

SPRINT

Sustainable Plant Protection Transition: A Global Health Approach



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■ Consortium:

The SPRINT Consortium comprises experts in many fields, such as pesticides analysis, *in vivo* research, modelling and human health risk assessment. The Consortium is constituted by research institutes from 11 European countries alongside colleagues in Argentina and the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

■ Background:

Despite providing various benefits, such as protection of agricultural crops, Plant Protection Products (PPPs) **can be harmful to environmental, plants, animal, and human health**. For this reason, they must be produced, sold, stored, used and disposed of in a safe and sustainable manner. Due to the **potentially negative effects** that PPPs have on health and the environment, the **EU has a complex regulatory system** in place **to** harmonise and **monitor** their **placing** on its internal market, **and** their **use**. However, **tools and methods need to be further developed** to better **understand** the overall **risks and impacts** associated with the **use of PPPs**, in a component-based approach, **including** possible **side effects**.



Fig. 1: Use of pesticides in agriculture

■ Goal:

To develop, test, validate and deliver a Global Health Risk Assessment Toolbox for the integrated assessment of the impacts of PPPs on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, plant, animal and human health. Moreover, transition pathways towards sustainable use of PPPs will be identified in a multi-actor approach.

■ Expected impact:

- ✓ **Establish the impacts** of the use or non-use of **pesticides on the environment and human health**
- ✓ **Improve** farmer, consumer, and citizen **awareness of** and trust in **global health** approaches through **clear and transparent and integrated assessments**, plant health **protection strategies** and related communication
- ✓ **Contribute to** the ongoing collection of **harmonised EU-wide datasets** in open source collaboration and of indicators to assess and monitor trends over time and support risk management measures
- ✓ **Improve monitoring of pesticide** uses and pressures **on human and animal health and the environment**, by developing appropriate tools
- ✓ **Support relevant EU plant health policies** and risk assessment in relation to EFSA's activities

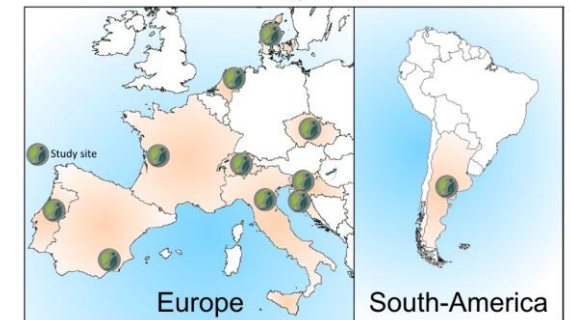


Fig. 2: Distribution of the case study sites throughout the world