Sub Regional Consultation on the Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention for English-speaking West African countries

18-21 September 2007
Novotel Hotel, Accra, Ghana.
THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION
ON THE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE
FOR CERTAIN HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND PESTICIDES
IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SECRETARIAT OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

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Introduction

The Conference of the Parties endorsed a strategy for delivery of technical assistance and agreed to continue with national and regional approaches to deliver technical assistance. This strategy for delivery of technical assistance includes national or sub-regional consultations with the objective to identify elements and prepare a national action plan or strategy for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention.

The regional workshops on the Rotterdam Convention convened between 2005 and 2006 provided useful insight into the challenges faced by many countries in working towards a full implementation of the Convention. The issues identified included a lack of political will or awareness, inadequate regulatory infrastructure (lack of adequate legislation or regulations or poor enforcement of what is in place) and poor cooperation and coordination among ministries as well as poor flow of information between ministries. It was clear that most of these issues would best be addressed in a meeting were a larger number of key and relevant stakeholders were participating.

It is also important to note that many countries have ratified a number of other Multilateral Environmental Agreements such as (Basel and Stockholm Convention, Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management-SAICM) and have implemented other activities on chemicals management (UNITAR Chemicals profiles and Capacity building programmes). Linkages to these activities should be identified and there should be clarity regarding role played in the specific implementation of the Rotterdam Convention and the overall management of a national strategy for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention should build on the existing national framework for integrated chemicals management established in each country. Linkages should be explored and integrated into a national plan to implement the Rotterdam Convention national chemical activities.

Overall Objective

The overall objective of the meeting was to facilitate a national dialogue involving relevant stakeholders on the Rotterdam Convention and identify elements and develop a national action plan or a strategy for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention.

The national action plan or elements of a strategy to implement the Rotterdam Convention should define what needs to be done and assign timelines and specific responsibilities. It should also serve to identify priorities for action and could be a basis on which countries can develop requests to donors for specific technical assistance activities.

A further objective of the meeting was to ensure that participants identified possible synergies among all these chemicals management activities with a view to strengthen the collaborative framework at the national level as a foundation for effective and coordinated action to address national chemicals management and raise the priority for implementation of those programmes.

The strategy developed would place a greater responsibility on the Government to define the technical assistance needs and to be proactive in seeking assistance to meet those needs.

Approach:

An essential first step to obtain the desired results was that the country participants prepared for the meeting in advance. The Secretariat recommended that the Designated National Authorities call for a pre-meeting with other participants and key stakeholders to prepare the report on the chemicals management infrastructure, and on the status of implementation of the Rotterdam Convention. This pre-meeting would also serve to prepare the power point presentations for Session 3 and subsequent sessions, as appropriate.
The meeting itself would be structured around a number of key presentations by the Secretariat, country presentations on specific elements, and plenary discussions on the issues including question and answer sessions. Following these plenary sessions, the participants would work in break out groups on specific issues, and report back to plenary. This sequence of break out group sessions would result in the identification of elements of a plan which would be captured in tabular form.

Output of the meeting:

Expected outcomes of the meeting were:

a. A clear understanding of the Rotterdam Convention, its objectives, how it operates and national responsibilities.
b. Review existing mechanisms of inter-ministerial cooperation including the current status of the implementation of other Multilateral Environmental Agreements, including the Basel and Stockholm Conventions and identify possible synergies and opportunities for collaborative/cooperative in the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention.
c. An overall strategy and elements for a national action plan for the implementation of the Convention based on the following:
   • Understanding the key operational elements of the Convention, definition of the role of DNAs, other relevant Ministries/agencies and industry;
   • Identifying the challenges to the implementation and operation of the Convention; options on how to address these challenges and the lead Ministries/agencies for follow-up;
   • Integration of the Rotterdam Convention with ongoing chemicals management activities;

During the meeting, participants would review the major obligations and elements under the Rotterdam Convention such as import responses, notification of final regulatory action, severely hazardous pesticide formulations, and export notifications. Countries exporting chemicals would place more emphasis on the obligations related to export of chemicals and develop a plan addressing the activities to be carried out to meet the obligations regarding export notification. The participants would review the obligations for the country; identify the legal and administrative basis available in the country; linkages to other national programmes; the actions taken at national level; the actions yet to be taken; as well as assign responsibilities and timelines for the actions to be taken. These elements of the national plan or strategy would be captured in tabular form.

Based on the tabular elements of a plan, each national group would prepare an executive summary to accompany the tables. The executive summary would set priorities for action, and identify areas for external assistance. The executive summary and the tables containing elements of a strategy or of a national action plan would be the major outcome of the consultation and be the basis for the proceedings.

PARTICIPANTS: Countries were invited to nominate up to 8 participants each. Participants were to include the DNAs as well as the different Ministries or Agencies responsible for the implementation of the Convention (e.g. Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Health, Environment, Customs, etc.).

Representatives of the FAO and UNEP sub-regional offices were invited to the workshop. The workshop was organized with the assistance of the FAO regional centre in Ghana. Other regional bodies, NGOs and industry groups could have participated as observers.

Meeting Flow

DAY – 1
Introduction to the Rotterdam Convention; Secretariat provided an overview of the key elements of the Convention including scope, chemicals that are included, what the Convention was and wads not,
benefits of being a Party, etc. Presentations were followed by an opportunity for questions and answers on the Convention. Secretariat made presentations on the Status of implementation of the Convention; Number and distribution of Parties;

The two DNAs in the countries made presentations on the status of implementation of the Convention. The presentations provided a progress report that included a description of some of the successes – what had worked well, as well as the challenges identified in implementing the specific obligations of the Convention. The presentations also provided a clear understanding of the issues that need to be addressed in implementing the Convention. The session included opportunities for questions and answers as well as the identification of further challenges.

Ghana, Gambia and Liberia made presentations and shared experiences specifically on implementation and challenges encountered. Ghana additionally presented on the outcomes of the legal case study which reviewed their national legislation and tried to identify whether it had all the elements required for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention.

Ms. Katagira made a presentation of the National Action Plan of Tanzania for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention.

DAY-2
Secretariat followed-up with a series of more detailed presentations on the key operational elements of the Convention (Prior Informed Consent, Notification of Final Regulatory Actions, proposals for SHPF, Import Responses, Export Notification and Information Exchange). The presentations focused on the obligations as set out in the Convention and considered the possible actions needed at the national level to meet these obligations.

Ghana made a presentation on its experiences with respect to country import responses. These presentations set the stage for the break out groups to look at the obligations of the Convention in the light of the current status of implementation and considered the challenges being met and initiated discussions on how they might be addressed.

Ms. Katagira made a presentation on Tanzania’s experiences regarding notifications and SHPF plus issues related to community health monitoring.

DAY 3
The individual break out group reported the results of their discussions to Plenary. General discussions and clarifications followed. Countries were advised to build on existing infrastructures in the development of programmes for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention.

Gambia made a presentation on its experiences regarding notifications of Final Regulatory Action.

The results of the break out groups were further discussed in plenary in order to develop a consolidated list of the key elements of a national strategy to implement the Rotterdam Convention. Each country, composed of representatives of the relevant Ministries/authorities was tasked with taking the results of these discussions and drafting a national strategy with elements for an action plan for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention. This included a list of the key actions, the challenges faced and how they might be addressed, identification of the lead Ministries/agencies and where possible timelines for the implementation of the identified actions. This was the basis for discussions the following day and constituted the key outcome of the workshop.

Secretariat followed-up with a series of more detailed presentations on the key operational elements of the Convention (Export Notification and Information Exchange).

Ghana made a presentation on “CIEN as an information exchange tool under the Rotterdam Convention”

DAY – 4
In addition, opportunities for collaborative action among relevant chemical Conventions had to be explored. The Secretariat made a presentation on the interrelationship of the SAICM, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Conventions with an emphasis on how they complement each other. This was followed by presentations from the countries on the status of implementation of the Basel and
Stockholm Conventions, including possible opportunities to build on these experiences in the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention.

**Gambia** made a presentation on on-going chemicals management activities and linkages carried out under the Basel Convention.

Ms. Katagira made a presentation of Tanzania’s integration of the Rotterdam Convention in chemicals management and opportunities for coordinating implementation of chemicals management, including linkages with the Basel and Stockholm Conventions. An opportunity was given for the **FAO Regional Office for Africa** to highlight what other chemical-related activities were taking place in the region.

The breakout groups were reconvened to further consider the challenges identified previously with a focus on how they might be addressed. This included: how to build on existing mechanisms of cooperation; the role of the different Ministries/authorities; opportunities to integrate work on the Rotterdam Convention with that on other Conventions e.g. the National Implementation Plans under the Stockholm Convention, etc. The proposals were as specific as possible as to who, what, when and where.

The drafting groups presented their consolidated reports to the plenary for discussion. The meeting reviewed the reports as the bases for national strategies with elements for action plans for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention.
**Agenda and timetable**

**Sub Regional Consultation on the Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention for English-speaking West African countries, Novotel Hotel, Accra, Ghana. 18-21 September 2007**

**AGENDA AND TIMETABLE**

**Day 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Chair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:30-9:00</td>
<td>Registration of participants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00-9:30</td>
<td><strong>1st Session: OPENING</strong></td>
<td><strong>Chair-Ghana DNA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opening Remarks – Host Government</td>
<td><strong>Deputy Executive Director-Mr. Daniel Amlalo.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opening Remarks – Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention</td>
<td><strong>Secretariat: AM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opening Remarks – FAO Regional Office for Africa</td>
<td><strong>Mr. Edouard K. Tapsoba</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30-10:00</td>
<td>Presentation of participants and Secretariat Overview of the agenda and organization of the workshop</td>
<td><strong>Chair Secretariat: Hannah Clarendon</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-10:30</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-12:00</td>
<td><strong>2nd Session</strong> Introduction to the Rotterdam Convention</td>
<td><strong>Chair</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General overview/Background to the Rotterdam Convention</td>
<td><strong>Secretariat: GW and AM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-12:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-13:30</td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30-13:45</td>
<td>Status of implementation of the Convention</td>
<td><strong>Secretariat: GW</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:45-14:00</td>
<td>-Number and distribution of Parties</td>
<td><strong>Secretariat: GW</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00-14:15</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:15–14:45</td>
<td>Presentations on status of implementation and challenges encountered (+ legal case study).</td>
<td><strong>Ghana DNA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:45–15:00</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00-16:30</td>
<td>Continued presentations on status of implementation and challenges encountered;</td>
<td><strong>Gambia DNA; Liberia DNA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Gambia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Liberia</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:30-17:00</td>
<td>Presentation of the Tanzania National Action Plan</td>
<td><strong>Ms. Katagira</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00</td>
<td>Cocktail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Day 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Chair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30-9:00</td>
<td>Brief introduction to the Prior Informed Consent Procedure, including key elements and how it operates.</td>
<td><strong>Secretariat. AM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00-9:15</td>
<td>Questions and answers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15-10:00</td>
<td>-Import Responses/decisions;</td>
<td><strong>Secretariat: GW</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-10:15</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15-10:30</td>
<td>Ghana to make a presentation on its experience with respect to country import responses.</td>
<td><strong>Ghana DNA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-10:45</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45-12:00</td>
<td>Establish break out groups to discuss process, possible procedures for taking decision, steps towards implementation</td>
<td><strong>Secretariat</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-13:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00 – 14:15</td>
<td>Break out groups</td>
<td>Plenary report of break out groups and discussion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:15-15:00</td>
<td>Plenary report of break out groups and discussion.</td>
<td>Secretariat: Hannah Clarendon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00 – 15:15</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td>Secretariat: Hannah Clarendon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:15 – 15:30</td>
<td>Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations</td>
<td>Ms. Katagira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00 – 16:15</td>
<td>Presentation on Tanzania’s experiences regarding notifications and SHPF plus issues related to community health monitoring;</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:15 – 17:00</td>
<td>Establish break out groups to discuss issues associated with preparing and submitting a proposal on SHPF and relevant documentation</td>
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**Day 3**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 – 9:30</td>
<td>Plenary report of break out groups on SHPF and discussion</td>
<td>Secretariat: AM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30 – 9:45</td>
<td>Notifications of final regulatory actions to ban or severely restrict a chemical</td>
<td>General overview of requirements of Convention for notifications, and documentation available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45 – 10:00</td>
<td>Country presentation on experiences regarding notifications of Final Regulatory Action</td>
<td>Gambia DNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 – 10:15</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td>Secretariat: AM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15-11:00</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>Secretariat: Gambia DNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 – 12:00</td>
<td>Establish break out groups to review process of developing and submitting FRA notifications</td>
<td>Secretariat: Gambia DNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 – 13:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00 – 13:30</td>
<td>Plenary report of break out groups on FRAs and discussion</td>
<td>Secretariat: Gambia DNA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4th session**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13:30 – 14:15</td>
<td>Opportunities for information exchange;</td>
<td>Secretariat: GW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:15 – 14:30</td>
<td>Export Notification</td>
<td>Secretariat: HC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30 – 14:45</td>
<td>Country presentation on CIEN as an information exchange tool.</td>
<td>Ghana DNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:45 – 15:00</td>
<td>Plenary discussion on uses of information</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00 – 15:30</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30 – 16:30</td>
<td>Breakout groups to complete the BOG tables on Information Exchange;</td>
<td>Secretariat: Gambia DNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:30 – 17:00</td>
<td>Plenary report of break out groups on Information Exchange and discussion</td>
<td>Secretariat: Gambia DNA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Day 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 – 10:30</td>
<td>Breakout groups to complete all the BOG tables; (including coffee)</td>
<td>Secretariat: Gambia DNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 – 11:00</td>
<td>Integration with ongoing chemicals management activities</td>
<td>Secretariat: GW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 – 11:15</td>
<td>Country presentation</td>
<td>Secretariat: Gambia DNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 – 11:30</td>
<td>Country presentation</td>
<td>Tanzania, Ms. Katagira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 – 11:45</td>
<td>FAO and chemical related activities in the region</td>
<td>FAO Regional Office; HC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45 – 12:00</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 – 13:00</td>
<td>National groups to work through the BOG tables</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and formulate elements of national action plans;

| 13:00–14:00 | Lunch |
| 7th session | Reviewing elements of national plans and next steps |
| 14:00 | Summary documents to be available for distribution |
| 14:00–15:30 | National groups to continue to work through the BOG tables, prioritized elements of national plans and draft summaries of implementation actions |

| 8th session | Wrap up |
| 15:30–17:30 | Each country to present (5 to 10 minutes) on implementation strategies and next steps; And possible cooperative means within the sub-region, highlighting areas of concern. |
| | Workshop evaluation |
| | Closing remarks; follow-up and next steps |

Secretariat; GW

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**Executive Summary of The Gambia’s National Action Plan**

1. **Preamble/ Introduction**

The Gambia is a signatory and a party to the Basal Convention, the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent which was adopted in 1998 and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants which was adopted in 2001. The conventions are instrumental in the Gambia in the control of trade in banned and severely restricted chemicals and pesticides. The PIC procedure serves as a tool to facilitate decision making by the hazardous chemical and pesticides control and management board with regards to hazardous chemical importation. The existing legislative and administrative framework put in place for the implementation of the above-mentioned conventions are as follows:


GEAP adopted in 1992, forms the main policy framework for environmental planning and decision-making. The main objective is the conservation and rational use of natural resources, the strengthening of institutional and regulatory framework for sound environmental management.

The Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act (1994)

In 1994 the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act was enacted to regulate the indiscriminate sale and misuse of chemicals, particularly pesticides.

The Act is very general and does not specifically deal with POP pesticides. It should be noted that some of the POP pesticides are already banned in The Gambia. These include ALDRIN, CHLORDANE, DDT, DIELDRIN, HEPTACHLOR,

The following existing legal documents are also addressing various stages of live-cycle management of chemicals:

- **Waste Management Bill**

A Waste Management Bill is currently being finalised by a legal consultant with provisions for the disposal of POPs chemicals.

The Bill will take into account The Gambia Waste Management Strategy of 1997 and international conventions namely the Basel and Bamako Conventions on Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.
- **The Medicines Act**
  This Act addresses Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.
- **The Public Health Act.**
  This Act makes provision for public and environmental health. It addresses the designation of health areas, the establishment of health services institutions, safe food and beverage, infection, offences and penalties

**The Major next steps**

Sensitise the Policy- Makers, Importers, Commercial farmers, Customs & other law enforcing agents.
Mainstream the conventions into national budget and programmes.
Strengthen existing infrastructure, enforcement, monitoring and reporting mechanisms.
Establish poison centres in major health facilities country-wide
**Elements of The Gambia’s National Action Plan for implementation of the Convention**

**Import response**  
**Scope:** Import responses for Annex III chemicals  
**Channel of communication:** between Party and Secretariat; within a Party

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current legal infrastructure/administrative procedure</th>
<th>What has been done?</th>
<th>What needs to be done?</th>
<th>Timelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Management Act (1994) | Quarterly meeting of the Pesticide Control Management Board  
Pesticide Control and Management Board (PCMB) made decisions regarding country position on Annex 111 Chemicals using information from the DGD  
Decisions were taken on thirty of the chemicals listed in Annex 111 as follows: seven interim & twenty three no Consent- Final - five out of thirty are industrial chemicals | Present a report of the consultation workshop to the PCMB  
Recommend the formation of an implementation committee for the Rotterdam Convention  
submit import response for the remaining pesticides and industrial chemicals  
Sensitise the Policy-Makers, Importers, Commercial farmers, Customs & other law enforcing agents through meetings & workshops.  
Support the NEA Newsletter for information dissemination to stakeholders on the Convention and Implementation status  
Solicit funding for the implementation of the Convention. | By the 15th October 2007 - DNA  
By the delegation to Sub regional Consultation. By 15th October 2007.  
Within nine month from October 2007. DNA  
To commence December 2007 – on-going. Implementation Committee & DNA  
By December 2007. DNA  
October 2007. DNA |
| Pesticides Regulation 1994  
Public Health Act (1985)  
Pesticide Control & Management Board  
Pest Control Act | | | |

**Information Exchange:**  
The DGDs are used as reference materials in the chemical management process in The Gambia.
Notifications of Final Regulatory Actions

**Scope:** All chemicals that are banned or severely restricted in your country

**Channel of communication:** between Party and Secretariat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current legal infrastructure/ administrative procedure</th>
<th>What has been done?</th>
<th>What needs to be done?</th>
<th>Who is responsible/involved and how to proceed?</th>
<th>Timelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• describe pesticide regulation</td>
<td>• . no notification from the country</td>
<td>• Collect information required by Annex I where available (how, any input from anyone other than DNA?)</td>
<td>• Pesticide: P DNA responsible, complete notification form, reflect how your Government regulates pesticides/industrial chemicals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• describe industrial chemical regulation</td>
<td></td>
<td>• prepare notification form and submit to the Secretariat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>which Ministries have lead responsibilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>• make use of notifications published in PIC Circular</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Information Exchange:**
**Proposals for SHPF**

**Scope:** Any pesticide formulation that causes severe health or environmental problems under the conditions of use in your country.

**Channel of communication:** within a Party; between Party and Secretariat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current legal infrastructure/ administrative procedure</th>
<th>What has been done?</th>
<th>What could be done in the future?</th>
<th>Who is responsible/involved and how to proceed?</th>
<th>Timelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is none at present</td>
<td>• DNA (NEA) occasionally receives reports of pesticide poisoning</td>
<td>• Establish a Technical committee responsible for poison control and management.</td>
<td>• DNA in collaboration with Health, NaNA and National Agricultural Development Agency (NADA)</td>
<td>• By end of Decemb er 2007-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poisoning centres in health centres and hospitals is conceived.</td>
<td>• Establish poisoning centres in major health facilities country wide.</td>
<td>• DNA, NaNA &amp; Health</td>
<td>• By end of June 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Establish reporting mechanism.</td>
<td>Technical Committee</td>
<td>• By end of March 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Information Exchange:**
Export notification

Scope: chemicals banned or restricted in the exporting party
Channel of communication: between Parties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current legal infrastructure/ administrative procedure</th>
<th>What has been done?</th>
<th>What needs to be done?</th>
<th>Who is responsible/involved and how to proceed?</th>
<th>Timelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• formalize the procedure to ensure timely acknowledgement use information to improve regulatory measure and sound management and to reduce associated risks to workers, consumers and the environment,</td>
<td>• what is DNA’s task? • what is trade company’s role? who can make use of information provided by export?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information Exchange:
Executive Summary of Liberia’s National Action Plan

Introduction

At the invitation of the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention, a delegation of Liberia participated in a Sub Regional Consultation on the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention for English Speaking African countries in Accra, Ghana, from 18-21 September 2007. Aware of the importance to join forces with the international community to safeguard the environment and human health, Liberia acceded to the Rotterdam Convention on August 20, 2004. Committed to implement provisions as contained in the convention Liberia operationalised the Act of 2003 establishing the EPA with the responsibility for Environmental Management including Chemicals.

Noting the absence of specific legislations domesticating the Rotterdam Convention, Liberia turned to the following instruments as follows:

- The Agriculture Law of 1973
- Revised Public Health and Safety Law of 1978
- A draft legislation on POP has been produced
- Other procedures including the formation of the chemical control Task Force and legislations to legitimate it has been done
- NIP has been developed
- National Action Plan has been formulated
- PCBs inventory was conducted
- Under SAIM a national profile assessment has been submitted

Noting the efforts to fully implement the convention Liberia submitted import responses for 18 chemicals; out of the 18, 7 has been banned including PCB which is not part of the 18. Liberia has informed the secretariat of its support for the inclusion of chrysotile asbestos to Annex III of the convention. A joint working group has been formed to address the rapid response of import responses.

Viewing the existence legal and regulatory infrastructure the meeting provided an opportunity to present the gaps that require an Action Plan. These include:

- Establishment of procedure to show timely submission of response in the future;
- Establishment procedure to communicate import decision to those concern within Liberia
- Strengthen mechanism to review the DGD
- Revision of chemicals in Annex III and submit/re-submit import responses
- Preparation of National Implementation Plan for the RC
- Identification of resources to implement these actions
- Domesticate the RC
- Production of Legislation on pesticides and industrial chemicals
- Identification on banned and restricted chemicals as require by Annex I
- Completion of notification form to be submitted to the RC secretariat
- Utilization of notification publish in the PIC Circular
- Noting the need to fully implement the convention Liberia nominated a DNA with the view
Elements of Liberia’s National Action Plan for implementation of the Convention

COUNTRY NAME: Liberia
Identification of the key elements of a national implementation plan for the ratification and implementation of the Rotterdam Convention

Import response
Scope: Import responses for Annex III chemicals
Channel of communication: between Party and Secretariat; within a Party

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current legal infrastructure/ administrative procedure</th>
<th>What has been done?</th>
<th>What needs to be done?</th>
<th>Timelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Current legal infrastructure/ Administrative procedure | • Import responses for 18 chemicals  
• Out of the 18 chemicals, 7 have been banned-Lindane, chlordane, Toxaphene, Dieldrin, DDT, Heptachor, Aldrin. PBC has also been banned.  
• Liberia supports the inclusion of Chrysotile Asbestos to Annex III of the RC.  
• Joint working group has been formed to address import responses | • establish a procedure to ensure timely submission in the future;  
• establish procedure to communicate import decision to those concern within Liberia  
• Strengthen the mechanism to review the DGD  
• Review list of chemicals in Annex III and summit/re-summit import responses  
• Preparation of Nation implimentation plan for the RC.  
Identify resource/external resource to complete the task  
Produce legislative RC. | October 2008 |
| Other procedure include the formation of the chemical control Task Force and the writing of Legislation, Acts, and Laws. | | | March 2008 |

Information Exchange:
Notifications of Final Regulatory Actions

**Scope:** All chemicals that are banned or severely restricted in your country

**Channel of communication:** between Party and Secretariat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current legal infrastructure/administrative procedure</th>
<th>What has been done?</th>
<th>What needs to be done?</th>
<th>Who is responsible/involved and how to proceed?</th>
<th>Timelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The Environmental Protection and management Law of 2003</td>
<td>No notification has been submitted by Liberia.</td>
<td>• Regulations on pesticides and industrials chemicals need to be produced.</td>
<td>○ The EPA, Ministry of Agriculture and the DNA are responsible to complete the notification; ○ The EPA, Ministries of Commerce, Justice, Health and Agriculture</td>
<td>June 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Agriculture Law of 1973</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Information on Banned and restricted chemicals as required by Annex I need to be properly identified and compiled</td>
<td></td>
<td>January 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Revised Public Health and Safety Law of 1976</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Complete notification form and submit to the Secretariat</td>
<td></td>
<td>February 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The EPA Formulates Policies and legislations in close consultation with the ministries of Justice, Agriculture and Health. The EPA, Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture and Bureau of Customs enforce and regulate</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Make use of notifications published in the PIC Circular</td>
<td></td>
<td>March 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Resource mobilization for capacity building</td>
<td></td>
<td>June 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Information Exchange:**
**Proposals for SHPF**

**Scope:** Any pesticide formulation that causes severe health or environmental problems under the conditions of use in your country.

**Channel of communication:** within a Party; between Party and Secretariat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available infrastructure for pesticides poisoning report</th>
<th>What has been done?</th>
<th>What could be done in the future?</th>
<th>Who is responsible/involved and how to proceed?</th>
<th>Timelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The Extension department of the Ministry of Agriculture has a reporting system. | • The Extension Department of the Ministry of Agriculture refers pesticide poisoning cases to clinics and health centers.. | • Develop and implement programs for the training of public health inspectors, dealers and users in the effective use and management of pesticides.  
• Build the capacity of the Extension Department in order to enhance coordination among relevant stakeholders. Establishment of a national poison control center with emphasis on pesticide poisoning.  
• Strengthen existing public health infrastructures in order to effectively respond to incidences of pesticide poisoning  
• Information disseminations and collaborations among relevant agencies and institutions.  
• Domestication of all chemical convention. | • The Policy makers draft policies, legal framework and legislations.  
• Agriculture, EPA, Min. of Health and DNA draw out and coordinate implementation plan.  
• Training workshops and seminars are conducted for extension workers, environmental and public health inspectors, media and traditional dancers.  
  • Trainees be sent into the field to implement programs. | March 2008  
May 2008  
August 2008  
September 2008 |

**Information Exchange:**

.
Export notification

**Scope**: chemicals banned or restricted in the exporting party  
**Channel of communication**: between Parties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current practice</th>
<th>What has been done?</th>
<th>What needs to be done?</th>
<th>Who is responsible/involved and how to proceed?</th>
<th>Timelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-formalize the procedure to ensure timely acknowledgement; -use information to improve regulatory measure and sound management and to reduce associated risks to workers, consumers and the environment,</td>
<td>-what is DNA’s task? -what is trade company’s role? -who can make use of information provided by export?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Information Exchange:**
Executive Summary of Ghana’s National Action Plan

Introduction/Preamble.

Ghana signed the Rotterdam Convention on the 11th of September 1998 and ratified it on the 30th of May 2003. The objective of the Convention is to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals, in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm and contribute to the environmentally sound use of such chemicals, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties.

The Pesticides Control and Management Act 1996(Act 528), and the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1994(Act 490) specifically section 10, constitute the existing legal and administrative infrastructure for implementing the provisions of the Rotterdam Convention. While Act 528 addresses pesticides, section 10 of Act 490, provides the basis for dealing with industrial chemicals listed under the Convention.

Ghana currently has no comprehensive legislation covering the management of all chemicals. However, there are a number of laws which are directly or indirectly related to chemicals management. These include the Mercury law, 1998(PNDCL 217), the Food and Drugs Law, 1992, (PNDCL 305B) and the Prevention and Control of Pest and Diseases of Plant Act, 1965(Act 307)

Ghana ratified the Convention on May 2005. Since becoming a Party, Ghana has taken steps to underscore its commitment towards the fulfilment of its obligations under the Convention. An important step in this process is the appointment of a Designated National Authority (DNA). The other national institutional features that facilitate the implementation of the Convention are the Pesticide Technical Committee (PTC), under Act 528 and the Hazardous Chemicals Committee (HCC) under Act 490. Both committees are composed of representatives of relevant stakeholders and have played their roles in ensuring the effective implementation of the Convention. The committees make recommendations to the Governing Board of the EPA for decisions to be taken in the context of the procedures established under the Convention.

As noted in Table 1, Ghana has given import responses to 36 of the 39 chemicals listed in Annex III made up of 13 interim and 23 final. It is expected that import responses on the remaining chemicals will be finalized by March 2008.

In the case of SHPF, a Poison Information Centre has been established and the Ministry of Agriculture, Ghana Health Services and the EPA are key players in reporting cases of pesticide poisoning. As reflected in Table 2, Ghana has developed forms for reporting poisoning incidents, collected baseline data on poisoning cases and trained inspectors in the identification of symptoms and reporting of incidents.

It is anticipated that an organized system for reporting poisoning incidents through the chain up to the DNA will be established; additional personnel (including Physicians), communication system and public awareness on proper handling of chemicals will be intensified. The broadest spectrum of stakeholders will be involved in the exercise which is due for completion by June 2008

Respecting notifications of final regulatory action, Ghana, has banned chemicals listed in annex III of the convention but no notification of the final regulatory action has been submitted to the secretariat.

The PTC has taken a number of actions in relation to WHO class 1a pesticides and pesticide formulations of WHO Class 1b. These actions will be forwarded to the EPA Board for consideration.
The banned and severely restricted chemicals will be gazetted and this will subsequently be notified to the secretariat. Additionally, criteria will be adopted as outlined in Annex 1 for future regulatory actions on these chemicals. Recommendations will be submitted to the EPA board to ban all WHO Class 1a pesticides formulations and the secretariat will be notified on final regulatory action regarding WHO class 1a pesticides. Regulatory and administrative procedures exist for export notification of banned and severely restricted chemicals which involves the DNA checking to ensure that a chemical is on Ghana’s positive list. Acknowledgement is within two days of receipt of a notification.

Ghana has received and responded to export notifications from the EU and USA since 2003—and issued import permits as well as clearance permits.

**CONCLUSION**

Ghana will request for support in building capacity for collection and analysis of scientific data to support any bans, analysis of chemicals and in the fields of toxicology, ecotoxicology and risk assessment. The Attorney General’s Department, Academic and research institutions will be involved in the process. September 2008 is the deadline for this exercise.

It is expected that a process of consultation with dealers will start that is aimed at promoting safer alternatives. Conditions will be established to protect human health and the environment for chemicals not listed on the positive list. Additional information will also be evaluated for the purpose of reviewing existing status of restricted and banned chemicals. Key stakeholders will be informed of such notifications while the complete list is posted on the GCNET system.

In terms of responsibilities, industry is expected to look for safer alternatives, while the DNA will coordinate and disseminate information to key stakeholders (table 4).
## Elements of Ghana’s National Action Plan for implementation of the Convention

### COUNTRY NAME: Ghana
Identification of the key elements of a national implementation plan for the ratification and implementation of the Rotterdam Convention

### Import response

**Scope:** Import responses for Annex III chemicals  
**Channel of communication:** between Party and Secretariat; within a Party

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current legal infrastructure/administrative procedure</th>
<th>What has been done?</th>
<th>What needs to be done?</th>
<th>Timelines</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Pesticides Control And Management Act, 1996, Act 528 for pesticides and severely hazardous pesticides formulations  
• Environmental Protection Act, 1994, Act 490 (Section 10) for industrial chemicals | • Importing country responses on 36 of the PIC chemicals submitted to date. These comprise 13 interim responses and 23 final responses. | 1. Submit importing country responses on the remaining three (3) chemicals on Annex III of the Convention  
   - Tetra-ethyl lead: (consent under condition - interim)  
   - Tetra-methyl lead: (consent under condition - interim)  
   - Parathion: (no consent – final)  

**Remarks**  
Additional information and consultations required to facilitate submission of final responses on tetra-ethyl lead and tetra-methyl lead.  

**Remarks**  
Proposals on Parathion to be evaluated by the Pesticides Technical Committee (PTC) and make recommendations to the EPA Board to take final regulatory action. | March 2008 | Hazardous Chemicals Committee (HCC) for tetra-ethyl lead and tetra-methyl lead)  
Pesticides Technical Committee (PTC) to take action on Parathion |
<p>| 2. Submit final importing country responses on the following interim responses | December 2007 | HCC |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remarks:</th>
<th>Additional information required for final decision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Revise and submit importing country responses on four (4) chemicals already submitted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Proposals to be submitted to the Pesticide Technical Committee for consideration and recommendation to the EPA Board to take final regulatory action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 2008</td>
<td>PTC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| i. Tremolite- | consent under condition-interim |
| ii. Crocidolite- | consent under condition-interim |
| iii. Actinolite asbestos- | consent under condition-interim |
| iv. Ethylene dichloride (consent under conditions-interim) | |
| v. Fluoroacetamide- | consent under conditions-interim |
| vi. Ethylene oxide- | consent under condition-interim |

| i. Lindane – | no consent-final |
| ii. HCH(mixed isomers)- | no consent-final |
| iii. Monochrotophos- | no consent-final |
| iv. Mercury compounds- | no consent-final |
| v. EDB(1,2-dibromoethane)- | no consent –final |
Proposals for SHPF

Scope: Any pesticide formulation that causes severe health or environmental problems under the conditions of use in your country.

Channel of communication: within a Party; between Party and Secretariat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available infrastructure for pesticides poisoning report</th>
<th>What has been done</th>
<th>What could be done in the future?</th>
<th>Who is responsible / involved and how to proceed?</th>
<th>Timelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Poison Information Centre</td>
<td>• Form for reporting poisoning incidents developed</td>
<td>• Establish organisational system for reporting poisoning incidents from the Community, District, Regional up to the Poison Centre and to the DNA at the national level,</td>
<td>• Assembly members</td>
<td>June 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Staff of Ministry of Food and Agriculture at the District, Regional and National levels;</td>
<td>• Baseline data on poisoning cases collected</td>
<td>• Train personnel (including Physicians) at various levels on identifying and reporting poisoning incidents</td>
<td>• Unit Committees at the community level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Staff of Ghana Health Services at the District, Regional and National levels,</td>
<td>• Pesticides Inspectors trained on identifying symptoms of pesticides poisoning and reporting of incidents</td>
<td>• Establish communication systems (e.g. telephone hotlines) at various levels for fast and effective reporting of incidents</td>
<td>• Community Health Nurses/Officers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Staff of EPA at the Regional level</td>
<td></td>
<td>Intensify public awareness campaigns on proper handling of chemicals and the need to report poisoning cases.</td>
<td>• Community Environmental Committees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• District and Regional Medical Officers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• District and Regional Officers of MoFA and EPA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• District Environmental Management Committees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• District Environmental Health Officers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INFORMATION EXCHANGE PROVISIONS

- Proposals for SHPFs from other countries (as summarized in the PIC Circular) provide information to enable targeted monitoring of the relevant chemicals in Ghana
- Such information could be used to prepare reports for consideration by technical committees (PTC and HCC) and to conduct awareness creation programmes
Notifications of Final Regulatory Actions

**Scope:** All chemicals that are banned or severely restricted in your country

**Channel of communication:** between Party and Secretariat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current legal infrastructure/administrative procedure</th>
<th>What has been done?</th>
<th>What needs to be done?</th>
<th>Who is responsible/involved and how to proceed?</th>
<th>Timelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528). Four parts (Registration, Licensing of Dealers, Enforcement and General provisions) | Banned chemicals listed in Annex III of Convention but no notification of final regulatory action submitted to the Secretariat | Gazette banned or severely restricted chemicals | DNA  
Attorney General’s Department  
HCC, PTC  
Academic and Research Institutions | September 2008 |
| Section 10 of EPA Act establishes the HCC to monitor toxic chemicals | Procedure | Collect information for notification  
Notify secretariat of banned and severely restricted chemicals  
Adopt criteria stipulated in Annex I of Convention for future regulatory actions to ban or severely restrict chemicals (hazard review, risk evaluation, socio-economic impacts).  
Submit recommendations to EPA Board to ban all WHO Class 1a pesticide formulations.  
Notify Convention Secretariat on final regulatory action regarding WHO Class 1a | Submit recommendations to EPA Board to ban all WHO Class 1a pesticide formulations.  
Notify Convention Secretariat on final regulatory action regarding WHO Class 1a |
| Lead Ministries include Agriculture, Environment, Health, Trade | Ban pesticides and to place on severe restriction all pesticide formulations of WHO Class 1b. | | |
| | Industrial chemicals (PCBs, precursors of Narcotics drugs, Mercury, and Sodium Cyanide) on restriction. | | |
| | Commenced process for regulations to ban PCBs, i.e. Cabinet memo sent for clearance to adopt regulations | | |
| | Challenges | | |
| | Inadequate capacity to collect and analyse scientific data to ban to severely restrict chemicals | | |
| | Inadequate analytical capacity to analyse chemicals | | |
| | Administrative bureaucracy | | |
| | Limited number of trained personnel in toxicology, ecotoxicology; risk assessment | | |
INFORMATION EXCHANGE PROVISIONS

- Notifications of final regulatory actions of other countries (as summarized in the PIC Circular) provide information to enable targeted monitoring of the relevant chemicals in Ghana.
- Such information is used to prepare reports for consideration by technical committees (PTC and HCC) and to conduct awareness creation programmes.
Export notification

**Scope:** chemicals banned or restricted in the exporting party

**Channel of communication:** between Parties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current practice</th>
<th>What has been done?</th>
<th>What needs to be done?</th>
<th>Who is responsible / involved and how to proceed?</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Regulatory and administrative procedure in place to deal with export notifications of banned severely. | • Received and responded to export notifications from EU and USA annually since 2003 to date. | • Consult with dealers to promote safer alternatives and undertake product stewardship | **Who is responsible?**  
DNA, CEPS, PPRSD  
**Role of Industry and trade**  
• Industry to look for safer alternatives and promote product stewardship  
**Who can use information?**  
• All stakeholders on chemicals control and management (CEPS, PPRSD, Other DNAs in the sub region, general public) | December 2008 |
| • DNA checks to ensure that chemical is on Ghana’s positive list. | • Issue import permits prior to importation. | • For chemicals not on positive list, establish conditions to protect human health and the environment. |  
• Evaluate additional information to review existing status of restricted and banned chemicals.  
• Inform key stakeholders (CEPS, PPRSD, MOT, etc.) on such notifications.  
• Post list on GCNet system |  |
| • Acknowledgement of receipts sent within 2 days of receipt of notification | • Issue clearance permit to importers to take delivery of chemicals from port of entry | | |  |

**INFORMATION EXCHANGE PROVISIONS**

- Information contained in an export notification is disseminated to relevant stakeholders to facilitate tracking the entry of potentially hazardous chemicals into the country.
- Information contained in an export notification is used to prepare proposals for consideration by relevant technical committees in taking decision making on chemicals.
- Information that accompanies shipments of exported chemicals under Article 13 is used to create awareness on the sound management of such chemicals. creation programmes
Annex I: Ghana’s status of implementation plus the legal case study

Slide 1

Sub Regional Consultation on the Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention for English-speaking West African Countries, Accra-Ghana

Status of Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention in Ghana and Challenges Encountered

By:
John A. Pwamang, EPA-Ghana
18th September 2007

Slide 2

Presentation Outline

• Ghana’s experiences in developing the national regulatory framework in order to implement the Convention.
• The context of chemicals management within Ghana prior to signing the convention.
• Actions taken at the national level to revise or strengthen the regulatory framework after signing the convention.
• Further actions that may be needed for effective implementation.
• Lessons learnt that may be of possible interest to other countries.

Slide 3

Context of Chemicals Management in Ghana Prior to Signing the Rotterdam Convention

• Ghana signed the Rotterdam Convention on the 11th of September 1998 and ratified it on 30th May 2003.
• Prior to signing the Convention, and in fact up to date, there is no comprehensive piece of legislation on chemicals management in Ghana.
• Laws on Chemicals Management are scattered in various pieces of Legislation and together, these laws provide a framework for the management of all chemicals and pesticides in Ghana.

Slide 4

Laws related to chemicals control and management in Ghana

• The Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 (Act 490)
• The Cocoa Industry Regulations, 1968 (NLCD 278)
• The Food and Drugs Law, 1992, (PNDCL 305B)
• The Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528)
• The Prevention and Control of Pests and Diseases of Plants Act, 1965 (Act 307)
• Prevention of Damage by Pests Decree, 1968 (NLCD 245)
• The Standards Decree, 1973 (NRCD 173)
• The Customs, Excise and Preventive Service Law (PNDCL 330)

Slide 5

Other laws and policies related to chemicals control and management in Ghana

• The Mercury Law, 1989 (PNDCL 217),
• The Labour Act, 2003 (Act 651)
• The Export and Import Act, 1995 (Act 503),

Slide 6

Structure for implementing the Convention (Industrial Chemicals)

• Actions regarding industrial chemicals relevant to provisions of the Convention are coordinated by the Hazardous Chemicals Committee (HCC) established under section 10 of the EPA Act, 1994 (Act 490).
• The HCC consists of representatives of key Government organisations that have direct interest in the effective management of chemicals.
• The function of the HCC is to monitor the use of hazardous chemicals by collecting information on the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale, use and disposal of such chemicals; advise the EPA Board and the Executive Director on the regulation and management of hazardous chemicals; and perform such other functions relating to such chemicals as the Board or the Executive Director may determine.
Composition of HCC

- The committee consists of the Executive Director of the EPA as Chairman; three officers from the Agency; three persons with specialised knowledge and experience in toxic chemicals management, and one representative of the following organisations:
  - Ghana Standards Board
  - Ghana Atomic Energy Commission;
  - Ghana Cocoa Board;
  - Crops Services Directorate of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture;
  - Veterinary Services Directorate of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture;
  - Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Implementation of the Convention (1)

- Prior to signing the Convention in 2003, Ghana was committed to the FAO International Code of Conduct for the Distribution and Use of Pesticides
- This influenced and in fact informed the promulgation of the Pesticides Act in 1996.
- With this Act in place a significant number of obligations under Rotterdam convention were already being met.
- It may therefore be fair to say that Ghana had in place a fairly effective legal regime to regulate pesticides with different degrees of compliance to the technical dictates of the Convention.
- The same cannot, however, be said regarding the legal regime for the regulation of industrial chemicals.

Structure for implementation the Convention (Pesticides)

- Actions regarding pesticides relevant to provisions of the Convention are coordinated by the Pesticides Technical Committee (PTC) established under Section 30 of the Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).
- The Chemicals Control and Management Centre (CCMC) of the EPA provides secretariat for the PTC and the HCC.
- The PTC and HCC make recommendations to the EPA Board, which takes final decisions on chemicals subject to control under the Convention.

Implementation of the Convention (2)

- Ghana appointed EPA as the Designated National Authority through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- In 1993, and before signing the convention, the then Toxic Chemicals Committee of the EPA took final regulatory action on some chemicals, which were then formally banned in 2003 after Ghana became a Party to the Convention.
- Ghana has not experienced problems caused by a severely hazardous pesticide formulation under conditions of use and hence has not found any reason to comply with Article 6 and Annex IV.

Composition of the PTC

Chairman appointed by the EPA Board and representatives of the following:
- Chemistry Dept. of the National Nuclear Research Institute of GAEC;
- Cocoa Services Division of COCOBOD;
- Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate of MoFA;
- Veterinary Services Directorate of MoFA;
- Ministry of Health;
- Ghana Standards Board;
- Customs, Excise and Preventive Service;
- Association of Ghana Industries;
- Ghana National Association of Farmers and Fishermen;
- Ministry of Land and Forestry;
- Ministry Responsible for the Environment;
- Environmental Protection Agency (Secretary).

Implementation of the Convention (3)

- Ghana transmitted responses concerning future imports of some chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention as required under Article 10.
- These include DDT, Aldrin and Dieldrin, among others, which were banned in Ghana as far back as 1993.
- Ghana is yet to transmit responses concerning future imports of some of the chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention especially the recent additions.
Slide 13

Actions that may be needed to achieve effective implementation of the convention in Ghana (1)

- Amend existing laws (e.g. The Pesticides Act) to make room for more civil society participation as required under Article 15.
- A comprehensive law on industrial chemicals. The definitions in this law must conform to those under the Convention.
- There is also the need to harmonise the existing laws to prevent the duplication of functions and mandates.
- A Legislative Instrument devoted solely to the implementation of the Convention as has been done for the Vienna Convention/Montreal Protocol.
- There is the need to train personnel to implement the Convention effectively.

Slide 14

Actions that may be needed to achieve effective implementation of the convention in Ghana (2)

- More resources are needed to implement the Convention, especially, resources to help personnel ensure compliance with the convention.
- Laboratories also need to be upgraded with modern facilities.
- Creating public awareness about the existence of the Convention and the dangers to human beings and the environment in the misuse of chemicals would help to ensure compliance.
- Integrated implementation of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions together will yield better results since they all essentially seek to solve the same or related problems.
- It is the same Agency, the EPA, which is primarily responsible for the performance of the administrative functions under all the conventions.

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Region-specific issues

- It is commonly recognized that the greatest problem is the lack of a harmonized system of pesticide registration in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Harmonising the data requirements and registration criteria for the region would enhance efficiency and transparency in the management of chemicals.
- It is noteworthy that the Sahel countries are a very good example in this regard as they have been able to achieve a common system.
- The registration system that Ghana has was to a large extent taken from them.
Annex II: Gambia’s status of implementation

SUBREGIONAL CONSULTATION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION FOR ENGLISH SPEAKING WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES ACCRA GHANA 18TH to 21ST SEPTEMBER 2007

PRESENTED BY THE GAMBIAN DELEGATION

Introduction

- The Gambia is a developing country surrounded by the republic of Senegal on all sides except on the west by the Atlantic ocean.
- Geography/Demography
  - Land area 10,542 Km²
  - Economy: Agriculture, trade and

Background

The history of Chemicals especially pesticide import and use can be traced back to the 1970s by the former Department of Crop Protection Services, now renamed Agricultural Pest Management Unit under the Department of Agricultural Services.

The pesticides imported were mainly grants donated to The Gambia Government from European Countries to control agricultural crop pests in the field and stores, and also for vector control. These pesticides during the NIP for POP implementation and survey report indicate the importation of Aldrin, Dieldrin and DDT but no records of such grants are currently available.

- The Gambia Environmental Action Plan (GEAP) is the policy instrument that provides a broad approach to environmental management in The Gambia according to existing environmental legislation and international conventions.
IMPLEMENTATION
- The Gambia has signed and ratified the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Inform Consent Procedure for certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade on the 30th April 1999. She also represented West African continent on the Interim chemical reviewed Committee (CRC) for PIC Convention.
- The Gambia National Environment Agency, is the Designated National Authority (DNA) for the Rotterdam Convention.
- Legislations such as the Hazardous Chemical and Pesticides Control and Management Act 1994 (HCPMA) is supportive to the process of the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention.

CHALLENGES
- Inadequate public awareness of the PIC
- Inadequate financial resources to support enabling activities (Inventories and Monitoring etc)
- Inadequate human and material resources (capacity)
- Porous border as a result of our geographical location
- Inadequate representation of stakeholders at National and International fora

RECOMMENDATIONS
- Need to strengthen the institutional and human resource capacities in all aspects of Chemical management, in both the formal and informal sectors.
- Conduct inventories and assessments bi-annually in order to assess compliance to the Convention and level of understanding of stakeholders in PIC matters.
- Conduct awareness campaigns for all stakeholders on chemical Management.
- Stringent enforcement of the chemicals Regulation by custom officers and other law enforcement officers to ensure compliance at entry points.
- Undertake proactive measures to strengthen the bilateral relations existing between Gambia and Senegal in chemical management.
- Joint cross-border survey (Senegal and Gambia) should be conducted regularly to gather information on the illegal trade.
- Develop a joint action plan to manage hazardous chemicals that are PIC related within our two countries.
- Adequate representation of stakeholders at National and International fora.
- Funding for enabling activities.
Annex III: Liberia status of implementation

Sub-Regional Consultation on the Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention for English-Speaking West African Countries

Status of the Implementation of the Convention and Challenges Encountered in Liberia
17 September 2007

INTRODUCTION
- The Rotterdam Convention is a global Treaty that aims to promote a shared responsibility between importing and exporting Countries in protecting human health and the environment from the harmful effects of certain chemicals (Annex III chemicals) by enabling the trade in very dangerous substances to be controlled and monitored.
- The Convention was adopted in Rotterdam on 10th September 1998 and entered into force on 24 February 2004.
- Liberia acceded to the Convention on August 20, 2004

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED
- Successful implementation of the Convention was hampered by the civil war in Liberia, which destroyed basic infrastructures and services.
- Thus Liberia lacks the adequate infrastructure to safely manage certain chemicals. Trade provisions relevant to the Convention are not fully respected.
- The work of the customs officers is less effective because of the poor communication and coordination with the DNA and other responsible institutions.
- Information dissemination concerning the PIC procedure to the relevant government institutions, and importing industries etc. is insufficient.

• Meeting this obligation confirms Liberia commitment to the successful implementation of the PIC process of the Rotterdam Convention.

• Liberia commitment was again strengthened by the establishment of the Environmental Protection Agency in 2003, as the entity responsible for Environmental Management in Liberia, including chemicals management.

• Liberia has one DNA from the Ministry of Health and is proposing additional two from the Environmental Protection Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture.
• Relevant national legislations about chemicals covered by the Convention hardly exist.
• Customs training under the Convention have not taken place in Liberia
• Because of the lack of technical infrastructure such as analytical laboratories and training, there is no program for pesticides formulation
• A program on community health monitoring does not exist

• Concerning the Chemical Information Exchange Network Project (CIEN) implementation in Liberia, a joint MOU between UNEP and Liberia was produced in 2003 but the activities were not funded due to the lack of funds.
• The Environmental Watch Situation Analysis and Needs Assessment Questionnaire from UNEP was not answered and returned to UNEP because of the inadequacy of experts.

• Regarding Annex III Chemicals of the Rotterdam Convention, the WCO harmonized system code are not properly identified. A regulatory mechanism was put in place through a memorandum of understanding between the EPA and the Ministry of Commerce on import controls in early 2007. The customs, Agriculture and Health Ministries were not involved. Thus there are gaps in this system.
• The Global Harmonized System (GHS) for the classification and Labelling of chemicals is not used. There is no National GHS Implementation Strategy. Liberia submitted the completed GHS questionnaire on preparation for GHS implementation in 2006 and Focal Points contact information were sent for the industrial workplace, Agriculture, Transport and consumer products. But these Focal Points have never contacted.
• No notification has been issued from Liberia

• Linkages and synergism RC-3/8
• A national ad hoc joint working group that will include representatives of the Basel, Stockholm, SAICM, IFCS and the Rotterdam Conventions has been established. This group will make joint recommendation to the COPs and Conferences, including the COP of the Rotterdam Convention at its fourth meeting
• RC-3/5 corporation and coordination between Rotterdam, Basel and Stockholm Conventions. Linkages are being strengthened among multilateral chemical agreements, i.e. the NIP of the Stockholm Convention has been produced and can be used by the other agreements such as the Rotterdam and Basel Conventions to identify gaps in their chemicals management infrastructures for implementation.
• A National Chemical Control Task Force of the EPA has been formed to monitor chemical activities in Liberia.
• The MOU between the EPA and the Ministry of Commerce will be amended to involved all relevant stakeholders.
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• Workshop on developing a National GHS Implementation Strategy including capacity building, training various workers (Maritime workers, Industrial workers, Customs officers, Environmental inspectors etc.) will be conducted.

• In order to strengthened customs activities, compliance and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAS) a workshop on the green customs initiative should be held in Liberia for Port workers, Post office workers, Coast guards, Customs officers, etc.

• A sub regional workshop on compliance with and enforcement of MEAs should be held. This will also serve a capacity building for effective MEAs.

• A workshop on Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) of POPs and Community Health Monitoring should be jointly held to effectively monitor health effects of MEAs.

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• Capacity building of the secretariat housing the DNAs should be undertaking, also training of the DNAs in chemicals management.

• Training on Pesticide formulations and quality assurance should be sought for the DNAs and other related stakeholders.

• A workshop on the implementation of CIEN should be conducted in Liberia.

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Liberia’s Representation at the Sub-regional Consultation

- Liberia is represented by the following Ministries and Agency:
  - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
  - Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
  - Ministry of Commerce and Industries
  - Ministry of Agriculture
  - Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs
  - Ministry of Finance/Custom
  - Environmental Protection Agency

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- LIBERIA IS COMMITTED TO THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION of the Rotterdam convention
Annex IV: Tanzania’s experiences in National Action Plan development

Sub Regional Consultation on the Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention for English-speaking West African Countries, Accra, Ghana
18th to 21st September 2007

EXPERIENCES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ROTTERDAM CONVENTION IN TANZANIA
18th SEPTEMBER 2007
ACCRA, GHANA
DR. F. F. KATAGIRA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND COOPERATIVES TANZANIA

Slide 2

Presentation outline
Part I: Overview of chemicals management in TZ
Part II: PIC implementation status in Tanzania
Part III: Process of developing the national action plan
Part IV: The national Action Plan
Part V: Way forward

Overview of chemicals management activities in Tanzania
- TZ participated in the UNCED in Rio in 1992
- Implemented voluntary PIC since 1995
- In 1996-97 National Profile (NP) indicating national infrastructure for chemicals management was prepared
- In 1997 chemicals management priority areas were identified (through a national priority setting workshop)
- In 1999 the National Action Plan (NAP) for chemicals management was prepared
- In 2002 the NP was reviewed
- Approach of chemicals management is from production through disposal (life cycle management) to prevent health and environmental hazards
- Initiated national SAICM pilot project in October 2006

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Legal framework for chemicals management in TZ
- Plant Protection Act No.13 of 1997 and Pesticides control regulations of 1999
- Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (management and control) Act No.3 of 2003
- Occupation Health and Safety Act No of 2003
- Atomic energy Act No. 4 of 2003
- Environment Management Act No.20 of 2004
The laws focus on the sound management of the related chemicals to protect human health and the environment
Administrative mechanisms for management of chemicals

1. National Plant Protection Advisory Committee approves pesticides for use in TZ - under Min of Agric.
2. Pesticides Approval and Registration Sub-committee – under Min of Agric.
3. Board for Approval of Industrial and consumer chemicals - under Min of Health
4. Technical Committee for implementation of the Industrial and Consumer Chemicals Act No 3 of 2003 – under Min. of Health
5. National Technical Advisory Committee for chemical waste management - under the National Environment Management Council

Administrative mechanisms for management of chemicals contd..

6. National PIC Committee – jointly coordinated by Min. of Agric. and Min of Health
7. National Coordinating Team (NCT) for Integrated Chemicals Management in Tanzania coordinated by Ministry of Health
8. National SAICM steering committee multisectoral
9. National SAICM secretariat coordinated by Min. of Health
Part II: PIC Implementation status

- Tanzania signed the Rotterdam Convention in 1998
- Ratified the RC in 2002
- In line with Article 4 para 1 of the Convention, TZ appointed 2 DNAs
  - DNA for pesticides - Min. of Agric. Food Security & Cooperatives (PHS)
  - DNA for industrial chemicals - Min. of Health & Social Services (GCLA)
- In accordance to para 2 of article 4 some resources and facilities are allocated for DNAs to perform their tasks

Administrative/ regulatory mechanisms specifically for the Convention

**Administrative:**
- PIC committee - charged with Rotterdam Convention issues both pesticides and industrial chemicals
- DDT banned from agricultural use

**Regulatory:**
- There is no specific legislation for the Rotterdam Convention
- Legal framework in place have provisions for the Convention
  - Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (management and control) Act No. 3 of 2003.
  - Environment Management Act No.20 of 2004
  - Occupation Health and Safety Act No of 2003

Roles of DNAs in national chemicals management processes

**DNA pesticides:**
- Member of PARTS
- Member national Plant Protection Advisory Committee secretariat
- Alternate Chair of PIC committee
- Member of SAICM steering committee
- Inspector of pesticides
- Member of national chemicals management coordinating committee
- Member of chemical waste management committee

**DNA industrial chemicals:**
- Secretary of chemical committee
- Alternate Chair of PIC committee
- Registrar of industrial chemicals
- Secretary of SAICM steering committee
- Secretary of national chemicals management coordinating committee
- Member national Plant Protection Advisory Committee

Brief description of DNAs offices

- DNA for pesticides is located in the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and cooperatives (Plant Health Services Section)
- DNA for industrial chemicals is located at the Government Chemist Laboratory Agency of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
- Both have computer and internet facilities
PIC Implementation status cont…

Notification of final regulatory actions for banned or severely restricted chemicals – Article 5 and annex 1

- As stipulated in article 5 of the Convention, Parties are required to notify the Secretariat in writing of the final regulatory action taken on banned or severely restricted chemicals

- TZ has initiated community based pesticides monitoring to enable data/information collection required in Annex I for notification

- Established a national PIC committee charged with approval of final regulatory actions for banned or severely restricted chemicals for notification to the Secretariat

PIC Implementation status cont…

Article 10: Obligation in relation to imports of chemicals listed in Annex III

In accordance to para 1 of Article 10 of the Convention requires each Party to implement appropriate legislative or administrative measures to ensure timely decisions with respect to the import of chemicals listed in Annex III

In accordance to Article 10 Tanzania has made import decisions for 36 chemicals listed in Annex III

Final decisions made
- consent to import (5 chemicals)
- no consent to import (15 chemicals)
- Consent to import subject to specified conditions (interim decisions) - 16 chemicals

Interim decisions to import while looking into alternatives

Final decision to consent to import
- DDT (for emergency cases only for control of malaria vector)
- HCH (Mixed isomers)
- Aldrin (for emergency)
- Dieldrin (for emergency)
- Toxaphene (Camphorchlor)

Final decision, no consent to import
- Chlorobenzilate
- Ethylene oxide
- Hexachlorobenzene
- Dustable powder formulations containing combination of Benomyl at or above 7%, carbosulfan at or above 10%, and Thiram at or above 15%
- Mercury compounds including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds, and alkyl(arylalkyl) and aryl mercury compounds
- Dinitro-ortho cresol (DNOC and its salts) (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)
- Pentachlorophenol
PIC Implementation status contn..

Final decisions, No consent to import (cont)
- Methyl-parathion
- Parathion
- Captan
- Chlorodimeform
- 1,2-Dibromoethane
- Monocrotophos
- Ethylene dichloride
- Mercury compounds including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyl-alkyl and aryl mercury compounds

Interim decision to import under conditions
- Methamidophos
- Lindane (gamma-HCH)
- Heptachlor
- Fluoroacetamide
- EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)
- Dinoseb and Dinoseb salts
- Chlordane
- Binapacryl 2,4,5-T and its salts and esters
  - Actinolite asbestos
  - Asbestos, asbestos
  - Anthophyllite
  - Crocidolite
  - Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs), Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
  - Tremolite
  - Tris (2,3 dibromopropyl) phosphate

Article 14: Information Exchange
Each party has an obligation of exchanging scientific, technical, economic and legal information with regard to chemicals relevant to the Convention and respect confidentiality as indicated in para 2 of Article 11
- Dissemination of information especially chemicals in Annex III has been done within the country using meetings, seminars, leaflets, local news papers, news letters
- Import decisions have been communicated to the Secretariat and published in PIC circular to Parties

Article 15: Implementation of the Convention
- In Article 15 each Party is required to take measures necessary to establish and strengthen national infrastructures and institutions for effective implementation of the Convention including adoption or amendments of national legislative or administrative measures
- Plant Protection Act No 13 of 1997 has provision for PIC
- The Industrial and Consumer Chemicals Act No. 3 of 2003
- The Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004

However, there is inadequate finances for strengthening the necessary infrastructure
A two stage process was used:
(i) Planning during the Sub-regional consultation on the ratification of the Rotterdam convention for East African countries (29 January - 2 February 2007 in Nairobi, Kenya),
(ii) National Priority setting at a national planning session May 2007

1. Planning during the Sub-regional consultation
   Other MEAS were considered including
   - Stockholm Convention,
   - Basel Convention
   - ILO Convention 170
   - Bamako Convention

   Synergies of these MEAS considered included:
   - Minimization and prevention of chemical wastes
   - Prevention of accumulation of obsolete stokes
   - waste disposal
   - Information exchange
   - Promotion of BAT and BEP
   - Sound chemicals management with focus on implementation of SAICM

Four priority areas were identified for implementation in 5 years
   - Notification to the Secretariat all chemicals that are banned or severely restricted
   - Making decisions of import responses of chemicals listed in Annex III
   - Improved response to export notification
   - Establish SHPF reporting mechanism

Major activities, outputs, indicators, actors and timeframe were identified for all work areas
Process of developing the National Action Plan cont..

a) Pre-National w/shop for RC priority setting
Public-Private Partnership among stakeholders was considered for implementation of the Convention including:
- Government ministries
  - Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives,
  - Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Ministry of Industries and Trade, Department of Environment of the Vice President’s Office,
  - National Environment management Council,
  - Customs department of the Ministry of Finance
  - Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
  - Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA)
  - Ministry of Infrastructure Development (Transport)
- Academia (Universities)
- Research institutions (Agric. Research institutions, Public Health Research Institutions etc.)
- Trade unions, NGOs, Environmental organizations and consumer groups

b) The draft action plan was distributed to stakeholders

Process of developing the National Action Plan contn..

(ii) National Priority setting at a three day national planning session in May 2007
Documents consulted:
- National profile
- National Action Plan for chemicals management
- NIP- Stockholm Convention

Process of developing the National Action Plan contn..

- Participants agreed on the four work areas
- Reviewed outputs, indicators, actors and timeframe
- Prioritized the activities of the work areas
- Action plan developed

Part IV: National action plan

Major activities in the nation action plan and relevant priority
1. Review regulatory action on import response to the remaining three PIC chemicals
2. Strengthen capacity of PIC committee
3. Develop popular versions of the Rotterdam Convention documents
4. Raise public awareness and Disseminate relevant information to stakeholders on reporting concerns regarding PIC pesticides and industrial chemicals
5. Initiate joint PIC Committee Meetings to review regulatory action on the chemical in the export notification
6. Conduct Rotterdam convention specific training to relevant committees and stakeholders.
4. Carry out monitoring of chemicals and pesticides to identify adverse effects to human health and the environment. This also should be a regular Agenda on PIC meetings.

4. Strengthen capacity of the existing Poisoning Centre to address industrial and pesticides cases.


4. Develop monitoring tools and reporting mechanism for reporting incidences (environmental and health).

5. Training local communities and Enhance Community Programmes on environmental and human health monitoring.

5. TOT on Human Health and Environmental Incidence reporting e.g. through study visits, workshops, etc.

6. Review interim responses to make final regulatory action.

7. Initiate risk evaluation and community monitoring programmes for chemicals/areas of concern.


8. Mainstream PIC implementation into National development Goals and Strategies.

8. Conduct needs assessment for Strengthen capacity of the existing Poisoning Centre to address industrial and pesticides cases.

The action plan was finalized.

Consensus reached and document owned by stakeholders.

National Action Plan is appended (appendix 1).

Undertake activities no. 1, 6, 7, and 8 in the action plan using the existing resources.

Mainstream Convention activities with relevant chemicals management activities such as national SAICM and in national budgets.

Solicit resources for implementation of action plan.

Implement the action plan.

Carry out M&E of Convention activities.

Review action plan on annual basis.
Annex V: Ghana’s experiences with Importing Responses

M E M O R A N D U M

REFERENCE: GD 60/220/02/02
FROM: Director/CCMC
TO: Executive Director
SUBJECT: Importing Country Response Forms in Respect of Chemicals Listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention
DATE: 2nd June 2004

1.0 Introduction

Following the coming into force of the Rotterdam Convention, Ghana, as a party is required to meet some obligations including the submission of importing country responses with respect to chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention.

2.0 Importing Country Responses

Article 10 of the Rotterdam Convention requires parties to transmit responses concerning future imports of the thirty-five (35) chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention. These were to have been submitted before 24th February 2004, the date the Convention came into force. Importing Country responses have already been submitted in respect of eight (8) of the Annex III chemicals namely: 2,4,5-T, Aldrin, Chlordane, DDT, Dieldrin, Heptachlor, Hexachlorobenzene and Methyl-parathion.

In line with the above requirement the CCMC convened an emergency meeting of the Pesticides Technical Committee (PTC) and the Hazardous Chemicals Committee (HCC) to consider the remaining twenty-seven (27) chemicals in Annex III. The recommendations of the Committee with respect to these chemicals are attached for consideration by the EPA Board at its next meeting.

Submitted by:

JOHN A. PWAMANG
DIRECTOR/CCMC

Summary of Chemicals Subject to Prior Informed Consent, their Status in Ghana and Responses Regarding Future Imports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Current status in Ghana</th>
<th>Type of response for future imports (final or interim)</th>
<th>Decision regarding future imports (consent, no consent or consent with conditions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,4,5-T</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Formally banned in 2003</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aldrin</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Formally banned in 2003</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Binapacryl</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>No evidence of use in Ghana</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Captafol</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>No evidence of use in Ghana</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>Uses</td>
<td>Current status in Ghana</td>
<td>Type of response for future imports (final or interim)</td>
<td>Decision regarding future imports (consent, no consent or consent with conditions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chlordane</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Formally banned in 2003</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chlordimeform</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>No evidence of use in Ghana</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chlorobenzilate</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>No evidence of use in Ghana</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>DDT</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Formally banned in 2003</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dieldrin</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Formally banned in 2003</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>No evidence of use in Ghana</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>DNOC &amp; its salts</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>No evidence of use in Ghana</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Survey required to determine status</td>
<td>Interim</td>
<td>Consent with conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ethylene dichloride</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Survey required</td>
<td>Interim</td>
<td>Consent with conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ethylene oxide</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Survey required</td>
<td>Interim</td>
<td>Consent with conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Fluoroacetamide</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Survey required</td>
<td>Interim</td>
<td>Consent with conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>HCH (mixed isomers)</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Survey required</td>
<td>Interim</td>
<td>Consent with conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Heptachlor</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Formally banned in 2003</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Hexachlorobenzene</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Formally banned in 2003</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Lindane (gamma-HCH)</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Withdrawn from use on Cocoa</td>
<td>Interim</td>
<td>Consent with conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mercury Compounds</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Survey required</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>Consent with conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Monocrotophos</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Severeely restricted in Ghana</td>
<td>Interim</td>
<td>Consent with conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Parathion (all formulations except capsule suspensions)</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Phased out of use in late 1980’s</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Pentachlorophenol</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>No evidence of use in Ghana</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Toxaphene (Camphechlor)</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>No evidence of use in Ghana</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Methamidophos (Pesticide formulation)</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>No evidence of use in Ghana</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Methyl-parathion (Pesticide formulation)</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Formally banned in 2003</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Monocrotophos (Pesticide formulation)</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>Used only once oil palm by trunk injection</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No consent (Class 1a) and better alternatives available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Phosphamidon</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>No evidence of use in</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Pesticide formulation)</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td></td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No Consent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dustable powder formulation containing a combination of Benomyl 7%, Carbofuran 10% and Thiram 15%</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>No evidence of use in Ghana</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No Consent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocidolite</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Survey required to determine status</td>
<td>Interim</td>
<td>Consent with conditions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos (Actinolite, Anthophyllite, Amosite, Tremolite)</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Used in production of asbestos cement sheets and pipes</td>
<td>Interim</td>
<td>Consent with conditions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>No evidence of use in Ghana</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No consent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Phased out of use by ECG and VRA</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No consent (Phase out required under POPs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>No evidence of use in Ghana</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No consent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tris (2,3 dibromopropyl) phosphate</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>No evidence of use in Ghana</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>No consent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our Ref: GD 60/220/01/41 23rd October 2003

The Executive Secretary
Interim Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention
UNEP Chemicals
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Sir,

**Importing Country Response Forms in Respect of Eight (8) Chemicals Listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention**

We forward for your attention and necessary action completed Importing Country Response Forms in respect of the following eight (8) chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention:

1. 2,4,5-T
2. Aldrin
3. Chlordane
4. DDT
5. Dieldrin
6. Heptachlor
7. Hexachlorobenzene
8. Methyl-parathion

The Agency is considering the remaining chemicals listed in the Annex III and will submit appropriate import responses in due course.

Yours faithfully

J. A. ALLOTEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Our Ref: GD 60/220/02/03 2nd June 2004

The Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention
UNEP Chemicals, 11-13, Chemin des Anemones
CH-1219 Chatelaine, Geneva, Switzerland
Fax: (+41 22) 797 3460

Dear Sir,

Notification of Designated National Authority for Ghana and Importing Country Response Forms in Respect of 28 Chemicals Listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention

In line with Article 1 of the Rotterdam Convention, we submit the attached completed form for notification of designated national authority for the Republic of Ghana.

We also forward for your attention and necessary action completed Importing Country Response Forms in respect of the following chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention:

1. Binapacryl
2. Captafol
3. Chlordimeform
4. Chlorobenzilate
5. Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts
6. DNOC and its salts
7. EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)
8. Ethylene dichloride
9. Ethylene oxide
10. Fluoroacetamide
11. HCH (mixed isomers)
12. Lindane (gamma-HCH)
13. Mercury Compounds
14. Monocrotophos
15. Parathion (All formulations except capsule suspensions)
16. Pentachlorophenol
17. Toxaphene (Camphechlor)
18. Methamidophos (Pesticide formulation)
19. Monocrotophos (Pesticide formulation)
20. Phosphamidon (Pesticide formulation)
21. Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulation
22. Crocidolite
23. Asbestos (Actinolite, Anthophyllite, Amosite, Tremolite)
24. Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)
25. Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
26. Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)
27. Tris (2,3 dibromopropyl) phosphate

Yours faithfully

J. A. ALLOTEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Our Ref: GD 60/220/02/27 7th January 2005

Mr. Kennan Garvey
Office of Pesticides Programs (7506C)
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460, USA
Fax: (703) 305-1850

Dear Sir,

Re: Notice of Export of Furadan 3G (Carbofuran) from the United States of America

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of your notification on the above chemical that contains an active ingredient, which is severely restricted in the United States of America.

Yours faithfully

J. A. ALLOTEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Dear Sir,

Re: Notice of Export of Furadan 3G (Carbofuran) from the United States of America

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of your notification on the above chemical that contains an active ingredient, which is severely restricted in the United States of America.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. ALLOTEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Ms. Cathleen Barnes
Office of Pesticides Programs (7506C)
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460, USA
Fax: (703) 305-1850

Dear Sir,

Ms. H Bembridge
Health and Safety Executive, CSDI
United Kingdom
Fax: +44 151 951 3308

Dear Sir,
Re: Notice of Export of Arsenic Pentoxide (Tanalith C3310) from the European Union

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of your notification dated 24th November 2005 on the above chemical, which is severely restricted in the European Union.

Yours faithfully

J. A. ALLOTEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CC:  
The Managing Director  
Dupaul Wood Treatment  
Dupaul House, Trade Fair Centre  
Accra

Fax: 021 772750

Arch Timber Protection  
Wheldon Road, Castleford  
West Yorkshire, WF10 2JT

Fax: +44 1977 714001

Our Ref: GD 60/220/02/63 31st July 2006

Mr. Daniel Helfgott  
Office of Pesticides Programs (7506P)  
United States Environmental Protection Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20460, USA  
Fax: (703) 308-1850

Dear Sir,

Re: Notice of Export of Furadan 3G (Carbofuran) from the United States of America

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of your notification on the above chemical that contains an active ingredient, which is severely restricted in the United States of America.

Yours faithfully

J. A. ALLOTEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CC:  
The Managing Director  
CHEMICO LIMITED  
P. O. Box CO 950  
Tema-Ghana

FMC Corporation  
Agricultural Products Group  
1735 Market Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19103  
USA
Dear Sir,

Re: Notice of Export of Furadan 3G (Carbofuran) from the United States of America

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of your notification on the above chemical that contains an active ingredient, which is severely restricted in the United States of America.

Yours faithfully

J. A. ALLOTey
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CC:
The Managing Director
CHEMICO LIMITED
P. O. Box CO 950
Tema-Ghana

The Managing Director
FMC Corporation
Agricultural Products Group
1735 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
USA
Annex VI: Tanzania’s experiences regarding Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations, plus community health monitoring project

Slide 1

Sub Regional Consultation on the Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention for English-speaking West African Countries, Accra, Ghana
18th to 21st September 2007

EXPERIENCES REGARDING SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE FORMULATION(SHPF) NOTIFICATIONS AND THE COMMUNITY HEALTH MONITORING PROJECT
19th September 2007
ACCRA, GHANA

by
DR. F. F. KATAGIRA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND COOPERATIVES
TANZANIA

Slide 2

Presentation outline

- Part I: Introduction
- Part II: Severely Hazardous Pesticides Formulation notification
- Part III: process of submission of a proposal
- Part IV: Proposals for SHPF
- Part V: The community health monitoring – Tanzania experience

Slide 3

Part I: Introduction

The Convention applies to:
(a) Banned or severely restricted chemicals; and
(b) Severely hazardous pesticide formulations
‘Severely hazardous pesticide formulation’ means a chemical formulated for pesticidal use that produces severe health or environmental effects observable within a short period of time after single or multiple exposure, under conditions of use

Slide 4

Part II: Procedures for Severely hazardous pesticide formulation

Under Article 6 PIC Convention:
- Any Party that is developing or a country with economy in transition experiences problems with a specific pesticide formulation under conditions of use in its territory may propose to the Secretariat;
- DNA submits a proposal to the Secretariat;
- Secretariat verifies that the information requirements of annex IV, part 1 have been met.
- Summary is published in the PIC Circular (Appendix II)
- Secretariat collects additional information (Annex IV part 2)
Annex IV, part I

Information requirements

This information is submitted by the DNA
- Description of the pesticide formulation (name, active ingredient/s, amount of a.i., type of formulation, trade names and names of producers)
- Common and recognized patterns of use of the formulation
- Clear description of the incidents related to the problem including the adverse effects
- Any control measures taken or proposed (regulatory, administrative or other measure taken or intended to be taken)

Annex IV, part II

Information requirements

This information is collected by the Secretariat
- Properties of the formulation (physico-chemical, toxicology, ecotoxicology)
- Handling or applicator restrictions or problems in other States
- Information from other Parties or relevant organizations, risk or hazard evaluations where available
- Extent of use (including registration or production quantities, if known)
- Other formulations of the pesticide, including any issues
- Alternative pest control practices
- Any other information considered relevant

Annex IV, part III

Criteria

Documentation shall demonstrate that:
- Reliable evidence that common or recognized patterns of use within the Party led to the incidents
- Relevance to other States with similar conditions
- Handling or applicator restrictions applicable in other States which might not be available in all States using the formulation
- Significance of effects related to quantity used

Intentional misuse is not an adequate reason

Intentional misuse

Intentional misuse include
- Agent in committing suicide
- In fishing etc.
- Distinguishing from off label uses
Common and recognized pattern of use

- Link to article 6
  - ‘problems... under conditions of use in its territory’
- Reflects differing level of regulatory control of pesticides among countries.
- Recognized that many accepted uses in developing countries do not appear on labels or extension guides.

Process for submission of a proposal contn..

The PIC environmental Incident Report Form (EIRF)
- The SHPF Report Form—Environmental Incident Report Form (EIRF) was developed to facilitate the identification of candidate formulations with environmental concerns for inclusion in the Rotterdam Convention
- Can be used to report adverse effects from known formulations of known pesticides for inclusion in the Convention

Part III: Process for submission of a proposal

Step 1. Proposals must be submitted by a DNA.
- May draw upon technical expertise from any relevant source.
- Use severely hazardous pesticide formulation incident report forms (EIRF).
- Incident reports may be prepared or collated by others.

The EIRF:
- Part A: transmittal form (must be signed by DNA)
- Part B: Environmental Incident Report Forms (EIRF)
  - Description of the formulation; incident; adverse effects and the way in which the formulation was used.

Part B of the form can be replaced by national incident report forms where available.
**Slide 13**

Process for submission of a proposal contd..

Step 2. Submitted proposal is viewed by the secretariat.
- where it meets the information requirements of part 1 of Annex IV, a summary is published in the PIC circular.

Step 3. Secretariat collects information listed in part 2 of Annex IV.

**Slide 14**

Consequences of proposal
- Publication of the information relating to the incident with the formulation in PIC Circular alerts other parties to the problem.
- May lead to consideration by CRC and recommendation for inclusion in Annex III.

**Slide 15**

Part IV: Proposals for SHPF
- Opportunity not an obligation to submit proposals regarding SHPF.
- Initial proposal may draw upon technical expertise from any source.
- Is supplemented by information to be collected by Secretariat.
- Incident report forms developed to facilitate collection and reporting of incidents.

**Slide 16**

Benefits of Article 6 proposals
- Raises awareness of other countries to problems with formulation which may help their chemical management.
- Can produce information on alternatives, improved practices which can save lives and decrease environment problems.
- Information required from DNA is not extensive.
- Proposal can occur without national regulatory action, so may bring attention to the problem earlier.
Challenges

Only one proposal received since 1998- WHY?? (from Senegal)
- significant anecdotal information, little collected in a systematic way.
- information from poison control centers in urban areas does not reflect situation in field.
- lack of awareness- poor recognition of poisoning symptoms.
- where incident/poisoning data are available, not communicated to DNA.
- lack of political will- admit problem in adequately managing pesticides.

Part V: Community health monitoring Experience in Tanzania

- Tanzania has not reported any Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulation
- In 2005 AGENDA and PAN (UK) started to implement a project funded by EU titled” Pesticides and Poverty”.
  - The project aimed at strengthening community health monitoring capabilities relevant to pesticides.
- Training was conducted with reference to community Pesticides Monitoring in Malaysia (CPAM)
In January 2007 AGENDA in collaboration with PAN (UK) supported a project titled "Monitoring the health effects of Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulation (SHPF) in TZ". DNA for pesticides and an NGO (CREFT) identified two areas for the pilot project:
- area growing vegetables and
- area growing cereals

Criteria for selecting pilot areas for community based monitoring included:
- Target crops (vegetables and cereals)
- Gender
- Age groups
- Incidences observed in the past
- Area under cultivation;
- Proximity to sensitive areas e.g. water sources, social amenities such as schools, hospital, residential settlement;
- Size of population at risk
Activities

- Conducted meetings with communities (females and males attended) at village levels
- Conducted a Stakeholders workshop which included farmers (females and males), medical staff, agric ext workers, political leaders, NGOs, CBOs
- Consensus reached on pesticides and health monitoring activities and information flow (reporting system/procedures)

Objective: To develop a systematic mechanism for pesticides monitoring and collection of data on occupational exposures, injuries and diseases at community level

Methodology

- Experts held meeting with communities, leaders and 30 farmers were selected.
- Training conducted to selected farmers on pesticides use and health.
- Developed data collections tools – questioners, checklist, self surveillance form.
- Developed consent forms and signed by farmers.
- Tested data collection tools.
- Data collected by farmers.

Farmers experienced before the project:

- Pesticides a must for crop production
- Pesticides re-packaged thus no labels
- Pesticides stored in houses for safety prom theft
- Mixed 3 – 7 different types in a single spray for effectiveness
- Eat/drink while spraying
- No protective gear used
- Burnt empty containers at market place or re-se or sell to vendors
- Consumed poisoned poultry, goats, cows
- Used clothes even after spraying for several days
Community health monitoring
Experience in Tanzania contn..

Work and Health Programme in Southern Africa – Tanzania experience – Contn..
Farmers experienced before the project cont.
- Even after spraying bathing was not necessary, bath when necessary (not immediately after spraying)
- Equipment washed in streams
- UVL formulation mixed with water
- Pesticide sellers not trained.

Community health monitoring
Experience in Tanzania contn..

Change after Project activities
- Communities documented health incidences and related them to pesticides especially profenofos+cypermethrin and also to Profenofos
- Need for safety gear
- Aware of pesticide hazards
- Burning of pesticides empty containers prohibited in villages.
- Seek for recommendations of pesticides use i.e. dosage, type
- Eager to undertake IPM approach for pest management
There has been a change of attitude.

Community health monitoring
Experience in Tanzania contn..

Way forward
- Training
  - Extension workers and local communities in selected areas will be trained on pesticides monitoring and environment incident reporting.

Awareness raising.
- Mass media including radio and TV programmes, newspapers, posters, brochures and leaflets.
- Seminars, conferences and workshops will be conducted to stakeholders.
Way forward contn..

- **Sourcing for Funds**
  Sustainable sources of funds for the Convention activities will be solicited ie from govt. budget and other sources

- **Translation of EIRF into Kiswahili**
  Make the EIRF user friendly to local personnel ie extension staff and local communities

- **Establish stakeholders forum**
  - A forum for dissemination of information related to pesticides effects and other Convention issues and stakeholders participation

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Annex VII: Gambia’s presentation of a sub-regional common registration system

**Slide 1**

**SUBREGIONAL CONSULTATION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION FOR ENGLISH SPEAKING WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES ACCRA GHANA 18TH to 21ST SEPTEMBER 2007**

PRESENTED BY THE GAMBIAN DELEGATION ON THE COMMON REGULATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF PESTICIDES 18th to 21st ACCRA GHANA

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**Slide 2**

**COMMON REGULATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF PESTICIDES IN THE CILSS MEMBER STATES**

**INTRODUCTION**

The severe drought years of the 1970's which culminated in serious pest out breaks was the origin of massive pesticides application programs in the Sahel. Agricultural intensification in the SAHEL, required to achieve food security for its population, may increase the use of chemical inputs such as pesticides.

To ensure that pesticides used in different countries in the Sahel are effective, of suitable quality and low hazard to man and the environment, CILSS member States signed in 1992 the Common Regulation for the Registration of Pesticides in CILSS member States.
CILSS MEMBER STATES

- Burkina Faso
- Cape Verde
- The Gambia
- Guinea-Bissau
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Niger
- Senegal
- Chad

OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMON REGULATIONS

- The main objective of this common Regulation is to combine the expertise on pesticide evaluation and management of all CILSS MEMBER States for pesticide registration.
- To avoid free circulation of banned products from one country into another
- To reduce the cost of pesticide registration on individual countries

REGISTRATION OF PESTICIDES

The Common Regulation for the registration of pesticides in CILSS member States permits countries to practice judicious chemical control methods that are respectful to the environment through an integrated crop pest management approach.

The common Regulation define the following areas of pesticide registration:

- Field of application and area of competence;
- Conditions and procedures of registration of a formulation
- Information, labeling and packaging;
- Control;
- Experimentation;
- Composition, attributes and functioning of the CSP/SPC Sahelian Pesticide Committee

THE SAHELIAN PESTICIDE COMMITTEE

The Committee CSP/SPC became operational in 1994. It constitutes the main organ of the Common Regulations. It has the task of taking common decisions for all the countries of CILSS concerning circulations and judicious use of pesticides.

THE CSP/SPC has the following mandates:

- Examines the requests for Registration
- Keeps registers of approvals and authorizations
- Establishes a list of banned or severely restricted products in CILSS member States
- Defines the composition of control methods, the quality and the evaluation of products with regards to man, animals and the environment,
Establishes the list of public institutions authorized to conduct trials;
Make up the list of skilful laboratories to carry out counter-expertise analyses
I WOULD LIKE TO APEAL TO THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION SECRETARIAT TO COME TO OUR ASSISTANCE TO STRENGTHEN THE ONLY ANALITICAL LABORATORY FOR THE SUB-REGION ESTABLISHED IN THE GAMBIA.
Maintains links with National Management Committee of Pesticides in the countries of CILSS

COMPOSITION OF THE CSP/SPC
Experts specialized in the different disciplines of:
- crop protection
- in toxicology
- ecotoxicology &
- chemistry.
- Representatives of regional organizations in the sub-regional such as Aghymet Centre of CILSS, OCLALAV, AU etc
- Representatives of organizations of United Nations (FAO and WHO).
- Ordinary sessions of the CSP/SPC are convened twice each year at the Sahel Institute in Bamako, Mali, and extraordinary sessions are held as requested by the chairman of the committee.

ACTIVITIES
The CSP/SPC whose head office is located in Bamako receives files for registration deposited by agro-pharmaceutical companies globally.
Those that meets the requirements are given provisional sale authorization for specified periods and could apply for renewals.
The list of provisional sale, authorization and approvals are sent to Ministries in charge of Agriculture in all the member countries of CILSS.

CONTACT
For more information on Regulation on Common Regulations for the Registration of Pesticides in CILSS member States and on the activities of the CSP/SPC committee the contact is:
CSP/SPC
Permanent Secretariat
Sahel Institute
P.O.Box 1530 Bamako (Mali)
Phone: (223) 2224681/2225980
Email: csp@agrosoc.insah.ml
Annex VIII: Ghana’s presentation on CIEN as an information tool

**Slide 1**

**Status of Chemicals Information Exchange Network (CIEN) implementation in Ghana**

Edmund Mc-Addy
Environmental Protection Agency
Accra, Ghana

**Slide 2**

**Project Rational**

- EPA is mandated by an Act of parliament and subsidiary legislation (Act 490, Act 528 & LI 1652) to control chemicals / Pesticides import, export, and usage
- CCMC department is the main Chemicals / Pesticides control Center in Ghana
- Work with stakeholders to ensure prudent management of Chemicals / Pesticides

**Slide 3**

**Project Rational**

- Ghana is signatory to a number of International Conventions (Rotterdam, Basel, Bamako Conventions etc)

**Slide 4**

**Key stakeholders**

- Food & Drugs Board (FDB)
- Ghana Standards Board (GSB)
- Ghana Customs Excise & Preventive Service (CEPS)
- District Assemblies (AMA, TMA)
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- Ministry of Health
Workshops

- Inception meetings were held to identify stakeholders
- Training workshop organised by UNEP and USEPA region 9 team at Busy Internet Ltd, Accra, Ghana, 10 – 14 March 2003

Workshop Goals

- Discuss how to use these resources to assist in the enhancement of national chemical information management, including national databases
- Explore the opportunities for strengthening national and regional chemical management infrastructure through enhanced networking

Workshop Goals

- Provide an introduction to the Internet
- Provide basic searching skills
- Introduce important sites and databases that contain information on chemicals and their sound management

Workshop Outcome

- It was agreed by all Stakeholders present, that the EPA should develop and manage the proposed Website to coordinate and exchange the national data on Chemicals and Pesticides products
Slide 9

**Workshop Outcome**

- The Stakeholders agreed to contribute and share information on conditions that regulatory or confidential information is not released into public domain

Slide 10

**Project Outcome**

- Fused the PIC of the Rotterdam convention into the TradeNet Systems project (an Electronic Permitting system)

Slide 11

**Hardware & Software**

- Application Server
- Uninterruptible Power Supply system to ensure 24/7 (24 hours 7 days)
- 24/7 Internet connectivity

Slide 12

**Hardware & Software**

- Open Source or Legacy Software
- Non Open Source or Legacy Software
- Security
- Web Server
Annex IX: Tanzania’s integration of the Rotterdam Convention into chemicals management

Slide 1

Sub Regional Consultation on the Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention for English-speaking West African Countries, Accra, Ghana
18th to 21st September 2007

INTERGATION OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION IN CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR COORDINATING IMPLEMENTATION OF CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT INCLUDING LINKAGES WITH SAICM, BASEL AND STOCKHOLM CONVENTIONS IN TANZANIA
21st September, 2007

By
Dr. F. F. Katagira
Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security & Cooperatives
TANZANIA

Slide 3

Introduction
- Tanzania has been participating in Prior Informed Consent for Rotterdam Convention activities since 1995, signed the Convention in 1998 and ratified it in 2002.
- The objective of the Convention is to promote shared responsibility and cooperation among parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in order to protect human health and the environment from the potential harm and control their use.

Slide 2

Presentation Outline
- Introduction
- Integration of Rotterdam Convention in Chemicals management
- Opportunities for coordinating the implementation of Chemicals management
- Linkages between SAICM, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Convention
- Conclusion

Slide 4

Introduction Co’nt
- The Rotterdam Convention allows parties to make informed decisions with respect to the import and export of chemicals and severely hazardous pesticide formulations.
- This Convention applies to banned or severely restricted chemicals and severely hazardous pesticide formulations.
Slide 5

Integration of Rotterdam Convention in Chemicals Management in Tanzania

- Most of the PIC pesticides are not in the list of registered pesticides for use in TZ, hence are not imported
- There is no local production of PIC chemicals
- In 1996 Tanzania prepared the first NP to assess Chemicals Management in Tanzania
- NP was reviewed in 2002
- The National Profile is a framework document on chemicals aiming to assist National Authorities to strengthen chemicals management in the country.

Slide 6

Integration of Rotterdam Convention in Chemicals Management Con’t

Legal framework for PIC implementation:
- The Plant Protection Act No 13 of 1997 provides for the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedures
- The Pesticides Control Regulations of 1999 requires all pesticides manufactured, formulated for use in Tanzania to be registered
- The regulations specify conditions for registration of a pesticide that is subject to PIC procedure, and to get approval from the DNA and follow PIC procedure.

Slide 7

Integration of Rotterdam Convention in Chemicals Management Con’t

- Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Control and Management) Act No. 3 of 2003
  - The Act establishes a board, a technical committee, chemical registration committee and an emergency response committee.
  - The Board is responsible for the management and control of all industrial and consumer chemicals in Tanzania.
- The Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004 section 78; provides PIC procedures for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.
- In relation to management of PIC chemicals, the Minister has been empowered under EMA (2004) to designate an institution which shall have the duty to:
  - Recommend on new entries of PIC chemicals
  - Take adequate legal and administrative measures to prevent or minimize adverse effects of PIC chemicals to human life and environment

Slide 8

Integration of Rotterdam Convention in Chemicals Management Con’t

- The DNAs have facilitated implementation of the Rotterdam Convention by:
  - Communicating official decisions to the Secretariat and relevant authorities nationally
  - Facilitating training to stakeholders
  - Sensitization and awareness raising through meetings, workshops and seminars on Rotterdam Convention and PIC procedures to public, stakeholders including NGOs, Customs officials etc
  - Disseminating information relevant to the Convention to all stakeholders e.g. Industries, Customs Officers, etc
- PIC committee is in place; It is responsible for deliberation and recommendation of the PIC activities and implementation in the country.
Integration of Rotterdam Convention in Chemicals Management Con’t

- Various training have been conducted, these include:
  - Training on Multilateral Environmental Agreements including the Rotterdam Convention to decision-makers of relevant Ministries and other stakeholders and chemicals management experts.
  - Training on filling and submission of import response and notification forms to DNAs and Support teams sponsored by GTZ, KEMI and the Chief Government Laboratory Agency.
  - Training to customs officials, journalists working for Eastern Africa on PIC chemicals and obligations.

Integration of Rotterdam Convention in Chemicals Management Con’t

- Training of Trainers on Ecotoxicology Monitoring and Environment Incident Forms (EIRF) to the DNAs and support teams for severely Hazardous Pesticides.
- DNAs’ has continued to send Import responses to the Secretariat.
- Tanzania has made Import decisions for 8 Industrial and Consumer Chemicals and 28 pesticides.

Opportunities for Coordinating Implementation of Chemicals Management

Implementation of R Rotterdam Convention:

- Enables to participate in the decision making process, seminars, workshops at the regional and International level.
- Allows early warning/alerts on chemicals that are banned or strictly restricted elsewhere.
- Provides Coordination, Collaboration and Cooperation Inter-ministerial and other stakeholders.
- Enables Accessibility to information on hazardous chemicals and pesticides.
- Enables Technical and Financial Assistance from secretariat and international organization such as GTZ, UNITAR and UNEP.

Linkages Rotterdam, SAICM, Basel and Stockholm Conventions

- SAICM and the three Conventions (Rotterdam, Basel and Stockholm) cover key elements of life cycle management of chemicals.
- The 5 categories of SAICM objectives include:
  1. Risk reduction
  2. Knowledge and information
  3. Capacity building and technical cooperation
  4. Governance
  5. Illegal international traffic.
Rotterdam Convention (2002) promote shared responsibility and cooperation among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in order to protect human health and environment from the potential harm.


Tanzania is Party to these 3 conventions, ratified Basel convention in 1993, Rotterdam Convention in 2002 and Stockholm convention in 2004.

Objectives of the Basel Convention
- To minimise the generation of hazardous wastes in terms of quantity and hazardousness;
- To treat and dispose of hazardous wastes as close as possible to their source of generation;
- To reduce transboundary movement of hazardous wastes;
- To ensure strict control over the movements of hazardous wastes across border as well as the prevention of illegal traffic;

Objectives of the Stockholm Convention
- Protection of health and environment
- The Convention seeks the elimination or restriction of production and use of all intentionally produced POPs (i.e. industrial chemicals and pesticides).
- It seeks for the continuing minimization and, where feasible, ultimate elimination of releases of unintentionally produced POPs such as Polychlorinated para Dibenzo Dioxins and Polychlorinated Dibenzo furans.
SAICM and the 3 Conventions:

- Aim to protect human health and environment from adverse effects of chemicals.
- Impose trade restrictions.
- Emphasize on information exchange.
- Require necessary measures be taken to minimize/prevent effects to human health and the environment.
- Seek to provide technical assistance to the developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Strengthen national decision making process.

Inter-related activities/projects under the 3 Conventions have been carried out in Tanzania:

- In 1997 and 1998, a National inventory of obsolete pesticides and veterinary waste was carried out.
- The findings of this project feed into the project on development of the National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention and Africa Stockpile Project (ASP).

NIP was developed under project titled “Enabling activities to facilitate early actions on the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)” funded by GEF.

The National Implementation Plan (NIP) defines country’s commitments, current situation and the action that it intends with regard to management of POPs in the context of the Stockholm Convention.

The purpose of NIP is to facilitate country’s overall efforts in coordinating national approaches to other chemical related Regional and International Agreements; specifically, the Rotterdam and Basel Conventions and actions for management of POPs under the Stockholm Convention.

African Stockpile Programme

- The goal of the project is to clear all obsolete pesticides stocks from Africa and put in place measures to prevent their recurrence.

TZ is undertaking SAICM pilot project and has done the following:

- National capacity assessment for sound chemicals management
- Established a multisectoral national chemicals coordinating mechanism for chemicals management
- Assessment of national governance framework for sound chemicals management

In process to develop an integrated national program for sound chemicals management

All aim at ensuring that the chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on human health and environment.
**Slide 21**

**Challenges in integrating SAICM, Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions in chemicals management**

- Strengthen coordination, cooperation and communication of various stakeholders
- Capacity to undertake hazard and risk assessments and evaluation.
- Improved access to international literature, databases, risk/hazard evaluations
- Knowledge and awareness on SAICM and the Conventions to policy makers, regulatory bodies and the public in general.

**Slide 22**

**Challenges in integrating SAICM, Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions in chemicals management**

- Presence of Regulations to accommodate SAICM and the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAS)
- Harmonizing SAICM and the international chemicals conventions in line with our national polices e.g. National Strategy for Economic Growth and Poverty Eradication
- Accessibility to every part of Tanzania – Vastness of the country and inadequate communication mechanism

**Slide 23**

**Conclusion**

- Tanzania has made progress in the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention and the related Conventions also has embarked on SAICM pilot project despite the challenges which exist.
- Emphasis should be on awareness raising, communication, collaboration, cooperation, enforcement, education, and training at national level.
- Cooperation and collaboration in related Programmes and projects to benefit from synergies and maximize use of meager resources we have

**Slide 24**

**Conclusion Co’nt**

- Although SAICM and the three Conventions have different approaches there are many commonalities and opportunities for synergies in both their implementation and related capacity building activities.
- It is important to strengthen synergy of SAICM and these Conventions at national level by utilizing the available opportunities provided by SAICM and each Convention.
Annex X: Role of FAO in pesticide management

Slide 1

In Pesticide Management

Hannah Clarendon
Crop Protection Officer
FAO Regional Office for Africa
Sub Regional Consultation on the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention Accra Ghana 18- 21 September 2007

Slide 2

FAO in a Changing world

- From FAO as Lead Organization only of its kind
- Now FAO operates in a crowded field
- Increasing numbers of research institutions
- Increasing number of NGOs working in the field
- Impact of private sector in the agricultural system

Slide 3

New Mandate

- From working with governments to increase food production
- Now it includes international codes and standards
- Intellectual property rights
- Poverty and rural development
- Urban/periurban food production
- Environment issues including climate change

Slide 4

New Mandate cont.

- Global challenges of food and agriculture
- Building of local capacities to face international issues.
- Sustainability of a variety of natural resources

Slide 5

FAO’s Role in Pesticide Management

- Pesticide Management is an activity carried out within the overall framework of the Plant Protection Service of FAO. It is designed to work together with member countries as a partner to introduce sustainable and environmentally sound agricultural practices that reduce health and environmental risks associated with the use of pesticides.

Slide 6

Risks associated with pests and pest management

- Rapidly growing traffic and plant trade for food security and global markets increases risks of transboundary movement of pests.
- Agricultural intensification brings risks, to production, environment and human health, from plant pests and from pesticides.
Promote more coherent and effective international and national pest management policies and programmes that ensure enough food with progressively less risk:
- By synergies within the service,
- With other colleagues in AGP
- With partners in other divisions (AGA, AGN), departments (TC, FO, FI) and Decentralized Offices,
- Create better, broader NETWORKS as FAO refines its role within the new global ONE UN framework

Promote and apply the exemplary role as a leading model for international chemical management
- Become the globally recognized centre of excellence on preventing and eliminating obsolete pesticides
- Ensure the full active participation of developing countries in that system

- Of particular concern are countries where living and working conditions make pesticide use more risky.

The International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides (Revised Version) focuses on risk reduction, protection of human health and the environmental, and support for sustainable agricultural development by using pesticides in an effective manner and applying IPM strategies.

The environmental and health impact of pesticides is being reduced through the implementation of a number of concrete programmes on pesticide management, including:
- residue analysis
- product standards setting and methods to analyze them
- prevention of accumulation of obsolete stocks of pesticides and means to dispose them
- exchange of information on national actions taken to control pesticides

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Specific programmes within FAO
- International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides
- FAO Pesticide Management Guidelines
- Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment
- Joint FAO/WMO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMRP)
- Codex Alimentarius Database on Maximum Limits for Pesticide Residue in Foods
- Pesticide Specifications and Quality Control Standards
- Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Specification (JMPS)
- Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) - Information on Certain Hazardous Pesticides and Industrial Chemicals in International Trade
- Convention on the Disposal of Military Inert Chemical and Nuclear Waste
- Management of Waste

What do you know about FAO’s work
What would you like to see happen?
Follow up to the evaluation of FAO’s Pesticide programme,
Regional Focus
- Preparation for full implementation of the Rotterdam Convention
- IPPM as the main crop protection intervention
- Measuring Pesticide residue in water
- Legal framework review for countries.
- Capacity building for countries

Regional Partners
- Pan-Africa
- Pan-UK
- UNITAR
- UNEP
- ECOWAS
- CROPLIFE
- IAPSC
- IFDC
- USAID
- WHO
- WAHSA

Partners
- Global: UN bodies WHO, UNEP, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the World Trade Organization, World Customs Organization, Codex Alimentarius, the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility; Manufacturing, Producing, and Processing Industries; NGOs
- Regional: FAO Plant Protection Officers, Regional Plant Protection Organizations, NGOs such as Pesticide Action Network (PAN) Africa, PAN Asia
- Sub-regional networks of neighbors
- National: National Plant Protection units, field projects, line ministries, NGOs,
- Local: government (provincial, state, district, country, village), NGOs

Strategic Plan
- Countries to determine what needs to be done
- Prioritise
- Identify key partners with whom to work
- Set up coordination systems in country to ensure maximum cooperation and participation.
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