

PPP
Pflanzenschutzmitteln

Opleiding

Gewasbeschermingsmiddelen

Environnement



Nationaal
Actie
Plan
d'Action
National

bevruchtmaking

Pesticiden

Information générale

Erstausbildung

Fytoliceentie

Sensibilisierung

Allgemeine Informationen

Sensibilization

Formation

Programme 2018-2022

-Revised on May 2020-

Umwelt

GBM

PRODUITS PHYTOPHARMACEUTIQUES

Pestiziden

Algemene informatie

PESTICIDES

Phytoliceence

Phytolizenz

Milieu

COLOPHON

Napan Task Force (NTF) www.NapanWeb.be

The NTF is made up of [representatives](#) from each competent authority for the Belgian National Action Plan (NAPAN) in Belgium.

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Instructions for the reader

How does the reference numbering work?

Each reference is made up of four parts separated by points:

- Part 1: the letters represent the author of the action: **Bel.** (Belgium = joint actions), Fed. (Federal), BCR (Brussels-Capital Region), Flanders (Flanders Region) and Wallonia (Walloon Region);
- Part 2: the first number indicates the number of the programme. Here the '2' indicates that this is the second NAPAN programme, i.e. the 2018-2022 Programme;
- Part 3: the second number refers to the topic. The programme comprises 12 topics in total (see table of contents);
- Part 4: the third number denotes the order in which the action appears in the topic.

Example: **Bel.** 2.1.1

- **Bel.**= joint action;
- 2018-2022 programme;
- 1 = topic 'Training for users of plant protection products (PPPs)';
- 1 = first action [**Bel.** for topic 1].

NB: Some actions have a secondary reference in brackets corresponding to the references in other programmes.

List of abbreviations and acronyms

AFSCA	Belgian Food Safety Agency
AGW	Walloon Government Decree
Bel.	Belgium = joint action
GPP	Good Phytosanitary Practices
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
NAPAN	Belgian National Action Plan
NTF	Napan Task Force
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
PFRP	Federal Plan for the Reduction of Plant Protection Products
PPP	Plant Protection Product(s)
PRRP	Regional Pesticide Reduction Plan
PWRP 2013-2017	Walloon pesticide reduction programme for the period 2013-2017
RBC	Brussels-Capital Region
SGBP	River Basin Management Plan
SPF	Federal Public Service for Health, Safety of the Food Chain and the Environment
SPW	Public Service of Wallonia [Service public de Wallonie]
STEPHY	Systems for the treatment of effluent from plant protection products
Fla.	Flemish region
Wal.	Walloon Region

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A. Introduction

The NAPAN

The Belgian National Action Plan (NAPAN) is intended to reduce the risks associated with the use of pesticides. It comprises the Federal Plan for the Reduction of Plant Protection Products, the Brussels-Capital Region pesticide reduction programme, the Flemish Action Plan for the sustainable use of pesticides and the Walloon pesticide reduction programme. The Federal, regional and Community authorities are responsible, within their respective areas of competence, for the implementation of the NAPAN by means of a new programme every five years.

The programme 2018-2022 of the NAPAN is also available in French, Dutch and German on the authorities websites (Federal ([FR](#), [NL](#), [GE](#)), [Brussels region](#) et [Wallonia](#)) for the projects they manage, following their competencies.

The NAPAN comply with the requirements of [Directive 2009/128/EC](#) establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.

Coordination of the NAPAN

The NAPAN is coordinated by the NAPAN Task Force (NTF) comprising representatives of each authority competent for the NAPAN in Belgium. The NTF is responsible for presenting each programme to the authorities with a view to public consultation.

- **Stakeholder participation in the NAPAN**

The stakeholders on any matter relating to pesticides are adequately represented on the Board of the NAPAN, which meets quarterly. This Board collaborates closely in the preparation and monitoring of the programmes.

- **Special features of the NAPAN in the EU**

⇒ Pesticide = plant protection product or biocide.

In line with the official definition, the term 'pesticide' signifies either a plant protection product or a biocide, as appropriate.

⇒ Aerial spraying

The aerial spraying of plant protection products is prohibited in Belgium. Under exceptional circumstances, in extreme situations, a derogation may be granted with very specific conditions which are subject to checks carried out by the Federal authority. These conditions are laid down by the Royal Decree of 19 March 2013 to ensure that the use of plant protection products and adjuvants is compatible with sustainable development.

⇒ Phytoliceance

A certificate of competence to advise, sell, use or handle PPPs for professional use as stipulated in Article 5 of Directive 2009/128/EC has been required in Belgium since 25 November 2015, with no derogation possible (even for small-scale distributors). In Belgium, this certificate is known as a 'phytoliceance'.

B. Objectives and priorities for 2018-2022

Objectives of the authorities for the NAPAN 2018-2022 programme

- **Federal objectives**

The Federal Plan for the Reduction of Plant Protection Products aims to reduce the impact of the use of plant protection products on human health and the environment.

- **Brussels-Capital Region objectives**

The Region's aim may be divided into five priorities which must be permitted to guide all legislation, projects and actions implemented over the next five years.

- 1) Pesticides must no longer be used in any areas open to the public;
- 2) The use of pesticides in private gardens and fields must be strictly limited;
- 3) Protection of vulnerable groups, including professional users, must be reinforced;
- 4) Nature and ecosystem services must be protected;
- 5) Urban agriculture compatible with the preservation of ecosystems must be developed.

A detailed version of the regional programme is available [here](#).

- **Flemish Region objectives**

The objectives of the Flemish Government are:

- to continue reducing the pressure from environmental pesticides (SEQ+) on the aquatic environment;
- to abolish the use of pesticides by public services in the open air;
- to continue to reduce use of pesticides by the general public;
- to ensure application of the principles of integrated pest management;
- to base action on the prevention principle and the use of alternative solutions to ensure that pesticides are used only as a last resort.

- **Walloon Region objectives**

Wallonia has chosen to commit itself to a strong health-environment prevention policy, in order to limit to the maximum the risks to human health due to actions taken to the environment.

To this end, the Government intends in particular to reduce the use of pesticides and phytosanitary products in forestry, agriculture, green space management or private use through the combination of accompanying measures and restrictions, enabling Wallonia to develop an image of a territory of excellence and among the healthiest in Europe.

This objective of reducing the use of chemical inputs is ambitious and requires the support of many players to achieve it. In addition to the regulatory arsenal, the main tool to achieve these objectives is the Walloon Pesticide Reduction Programme (PWRP).

The second Walloon programme for the reduction of pesticides (PWRPII) is in line with the objectives of the first programme and the move towards a Wallonia without pesticides.

As the main tool for achieving this objective in all areas of activity and throughout Wallonia, the PWRPII takes into account and integrates actions planned in other plans. As regards the protection of the "water" resource, the PWRPII includes the "pesticide" measures of the River Basin Management Plans. In agriculture, the Walloon Code of Agriculture provides for the development and evolution towards ecologically intensive agriculture, i.e. agriculture which relies on ecological processes and functionalities to produce without compromising the system's ability to maintain its own production capacity and which seeks to use ecosystem functions, ecological processes, information and knowledge to minimise inputs and replace chemically synthesised inputs. PWRPII measures contribute to this evolution.

Priorities for 2018-2022

The NAPAN programme 18-22 comprises 172 projects, 12 of which are common to all authorities, 28 are federal and apply to the whole territory, 63 apply to the territory of the Brussels-Capital Region, 33 apply to Flanders and 36 to Wallonia. Each project is equipped with a success indicator that allows its evaluation.

The programme focuses on 12 themes primarily inspired by the Directive 2009/128 but also other commitments taken at Federal or regional level. Some concepts, such as 'wildlife protection' or 'recently treated areas accessible to agricultural workers' must therefore be incorporated in a broader sense than that defined in Directive 2009/28.

The themes selected are as follows:

Theme nr

- 1** Training for professionals working with plant protection products (PPPs)
 - 1.1 Implementation of the Belgian 'Phytolice' certification system
 - 1.2 Access to adequate (initial and additional) training
- 2** Sale of PPPs
 - 2.1 General information available at points of sale for amateur use PPPs.
 - 2.2 Availability of certified advisors at points of sale of PPPs to the public
 - 2.3 PPPs for professional use available only from holders of a phytolice
- 3** Information and general awareness-raising on pesticides and their alternatives
 - 3.1 Providing balanced information on pesticides and their alternatives
 - 3.2 Systems for gathering information on cases of poisoning
- 4** Inspection of the equipment for applying PPPs
- 5** Prior notice of spraying to persons potentially exposed
- 6** Protection of the aquatic environment
- 7** Protecting targeted areas
 - 7.1 Areas used by the general public or by vulnerable groups.
 - 7.2 Protecting wildlife
 - 7.3 Recently treated areas accessible to agricultural workers
 - 7.4 Protecting drinking water
- 8** Handling/storage of plant protection products and their packaging/residues
 - 8.1 Limiting the risks before, during and after spraying

- 8.2 Additional measures for amateur users
- 8.3 Measures to mitigate the risks relating to storage premises used by professionals.
- 9** Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
 - 9.1 Promoting low-input systems such as integrated pest management and organic farming
 - 9.2 Creating the conditions needed to promote implementation of integrated pest management
 - 9.3 Reinforcing the general principles of integrated pest management
 - 9.4 Stimulating the implementation of integrated pest management in line with the main specific guiding principles in the sector
- 10** Indicators
- 11** Risk mitigation measures
- 12** Management of and follow-up to the plan

The 2018-2022 NAPAN programme is based on the assessment of results from the 2013-2017 NAPAN programme (see report for this period [here](#)). In addition to the projects necessary for its management (Theme 12), the NAPAN programme is defined on the basis of priorities established on the basis of the expertise of NTF members and the NAPAN Council, drawing, inter alia, on available indices collected under previous programmes and published in the above-mentioned report. It should be noted that the Bel. 2.10.1 project should in the future collect these indices in a regularly published scoreboard.

Like the Bel.2.11.1 project, which aims to review risk reduction measures with professional users of PPPs, 162 NAPAN projects¹ address directly or indirectly priority items relating to IPM. Of these, 15 projects directly address the use of specific active substances² or groups of active substances.³

With each proposal, the 'NEW' symbol indicates that this is a new action in comparison to the previous programme (2013-2017) while other actions are a continuation of it.

¹ This includes all projects in Themes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11 as well as Bel. 2.6.1; BCR 2.6.1; BCR 2.6.2; Fla. 2.6.1; Fla. 2.6.5; Fla. 2.6.6; Fla. 2.6.7; Fla. 2.6.9; Fla. 2.6.11; Fla. 2.6.12; Fla. 2.6.13; Fla. 2.6.14; Wal. 2.6.2; Wal. 2.6.4; Wal. 2.6.5; Bel. 2.8.1; Fed. 2.8.1; Fla. 2.8.1; Fla. 2.8.2; Wal. 2.8.1; Wal. 2.8.2; Wal. 2.8.3; Wal. 2.8.5; Fed. 2.8.3; BCR 2.8.1; BCR 2.8.2.

² These are Fla. 2.3.1; Fla. 2.6.8; Fla. 2.6.9;; Fla. 2.7.4; Fed. 2.8.2.d.

³ These are Fla. 2.6.2; Fla. 2.6.11; Fed. 2.8.2.a; Fed. 2.8.2.b; Fed. 2.8.2.c; Fed. 2.8.2.e; Fed. 2.8.2.f; Fed. 2.8.2.g; Fed. 2.9.1. Wal. 2.6.1

C. The NAPAN programme for 2018-2022

1. Training for professionals working with plant protection products (PPPs)

⇒ Implementation of the Belgian 'Phytolice' certification system

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS4
Fed. 2.1.1	Ensuring the daily operation of the phytolice service.	Administrative management of phytolices for around 75 000 users.	'Updating the online registration of phytolices within 14 days of notification. Annual publication on the internet of a report assessing the phytolice system's operation.'
<p><i>The phytolice is a mandatory certification system for around 75 000 professional users of PPPs. Notifications for the phytolice (registration, continuing training, infringements, etc.) are gathered at Federal level and published on the website www.phytolice.be. An annual report assessing the phytolice system and including, in particular: the number of each type of licence issued, the number of each type of training course and the number of participants, identifying infringements of regulations. The phytolice is a mandatory certification system for around 75 000 professional users of PPPs. Notifications for the phytolice (registration, continuing training, infringements, etc.) are gathered at Federal level and published on the website www.phytolice.be.</i></p>			
Fed. 2.1.2 NEW	Mutual recognition of certificates between the Netherlands, Germany, France and Luxembourg	Setting up mutual recognition memoranda of understanding with neighbouring countries.	The memoranda with the Netherlands and France will be set up in 2018 and the two others in 2020.
<p><i>Mutual recognition of national certification systems for professional users of PPPs must be set up, at least with neighbouring countries. To this end, specific memoranda will be developed with the Netherlands, France, Germany and Luxembourg. The first two will be available in 2018 and the last two in 2020.</i></p>			
BCR 2.1.1	Certifying the knowledge of PPP operators	Organising basic examinations for the phytolice	Organising at least one annual examination for each type of phytolice
<p><i>The basic examinations certifying the candidates' knowledge will be organised at regular intervals and in a sufficient number to ensure that all (future) professionals working in the region can obtain a phytolice from the Federal authority.</i></p>			
BCR 2.1.2	Ensuring coordination with the Federal authority	Communicating to the Federal Public Service (SPF) the list of those who have passed the basic examinations and obtained certificates of continuing training	Successful operation of the interface between training bodies and the SPF
<p><i>The list of those who have passed the basic examination and obtained certificates of continuing training will be regularly forwarded to the SPF.</i></p>			

⁴ KSF (Key Success Factors): the combination of significant facts and/or deliverables required to meet the objective.

⇒ Access to adequate (initial and additional) training

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
BCR 2.1.3	Providing initial training for users of PPPs A sufficient number of initial training sessions and certificates will be organised for the various phytolices, and the certificates of initial training will be issued in line with the regulatory provisions.	Organising initial training	Organising at least one session annually of initial training for each type of phytolices
BCR 2.1.4	Providing initial training for users of PPPs <i>The materials for initial training courses (the syllabus and slide presentations) will be regularly updated in order to take account, in particular, of legislative, scientific and technical developments.</i>	Updating the initial training materials	Reviewing the materials at least once every two years or when necessitated by a major development
BCR 2.1.5	Providing continuing training for users of PPPs <i>A sufficient number of continuing training activities will be organised (and/or recognised) for the various phytolices, and the certificates of continuing training will be issued in line with the regulatory provisions.</i>	Organising continuous training activities	Targeting communications to potential training bodies; organising a sufficient number of activities for each type of phytolices
BCR 2.1.6	Providing continuing training for users of PPPs <i>Analysis of the requests for recognition of continuous training activities will ensure that the range on offer to PPP users will cover topics sufficiently diverse to guarantee balanced training suited to the various target groups.</i>	Offering a balanced range of continuous training activities	Continuing training activities in more than three thematic modules per year; targeting communications to potential training bodies
BCR 2.1.7	Providing continuing training for users of PPPs <i>The continuing training activities will focus in particular on the objectives of the Brussels-Capital Region covered by the Regional Nature Plan or the Good Food strategy. They will also look at ways of reducing biocides.</i>	Offering a range of continuing training activities which meet the objectives of other regional plans, programmes and strategies	Coordinating with other regional plans and programmes; targeting communications to training bodies; organising at least two training activities on biocides
BCR 2.1.8	Making training materials available to everyone <i>Regularly updated initial training materials and materials for continuing training activities will be made available on the Bruxelles Environnement [Brussels</i>	Making initial training materials and continuing training activities available on the Internet	Targeting communications to training bodies

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
	<i>Environment] website.</i>		
Fla. 2.1.1	Organisation of basic training for the acquisition of all types for phytolice for professional users, communicators and sellers of professional plant protection products for non-professional use.	Recognition of training centres and teachers with the necessary knowledge; plant protection teachers must have a P3 phytolice while for specific subjects such as first aid, professional experience is sufficient.	Number of training courses organised and participants.
Fla. 2.1.2	Organisation of permanent training for all types of phytolice for professional users, communicators and sellers of professional plant protection products for non-professional use.	Recognition of training activities at recognised training centres and teachers with the requisite knowledge; plant protection teachers must have a P3 phytolice while for specific subjects such as first aid, professional experience is sufficient.	Number of training activities and participants.
Wal. 2.1.1	Existing initial training system	Registering a sufficient number of accredited training centres. Registering a sufficient number of accredited training courses.	Statistics on initial training.
Wal. 2.1.2	Existing continuing training system for the renewal of phytolices	Registering a sufficient number of accredited continuing training sessions. Registering a sufficient number of accredited trainers. Providing sufficient information on the sessions available. Setting up an assessment procedure for knowledge acquired during the training.	Number of requests for the renewal of phytolices by comparison with the number of validated participants on continuing training courses (%)
Wal. 2.1.4	Existing coordination centre for the overall system	Implementation and monitoring of coordination	Access to sufficient training, adequate evaluation by any applicant of phytolice and evaluation of the quality of the system.

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Wal. 2.1.5 NEW	Developing continuing training adapted to the specific features of various green sectors (see also NEW Wal.2.6.5).	Continuing training on upgrading the phytoliceance can, in particular, be provided by the Pilot Centres in order to specifically illustrate the legislation to be complied with. Some of them include specific modules on precision agriculture for the use of alternatives to PPPs. Some of them will include visits to model establishments involving integrated pest management.	Number of adapted continuing training courses on offer Number of precision agriculture training courses. Number of model establishments identified. Number of accredited phytoliceance training courses.

This measure follows on from the implementation of measures 2.1.1 and 2.1.2. Continuing training presents an opportunity to become familiar with real situations on the ground by offering modules adapted to the specific features of each sector concerned, visits to model establishments . This measure is designed to take account of the digital revolution, which also affects the application of pesticides (sprayer equipped with GPS, detectors, etc.). The visits to establishments will enable farmers to see for themselves the feasibility and the benefits of implementing the principles of integrated pest management.

Wal. 2.1.6 NEW	Existence of an evaluation system giving access to phytoliceance	Development and updating of evaluation questionnaires. Organization of written and oral evaluations	Evaluation statistics.
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This new measure takes over clearly the organization of the evaluations giving access to phytoliceance from the writing of the questions to the administrative part linked to the sending of the results.

2. Sale of PPPs

⇒ *General information available at points of sale for amateur use PPPs.*

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Bel. 2.2.1 NEW	Raising awareness of amateur-use PPPs to promote adoption of 'low-risk' behaviour.	Updating general information available at points of sale for amateur use PPPs.	Availability of new instructions for amateur PPP distributors in 2019.

Raising awareness of amateur-use PPPs to the topic of routes of exposure (dermal, oral etc.) when applying PPPs and of ways to reduce these risks in order to adopt behaviour that minimises the risks. Awareness campaigns will be available by 2019 at the latest at points of sale for amateur use PPPs as required by Article 5 of the Royal Decree of 4 September 2012 concerning the Federal pesticide reduction programme. The plan may be to continue the existing

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
	<i>communication campaign and supplement it with additional communication actions such as distributing leaflets and collecting products that have expired and/or are no longer authorised as well as the empty packaging.</i>		
Fed. 2.2.1	Making available compulsory information on points of sale for amateur use PPPs.	Checks and improvements, where necessary.	Checks are to be carried out in accordance with the monitoring scheme of the inspection services. The findings of these checks are to be assessed.
	<i>Checks are to be carried out on the way in which compulsory information on points of sale is made available by applying an adequate monitoring procedure. This must include the annual inspection programme of the Belgian Food Safety Agency (AFSCA) and the Federal Public Service for Health, Safety of the Food Chain and the Environment. Infringements are to be dealt with in accordance with the legal procedure and, where necessary, through ad hoc conciliation with the distribution sector.</i>		
<i>Wal. 2.2.1 to Wal. 2.2.6: The Wal.2.1 to Wal.2.6 measures under the 1st PWRP 2013-2017 will continue to apply during this second programme. They will focus on the framework, information and awareness-raising for non-professional users of plant protection products, <u>although not only at the points of sale of these products.</u></i>			
Wal. Wal. 2.2.1	Annual edition of a guide to good practices in the garden and distribution of this guide book by municipalities and garden centres.	Producing a guide to good practices in the garden, containing specific information on the responsible and sensible use of PPPs (identifying the risks to health and the environment associated with the use of PPPs, reading labelling, protective equipment, storage of PPPs, disposal of empty packaging and remnants).	Number of brochures edited and distributed. Number of municipalities and garden centres involved in distributing and promoting the brochure.
Wal. 2.2.2	1) Raising the awareness of private individuals to alternative methods of control. 2) Raising the awareness of and encouraging private individuals to adopt a more responsible attitude towards PPPs.	Developing and distributing leaflets explaining alternative methods of control. Maintaining and updating a webpage dedicated to the issue of PPPs and using it to relay, in particular, information to raise awareness and accountability for PPPs (good practices etc.).	Number of brochures edited and distributed. Number of visitors per website.
Wal. 2.2.3	Raising awareness among private individuals of the risks associated with the storage, handling and use and disposal of remains and packaging of PPPs for non-professional use. Harvest a maximum number of products that	Actions to raise awareness and accountability among private individuals: - identifying the risks (of storing, handling and using PPPs); - identifying the risks relating to the recovery and	Number of events, actions organized. Quantity harvested from old products / packaging. Change in the number of products (a.s.) harvested compared with previous marketing years.

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
	have expired and/or are no longer approved.	disposal of PPP slurry remaining after application, and disposing of empty packaging and remnants of PPPs. - organising a biennial campaign for the collection of old PPPs and their packaging.	Number of participating municipalities. Number of container parks involved. Impact of the campaign on changes in practices.
Wal. 2.2.4	Raising the awareness of private individuals at events => setting up stands at events.	- raising the awareness of individuals at demonstrations, trade fairs, festivals, agricultural shows, etc. - prompting the organisers of these events to set up clearly visible stands dedicated to the issue of 'good gardening practices'. - gathering and sharing the experiences gained by a number of amateur gardeners by setting up an exchange platform hosted by a partner.	Number of events that provided a stand for awareness-raising actors. Number of brochures distributed. Number of "open garden" events presenting good practices.

⇒ *Availability of certified advisors at points of sale of PPPs to the public*

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Fed. 2.2.2	Ensuring holders of phytolicecence NP or N3 are present at points of sale for amateur use PPPs.	Checks on points of sale for PPPs for non-professional users and corrective measures, where necessary.	Checks are to be carried out in accordance with the monitoring scheme of the inspection services. The findings of these checks are to be assessed.
	<i>Ensuring that holders of phytolicecence NP or N3 are present, or free access to the call centre, at points of sale for amateur use PPPs. As part of the monitoring programme, the AFSCA's inspection services and the Federal Public Service for Health, Safety of the Food Chain and the Environment will be responsible for checking this measure regularly. The Federal and regional authorities are to put forward specific measures based on the results of these checks (communication campaigns, sectoral negotiation, additional penalties).</i>		
Fed. 2.2.3 NEW	Optimising the effectiveness of the call centre.	Follow-up, assessment and review of the system.	The call centre can be reached and customers correctly informed so that all calls are adequately taken care of.
	<i>Anyone interested in amateur use PPPs can also be advised by a freely accessible call centre at points of sale for amateur use PPPs. The call centre is an initiative of the industry and distributors of PPPs It is financed and monitored by the Federal authority in cooperation with the NTF which may, if necessary, request a review of the procedure. Ultimately all calls will be adequately taken care of in line with the provisions laid down in the Royal Decree of 19 March 2013 for the</i>		

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
	<i>sustainable use of PPPs compatible with sustainable development.</i>		
Fed. 2.2.4 NEW	Assessing the effectiveness of the system offering advice in order to increase the amount of knowledge on non-professional users.	Survey on a representative sample of points of sale in 2018 and 2021.	Evaluation report
	<i>A survey on a representative sample of points of sale assessing the quality of the system offering advice designed to increase the amount of knowledge on amateur users of PPPs. The survey is to be conducted in 2018 once the system of advisors is firmly in place and in 2021 in order to assess whether there has been any significant increase in the amount of knowledge. The members of the NAPAN board will be invited to the survey's Supervisory Committee.</i>		
BCR 2.2.1 NEW	Guaranteeing the quality of information provided at points of sale.	Improving the knowledge of NP advisers;	Undertaking a census of the points of sale; organising annual initial training courses and continuing training activities for the NP phytoliceance.
	<i>This action will stimulate participation by holders of NP phytoliceances in specific continuing training activities and ensure that they have knowledge of specific regional features.</i>		
BCR 2.2.2 NEW	Guaranteeing the quality of information provided at points of sale.	Promoting good practices for the sale of pesticides to private individuals.	Undertaking a census of the points of sale; availability of suitable communication tools
	<i>The region will draw up a charter of good practices linked to the sale of PPPs and biocides for outdoor use. The stakeholders in the sector will be consulted on this matter.</i>		
Wal. 2.2.7 NEW	Make it clear to private individuals that the purchase of PPPs is not insignificant.	Promote advice before product delivery.	Number of stores having stopped the sale of self-service PPPs (and concretely promoting alternatives to PPPs)
	<i>This measure is intended to encourage garden centres and all other outlets selling products for non-professional use to no longer leave PPPs in self-service. This would force customers to go through a seller equipped with NP phytoliceance. There should therefore always be a holder of a phytoliceance NP (or P3) at the point of sale. This decision would raise customer awareness of the risks associated with these products. We can already cite the example of the charter "Gardening without pesticides" of ADALIA asbl for garden centres. Depending on the level of commitment (1 to 4), garden centres undertake not to leave plant protection products in self-service. Around thirty Walloon garden centres are already involved in this charter.</i>		

⇒ *PPPs for professional use available only from holders of a phytolice*

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Fed. 2.2.5	Only holders of a phytolice have access to PPPs for professional use.	Checks on points of sale.	Checks are to be carried out in accordance with the monitoring scheme of the inspection services. The findings of these checks are to be assessed.
<i>Access to PPPs for professional use is restricted to holders of P2 or P3 licences. Salespersons are asked to check the validity of the phytolices (via the registration webpage) and to record each sale. The inspection services must carry out regular checks in order to meet this requirement.</i>			
Fla. 2.2.1	Professional plant protection products only available to holders of a phytolice.	CAP framework conditions: correct use of plant protection products: checks on whether professional users of plant protection products have the requisite phytolice for buying, using or selling these products or providing information on them.	Control system for the correct use of plant protection products.
<i>To ensure that all professional users have access to knowledge on the correct and sustainable use of plant protection products, they must be holders of the right phytolice (knowledge certificate) The correct use of plant protection products is an important framework condition of the CAP. Phytolice holders must provide proof of their knowledge of how to use plant protection products correctly.</i>			

3. Information and general awareness-raising on pesticides and their alternatives

⇒ *Providing balanced information on pesticides and their alternatives*

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Bel. 2.3.1 NEW	Harmonising the framework for communications on biopesticides and other alternatives for the non-agricultural sector.	Progress report and exchange of experience on biopesticides and other alternatives. At least one annual meeting of experts and communicators to amateur users (public authorities and stakeholders).	Knowledge exchange. Harmonised communication.
<i>This action seeks to harmonise communication on pesticides for non-agricultural use, such as biopesticides for amateur use, and the maintenance of green areas and hard surfaces.</i>			
Fed. 2.3.1	Providing balanced general information.	Updating the Phytoweb website in order to communicate information to the general public.	Availability and regular updating of certain pages on the website.

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
	<i>These pages relating to the Reduction plan on the Phytoweb website are to be updated to provide balanced information to the general public. They are reviewed regularly in order to keep them up-to-date. The basic substances, biopesticides or low-risk PPPs are clearly specified on Phytoweb.</i>		
Fed. 2.3.2 NEW	Protecting the health of non-professional users of PPPs.	Making available, at points of sale for amateur use PPPs, practical measures to encourage the wearing of suitable gloves for this purpose.	Practical measures to encourage the wearing of suitable gloves will be made available at points of sale for amateur use PPPs by 2022 at the latest.
	<i>Measures (regulatory, by agreement, communication, etc.) are to be taken so that gloves suitable for handling PPPs are available and the wearing of such gloves is encouraged at points of sale for amateur use PPPs. The NAPAN board will be asked to participate in the drafting of these measures.</i>		
BCR 2.3.1	Communicating effectively with the various target groups.	Developing and implementing a communication strategy and plan.	Availability of the communication plan; coordinating with other regional plans and programmes.
	<i>A communication strategy and plan will specify the target groups, messages, actions, arrangements and schedule for the period 2018-2022, so as to meet the general objectives of this pesticide reduction programme.</i>		
BCR 2.3.2	Communicating effectively with the various target groups.	Assessing the behaviour, attitudes and opinions of the target groups.	Carrying out at least one opinion poll for the 'general public', one for 'green space workers', and one for 'vulnerable groups'. Carrying out a study of amateur gardening practices.
	<i>Surveys, public opinion barometers and studies will be carried out among various target groups so as to feed into communication tools, verify the effectiveness of campaigns, target information needs, etc. A study of amateur gardening practices will be carried out as a progress report in order to recommend avenues for priority action.</i>		
BCR 2.3.3	Ensuring the availability of citizens' advice points	Training <i>Maîtres Maraîchers</i> (MM) [master vegetable gardeners] and <i>Maîtres Composteurs</i> (MC) [master composters] on various topics.	Continuing with MM and MC training.
	<i>The information presented within the framework of existing training courses will be adapted and updated to take account of recent and future developments regarding the use of pesticides and their alternatives in vegetable gardens.</i>		

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
BCR 2.3.4	Ensuring the availability of citizens' advice points.	Creating the 'master gardeners'	Coordinating with MMs and MCs; survey on domestic gardening practices.
	<i>Volunteer 'master gardeners' (initially as part of a pilot phase, as the name and concept may change) will provide quality information on the design and the eco-management of the ornamental garden and the building's surroundings, as well as advice on embracing biodiversity. They may be asked by individuals to issue diagnoses for diseases and garden plant pests, and to suggest natural management techniques to overcome these problems.</i>		
BCR 2.3.5	Ensuring the availability of citizens' advice points.	Reinforcing synergies with naturalists.	Continuing with naturalist training courses.
	<i>The search will be on to reinforce partnerships with naturalists active in the Region.</i>		
BCR 2.3.6 NEW	Accompanying the transition of the Brussels landscape.	Raising awareness among residents of spontaneous vegetation.	Technical feasibility of the 'Sauvages de ma rue' [wildlife on my street] project; Operation of the Belles de ma rue [beautiful things on my street] website; Partnerships with Tela Botanica
	<i>The Region will ensure that the strategies developed are suited to making people more familiar with the weeds that are growing more noticeably than in the past. Adaptions to the French-language programme 'Sauvages de ma rue' in the BCR is to be put forward.</i>		
BCR 2.3.7 NEW	Accompanying the transition of the Brussels landscape	Modifying the standards of public planting	Operation of the Trees, Nature and Landscape [Arbres, Nature et Paysage] platform.
	<i>The Region will seek to build synergies towards new and more sustainable planting practices. This action should lead to the publication of a planting charter in the BCR favouring perennial and indigenous species.</i>		
BCR 2.3.8	Accompanying the transition of the Brussels landscape	Identifying and measuring areas and best practices	Continuing the Natagora Réseau Nature [Nature Network] project; availability of the ecological landscape management tool for green spaces
	<i>The Region will enhance the visibility of best practices and areas which, owing to their management methods, deserve to be highlighted.</i>		

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
BCR 2.3.9	Accompanying the transition of the Brussels landscape	Setting up regional signposting for the ecological management of public spaces	Availability of the ecological management tool for green spaces; operation of the <i>Arbres, Nature et Paysage</i> platform
	<i>Regional signposting for the ecological management of public spaces and green areas is to be developed in cooperation with other public departments for the Region and gradually put in place. It will aim to inform users of these areas of the management methods implemented and the expected development of the urban landscape. The signposting will also be taken into consideration in its integration into the landscape.</i>		
BCR 2.3.10	Supporting citizens' and associative initiatives	Granting financial support to associations dealing with relevant projects	Maintaining forums for coordination with other plans and programmes
	<i>Subsidies will be granted to associations providing guidance and information to and raising the awareness of individuals, professionals or managers of establishments serving vulnerable groups.</i>		
BCR 2.3.11	Supporting citizens' and associative initiatives	Mapping existing agendas and relaying those of subsidised associations	Ensuring the agenda on the <i>Bruxelles Environnement</i> website is operational
	<i>The actions put forward by the subsidised organisations will be relayed on a centralised basis to the Bruxelles Environnement website.</i>		
BCR 2.3.12	Supporting citizens' and associative initiatives	Creating a network between subsidised associations and developing synergies	At least two meetings (or workshops or round tables) per year; involvement of community stakeholders in regional policies
	<i>Priority will be given to creating a network between associations protecting nature, the environment and consumers actively working to reduce pesticide use and adopt alternative practices.</i>		
Fla. 2.3.1 (see also Fla. 2.6.13)	Promoting pesticide-free management (individuals).	Awareness-raising campaign via <i>inter alia</i> the 'zonderisgezonder' [without is healthier] website - www.vmm.be/mijn-gifvrije-tuin via civil society??.	Number of visitors to the websites www.vmm.be/zonderisgezonder and 'mijn gifvrije tuin' [my poison-free garden]
NEW	<i>Citizens are a major target group and we would like to raise their awareness of the pesticide-free maintenance of gardens and paved/tarmacked areas according to the principles of: (1) prevention (2) alternatives and (3) chemical means only as a last resort. In June 2016 the VMM [Flemish Environment Agency] launched a new application whereby good practices or plans are drafted for various outdoor spaces (prevention): see www.vmm.be/mijn-gifvrije-tuin. The combat indicator [bestrijdingswijzer] which can be consulted on www.zonderisgezonder.be has also been updated. The ban on the use of products containing glyphosate is one of the topics discussed on this site. The questionnaire for individuals (spring 2017) has made it possible to communicate more directly. Over the next few years the coverage of these websites will be extended, an initiative to collect spray residues is planned, and targeted actions will be developed, etc.</i>		

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Fla. 2.3.2 (See also Fla. 2.6.14) NEW	Promoting pesticide-free management (not individuals).	(1) Extended website, supplemented with responses to questions. (2) Organisation of guest lectures/workshops.	Annual updating of the existing webpages. Number of workshops/lectures/information given and the number of participants. Organisation of a stakeholder consultation: every year.
<p><i>The promotion of pesticide-free management for public administrations and other land managers is based on various pillars. In adapting their existing land and managing their territory with a view to pesticide-free maintenance, these land managers find inspiration in the Guidelines on pesticide-free maintenance [Leidraad pesticidenvrij onderhoud] (fully revised in 2015). These Guidelines were produced by landscape architects, green space designers and consultancies, municipalities and other public administrations. A new publication for landscape architecture training centres was produced in the autumn of 2017 (reprint). The website www.zonderisgezonder.be provides information on prevention, alternative management, mechanical and thermal appliances, and examples of good practice</i></p> <p><i>In addition, workshops, information and lectures are given in line with the requester's needs.</i></p>			
<p><i>Wal. 2.3.1 to Wal. 2.3.2: The Wal. 3.1 and Wal. 3.2 measures in the first PWRP 2013-2017 and their updates will continue to apply during this second PWRP.</i></p>			
Wal. 2.3.1	Ensuring that the general public have access to an official, central, neutral and objective source of information open to everyone.	Information on alternatives to PPPs, good practices, risks for the environment and health, and measures taken by Wallonia and its partners will be available on the SPW website, referring where necessary to the partners' more specific sites.	Link between the SPW website and PWRP partner websites.

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Wal. 2.3.2	Developing structured, active and permanent communication in order to inform about and raise awareness of risks and alternatives for the general public.	Evaluating, structuring and coordinating the network that disseminates information to individuals and professionals. The existing information/training tools will be supplemented or updated in order to include information objectives concerning the risks, promoting alternative techniques and reducing the use of PPPs and changing perceptions.	Communication projects. Communication report.

⇒ *Systems for gathering information on cases of poisoning*

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Fed. 2.3.3	Monitoring of acute intoxications among amateur users.	Monitoring of toxicovigilance. Biennial monitoring report.	Biennial monitoring report.
	<i>The toxicovigilance monitoring registers and analyses calls to the Poison Control Centre following PPP poisonings. In agreement with the person concerned, the monitoring serves to inform the authority on major cases of acute poisoning. The toxicovigilance procedure is renewed every two years.</i>		
Fed. 2.3.4	Monitoring of cases of chronic and acute poisoning among professionals.	Setting up scientific surveillance. Monitoring of toxicovigilance. Annual monitoring report.	Annual publication on the Phytoweb website of a toxicovigilance report and the scientific surveillance report of the chronic effects of PPPs on professional users.
	<i>Toxicovigilance monitoring as provided under the Fed. 2.3.3 project is run continuously. Surveillance of scientific developments on this issue (regular exposure, multiple risks, occupational diseases, etc.) is provided.</i>		
Fed. 2.3.5	Collecting and publishing information on the exposure to PPPs of consumers of fruit and vegetables and the inherent risks.	Analysing the results of <i>monitoring</i> residues in order to verify whether consumers exposed to PPPs are safe. Where they are available, models of cumulative risks will be tested against these results.	Publishing an assessment every four to five years.
	<i>The method previously developed in Federal programs is set up regularly to assess the risks from exposure via the consumption of fruit and vegetables from the Belgian market.</i>		

Wal. 2.3.3 to Wal. 2.3.4: The Wal. 4.1 and Wal. 4.2 measures in the first PWRP 2013-2017 and their updates will continue to apply during this second PWRP.

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Wal. 2.3.3	Developing knowledge of the external/internal exposure of groups at risk owing to their professional activities, the professional activities of their families and their living environment, and the chronic effects of such exposures.	Establishment of a collection of scientific studies published in recognised journals in order to develop Wallonia's knowledge in this field. Carrying out a scientific study on the external and internal exposure of risk groups.	Updating of the collection. Publication of the results of the study.
Wal. 2.3.4	Develop a collection of information on proven incidents relating to PPPs and compliance with safety instructions.	Carry out a study on the exposure of workers in green sectors	Annual report with data on accidents/incidents listed.

4. Inspection of the equipment for applying PPPs

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Fed. 2.4.1	Inspecting professional equipment for applying PPPs at regular intervals and establishing derogations.	Maintaining the existing control system. Establishing criteria for exemption on the basis of a risk analysis in line with the criteria of Directive 2009/128 (Article 8(3)). Developing and validating methods and implementing checks on equipment which now has to be checked. Producers and users of this type of equipment will be involved in developing new inspection schedules.	100% of the professional equipment used for applying PPPs is checked at regular intervals or exempted under the criteria duly established.

Inspections of the equipment for professional use have been carried out every three years since 1995. The regular calibration by professionals has been written in to the 'self check' guides since 2013. The departments responsible for checks were designated and accredited by the authorities in 2011. Mutual recognition of foreign inspection certificates was laid down in legislation in 2017. The Belgian inspection criteria are updated, where necessary, in line with those of the EU. During the 2013/2017 programme, the SIRA-APESTICON research project began, with the aim of completing the control methodologies of certain types of sprays. These methods should be in place by no later than 2022.

The SIRA-APESTICON project has developed a method of assessing the reduction in the risk that it is hoped will be achieved from checks on professional appliances used for applying PPPs. These appliances are not currently checked. The criteria for exemption from the checks are to be set on the basis of this analysis and the checking procedures developed accordingly.

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Fed. 2.4.2 NEW	Guides for the purchase of new equipment for applying PPPs for professional and amateur use.	Publishing and disseminating lists of essential check points for all new equipment used for applying PPPs. The lists will be drawn up with a view to creating a simple and attractive accessory for potential users.	Availability of the checklist on the internet and in the press by 2020.
	<i>Certain characteristics of PPP application equipment, such as the presence and size of an attached vessel or the availability of spare parts are essential to reducing the risks to health and the environment. This measure aims to develop a checklist of these characteristics and to make this list available to potential buyers in order to guide them in their choice of new equipment for applying PPPs. The project will be carried out with the help of the relevant Belgian experts and in cooperation with the sector.</i>		
Fla. 2.4.1	General application of 50%-minimum drift-reducing caps on field and orchard spraying.	Adapting the IPM guidelines to the effect that the application of the % drift-reducing technique becomes compulsory.	100% of the dispersers are fitted with 50%-minimum drift-reducing caps.
	<i>In order to limit the risks for local residents, passers-by, the natural environment and adjacent land, the use of drift-reducing techniques to diminish the amount of substances sprayed overhead is particularly important. Ensuring that the application of 50%-minimum drift-reducing caps is compulsory can go a long way in helping to achieve this.</i>		

5. Prior notice of spraying to persons potentially exposed

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
BCR 2.5.1 NEW	Providing information on the risks of unintended exposure to professional spraying	Facilitating the display of information	Availability of appropriate templates
	<i>The Region will ensure that professionals have access to sufficient tools to enable them to comply as far as possible with their duty to display information.</i>		
BCR 2.5.2 NEW	Providing information on the risks of unintended exposure to professional spraying	Promoting frictionless coexistence between farmers and local residents	Coordinating the Good Food Strategy
	<i>The Region will set up a pilot project informing local residents of land being sprayed, in cooperation with farmers.</i>		

6. Protection of the aquatic environment

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Bel. 2.6.1 NEW	Harmonising the approach to the use of pesticides in maintaining railways and exchanging good practices.	Progress report and exchange of experience on maintaining railways.	Harmonising derogations, where necessary. Exchanging knowledge on alternative techniques. At least one interregional meeting annually between public authorities and rail managers.
<i>The three regions will exchange views on the use of pesticides in maintaining the rail network: is the use of pesticides necessary, under which circumstances and in what places is their use authorised? Given that Infrabel is a Federal company, it would make sense to have a common position for the entire territory of Belgium. The exchange of opinions and good practices should, however, promote the more sustainable use of pesticides.</i>			
BCR 2.6.1	Protecting groundwater and water intended for human consumption	Raising awareness among occupants and users of property located in areas protected for the abstraction of water for human consumption	Availability of a list of inhabitants and users; cooperating with the municipal authorities concerned
<i>Occupants and users of property located in these areas will benefit from targeted information and awareness-raising measures.</i>			
BCR 2.6.2	Protecting surface waters	Raising awareness among individuals and professionals about respecting high-risk areas and buffer zones established to protect the aquatic environment	Availability of information documents
<i>Actions will be undertaken to raise awareness among individuals and professionals about respecting high-risk areas and buffer zones established to protect the aquatic environment and aquatic non-target organisms.</i>			
BCR 2.6.3	Monitoring water contamination and eliminating pollution	Monitoring the contamination of groundwater and surface waters and identifying the causes of the pollution found in order to put forward remedial measures	Implementing water management monitoring programmes
<i>The monitoring programme will be implemented in the framework of the Water Management Plan (PGE). Where pollution is detected in groundwater or surface waters, its causes will be identified so that remedial measures may be taken.</i>			

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
<p><i>Flanders 2.6.1 to Flanders 2.6.14: The actions set out under this section are an integral part of the programme of measures for Flanders under the Scheldt and Meuse River Basin Management Plans for 2016-2021.</i></p> <p><i>The 'SGBP' numbering under 'Ref' provides a direct link with the actions under the Plan. More info.</i></p> <p><i>The plans are the result of intensive preparatory work and consultations within the Co-ordination Committee on Integrated Water Policy (CIW) and the basin structures. They were presented to the public and advisory councils between 9 July 2014 and 8 January 2015 as part of a consultation exercise. The decision of the Flemish Government establishing the plans was published in the Belgian Official Gazette [Belgisch Staatsblad] on 2 March 2016.</i></p> <p><i>The Flanders 2.6.1 to Flanders 2.6.14 actions listed here have already been approved by the Flemish Government. These actions have been included in this NAPAN in order to provide an overview of all actions being taken to reduce the amount of pesticides in the environment.</i></p>			
Fla. 2.6.1 (SGBP 7A_C_003)	Reducing the contamination of groundwater by pesticides.	Designating vulnerable areas of groundwater throughout the territory. (More info.)	Vulnerable areas designated.
Fla. 2.6.2 (SGBP 7A_C_004)	Reducing the contamination of groundwater by pesticides.	Proposals for extending the ban on the use of persistent pesticides and their degradation products. (More info.)	Reducing measured concentrations of pesticides or metabolites in groundwater.
Fla. 2.6.3 (SGBP 7A_C_005)	Reducing the contamination of groundwater by pesticides.	Giving priority to the pesticides to be analysed and an analysis following their use. (More info.)	Priority was given, the analysis has been concluded and the final report of the analysis is now available.
Fla. 2.6.4 (SGBP 7A_C_006)	Reducing the contamination of groundwater by pesticides.	The assessment of the current use of pesticides and the possible adaptation of policy to reduce the presence of pesticides in groundwater. (More info.)	Assessment is available.
Fla. 2.6.5 (SGBP 7B_E_003)	Reducing the contamination of surface waters by plant protection products as a result of their professional use in agriculture and horticulture.	Obligation to use 50%-minimum drift-reducing caps and a ban on the filling and rinsing of dispersers on hard surfaces not provided with a special system to collect and purify residual water (biofilters, Phytobac, Heliose, Sentinel, etc.). (More info.)	100% of the dispersers checked were fitted with drift-reducing caps.

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Fla. 2.6.6 (SGBP 7B_E_004)	Reducing the contamination of surface waters by plant protection products as a result of their professional use in agriculture and horticulture.	Information, advice and demonstrations of the correct use of plant protection products before, during and after the application.	Number of demonstrations and information activities.
Fla. 2.6.7 (SGBP 7B_E_017)	Reducing the contamination of surface waters by plant protection products as a result of their professional use in agriculture and horticulture.	Support for investment in adapted filling and rinsing points for dispersers including remedial systems such as biofilters, Phytobac, Heliosec, etc.	Number of Vlif [Flemish Agricultural Investment Fund] files.
Fla. 2.6.8 (SGBP 7A_E_003)	Studies and research work concerning the pollution of groundwater to support groundwater management and policy.	Geostatistical analysis of data on groundwater quality. (More info.)	Statistics on the status and trend assessments of specific substances.
Fla. 2.6.9 (SGBP 7B_K_004)	Studies and research work concerning the pollution of surface waters to support groundwater management and policy	Coming to a good understanding of the presence of potentially problematic, hazardous substances in surface waters, in terms of the most important sources of emissions and the impacts (of measures) on the various biological quality elements. (More info.)	Number of substances for which the target has been 75% or more achieved is at least 5.
Fla. 2.6.10 (SGBP 7B_K_019)	Studies and research work concerning the pollution of surface waters to support groundwater management and policy	Exchange of mandatory information between the drinking water sector, the authorities and manufacturers of plant protection products and related agents.	Preparation and compliance with the declaration of intent.
Fla. 2.6.11 (SGBP 7B_L_003)	Developing and implementing an enforcement policy targeting the restoration and protection of surface waters.	Conducting a stricter policy for the presence of pesticides in surface waters and further reducing this presence.	Communication on the existing enforcement options.
Fla. 2.6.12	Sanctions for incorrect use of plant protection products by professional users.	Inclusion as a framework condition of the CAP. (More info.)	Number of infringements.

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Fla. 2.6.13 (SGBP 7B_G_001)	The reduction of pollution from pesticides through minor private use by citizens. <i>(see also Fla. 2.3.1)</i>	Awareness-raising through the promotion of pesticide-free management among citizens. (More info.)	Number of visitors to the website www.vmm.be/zonderisgezonder .
Fla. 2.6.14 (SGBP 7B_F_001)	The reduction of pollution from pesticides on land managed for public or commercial activities. <i>(see also Fla.2.3.2)</i>	Awareness-raising through the promotion of pesticide-free management among landowners. (More info.)	Annual updating of the existing webpages. Number of workshops/lectures/classes given and the number of participants. Organisation of a stakeholder consultation: every year.
Wal. 2.6.1 NEW	Better protect waterbodies (surface and/or groundwater) contaminated by PPPs in order to achieve the objectives of the RBMP's (Water Framework Directive). <i>This measure specifies the provisions of articles R.142.bis and R.187.bis-3 of the Water Code which simply empower the Minister of the Environment to take measures in the event of contamination by pesticides of a body of surface or underground water if this contamination prevents the attainment of the good status of these bodies of water. We therefore see further that the work of the Pesticides-Catchment Diagnostic Unit only targets underground drinking water. All Walloon waters (surface and groundwater, drinking or non-potable) are targeted here. The criteria for defining vulnerable zones will be specified in the decree and will be based on actual observations resulting from the monitoring of the quality of Walloon waters. These criteria and the list of measures to be taken could be agreed with the various stakeholders.</i>	Defining areas vulnerable to PPPs from the measures and findings on PPP-contamination of surface water and/or groundwater.	Publishing an Order.
Wal. 2.6.2 NEW	Developing an alternative to PPPs for checks on aquatic plants in aquaculture and fish farming. <i>Support producers (aquaculturists/fish farmers) in their search for solutions to limit the development of invasive aquatic plants in closed ponds and basins instead of PPPs.</i>	Developing and implementing the use of herbivorous fish to limit aquatic plants in basins; seeking other effective alternatives.	At least one developed alternative. Practical evaluation of its implementation within Walloon fish farms.

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Wal. 2.6.4 NEW	Protecting surface waters (with permanent vegetation).	Permanent vegetation distinct from neighbouring crops (except grassland) on a 6 m band alongside surface waters.	Terms to be agreed with the stakeholders. Publishing an implementing order.
<p><i>The measure aims to protect surface waters from contamination due to any drift and run-off of PPPs. It also provides practical control measures on the ground for Wal. 5.1 and Wal. 5.2 under the 1st PWRP 2013-2017. According to the study by Thierry Walot of the UCL, it concerns 4619 km of banks in Wallonia. This represents approximately 2600 ha (out of a total of +/- 400,000 ha under plough, i.e. 0.66% of the UAA under plough).</i></p>			
Wal. 2.6.5 NEW	Raising awareness and providing information to professional PPP users for the application of legal requirements and good practices to reduce the risks of point and diffuse water pollution by plant protection products through the organisation of visits and demonstrations	Implementation of a demonstration platform for PHYtopharmaceutical Effluent Treatment Systems "STEPHY" (e.g. washing/filling areas, PPP effluent treatment system, etc.). Provide neutral and balanced information on STEPHY.	Demonstration platform + STEPHY information media.
<p><i>The implementation of STEPHY demonstration platforms in neutral locations with adequate technical and educational support will provide an awareness tool for professional users for the proper management of their plant protection effluents.</i></p>			

7. Protecting targeted areas

⇒ *Areas used by the general public or by vulnerable groups.*

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Bel. 2.7.1 NEW	Harmonising the approach to the use of pesticides in maintaining sports grounds and exchanging good practices.	Progress report and exchange of experience on maintaining sports grounds.	Harmonising derogations, where necessary. Exchanging knowledge on alternative techniques. At least one interregional meeting annually with the public authorities.
<p><i>The project is aimed at the exchange of good practices on maintaining sports grounds. Maintaining such areas without the use of pesticides is possible in many cases.</i></p>			

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Fed. 2.7.1 NEW	Improving protection against PPP overspray for rural residents (buffer zone).	Pre-empting, in the form of specific regulations, the risk mitigation measures laid down in the European guidance document.	Publishing the regulations no later than 2019.
	<i>Specific regulations in this area allow a single operation to pre-empt the risk mitigation measures needed as laid down in the European guidance document. In relation to the usual procedure for re-licensing each PPP at the end of its period of validity, this method is not only quicker but also easier to manage. These specific regulations set out minimum risk mitigation measures plus additional measures specific to each PPP.</i>		
BCR 2.7.1	Protecting vulnerable groups	Informing and assisting heads and managers of establishments hosting vulnerable groups	Availability of a list of owners and managers; Availability of suitable information tools
	<i>Appropriate and specific support will be offered to managers of places and premises hosting vulnerable groups to help them manage their outside spaces on an ecological basis.</i>		
BCR 2.7.2 NEW	Protecting vulnerable groups	Monitoring trends in pesticide use practices in establishments hosting vulnerable groups	Sufficient communication on the requirements of registers
	<i>Trends in these practices will be monitored with regular analysis of the registers on PPP use, and the general register of chemicals and/or hazardous waste.</i>		
BCR 2.7.3 NEW	Protecting vulnerable groups	Raising awareness among the immediate neighbours of the establishments hosting vulnerable groups	Availability of suitable communication tools
	<i>The awareness-raising also targets the immediate neighbours of the establishments concerned. Tools (standard letters, brochures, etc.) will also be made available to the heads of the establishments concerned.</i>		
BCR 2.7.4 NEW	Protecting the general public	Limiting the use of pesticides in private spaces open to the public	Availability of an inventory of private spaces open to the public; Availability of information tools on biopesticides; Increasing the supply of biopesticides (Federal competence).
	<i>This action will aim to reduce the use of PPPs (and biocides for outdoor use) in these places through appropriate awareness-raising measures. The adoption of new regulatory measures will also be examined.</i>		

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
BCR 2.7.5 NEW	Protecting the general public	Limiting the use of pesticides on private gardens and land	Survey on domestic gardening practices; Availability of information tools on biopesticides; Increasing the supply of biopesticides (Federal competence).
	<i>The Region wishes to carry out specific actions to reduce, or even restrict, the use of pesticides in private spaces. The adoption of new regulatory measures will also be examined.</i>		
BCR 2.7.6	Protecting the general public	Assisting managers of public spaces	Operation of the <i>Faciliteur Nature</i> [Nature facilitator] Operation of the <i>Arbres, Nature et Paysage</i> platform
	<i>The Region will propose the provision of adapted assistance during the last year of the transitional period (2018) and will ensure compliance with general prohibition from 2019.</i>		
BCR 2.7.7	Protecting the general public	Monitoring the use of pesticides authorised by derogation in public spaces	Sufficient communication on the requirements of registers; provisions governing derogations to the pesticides order
	<i>The use of plant protection products authorised by derogation in public spaces (either in the context of the application plan for public managers, or as part of the general derogations) will be identified, specifically via the register of mandatory use.</i>		
Fla. 2.7.1	No pesticides to be used in places where vulnerable groups such as schools, crèches and childcare facilities and healthcare institutions are situated.	Awareness-raising and support for the target group.	Availability of examples of good practice and communication for the target group.
	<i>Land on which schools, crèches and childcare facilities and healthcare institutions are situated are covered by a ban on the use of pesticides. Knowledge of pesticide-free management is being further disseminated and made public via targeted mailing, communications and awareness-raising via targeted channels.</i>		

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Wal. 2.7.1 NEW	Reduction of the impact of the treatment of a plot on non-target areas, including private dwellings.	Study of new mitigation mechanisms for PPP drift. Study on population exposure and the effectiveness of drift control devices.	List of validated devices
	<p><i>This measure is part of the federal government's reflection on this problem, but goes further by studying the possibility of adding to the list of concrete measures to be put in place to ensure that PPPs are applied exclusively on the treated ground.</i></p> <p><i>The list of mitigation measures specifies the "appropriate measures" referred to in Article 4§2 of the AGW of 11/07/2013 by extending the application of these measures to all cases and no longer only to areas frequented by vulnerable groups. The aim here is an obligation of result, namely that the product applied does not drift towards neighbouring plots (whatever they may be). In this sense, we are merely recalling what is stated in article 59 of the Royal Decree of 28/02/1994: "When applying a pesticide for agricultural use, the user takes all necessary measures to avoid harming human health and that of useful animals and causing damage to neighbouring crops and the environment in general".</i></p>		
Wal. 2.7.2 NEW	Design sustainable public spaces.	Condition the granting of subsidies, particularly to subordinate powers, to respect for principles of differentiated and reasoned design of spaces.	Number of subsidies granted.
	<p><i>One of the difficulties involved in dispensing with pesticides and particularly herbicides when managing public spaces is that the current infrastructures are not designed to be maintained by non-chemical alternatives. A public structure requesting a subsidy for the construction of a space will have to justify its choice of layouts (types of pavement, for example) by proving that pesticide-free and sustainable maintenance has been taken into account in the specifications and standard documents. The type of maintenance will have to take into account the characteristics of the place (heritage constraints, vocation of the place, use by users, location in the commune) in a perspective of differentiated management/design (specific to each place) of the public space..</i></p>		
Wal. 2.7.3 NEW	Managing public spaces without plant protection products by 1 June 2019.	Producing a 'zero phyto' guide for municipalities.	Publishing a guide.
	<p><i>This guide aims to address the technical difficulties encountered by municipalities in maintaining public spaces without plant protection products.</i></p>		

⇒ *Protecting wildlife*

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Fed. 2.7.2	Protecting pollinators in the context of the PPP authorisation procedure	Participating in the second Federal Action Plan for bees.	Implementing the steps involving PPPs in the second Federal Action Plan.
	<p><i>The health of pollinators is an issue falling within the remit of various Federal departments. The plant protection products and fertilisers department [service Produits phytopharmaceutiques et Engrais] participates actively in the second Federal Action Plan for bees in order to improve and streamline the PPP authorisation procedure.</i></p>		

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
BCR 2.7.8	Protecting (semi-)natural areas	Raising the awareness among residents and neighbours of protected (semi-) natural areas	Availability of a list of addresses of residents and neighbours; availability of suitable communication tools.
	<i>Communication and awareness-raising activities will be carried out specifically in the Natura 2000 sites and nature reserves in which the use of pesticides is prohibited. The neighbouring residents of the areas concerned and those located in the safety perimeters (60 m around the Natura 2000 areas) are also to be covered.</i>		
BCR 2.7.9	Protecting (semi-)natural areas	Monitoring the use of pesticides authorised by derogation in protected (semi-) natural areas	Sufficient communication on the requirements of registers; provisions governing derogations to the pesticides order.
	<i>The use of pesticides authorised by derogation in protected natural areas will be identified. Data will be gathered on the organisms eliminated, and the products and quantities used.</i>		
BCR 2.7.10 NEW	Protecting areas of interest to the ecological network in Brussels	Identifying and raising the awareness of managers to ecologically beneficial elements, in particular, green areas and areas of high biological value as defined by the regional land use plan (PRAS).	Availability of the list of areas of interest to the Brussels ecological network (REB); drawing up operational plan for implementation of the Brussels ecological network; availability of suitable communication tools.
	<i>Action on raising awareness of pesticide reduction and the adoption of alternative practices will be reinforced and extended to areas undergoing development on which there are links with the Brussels ecological network.</i>		
BCR 2.7.11 NEW	Protecting pollinating insects	Paying particular attention to resources and areas of interest for pollinators, essentially wild pollinators.	Adopting a Bees and wild pollinators action plan (measure 16, requirement 1 of the Regional Nature Plan (PRN)); mapping the 'operational sites' and identification of terricolous bee communities
	<i>This action will promote awareness of wild pollinators and their lifestyles and nesting areas. The adoption of new regulatory measures may also be studied with a view to reducing the use of products that are most problematic to pollinating insects.</i>		

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Fla. 2.7.2	The use of plant protection products is prohibited as a matter of principle for a number of types of vegetation in a number of areas, including within the Vlaams Ecologisch Netwerk (VEN) [Flemish Ecological Network], and certain spatially sensitive areas.	An awareness-raising campaign is to be developed to support these restrictions on PPP use.	The awareness-raising materials that have been developed.
Fla. 2.7.3	The negative impact of GBM on protected species is being reduced by targeting specific areas.	Creating an inventory of areas and species affected. On the basis of an analysis carried out, an awareness-raising campaign will be developed to support restrictions on the use of PPPs in order to protect these species.	The awareness-raising materials developed.
	<i>With a view to reducing PPPs by targeting specific areas, an inventory will be drawn up and analysed in order to determine which areas and for which vegetation and species plant protection products, even where they have been used in accordance with good agricultural practices and the rules in force, can have a significant impact on habitats to be protected at European level, on vegetation of regional importance, on the living environments of species to be protected at European level, species with typical habitats and species that are of priority in Flanders. This will form the basis for developing the awareness-raising campaigns mentioned.</i>		
Wal. 2.7.5 NEW	Harmonising the various regulations under which buffer zones alongside waterways must be respected. <i>This measure was called for by external services for agricultural extension that wish to simplify the rules to improve communication to farmers.</i>	Simplifying and harmonising as far as possible the rules of different buffer zones (nitrates, pesticides, cross-compliance, ecological focus areas (EFA), etc.).	Amending legislation, where appropriate. Clear information for users.

⇒ *Recently treated areas accessible to agricultural workers*

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
BCR 2.7.12 NEW	Reducing the risks to agricultural workers	Raising awareness and informing agricultural workers of the appropriate conduct when accessing land following treatment	Undertaking a census of farm holdings; availability of suitable communication tools
	<i>The Region will ensure that good quality information is forwarded to agricultural workers in order to avoid exposure to PPPs before and after spraying on the land concerned.</i>		

⇒ *Protecting drinking water*

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
<i>See actions RBC 2.6.1 and RBC 2.6.3.</i>			
Fla. 2.7.4 (SGBP 4A_A_008)	Restoring and protecting groundwater resources in drinking water protection areas.	Assessment of active substances (pesticides) in the raw water in the groundwater protection areas.	Publication of a biennial report.
Fla. 2.7.5 (SGBP 4B_C_004)	Restoring and protecting the quality of surface waters in drinking water protection areas.	Updating environmental-quality standards for surface waters in protected areas of surface waters used for the drinking water supply.	Publication of the legal basis in 2020.

8. Handling/storage of plant protection products and their packaging/residues

⇒ *Limiting the risks before, during and after spraying*

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Bel. 2.8.1 NEW	Standardising systems for emptying and rinsing containers when the PPPs are transferred to the spraying tank.	In consultation with professionals in the industry, the project will focus on making available information for harmonised systems and providing assistance, if needed for deploying technological facilities by all administrative, normative and even regulatory means.	Availability of information Setting up the administrative, regulatory or normative framework required.
<i>A number of systems for emptying and rinsing containers when transferring PPPs to the spraying tank have been developed by the PPP industry and represent a significant step forward in reducing the risks of point source pollution to the environment and human health. The standardisation of such systems in order to make them compatible was considered a major challenge in the previous NAPAN programme. The action aims to support the standardisation of emptying and rinsing systems developed by the PPP industry by circulating accessible information and setting up the administrative, regulatory or legislative framework required. This action will be carried out in consultation with the professional sectors concerned.</i>			
Fed. 2.8.1 NEW	Reducing the confusion surrounding PPPs and induced resistances through new labelling.	Sectorial agreement/legislation for PPP colour-coding and a resistance code on labels.	Sectorial agreement/legislation by no later than 2021.
<i>Colour-coding representing the type of PPP (fungicides, herbicides etc.) and an alphanumeric code showing the induced resistance class have been adopted for</i>			

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
	<i>the labels of professional products. This project was supported under the previous programme by farmers' associations. It will be implemented no later than 2021 by amending the regulations governing the placing on the market of PPPs or by a sectorial agreement with manufacturers of PPPs.</i>		
Fla. 2.8.1	Avoiding point and diffuse sources of pollution from plant protection products.	Raising awareness of the correct method for filling and rinsing dispersers. Investment support for advanced dispersers and cleaning systems.	Number of advanced dispersers and cleaning systems.
	<i>Pollution of surface waters by professional plant protection products is caused by point and diffuse sources of pollution. The main cause is point pollution and correct filling and rinsing is necessary in order to prevent such pollution. Holdings require specially equipped filling and rinsing points including cleaning systems. Advanced dispersers such as GPS-guided dispersers, section closure, tunnel sprays etc. help to reduce diffuse pollution during spraying.</i>		
Fla. 2.8.2	Possible list of accepted purification techniques or devices for residual liquids.	In order to ensure the uniform treatment of all dossiers by a number of municipalities, consideration should be given as to whether a list can be drawn up of the purification techniques or devices for the purification/treatment of residual liquids that can be accepted.	Completion of the specified analysis + possible proposal for adaptation of the VLAREM [Flemish Environmental Permit Regulation].
	<i>The existing VLAREM provisions provide a regulatory framework for the purification/treatment of residual liquids. However, under the present conditions there is room for all biological and physicochemical purification systems to be approved, irrespective of proven efficiency. As a result, at present each activity/installation is assessed on a case-by-case basis to establish whether or not it can be authorised. In order to arrive at a uniform assessment and to support all licensing authorities, consideration will be given to whether a list of approved purification techniques or devices can be drawn up for the purification/treatment of residual liquids.</i>		
<i>Wal. 2.8.1. to Wal. 2.8.5.: The Wal. 7.3 to Wal. 7.7 measures under the 1st PWRP 2013-2017 will continue to apply during this second programme.</i>			
Wal. 2.8.1	Assisting and guiding the users of PPPs for professional use to ensure their holdings comply with the standards in respect of the treatment of plant protection product effluents.	Guiding the users of PPPs for professional use to ensure their enterprises/holdings comply with the standards in respect of the treatment of plant protection product effluents.	Knowledge of the services offered by PROTECT'eau. Statistics on the visits carried out and on the compliance of companies/operations with standards.
Wal.	Information, awareness-raising and guidance	Management and maintenance on the internet of	Updating of the various supports and publication

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
2.8.2	for professional users of PPPs (handling and storage of PPPs and protection of the aquatic environment).	<p>information relating to legislation and Good Phytosanitary Practices (GPP).</p> <p>It will be possible to download the vademecum and GPP guides.</p> <p>Updating of the GPP guides and production of brochures.</p> <p>Organisation of information sessions on legislation and GPP.</p> <p>Publication of articles raising awareness of GPPs.</p>	<p>of articles. Statistics on the distribution and consultation of information media. Participation in information sessions</p>
Wal. 2.8.3	Diagnosis based on 'upgrading to standards – safety – handling – storage – accident and fire prevention'.	<p>Visits to holdings, risk analysis and advice. Technical support for the upgrading of agricultural/horticultural holdings and enterprises in the green sector to comply with standards on safety issues relating to storage and handling of PPPs and biocides, during on-site visits.</p>	<p>Knowledge of the services offered by PROTECT'eau and PreventAgri. Statistics on operational visits.</p>
Wal. 2.8.4	Technology watch, updating knowledge.	<p>Maintaining a technology watch and formulating proposals for innovative technological solutions in order to inform professional users and help them comply with the legal requirements, thereby contributing to reducing the impact of PPPs on the environment.</p>	<p>Progress with the watch.</p>
Wal. 2.8.5	Systems in compliance with the storage of PPPs, in order to prevent accidental releases.	<p>Compiling a list of technical facilities for the storage of PPPs for professional use, designed so as to ensure effective containment in compliance with the legal requirements.</p> <p>Proposals for technical solutions to ensure the ground at the storage site is leak-proof, in accordance with legal requirements.</p>	<p>List of devices that can be advised and regularly updated list.</p>

⇒ *Additional measures for amateur users*

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Fed. 2.8.2	Minimising the risks for amateurs.	Drafting and setting up additional measures for amateur PPP users in consultation with other stakeholders on aspects that require consultation.	Implementation of these measures.

The proposals taken from a feasibility study under the previous programme are to be developed and implemented in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders on aspects that require consultation. The comments made by the NAPAN Council when analysing these measures in 2016 will be taken into account as far as possible. These measures are as follows:

- 1. Withdrawal from the market of herbicides for non-professional use with the exception of basic substances, low-risk products and biopesticides for 2018.*
- 2. Requirement for solid plant protection products to be diluted before application (WP, WG etc.) to be available only in water-soluble sachets.*
- 3. Using an additional safety factor (2) for acute risks to consumers (not more than 50% of the value of the Acute Reference Dose (ARfD) (instead of 100%) when assessing applications for authorisation of a plant protection product for non-professional use where the product is liable to leave residues.*
- 4. Withdrawing authorisations for metaldehyde-based slug pellets.*
- 5. Abolishing mixed products (herbicides + fertilisers and/or anti-moss or insecticides/acaricides + fungicides etc.) for non-professional users in order to avoid the unnecessary emissions of active substances into the environment where the various types of pests are not present simultaneously or in the same place.*
- 6. Prohibiting the advertising of plant protection products for non-professional use with the exception of basic substances, low-risk products and biopesticides.*
- 7. Standardising labelling for plant protection products by requiring a certain format, information, typeface and colours. Checking packaging to ensure the absence of any suggestion (photos, drawings, etc.) of non-authorized treatment.*

⇒ *Measures to mitigate the risks relating to storage premises used by professionals.*

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Fed. 2.8.3	Safety of premises for the storage of PPPs for professional use.	Introducing measures through inspections and interaction with professionals.	Ensuring compliance with key safety requirements. Checks are to be carried out in accordance with the monitoring scheme of the inspection services. The findings of these checks are to be assessed.
	<i>Risk mitigation measures are laid down by legislation. This action aims to ensure that premises for the storage of PPPs comply with the main safety criteria specified in the legislation. A meeting with representatives of professional PPP users is held regularly in order to discuss the results of checks and make improvements to the situation, if necessary.</i>		
BCR 2.8.1	Reducing the risks associated with the storage of professional pesticides. <i>Regular checks will be carried out. Particular attention will be given to sensitive areas at increased risk.</i>	Checking on the compliance of storage premises	Providing sufficient information for professional users; carrying out regular checks
BCR 2.8.2	Reducing the risks associated with the storage of professional pesticides <i>Communication will be set up in order to raise the awareness of professionals to the proper management of premises for the storage of PPPs and, where relevant, of professional biocides.</i>	Communicating properly on the management of storage premises	Availability of suitable communication tools

9. Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

⇒ *Promoting low-input systems such as integrated pest management and organic farming*

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Fed. 2.9.1	Supporting the use of biopesticides.	Providing administrative support for applicants for biopesticide authorisations.	Providing a fast-track procedure for biopesticide authorisations.
	<i>Since 2007, applications for the placing on the market of biopesticides have been managed by a fast-track procedure, and applicants have been able to benefit from additional administrative support to guide them through the complex authorisation procedure. This policy is maintained in order to significantly increase the amount of biopesticides placed on the market in relation to other PPPs.</i>		

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
BCR 2.9.1	Promoting sustainable food production systems <i>The promotion and development of sustainable agricultural production forms Axis 1 of the Good Food Strategy, aimed at both professional production and self-production.</i>	Promoting organic farming and the agro-ecological approach	Coordinating the Good Food Strategy; operation of Boeren Brussel Paysans
BCR 2.9.2	Promoting sustainable food production systems <i>The 'Charter of ecological gardening' developed as part of the Regional Pesticide Reduction Plan (PRRP) 2013-2017 will be put forward for self-production activities, both for individual and collective kitchen gardens.</i>	Promoting the 'Charter of ecological gardening' for self-production	Availability and visibility of the Charter of ecological gardening; availability of adapted technical forms; coordinating the Good Food Strategy
BCR 2.9.3 NEW	Promoting ecological management of green spaces and public spaces <i>Promoting the ecological management of public spaces and green areas is also one of the priorities of the Regional Nature Plan, which provides for the dissemination of a good practice guide (measure 2) and an ecological landscape management tool for green spaces (measure 10).</i>	Disseminating the ecological landscape management tool for green spaces	Coordinated implementation of measure 10 of the Regional Nature Plan
BCR 2.9.4 NEW	Promoting ecological management of green spaces and public spaces <i>The Region will propose labelling for park and garden enterprises active in the Brussels area. This labelling scheme is specifically to cover the non-use of pesticides or limited recourse to products with a low environmental impact etc. The sector will be consulted to this end.</i>	Labelling park and garden enterprises involved in reducing pesticide use	Availability of the ecological landscape management tool for green spaces; availability of the good practice guide
Fla. 2.9.1 (SGBP 7B_E_002)	Promotion of organic farming.	Hectare-based aid for organic farmers or organic farmers in the course of conversion.	Number of organic farmers.
Fla. 2.9.2	Use of biopesticides or basic substances in agriculture.	Raising awareness of the use of biopesticides and basic substances. Demonstration of biopesticides and basic substances.	Use of biopesticides and basic substances. Number of demonstrations.

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Wal. 2.9.1 NEW	Developing IPM techniques. Developing demonstrative tests.	Financing innovative research projects. Financing demonstrative tests in association with the Pilot Centres and Walloon Agricultural Research Centre (CRA-w) . Familiarising users with the techniques and results.	IPM research projects. IPM demonstrative tests. IPM information materials.
<i>This measure aims to promote compliance with integrated pest management by developing a whole series of tools (research, testing, information exchange, etc.) that can be used by the various sectors covered by the integrated pest management obligation.</i>			

⇒ *Creating the conditions needed to promote implementation of integrated pest management*

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
BCR 2.9.5 NEW	Assisting professionals in urban agriculture	Setting up a service to provide assistance and expert advice in sustainable urban agriculture	Operation of the service providing assistance Coordinating the Good Food Strategy
<i>The service providing assistance and expert advice in urban agriculture developed in the context of the Good Food Strategy will also offer advice and expertise on the application of integrated pest management or organic farming principles to the farmers in the region.</i>			
BCR 2.9.6	Assisting professionals in urban agriculture	Promoting research activities in the field of sustainable urban agriculture	Forum for exchanges with the research sector; coordinating with the Good Food Strategy
<i>The research initiative on innovative sustainable urban farming practices will be promoted and the results made available and disseminated. This initiative will be developed in the context of the Good Food Strategy (requirement 10).</i>			
BCR 2.9.7 NEW	Assisting professionals in urban agriculture	Offering a crop pest monitoring centre and an adapted warning system.	Coordinating with the Good Food Strategy
<i>A pilot regional warning system for harmful organisms will be set up in order to warn producers so that appropriate action can be taken at an early stage (or preventative action taken). Partnerships with existing alert services will be examined.</i>			
BCR 2.9.8	Assisting professionals in urban agriculture	Listing the general principles of IPM in the set-up guides for agricultural producers	Coordinated implementation of requirement 5 of the Good Food Strategy
<i>As a reminder, the general principles of integrated pest management (organic) will be listed in the set-up guides intended for future farmers, such as those outlined in the Good Food Strategy (requirement 5)</i>			

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
BCR 2.9.9	Assisting professionals in urban agriculture	Making the granting of regional food production subsidies conditional on compliance with the principles of integrated pest management.	Coordinated implementation of requirement 6 of the Good Food Strategy
	<i>Regional financial support will be granted to specific food production projects, particularly in the context of requirement 6 of the Good Food Strategy, on condition that the principles of integrated pest management are complied with.</i>		
BCR 2.9.10	Assisting professionals working on green spaces and public spaces, from the design stage to maintenance	Ensuring operation of the <i>Faciliteur Nature</i> within <i>Bruxelles Environnement</i>	Coordinated implementation of measure 8 of the Regional Nature Plan; coordinating with the other facilitators within the administration
	<i>The Faciliteur Nature set up within Bruxelles Environnement will provide guidance for professional land planners and managers of public spaces and green areas. The Faciliteur Nature incorporates all the tasks of the differentiated management unit as put forward in the PRRP 2013-2017.</i>		
BCR 2.9.11	Assisting professionals working on green areas and public spaces, from the design stage to maintenance	Developing and maintaining scientific knowledge and the techniques needed to produce training, awareness-raising, information and guidance materials.	Forum for exchanges with the research sector
	<i>The Faciliteur Nature will seek to develop and update the knowledge required for its operation.</i>		
BCR 2.9.12	Assisting professionals working on green areas and public spaces, from the design stage to maintenance	Creating a platform for exchanges between those responsible for plant-health control within public departments	Coordinated implementation of measure 2 of the Regional Nature Plan; organising at least two meetings per year
	<i>An exchange platform will be created in order to facilitate the transfer of information and the exchange of good practices between those responsible for plant-health control within public departments.</i>		
BCR 2.9.13	Assisting professionals working on green areas and public spaces, from the design stage to maintenance	Setting up a network and stimulating exchanges between professionals, from the design stage to the planning and maintenance of outdoor spaces	Organising at least one round table per year
	<i>The action to set up a network, coordinated by the Faciliteur Nature, will extend beyond simply the public services to encompass the green sectors more generally and professional land planners (urban planners, architects, etc.).</i>		

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
BCR 2.9.14 NEW	Assisting professionals working on green areas and public spaces, from the design stage to maintenance <i>See BCR 2.9.7</i>	Offering a pest monitoring centre and an adapted warning system (outside agricultural areas)	Implementation of BCR actions 2.9.12 and 2.9.13
BCR 2.9.15	Assisting professionals working on green areas and public spaces, from the design stage to maintenance <i>The Region will put forward standard requirements to be included in tender specifications, including these for example in the standard specifications for road works.</i>	Putting forward standard requirements for the drafting of tender specifications	Coordinated implementation of measure 12, requirement 2 of the Regional Nature Plan; Integration of standard requirements into the CBA.
Fla. 2.9.3	Implementation of IPM by professional users.	Awareness-raising, information and demonstrations of IPM.	Number of demonstration farms and demonstrations in the context of IPM.
Wal. 2.9.2 NEW	Improving warning systems and monitoring. <i>This measure may be inspired by the French example of the Ecophyto Plan (see http://ecophytopic.fr/Portail). REQUASUD asbl has been entrusted with setting up this tool. Registration for warnings would become mandatory. This would be the decision-making basis for intervention to be favoured, while leaving producers a margin of manoeuvre depending on the specific features of the plots or other monitoring systems at their disposal elsewhere. The justification for the treatments would make it possible to ensure this follow-up. Free warning services are intended to encourage follow-up. In addition, it will be necessary to clearly define what is meant by "basic warning". This should already be complete enough to be interesting and concretely followed up.</i>	Creating a single website bringing together all the basic warnings available. For all crops for which basic warnings exist, make registration for basic warning systems free and mandatory.	Number of crops for which warnings are available on the website. Setting up the system.
Wal. 2.9.4 NEW	Develop alternative methods to PPPs aimed at a non-agricultural public and more particularly at private individuals. <i>This measure aims to develop alternatives to PPPs for non-farming professionals and individuals in order to meet existing demand. The focus will primarily be on techniques aimed at individuals. Technical schools but also specialized firms may be invited to develop these new adapted alternatives.</i>	Setting up incentives	List of proposed incentives. Number of projects initiated.

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Wal. 2.9.4 bis NEW	Encourage the use of plant protection products for each crop that pose a lower risk to the environment.	To set up informative lists presenting the possible risks and impacts on the various compartments of the environment, available to professionals.	Lists developed for different speculations.
<i>This measure aims to offer professionals a tool enabling them to choose a plant protection product by integrating environmental criteria. Extension tools will be established by management bodies and may in particular be distributed and explained as part of "phytolicence" training.</i>			

⇒ *Reinforcing the general principles of integrated pest management*

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
BCR 2.9.16 NEW	Promoting application of the principles of integrated pest management	Providing a structure for the derogations to the Order of 20 June 2013	Consolidating the Order of 20 June 2013; compatibility with the Order of 1 March 2012.
<i>The Region will examine the terms of an exemption procedure to better regulate the use of plant products and to uphold the principles of integrated pest management which tie in with existing arrangements for exemptions.</i>			
BCR 2.9.17 NEW	Promoting application of the principles of integrated pest management	Giving priority to the use of biopesticides and/or low-risk products as a first resort where a derogation is possible.	Consolidating the Order of 20 June 2013;
<i>The Region will explore the possibility of relaxing the regulatory framework to permit the use of products causing least concern in terms of the health of users and the environment.</i>			
BCR 2.9.18	Promoting compliance with the general principles of integrated pest management	Verifying compliance with the legal provisions relating to integrated pest management	<i>'Pest Management' Order under Article 12 of the Order of 20 June 2013; carrying out regular checks</i>
<i>Regular checks on the measures taken to comply with the principles of integrated pest management will be arranged for all areas.</i>			
BCR 2.9.19	Outlining the concepts of ecological management and biological control	Ensuring consistency of requirements in terms of pesticide use, nature conservation and combating invasive species in respect of the objectives of ecological management and biological control.	Technical and legal definitions of the concepts involved
<i>The Region will take care to specify various concepts (ecological management, biological control, biocontrol, etc.), their articulation and their consistency with regional regulations.</i>			

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Fla. 2.9.4	Updating and assessment of the IPM guidelines.	Adapting the IPM guidelines based on the new techniques.	Implementation of the IPM principles by professional users in agriculture and horticulture.
Wal. 2.9.5 NEW	Assessment of the application of IPM.	Assessment via the OCIs [Certification and Inspection Body] and the DPC [Certification and Inspection Bodies]. <i>The data collected from the OCIs and the DPC will be used to assess the implementation of the IPM.</i>	Statistics on the application of the IPM.
Wal. 2.9.6 NEW	Helping to introduce integrated pest management among producers.	Visits and expert advice by specialists on the holdings. Organising follow-up for a number of holdings per region (pilot farms). <i>This measure should enable the sectors concerned to better understand the obligations linked to integrated pest management and to implement them in the most effective way. The idea is to have indeed some flagship farms (which could be recommended by the pilot Centres) for the main Walloon crops and which could serve as a showcase for the implementation of the IPM. These flagship farms could benefit from CRE (Centre de Référence et d'Expérimentation) type subsidies. The visits and expertise will mainly come from the pilot Centres, which will have to have the necessary means to ensure this mission.</i>	Number of visits carried out. Number of pilot holdings.
Wal. 2.9.7 NEW	Foster the development of a network of independent advisors in the field of PPP sales and production for professional use	Strengthen the existing network of independent advisors such as pilot centres and other independent actors (research centres, independent advisors...) <i>The objectives associated with the activities of sellers and advisors are partially opposed to one another. The strengthening of the existing network of independent advisers aims to favour strict neutrality in the provision of advice and to promote the application of integrated pest management principles.</i>	List of measures implemented to ensure the strengthening of this network
Wal. 2.9.8 NEW	Study the possibilities of reducing the use of PPPs (and inputs in general) in the main Walloon production sectors and identify the obstacles to this reduction which are not agronomic but linked to constraints downstream of the sectors.	Carry out studies by sector to reduce the use of PPPs (and inputs in general) for the main Walloon productions and identify the obstacles to change downstream of production. <i>This measure aims to identify changes to agronomic practices which would allow the use of PPPs to be reduced in the main areas of production in Wallonia. The use of plant protection products is also associated with constraints downstream of production (requirements of large retailers, industry and consumers etc.). This measure aims to act on the downstream sectors in order to reduce the use of PPPs.</i>	Results of the study

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
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⇒ *Stimulating the implementation of integrated pest management in line with the main specific guiding principles in the sector*

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
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BCR 2.9.20	Making available professional guidelines on integrated pest management to the crops or sectors concerned <i>Specific guidelines for certain crops will be recognised and/or put forward by the Region, while taking account of the particular features of farming or horticultural practices in the urban environment.</i>	Putting forward specific guidelines for the relevant crops	
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BCR 2.9.21 NEW	Making available professional guidelines on integrated pest management to the crops or sectors concerned <i>Specific guidelines for certain crops will be recognised and/or put forward by the Region.</i>	Putting forward guidelines for integrated pest management applied to different elements of the urban landscape	
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Fla. 2.9.5	Ongoing assessment and adaptation of the sector-specific guidelines. <i>Promoting systems with lower pesticide inputs such as organic farming and IPM is an ongoing and evolving process depending on new techniques. Apart from financial support, awareness-raising, demonstrations and adaptation of the guidelines are very important in creating greater openings for these systems.</i>	Adapting the sector-specific guidelines, raising awareness and providing information to agriculture and horticulture on these matters.	Regularly updated guidelines for each sector.
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10. Indicators

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
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Bel. 2.10.1	Having a set of indicators showing the main parameters influencing the risks associated with the use of PPPs. <i>The indicators on the scoreboard developed during the 2013-2017 NAPAN programme are regularly updated with a view to managing the risks posed by PPPs. These indicators are a simple means of showing the main parameters influencing the risks associated with the use of PPPs. They also identify trends in the use of certain active substances (e.g. those of particular concern), or practices which require particular attention, as well as good practices to be encouraged, as mentioned in Directive 2009/128.</i>	Contributing to the NAPAN scoreboard by providing indicators chosen by the NTF.	Annual publication of the updated NAPAN scoreboard.
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Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Bel. 2.10.2 NEW	Development of European indicators. <i>The European initiatives relating to harmonised indicators such as provided for in Article 11 of Directive 2009/128 should be actively pursued by the Belgian representatives with the aim of optimising the NAPAN scoreboard developed under measure Bel. 2.10.1.</i>	Monitoring of the selection procedure for European indicators.	Active participation in European initiatives.
BCR 2.10.1 NEW	Supplying data on the use of pesticides <i>Various sources of information must permit the collection and compilation of data on the use of pesticides in the Brussels-Capital Region and on their reduction, in order to show how effective the programme has been and the impact of legislation adopted in the region (efficiency, costs, etc.). If necessary, the Region may consequently adapt its legislation in order to guarantee its relevance. The Observatory could also carry out additional studies to complement the information available on the quality of the environment and other relevant aspects.</i>	Setting up a 'regional pesticide observatory'	Operation of the <i>Facilitateur Nature</i> ; Publication on the Bruxelles Environnement website of an annual inventory (first publication: by the end of April 2019); contribution to the report on the state of the environment
<i>Wal. 2.10.1 and Wal. 2.10.2: The Wal. 9.1 and Wal. 9.2 measures under the 1st PWRP 2013-2017 will continue to apply during this second programme.</i>			
Wal. 2.10.1 NEW	Selection and development of relevant indicators that allow: - to evaluate the state and evolution of the situation regarding the use of active substances in Wallonia - to develop monitoring of PPP use by professional users and for all professionals (PPP use register, computerisation and making the register available, etc.) - to determine for each professional user the quantities of PPP purchased.	- Development and monitoring of indicators to assess the status and trends in the use of active substances - System for monitoring the use of PPPs based on actual uses, via the farm sample representative of the "RICA" Develop a system for monitoring the use of PPPs based on actual uses, via purchase registers. - carrying out a feasibility study	- Strengthening collaboration between partners involved in the collection and processing of statistics (SPF, SPW, CRP, CRA-W, etc.). Publication of study results. - Statistics on the use of PPPs - statistics by professional user and for the Region

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Wal. 2.10.2	Monitoring and assessment of the effectiveness of the PWRP measures.	Selection of indicators to evaluate the PWRP. Provision of the data needed to calculate the PWRP monitoring indicators. Development and monitoring of the complete set of indicators (dashboard) which will make it possible to evaluate the efficiency of the measures and the progress of the PWRP as a whole.	Contribution to the Walloon State of the Environment Report. Contribution to the NAPAN Dashboard and its regular updates. Publication of the PWRP evaluation report

11. Risk mitigation measures

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Bel. 2.11.1 NEW	Assessing the relevance and practicability of risk mitigation measures to be applied by PPP users.	a) Overview of all risk mitigation measures. The main risk mitigation measures will be reviewed and an assessment made to determine their feasibility. A consultation is to be organised involving the stakeholders. b) Reconsidering policy. If necessary, authorisations or risk mitigation measures are to be reconsidered. A consultation is to be organised involving the stakeholders.	An inventory of the main mitigating measures for 2020. For 2022, an agreement to reconsider risk mitigation measures and/or the policy for authorisation of PPPs.

The establishment of buffer zones for water protection or the wearing of individual protective equipment are examples of mitigating measures on which the authorisation process is based. These measures are therefore prerequisites for each authorisation.

- a) The main mitigation measures (buffer zones, personal protective equipment, etc.) have been reviewed and assessed in terms of their relevance and practicability;*
- b) The information gathered is to be used as a basis for reassessing a number of risk-reduction measures. At the same time, this information is to be used to reconsider the authorisation of a number of products and to promote, where necessary, changes to the behaviour of professional users in this field. On the basis of these results, the authorisations or risk mitigation measures will be reconsidered and discussed with stakeholders. Where appropriate, the respective responsibilities of the authorities in respect of the implementation of these measures will be established and clarified.*

12. Management of and follow-up to the plan

Ref.	Objective	Action	KFS
Bel. 2.12.1	Coordinated national report <i>At the end of the programme in 2022, a national report will be prepared and published by synthesising the reports from the members of the NTF.</i>	Coordination of the report within the NTF.	Publication of a national report in 2022.
Bel. 2.12.2	Coordination of the NAPAN. <i>Each competent member for the NAPAN build the cooperation and coordination at the NTF. Stakeholders contribute to the NAPAN by their participation to the NAPAN Council.</i>	Define and implement the NTF coordination	Operation of the NTF and NAPAN Council
Bel. 2.12.3	Actively involving the public in the NAPAN decision-making process. <i>In 2022, the general public will be consulted on the programme for the NAPAN covering the period 2023-2027.</i>	Consulting with the public on the NAPAN 2023-2027.	Report on the public consultation in 2022.
Fed. 2.12.1	Updating of the PFRP as necessary. <i>A mid-term assessment of the PFRP will be carried out in 2020. The PFRP will be updated in line with this assessment, if necessary. An assessment report will be drawn up.</i>	Mid-term evaluation of the PFRP.	Availability of an assessment report in 2020.
Fla. 2.12.1	Assessing progress with the implementation of Flemish actions in the action plan, and updating and adapting the actions where necessary. <i>An interim assessment of the Flemish actions in the action plan will be carried out in 2020. Where necessary, the actions concerned are to be updated and/or adapted on the basis of this assessment. A report will be drafted on the basis of the assessment.</i>	Interim assessment of the Flemish actions in the action plan.	Availability of an assessment report in 2020.