from older generations. The existing national policy framework in agriculture does not have any agroecological production strategy. Partial IPM is indirectly referred to when encouraging farmers to use other pest control methods such as biological methods. The absence of a national policy framework on organic agriculture is a constraint to the adoption of IPM and agroecology. There is a need for considerable investment in training and capacity-building on bio-pesticides. Stakeholders and smallfarmers have different technical understanding of conservation farming. Some countries have extension guidelines on conservation farming specifically for agroecology (for example, Zambia (CFU, 2007)), but such guidelines are non-existent in Mozambique. Most of the smallfarmers and stakeholders (suppliers) do not have systematic research protocols to obtain empirical results as shown on the field.

5.7 Institutional extension capacity

There is a need to build the capacity of the extension workers in conservation farming, and share experiences and knowledge about conservation farming in the region. This will enable building the capacity of most NGOs and government representatives of Mozambique in better understading the dynamics of conservation farming. Most of NGOs rely on reading conservation

farming materials shared and found on the internet. Most of these materials are in English and reflect a different reality than what occurs on the ground. The national NGOs working on conservancy need to work hand by hand with other stakeholders such as academia, funders and other NGOs in the same field. They also need frequent training and to be updated on the new situation or innovations taking place at certain place and time. The trainings held in Mozambique by experts from abroad should be done in coordination with local experts and communities for sustainability purposes.

5.8 Break-even point of conservation farming

Research findings indicate that farmers are still resistant to changes in adopting conservation farming over the period of 3 years. Farmers are used to "instant" or "quick" technology of improved seed and chemical fertilizer, herbicides and other products that yield immediate results. Any technology that takes a relatively longer period of time to yield results would be regarded as a waste of time and resources.

5.9 Lack of clear guidelines for specific conservation farming

From the stakeholders' meetings and survey results, it was clear that most of the stakeholders do not have clear guidelines for promoting conservation farming practices as regards to suitability to agro-ecology. Conservation farming cannot be considered as a blueprint techonology to be promoted as a "one-size-fits-all" approach. Farmers should use both the old ridge approach and planting basins depending on the topography and soil characteristic of the areas.

6.0 Recommendations and project ideas emerging from the challenges

The paper reveals that several NGOs, associations and the private sector are promoting conservation farming in Mozambqiue. As such there is an urgent need to synergize efforts in conservation farming development and advocate for radical change of the **transformation system**. The deficiency of information persists despite some adaptive research on conservation farming. Adaptive research is needed to develop and practice appropriate measures for the various farm andagro-ecological¹⁹ conditions:

- a. Institutional extensiontraining and capacity-building;
- b. Training and capacity-building of the farmers on permaculture production;
- c. Development of clear guidelines for specific conservation / permaculture farming;
- d. Development /production of natural pesticides and fertilizer based on organic material;
- e. Ensuring the process of certification delivery. For instance: When a smallholder farmer is training on organic production, s/he should be qualified with the certification that he/she has been trained;

¹⁹The-Environmental-and-Civilization-Crisis-and-the-Permaculture-Alternative

- f. Promotion of awareness programs (regional, country "Road Show" talks and project movies relared to toxics);
- g. Development of women/ youth commercial start-ups (community selling points) for bringing bio-pesticides to market;
- h. Creation of a bio-pesticides/pesticides shop in the communities (responsible unit for: spraying, fertilizer application in the farms, collection of empty container and return to the main supplier). This will promote jobs and generate income business to youths while protecting heath and the environment; and
- i. Mainstream media as one of the main tools to raise awareness (radio, news outlets and magazines and television) in conservation programmes.

More specifically, training on conservation farming, targeting lead farmers, women, youth, extension workers, vendors, health services and other relevant stakeholders, should be developed and implemented:

- 1. Learning -by-doing training programs
- 2. Focus group discussions This should take into account the different groups of interest. Women, in particular, have to be in a specific focus group where they will pose specific isues related to conservation farming fearlessly.
- 3. Demonstration projects
- 4. Educational material
- 5. Youth education

Furthermore, training should be conducted in the use of ecological practices targeting lead farmers, extension workers, local leaders, women, youth, extension workers, vendors, health services and other relevant stakeholders:

- 1. Agro-ecological systems selection
- 2. Understanding the agro-ecological label and its administration
- 3. Agro-ecological preparation
- 4. Mixing and using agro-ecological fertilizers
- 5. Agro-ecological storage
- 6. Agro-container disposal
- 7. Management of obsolete residues
- 8. Toxicity, human protection and first aids
- 9. Development of the seed bank
- 10. Training on data collection process related to carbon emissions
- 11. Creation of database on different types of agro-pesticides used
- 12. Set-up of bio-pesticide venders/pesticides shop and its standard and operation procedure,

ANNEXES

Annex 1: IPEN HHPs project activities

| Phase | Expected Outputs | Primary work location | Indicative time for completion |
|--|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Review of the relevant documentation: HHPs Project | Listing of the documentation reviewed Potential lessons learned for next phases | Off-site, Maputo | 4 days December |
| Field assessment, appraisal, first consultations with stakeholders (incl. affected communities)+ Field assessment & preparation of draft final reports | Issues notes and minutes of meetings with various stakeholders including consultations with Namacha communities. See also various outputs of HHPs Scope of the Assignment | On-site, Maputo | January |
| Further field assessment and submission for review f odraft final reports | Draft ReportsHHPS | On-site, Maputo | January |
| Incorporate first feedback from Workshop MASA, MITADER and MISAU final report writing | Deliverable: Submission of draft final | Maputo | January |
| | | | |

Annex 2: List of consultation meetings with relevant stakeholders and partners

| Nr | Name | Institution | Position |
|----|------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Delfina Pedro | MASA (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security) | Technical Chief and Manager |
| 2 | SidonioCotage | MITADER (Ministry of Land, and Rural Development) | POPsFocal Point |
| 3 | Albertina Chiale | MISAU (Ministry of Health) DDT | Technical Manager |
| 4 | CustodioTembe | District Government | Chefe do Posto |
| 5 | Antonio Buque | District Government of Mahelane | Chefe da Localidade |
| 6 | David Pelembe | SDAE(NamaachaProvincial Directorate of Agriculture in Namaacha | Technical Expert Agrarian Technician/Agricultural Services Department in Namaacha |
| 7 | SuzeteDança | Government Administrative office | Community Leader |
| 8 | Antonio Magaia | Syngetna | CRO Mozambique |
| 9 | Antonio Vasconcelos | Agrifocus | Technical Manager |
| 10 | Rosa Magaia | Local Market Community Market | Community Vendor |
| 11 | KhalidCassam | FAO | FAO pesticides specialist in charge of coordinating the warehouse ²⁰ |
| 12 | Samson Cuamba | Mitader | Rottherdam Convention |
| 13 | Paulo Artur | ComOrganico | Organic Farming Associate |
| 14 | Samuel Guilundo | Farming Association | Farmer |

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 $^{^{20}} http://www.fao.org/in-action/fao-collection-sites-help-rid-mozambique-of-dangerous-pesticides/en/sites-help-rid-help-rid-help-rid-help-rid-help-rid-help-rid-help-rid-help-rid-help-rid$

Annex 3:Community engaged in AgroEcological Biopesticides production

Ongoing: Organic farm Project





Preparation of the biopesticides by the communities ladies



Fertilizing process



Selling process





Cabbage seed bank process





Tomatoes and white cabbages infested with pest



white cabbages infested withpest



Moringa tree for fertilizers



Tomatoes and Pesticides



Conservation process

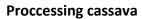
Annex 4 : Organic Cooperative Cassava Project





Cassava Planting process







Processed Cassava flour: Value Chain

Annex 5 : Community engaged in Agro- Ecological Field Activities



Pesticides and Obsolete container storage site in the farm







Contaminated areas (plastic empty containers, top Roopp (Asbestos)







SidonioContage: shown and explaning the Incinerator functionality





Greenhouse Lab







Khalid Cassam explaining the FAO HHPs project process engagement

Annex 6 : Chemicals and Waste Mamangenent NGOs network

Workshop December 2018







Annex 7: DDT: Malaria Control Campaign in Maputo (Matola) and Dondo (Beira)in 201421











²¹ The malaria control campaign was jointly coordinated by Mitader, Malaria programme and the Ministry of Agriculture. The supervision consisted of verifying the validity of the DDT stored, checking the containers, the protective equipment, checking how the mixtures are made and the spraying process.









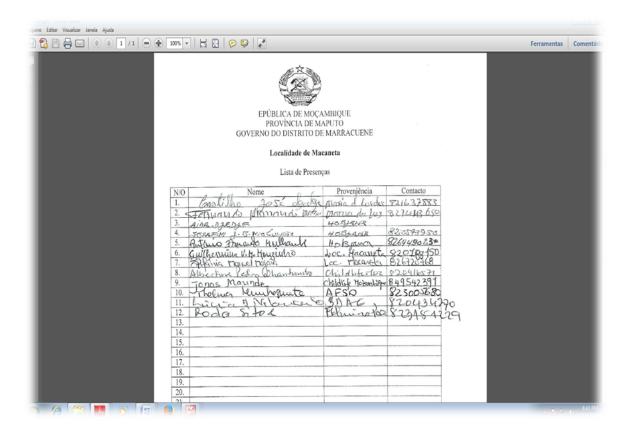




8. ACTIONS

| | WHAT | START | STATUS | WHO | DUE |
|----|--|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Data collection communities site visit | December | Done | TM | December |
| 2 | Desktop research | December | Done | TM | December |
| 3 | Meeting with relevant Stakeholders | December - January | Done | AFSD /Mitader/Mas a / MISAU | January |
| 4 | Agro-Chemicals providers consultation meeting | January | Done | TM , Lucia SDAE | December/ January |
| 5 | Workshop with NGOs involved in Chemicals and Waste Management | December | Done | AFSD/ SGP Small Grant/ MITADER | December |
| 6 | Collect the chemicals list from the communities | December | Done | TM / Samuel Guilundo | December |
| 7 | Local horticulture and organic products providersconsulation meeting | January | Done | Marisa Esculudes | January |
| 8 | Progress meeting with Mitader – DDT site visits and all contaminated areas | January | In Progress | TM / Sidonio(MITA DER) | January |
| 9 | Develop and submit the final report | January | | TM | January |
| 10 | DDT research | January | Ongoing work | AFSD / MITADER | Ongoing |

9. Maneta Site



10. Site Namaacha

| 1 | Elena Uqueio | |
|---|------------------------|---------------|
| 2 | Luis Alberto Muianga | ASSOCIACAO DE |
| 3 | Zacarias Banze | |
| 4 | Ernesto Salvador | CHANGALANE |
| 5 | LangaSuleimane | |
| 6 | Jose Mucumbuza | |
| 7 | Bila Candido | |
| 8 | Cecilia Samuel Machael | |
| 9 | Esmeralda Jose Cuambe | |

| 10 | Salomao Machava | ASSOCICAO DE |
|----|--------------------|---------------|
| 11 | Carlos Muave | MAHELANE |
| 12 | Justino Vieira | |
| 13 | Uamusse | |
| 14 | Paulo Mondlane | |
| 15 | Celeste Chirindza | |
| 16 | Virginia Massingue | ASSOCIACAO DE |
| 17 | HelioMuchanga | MICHANGULENE |
| 18 | Isabel Tumbo | |
| 19 | Estencionista 1 | CHANGALENE |
| 20 | Estencionista 2 | VILA SEDE |