



**Pesticides and
Toxic Chemicals
Control Board**

ANNUAL REPORT 2009

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board (PTCCB) is a semi-autonomous Agency which was established in accordance with the relevant legal provisions enshrined in the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act (No. 13 of 2000).

The Board, which operates under the Ministry of Agriculture, is charged principally with making arrangements and providing facilities for controlling the manufacture, importation, transport, storage, selling, using and advertising of pesticides and toxic chemicals in Guyana.

PTCCB is operated by its permanent Secretariat which carries out the mandatory responsibilities and the operational and administrative policies handed down by the Board of Directors.

During the year under review, the PTCCB was involved with a wide range of pertinent activities which were all integrally linked to the principal responsibilities.

The key areas of activity of the PTCCB during the year 2009 are as follows:-

- General Administration
- Inspection and Enforcement
- Registration and Licensing
- Quality Control
- Training
- Internal Capacity Building
- Overseas Participation
- Analytical Testing
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Public Awareness

Details pertaining to these activities are documented individually in the body of this Annual Report.

This Report demonstrates comprehensively that the PTCCB continued to carry out its mandate, as it had done over the years since its establishment, in a proactive manner in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, sister Agencies, representatives of the Private Sector and relevant overseas based organizations.

Importantly, strong emphasis was placed on interactive sessions with importers, manufacturers, traders, farmers and other end users of chemicals in Guyana.

The PTCCB remains committed to carrying out its mandatory responsibilities during the year 2010 with specific focus being placed on completing the establishment of (i) the proposed comprehensive registration scheme, and (ii) providing the necessary infrastructure required for the establishment of appropriate educational, advisory,

health-care and extension services for enabling and exercising adequate control over quality, sale and usage of pesticides, while ensuring that the interest of end-users and importers' rights are well protected.

1. INTRODUCTION

This Report documents the activities of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board (PTCCB) for the year 2009. It highlights the accomplishments and discusses constraints associated with the Board's objectives with respect to activities initiated during the year 2009. The Report also includes the Board's objectives and achievements for 2009.

2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

2.1 Members of the Board

The Directorate of the Board was appointed for the period 1st January to 31st December 2009. The membership of the Board for this year was as follows:

- Dr. Leslie Munroe – Chairman
- Mr. Khame Sharma– Director and Deputy Chairman
- Ms.Karen Alleyne – Director and Representative of the Environmental Protection Agency
- Dr. Dindyal Permaul – Director and Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture
- Dr. Shamdeo Persaud – Director and Representative of the Ministry of Health
- Dr. Dalglish Joseph – Director
- Dr. Elizabeth Ramlal – Director
- Mr. Kuldip Ragnauth – Ex Officio Member

Mr. Basudeo Dwarka, Registrar of Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals continued to function in the capacity of Secretary to the Board in accordance with the relevant provisions enshrined in the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act (No. 13 of 2000).

2.2 Meetings of the Board

Statutory Meetings of the Board were scheduled to be held on the second Wednesday of every month. However only eight such Meetings were held. The punctuality of the Members in attendance at the Meetings was exceptional throughout the year.

Arrangements were in place for the conduct of technical meetings during the period under review as might have been necessary. However, there was not need for the holding of any such meeting.

2.3 Signatories of the Board

The signatories of the Board for the year under review were:

- (1) Chairman of the Board – Dr. Leslie Munroe;
- (2) Deputy Chairman – Mr. Khame Sharma;

- (3) Director - Dr. Dindyal Permaul; and
- (4) Secretary of the Board - Mr. Basudeo Dwarka.

The order of signatories of the Board remained the same i.e. Chairman and/or Secretary with any other Director.

2.4 Responsibilities of the Board

The Board is charged with the responsibilities for making arrangements and providing facilities for controlling the manufacture, importation, transport, storage, selling, using and advertising of pesticides and toxic chemicals in Guyana.

2.5 Objectives of the Board

The primary objective of the Board for the period under review was to introduce a National Pesticide and Toxic Chemical Control Scheme. In this respect consideration was given to the current and future ability of Guyana to operate such a scheme in recognition of the legal framework and considering the level of support which the Government of Guyana could provide.

It was also the Board's objective to develop effective and workable criteria and protocols to be used to achieve the target goals with the minimum displacement of production or trade and to collaborate with the pertinent stakeholders in helping them to achieve their respective and collective economic targets.

The specific objectives of the Board for the year under review were as follows:

- (i) Fulfilling the International Requirement of the Board for the Rotterdam Convention;
- (ii) Fulfilling the International Requirement of the Board for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs);
- (iii) Fulfilling the International Requirement of the Board - Strategic Approach for International Chemical Management (SAICM) through the Implementation of the QSP Project - Developing an Integrated National Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and SAICM Implementation In Guyana;
- (iv) Hosting of 14th CGPC Meeting In Guyana; and
- (v) Commence the Development of National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention in Guyana.

3. SECRETARIAT OF THE BOARD

3.1 Organisational Chart

The organization of the Board contains four divisions: Licensing and Registration, Enforcement and Training, Administration and Analytical. Each Division will be headed by senior personnel. The total staff under the Board is proposed at twenty-

six (26) persons headed by the Registrar but current operations are conducted by eight (8) personnel.

3.2 General Administration

The implementation of the policies of the Board is carried out by an adequately staffed Secretariat located at the compound of the National Agricultural Research Institute, Mon Repos, East Coast Demerara. This Secretariat, which is headed by the Registrar holds responsibility for General Administration and Operations including (i) training and (ii) enforcement of the Rules and regulations associated with the manufacture, importation, transport, storage, selling, using and advertising of pesticides and toxic chemicals in Guyana.

3.3 Staff Structure of the Secretariat

The Organisational Structure of the Secretariat of the Board were as follows:

- Basudeo Dwarka - Registrar, Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals;
- Trecia David - Inspector, Licensing and Registration;
- Suresh Amichand - Inspector, Training and Enforcement;
- Randey Fordyce - Analyst;
- Lucina Singh - Assistant Analyst;
- Pranita Bissoon - Administrative Secretary;
- Moonmattie Singh - Accountant (employment contract ended in January 2009);
- Shivannaha Persaud - Office Assistant / Data Input Clerk; and
- Lolita Abrams - Cleaner/Charwoman.

3.4 Staff Development

Throughout the period under review, the Board, in recognition of the need for capacity building, facilitated the provision of the following:-

- Advanced training on the GC/MS
- Internal Audit Training
- Other Training

3.5 Financial Management

Overall financial management primarily encompassed

- (i) Preparation of receipt and payment vouchers
- (ii) Preparation of Monthly and Yearly Financial Statements;
- (iii) Reconciliation
- (iv) Preparing Accounts for Auditing; and
- (v) Preparation of Budget 2010.

The vacuum left by the departure of the Accountant Contract in January 2009, resulted in the reorganization of the above financial responsibilities of the

Secretariat. The Registrar reassumed the management of the financial affairs of the balance of the year with the full time assistance of the Data Input Clerk.

3.6 Inspection and Enforcement

The responsibilities pertaining to Inspection were included in the list of duties assigned to Mr. Amichand were as follows:-

- Inspection – General;
- Licensing of Vendors of Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals; and
- Licensing of Pest Control Operators in Guyana.

3.7 Registration and Licensing

The responsibilities associated with Registration and Licencing activities included:-

- (i) Preparation of Registration Report and Communicating the outcome to applicants;
- (ii) Preparation and Updating of the List of Registered Chemicals in Guyana;
- (iii) Preparation and Updating of the List of Prohibited Chemicals in Guyana; and
- (iv) Preparation and Updating of the List of Restricted Pesticides in Guyana.

3.8 Training and Awareness

Training and Public Education activities targeting manufacturers, traders and users of pesticides and chemicals were conducted throughout the period under review. Such activities included:-

- Training of 500 farmers & farm workers in the effective use of pesticides;
- Training of students of the Guyana School of Agriculture (GSA) in the safe usage of pesticides;
- Assisting the National Drainage and Irrigation Authority (NDIA) with general weed management in the D&I System;
- Training of Extension Agents, Custom Officers, and Other national stakeholders in pesticide risks, hazards and management;
- Development of a Household Pest Control Training Manual; and
- Participation in Agricultural and other relevant national Exhibitions.

4.0 ACHIEVEMENTS – 2009

The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board's Achievements for the period under review were as follow:

4.1 Pesticides Submitted For Registration

The Board received eight (8) applications requesting registration for forty-nine pesticides. The list of chemicals proposed for registration and the current registration

status is shown at Appendix I of this Report. All of the chemicals proposed for registration were for general use with 26 of them having been registered during the period under review while the other 23 was referred to the Board of Directors. Registration of this latter set of chemicals was deferred to the next Statutory Meeting of the Board due to time constraint.

4.2 Pesticides Registered

The Board approved of the registration of 105 products for the period under review. The list of chemicals registered by the Board is shown in Appendix II. Two products containing phosphine - a product used chiefly for fumigation in the rice industry and in timber, were approved as restricted pesticides.

4.3 Laboratory Equipment and Materials

High Resolution Gas Chromatograph (GC) with Mass Spectrometer (MS)

The GC is currently the main analytical equipment in the PTCCB Laboratory. It is equipped with three detectors i.e. the Mass Spectrometer, Flame Ionisation Detector and the Electron Captured Detector to facilitate analyses of the composition (detect and quantify) of a wide range of pesticides.

During the first quarter of 2009, the GC/MS problems included gas leaks were still being experienced. This concern was reported to the Service Provider - Western Scientific Incorporated. This Company examined the equipment and recommended the acquisition of certified helium gas from an alternative source because the quality of the helium gas used was found to have contained a high amount of moisture and air leading to the equipment reading showing an air leak. An order for Helium was placed with Scott Speciality Gas Limited of Pennsylvania, USA. The gas lines for the helium, nitrogen, and compress air were reinstalled with quarter inch continuous copper lines to eliminate the possibility of joint leaks. The helium gases were received in two shipments with the first having been flown into Guyana to facilitate functionality as soon as possible.

Consequent upon the acquisition of the ultra high purity helium, the leak problem was solved and the gas spectrum began showing reading as required. This problem having been solved, the Laboratory and the surrounding areas started to be affected by regular electrical power outages. Simultaneously, technical problems were being experienced with NARI's generator. Therefore the backup electrical supply line to the Laboratory could not facilitate the required power supply. This led to a decision being taken to unplug the machine to avoid damage to the highly sensitive electrical components. While the Laboratory is awaiting the installation of a new generator to be supplied under the Agricultural Diversification Programme, the instrument remains in excellent working condition.

4.4 Laboratory Documentation

During the year under review the laboratory staff continued to work on developing, correcting and reviewing documented data to ensure that the laboratory meet the National Laboratory Standard GYS 223:2005 for accreditation.

The Quality Manual, Safety Manual, Standard Operating Procedures, Work Instructions and Forms were completed. These documents were submitted to the Guyana National Bureau of Standard (GNBS) for assessment and approval. The Standard Operating Procedures, Work Instructions and Forms were retrieved from GNBS in November, 2009, with proposed corrections and amendments. Attached below are the list of Manuals and Standard Operating Procedures along with the status of the corrections and amendments implemented at the end of the year in review.

Documentation	Percentage Correction and Adjustment Completed							
	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Quality Manual								
Safety Manual								
Accommodation and Environment								
Client Communication								
Code of Conduct								
Control of Records								
Corrective Action								
Disposal of Waste								
Document Control								
Equipment Maintenance								
Laboratory Audit								
Laboratory Complaint								
Management of Test Items								
Method Selection								
Management Review								
Non-conformance								
Preventive Action								
Purchasing								
Quality Control Chart								
Reporting of Result								
Review of Request and Tender								
Training								

Attached below are the list of Work Instructions, forms, percentage completion.

Documentation	Percentage Correction and Adjustment Completed									
	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Certificate of Analysis										
Continual Improvement Form										
Control Charts										
Document control										
Method Validation										
Proficiency Testing										
Purchasing										
Schedule Training										
Washing of Glassware										
Forms	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Audit Attendance Roster										
Certificate of Analysis										
CIF Log										
Code of Conduct Agreement										
Cover Page form										
Customer Service Satisfaction										
Defective item Checklist										
Document Change Notice										
Document Master list										
Electronic Document content page										
Equipment Maintenance History										
Gas leak check forms										
Internal Audit Summary										
Internal Audit Schedule										
List of approved Service Providers										

List of Proficiency Testing Facilitators										
Management Review Meetings										
Record Master List										
Record Removal and Return Monitoring										
Sample Disposal Forms										
Suppliers record of Performance										
Supplier's Evaluation Forms										
Training attendance Roaster										
Uncertainty Budget										

4.5 Instrument Work Instruction

Drafting and reviewing and correcting of Laboratory Instrument Work Instructions have been completed. This task, which started in 2009, has been completed and is awaiting submission to the Guyana National Bureau Standard for review and possible corrections.

List of Instrument Work Instruction

Instrument Instruction	Work	Percentage Completed	Implementation phase
		100 %	100 %
Trace GC Ultra DSQ11			
Smart - UPS			
Multipurpose Centrifuge			
Fume- Hood			
Balance			
Convection Oven			
Water Still			
Muffle Furnace			
Ultra sonic cleaner			
Fire Extinguisher			

The documentations to be developed are Booklist, SOP Sampling, Instrument History and Method Manual.

5.6 Meetings

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board were represented by Senior Staff of the Board's Secretariat at a series of deliberate Training Workshops. Highlights pertaining to such events and the benefits are as follows:

1. Mr. Suresh Amichand participated in the Regional Training Workshop on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Wastes which was held on February 2- 5, 2009, in Kingston, Jamaica. This Workshop targeted prospective trainers and national experts on the Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs and POPs wastes from the English-speaking Caribbean Region.

The Workshop was organized by the Stockholm Convention in collaboration with the Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit of the United Nations Environment Programme. The Workshop provided (i) training to participating trainers on the interactive training tool on POPs wastes and how to use it for training purposes, and (ii) training on other Secretariat activities related to POPs wastes.

The Workshop focused on improving the capacity of participants to deliver training on the concepts, principles and standards for the POPs wastes as presented in the Basel Convention POPs waste guidelines. The Workshop also provided training to participants to identify national priorities based on National Implementation Plan (NIP) and to develop conceptual proposals to be considered for development as project proposals for submission to the Global Environmental Fund (GEF) for funding.

2. Ms. Trecia David represented Guyana at the Caribbean Workshop on the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and Related Chemicals, and Hazardous Waste Management Instruments which was held on 10-13 March, 2009, in Bridgetown Barbados. This Workshop examined the implementation of Sound Chemical Management under Strategic Approach for International Chemical Management (SAICM) in the English speaking Caribbean as well as other Multi Lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).

The Workshop provided Guyana with a comprehensive review of the status and general activities surrounding the total requirements of SAICM and made provisions for Guyana's concerns along with other country's experiences surrounding acceptance and implementation of the strategic approach for chemical management. Some of the issues of concern to Guyana which were addressed at the meeting included the following:

- (a) Identification of priorities and initial planning to implement SAICM, including the involvement of Governments and Stakeholders from the Industry;
- (b) Roles and responsibilities of regional and national focal points;
- (c) Quick Start Programme (QSP);

- (d) Regional Implementation of SAICM;
 - (e) Regional Projects;
 - (f) Strengthening national capacities to ensure the sound management of chemicals;
 - (g) Mobilizing new and additional national and international financing from public sources, as well as from private sources involved in the life-cycle management of chemicals; and
 - (h) Eliminating the gaps and discrepancies in the capacity to achieve sustainable chemicals management between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other.
3. Mr. Basudeo Dwarka participated in the Conference of the Parties (COP 4) of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Second Session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM-2) in Geneva, Switzerland. Some of the issues addressed by the Meeting of concern to Guyana, included:
- Emerging policy and technical issues under SAICM implementation;
 - Identification of priorities and initial planning to implement SAICM, including the involvement of Governments and Stakeholders from Industry;
 - Role and responsibilities of regional and national focal points;
 - Improving Chemical Product Stewardship;
 - Consideration of chemicals for inclusion in the Convention;
 - Challenges of Persistent Organic Pollutant free future;
 - Examining the progress achieved for SAICM;
 - Emerging policy and technical issues under SAICM implementation;
 - Long term financing and future direction for SAICM;
 - Exchange of scientific and technical information; and
 - Coordination with other Intergovernmental Organisations.
4. The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board hosted the 14th Meeting of the Coordinating Group of Pesticide Control Boards of the Caribbean (CGPC) during the period 22nd - 26th June 2009 at the Buddy's Princess Hotel, Providence, Guyana. The Meeting promoted sustainable agriculture and to protect human health and the environment through effective management of pesticides and toxic chemicals in the Caribbean. The Report for the Meeting prepared by Guyana, who Chaired the Meeting is attached as Appendix IV
5. Mr. Randey Fordyce attended a Workshop on Twenty Milestones to Accreditation in November, 2009. The Workshop imparted to participants training in the use of the 20 milestones approach, and provided them with skills to be used in the development of action plans to prepare for Accreditation of

Laboratory using the milestones program. The outcomes of the Workshop enabled participants to:

- Identify steps to be taken in the building an effective laboratory Quality Management System;
 - Identify the milestones to be realized for the achievement of accreditation;
 - Develop action plans for the design and implementation of a laboratory Quality Management System;
 - Monitor the progress of the Laboratory's Quality Management System Development; and
 - Maintain and improve the laboratory Quality Management System.
6. The Pesticides Board, in collaboration with the National Drainage and Irrigation Authority (NDIA), convened a meeting with stakeholders in Regional Democratic Council, Neighbourhood Democratic Council and Water Users Association. This Meeting was used to discuss issues affecting drainage of excess water out of the communities in Regions 2, 3, 4 and 5, that were severely affected by erratic rainfall. Meetings were conducted by the Pesticides Board in Regions 2 and 3 with members of the various organisations on the 2nd and 3rd January 2009. Consensus was reached for the spraying of the drainage parapets of areas severely affected by weeds with the herbicide Arsenal (Imazapyr). The areas to be sprayed were determined by the respective members of the organisations represented. The Pesticides Board recorded those areas and facilitated the provision of the amount of chemical which was required for this purpose. Safety gloves and respirators were also distributed at the Meetings. Participants were trained on how to apply the herbicide along the parapets of the drainage system safely. A database was established to provide guidance for subsequent visits monitoring and evaluation of the exercise.
7. A Meeting was conducted by Officials of the Pesticides Board, on the 29th January 2009 at the NARI Boardroom, Mon Repos, targeting Stakeholders from the Paint Manufacturers and Importers in Guyana. This Meeting outlined the legislative requirements needed for the registration, importation and sale of paints and paint products in Guyana. A follow up Meeting was held on the 23rd July to inform stakeholders of the implementation of the administrative fees associated with the importation of Toxic Chemicals in Guyana.
8. The Board attended and participated in the Ministry of Agriculture/FAO Workshop on the Integrated Approach to Aquatic Weed Management in Guyana, on the 30th January at the NARI Conference Centre, Mòn Repos. The workshop featured an address by the Minister of Agriculture to the participants. Presentations conducted by stakeholders of the programme were as follows:-
- Chemicals and Weed Management in Guyana - (Mr. B. Dwarka - PTCCB)
 - Operations and Management of Drainage and Irrigation System - (Mr. L. Wordsworth - NDIA)
 - Strategies for Management of Aquatic Weeds and Weed Risk Assessment - (Dr. R. Labrada - Technical Backstopping Officer - FAO).

9. The Board conducted a Meeting with Mr. Rollox of the Guyana Revenue Authority (GRA) on the 12th March. This Meeting resulted in the establishment of a coordinated approach by the two entities to deal with the illegal importation of pesticides through the Guyana/Suriname border.
10. The Board attended and participated in the New Guyana Marketing Corporation (NGMC) Workshop on the launching of the Marketing Information System (MIS). This Workshop as held in Guyana on the 14th March at the Guyana Forestry Commission's Boardroom. The focus of the Workshop was the discussion of ideas on the high level data collection and functionality that will benefit the Agriculture Sector in Guyana.
11. The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board was actively represented at all of the monthly Meetings of the Inter Agency Working Group for Aquatic Weed Management. The purpose of these Meetings was to develop a working plan for the FAO collaborative programme on Aquatic Weed Management in Guyana.

4.7 Training

1. The Directors, Registrar and Inspectors of the Board provided training, at a number of locations throughout the country, to farmers on the safe use, handling and storage of pesticides. The training was conducted in collaboration with the Guyana Rice Development Board (GRDB), the Farmers Field School Programme, GuySuco's Cane Farming Committee and the Extension Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture. Training Sessions were held in Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10.
2. The Board conducted demonstrative training sessions targeting members of the Water Users Associations of Regions 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the safe and effective application of Imazapyr (Arsenal) along the parapets of weed infested drainage canals. The objective of this exercise was to maximise the drainage efficiency of waterways by reducing the impediments caused by weeds in the drainage systems.
3. A guest lecture was conducted on the safe use and management of pesticides for the second year Diploma students of the Guyana School of Agriculture.
4. Trainings were conducted for the Canadian Hunger Fund (CHF) programme at Parika Backdam, Canal Polders #1, La Harmonie/ Free-en-Easy and Laluni/ Kuru-Kururu (farmers group) on the safe and effective use of pesticides. Training associated with deliverables on soil and water management was conducted by personnel from the National Agriculture Research Institute.
5. The Board in collaboration with GAPA, READ, CCLO, NARI and NGMC conducted trainings for residents in the communities of Orealla and Siparuta. The participants benefitted from trainings on the following topics:
 - Pests and Disease Management;

- Safe and Effective use of Pesticides;
 - Post Harvest Handling; and
 - General Crop Production Techniques.
6. The Board in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture conducted training sessions for Extension Officers from outlying communities at the Guyana School of Agriculture training facility. Participants were trained in the following areas:
- Management of Pesticides in Guyana;
 - Pesticides Act and Regulations;
 - Benefits and Risks of Pesticides Use;
 - Pesticides Classification;
 - Pesticides Labelling;
 - Safe Handling and Correct Use of Pesticides;
 - Classification of Pest;
 - Pest Control Measures and Practices;
 - Dose Rates and Recommendations;
 - MRLs; and
 - Storage and Disposal of Pesticides.
7. Training sessions were conducted in collaboration with the New Guyana Marketing Corporation and the Region 4 Extension Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture. Inspectors from the Board and Officers from other Agencies conducted training sessions for rice and cash crop farmers on the safe and effective use of pesticides, post harvest management, farm certification, agro processing and marketing.

The Board concluded the provision of training to farmers and other Agencies in December 2009. A total of 747 persons were trained on the safe use, handling, storage and disposal of pesticides. Appendix V shows the areas of the training and the numbers of farmers in attendance. The beneficiaries expressed appreciation for the presence of Directors of the Board at some of these training sessions. Farmers requested that there should be adequate supplies of fungicide on the market in the event of an outbreak of the rice blast disease. They were jubilant about the success achieved through the use of **Fugi - one** as a treatment for the rice blast disease. Further, they emphasized the need for measuring utensils to calibrate measurements that they understand and be easily available to them.

5 NATIONAL CHEMICAL PROFILE

The Board coordinated two Meetings of the National Steering Committee for the Quick Start Programme (QSP) for the development of an Integrated National Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and SAICM implementation in Guyana. The Meetings were conducted at the Boardroom of the Ministry of Agriculture on the 19th June and 17th July, 2009. Stakeholders from Government Organisations, Non Governmental Organisations and the Private Sector participated at these Meetings. Arising out of the Meetings, a Workshop was conducted in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(UNITAR), and stakeholders from Government and non Governmental Organisations. This Workshop was held on the 29th and 30th July at the Boardroom of the Ministry of Agriculture's. The Workshop highlighted the SAICM Project Planning and Inception, and the National Chemicals Management Profile Planning for the development of an Integrated National Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and SAICM Implementation in Guyana. The meeting approved the Workplan, Budget, composition of the Steering Committee, and their Terms of Reference for the developing of the National Chemical Profile of Guyana and the implementation of SAICM in Guyana. The Report of the Workshop is shown as Appendix V

The National Chemical Profile for Guyana was completed in October and was up for national review. The comments received from the review were incorporated and the completed is awaiting approval in January 2010. A summary of the Report is shown as Appendix VI

The Board was able to comfortably meet all the deadlines required for the Project. This Project is scheduled for completion in October 2010.

6 NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

The Board applied for funding to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for the development of the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). The total cost of the Project is US \$ 472,500.00. The application is awaiting approval by GEF secretariat. This Project is proposed to be developed with the assistance of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The Project proposal is shown as Appendix VII

7 COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

During the year under review the Board investigated two separate complaints (Appendix VIII) made by farmers of Zorg Coop of Canje, and No. 2 Sideline - Crabwood Creek, Corentyne, Berbice, of alleged spray drift damage to their rice and cash crops during GuySuCo's aerial application of ripener and herbicide at the Albion Estate and Skeldon Estate cultivations. The findings of both investigations were inconclusive. Hence, no action was taken. However, recommendations related to observation of the relevant plots during future spray programmes were made.

8 PESTICIDES IMPORTATION

Pesticides

The list of pesticides and toxic chemicals imported for the year in review is shown as **Appendix X**. There were one hundred and eleven (111) pesticides imported by trade name (**Appendix XI**) for the year by fourteen (14) importers (**see Appendix XII**).

Veterinary products were imported mainly by The Outdoor Store and Pet Shop. The total import value for the year was Two Billion, Seven Hundred and Sixty Six Million, Nine Hundred and Seventy Seven Thousand, Four Hundred and Thirty Eight Guyana Dollars (\$ 2,766,977,438.00).

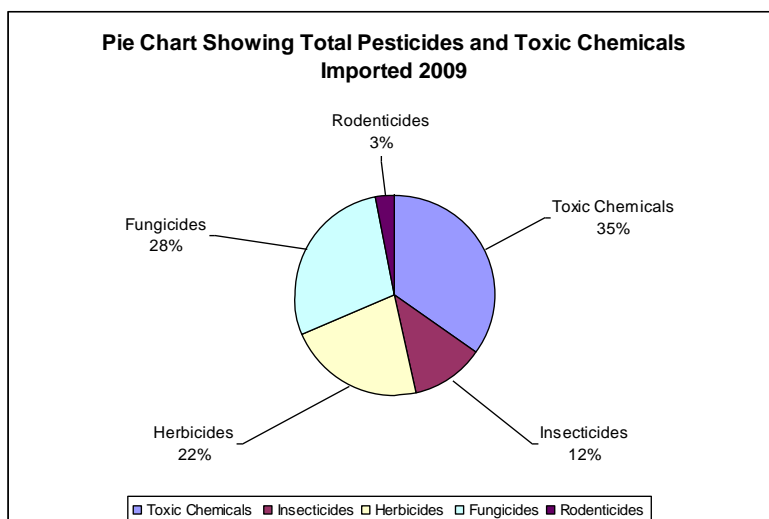


Figure 1 Shows Pesticide and Toxic Chemicals Imports for 2009

The largest category of chemicals imported for the year was toxic chemicals, accounting for Nine Hundred and Fifty Nine Million, Six Hundred and Thirty Six Thousand and Nine Guyana Dollars (\$959,636,009.24) or thirty five (35%) of the total imports. This was followed by fungicides with twenty eight percent (28%), herbicides with twenty two percent (22%), insecticides with twelve percent (12%) and rodenticides with three percent (3%).

Table 1 Value of Importation for 2009

Pesticides	Total Cost Imported
Toxic Chemicals	\$959,636,009
Insecticides	\$321,688,650
Herbicides	\$614,230,006
Fungicides	\$786,030,119
Rodenticides	\$85,392,653
Total	\$2,766,977,438

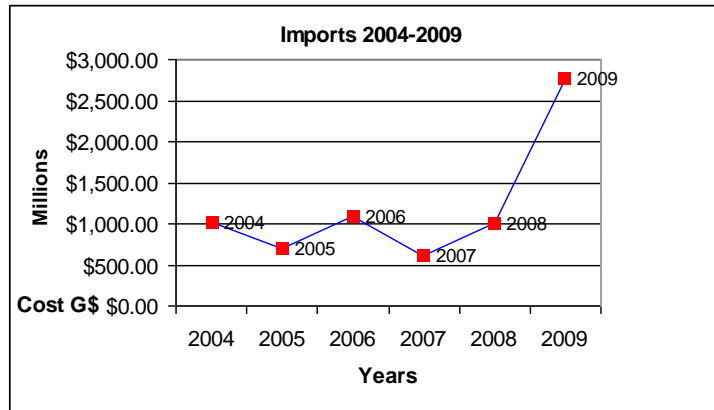


Figure 2 Chemicals Import Comparison for 2004 - 2009

Insecticides

For the year under review there were thirty two (32) categories of insecticides imported with Cypermethrin being of the highest volume, followed by Allethrin and Carbaryl respectively. A detailed breakdown of insecticides imported for 2009 with respect to cost and quantity of active ingredient can be viewed in [Appendix XIII](#). Comparisons for the previous four years revealed that for 2009 there was no importation of Monocrotophos, one of the main insecticides imported previously.

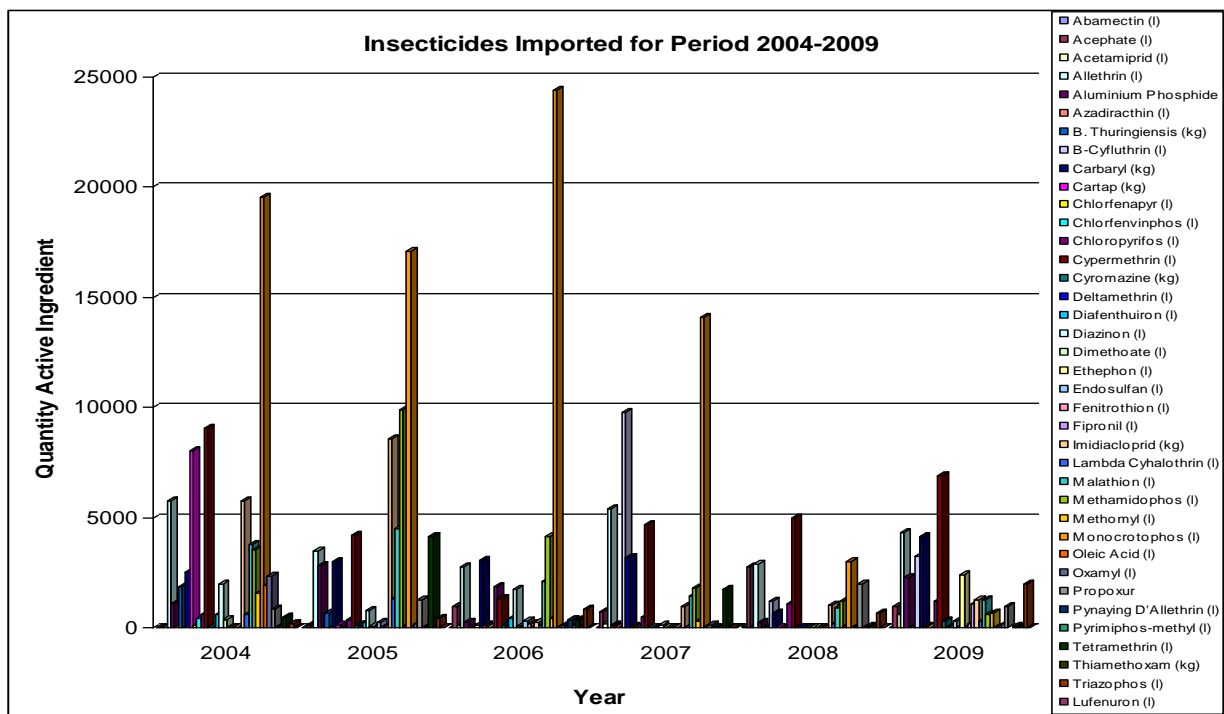


Figure 3 Insecticides Importation - Comparison for 2004 - 2009

Herbicides

Herbicides which accounted for twenty two (22%) percent of the total imports was imported in twenty one (21) categories with Glyphosate being the most imported herbicide. 2,4 D Amine and Paraquat Dichloride were recorded as the second and third most imported herbicides respectively. All three of the herbicides stated above played very integral parts in the weed control strategies of the two major traditional crop grown in Guyana namely, sugar and rice. A detail breakdown of herbicides imported for 2009 with respect to cost and quantity of active ingredient imported can be viewed in Appendix VII.

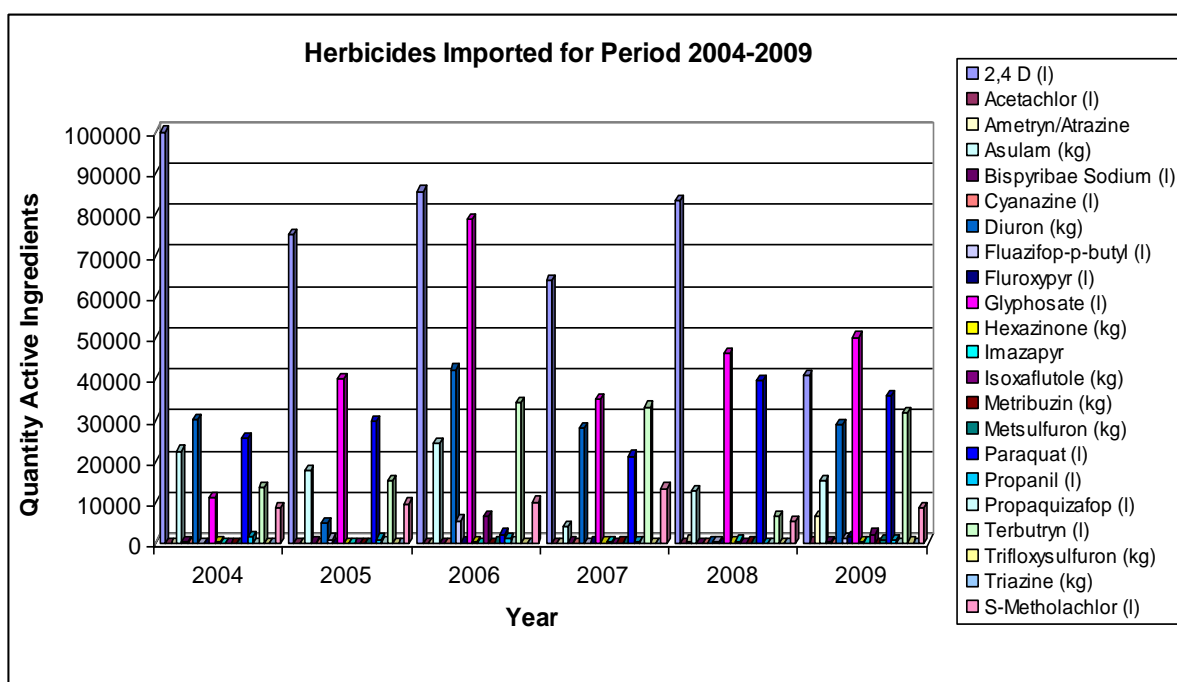


Figure 4 Herbicides Importation - Comparison for 2004 - 2009

5.3 Fungicides

There were fourteen (14) categories of fungicides imported for the year under review. This accounts for twenty eight percent of the total import. Carbendazim was recorded as the most imported fungicide followed by Chlorothalonil and Copper Hydroxide respectively (see Appendix VII).

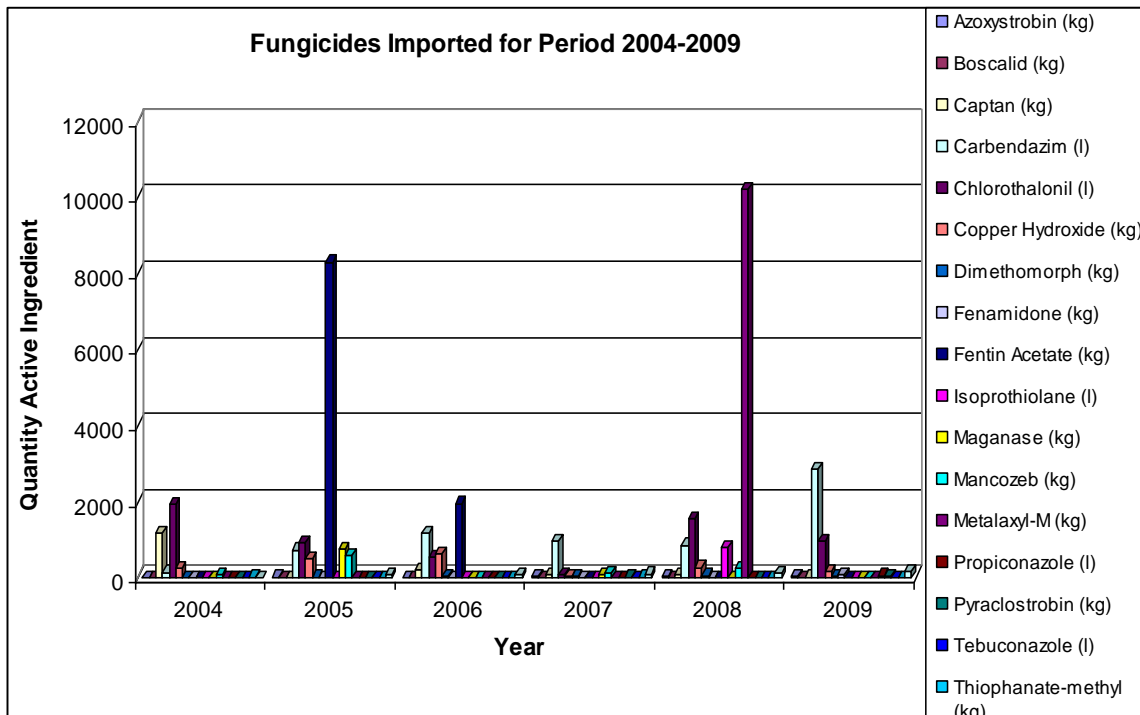


Figure 5 Fungicides Importation - Comparison 2004 - 2008

Rodenticides

The total import of rodenticide for the year accounted for three percent (3%) of the total imports. The most imported was Brodifacoum followed closely by Flocoumafen and Bromadiolone respectively. The largest user of rodenticide in Guyana is GuySuCo.

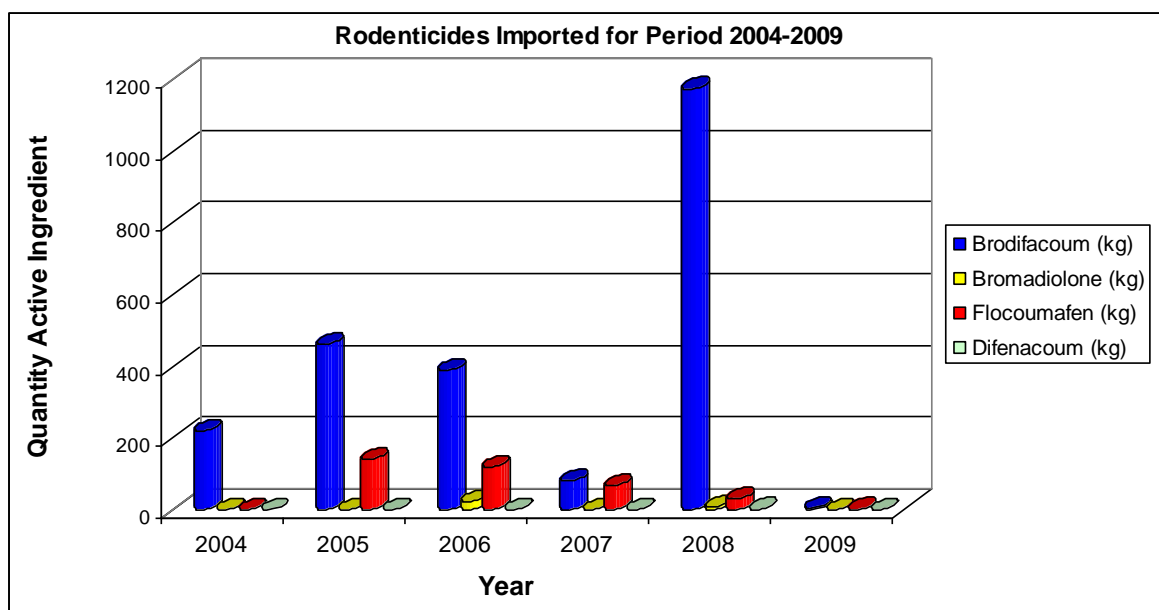


Figure 6 Rodenticides Importation - Comparison for 2004 - 2009

Toxic Chemicals

The Board officially began monitoring toxic chemicals importation in Guyana in September, 2009. Toxic Chemical imports for the year which accounted for thirty five (35%) of the total imports, comprised mainly of products such as disinfectants, detergents, chlorine, caustic soda and numerous industrial products.

9 AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAM

The Board assisted the Agricultural Sector Development Unit (ASDU) with the development of the specifications for (i) the High Performance Liquid Chromatograph (HPLC), (ii) a generator and (iii) a building to house the Secretariat of the Board. All of the Contracts for these projects were awarded with the completion of the supply and delivery is in varying stages of completion. These projects will be completed by March 2010. The construction of the Building was contracted to Alvin Chowramootoo Construction Services, while the supply of the HPLC was awarded to Western Scientific Incorporated and the Generator to Farm Supplies Limited.

10 VENDING OF PESTICIDES AND TOXIC CHEMICALS

The Board certified one hundred and twenty seven vending premises for the year. The list of vendors is shown at **Appendix XIV**. This shows an increase in the number of premises from the previous year by 11.

During the year under review there were thirteen seizures of illegal and unlicensed chemicals from vending premises across the country. Most of seizures were based on unregistered or illegal chemicals being offered for sale. This is in keeping with the regulations of registering all products being offered for sale by pesticides vendors.

11 ACCOUNTS 2008

The Auditor General's Office completed their examination of the Board's Financial Statement for 2008, as required under Section 41 of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act and the Financial Management Act, and validated that the Financial Statements reflected fairly in all materials respects, that the financial position of the Board as at 31 December 2008, and its deficit for the year then ended, was in conformity with generally accepted accounting practices.

The audited expenditure of the Board for 2008 was Forty-Nine Million, Seven Hundred and Thirty-Three Thousand, Six Hundred Dollars (\$ 49,733,600.00).

12 EXPENDITURE & ACCOUNTS 2009

The Board's proposed budget for 2009 was Forty-Five Million, Nine Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$ 45,920,000.00). The unqualified account for the year

under review is shown at **Appendix XV**. The accounts reflect an expenditure of Forty-Eight Million, five Hundred and forty-six thousand Dollars (\$ 48,546,523.00). The accounts represent an over expenditure of two million, six hundred and twenty-six thousand Dollars (\$ 2,626,000.00) which was met from funds held by the Board and administrative fees collected during the period under review.

The over expenditure was due to funds utilized on mobilizing overseas based technicians to repair some problems experienced by the Chromatograph at the Pesticides Laboratory, and for the purchase of 99.99% purity gas which was not available in Guyana. The gas was purchased from Scott Gases of the United States of America. Funds, which were not included in the Board's budget, were also spent on the hosting of the 14th CGPC.

In a move towards self sustainability, the Board continued to implement charges in the form of administrative fees on all imports for the year under review. The Board implemented fees for toxic chemicals from the 1st September 2009, commencing with one and one half percent (1½%) while the fee charged on all Pesticides imports was calculated at three percent (3%) of Cost Insurance and Freight of the chemicals. The fees collected for the year in review is Forty-Three Million, Eight Hundred and Eighty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$ 43,885,000.00).

The fees are used for the improvement of the inspectorate in inspection and enforcement activities leading to improved management of pesticides and toxic chemicals in Guyana. It was estimated that the fees would allow the Board's activities to be sustainable in three years time.

13 BUDGET 2010

The proposed budget of the Board for the year 2010 reflects a total expenditure of Sixty Million One Hundred and Ninety-One Thousand Dollars (\$ 60,191,000.00). The increase pertains to the functional operations of the pesticide laboratory in 2010, along with infrastructure development required for the Secretariat building. These two items are not covered among the contract document with the capital estimates.

14 PUBLIC AWARENESS

The Board participated in displaying pertinent information at a booth at Agrifest 2009, on the 31st October and 1st November 2009. The booth was decorated with models that conformed to the theme "Developing a new Agriculture Sector along a Low Carbon Path".

15 WEBSITE

The Board's Website, <http://www.ptccb.org.gy> was remodeled during the year to make it more modern and user friendly. The Board continued to use the website as a

means of spreading messages and providing relevant information for the general public.

16 PROHIBITED PESTICIDES

The Order for the declaration of the list of prohibited chemicals was signed by the Minister of Agriculture and *Gazetted* in November 2009. None of the chemicals currently being used in Guyana are listed as prohibited. One chemical, tributyltin was added to the list in 2009. The list of chemicals is shown at **(Appendix XVI)**.

17 EXPERIMENTAL PESTICIDES

Only one pesticide – Cruiser FS – was declared for evaluation. The pesticide with the common name, Thiamethoxam, was submitted for evaluation by Syngenta to the Guyana Rice Development Board through Trading and Distribution Limited. The product was evaluated during the first rice crop of 2009. The following is a summary of the results and recommendation of the evaluation.

Cruiser® 35 FS is a broad spectrum neonicotinoid insecticide specifically for seed treatment. This chemical controls a broad range of sucking, chewing and soil dwelling pests. It provides high efficiency in adverse climatic conditions and promotes improved crop vigour. In view of these characteristics, an investigation was carried out to evaluate Cruiser® 35 FS as seed treatment against the early season insect pests of rice in Guyana. The evaluation was done in three different categories namely small plots, semi-commercial and commercial. Cruiser® 35 FS was compared with Regent (Fipronil) and Control (farmer's practice and no treatment for the semi-commercial and small plot studies, respectively).

The small plot and commercial studies were done only at Guyana Rice Development Board's Rice Research Station, whilst the semi-commercial study was done at four different locations. Data collection for the incidence of early season pests commenced at 7 days after sowing (DAS) and was repeated at 14, 21, and 28 DAS. The results obtained showed that Cruiser® displayed similar effects of control as Regent® for the early season pests of rice, while in most instances it was more outstanding than the farmer's practice. It responded favourably for plant density and panicle exertion in the different locations. This proved its ability to increase vigour in crop growth. Cruiser® was most outstanding with the highest yields obtained in both semi-commercial and small plot evaluations. It yielded about 15.52 bags more per acre at Rice Research Station, Burma under adverse climatic conditions. Yield increase was likely to be obtained as a result of more number of grains produced by the Cruiser® plants. Finally, Cruiser® provided superior root systems, which could be linked directly with increase in yield. It provided an increment of about 9.87 g root dry matter per plant at Black Bush Polder. From all indications, Cruiser® can be used for seed treatment in rice cultivation in Guyana.

In view of the evident successes, commercial importation of Cruiser commenced for the second crop of 2009.

18 SECTORAL COORDINATION

No Sectoral Coordination Committee meeting was convened for the year under review.

19 ENFORCEMENT AND INSPECTION

Enforcement and Inspection activities of the Board continued throughout the period under review. A number of chemicals such as Carbendazim, Bravo, Regent, Admajor, Mosquito coils, Insect Repellent, and Glyphosan - were seized in July, August, September, November and December. However, most of these were in small quantities. The names of the vendors products were seized from are as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Rajesh Ganesh | - | Parika Backdam, East Bank Essequibo; |
| (b) Survival Supermarket | - | Sheriff Street, Georgetown; |
| (c) Balram Kawal | - | Land of Plenty, Essequibo Coast; |
| (d) Tekram Sankar | - | Anna Regina, Essequibo Coast; |
| (e) Bombay Fashions | - | King Street, Georgetown; |
| (f) Nigel's Supermarket | - | Robb Street, Georgetown; |
| (g) Boodhoo's General Store | - | Parika, East Bank Essequibo; |
| (h) Imam Bacchus and Sons | - | Affiance, Essequibo Coast; and |
| (i) Vincent Persaud | - | Westbury, Essequibo Coast. |

20 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Guyana Sugar Corporation continued to request standard letters from the Board stating that pesticides supplied to the Corporation is registered or approved for use in Guyana. This measure was introduced in 2007, and continued in 2008 in keeping with the requirements of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Regulation 2004 (No. 8 of 2004).

21 INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

There was no new international development during the year that required any adjustment or created any implication for Guyana or the Board for the period under review.

22 FUNDING

The Government of Guyana continued funding the activities of the Board through a subvention to the sum of Twenty Million Dollars, as reflected in the annual accounts. The Board's moved towards further sustainability continued during the year in

keeping with the introduction of fees for toxic chemicals and disinfectants in September.

23 PROPOSED ACTIVITIES 2010

The proposed activities of the Board for the year 2010 are shown at **Appendix XVII**. Some of the main activities proposed for this year are (i) the completion of the Quick Start Project (QSP), (ii) Developing an Integrated National Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and SAICM Implementation in Guyana, (iii) development of the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention, (iv) training of at least 1500 farmers in the effective use and management of pesticides, (v) completion of a Pest Control Training Manual, and (vi) commence the process leading to accreditation for the Pesticides Laboratory.

Some of the activities of the laboratory are listed below:

- The commencement of quality evaluation on several pesticides used in Guyana (March - 2010).
- Upgrading the library of the GC in order to detect more pesticides and also to facilitate quantification of the ingredients of several pesticides (June - 2010).
- Developing test methodologies for the existing standards and for those that will be acquired in 2010.
- Receipt and installation of a High Performance Liquid Chromatograph (HPLC) along with the various additional equipment and consumables needed for its successful operations.
- Receipt and installation of a fume extraction hood for the GC/MS.
- Operation of a generator (2010) to increase efficiency in the Laboratory.
- Equipping the Laboratory with the necessary standards, consumables and small equipment needed to run analytical tests on pesticides used in Guyana.
- Submission of all documentation completed in first quarter 2010 to the Guyana National Bureau of Standards (GNBS) for perusal and guidance (second review)
- Training on quality assurance
- Public Education/Awareness
- Uploading pertinent articles to the Board's website and newsletter (ongoing)
- Participate at GUYEXPO and other relevant Exhibitions
- Host an 'Open Day' to demonstrate the operations of the PTCCB Laboratory (October)
- Participate at Agrifest - 2010
- Prepare the necessary physical infrastructure for the HPLC (June 2010)

24 KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

The key issue facing the Board continues to be the implementation of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Regulations with the major challenge being monitoring of the Regulations throughout Guyana. However the following issues are the main

challenges facing Board in its quest for the management of pesticides and toxic chemicals in Guyana:

- **Illegal Chemicals** – Assistance of Berbice Anti Smuggling Squad is limited or mostly non-existent and they are failing to deliver on their mandate to reduce illegal entry of pesticides into Guyana. This illegal entry is also affecting the financial status of the Board and will eventually affect the standard of Guyana’s agriculture production and quality of agriculture produce.
- **Suitcase Traders** – More assistance from the Customs and Trade Administration Unit is required in this area, since there are some high priced pesticides entering the country through the airport. Of even greater concern is that these chemicals are allowed onboard the aircraft in suitcases where any spillage can have dire effects on the passengers, since some of the chemicals have a high vapour action and can be deadly for passengers on board the relevant aircraft. This illegal means of transportation of chemicals is in breach of international transportation guidelines where such products should not be allowed on board, but rather should be transported by ship with the correct labeling and markings. These chemicals which is very toxic are also illegal in Guyana .
- **Disposal of Containers** – The disposal of pesticide containers continue to be a problem especially with the limit on financial resources facing developing countries such as Guyana. A number of proposals are currently being examined for possibility of alleviating this problem.
- **Public Awareness and Education** – In light of limited financial resources, this continues to a problematic as the Board is unable to conduct a comprehensive programme on raising awareness within households and the farming communities. However with the limited resources available, the current programme could be deemed a success.
- **Electricity supply** – The frequent power outages experienced by the laboratory has proven to be a key setback for the operations of this facility. However, with the completion of the installation of the generator, which was on going at the end of the year, this constraint will be eliminated.
- **Supply of consumables** – The process for the supply of consumables to the laboratory has proven to be very tedious and expensive because of the need for sourcing through the suppliers of the Gas Chromatograph, Western Scientific Limited. The Board has moved to correct this situation by sourcing directly from suppliers in North America for cheaper and faster results.

25 FUTURE PLANS: 2011 ONWARDS

One of the primary future plan of The Board remains the development of a comprehensive registration scheme and being able to provide the necessary

infrastructure required for the establishment of appropriate educational, advisory, health-care and extension services aimed at enabling and exercising adequate control over quality, sale and usage of pesticides. The establishment of the fully functional Pesticide Laboratory would enhance the Board's monitoring and enforcement capabilities, which would take Guyana's agriculture to another level whereby (i) exports could be properly monitored for residues, and (ii) agriculture production will be more standardized with respect to pesticide usage.

26 CONCLUSION

An analysis of the activities of the Board for the period under review would demonstrate that, apart from the routine administrative and operational strategies, genuine and bold initiatives were employed towards achieving its mandatory objectives. While some of the targeted strategies are ongoing, it would be found that the Board's Secretariat was efficient in carrying out its routine responsibilities, notwithstanding the stated constraints under which it functioned.

The Board will continue to work with the Ministry of Agriculture, sister Agencies and external stakeholders towards completing the establishment of (i) the proposed comprehensive registration scheme, and (ii) providing the necessary infrastructure required for the establishment of appropriate educational, advisory, health-care and extension services for enabling and exercising adequate control over quality, sale and usage of pesticides, while ensuring that the interest of end-users and importers' rights are well protected. The Board aims to complete these projects during 2010.

APPENDIX I

List of Pesticides submitted for Registration along with Applicant and Manufacturer

Name of Company	Trade Name Requested for Registration	Duplicate Submission	Date of Submission	Status
Agro Care Chemical Industry	Carbendazim 50%SC	Yes	2009	Registered
	Abamectin 1.8% EC	Yes	2009	Registered
	Weedkiller D7	Yes	2009	Registered
	Diazinon 60EC	Yes	2009	Registered
	Caprid 20SL	Yes	2009	Registered
	Aluminium Phosphide 57%	Yes	2009	Registered
	Pronto 70% WDG	Yes	2009	Registered
	Glyphosate 48%	Yes	2009	Registered
	Karatax 5%	Yes	2009	Registered
	Superoxone	Yes	2009	Registered
	Nomeny 400SC	Yes	2009	Registered
	Metsulfuron Methyl 60%WDG	Yes	2009	Registered
	Admare -2F	Yes	2009	Registered
	Ethephon	Yes	2009	Registered
	Triazophos 40EC	Yes	2009	Registered
	Fastak 5EC	Yes	2009	Registered
	Chlorpyrifos TC	Yes	2009	Registered
	Leafguard	Yes	2009	Registered
	Sev7en 85%	Yes	2009	Registered
	Flucare	Yes	2009	Pending
	Fluazifop-p-butyl	Yes	2009	Pending
	Escare	Yes	2009	Pending
	Diucare	Yes	2009	Pending
	2,4 D Pikcare	Yes	2009	Pending
	Asucare	Yes	2009	Pending
	Imazacare	Yes	2009	Pending
	Terbutryn 500g/1 FW	Yes	2009	Pending
Kenvos Biotech Company Ltd	2,4 D Amine Salt 720g/1 SL	Yes	2009	Pending
	Farmixone	Yes	2009	Pending
	Diuron 80DF	Yes	2009	Pending
	Cutlass	Yes	2009	Pending

	Diuron 80WP	Yes	2009	Pending
	Prontax 70WDG	Yes	2009	Pending
	Prontax 70WP	Yes	2009	Pending
	Capri	Yes	2009	Pending
	Bestak	Yes	2009	Pending
	Fipronil 20SC	Yes	2009	Pending
Dow Agro Sciences	Profume	Yes	2009	Pending
McLaughlin Gormley King Co.	Evercide Residual Insecticide	Yes	2009	Pending
Bayer Crop Science	Estallion 13.75WG	Yes	2009	Registered
	Starice 6,9	Yes	2009	Registered
	Antracol 70WP	Yes	2009	Registered
	Verita 71.1 WG	Yes	2009	Registered
	Larvin 37.5 SC	Yes	2009	Registered
	Startego 250	Yes	2009	Registered
Excel Ag. Corp	Eagle Rodenticide	Yes	2009	Pending
Caribbean Chemicals Agencies Ltd	Pheonix 20WG	Yes	2009	Pending
	Agaclin 15WG	Yes	2009	Pending
Rice Co. International Inc.	Spada	Yes	2009	Registered

APPENDIX II

List of Chemicals Registered for Use in Guyana

Name of Chemicals	Type	Common Name	Recommendation	Registration Number
Degesch de Chile				
Phostoxin	Insecticide	Phosphine	Restricted	PTCCB/DEG/I/08/001
Syngenta				
Amistar 50WG	Fungicide	Azoxystrobin	General Use	PTCCB/SYN/F/09/002
Gramoxone Super	Herbicide	Paraquat Dichloride	General Use	PTCCB/SYN/H/09/003
Krismat	Herbicide	Ametryn	General Use	PTCCB/SYN/H/09/004
Fusilade	Herbicide	Fluazifop-p-butyl	General Use	PTCCB/SYN/H/09/005
Touchdown IQ	Herbicide	Glyphosate	General Use	PTCCB/SYN/H/09/006
Dual Gold 960EC	Herbicide	S-Metolachlor	General Use	PTCCB/SYN/H/09/007
Igran 500SC	Herbicide	Terbutryn	General Use	PTCCB/SYN/H/09/007
Reglone	Herbicide	Diquat Dibromide	General Use	PTCCB/SYN/H/09/007
Actara 25WG	Insecticide	Thiamethoxam	General Use	PTCCB/SYN/I/09/010
Demon MaX	Insecticide	Cypermethrin	General Use	PTCCB/SYN/I/09/011
Ninja 5EC	Insecticide	Lambda Cyhalothrin	General Use	PTCCB/SYN/I/09/012
Trigard 75WP	Insecticide	Cyromazine	General Use	PTCCB/SYN/I/09/013
Vertimec 1.8EC	Insecticide	Abamectin	General Use	PTCCB/SYN/I/09/014
Match 50EC	Insecticide	Lufenuron	General Use	PTCCB/SYN/I/09/015
Engeo	Insecticide	Thiamethoxam & Lambda Cyhalothrin	General Use	PTCCB/SYN/I/09/016
Pegasus 500Sc	Insecticide	Diafenthiuron	General Use	PTCCB/SCL/I/09/017
Daconil 720Sc	Insecticide	Chlorothalonil	General Use	PTCCB/SCL/I/09/018
Demand 2.5CS	Insecticide	Thiamethoxam & Lambda Cyhalothrin	General Use	PTCCB/SCL/I/09/019
Klerat Wax Blocks	Rodenticide	Brodifacoum	General Use	PTCCB/SYN/R/09/020
Actellic 50Ec	Insecticide	Pirimiphos methyl	General Use	PTCCB/SYN/I/09/021
Dupont Chem. Co				
Kocide 101	Fungicide	Hexazinone	General Use	PTCCB/DUP/F/09/022
Mankocide	Fungicide	Mancozeb & Copper	General Use	PTCCB/DUP/F/09/023

		Hydroxide		
Manzate 75DF	Fungicide	Mancozeb	General Use	PTCCB/DUP/F/09/024
Velpar DF 25%	Herbicide	Hexazinone	General Use	PTCCB/DUP/H/09/025
Velpar DF 75%	Herbicide	Hexazinone	General Use	PTCCB/DUP/H/09/026
Karmex DF	Herbicide	Diuron	General Use	PTCCB/DUP/H/09/027
Vydate L	Insecticide	Oxamyl	General Use	PTCCB/DUP/I/09/028
Lannate L	Insecticide	Methomyl	General Use	PTCCB/DUP/I/09/029
Lannate LV	Insecticide	Methomyl	General Use	PTCCB/DUP/I/09/030
Rentokil Initial				
Bromard	Rodenticide	Bromadiolone	General Use	PTCCB/REN/R/09/031
Bromatrol Concentrate	Rodenticide	Bromadiolone	General Use	PTCCB/REN/R/09/032
Difenard	Rodenticide	Difenacoum	General Use	PTCCB/REN/R/09/033
Fentrol Concentrate	Rodenticide	Difenacoum	General Use	PTCCB/REN/R/09/034
BASF				
Bellis 38WG	Fungicide	Pyraclostrobin & Boscalid	General Use	PTCCB/BAS/F/09/035
Herbadox 40Ec	Herbicide	Pendimethalin	General Use	PTCCB/BAS/H/09/036
Arsenal 24Sc	Herbicide	Imazapyr	General Use	PTCCB/BAS/H/09/037
Pirate 24Sc	Insecticide	Chlorfenapyr	General Use	PTCCB/BAS/I/09/038
Storm 0.005BB	Rodenticide	Brodifacoum	General Use	PTCCB/BAS/R/09/039
Acrobat MZ 69WP	Fungicide	Mancozeb & Dimethomorph	General Use	PTCCB/BAS/F/09/040
Insecticidas Internacionales				
Designee 40Sc	Herbicide	Bispyribac Sodium	General Use	PTCCB/INS/H/09/041
Mentor EC	Herbicide	Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	General Use	PTCCB/INS/H/09/042
Batazo 80PM	Herbicide	Diuron	General Use	PTCCB/INS/H/09/043
Cyper 25EC	Insecticide	Cypermethrin	General Use	PTCCB/INS/I/09/044
Sofion 200Sc	Insecticide	Fipronil	General Use	PTCCB/INS/I/09/045
Inimectin	Insecticide	Avermectin	General Use	PTCCB/INS/I/09/046
Inithion 57	Insecticide	Malathion	General Use	PTCCB/INS/I/09/047
Inisan 60SC	Insecticide	Monocrotophos	Restricted Use	PTCCB/INS/I/09/048

Glyfosan	Herbicide	Glyphosate	General Use	PTCCB/INS/H/09/059
Thionil 35EC	Insecticide	Endosulfan	General Use	PTCCB/INS/I/09/050
Tropel 40EC	Insecticide	Triazophos	General Use	PTCCB/INS/I/09/051
Danol 60Ec	Insecticide	Diazinon	General Use	PTCCB/INS/I/09/052
Aminex 720	Herbicide	2,4 D Amine	General Use	PTCCB/INS/H/09/053
Propanol 360EC	Herbicide	Propanil	General Use	PTCCB/INS/H/09/054
Biesterfeld Chemical Company				
Alpha Cypermethrin 5Ec	Insecticide	Alpha Cypermethrin	General Use	PTCCB/BIE/I/09/055
Metolachlor 960g/l	Herbicide	S-Metolachlor	General Use	PTCCB/BIE/H/09/056
Paraquat	Herbicide	Paraquat Dichloride	General Use	PTCCB/BIE/H/09/057
Excel Ag. Corporation				
Assex 80%DF	Herbicide	Asulam	General Use	PTCCB/EXC/H/09/058
Therminex 2.5%SC	Insecticide	Fipronil	General Use	PTCCB/EXC/I/09/059
Swift Gel	Insecticide	Fipronil	General Use	PTCCB/EXC/I/09/060
Agil 100EC	Herbicide	Propaquizafop	General Use	PTCCB/EXC/H/09/061
Fifa 20%SC	Herbicide	Glufosinate ammonium	General Use	PTCCB/EXC/H/09/062
Aval 20%SP	Insecticide	Acetamiprid	General Use	PTCCB/EXC/I/09/063
Agree 50WP	Insecticide	Bacillus Thuringiensis	General Use	PTCCB/EXC/I/09/064
Flip 800DF	Insecticide	Fipronil	General Use	PTCCB/EXC/I/09/065
Assex 40%SL	Herbicide	Asulam	General Use	PTCCB/EXC/H/09/066
Bayer CropScience				
Merlin 75WG	Herbicide	Isoxaflutole	General Use	PTCCB/BAY/H/09/067
Antracol 70WP	Fungicide	Propineb	General Use	PTCCB/BAY/F/09/068
Verita 71.1 WG	Fungicide	Fenamidone & Fosetyl-al	General Use	PTCCB/BAY/F/09/069
Larvin 37.5 SC	Insecticide	Thiodicarb	General Use	PTCCB/BAY/I/09/070

Sevin 85WP	Insecticide	Carbaryl	General Use	PTCCB/BAY/I/09/071
Agro-Care Chemical Industry Group Limited				
Carbendazim 50%SC	Fungicide	Carbendazim	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/F/09/072
Abamectin 1.8% EC	Insecticide	Abamectin	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/I/09/073
Weedkiller D7	Herbicide	2,4 D	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/H/09/074
Diazinon 60EC	Insecticide	Diazinon	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/I/09/075
Caprid 20SL	Insecticide	Acetamiprid	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/I/09/076
Aluminium Phosphide 57%	Fumigant/Insecticide	Aluminium Phosphide	Restricted Use	PTCCB/AGR/I/09/077
Pronto 70% WDG	Insecticide	Imidacloprid	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/I/09/078
Glyphosate 48%	Herbicide	Glyphosate	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/H/09/079
Karatax 5%	Insecticide	Lambda Cyhalothrin	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/I/09/080
Superoxone	Herbicide	Paraquat Dichloride	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/H/09/081
Nomeny 400SC	Herbicide	Bispyribac Sodium	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/H/09/082
Metsulfuron Methyl 60%WDG	Herbicide	Metsulfuron Methyl	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/H/09/083
Admare -2F	Insecticide	Imidacloprid	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/I/09/084
Ethephon	Growth Regulator	Ethephon	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/G/09/085
Triazophos 40EC	Insecticide	Triazophos	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/I/09/086
Bayer CropScience				
Murella Delta 190OD	Insecticide	Imidacloprid & Deltamethrin	General Use	PTCCB/BAY/I/09/087
Stratego 250EC	Fungicide	Trifloxystrobin & Propiconazole	General Use	PTCCB/BAY/F/09/088
Kukbo Science Co. Ltd				
Coumafen Wax Block	Rodenticide	Flocoumafen	General Use	PTCCB/KUK/R/09/089
Brodifacoum 0.005% Wax Block	Rodenticide	Brodifacoum	General Use	PTCCB/KUK/R/09/090

Monsanto				
Round Up Ultra	Herbicide	Glyphosate	General Use	PTCCB/MON/H/09/091
Bayer CropScience				
Starice 6,9	Herbicide	Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	General Use	PTCCB/BAY/H/09/092
Rice Co. International Ltd.				
Spada 60DF	Herbicide	Propanil	General Use	PTCCB/RIC/H/09/093
Atul Limited				
2,4 D Amine Salt 720g/l	Herbicide	2, 4 D	General Use	PTCCB/ATU/H/09/094
Lambda Cyhalothrin 5%EC	Insecticide	Lambda Cyhalothrin	General Use	PTCCB/ATU/I/09/095
Metsulfuron Methyl 60WDG	Herbicide	Metsulfuron Methyl	General Use	PTCCB/ATU/H/09/096
Imidacloprid 17.8%	Insecticide	Imidacloprid	General Use	PTCCB/ATU/I/09/097
Indoxacarb 15%SC	Insecticide	Indoxacarb	General Use	PTCCB/ATU/I/09/098
Agro-Care Chemical Industry Group Limited				
Fastak 5EC	Insecticide	Alpha Cypermethrin	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/I/09/099
Chlorpyrifos TC	Insecticide	Chlorpyrifos	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/I/09/100
Leafguard	Insecticide	Cyromazine	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/I/09/101
Sev7en 85%	Insecticide	Carbaryl	General Use	PTCCB/AGR/I/09/102
Bayer CropScience				
Estallion 13.75WG	Herbicide	Ethoxysulfuron & Indosulfurom methyl	General Use	PTCCB/BAY/H/09/103
Insecticidas Internacionales				
Torpedo 350EC	Insecticide	Chlorpyrifos & Cypermethrin	General Use	PTCCB/INS/I/09/104
Amidor	Insecticide	Methamidophos	General Use	PTCCB/INS/I/09/105

APPENDIX III

MEETING REPORTS

Regional training workshop on PCBs and POPs wastes Kingston, Jamaica 2-5 February 2009

WORKSHOP REPORT

Overview

The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board was represented by Mr. Suresh Amichand, the contact designate for Stockholm Convention at the Regional Training Workshop on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS) and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Wastes held from 2 to 5 February 2009 in Kingston, Jamaica.

The training workshop targeted prospective trainers and national experts on the Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs and POPs wastes from the English-speaking Caribbean region. The workshop was organized in collaboration with the Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit of the United Nations Environment Programme.

Opening

The regional training workshop on PCBs and POPs wastes for the English speaking Caribbean region took place from 2 to 5 February 2009 at the Courtleigh Hotel in Kingston, Jamaica. The workshop was organized in collaboration with the UNEP Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit in Kingston and the Environmental Management Division of the Office of the Prime Minister of Jamaica. Focal Points and Contact Points of the Stockholm Convention, as well as national stakeholders, representatives from the private sector, international experts and members from regional UN offices participated in the workshop.

Goals of the workshop

The objectives of the regional workshop were to increase awareness on the interactive training tool on POPs wastes developed by the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention and collect feed back on it, to enhance the capacity of the participants on Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of POPs wastes and to discuss action plans and the project proposal by UNEP on the implementation of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in Caribbean Small Island Developing States.

Participants

The following countries were represented: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago. Further workshop participants were two international experts, representatives from Trédi International, the United Nations Development Programme, the UNEP Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit and the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.

Summary of the activities

The workshop was opened on Monday, 2 February 2009, by the Honorable Minister in the office of the Prime Minister's Office, Mr. Daryl Vaz. After introductory presentations by the organizers on the Stockholm Convention and on the ESM of POPs wastes and PCBs, each participating country gave a presentation on the national POPs wastes and PCBs management, identifying current challenges and possible ways to address them.

The second day of the workshop was dedicated to training sessions on POPs wastes and PCBs, as well as to the electronic training tool on the POPs waste guidelines.

On the third day of the workshop, the participants visited selected POPs wastes and PCBs sites, which included transformer storage and a storage container for pesticides.

On the fourth day, the participants discussed and assessed the field visit and the Secretariat gave presentations on issue that will be discussed at the fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The participants also developed action plans and possible ways forward to speed up the implementation of the Stockholm Convention at the national level.

Outcomes of the workshop:

- Status of POPs wastes and PCBs management in the countries:

Each participating country gave a presentation on the national status of the management of PCBs and POPs waste, revealing current challenges and possible ways to address them. The presentations showed that the countries were in very different stages concerning the implementation of the Stockholm Convention. While some countries had not even started a NIP project, others are currently developing their NIP, while three countries have already submitted the finalized NIPs to the Conference of the Parties and are currently in the implementation phase. Those countries that have not yet started their NIP process asked for assistance from the Secretariat to link them with Implementing Agencies and initiate the development of the NIP. Despite the difference in the implementation of the Convention, several similarities were revealed concerning the chemicals and waste management in the countries:

- The development of the NIP is impeded in many countries by unclear responsibilities among various agencies and individuals.
- Several countries have a communication problem with the Stockholm Convention due to the fact that information is not passed on from the National Focal Points to the concerned technical personnel. The Secretariat promised to enhance the communication link with the National Focal Points and to follow up on the nomination of National Focal Points in those countries where no NFP is in place. Also, the country participants agreed to investigate where the nominated NFP does not react to communications as he/she is not working as a NFP any more and has not been replaced.
- All participating countries generally generate little amounts of hazardous wastes and are too small to establish hazardous waste treatment facilities in their countries. Therefore they need to export their hazardous wastes for final disposal and need to have temporary storage and repackaging facilities in place.

- Several countries indicated problems in obtaining proper permits and (insurance) certificates according to the Basel Convention for exporting their hazardous wastes.
- The countries are all small Island Developing States and generally lack financial resources for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes. Technical assistance is especially required to undertake inventories and analysis of chemicals.
- Obsolete pesticides, including but not limited to POPs pesticides, are a matter of concern in all Caribbean Island States.
- Many countries do not have adequate legislation in place that regulates POPs wastes and PCBs.
- Only one country in the region participates in the Global Monitoring Plan and none of the countries has submitted information requested for the POPs Review Committee.
- Most countries would need assistance with the identification and analysis of POPs.

The countries were invited by the organizers to speed up their NIP development, link with the Secretariat if they need assistance and articulate their needs for funding under the financial mechanism. The countries need to specify exactly what training they require and what their priorities are. The countries were invited to pay particular attention to achieving a comprehensive inventory when undertaking the NIP development, as it is very difficult to plan follow-up activities on weak or incomplete inventories.

- ESM of pesticides:

After several training sessions on the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of POPs pesticides, the participants discussed initiatives to address emergency situations in their countries. A proposal was made to establish an inter-island emergency intervention team that takes care of the repackaging of POPs pesticides that are in poor storage condition. The Secretariat will develop a template for countries to report on emergency situations and the countries will identify such cases and submit information including pictures by the end of March. This information will be circulated to all participants. The co-chairs who will follow up on this activity are Mr. Linroy Christian from Antigua and Barbuda and Mr. Hugh Ho-Young from Jamaica. Funding will be sought to establish an appropriately trained team that could intervene quickly and flexibly in emergency situations.

- ESM of PCBs:

Two main issues discussed were inventories of PCBs and the use of PCBs in open applications. The participants then discussed the advantages/disadvantages and possibilities of regional vs. national projects and centralized vs. decentralized storage systems. The development of further training material on PCBs was encouraged.

- Interactive training tool:

The training tool encountered consistently positive feed back. Countries were invited to distribute the training tool and also place it on their national websites.

- Practical training at POPs wastes and PCBs sites:

The participants visited three POPs wastes and PCBs sites:

- Several transformers containing PCBs are stored at the Jamaica Public Services (JPS) Electrical Utility site in Kingston. JPS explained the environmental management system in place to determine the PCBs content in the transformers and store the transformers in an environmentally sound manner until final disposal.
- A container with various obsolete pesticides was inspected at a cigarette manufacturing plant in Spanish Town. It was noticed that some of the stored pesticides had started leaking. Urgent action is required to repackage and dispose of the chemicals in storage.
- A lake was visited that contains caustic mud from a bauxite plant. Acid will be used to neutralize the mud. The greatest risk of the mud lake is that an earthquake could burst the dams and the toxic mud would flow into the valley and into the city of Spanish Town. Discussions were held on ways to manage the lake including diverting rainfall to avoid flooding of the lake.

- Development of action plans:

The participants discussed the Project Identification Form of the UNEP project proposal on the implementation of NIPs in Caribbean Island Developing States. Many participants that work on the technical level in their governments were not aware of the project proposal. The participants agreed to:

- Send comments on the proposal to the UNEP DGEF Task Manager in charge of the project, Mr. David Piper.
- Link with the national GEF Focal Points to discuss the participation of their countries in the project, as well as the preparation of endorsement letters.

- Issues related to the Stockholm Convention:

- *COP-4:* The fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties will take place in Geneva from 4-8 May 2009. Important issues that will be discussed include the listing of nine new chemicals under the Convention, the financial mechanism of the Convention, the Effectiveness Evaluation and synergies among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions.
- *PCBs Elimination Club:* The Secretariat drew the attention of the participants to an initiative, which proposes the establishment of a "PCBs Elimination Club" (PEC). The aim of the PEC is to enhance collaboration, cooperation and information exchange between all actors involved in the ESM of PCBs in order to support Parties to reach the objectives of the Convention as related to PCBs. The participants expressed their support for the initiative and discussed the possibilities of participating in and contributing to the PEC.
- *Candidate POPs:* At its third and fourth meeting, the POPs Review Committee (POPRC) recommended nine new chemicals for listing under the Stockholm Convention. The listing of these nine chemicals will be discussed at COP-4. It

was realized that the awareness of the POPRC and new chemicals among the participants was rather low, except for those participants that participated in the regional workshop on support for effective participation in the POPRC in Uruguay in August 2008. In addition to initiatives on effective participation in the POPRC, workshops and guidance materials on the implementation of obligations for the new chemicals, the participants requested the training of customs officers in the identification of chemicals during transboundary movement. The participants also asked the Secretariat to cooperate with the World Customs Organization in collaboration with the Rotterdam Convention.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the workshop has achieved all of its stated objectives, while the participant exposure to the electronic training tool on the technical guidelines on POPs wastes in a simple and interactive manner will play a key role for Guyana in the Environmentally Sound Management of POPs and PCBs wastes as detailed in the National Implementation Plan for Guyana.

Recommendations

At the conclusion of the workshop, the participants recommended the following actions:

- Proceed swiftly with the preparation and completion of the National Implementation Plans (NIPs). Also, barriers to the development of the NIPs are to be examined and communicated to the Secretariat in order to identify jointly possible ways of overcoming these barriers. The Secretariat could identify well prepared NIPs and recommend them as a model for countries that are currently preparing their NIPs.
- Examine the situation regarding POPs wastes nationally and ascertain where emergency risk situations exist. Furthermore, report to the Secretariat for the possible establishment of an emergency project. The Secretariat will prepare a template for the latter purpose.
- Establish and maintain regular communication links with the Secretariat, the UNEP Regional Office and among each other in the region. The Secretariat will send a letter to all National Focal Points (absent and present at the workshop) on the outcomes of the workshop.
- Review the Project Identification Form (PIF) of the UNEP project on the implementation of National Implementation Plans in the Caribbean Island Development States and make comments and recommendations to UNEP on the revision of the PIF. Also, make link to the national GEF Focal Point on the endorsement of the PIF.
- Distribute the Training Tool on the Basel Convention technical guidelines on the ESM of POPs wastes in the countries, requesting additional copies from the Secretariat if necessary and put a link to the training tool on the national websites.
- Endorse the proposal to establish a PCBs Elimination Club (PEC) at the fourth Meeting of the Conferences of the Parties and send official endorsement letters before the meeting.

- Coordinate on a regional level in order to prepare discussions at the fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including the coordination on the seats on the POPs Review Committee.
- Initiate dialogue with the World Customs Organization at the Secretariat level.
- Participate actively in the work of the POPs Review Committee, including the collection of information during the Risk Profile and Risk Management Evaluation phase.
- Promote suitable institutions in the Caribbean to be nominated as Stockholm Convention Regional Centres and convey such institutions and their suitability to the Stockholm Convention Focal Points.

Evaluation of the workshop:

The evaluation of the workshop showed that participants were on the whole very satisfied with the outcome of the workshop. The field trip could be improved and more emphasis placed on the training tool itself. This would be considered for future workshops.

Importance and Applicability to Guyana

Workshop Recommendations	Outcomes
All parties to proceed swiftly with the preparation and completion of the NIP	The Board is currently developing the NIP project for plan which will aid in the environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes thereby protecting human health and the environment; The NIP has been endorsed and will be funded under the enabling activities of GEF (UNEP).
Examine POPs wastes nationally and ascertain where emergency risk situations exist.	Current stockpile of one(1) tonne of POPs pesticides (Endrin) at GuySuCo obsolete stock site at Ogle; Inventories and tests to be conducted for the presence of PCBs in equipment at the following companies: 1.GPL countrywide stations; 2.Bosai Mining; 3.Linden Power Company; 4. GuySuCo factories.
Establish and maintain regular communication links with the Stockholm Convention Secretariat, UNEP regional office and other focal points in the Caribbean.	The Board satisfied the requirement for the Rotterdam Convention; The Board is the National Focal Point for Stockholm Convention and SAICM; The Board is the official contact point for Stockholm Convention; The Board has a contact list of participants and other focal points in the Caribbean for Stockholm Convention.
Review the PIF of the UNEP project on the implementation of the NIP in the Caribbean Island Development States and make comments and recommendations.	No benefits for Guyana because this concept was specific to the smaller islands; However, good practices and experiences learned can be used for future projects in Guyana.
Distribute training tool on the Basel Convention technical guidelines on the Environmentally Sound Management of POPs wastes in Guyana.	The Board is equipped with training on using the risk analysis information sheet on POPs inventories; Digital copy of the training tool will be forwarded to the EPA in Guyana; The Board will consult with a website specialist to have the training tool link to its website (http://www.ptccb.org.gy)
Endorse the proposal to establish a PCBs Elimination Club (PEC) at the fourth meeting of the conferences of parties in May	The Board is currently examining if there are benefits for Guyana.

Caribbean Workshop on the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and Related Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Management Instruments.

Background

Guyana was represented at the abovestated workshop by Ms. Trecia David, Inspector, Licensing and Registration of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board held on 10-13 March, 2009, Bridgetown Barbados.

The participants for the workshop were drawn from the Caribbean and Latin American countries specifically from Pesticides Authorities and Environmental Protection Agencies. The workshop was organized by the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), Rotterdam and Stockholm Secretariats in collaboration with the Government of Barbados.

Objectives

The objectives of the workshop were as follows:

1. To increase awareness on the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Conventions and implementation at the national level in the Caribbean and Latin American Region
2. To increase awareness of the Regional Action Plan in the Implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements in the Caribbean and Latin American Region.
3. To increase awareness on the Synergies between the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and its impact on the Caribbean and Latin American Region.

Activities

The participants were exposed to training and deliverables on the following:

1. **Overview of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, Regional SAICM Implementation, Quick Start Programme and SAICM QSP Case studies.**
2. **Overview, Implementation and Synergy of the Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Conventions**
3. **SAICM Quick Start Programme and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) mechanisms**
4. **Implementation of the Regional Action Plan in the Caribbean and Latin American Region.**
5. **Introduction to the Global Harmonized System and Regional Seas Programme**
6. **Introduction to International Health Regulations and Health involvement in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management**

Importance and Applicability to Guyana

There were a number of recommendations and outcomes that are applicable to Guyana. These have been summarized and shown as Appendix 1 - Importance and applicability to Guyana.

Conclusion

The Workshop achieved all its stated objectives, ensuring that all the participants are aware of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEA), The Strategic Approach to International Management and the Implementation of these in the Caribbean and Latin American Region. Guyana was highly commended for its ratification and its continuous work to ensure implementation of the SAICM, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Conventions.

Importance and Applicability to Guyana

Importance	Possible Benefits (Outcomes)
All parties including Guyana should work towards developing a Regional Approach to the Implementation of SAICM, Rotterdam, Stockholm, Basel Conventions and other MEA's in the Caribbean and Latin American Region	The Board will be facilitating information sharing with relevant parties in the Caribbean and Latin American Region to assist with the implementation of the stated Conventions and fill possible Gaps not currently identified locally.
Training of customs and enforcement officers at all entry points in Guyana on Pesticides Identification, Hazards and respective Conventions, which requirement under the Rotterdam Convention.	Officers of the Department of Customs and Trade Administration will be trained using the additional information from the Workshop allowing for better enforcement at entry points.
All parties including Guyana to proceed swiftly with the preparation and completion of the NIP, which is a requirement under the Stockholm Convention.	Development of a National Chemical Profile and Prioritised work areas under the Global Plan of Action for SAICM.
All countries including Guyana to provide relevant information and reports to the SAICM, Stockholm and Rotterdam Secretariat on the implementation of SAICM at the national and sub-regional levels in a timely manner.	Possibility for funding from SAICM to correct any deficiencies identified under the National Chemical Profile.
Encourage government to explore opportunities under existing focal areas of the GEF to support integrated chemicals management activities at the national and sub-regional levels.	The Board is currently examining if there are any activities that can be funded under GEF for Guyana
Encourage further capacity building of pesticides laboratory within the Caribbean and Latin American Region in a more Regional Approach.	The Board is currently examining if there are benefits for Guyana.
Guyana should develop an emergency response plan for pesticides and toxic chemicals	Emergency Plan developed for Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals in Guyana.

SUMMARY OF THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

The fourth Conference of the Parties (COP4) to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) was held from 4-8 May 2009, in Geneva, Switzerland. Over 800 participants, representing more than 149 governments, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and UN agencies, attended the meeting. COP4 considered several reports on activities within the Convention's mandate and adopted 33 decisions on, *inter alia*, nine new chemicals, financial resources, guidance to the financial mechanism, implementation plans, technical assistance, synergies and effectiveness evaluation.

Plenary met throughout the week, and delegates also met in contact groups on financial resources and technical assistance, effectiveness evaluation, budget, non-compliance, and new chemicals at various times throughout the week. The following are the decisions of the meeting and is organized according to the order of the items on the agenda.

DDT

The COP:

- concluded that countries currently using DDT for disease vector control may need to continue to do so until locally available and cost-effective alternatives are available;
- requested the Secretariat, in collaboration with WHO, to carry out activities for the assessment of the continued need for DDT for vector control;
- endorsed the establishment of a global alliance for the development and deployment of alternative products, methods and strategies and requested the Secretariat to lead its implementation;
- urged parties to actively participate in the establishment of the global alliance, and welcomed the participation of other stakeholders;
- requested the Global Environment Facility (GEF), developed country parties, funding institutions and other financial institutions to provide financial support for the establishment and subsequent activities of the global alliance; and
- encouraged parties that use DDT to work with WHO to introduce integrated vector management in their vector control programmes.

Exemptions of POPs

In the decision on exemptions, the COP, *inter alia*:

- noted the cancellation of all specific exemptions recorded in the register for the first twelve POPs and, with the exception of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), all current exemptions listed in Annex A and Annex B will no longer be available to parties after 17 May 2009;
- agreed to extend the expiration date in paragraph 6 of the review process for entries in the Register of Specific Exemptions to 2015; and

- encouraged parties that may seek a specific exemption for future POPs to make efforts to introduce alternative measures as soon as possible.

Evaluation of the continued need for the procedure under paragraph 2(b) of Article 3

In the decision on evaluation of the continued need for the procedure under paragraph 2(b) of Article 3, the COP, *inter alia*:

- concluded that currently available information on the experience of using the procedure is insufficient for evaluating its continued need;
- urged parties to include in their Article 15 reports information on their imports and exports of chemicals listed in Annexes A and B;
- reminded parties exporting chemicals listed in Annexes A and B that the Convention requires them to submit to the Secretariat the certification from the importing state, and requests the Secretariat to prepare a report of certifications from exporting parties for consideration by COP5; and
- decided to evaluate further the continued need for the procedure at COP5.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

In the decision on PCBs, which renames the PCBs elimination “club” the PCBs elimination “network,” the COP, *inter alia*:

- endorsed the Secretariat’s proposal for the establishment of a PCBs elimination network;
- invited the Basel Convention to join;
- requested the Secretariat to serve as the preliminary secretary of the network, and to report to on progress to COP5;
- encouraged developed country parties and invites the donor community, the private sector and other external funding agencies to support financially the implementation of the network; and
- invited intergovernmental organizations, donors, holders of PCBs, non-governmental organizations, experts, industry and business to seek membership and actively engage in information exchange.

Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP)

In the decision on Best Available Technologies and Best Environmental Practices, the COP, *inter alia*:

- invited parties to provide the Secretariat with their comments on experience in using the guidelines and guidance;
- requested the Secretariat to implement awareness-raising and technical assistance activities to promote the guidelines and guidance;
- requested the Secretariat to propose to COP5 a procedure for updating the guidelines and guidance; and
- invited parties and others in a position to do so to fund activities aimed at enhancing understanding and implementation of the guidelines and guidance.

Identification and Quantification of Releases

In the final decision, the COP, *inter alia*:

- encouraged parties to use the Toolkit when elaborating source inventories and release estimates, for the reporting of these releases, and to provide comments to the Secretariat;
- requested the Secretariat to continue implementing the review and updating the Toolkit, and to place emphasis on the key sources for which limited monitoring data are available, support efforts by developing countries to identify their sources, and organize training and capacity-building activity on Toolkit use;
- invited parties, states not party to the Convention, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and industry to, *inter alia*: generate and provide the Secretariat with relevant data and information on Annex C chemicals as identified in the Toolkit review; participate actively in the review; and facilitate transfer of knowledge and capacity strengthening through partnership; and
- invited parties and others in a position to do so to provide funding.

MEASURES TO REDUCE OR ELIMINATE RELEASES FROM WASTES

In the decision on wastes, the COP, *inter alia*:

- noted the development of a tool developed by the Secretariat and the work being undertaken regionally to support parties in implementing environmentally sound management of POPs waste and PCBs, and recommends parties inform relevant stakeholders of the interactive training tool; and
- requested the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Basel Convention, to continue activities in other regions to support developing countries with management of POPs waste and PCBs in an environmentally sound manner, and encourages developed countries and funding agencies to support the work of the Secretariat and to provide technical guidance.

NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS (NIPs)

In the decision on NIPs, the COP, *inter alia*:

- welcomed the implementation plans submitted by parties;
- took note of the deadlines for transmission of the implementation plans for each party, and encourages parties for which deadlines have passed to transmit their plans as soon as possible;
- took note of the draft additional guidance on the calculation of action plan costs, including incremental costs, and action plans for specific POPs;
- requested the entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism of the Convention, including the GEF, to take into account the priorities identified by parties in their implementation plans as transmitted to the COP;
- invited and encourages parties to use the guidance on social and economic assessment in the development and implementation of the NIPs, the draft additional guidance on the calculation of action plan costs, and action plans for specific POPs in the

development, review and implementation of their NIPs, and to provide the Secretariat with comments on their usefulness;

- requested the Secretariat to prepare a revised version of the socioeconomic guidance and of the additional guidance on the calculation of action plan costs, and to identify any other guidance that may be necessary to assist parties; and
- invited parties and others in a position to do so to provide additional funding required for developing the additional guidance.

LISTING CHEMICALS IN ANNEXES A, B OR C OF THE CONVENTION

Work Programme

In the decision on addressing obligations associated with the listing of BDEs, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF) and other new POPs in Annexes A, B, and C of the Convention, the COP, *inter alia*:

- decided to undertake a work programme to guide parties on the implementation of their obligations; and
- invited parties to support work on the evaluation of alternatives.

Operating procedures of the POPs Review Committee (POPRC)

In the decision on the POPRC operating procedures, the COP, *inter alia*:

- adopted the amendments to the terms of reference of the Committee as set out in Annex I of the decision;
- endorsed the decision to meet in closed session before the start of each meeting to discuss issues related to conflicts of interest;
- confirmed the appointment of new members to the committee; and
- requested the Secretariat to develop a resource toolkit providing information on the Stockholm Convention and the POPRC.

Alpha Hexachlorocyclohexane (alphaHCH)

In the decision on the listing of alphaHCH, the COP decided to amend Part I of Annex A of the Convention to list alphaHCH with no exemptions for production or use.

Beta Hexachlorocyclohexane (betaHCH)

In the decision on listing of betaHCH, the COP decided to amend Part I of Annex A of the Convention to list betaHCH with no exemptions for production or use.

HBB

In the decision on the listing of HBB, the COP decided to amend Part I of Annex A of the Convention to list HBB with no exemptions for production or use.

Chlordecone

In the decision on the listing of chlordecone, the COP decided to amend Part I of Annex A of the Convention to list chlordecone with no exemptions for production or use.

Pentachlorobenze (PeCB)

In the decision on listing of PeCB, the COP decides to amend Part I of Annex A of the Convention to list PeCB without exemptions for production or use.

Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)

In the decision on listing of PFOS, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF), the COP decides to amend Part I of Annex B of the Convention to list PFOS, its salts and PFOSF with acceptable purposes including, *inter alia*: photo-imaging, fire-fighting foam, and insect baits for leaf-cutting ants; and specific exemptions including, *inter alia*: metal plating, leather and apparel, textiles and upholstery, paper and packaging, and rubber and plastics.

Tetrabromodiphenyl Ether and Pentabromodiphenyl Ether (c-pentaBDE)

In the decision on the listing of c-pentaBDE, the COP, *inter alia*:

- decides to amend Part I of Annex A of the Convention to list c-pentaBDE with a specific exemption for articles containing these substances in accordance with provisions of Part IV of Annex A; and
- decides to insert a new section in Part IV to Annex A which, *inter alia*, permits recycling of articles containing the above substances.

Hexabromodiphenyl Ether and Heptabromodiphenyl Ether (C-octaBDE)

In the decision on listing c-octaBDE, the COP decides to amend Part I of Annex A of the Convention to list c-octaBDE with a specific exemption for articles containing these substances in accordance with provisions of Part IV of Annex A.

Lindane

In the decision on listing of lindane, the COP, *inter alia*:

- decided to list lindane in Annex A of the Convention with a specific exemption for the use of lindane as a human health pharmaceutical for control of head lice and scabies as second line treatment;

- decided to amend Part I of Annex A of the Convention; and
- requested the Secretariat to cooperate with the WHO in developing reporting and reviewing requirements for the use of lindane as a human health pharmaceutical for the control of head lice and scabies.

Information Exchange

In the final decision on information exchange, the COP, *inter alia*:

- invited parties and other stakeholders undertaking information exchange activities to use the strategic plan developed by the Secretariat and endorsed by COP3 in order to strengthen compatibility among various activities;
- approved the activities and budget for the biennium 2010-2011;
- requested the Secretariat to prepare, in cooperation with the Secretariats of the Basel and Rotterdam Conventions, a revised workplan for the activities of the clearing-house mechanism, and to present it at the Extraordinary meeting of the COP;
- endorsed a proposal set out by the Secretariat in its note on the possible role of the clearing-house mechanism at the national and regional levels, and invites parties, regional centres, and other stakeholders to build clearing-house mechanism nodes; and
- requested the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention, including the GEF and other financial institutions, to provide financial resources to developing countries, Stockholm regional centres, and other stakeholders for projects aimed at improving information exchange.

Technical Assistance

In the decision on guidance on technical assistance, the COP, *inter alia*:

- requested the Secretariat to continue to implement its technical assistance programme, while making full use of regional centres, taking into account decision SC-1/15, in addition to priorities and needs identified in the report on priorities identified by parties in their implementation plans and the needs assessment;
- invited parties, relevant international organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide information to the Secretariat on their experience in implementing the guidance, and requests the Secretariat to prepare a progress report on guidance based on this and other pertinent information; and
- urged parties in a position to do so to provide the necessary funds to support continued implementation activities.

Regional and Subregional Centres

In the decision on regional and subregional centres for capacity building and transfer of technology, the COP, *inter alia*:

- endorsed, for four years, eight nominated Stockholm Convention centres listed in Annex I, namely centres located in China, Kuwait, the Czech Republic, Brazil, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay and Spain;

- invited four nominated centres listed in Annex II, namely those in Algeria, Senegal, Iran and the Russian Federation, to continue their activities, seek support in complying with the decision SC-2/9 criteria, and be considered for endorsement at COP5;
- requested the Stockholm Convention Centres to coordinate regionally and undertake work on monitoring, diagnosis, technical analysis, information gathering, and identification of techniques for the elimination and disposal of POPs;
- invited regions to nominate, through their Bureau representative, institutions wishing to serve as Stockholm Centres, in particular from those regions or subregions not covered by existing centres;
- decided to evaluate the performance and sustainability of the centres and to reconsider their status at COP6; and
- provided deadlines for reporting by the Stockholm Centres and requested the Secretariat to report on the centres' activities at COP5.

Financial Resources

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the COP and the GEF Council

In the decision on the effectiveness of the implementation of the MOU between the COP and the GEF Council, the COP:

- welcomed the GEF report to COP4 and the continuing cooperation between the two secretariats; and
- requested the Secretariat to prepare for consideration by COP5, in consultation with the GEF Secretariat, a report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the MOU between the COP and the GEF Council.

Mobilization of Resources

No decision was adopted on this issue.

Review of the Financial Mechanism

In the decision on the review of the financial mechanism, the COP, *inter alia*:

- welcomed the positive report of the second review of the financial mechanism, in particular the significant contribution of the GEF of US\$360 million dollars to POPs projects since 2001;
- concluded that the methodological framework used is helpful and clear and should be followed in future reviews, the recommendations of which should be prioritized; and,
- requested the Secretariat to prepare, for consideration and possible adoption by COP5, draft terms of reference for the third review of the financial mechanism, which it decides to undertake at COP6.

Needs Assessment

In the decision on needs assessment, the COP, *inter alia*:

- noted the needs assessment and requests the Secretariat transmit it to the GEF for consideration during the fifth GEF replenishment;
- requested the Secretariat to prepare a report, for consideration by COP5, reviewing the availability of financial resources additional to those provided through the GEF and ways and means of mobilizing and channeling those resources; and
- requested the Secretariat to prepare, for consideration by COP5, the terms of reference of the 2015-2019 needs assessment, and to develop a simple and consistent format to facilitate parties' assessment and reporting of funding used during 2010-2014 and funding needs for 2015-2019.

Guidance to the financial mechanism

In the final decision on guidance to the financial mechanism, the COP:

- reaffirmed its decisions SC-1/9, SC-2/11 and SC-3/16;
- in the context of the 5th GEF replenishment, being aware of the funding needs assessment, and in light of the current and possible future listing of new POPs, called on developed countries to make all efforts to make adequate financial resources available in accordance with their obligations under Article 13 of the Convention to enable developing country parties and parties with economies in transition to fulfill the obligations of the Convention;
- requested the GEF to ensure that the COP Bureau and the Secretariat are appropriately informed and consulted in a timely manner on any further developments of the RAF which involve the POPs focal area; and
- welcomed the ongoing policy reforms with the GEF as they relate to streamlining of the project cycle and urges the GEF to continue such efforts.

In the final decision on additional guidance to the financial mechanism, the COP:

- requested the GEF to provide the necessary financial and technical assistance to developing country parties and countries with economies in transition in accordance with Articles 13 and 14, especially the least developed countries and small island developing states, to help them prepare or update their NIPs and to comply with the Convention requirements;
- requested the Convention's financial mechanism and invites other donors to provide sufficient financial support for further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to sustain the new monitoring initiatives that provided data for the monitoring report; and
- requested the entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism, including the GEF, when implementing guidance to the financial mechanism in decision SC-1/9, to take into account the priorities identified by parties in the NIPs.

Reporting

In the final decision on reporting, the COP:

- welcomed the report based on information received pursuant to Article 15;
- decided that each party shall submit its second report by 31 October 2010 for consideration at COP 5;
- invited parties to use the training module on the use of the electronic reporting system, and to provide the Secretariat with comments on their experiences using this system by 31 December 2009; and
- requested the Secretariat to: prepare a report for consideration by COP5; continue providing training to parties on the use of the electronic reporting system; develop and disseminate a users' manual for the system; and develop an enhanced version of the system.

Effectiveness Evaluation

In the decision on the global monitoring plan for effectiveness evaluation, the COP, *inter alia*:

- took note of the report of the meeting of the coordination group and welcomes the regional monitoring report;
- acknowledged additional information on human tissue data presented at COP4;
- adopted the global monitoring plan for POPs that was provisionally adopted at COP3;
- adopted the terms of reference and mandate of the regional organizational groups and the global coordination group;
- requested the Secretariat to make non-substantive changes to the implementation plan for the global monitoring plan for POPs; provide support in updating the guidance document for the global monitoring plan; and continue to support training and capacity enhancement activities;
- requested the Convention's financial mechanism to provide sufficient financial support to sustain the new monitoring activities; and
- invited the parties to engage actively in the implementation of the global monitoring plan and the effectiveness evaluation.

Annexed to the decision are the terms of reference and mandate of the regional organizational groups and the global coordination group, including: the terms of membership for the regional organizational groups and their tasks; and the objectives of the global monitoring group, its mandate and tasks including promoting experience sharing and capacity enhancement, and evaluating the global monitoring plan.

In the decision on effectiveness evaluation, the COP:

- agreed that the current information on environmental monitoring be used as a baseline for comparative purposes for future evaluations;
- recognized the need to revise the arrangements for gathering information derived from national reports;
- established an *ad hoc* working group and requests this group to report to COP5;
- agreed that a six-year period is a suitable interval for effectiveness evaluations; and
- requested the support of the Secretariat in these tasks.

Annexed to this decision are the terms of reference for the *ad hoc* working group and a table showing the proposed work schedule for the working group. The terms of reference include: the composition of the *ad hoc* working group; the methodology to be adopted by the working group; and the elements to be contained in the working group's report to COP5.

Non-compliance

In the final decision on non-compliance, the COP:

- decided to consider further the procedures and institutional mechanisms on non-compliance at COP5; and
- decided that the draft text contained in the annex to the decision, bearing in mind the proposal of the Chair of the contact group, shall be the basis for its further work.

Synergies

In the final decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.4/CRP.12), the COP adopts the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Joint Working Group (AHJWG), including preambular paragraphs that, *inter alia*:

- recognized the broad scope of the Stockholm Convention;
- welcomed the ongoing commitment of all parties to ensuring the implementation of the full breadth of the Convention; and
- looked forward to the follow-up on the development of managerial issues arising from closer cooperation among the three conventions.

The recommendation of the AHJWG consisted of five parts:

- organizational issues in the field, including coordination at the national level, programmatic cooperation in the field, and coordinated use of regional offices and centres;
- technical issues, including national reporting, compliance mechanisms, and cooperation on technical and scientific issues;
- information management and public awareness issues, including joint outreach and public awareness, information exchange/clearing-house mechanism on health and environmental impacts, and joint input into other processes;
- administrative issues, including: joint managerial functions, resource mobilization, and financial management and audit functions; and
- decision making, including: coordinated meetings, extraordinary meetings of the COPs and review arrangements.

Activities of the Secretariat and Adoption of the Budget

In the final decision on financing and budget for the biennium 2010-2011, the COP, *inter alia*:

- approved the programme of activities and operational budget for the 2010-2011 biennium of US\$5,839,267 for 2010 and US\$5,873,643 for 2011;

- authorized the head of the Convention Secretariat to make: commitments up to the level of the approved operational budget; and 20% of one main appropriation line of the approved budget to other appropriation lines;
- welcomed the annual contribution of 2 million Swiss Francs;
- approved the use of US\$300,000 from the unspent balances or contributions from previous financial periods to cover part of the 2010-2011 budget;
- decided to keep the working capital reserve at 8.3% of the annual average of the biennial operational budget;
- invited the UNEP Executive Director to consider funding an officer to manage joint support services for the Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Conventions;
- requested the Secretariat to notify parties to the Convention of the amounts of their contributions for a given year by 15 October of the previous year;
- decided that the trust funds of the Convention shall be continued until 31 December 2011 and requests the UNEP Executive Director to extend the two trust funds of the Convention for the biennium 2010-2011, subject to the approval of the UNEP Governing Council; and
- welcomed the fact that decisions on the joint auditing of the secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions are on the agenda of the simultaneous extraordinary meetings of the COPs to the conventions.

APPENDIX IV

COORDINATING GROUP OF PESTICIDES CONTROL BOARDS OF THE CARIBBEAN FOURTEENTH MEETING (CGPC 14) REPORT

June 22-26, 2009

MISSION STATEMENT: To promote sustainable agriculture and to protect human health and the environment through effective management of pesticides and toxic chemicals in the Caribbean.

VISION: A Caribbean region promoting the effective use of pesticides and toxic chemicals and minimizing risks to human health and the environment.

THEME: **Improving Pesticides Management in the Caribbean through Public Awareness and Effective Implementation Strategies**

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE 14TH COORDINATING GROUP OF PESTICIDES CONTROL BOARD OF THE CARIBBEAN

Agenda Item 1 **Opening of the Meeting**

- (a) The Fourteenth Meeting of the Coordinating Group of Pesticides Control Board of the Caribbean (CGPC) was opened at 09:30 hrs on Monday, 22nd June 2009, at the Buddy's Princess Hotel, Providence, Guyana.
- (b) Opening and welcoming statement was delivered by the Chairman of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board of Guyana, Dr. Leslie Munroe. Statements were followed by the outgoing Chairperson of the CGPC, Ms. Miriam Serrut and incoming Chairperson of CGPC, Mr. Basudeo Dwarka. Remarks were offered by representative of FAO, Ms Florita Kentish and Ms. Margaret Kalloo of CARICOM. The feature address was delivered by the Honourable Robert Persaud, MBA, M.P., Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Guyana.
- (c) The vote of thanks was offered by Ms. Trecia David of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board (PTCCB).

DECISION CGPC 14/1

The CGPC noted the remarks and addresses presented to the meeting and encouraged members to use these as guidance for the proceeding of this the 14th Meeting.

Agenda Item 2 **Workshop for Caribbean Countries on Pesticide Risk Reduction and Obsolete Pesticide Elimination**

- (a) Mr. Mark Davis of the FAO presented an overview of the project “Clean up of obsolete pesticides, pesticides management and sustainable pest management”; and placed it in context relative to the European Commission (EC) financed programme “Capacity Building related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries”.
- (b) Mr. Davis outlined pesticide life cycle management and gave overview of the programmes, tools and strategy offered by FAO and other organizations. This included the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, technical guidelines associated with the Code of Conduct, Pesticide Residues and Pesticide Specifications, Pesticide Risk Reduction and Obsolete Pesticide Management.
- (c) The participants identified and discussed the key issues concerning pesticides management in their countries and the Caribbean and prioritised these issues. The issues identified were:
- (1) Illegal Trade;
 - (2) Pesticides Misuse in Food;
 - (3) Chemicals Use;
 - (4) Highly Hazardous Pesticides;
 - (5) Data Collection;
 - (6) Public Awareness;
 - (7) PSMS;
 - (8) Harmonised Registration;
 - (9) Monitoring of Residues;
 - (10) Demonstration Plots for Farmers Training;
 - (11) Post Registration Issues;
 - (12) Training of Medical Personnel;
 - (13) Improved Inspection at Ports of Entry;
 - (14) Container Management; and
 - (15) Obsolete Chemical Disposal.
- (d) The issues were prioritized and the two top ranking issues were Obsolete Pesticide Disposal and Container Management.
- (e) A group discussion was used to identify the stakeholders who would be involved in realizing the objectives of the project. The major stakeholders identified were the FAO, CARICOM and the CGPC.
- (f) The issues addressed in (c), (d) and (e) will be used to assemble an action plan for the region. The action plan will be developed using a log frame so that the project objectives, outputs, activities, targets, risks, assumption, budgets and responsibilities could be clearly identified. Some pilot activities, training workshops and future meetings were determined but will be further clarified after approval of the Project

DECISION CGPC 14/2

The CGPC noted the development of the project and adopted the project as a regional coordinating mechanism for pesticides risk reduction and the elimination of obsolete chemicals in keeping with its mission statement and vision.

Agenda Item 3 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) on Pesticides Residues

- (g) Representatives of the USDA, Dr. Jason Sandahl and Luis Suguiyama made presentations on the perspective of disharmonisation of Maximum Residue Limit (MRLs) in food production; description, status, commitment and recommendation of the Global Minor Use Summit; description and importance of the Codex Alimentarius and Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticides Residues (JMPR); and a summary of the MRL's and specialty crops grown in the Region.

DECISION CGPC 14/3

The CGPC welcomed the presentations and noted the importance of MRLs in food production and export requirement for crops grown in the Region.

Agenda Item 4 Applications for Membership

- (h) Two agencies applied for associate membership, Renwick Duwest and American Federation of Agrochemical Society (FASA). An outline was given by their respective representatives Ms. Anabel Miranda and Carlos Carranza Chevez.

DECISION CGPC 14/4

The CGPC welcomed the applications and unanimously accepted the requests for associate membership.

Agenda Item 5 Country Reports

- (i) The members of the Group presented their country reports on their activities, achievements and proposal for the way forward. The following countries made presentations:
- (i) Suriname – Alies van Sauers-Muller;
 - (ii) St. Vincent and the Grenadines – Marcus Richards;
 - (iii) Saint Lucia – Guy Mathurin;
 - (iv) St. Kitts/Nevis – Ashton Stanley;
 - (v) Montserrat – Claude Browne;
 - (vi) Jamaica – Michael Ramsay;
 - (vii) Guyana – Trecia David;

- (viii) Grenada – Valerie Ramoo;
- (ix) Dominica – Richard Allport;
- (x) British Virgin Islands – Arona Fahie-Forbes;
- (xi) Antigua and Barbuda – Malvern Spencer;
- (xii) Anguilla – William Vanterpool;
- (xiii) Haiti – Judex Eduardzin; and
- (xiv) Belize – Miriam Serrut.

DECISION CGPC 14/5

The CGPC *inter alia*

Noted the experiences of member countries;

Welcomed the development within the member countries in chemicals management; and

Encouraged member countries to continue working towards improving chemicals management in their countries to protect human health and the environment.

Agenda Item 6 Actions on Recommendations from CGPC 13

- (j) The meeting examined, discussed and reviewed the status of achievement of the recommendations of CGPC 13 and made the following recommendations *inter alia*:
 - (i) That further steps be taken to ensure the recognition of the CGPC as a Pesticides Technical Working Group of CARICOM;

DECISION CGPC 14/6/1

The CGPC *inter alia*

Requested Belize to produce a consolidated annual report on the work of the Group;

Deferred the request for recognition to CARICOM until the completion of the report; and

Determined that the Group should lobby the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) as the working Group on environmental matters since CARICOM is the hub for the MEA project for the Caribbean Countries under the EU funded ACP Programme.

- (ii) That coordination and communication among CGPC members be improved;

DECISION CGPC 14/6/2

The CGPC *inter alia*

Recognised the improvement in coordination and communication among members;

***Requested* CARDI to provide assistance to develop a E-Group online communication system;
Encouraged members to continue with their current system; and
Requested members to implement a group e-mail system where possible.**

- (iii) That tangible steps be taken for the review of technical requirements related to pesticides regulation in the following priority areas: (a) labeling of pesticides by use classification (agric/public health); and (b) data requirements for registration of pesticides;

DECISION CGPC 14 /6/3

The CGPC inter alia

***Adopted* the review of technical requirements as stated in (iii) for continuance with the lead person being the Chairman supported by the secretariat and the core group; and
Recommended the use of FAO labeling standard as a guideline for the development of labeling standards by member countries.**

- (iv) That an analysis of laboratory capabilities (for pesticide residue and quality control analysis) be carried out;

DECISION CGPC 14 /6/4

The CGPC inter alia

***Requested* the Secretariat to prepare a letter to CARICOM requesting a copy of the assessment report of laboratories within the region currently undertaken by CARICOM;
Encouraged member countries to utilise the services of CEHI in the interim for pesticide evaluation; and
Requested Antigua and Barbuda to make available a copy of the report when received and circulate to the members.**

- (v) That inventories of obsolete, unused or unwanted pesticides be established and/or updated;

DECISION CGPC 14 /6/5

***The CGPC noted* the development of the project and adopted the project as a regional coordinating mechanism for pesticides risk reduction and the elimination of obsolete chemicals in keeping with its mission statement and vision.**

- (vi) That mechanisms be established to ensure continuity of CGPC activities;

DECISION CGPC 14 /6/6

The CGPC inter alia

Requested the Secretariat to develop TOR for the secretariat; Requested the Secretariat to invite parties such as CARICOM, CARDI and IICA to provide the necessary infrastructure and host the Secretariat for the CGPC; Decided in the interim, Guyana will perform secretarial functions for the CGPC with assistance from Everton Ambrose of IICA; Determined that the Secretariat of the Group will comprise of the Chairman, Miriam Serrut, the outgoing Chairperson of the Group and Everton Ambrose, the Technical Secretary of the Group; requested the Secretariat to circulate Agenda for future meeting within three months of the previous meeting to members; Pursuance of funding for the next meeting should be lobbied with immediate effect by the Group; Requested the Secretariat to circulate letters of invitation for participants six months before the next meeting; and Decided that the compilation of the annual report of the Group will be the responsibility of the outgoing chairperson.

- (vii) That all members continue to attend annual CGPC meetings;

DECISION CGPC 14/6/7

The CGPC agreed that the Group will work with the FAO project on obsolete chemicals and determine possibilities for funding of future meetings in the short term.

- (viii) That member countries make maximum use of www.caribpesticides.net for posting national information;

DECISION CGPC 14/6/8

The CGPC requested countries to provide their web page address to Jamaica for listing on the <http://www.caribpesticides.net> website and those countries without web page will provide contact information.

- (ix) That areas be identified for capacity building among CGPC members: (1) 2008-2009 - follow on to Registration by Equivalence issue; and (2) To be followed by other areas identified on an annual basis;

DECISION CGPC 14/6/9

The CGPC requested the secretariat to explore the possibility of assistance by the USDA and the FAO project for training in capacity building in pesticide registration data evaluation especially in the areas of risk assessment and hazard evaluation.

- (x) That members review national advertisements on pesticides to ensure that they are not conveying misleading information.

DECISION CGPC 14/6/10

The CGPC encouraged member countries to adopt Article 11 of the FAO's International Code of conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides to regularize the advertisement of pesticides and use the technical guidelines currently under development by the FAO when it becomes available.

Agenda Item 7 Regional Databases

- (k) The Meeting will make a determination and a formal request to the FAO for a regional database as proposed by Barbados and Saint Lucia. The meeting will note the impact of the database for sound chemical management at the country, regional and international level. The meeting may also wish to take note of the implication of the database and as a mechanism for providing reports for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA's).

DECISION CGPC 14/7

The CGPC adopted the FAO web based database for use by member countries and welcomed the nomination of Guy Mathurin for training by the FAO on the use of the database and for the transmittal of the training to member countries at a cost to be determined and approved by the FAO.

Agenda Item 8 Private Sector Presentations

- (l) The Private Sector, Martin Lopez of Caribbean Chemicals Limited, Christopher Warui of Marketing Arm International and Carlos Carranza Chivez of FASA, **Anabel Mirandaof Renwick Duwest** made presentations on the importance of harmonization of registration, overview of the operations of FASA and Marketing Arm International.
- (m) Professor Richard Brathwaite and Dr. Gene Pollard made presentations on the training activities in Pesticide management at the University of the West Indies (UWI).

DECISION CGPC 14/8

The CGPC noted the presentation and welcomed the activities undertaken by the private sector and the University of the West Indies to reduce the impact of pesticides on the environment and human health in the region and the promotion of safe use of pesticides.

Agenda Item 9 Venue of the 15th Meeting of the Group (CGPC 15)

- (n) A proposal was made by representatives of Suriname for hosting the next CGPC meeting (CGPC 15) and an alternative host was proposed by the delegation from Jamaica.

DECISION CGPC 14/9

The CGPC welcomed the proposal by the members and accepted the proposal for the hosting of CGPC 15 by Suriname in June 2010 and the alternative host as Jamaica.

Agenda Item 10 Logo for the CGPC

- (o) A presentation of the logo received and rated by Saint Lucia and Belize was made by the secretariat

DECISION CGPC 14/10

The CGPC welcomed the presentation and adopted the logo presented by Saint Lucia and requested a change to the illustration in the "P" to reflect the distribution of the member countries.



Figure 7 Adopted CGPC Logo

Agenda Item 11 Pesticide Awareness Week and Theme

- (p) The Technical Secretary informed the meeting that the theme used for the meeting - **Improving Pesticides Management in the Caribbean through Public Awareness and Effective Implementation Strategies** - is used to derive a theme for pesticide awareness week and the day demarcated as pesticide awareness day was the 27th September.

DECISION CGPC 14/11

The CGPC welcomed the presentation and agreed that pesticide awareness week will be the 27th - 3rd October 2009 and the theme will be "Improving Pesticides Management through Public Education and Participation" and

encouraged member countries to align their activities to observe the week in keeping with the theme adopted.

Agenda Item 12 Other Matters

- (q) An outline of the Caribbean Agrochemical Management Project (CAMP) and the development of the Strategy for Improved Agrochemical Use and Management for the Wider Caribbean were presented by Guy Mathurin of Saint Lucia. Dr. Natalie Boodram of the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI) informed the meeting that they were currently discussing with the Strategic Approach for International Chemical Management (SAICM) for funding the mechanisms outlined in the Strategy.

DECISION CGPC 14/12/1

The CGPC noted the presentation and welcomed the intervention by CEHI and further requested CEHI to continue with the dialogue with SAICM for funding of the strategy and requested CEHI to consider the project under development by the FAO in their pursuance of funding of the strategy.

- (r) Saint Lucia outlined proposals for registration of BACTIVEC (*Bacillus thuringiensis* H14) and GRISELESF (*Bacillus sphaericus* strain 2362) for control of mosquitoes, BIORAT (*Salmonella enteritidis* var *Danysz* plus hydroxycoumarin salt) for the control of rats.

DECISION CGPC 14/12/2

The CGPC noted the presentation and requested Saint Lucia to utilize the services of CEHI and CAREC for an evaluation before making a determination on the granting of registration for the three products.

- (s) Jamaica informed the meeting that Tributyltin (TBT) has been listed by the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade as a hazardous chemical because of its toxicity to human health (Immune system) and the environment (aquatic organisms) used in anti-fouling paints for protection of ships.

DECISION CGPC 14/12/3

The CGPC welcomed the presentation by Jamaica and encouraged member countries to note the risks and hazards associated with the use of Tributyltin.

Agenda Item 13 Closure of the Meeting

- (t) The Chairman thanked the members for their cooperation and encouraged members to implement the decisions of the meeting so that the success of the meeting will be judged on achievement and closed the meeting at 15:35 hrs on Friday 26th June 2009.
-

Appendix V
Training Conducted for 2009

Date	Location	Target Group	Number of Participants
01.01.2009 to 03.01.2009	WUAs and NDCs in Region 2,3 & 4	Farmers & Officials	40
13.02.2009	Hibernia Essequibo Coast	Farmers	24
18.02.2009	Evergreen Essequibo Coast	Farmers	26
05.03.2009	GSA	Students	40
24.03.2009	Perseverance ECD	Farmers	35
25.03.2009	Strathavon	Farmers	19
06.04.2009	Parika Backdam	Farmers	39
07.04.2009	Canal # 1 Polder	Farmers	32
17.04.2009	Sans Souci, Wakenaam	Farmers	24
20.04.2009	La Harmonie/Free en Easy WBD	Farmers	16
21.04.2009	Laluni Creek	Farmers	51
09.06.2009	Crabwood Creek Berbice	Farmers	13
15.07.2009	Rockstone	Farmers	24
24.07.2009	Orella/ Siparuta	Farmers	64
07.08.2009	Sans Souci	Farmers	8
24.08.2009	GSA	Extension Officers	28
15.09.2009	Windsor Forest WCD	Farmers	21
12.10.2009	Laluni	Farmers	54
14.10.2009	Mahaicony	Farmers	46
21.10.2009	Parika	Farmers	44
10.11.2009	Linden	Farmers	36
22.11.2009	Black Bush Polder Berbice	Farmers	25
25.11.2009	Enterprise/ Buxton ECD	Farmers	25
08.12.2009	Charity	Farmers	13
Total			747



Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board

PROJECT

Developing and Integrated National Programme for the Sound Management of
Chemicals and SAICM Implementation in Guyana

MOA No.: G.CWM.2009G18

REPORT

SAICM Project Planning and Inception Workshop
&
National Chemicals Management Profile Planning Workshop

Project Secretariat: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board

National Project Coordinator: Basudeo Dwarka

Georgetown, 30th July 2009

1.0 Introduction

This project seeks to formally establish an interagency committee as well as make an assessment of the chemical management situation in Guyana by developing a National Chemicals Management Profile. In addition, through the project, Guyana aims to identify existing gaps among government agencies, business and industry, and public interest and labour organizations, and to identify and present their respective priorities. The identification of such capacities, gaps, and priorities will lead to the development of action plans to address these issues leading to the development of a National SAICM Implementation Plan to implement SAICM in a systematic and timely manner. The assessment, as part of its conclusions, will also identify common priorities and opportunities for specific partnership projects involving government and other stakeholders towards meeting these required objectives.

The project will be implemented in keeping with the guidelines of the Inter-Organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) and this required the hosting of an inception and planning workshop with the various government stakeholders associated with the management of chemicals along with the private sector and industries, academia and research-sector, labour organization and consumer groups.

This report presents the results of the workshops that were held back-to-back on the 29 - 30th July 2009 in Georgetown.

2.0 Agenda

There were no deviations from the agenda circulated for the workshops. The Agenda for the workshops are shown as Appendix I.

3.0 Resource Personnel

Two resource persons were utilized during the workshop, one representing the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), Mr. Hans De Kruijf, Training Advisor, Chemicals and Waste Management Programme and Mr. Basudeo Dwarka, Registrar, Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals of the Ministry of Agriculture's Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The resource personnel made presentations on the following:

- (i) objectives and anticipated benefits of preparing the National Profile;
- (ii) the identification of parties which should be represented on a National Coordinating Team and the identification of the National Co-ordinator;
- (iii) the role and functions of the National Coordinating Team and of individual members of the Team;

- (iv) the need for, and establishment of, working parties responsible for developing parts of the National Profile;
- (v) work plan for preparation of the National Profile; and
- (vi) time frame for completion of the National Profile.

4.0 Participants

The following is the list of the participants and the agencies represented:

Names	Organisation
1. Mr. Arnold De Mendonca	Faculty of Agriculture, University of Guyana (UG)
2. Dr. Raghunauth Chandranauth	National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI)
3. Ms. Karen Alleyne	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
4. Ms. Lydia Greene	Ministry of Labour
5. Ms. Muriel Tinnis	Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce (MTIC)
6. Mr. Oswald Pearce	Ministry of Finance (MoF)
7. Mr. Dhaneshwar James	Ministry of Local Government & Regional Development
8. Mr. Michael Goolsarran	Caribbean Chemicals Limited (CCL)
9. Mr. Alvin Parag	Associated Industries Limited (AINLIM)
10. Mr. William Holder	Guyana Energy Agency (GEA)
11. Mr. Pat Dial	Guyana Consumers Association (GCA)
12. Mr. Phillip Bryan	Ministry of Public Works and Communication
13. Mr. Ricky Chowbay	Customs & Trade Administration (CTA)
14. Ms. Eulienne Watson	Guyana Geology & Mines Commission (GGMC)
15. Mr. Suresh Amichand	Pesticides & Toxic Chemicals Control Board (PTCCB)
16. Ms. Trecia David	PTCCB
17. Ms. Jewel Sears	Food & Drug Department
18. Mr. Basudeo Dwarka	PTCCB

5.0 Outcomes of the Workshop

The following are the outcomes of the workshops:

5.1 Determination of Project Coordinating Mechanism

The workshop supported the mechanism for coordinating the project - the establishment of a project secretariat and steering committee.

5.2 Composition of Steering Committee

The workshop supported the composition of the steering committee with representatives from the following agencies:

1. Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) - Interim Chairman;
2. Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board (PTCCB);
3. Associated Industries Limited (AINLIM);
4. Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC);
5. Guyana Agriculture & General Workers Union (GAWU);
6. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA);
7. Caribbean Chemicals Limited (CCL);
8. Guyana Energy Agency (GEA);
9. Georgetown Chamber of Commerce;
10. Customs and Trade Administration (CTA);
11. Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development;
12. Pest Control Association of Guyana;
13. Ministry of Labour;
14. Ministry of Finance;
15. National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI);
16. University of Guyana (UG);
17. Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce; and
18. Ministry of Home Affairs.

The workshop also requested the inclusion of representatives from the following agencies:

1. Ministry of Legal Affairs;
2. Bureau of Statistics; and
3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

5.3 Determination of Project Secretariat

The Workshop supported the appointment of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board as the Secretariat for the Project with the Project Coordinator being the Registrar, Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals supported by the two Inspectors of the Board to form the Coordinating Team for the Project supported by the various representatives of the agencies and Department comprising the Steering Committee in their respective areas of interest and work.

5.4 **Approval of Terms of Reference of Steering Committee**

The workshop approved of the Terms of Reference of the Steering Committee (Appendix II) of the Project with the addition of the Ministry of Legal Affairs, Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the membership of the Committee.

5.5 **Approval of Work Plan for the Project**

The workshop approved the proposed Work Plan for achieving the deliverables of the Project as submitted (Appendix III). The following is a brief of the activities, outcomes and deadline for achievement.

A. Establishment of Project Management Infrastructure and an Inter-ministerial Committee to Manage SAICM Implementation

- (i) Establishing a Project Steering Committee to oversee project design and implementation

Established Project Steering Committee and strengthened coordination for project planning and implementation

June 30 2009
- (ii) Review existing interministerial Committees to oversee SAICM implementation

Established Interministerial Committee

June 30 2009
- (iii) Get official recognition of the interministerial Committee on SAICM implementation

Official bylaw stating the establishment of the Committee
June 30 2009
- (iv) Holding a Planning and Inception Workshop for National SAICM
- (v) Implementation Agreed TOR and workplan for the project and awareness raised

July 31 2009

B. National Profile Development

- (i) Provision of guidance and training materials to Guyana for timely distribution in advance of the National Profile/National SAICM Capacity Assessment Planning Workshop

Documents received and distributed; awareness raised

July 31 2009

- (ii) Obtain political commitment to develop a National Profile

Strengthened commitment of key partners involved in chemicals management at the national level and raised awareness

July 31 2009

- (iii) Hold National Profile Planning Workshop

Agreed National Profile development coordinating mechanisms including TOR and workplan

July 31 2009

- (iv) Provide technical advice on developing the National Profile

Increased knowledge on chemicals management, SAICM, and National Profile

October 30 2009

- (v) Establish a network of contact points and gather relevant information

Strengthened coordination and collaboration of key partners involved in chemicals management at the national level

June 30 2009

- (vi) Develop drafts of the National Profile

Draft National Profile prepared

December 31 2009

- (vii) Hold interim meetings to discuss progress

Interim meetings held and strengthened coordination and collaboration

December 31 2009

- (viii) Prepare final draft of the National Profile

A comprehensive assessment of the national infrastructure, relating to the legal, institutional, administrative, and technical aspects of chemicals management along with an understanding of the nature and extent of chemicals availability and use in the country

January 31 2010

- (ix) Hold final review meeting and obtain stakeholder endorsement

Strengthened multi-stakeholder involvement; awareness raised; Endorsed National Profile

February 28 2010

- (x) Publish and distribute the National Profile (in hardcopy and on the UNITAR/ECB National Profile Homepage and related CD-Rom)

Publicly-available National Profile; Awareness raised

February 28 2010

C. National SAICM Capacity Assessment Preparation

- (i) Provision of guidance and training materials to Guyana for timely distribution in advance of the planning workshop for the National SAICM Capacity Assessment

Documents received and distributed; awareness raised

December 31 2009

- (ii) Hold a National SAICM Capacity Assessment Planning Workshop with interested parties (including government, business and industry, and public interest and labour organizations) and UNITAR

Agreed details for preparing a National SAICM Capacity Assessment including coordinating mechanisms, TOR and workplan

January 31 2010

- (iii) Use the National Profile (and other relevant materials, such as National Implementation Plans for the Stockholm Convention) to inform the assessment

Utility of National Profile highlighted; awareness raised

March 30 2010

- (iv) Develop draft(s) of the National SAICM Capacity Assessment
Draft National SAICM Capacity Assessment prepared
March 30 2010
- (v) Hold regular interim meeting(s) to discuss progress
Interim meetings held and strengthened coordination and collaboration
March 30 2010
- (vi) Prepare a final draft of the assessment
National SAICM Capacity Assessment prepared
May 31 2010
- (vii) Publish and distribute the assessment (in particular, in preparation for the National SAICM Priority Setting Workshop, and on UNITAR's website)
Publicly-available; National SAICM Capacity Assessment awareness raised
June 30 2010

D. Holding the National Priority Setting for SAICM Implementation

- (i) Provision of guidance and training materials to Guyana for timely distribution in advance of the Priority Setting for SAICM Implementation
Documents received and distributed; awareness raised
February 28 2010
- (ii) Workshop preparatory considerations, including agenda development and relevant logistics
Agreed agenda and relevant logistics
March 31 2010
- (iii) Publishing and distributing background materials
Publicly-available background materials; awareness raised
April 30 2010
- (iv) Holding the National Priority Setting Workshop for SAICM Implementation with UNITAR resource person

National SAICM Capacity Assessment endorsed; interministerial coordination mechanism for SAICM implementation agreed; National priorities for SAICM implementation are identified

April 30 2010

- (v) Publishing and distributing the endorsed a national programme document and integrating into national development planning documents

Publicly-available documentation and strengthened mainstreaming

May 31 2010

E. Developing a National SAICM Implementation Plan

- (i) Provision of guidance and training materials to Guyana for timely distribution in advance of the Action Plan Skills-Building Workshop for SAICM Implementation
Action Plan Skills Building Workshop held
April 30 2010
- (ii) Holding the National Action Plan Skills-Building workshop for SAICM implementation
Agreed action plans
May 31 2010
- (iii) Developing action plans
Topic-specific capacity assessments and implementation plans undertaken, etc.
July 31 2009
- (vi) Endorsing the National Implementation Plan that summarises: main National Profile findings, SAICM Capacity Assessment, national SAICM priorities, and selected action plans

Agreed National Action Plan for SAICM Implementation

October 31 2010

5.6 **Determining the Structure and Content of the National Profile**

The workshop determined that the structure and content of the national chemical profiles for Guyana will follow the UNITAR / IOMC Guidance Document “Preparing a National Profile to Assess the National Infrastructure for Management of Chemicals”.

The sections will be as follows:

- (i) Executive Summary;
- (ii) Chapter 1: National Background Information;
- (iii) Chapter 2: Chemical Production, Import, Export and Use;
- (iv) Chapter 3: Priority Concerns Related to Chemical Production, Import, Export and Use;
- (v) Chapter 4: Legal Instruments and Non-regulatory Mechanisms for Managing Chemicals;

- (vi) Chapter 5: Ministries, Agencies and Other Institutions Managing Chemicals;
- (vii) Chapter 6: Relevant Activities of Industry, Public Interest Groups, and the Research Sector;
- (viii) Chapter 7: Inter-ministerial Commissions and Coordinating Mechanisms;
- (ix) Chapter 8: Data Access and Use;
- (x) Chapter 9: Technical Infrastructure;
- (xi) Chapter 10: International Linkages;
- (xii) Chapter 11: Awareness/Understanding of Workers and the Public; and
- (xiii) Chapter 12: Resources Available and Needed for Chemicals Management.

5.7 Working Group Concerns

The concerns arising out of the three (3) working groups were as follows:

- (a) There are no agency tracking chemical and hazardous waste generation, storage and disposal coupled with lack and non establishment of a pollutant release and transfer register;**
- (b) Environmental pollution of land and inland water by mercury and it's management;**
- (c) Possibility of drinking water contamination by chemicals;**
- (d) No available treatment plant for hazardous waste originating from industries, agricultural activities and from hospital;**
- (e) Suicides from chemicals;**
- (f) Persistent Organic Pollutants;**
- (g) Unavailability of some types of data relevant to chemicals management;**
- (h) Accidents arising through transportation of chemicals;**
- (i) Chemicals usage;**
- (j) Management and measuring of specific hazardous chemicals (Mercury);**
- (k) Waste oil generation, its use and disposal;**
- (l) Bureaucracy in access to relevant data concerning chemicals use;**
- (m) Lack of capacity building in chemicals and waste management;**
- (n) Non centralisation of data relevant chemicals use, storage and disposal;**
- (o) Poor Accessibility of Data concerning chemicals;**

- (p) Poor Public Awareness and Education;**
- (q) Lack of Social Counselling for persons with access to chemicals;**
- (r) Lack of research in chemical use, its effect and residues in Guyana;**
- (s) Non involvement of NGO's in chemicals use and management;**
- (t) Uncertainty with respect to responsibility of relevant agency in chemicals management;**
- (u) Insufficient expertise in the area of chemicals management - life cycle approach;**
- (v) Overlapping responsibility among some government agencies;**
- (w) Lack of suitable disposal sites for chemicals and associated products;**
- (x) Lack of an Action Plan for disaster preparedness with respect to chemical spillage and fire;**
- (y) No hazardous waste inventory;**
- (z) Poor port of entry monitoring;**
- (aa) Improper and none use of PPE;**
- (bb) Lack of international linkages with chemical organisation; and**
- (cc) Poor awareness of identification of designated national focal point for International chemical bodies.**

5.8 Lead Agencies for Chemicals Management

The following agencies were identified as the lead agency for the management of chemicals in Guyana:

- (i) Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board;**
- (ii) Food and Drug Analyst Department of the Ministry of Health;**
- (iii) Environmental Protection Agency;**
- (iv) Ministry of Home Affairs;**
- (v) Ministry of Agriculture;**
- (vi) Ministry of Labour's Occupational Health and Safety Department; and**
- (vii) Guyana Revenue Authority's Department of Customs and Trade Administration.**

5.8 Conclusion

In conclusion, the workshop achieved its objectives whereby the Work Plan, Budget, the Terms of Reference (TOR) and the composition of the Steering Committee have been accepted and finalised.

Appendix I

SAICM Project Planning and Inception Workshop and National Chemicals Management Profile Planning Workshop

29-30 July 2009

**Ministry of Agriculture Boardroom, Georgetown,
Guyana**

Day One:	Wednesday, 29 July 2009
08.30 – 09.00	Registration of Participants
09.00 – 09.30	Opening Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SAICM Project Coordinator, Basudeo Dwarka, <i>PTCCB, Guyana</i>• UNITAR Representative – Hans De Kruijf• Workshop Importance, Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Guyana• Introduction of Participants
09.30 – 09.45	Introduction of the Workshop and Objectives, Basudeo Dwarka, <i>PTCCB, Guyana</i>
09.45 – 10.15	Introduction to SAICM, Hans De Kruijf, <i>UNITAR</i>
<i>10.15 – 10.30</i>	<i>Break</i>
10.30 – 11.00	Recent SAICM Developments and ICCM-2, Hans De Kruijf, <i>UNITAR</i>
11.00 – 11.30	Questions and Discussion
<i>11.30 – 13.30</i>	<i>Lunch</i>
13.30 – 13.45	Presentation of SAICM Project in Guyana, Hans De Kruijf, <i>UNITAR</i>
13.45 – 14.00	Questions and Discussion
<i>14.00 – 14.15</i>	<i>Break</i>
14.15 – 14.45	Review and Agreement of Project Work Plan, Basudeo Dwarka, <i>PTCCB, Guyana</i>
14.45 – 16.30	Discussion on Inter-ministerial Coordination for National Chemicals Management; Identifying Key Actors for SAICM Work Areas (Working Groups)

16.30 – 17.00 Discussion and Close of Day One

Day Two: Thursday, 30 July 2009

09.00 – 10.00 Presentation of Methodology for Developing a National Chemicals Management Profile, Hans De Kruijf, *UNITAR*

10.00 – 10.30 Questions/Discussions and Introduction to Working Groups

10.30 – 10.40 Break

10.40 – 12.30 Working Groups: Reviewing Guidance, Considering Information Each Organisation can Provide, Identifying Sources (Preliminarily), Obtaining Commitment

12.30 – 14.00 Lunch

14.00 – 16.00 Working Groups cont'd

16.00 – 16.30 Break

16.30 – 17.00 Presentations of Working Group Results in Plenary

17.00 – 17.30 Group Discussion on Coordination of Work, Responsibilities, and Timelines

17.30 – 17.45 Close of Workshop



**DEVELOPING AN INTEGRATED NATIONAL PROGRAMME
FOR THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS AND
SAICM IMPLEMENTATION IN GUYANA**

**STEERING COMMITTEE
TERMS OF REFERENCE**

**Organisational Unit
Ministry of Agriculture
Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board**

**Developing an Integrated National Programme for the Sound Management of
Chemicals and SAICM Implementation in Guyana**

**TERMS OF REFERENCE
QSP Project Steering Committee**

(1) Background

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation was adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) on the 4th September 2002 and endorsed in paragraph 23 the development of a strategic approach to chemicals management.

The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) was completed and adopted by the first International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM I, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 4 to 6 February 2006). SAICM aims, inter alia, to meet the concern that chemicals continue to contaminate the environment worldwide, impairing the health and welfare of millions. It responds to the stated need to assess and manage chemicals more effectively in order to achieve the 2020 goal, articulated in paragraph 23 of the plan of implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, namely that "by 2020 chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment". SAICM therefore constitutes a significant contribution towards the internationally agreed development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration.

SAICM is comprised of three core texts:

- **the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management,**
- **the Overarching Policy Strategy (OPS) and**
- **the Global Plan of Action (GPA)**

Quick Start Programme (QSP): The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) - acting on a resolution decided during the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) - has established the QSP for the implementation of the Strategic Approach Objectives.

The QSP builds upon the outcomes of the ICCM and the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity building and aims to support initial enabling capacity building and implementation activities in developing economies.

Guyana developed a Project proposal with the assistance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) for funding under the QSP Trust Fund. The Project "**Developing an Integrated National Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and SAICM Implementation in Guyana**" was approved by the Trust Fund.

This project seeks to formally establish an interagency committee as well as making an assessment of the chemical management situation in Guyana by developing a National Chemicals Management Profile. In addition, through the project, Guyana aims to identify existing gaps among government agencies, business and industry, and public interest and labour organizations, and to identify and present their respective priorities.

The identification of such capacities, gaps, and priorities will lead to the development of

action plans to address these issues leading to the development of a National SAICM Implementation Plan to implement the Global Plan of Action in a systematic and timely manner.

The Project aims to, *inter alia*:

- (i) Establish a national governance framework for SAICM implementation including concrete mechanisms for multi-sectoral collaboration
- (ii) Develop a comprehensive assessment of the national infrastructure, relating to the legal, institutional, administrative, and technical aspects of chemicals management, along with an understanding of the nature and extent of chemicals availability and use in the country, throughout the chemical life cycle and undertake a thorough assessment of existing capacities—the National Profile and National SAICM Capacity Assessment
- (iii) Undertake national SAICM priority setting in order to prioritize actions, by consensus, related to national level SAICM implementation
- (iv) Develop and strengthen national chemical management institutions, plans, programmes, and activities to implement SAICM and other international Conventions
- (v) Contribute to the development of methodologies and knowledge-sharing at the international level about SAICM implementation.

Under the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the UNITAR, a Project Steering Committee has to be established to oversee the implementation of the Project with brief terms of reference to govern the work of the committee.

(2) Function of the QSP Project Steering Committee

The function of the QSP Project Steering Committee is to oversee project design and timely implementation of the work plan and the deliverables required under the plan.

(3) Role of the Project Steering Committee

The Role of the QSP Project Steering Committee will include *inter alia*:

- (a) Act as an oversight Group for the Implementation of the Project based on the developed work plan;
- (b) Ensure the Project's scope aligns with the requirements of the stakeholder groups;
- (c) Provide those involved in the project with guidance on project issues;
- (d) Ensure efforts and expenditure are appropriate to stakeholder expectations;
- (e) Address any issue that has major implications for the project;
- (f) Keep the project scope under control as emergent issues force changes to be considered;

- (g) Reconcile differences in opinion and approach, and resolve disputes arising from them;
- (h) Take on responsibility for any issues associated with the project
- (i) The Committee will appoint a Project Secretariat to be responsible for
 - preparing regular meetings of the Project Steering Committee, including preparation of agendas for and minutes of the meetings;
 - providing administrative services for the project;
 - acting as the primary link to UNITAR for all general project matters; and
 - providing overall leadership to promote and coordinate chemical safety and waste management
- (j) review guidance and training material prepared under the project;
- (k) provides guidance regarding project implementation, including providing input, regularly reviewing the schedule of activities, and suggesting possible new activities, as appropriate, for the achievement of the deliverables under the project; and
- (l) Any other activities required for the successful implementation of the Project.

(4) Role of Individual QSP Steering Committee Members

Individual Members of the QSP Project Steering Committee should aim to, inter alia:

- understand the strategic implications and outcomes of initiatives being pursued through project outputs;
- appreciate the significance of the project for some or all major stakeholders and perhaps represent their interests;
- be genuinely interested in the initiative and the outcomes being pursued in the project;
- be an advocate for the project's outcomes;
- have a broad understanding of project management issues and the approach being adopted; and
- be committed to, and actively involved in pursuing the project's outcomes.

(5) Membership

The Committee will comprise of the following members:

- (i) Representative from the Ministry of Agriculture;
- (ii) Representative from the Ministry of Health;
- (iii) Representative from the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (iv) Representative from the Ministry of Labour;
- (v) Representative from the Ministry of Finance;
- (vi) Representative from the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development;
- (vii) Representative from Ministry of Public Works and Transport
- (viii) Representative from the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism;
- (ix) Representative from the Department of Customs and Trade Administration;
- (x) Representatives (2) from the Agriculture Input Suppliers;
- (xi) Representative from the Pest Control Operators Association;
- (xii) Representative from the University of Guyana;
- (xiii) Representative from the Consumers Association;
- (xiv) Representative from the Guyana Energy Authority;
- (xv) Representative from the Guyana Labour Association;
- (xvi) Representative from the National Agricultural Research Institute;
- (xvii) Representative from the Guyana Manufacturers Association;
- (xviii) Representative from the Georgetown Chambers of Commerce;
- (xix) Representative from the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission;
- (xx) Representative from the Bureau of Statistics;
- (xxi) Representative from the Ministry of Home Affairs; and
- (xxii) Representative from the Ministry of Legal Affairs.

(6) Chairman

- (i) The Minister of Agriculture will appoint a Chairman of the Project Steering Committee; and
- (ii) The Deputy Chairman of the Committee will be appointed from the other members of the Committee.

(7) Frequency of Meeting

The QSP Project Steering Committee will meet at least quarterly and as required as agreed by the members of the Committee.

(8) Proxies to Meetings

Members of the QSP Project Steering Committee shall nominate a proxy to attend a meeting if the substantive member is unable to attend.

The Chairman should be informed of the substitution at least seven days prior to the scheduled nominated meeting.

A proxy nominated must be from the same agency of the substantive member.

The nominated proxy shall have voting rights at the attended meeting.

The nominated proxy shall provide relevant comments, of the QSP Project Steering Committee member they are representing, to the attended meeting.

(9) Quorum Requirements

A minimum of ten of the QSP Project Steering Committee members is required for the meeting to be recognised as an authorised meeting for the recommendations or resolutions to be valid.

Appendix III Project Work Plan

No.	Activities	Outputs/Outcomes	Lead Responsibility	Timeframe													
				Year 1						Year 2							
				J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J
<i>Establishment of Project Management Infrastructure and an interministerial committee to manage SAICM implementation</i>																	
1	Establishing a Project Steering Committee to oversee project design and implementation	Established Project Steering Committee and strengthened coordination for project planning and implementation	Guyana														Completed. Meeting held on the 19 th June 2009. Project Secretariat named as the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board
2	Review existing interministerial Committees to oversee SAICM implementation	Established Interministerial Committee	Guyana														The management of chemicals in Guyana is governed by the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No.13 of 2000). This Act provides for the establishment of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. This Board is made up of representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Environmental Protection Agency and other representative from the private sector and non-governmental organisation.
3	Get official recognition of the interministerial Committee on SAICM implementation	Official bylaw stating the establishment of the Committee	Guyana														
4	Holding a Planning and Inception Workshop for National SAICM Implementation	Agreed TOR and workplan for the project and awareness raised	Guyana														Planning and Inception workshop scheduled for the 29-30 th July 2009.
<i>National Profile Development</i>																	
5	Provision of guidance and training materials to Guyana for timely distribution in advance of the National Profile/National SAICM Capacity Assessment Planning Workshop	Documents received and distributed; awareness raised	UNITAR														Document received and will be distributed by July 15 th 2009.
6	Obtain political commitment to develop a National Profile	Strengthened commitment of key partners involved in chemicals management at the national level and raised awareness	Guyana														Political commitment received since Minister of Agriculture has inviting the participants to the Steering Committee Meeting and serves as the Chairman.
7	Hold National Profile Planning Workshop	Agreed National Profile development coordinating mechanisms including TOR and workplan	Guyana														Draft Workplan completed along with TOR for the Steering Committee. Planning and Inception Workshop planned for 29 th -30 th July 2009.
8	Provide technical advice on developing the National Profile	Increased knowledge on chemicals management, SAICM, and National Profile	UNITAR														National Profile development will commence after the planning and inception workshop.
9	Establish a network of contact points and gather relevant information	Strengthened coordination and collaboration of key partners involved in chemicals management at the national level	Guyana														Memorandums of Understandings (MOU's) were developed with the Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Tourism, Department of Customs and Trade Administration and the Food and Drug Department in 2000 - 2002. These MOU's provide the network for the sharing of responsibilities and allows the Board to better provide and coordinate the management of pesticides and toxic chemicals in Guyana and involves the key and important partners.

APPENDIX VII

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY of the National Chemical Profile for Guyana

Conventional agricultural methodologies in Guyana, use a wide range of agricultural chemicals to improve the yield and quality of produce and to control weeds, insect pests and diseases. While recognizing the important role these chemicals play, relevant authorities and the users should be mindful that there are increasingly concerns with the level of chemical residues in produce which could have deleterious effects on consumers.

The main concern is when chemical residues are detected at unacceptable levels, as this may impact on human health and marketability of the product(s). Should produce contain residues above established acceptable levels, this could have serious repercussions for domestic and international trade.

Managing chemical residues, with specific focus on Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) is essential at the national level, Growers are responsible for ensuring that chemicals are used correctly to minimize any chance of unacceptable chemical residues occurring.

In acknowledgment of the need for a national comprehensive strategy to guide effective chemical management, the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board (PTCCB) launched a project specifically to initially develop a National Chemicals Management Profile (NCMP). This involved conducting in-depth analyses of the pertinent issues pertaining to the legal provisions, responsible public and private sector organisations, and chemical importation storage, sale and usage in accordance with international best practices. The main objective of the Project is the documentation of a comprehensive evaluation of the chemical management situation in Guyana.

In addition, the project aims to perform a capacity assessment by identifying existing gaps among government agencies, business and industry, and public interest and labour organizations, and to represent their respective priorities along with the development of action plans to address these issues. These action plans is the main component of the development of a National SAICM Implementation Plan to implement the Global Plan of Action in a systematic and timely manner.

Fundamentally, the NCMP will provide information on the chemical industry and trade in Guyana. The Project focussed mainly on (i) identify existing, capacities, gaps and jeopardies between the respective government agencies and business organisations within the industry, and (ii) public interests and the principles of labour organizations with the view to identify and document their individual priorities. The identification of such capacities, gaps, jeopardies and priorities will lead to the development of suitable action plans to address these issues. This will lead to the development of a National Strategies Approach for International

Chemical Management SAICM Implementation Plan which will be implemented in a systematic and timely manner.

Another major component of the Project is the determination of common priorities and opportunities for specific multi-Agency projects involving government and other stakeholders with the objective of capitalising maximally on the said shared priorities while taking advantage of the existing opportunities.

This Profile on Guyana's chemical industry and trade was compiled to aid the development of a National Implementation Plan for Chemical Management. The document provides a country profile which describes Guyana's social and geographical characteristics, and including (i) information on the population, (ii) an outline of the economy, and (iii) a brief descriptions of the country's major sectors.

Guyana's chemical industry is represented by a network of importers, manufacturers and distributors. The PTCCB – a Statutory Government Agency, regulates importation and exportation of chemicals. The latter is done within the scope of Chemical production in Guyana being minimal and mainly limited to paints, soap and detergents and pharmaceuticals for local consumption. The Board also regulate chemical storage facilities, and the transportation of chemicals in excess of one hundred litres.

Chemicals enter Guyana as raw materials, intermediaries and finished products, mainly to meet the needs of gold and bauxite mining, paint production, agricultural industries and manufacturing of industrial and domestic cleaning compounds.

There are twelve storage bonds or holding facilities for chemicals in Guyana, and one for electrical equipment which contains Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls (PCB). However, none of these can facilitate the storage of bulk chemicals. Also, there is no transportation facility specifically for movement of chemicals to other countries or for local long distance haulage.

In Guyana, there are no waste disposal or treatment facilities for chemicals and chemicals related waste. Obsolete chemicals are stored in a sealed secured bond. However, disposal of chemicals from households is done in an ad hoc manner and is not monitored. It is not unusual for waste from the manufacturing sector to be disposed of in waterways when internal storage containers are full.

While there is currently no known occurrence of import or export of chemical waste, the Environmental Protection Agency (Guyana) is currently assessing a hazardous waste strategy for implementation.

There is no inventory for unintentionally generated chemicals arising out of the incineration of waste, power generation and heating, transportation, disposal and land filling. Guyana is in the process of approaching the Global Environmental Facility, for developing a National Implementation Plan for the implementation of

the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) which would incorporate inventories that will provide this type of information.

The lack of accurate data prohibits the prioritisation of the concerns relating to chemical production, trade, use, waste generation and disposal in Guyana. However, an attempt was made via the National Consultation on Chemicals Management Workshop (July, 2009) to prioritise the need for data collection pertaining to chemical management.

The analyses have revealed that there is the need for reporting procedures on chemical recovery operations to be established and that more health and safety inspections relating to chemical use and handling is required.

There are seventeen pieces of key legislation addressing the management of chemicals, wholly or partially, in Guyana. These legislation are enforced selectively by the PTCCB, Ministry of Labour, the Food and Drug Department of the Ministry of Health, the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission, the Guyana Energy Agency, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Ministry of Trade. Generally, the overlapping or responsibilities is resolved through appropriate of Memoranda of Understanding between or among the relevant Agencies. However, enforcement of existing legislation is often difficult because of a number of some mitigating factors such as limited human resources and budgetary constraints.

The Control of chemicals is heavily reliant on the prohibition or restriction of importation and manufacture. Pharmaceuticals, ozone depleting substances and pesticides are mostly subjected to this type of control.

The existence of Inter-ministerial bodies and Standing Committees allow for attaining inter-agency cooperation for conducting chemical management activities. However, two inherent problems Are associated with such bodies i.e. prolonged periods of inactivity and reduced information sharing. The establishment of the PTCCB has eliminated the need for either body to be used. The Board is vested with the legal authority to establish Committees to address chemical management issues if it feels that it is not in possession of the required capabilities to unilaterally pursue such issues.

There is adequate qualitative and quantitative data available on pesticides, industrial chemicals, consumer chemicals and chemical waste to fulfil the information needs of national chemicals management in Guyana. This information is spread throughout a number of Agencies and some can only be accessed by written requests. It must be noted that the currency of the data is unknown at this point in time, and the format in which it is documented varies among the respective Agencies.

Pesticides and toxic chemical information is collected through mandatory submissions made by importers. National information on chemical management is

circulated among Government Ministries and other Statutory Government Institutions using an ad hoc system for exchange of information.

There are a number of laboratories within Guyana, most of which have been accredited by the local accreditation body i.e. the Guyana National Bureau of Standard. The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals laboratory is the only Statutory Organisation with the potential to fully support a national chemical management programme. The other laboratories involved with chemical management were set up to meet specific needs and are less likely to perform tasks outside of their mandate. The harmonisation of the functions and capabilities of all these laboratories will enhance national chemical management.

Governmental institutions in Guyana possess staff with a variety of expertise relative to chemical management. However, understaffing contributes to inadequate chemical management within some institutions. In view of this situation, there is the need for institutional capacity building and strengthening within the respective Governmental Institutions, especially pertaining to the regulatory and emergency response aspects of chemical management especially in the areas of chemical safety; poisoning prevention and treatment; environmental management; toxicology; epidemiology; risk analysis; logistics; conventions and international agreements; and socioeconomic and policy analysis.

Further professional development is also needed to support national chemical management. Locally, the University of Guyana could offer study courses on this subject with assistance from International Organisations like the United National Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Stockholm Convention. Currently, most government analytical facilities obtain their technical capabilities through initial training from the suppliers of the relevant equipment and from internal skills development programmes. Specifically, the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board has the information technology capability to develop information systems, databases and inventories, and to access international information databases.

In the absence of a national chemical emergency preparedness, response and follow-up plan, the conduct of investigations of chemical incidents varies according to the responsible agencies. The investigations usually lead to prompt follow-up activities and formal enquiries pertaining to the cause(s) being made of the responsible parties. Harmonisation of the various coordinating mechanisms associated with national chemical emergency response and preparedness will improve chemical management significantly. Such harmonisation could generate more simulation exercises, a dedicated communication system for faster incident status updates and the establishment of specific medical facilities to treat chemically exposed individuals.

In the area of public awareness, governmental and non-governmental organisations independently employ a range of communication strategies such as print publications, television and radio programmes, exhibitions and seminars, to raise the

awareness and understanding of workers and the public in general about chemical management issues.

The PTCCB is active in the training of farmers, extension agents, vendors, students, pest control operators and Customs and Trade Administration Officers throughout Guyana. In so doing, focus is centered on pesticide related topics with relevance to agricultural practices. The Board also raises public awareness through the development and distribution of training manuals and the publication of a quarterly newsletter. Further, the Board participates frequently at national exhibitions and television programmes featuring agriculture issues, in addition to hosting website with a comprehensive range of topics pertinent to its mandate.

Guyana is a party to several international chemical agreements. Further, the PTCCB is a member of the Coordinating Group of Pesticide Control Boards of the Caribbean (CGPC), which has adopted the Food and Agriculture Organisation's International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. These linkages offer access to technical assistance, pertinent information and potential funding. Unfortunately, these possibilities are not always fully exploited because chemical management may not be the priority of the international body or the focal point of the relevant local agency.

This NCMP seeks to provide a comprehensive strategy aimed at promoting the management of chemicals in Guyana within the legal and administrative framework which would result in consumer and consumer and environmental protection, and by extension, growth in domestic and international trade. The Profile is a work in progress and will be continually updated based on advancement in chemical research and development and new domestic and international polities associated with chemical management. This document will be of invaluable use as research tool and as a guide to importers, sellers and users of chemical in Guyana.

The examination and development of this NCMP has led to the conclusion that the overall legislative infrastructure for the management of chemicals in Guyana is adequate but some areas needs strengthening for effective implementation. The Profile also concluded that a more dynamic public awareness programme on chemical safety is required and this programme should be a cooperative effort between civil society, the private and public sector agencies.

The recommendations arising from the NCMP were made to improve the management of chemicals in Guyana and include identification of a mechanism for coordination and cooperation among the various agencies managing chemicals and for the institutionalization and broaden to cover the life cycle of chemicals.

APPENDIX VIII

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

ENABLING ACTIVITIES FOR THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPs): NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR GUYANA

The proposed enabling activities are consistent with the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) “Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutant” (GEF/C.17/4) approved by the GEF Council, May 2001.

GUYANA’S BACKGROUND

Guyana is situated on the northeast coast of Latin America, along the Atlantic Ocean. It shares border with Suriname to the east, with Venezuela to the northwest, and with Brazil to the south and southwest. Guyana covers 214,970 square kilometres (83,000 square miles). Approximately 196,850 square kilometres (76,000 square miles) of Guyana's area is land and 18,120 square kilometres (7,000 square miles) is water. The coastline of Guyana totals 459 kilometres (285 miles). The capital, Georgetown, is located on the coast.

Guyana has 3 distinct geographical zones. It has a narrow coastal belt that is just over 25 kilometers (16 miles) in width. Much of the coastal belt is below sea level, which makes it good for sugar and rice production. Approximately 90 percent of the Guyanese population lives in this region. The high savannah uplands are located further inland. These are mostly thickly forested, hilly, tropical areas where the country's bauxite, diamonds, gold, manganese, and other minerals are found. The highest point is Mount Roraima, which rises to 2,835 meters (9,302 feet).

The main industries in Guyana are agro-processing (sugar, rice, timber, and coconut) and mining (gold and diamonds). There is a light-manufacturing sector, and textile and pharmaceuticals are produced by state and private companies.

The management of chemicals in Guyana is governed by the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No.13 of 2000). This Act provides for the establishment of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. This Board is made up of representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Environmental Protection Agency, and other

representative from the private sector and non-governmental organisations. The maximum number of directors on the Board is seven.

Memorandums of Understandings (MOUs) developed with the Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Trade and Tourism, Department of Customs and Trade, and the Food and Drug Department provide for the sharing of responsibilities and allow the Board to better provide for the management of pesticides and toxic chemicals in Guyana.

All major decisions of the Board are made through a consultation process involving the public and stakeholders throughout the country. The Pesticides and Toxic Control Regulations 2004 (No. 8 of 2004) were developed through this consultative process. These Regulations outline the management process for pesticides and toxic chemicals in Guyana.

A secretariat has been established for the management of pesticides and toxic chemicals with the administrative head being the Registrar of Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals and is supported by a number of Inspectors with responsibility for licensing, registration, training, inspection and enforcement.

All chemicals used in Guyana must be registered by the Board. The decision to register or not is done based on registration submission to the Board. These documents are examined along with international guidance and decision emanating from international agencies such as the FAO, UNEP, Montreal Protocol, Stockholm and Rotterdam Convention, EU and US EPA.

A list of prohibited substances has been prepared and these substances are not allowed for use in the country.

Guyana acceded to the Rotterdam Convention in 2007 and has completed all submissions required under that Convention. The country also acceded to the Stockholm Convention and named a focal point for SAICM in 2007. Guyana is also a signatory to the Montreal Protocol and Basel Convention.

A project under the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund (QSP) of SAICM has been developed with UNITAR and will commence in 2009. The Project - Developing an Integrated National Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and SAICM Implementation in Guyana - will prioritise the Global Plan of Action for implementation in Guyana along with the development of a chemical profile of Guyana.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The project objectives are contained within the overall objective of the Stockholm Convention, which is to protect human health and the environment from POPs in Guyana, specifically the project will

- i. Prepare the ground for implementation of the Convention in Guyana including the preparation of a National Implementation Plan focused on the environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes including contaminated sites;
- ii. Assist Guyana in meeting its reporting and other obligations under the Convention; and
- iii. Strengthen Guyana's national capacity to manage POPs and chemicals generally.

PROJECT OUTCOMES

The major outcome of the project will be the development of a National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention as required by Article 7 of the Convention, including strategies required under Article 5 and 6, which identify effective national responses, processes and measures that reduce POPs releases in Guyana.

Specific Outcomes include:

- (a) Established Project Focal Point and definition of project management unit requirements and budget;
- (b) Overall work plan and schedule for project activities;
- (c) A national chemical profile with specific emphasis on POPs;
- (d) An initial POPs inventory;
- (e) Assessment of national capacity to implement the Stockholm Convention;
- (f) Definition of objectives for the purposes of priority setting;
- (g) A Detailed National Implementation Plan required under Article 7 of the Convention, and specific action plans and strategies required under Articles 5 and 6; and
- (h) Timetable and estimated costs of NIP implementation.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Step I: Determination of coordinating mechanisms and organisation of process

The activities in this step will involve the following:

- (a) Evaluation of the national institution required to serve as project Focal Point (The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board - the Official Contact and National Focal Point of the Stockholm Convention - will be the Project Coordination Unit

responsible for the project execution and is led by the Office of the Registrar which functions as the secretariat and executing arm of the Board of Directors) and Project Management Unit, including any requirement for strengthening its capacity to undertake this role;

- (b) Identification and if required, engagement of a project coordinator;
- (c) Definition of an appropriate multi-stakeholder National Coordinating Committee. The Board of Directors of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board is a body already in place as established under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000) and covers implementation of international conventions and agreements as outlined under its amendment, the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Amendment Act 2007 (No. 13 of 2007). The Board includes representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Health, Environmental Protection Agency and representatives from civil society and other private and public sectors representatives;
- (d) Establishment of a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) for the Project;
- (e) Identification and assignment of responsibilities amongst government agencies and other stakeholders for various aspects of POPs management; and
- (f) Organisation of a high-level inception workshop attended by representatives of government agencies, non-governmental organisations, private sector institutions and other stakeholders. Appropriate support and participation by national and international experts as required. The workshop will be used to:
 - (i) Present the national and international context relevant to POPs management;
 - (ii) Present the objectives of the project and anticipated results and outcomes;
 - (iii) Secure the commitment of all stakeholders involved in the management of POPs and clarify and obtain agreements regarding their roles and responsibilities and resource commitment;
 - (iv) Finalisation of work plan and timetable; and
 - (v) Development and initiation of a communication campaign.

OUTPUTS OF STEP 1

- I. Project Management Unit (PMU) and National Coordinating Committee (NCC) established and operational;**

- II. Stakeholders and their respective responsibilities identified and agreed;
- III. A detailed work plan and timetable for implementation finalised by the PMU and endorsed by the NCC; and
- IV. Establishment and final terms of reference of the TAC.

STEP II: ESTABLISHMENT OF POPs INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND CAPACITY

The activities in this stage will include the following:

- (a) Preparation of a National Profile with emphasis on POPs;
- (b) Establishment of a database for the purposes of creating and maintaining a reliable and up to date inventory of POPs;
- (c) Preparation of a preliminary inventory of production, distribution, use, import and export of POPs;
- (d) Preparation of a preliminary inventory of stocks and contaminated sites and products;
- (e) Assessment of the opportunities and options for the disposal of obsolete stocks of POPs containing materials;
- (f) Preparation of a preliminary inventory of POPs releases to the environment;
- (g) Assessment of infrastructural capacity and national institutions to manage POPs including an analysis of regulatory controls and requirements and options for strengthening them;
- (h) Assessment of enforcement capacity to ensure compliance;
- (i) Assessment of the social and economic implications of POPs use and reduction including the need for the enhancement of local commercial infrastructure for distributing benign alternative technologies and products;
- (j) Assessment of technical capacity including research and development and monitoring capacities and the availability of analytical reference laboratories;
- (k) Identification of POPs related human health and environment issues and concerns; and
- (l) Evaluation of basic risk assessment as a basis for prioritising further action taking into account, *inter alia* potential releases to the environment and size of exposed population.

Descriptions of specific activities in respect to specific elements of this envelope of tasks are outlined in the following five subsections.

1. Elaboration of a National Profile for chemicals management with emphasis on POPs.

The TAC will meet regularly to steer the PMU in the elaboration of the National Profile, review the development of the various sections and make the arrangements for regular updating. The national profile will require a range of evaluations and specification of existing chemical management arrangements within Guyana. Such assessments may be extended to other toxic substances with similar properties to POPs, such as hexachlorocyclohexane, pentachlorophenol and organic mercury compounds. This work will include, *inter alia*, assessments of:

- (a) legal instruments for the management of chemicals including POPs;
- (b) relevant activities of industry, public interest groups and the scientific community;
- (c) existing inter-ministerial communication mechanisms;
- (d) existing human and financial resources;
- (e) the extent of public awareness of chemical, including POPs, management issues, and the nature and scale of current national programmes for awareness raising among workers and the general public;
- (f) the prevailing state of implementation of relevant international agreements; and
- (g) the technical capacity supporting existing initiatives related to chemicals management such as the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act, its amendment and its associated Regulations and the degree to which these would satisfy national requirements under the POPs Convention.

The draft National Profile will be reviewed by the TAC and then circulated among the major stakeholders for comment and endorsement through a national workshop and reporting to the National Coordinating Committee at its quarterly meeting. It will also be subject to review by national and international experts as appropriate. If necessary, intersessional meetings of the NCC can be held to facilitate the timely implementation of the project.

2. Preliminary National POPs Inventory.

The inventory will include:

- i) Inventories of the production, distribution, use, import and export of POPs;
- ii) Inventories of stocks;
- iii) Inventories of sites and products contaminated with POPs;

- iv) Assessment of opportunities and options for the disposal of obsolete stocks; and
- v) A preliminary inventory of releases to the environment and estimates of future releases.

The draft inventory will be reviewed by the TAC with the assistance from international experts and presented to the stakeholders at a national workshop and through the electronic and printed media.

3. Establishment of POPs Information System

The PMU will develop an electronic database for POPs containing inventory information that will be based within the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. An integrated information network on POPs will be established within the Board and will be designed to allow easy access by a range of potential users, thereby allowing rapid access to information and to facilitate continuous updating of the database.

4. Requirements for Capacity Building Identified

This will derived from assessments of:

- (a) The need for strengthening institutional capacity, including enforcement capacity to ensure compliance, for the environmentally sound management of POPs;
- (b) The economic and social implications of POPs use, reductions in use and the dissemination and promotion of alternative technologies/products; and
- (c) The national capacity for POPs risk assessment, analytical chemistry capacity research and development capacity.

5. Identification of Human Health and Environmental Concerns Related to POPs.

This will provide a basic risk assessment in preparation for priority setting and the drafting of legislation to take action on POPs related issues.

OUTPUT OF STEP II

The Outputs of Step II of the project will be as follows:

- I. A National Profile on POPs;**
- II. A preliminary National POPs Inventory;**
- III. Creation of a National POPs Information System;**
- IV. Specification of national capacity and requirements for strengthening capacity; and**

- V. **An evaluation of national capacity for conducting risk assessments for priority setting.**

STEP III: PRIORITY SETTING AND DETERMINATION OF OBJECTIVE

The activities that will be undertaken at this step will include:

- (a) Development of criteria for prioritisation, taking into account human health, environmental and socio-economic impacts and the availability of alternative solutions; and
- (b) Determination of national objectives in relation to priority POPs issues.

1. Criteria for Priority Assignment

The PMU, in close cooperation with the TAC and National Coordinating Committee, will provide criteria for setting national priorities for POPs management. These criteria will take into account priorities already defined in the national environmental action plan, POPs specific findings of the National Profile and areas of special environmental interest that may be influenced by POPs. The criteria will be circulated to the various stakeholders for comment and suggestions.

2. Determination of National Objectives in Relation to Priority POPs Issues

The PMU, in close co-operation with the TAC and National Coordination Committee, and based on the prepared draft of the prioritisation criteria, will draft a set of national objectives in respect to POPs management. This draft will be circulated widely for comment and suggestions. The PMU will also organise a high-level national workshop for the endorsement of the prioritisation criteria and national objectives taking into account social, economic and environmental factors and the availability of alternatives.

OUTPUTS OF STEP III

- I. **Prioritization criteria that take account of human health, environmental and socio-economic impacts and the availability of alternative solutions; and**
- II. **Specification of national objectives in relation to priority POPs issues.**

STEP IV: FORMULATION OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND ACTION PLANS ON SPECIFIC POPs.

The activities undertaken in this step will include:

- (a) A workshop to identify, develop and evaluate POPs Management Options. The workshop will seek inputs from regional and international experts from organizations such as UNEP, UNITAR and Caribbean Environmental Health Institutes (CEHI).
- (b) Provision of training/seminars for TAC members and other key stakeholders involved in the development of the NIP.
- (c) Identification of POPs management options, including those relevant to the elimination and reduction of hazards to human health and the environment.
- (d) Determination of the need for the introduction of alternative technologies including consideration of any associated requirements for technology transfer.
- (e) Specification of alternative technologies and management options for specific substances if exemptions have been requested at the time of signing the Convention.
- (f) Provision of training in cost/benefit analysis for assessing the various options for POPs management.
- (g) Submission of the draft National Implementation Plan to major stakeholders for comment and suggestions.
- (h) Evaluation of the costs of NIP implementation including an evaluation of any incremental costs.
- (i) Identification of budget line for access by government agencies for consideration by the Ministry of Finance.
- (j) Independent review of draft NIP by international and regional experts.
- (k) Finalisation of the draft NIP based on feedback received.
- (l) Elaboration of a portfolio of POPs management projects for submission to decision-makers and to potential funding agencies and other donor bodies

OUTPUTS OF STEP IV

The output of Step IV of the project will include:

- I. Report on the Management options for Guyana;**
- II. A draft National Implementation Plan; and**
- III. Timetable and cost estimates for NIP Implementation.**

STEP V: ENDORSEMENT OF THE NIP

The activities in the stage will comprise of the following:

- (a) Submission of the draft NIP to major stakeholder for comment and suggestions;
- (b) Final revision of the draft NIP based on review comments;
- (c) Submission of the draft NIP to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cabinet for endorsement;
- (d) Preparation of an information document for decision makers, the private sector and public interest groups that includes specification of the resources (human, financial, technical, etc.) required for NIP implementation; and
- (e) Development of a national strategy for information exchange, education, communication and awareness raising, taking into account public perceptions regarding POPs.

OUTPUTS OF STEP V

The following are the outputs of this step:

- I. Report of a workshop for decision-makers, potential donors, the private sector and other key partners to approve the final draft of the NIP and to solicit associated commitments from stakeholders;**
- II. Consensus National Implementation Plan endorsed at the highest level;**
- III. Secured commitments from various stakeholders for NIP implementation**
- IV. A commitment of the Ministry of Finance to approve new budget line items for NIP implementation; and**
- V. Widespread dissemination of the adopted NIP through various mechanisms.**

Stakeholder Identification and Participation

In Guyana, the management and regulation of POPs and the responsibility for the implementation of the country's commitment to the Stockholm Convention is vested in the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board.

The Board is responsible for the coordination of the implementation of actions related to the country's commitment to various international chemical conventions such as the Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention and the Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management (SAICM). The Board will be the home for the Project Management Unit and the legal entity responsible for project execution. The Board will be the Chair of the Technical Advisory Committee and will play a major role in the implementation of the project. The Project Coordinator will be responsible for reporting on progress on the project to the Pesticide Control Board and will also take direction from that Board.

Information Dissemination

Dissemination of information is the key to the success of the project and this depends greatly on the capacity to secure buy-in and commitment from all stakeholders. It is recognized that dissemination of information amongst stakeholders, and from Government departments to civil society and the private sector, will take place throughout the course of the project and following its completion. This relaying of information is one of the purposes of establishing the multi-stakeholder committee. In addition, particular effort will be placed at the beginning of the project on securing stakeholder buy-in and at the end of the project on securing stakeholders commitment to the implementation of the NIP.

Information will be disseminated by the following means:

- (a) Meetings among all relevant stakeholders;
- (b) Scientific and technical seminars and training workshops for relevant sectoral experts and decision-makers;
- (c) Wide dissemination of the NIP and its components (e.g., inventories) to all relevant stakeholders and interested parties;
- (d) Providing available data and information to requesting institutions and individuals;
- (e) Establishment of an Internet site;
- (f) Involvement in the distribution of information by the local branch offices of relevant Ministries;
- (g) Public communications tools and media, such as public broadcasting, newspapers and other publications, to disseminate information and raise awareness. This will include the publication of information in daily newspapers, through the publication and distribution of periodic newsletters, the distribution of fact sheets and the inclusion of related information in television news items; and

(h) Preparation and distribution of educational material.

Dissemination of information will be primarily the responsibility of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board.

PROPOSED BUDGET - GUYANA
GEF COMPONENT

Component	Number of Units	Unit Cost USD	Total Cost USD
1. Determination of coordinating mechanism and organising process			
Technical assistance (local, National project coordinator and short term technical support)	24 m/m	3,000	72,000
Technical assistance (international)	2 m/m	10,000	20,000
Training on chemical safety (3 days)		25 persons	5,000
Equipment			7,000
Workshops/meetings (inception workshop, NCC meetings)	3	60 persons	10,000
Travel (National and International throughout the project)			40,000
Operational costs	24 m	1,500	36,000
Advocacy raising activities throughout the project	24 m	1,500	36,000
Sub-total			226,000
2. POPs inventory and assessment of infrastructure and capacity			
Technical assistance (local)	14 m/m	1,500	21,000
Technical assistance (international)	2 m/m	10,000	20,000
Training (inventory taking, use of tool kits, integrated information management system)	1 week	4 teams	10,000
Workshops/meetings	7	2,500	17,500
Sub-total			68,500
3. Priority setting and determination of objectives			
Technical assistance (local)	5 m/m	1,500	7,500
Technical assistance (international)	1.5 m/m	10,000	15,000
Training on prioritisation	1 week	25 person	5,000
Workshops/meetings	4	60 person	12,000
Sub-total			39,500
4. Formulation of NIP, and specific action plans on POPs			
Technical assistance (local)	14 m/m	1,500	21,000
Technical assistance (international)	1.5 m/m	10,000	15,000
Training (ecologically sound management of POPs, cost benefit analysis)	1 week	4 teams 10 stakeholders	15,000
Workshops/meetings	6	60 persons	20,000
Sub-total			71,000
5. Endorsement of NIP by stakeholders			
Technical assistance (local)	5 m/m	1,500	7,500
Technical assistance (International)	1m/m	10,000	10,000
Final Workshop	3	100 persons	25,000
Dissemination of final report			25,000

Sub-total			67,500
<i>Total Cost of Enabling Activities (GEF Component)</i>			472,500

BUDGET GUYANA
(In Kind Contribution)

Component	Number of Units	Unit Cost	Total Cost US \$
1. Transportation, Telecommunication, support administrative staff (this will be identical for all of the other project components)			72,000
2. Technical Assistance (local)			48,000
Total			120,000

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activities	PROJECT TIMEFRAME (months from receipt of funds)																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1. Determination of coordinating mechanisms and organization of process																								
1.1. Designation of Focal Unit, PMU, NCC and National Coordinator																								
1.2. Establishment of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)																								
1.3. Assignment of responsibilities and approval of PMU budget																								
1.4. Finalization of work plan and timetable																								
1.5. High-level inception workshop																								
1.6. NCC Meetings		X	X	X	X			X			X			X			X			X			X	X
2. Establishment of a POPs inventory and assessment of infrastructure and capacity																								
2.1. Development of National Profile																								
2.2. Circulation of draft National Profile for review and comment																								
2.3. National Workshop for endorsement of National Profile																								
2.4. Inventory inception workshop and creation of Task Teams incl. TOR																								
2.5. Training in methodologies for inventory preparation																								
2.6. Development of draft inventory																								
2.7. Independent review of draft inventory																								
2.8. National Workshop for validation and endorsement of the inventory																								
2.9. Dissemination of National Profile and draft inventory																								
2.10. Training in integrated information system for POPs																								
2.11. Development of a POPs database																								
2.12. Establishment of POPs information network																								
2.13. Preparation of specific assessments of national capacities																								
2.14. Identification of POPs-related human health and environment concerns																								
3. Adoption of National Priorities and Determination of Objectives																								
3.1. Preparation of first draft of national priorities																								
3.2. Circulation of draft to stakeholders for comment/ suggestions																								
3.3. Preparation of first draft of national objectives																								
3.4. Circulation to stakeholders for comment/ suggestions																								
3.5. High-level workshop for endorsement of priorities and objectives																								
4. Formulation of a National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention and Specific Action Plans for POPs Management																								
4.1. Workshop on NIP implementation plan development																								
4.2. Training in ecologically sound management of POPs																								
4.3. Identification of POPs management options and new technology needs																								
4.4. Training in cost benefit analysis																								
4.5. Evaluation of costs and benefits of management options																								
4.6. Workshop on NIP preparation																								
4.7. Preparation of the draft NIP																								
4.8. Preparation of timetable and costs of NIP implementation																								
4.9. International independent review of the NIP																								
4.10. Preparation of portfolio of projects																								
4.11. Development of information exchange strategy																								
5. Endorsement of NIP by stakeholders																								
5.1. Submission of draft NIP to stakeholders for comments/suggestions																								
5.2. Preparation of information document for Cabinet Consideration																								
5.3. Endorsement of NIP through national workshop																								
5.4. Finalisation and wide dissemination of NIP																								

POPs Issues in Guyana

QUESTION	COMMENTS
1. Which POPs pesticides (if any) are used in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No POPs pesticides are presently used in Guyana
2. What is the regulatory status of POPs pesticides?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no permitted usage of POPs pesticides The legislation is enforced through the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000), its Amendment, the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Amendment Act 2007 (No. 13 of 2007) and the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Regulations 2004 (No. 8 of 2004).
3. What are the sources of POPs pesticides?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no known sources of POPs pesticides in Guyana..
4. What quantities of POPs pesticides are used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
5. Major sectors of use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
6. Why are POPs still used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
7. What are the experiences of phasing out POPs in the past and what lessons can be learned?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> POPs pesticides used in Guyana were phased out by the mid 1980s. Through public awareness of the need to discontinue the use of POPs pesticides and the availability of more benign alternatives, the public was willing to accept these changes. Because of the side-effects of POPs pesticides use (odours, associated health hazards, the persistent nature of the chemicals, etc.) a move was made to replace these chemicals in the early 1980s. By the mid 1980s, the majority of the POPs pesticides used in Guyana had been phased out.. Although users of the POPs pesticides willingly accepted the restrictions, it is not known how exactly stocks of phased-out POPs pesticides were disposed. Generally, alternatives consisted of other chemical means of pest control. Pyrethroid pesticides generally replaced banned POPs pesticides; other POPs replacements included chemicals such as Dipterex, Decis, Ambush, Rogor, Malathion and Sevin. Chlordane was not used to any appreciable degree. Aldrin was not used to any appreciable degree. Dieldrin was not used to any appreciable degree. DDT was used for control of the malaria mosquito. Malathion is now used for general mosquito control. Endrin, was not used to any appreciable degree. Heptachlor was not widely used and was not commercially available. Mirex was used for the control of the acoushi ants. This was replaced
7. What are the experiences of phasing out POPs in the past and what lessons can be learned? (Continued)	

QUESTION	COMMENTS
	<p>with fipronil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toxaphene was not used in Guyana.
<p>8. What specific information is needed for the promotion of alternatives to POPs?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documented case studies of the effects on non-target species, including humans. • Material explaining the benefits of non-chemical alternatives to POPs.
<p>9. Does your country have an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programme?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The principles of IPM are entrenched in the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture that promotes an overall appreciation for Good Agricultural Practice (GAP). • Farmers are educated mainly through the activities of the Agricultural Extension Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Guyana Marketing Corporation, Guyana Rice Development Board, Rice Producers Association, Plant Health Unit and the National Agriculture Research Institute. They hold scheduled training sessions along with field schools for farmers and/or farmers groups and includes IPM options as part of the curriculum. • The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board also promotes the application of IPM principles through its pest management programmes and training sessions. These usually cater for all persons involved in pest management.
<p>10. How is the malaria control programme organized and implemented in your country?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The malaria mosquito (<i>Anopheles</i> spp.) presently occurs in the hinterland regions of Guyana. The Ministry of Health conducts tests and is in charge of the treatment for the presence of this vector. • Fogging with a mixture of malathion (65%) and diesel (35%) is used for general adult mosquito vector control. • Residual spraying measures were previously undertaken using DDT but is no longer used.
<p>11. Does your country have an official pesticide policy? Does your country have a policy on crop protection? What role does IPM have in this policy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board has instituted bans on all POPs pesticides except DDT which is restricted for use only by the Ministry of Health and has notified the public through the media. Enforcement occurs through collaboration between Customs and the Pesticides Control Board by which the entry of chemicals is not allowed without official approval from the Pesticides Control Board through a licensing process. • The official pesticide and crop protection policies of the Government are entrenched in relevant legislation. • In addition to current arrangements through which imported CARICOM-produced goods that are supported by appropriate documentation are not liable to customs duties, farmers importing pesticides for agricultural purposes receive these pesticides duty free on approval of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture.
<p>12. Do you know of any projects /programmes where there is</p>	<p>The Food Safety Committee, comprising representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Planning and the Environment as</p>

QUESTION	COMMENTS
<p>collaboration among different sectors (agriculture, health, others) on issues relating to pest management, vector management, and health issues (disease transmission) in rural development, etc.?</p>	<p>well as NGOs and the private sector, has been formed as a result of efforts and assistance from USAID, PAHO, IICA and the FAO. This has led to several stakeholder consultations and workshops and the production of a draft Food Act.</p>
<p>13. What relevant regional and/or international programmes and networks does your country participate in?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership of the Caribbean Biosystematics Network (CARINET) that provides an avenue for the identification of agricultural and other pests. • Membership of PROCICARIBE Networks including IPM, Fruits, Small Ruminants and Plant Genetic Resources that facilitate information exchange among member countries as well as the sourcing of funds for projects of common interest to member countries. • Association with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) that assists in training and the acquisition of information. • Collaboration with the FAO that is assisting in improved food production. • Membership of the Coordinating Group of Pesticides Control Boards of the Caribbean (CGCP) that meets annually to exchange pesticide import and management information and to discuss topics relating to pesticides and their use. • Collaboration with PAHO on matters relating mainly to human health. • Collaboration with CEHI.
<p>14. What other issues do you see as particularly relevant for successfully phasing out POPs in your country?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in the disposal of obsolete chemicals, including stocks of unknown and/or mixed pesticides currently remaining in some establishments. • Access to a comprehensive list of alternatives to POPs. • Availability of information documents to be used for public awareness and education. • The costs associated with the use of alternatives. • General knowledge regarding management of the environment, including the handling and reduction of POPs through industrial and other activities. • Adequate legislation and effective means of enforcement. • Human resource considerations

Appendix IX
Investigations Reports

Report on Damage to Rice Crop at Zorg Coop, Corentyne, Berbice

Date of Complaint: 13th August 2009

**Name and Address
of Complainant:**

1. Ramnarine Kupsammy.....Gangaram Settlement, Corentyne, Berbice
2. N. Lallbeharry..... Gangaram Settlement, Corentyne, Berbice
3. Balkarran..... Gangaram Settlement, Corentyne, Berbice
4. K. Lallbeharry..... Gangaram Settlement, Corentyne, Berbice
5. Haresh Kupsammy..... Gangaram Settlement, Corentyne, Berbice

Nature of Complaint: Farmers alleged that their rice crop sustained partial damage when GuySuCo was conducting aerial spraying of sugar cane on the 28th – 29th July 2009.

Acreage Affected:

Name of Farmers	Acres Planted	Alleged Acres Affected	Actual Acres Affected
Ramnarine Kupsammy	20	16	16
N. Lallbeharry	4	4	2
Balkarran	8	2	2
K. Lallbeharry	4	2	2
Haresh Kupsammy	20	12	0
Total	56	36	22

Age of Crop: 20 to 32 days after sowing

Date of Inspection: 14th August 2009

Names of Inspection Team:

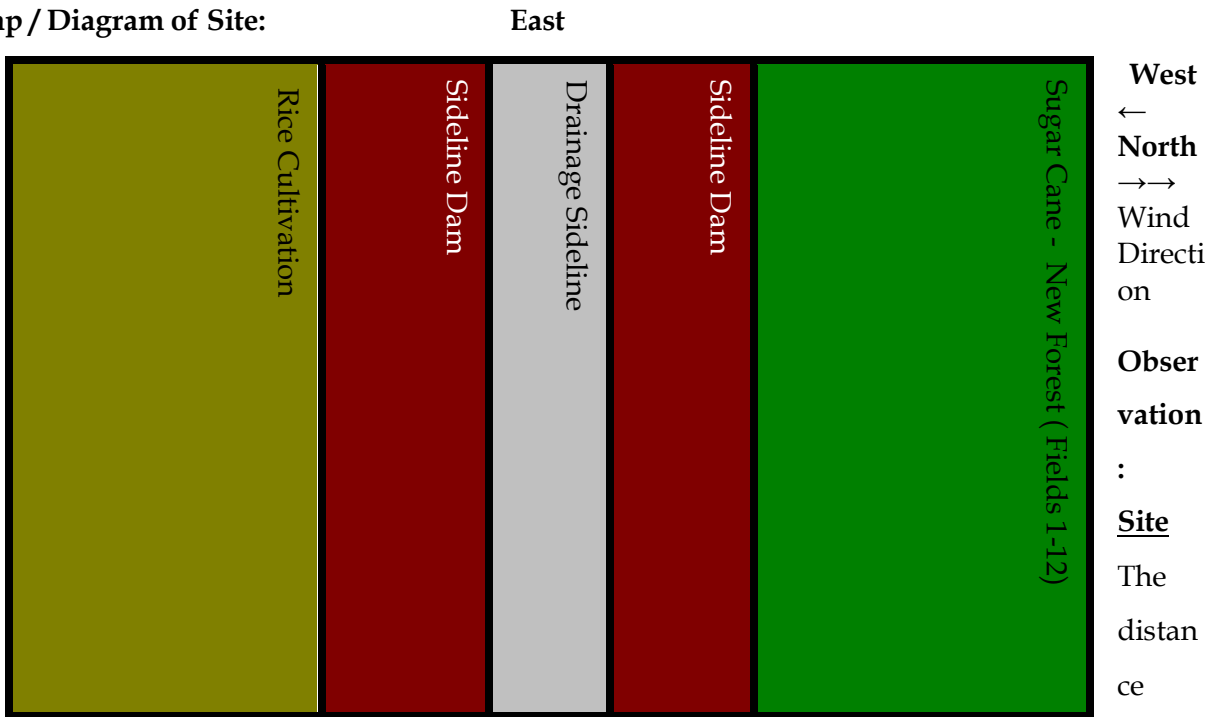
1. Mr. Basudeo Dwarka – PTCCB
2. Mr. Suresh Amichand – PTCCB
3. Mr. Ghansham Payman – GRDB
4. Mr. Bhisham Dhanpat – GuySuCo
5. Mr. Samuel Fraser – RPA
6. Mr. Alvin Samaroo – GRDB
7. Mr. P Ramdat – GRDB
8. Mr. Ramnarine Kupsammy – Rice Farmer
9. Mr. N. Lallbeharry – Rice Farmer
10. Mr. Balkarran – Rice Farmer
11. Mr. K. Lallbeharry – Rice Farmer

Background Information:

The Rice Farmers indicated that 300 acres were under rice cultivation in the Zorg Coop area. The rice crop was planted from since early July and the areas affected were only brought into rice cultivation this crop. Mr. Ramnarine Kupsammy indicated that herbicide was used by rice farmers to control weeds in rice fields west of the affected fields but implored no herbicides were used in the fields that damage were prevalent.

GuySuCo conducted aerial ripener applications at Rosehall and Albion Estates on the 28th and 29th July 2009. The area where ripener was applied in close proximity to the affected rice fields was New Forest fields 1-12. The chemical applied was Round Up Ultra (**Glyphosate**) at a rate of 0.706 litres per hectare (0.706 Lt/Ha.) on 38.6 hectares. The spraying operation commenced at 07.15 hrs in the morning at Albion Estate.

Map / Diagram of Site:



from the sugar cane fields to the rice fields was approximately 110 feet. The rice fields were north or windward to the sugar cane plots. Two swath widths (160 feet) of the sugar cane fields close to the sideline dam were not sprayed with the ripener since this area was treated as “no fly buffer zone”. The wind direction was north easterly. The surrounding vegetation on the sideline dams consist of varying weed spectrum including grasses, sedges, broadleaf and a buffer of large trees along the sideline dam between the rice and sugar cane cultivations.

No evidence of chemical application or drift was observed on any of the surrounding vegetation between the sugar cane cultivation and the rice cultivation. It was observed that the presence of Muraina grass (*Ischaemum rugosum*) and other weeds on the dams did not show any effects associated with chemical application.

The two swath widths of buffer zone located north of the sugar cane fields and adjacent to the dams between the rice and sugar cane cultivation revealed that no ripener treatment was done since the canes were green and did not show the symptoms associated with ripener application as is indicative of the balance of the fields where wide spread chlorosis of leaves were evident.

Rice Cultivation

There was varying percentage of damage to the rice crop in the four fields shown affected. The damage was more evident toward the south or leeward of the fields. There were widespread chlorotic to necrotic symptoms evident on the affected plants. The areas affected showed mortality of 80 percent.

There was a very high infestation of weeds (50-70 %), mainly Jussia (*Fimbristylis miliacea*) growing in tandem with the rice crop. The Jussia weed did not show any effects of chemical application in both the affected part and non affected part of the rice fields.

The population density of the rice crop in the areas that were not affected was very low and ranged between 40-70 percent. Here again the major competitor was Jussia weed.

Aerial Flight Map

The aerial flight map for spraying operations conducted at Albion Estate was supplied by the Aircraft Department of GuySuCo. The flight pattern of the aircraft revealed that in the process of spraying the locations of Nigg 73-79 and New Forest 1-12 the aircraft continuously turned over part of the rice cultivation at Zorg Coop to complete its flight of spraying the sugar cane fields.

Conclusion:

It was evident that the damage symptoms observed on the affected rice crop was consistent with a herbicide application. The lush green Jussia growing in between the affected rice crop could be as a result of late regrowth since those growing in the non affected parts of the field were older and profusely growing than the rice plants.

There seems to be a definite population density issue with the rice plants in the fields since it was low in areas even where the damages were not observed.

Based on the observation of the surrounding vegetations between the rice and sugar cane cultivations it can be deduced that aerial application drift was not a likely cause of the damages

observed, since the weeds especially the Muraina grass on the dams did not show any effects associated with chemical application and also the two swath width of "Buffer Zone" sugar cane was indicative of no treatment.

It was evident that there was lack in communication of the spraying operations between GuySuCo and the rice farmers since GuySuCo claimed that they did not receive any reports of rice farms being affected in close proximity to their cultivation and rice farmers on the other hand indicating that they were not aware of the dates of the aerial applications conducted by GuySuCo.

Based on the observed flight pattern of GuySuCo Agriculture Aircraft it was noted that in the process of conducting the ripener application at Nigg 73-79 and New Forest 1-12, the aircraft used the airspace over the rice cultivation at Zorg Coop to turn. The damage symptoms on the rice crop were highly prevalent below the airspace turning zone of the aircraft at the Zorg Coop location.

Recommendations:

1. GuySuCo should inform Farmers in close proximity to their cultivation when aerial applications are programmed and to set up a monitoring mechanism that involve representatives from both units being present during the operation;
2. Farmers should inform GuySuCo when they intend to start new cultivation in close proximity to sugar cane cultivation;
3. The distance between the rice and sugar cane cultivations is inadequate to deal with a drift in event there is a change in wind direction. It is recommended that GuySuCo should increase the "Buffer Zone" swath width to four instead of two in the New Forest location;
4. The Aircraft Department of GuySuCo should take all necessary measures to reduce or eliminate the turning of the aircraft over farmers cultivated and residential lands in close proximity to the Estate programmed spray areas.

5. Monitoring and evaluation of the affected rice cultivation should be envisaged by personnel from GRDB and RPA to communicate on future developments of the crop.

Report on Damage to Cash Crops at Crabwood Creek, Berbice

Date of Complaint

18th September 2009 at 11.45 hrs

Name and Address of Complainants

1. Mahase Indarjit.....Crabwood Creek, Berbice
2. Hira..... Crabwood Creek, Berbice
3. Mahadeo Deonanan..... Crabwood Creek, Berbice
4. Joseph..... Crabwood Creek, Berbice

Nature of Complaint

Farmers alleged that their cash crop sustained herbicide damage when the Guyana Sugar Corporation (GuySuCo) was conducting an aerial application of pesticides to sugar cane on the 10th September 2009.

Date of Inspection

19th September 2009

Investigation Team

1. Mr. Suresh Amichand – Inspector, Training and Enforcement, PTCCB
2. Mr. Verrick Jaundoo – Agriculture Officer Region 6
3. Mr. Ravindra Persaud – Assistant Agronomist, Agricultural Research Center, GuySuCo
4. Mr. Abasola Simon – Assistant Agronomist, Skeldon, GuySuCo
5. Mr. Mahadeo Deonanan – Affected Farmer
6. Mr. Hira – Affected Farmer

Crops Cultivated

- Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*) 95 %;
- Boulanger (*Solanum melongena*) 3%;
- Tomatoes (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) 1%; and
- Plantain (*Musa spp.*) 1 %.

Age of Crops

- Cabbage – seedling (2 weeks), transplanted (4 – 6 weeks) and mature;
- Boulanger – seedlings (3 weeks);
- Tomatoes – seedlings (2 weeks); and
- Plantain – fruiting stage.

Cabbage Plants Alleged Affected

Names of Farmers	Seedlings Planted	Age of Seedlings (Weeks)	Seedlings Affected (%)	Actual Seedlings Affected
Hira	3000	2	5	150
	5000	6	10	500
Mahase Indarjit	3000	4	5	150
Mahadeo Deonanan	19000	2	1	190
Joseph	5000	3	4	200
Total	35000		3.4	1190

The actual seedlings affected were calculated based on random survey on plants showing the yellowing symptoms alleged to the spraying by the farmers..

Background Information:

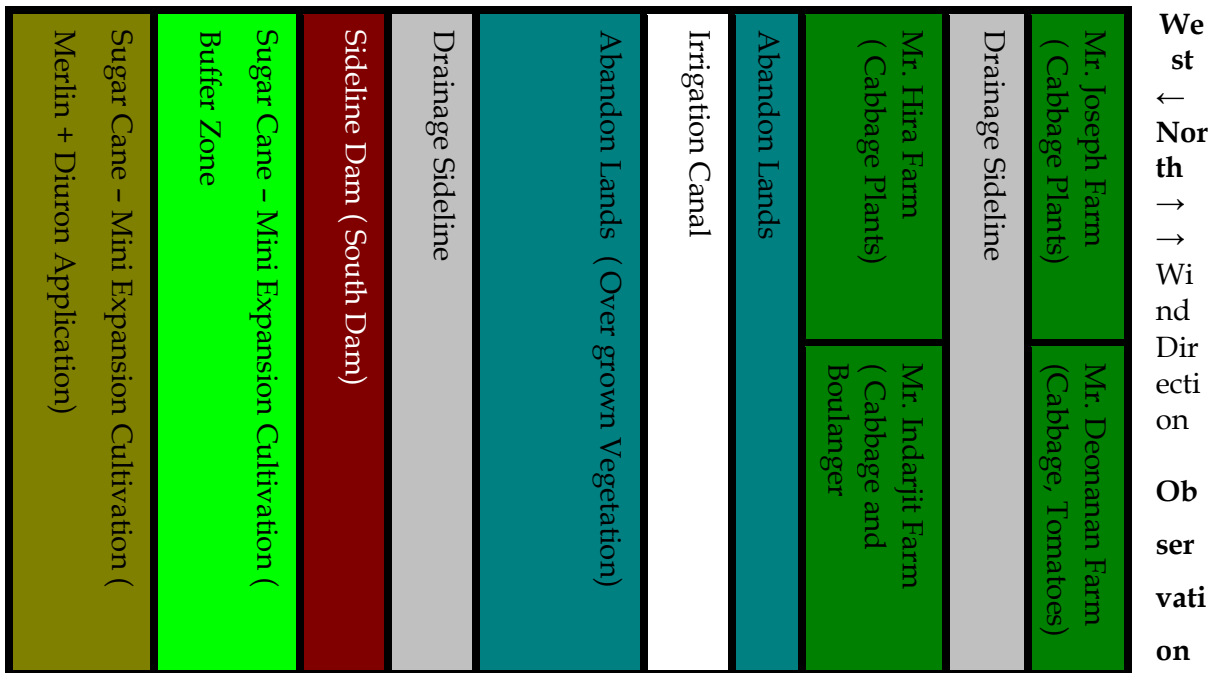
The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board was informed of the allegation on the 18th September 2009 by Mr. Verrick Jaundoo and proceeded to conduct an investigation on the 19th September 2009 with all parties concerned.

GuySuCo conducted aerial application of herbicides on the 10th September 2009 at Skeldon Mini Expansion Blocks 4 and 7. These areas have been highlighted as closest in proximity to the affected farmers' plots as compared to the other areas sprayed in the sugar cane cultivation. The chemicals applied were the pre-early post emergence combination of Merlin (**Isoxaflutole**) at a rate of 0.141 kilogram per hectare (0.141 kg/ha.) and **Diuron** at a rate of 1.1 kilogram per hectare (1.1 kg/ha.). According to the flight images and report, the spraying operation commenced at 09.15 hrs and concluded at 13.48 hrs.

The Farmers' plots were located south of the Skeldon mini expansion along the banks of the Crabwood Creek No. 2 drainage sideline (Bovell sideline) approximately seven kilometres from the public road. Mr. Deonanan indicated that they have been farming the area in excess of twelve years but have never encountered difficulties when GuySuCo was conducting aerial spraying in the recent pass. He also informed the investigating team that Mr Hira's son will partake in the investigation since the other farmers were engaged at a meeting with the Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

Map / Diagram of Site:

East



General

- A team comprising Mr. Jaundoo, Mr. Simon and the farmers conducted an investigation on the alleged affected farms on the 15th September 2009. The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board was not informed of this investigation. However it was confirmed by all parties present at that visit including Mr. Deonanan and Mr. Hira that the yellowing symptoms observed on the leaves were more pronounced on that day compared to today and that the plants were showing signs of recuperating since the yellowing effects were reducing in intensity.
- It was reported by Mr. Deonanan that Mr. Indarjit actually saw the aircraft overflying his farm on the 10th September 2009 between the hours of 11.00 and 12.00.
- The distance of the abandoned land between the sugar cane cultivation and the farmers' plots could not be ascertained since the area had dense and overgrown vegetation (trees above 15 meters). However, estimation was agreed of approximately 600 meters. There was no vision from farmers plot to the sugar cane cultivation or vice versa.

Mr. Hira's Farm

- Cabbage seedlings that were recently transplanted showed less instances of chlorosis on leaves compared to matured plants;
- The transplanted seedlings were closer in proximity to the direction of the sprayed sugar cane fields than the mature cabbage plants.
- Chlorotic or yellowing symptoms were observed to be isolated on both mature plants and transplanted cabbage seedlings.
- Wide spread chlorosis was not evident on any expanded area.
- Seedlings that were not transplanted showed no symptoms of chlorosis on leaves.
- The mature plants revealed high incidence of leaf cutting and small irregular holes or "shot holes" in the leaves caused by the Diamond back moth (*Plutella xylostella*).
- Mr. Hira indicated that 'Pirate' (**imidacloprid**) insecticide was sprayed on 19th September 2009 to control the Diamondback moth.
- Moderate incidence of Alternaria leaf spot (*Alternaria brassicae*) was observed on the leaves of both young and mature cabbage plants.

- Mr. Deonanan indicated this disease was always present in previous cropping but spraying was never done to suppress the disease.
- Mr. Hira stated that fertilising of the crop was done on the 17th September 2009 using the combination of Sulphate of Ammonia and Urea.
- Visually, the soil condition was extremely dry in the farm.
- Surrounding vegetation on the farm including buru-buru (*Solanum spp.*) and young congo pung trees showed spots of yellowing on some leaves of isolated plants.

Mr. Indarjit's Farm

- Seedlings that were transplanted showed isolated incidence of chlorosis.
- It was evident that the yellowing effect on plants was less pronounced on this farm compared to Mr. Hira's farm.
- The affected leaves showed yellowing to bleaching white around the margin and some occurrence on the epidermis.
- Soil moisture was adequate in the farm.
- Two young congo pung plants showed spots of yellowing on isolated leaves.
- Boulanger seedlings adjacent to the cabbage seedlings did not revealed any incidence of chlorosis or yellowing of the leaves.

Mr. Deonanan's Farm

- Mr. Deonanan indicated the cabbage seedlings had shown more yellowing on the leaves earlier in the week than today.
- Cabbage seedlings showed very minimal spots of chlorosis on isolated leaves.
- A tomato seedling plot adjacent to the cabbage plots showed incidence of leaf browning on the lower leaves but none on the apical leaves. This was non existent on the cabbage seedlings plot.
- The seeds used for sowing was the Takii brand that was used in previous crops.
- After the private farm visits, Mr. Deonanan was requested to accompany the team to visit the Skeldon Mini Expansion cultivation where the aerial spraying was conducted. He indicated that he had other commitments and cannot make the trip.

Mini Expansion Blocks 4 and 7

- Mr. Simon indicated that Block 4 was sprayed first then block 7.
- Block 4 was sprayed from fields 10 to 18, with fields 19 to 24 being left as buffer zone where no spraying was done by aircraft.
- The buffer zone distance from the last field sprayed to the end of the cultivation where the abandon lands commenced was approximately 225 rods (0.8 Km).
- Block 7 was sprayed from fields 10 to 13, with fields 14 to 24 being left as buffer zone where no spraying was done by aircraft.
- The buffer zone distance from the last field sprayed to the end of the cultivation where the abandon lands commenced was approximately 385 rods (1.4 Km).
- The leaves of the sugar cane plants in the fields sprayed showed complete chlorosis which is associated with merlin + diuron phytotoxicity.
- Vegetation in the immediate environs of the sprayed areas also showed high symptoms of yellowing on leaves.
- The buffer zone fields did not show symptoms of chlorosis on leaves signifying that chemical drift was not a consideration.
- The dense and overgrown trees on the abandon land between the GuySuCo cultivation and the farmers' plots did not show any symptoms of chlorosis or yellowing which would have indicated that there was no chemical drift.

Aerial Flight Map

- The aerial flight map for spraying operations conducted at Skeldon Estate was supplied by the Aircraft Department of GuySuCo.
- The flight pattern of the aircraft revealed that in the process of spraying the location of Mini Expansion Block 4 the aircraft continuously overflew the private farmers cultivation located on the right and left bank of the No. 2 drainage sideline.

- The aircraft sprayed Block 4 in a north to south direction and Block 7 in an east to west direction.
- It was evident from the map that the spraying nozzles of the aircraft were being shut off at field 18 at Block 4 and field 13 at Block 7.

Conclusion

The chlorosis or yellowing symptoms observed on the leaves of the cabbage plants can be attributed but not limited to one or more than one of the reasons stated below:

1. Phytotoxic injury to plants cause by the exposure to Merlin and Diuron herbicides.
2. Deficiency in soil nutrient Molybdenum.
3. Transplanting in soils with low moisture content coupled with the high temperature and photoperiod currently being experienced.
4. Diseases associated with cabbage such as Fusarium Yellow (*Fusarium oxysporum*) and Black Rot (*Xanthomonas campestris*) which thrive best in the current climatic conditions (Farmers' Manual pp 59).

It is scientifically possible for small droplets of the herbicide mixture to be transported by wind whilst GuySuCo Aircraft was spraying and deposited in an ad hoc manner on the plants. However, this can be counteracted with no visual effects in the sugar cane buffer zone fields.

The dense and overgrown vegetation present on the abandoned land between the cane cultivation and the farmers' plots along with the distance of the buffer zone would make it almost impossible for any chemical drift to reach the farmers plots.

The current dry condition being experienced will require constant irrigation for the successful survival and growth of the transplanted seedlings.

Mature plants and seedlings in Mr. Hira's farm revealed the presence of the insect pest Diamond back moth and the disease Alternaria leaf spot. It was evident that the Alternaria leaf

spot was present on all the farms with cabbage plants and can be a contributing factor to the signs and symptoms observed on the plants.

Concerns

It must be reemphasised that the emergency response mechanism was not adhered to by both GuySuCo and the Ministry of Agriculture Region 6 Division on this matter, whereby the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board must be informed immediately of any incidence of spray damage or alleged spray damages and the inspecting team must consist of at least one member appointed by the Board.

Recommendations:

1. GuySuCo should inform farmers in close proximity to their cultivation when aerial applications are programmed to set up a monitoring mechanism that involve representatives from both units being present during the spray operation;
2. Farmers should inform GuySuCo when they intend to start new cultivation in close proximity to sugar cane cultivation;
3. The Aircraft Department of GuySuCo should take all necessary measures to reduce or eliminate the turning of the aircraft over farmers cultivated and residential lands in close proximity to Estate programmed spray areas.
5. Monitoring and evaluation of the affected farmers cultivation should be envisaged by personnel from Region 6 Agriculture Division to communicate on future developments of the crop.

Appendix X

Imports of Pesticides by Common Names and Value 2009

Fungicides Imported 2009			
Common Name	Quantity	Cost (G\$)	Active Ingredient (kg)
Azoxystrobin (kg)	48	\$1,106,754.00	24.00
Boscalid (kg)	15	\$337,620.00	3.78
Captan (kg)	35	\$39,926.25	17.50
Carbendazim (l)	5712	\$6,633,635.00	2856.00
Chlorothalonil (kg)	1936	\$62,949,797.00	968.00
Copper Hydroxide (l)	510	\$1,092,735.00	153.00
Dimethomorph (kg)	81	\$685,007.40	48.60
Fenamidone (kg)	153	\$1,292,710.00	76.50
Mancozeb (kg)	13.5	\$86,199.75	6.22
Propiconazole (l)	207.5	\$544,073.64	51.88
Pyraclostrobin (kg)	116	\$1,472,012.13	29.23
Tebuconazole (l)	11.25	\$155,000.00	5.63
Thiophanate Methyl (l)	48	\$766,791.36	7.20
Tolclofos-methyl (kg)	302.5	\$1,440,857.50	151.25
		\$78,603,119.03	

APPENDIX XI
Trade Names of Products Imported 2009

- Stratego
- 2,4 D Amine
- 2,4 D Amine Plus
- Abamectin
- Acetamiprid
- Acrobat
- Actellic
- Ally
- Amalam
- Amidor
- Amistar
- Arsenal
- Asulam
- Atrazine
- Aza Direct
- Banrot
- Baygon Aerosol
- Bellis
- Bispyribac Sodium
- Brodifacoum
- Bromard Gel
- Bromatrol Rat Blocks
- Captan
- Carbaryl
- Carbendazim
- Carzone
- Chlorpyrifos
- Control Flowable
- Cure
- Cutlass
- Cyromazine
- Cyromazine
- Designee
- Difenard
- Dipel
- Diuron 80%DF
- Diuron 80%WP
- Diuron 80WDG
- Duckweed Killa
- Eagle Rodenticide
- Echo
- Ethephon
- Farmixone
- Farmixone
- Fipronil
- Fish Aerosol
- Flip
- Flocoumafen
- Fluroxypyr methyl
- Folicur
- Fusilade
- Glyfosan
- Gramoxone
- Harness
- Headline
- Hexazinone
- Hyperkill
- Ignite
- Igran
- Imidacloprid
- Inithion
- Klerat
- Krismat
- Lambda Cyhalothrin
- Lannate LV
- Malathion
- Match
- Merlin
- M-Pede
- Ninja
- Nomina
- Padan
- Pegasus
- Permethrin
- Picloram + 2,4 D
- Pirate
- Prontax
- Propiconazole
- Protox Aerosol
- Protox Mosquito Coils
- Pynaying D'Allethrin
- Rattoff
- Rizolex
- Rogor
- Round Up Ultra
- S-Metolachlor
- Sofion
- Storm

- Supona
- Swift Gel
- Swift Rapid
- Tempo SC Ultra
- Terbutryn
- Termidor
- Thionil
- Tilt
- Torpedo
- Triazophos
- Trifloxysulfuron Sodium
- Triton
- Velpar
- Verita
- Vydate
- Wham
- Xentari
- Zinc Phosphide

APPENDIX XII

List of Pesticide Importers

1. Agri Quality Inc.
2. Associated Industries Limited
3. Ansa McAl Ltd.
4. Caribbean Chemicals Guyana Limited
5. Deonarine Ramgobin
6. FCT Technologies
7. Guyana Sugar Co-operation
8. Rentokil Initial Guyana Ltd
9. Roma Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
10. Trading & Distribution Inc.
11. Society for Sustainable Strategies
12. Guyana Manioc Development
13. J.T Meckdeci and Company
14. Pestex Environmental Solution

APPENDIX XIII

Chemicals Imported by Value and Active Ingredients

Herbicides Imported			
Common Name	Quantity	Cost (G\$)	Active Ingredient (kg)
2,4 D (l)	56400	\$36,370,659.50	40608.00
Acetachlor (l)	170.8	\$781,804.41	44.41
Ametryn (kg)	8496	\$27,793,033.00	6372.00
Asulam (kg)	19000	\$46,393,375.00	15200.00
Atrazine (kg)	9	\$1,513.68	4.50
Bispyribac Sodium (l)	628	\$15,343,485.00	251.20
Diuron (kg)	36000	\$47,459,132.50	28800.00
Fluazifop-p-butyl (l)	1310	\$3,555,342.90	1179.00
Fluroxypr methyl	5700	\$16,887,787.50	1493.40
Glyphosate (l)	104285.25	\$83,186,870.97	50059.92
Hexazinone (kg)	267.8	\$1,414,004.80	241.02
Imazapyr (l)	607	\$3,148,507.80	145.68
Isoxaflutole (kg)	2826.6	\$103,870,601.00	2119.50
Metribuzin (kg)	2	\$9,572.00	1.50
Metsulfuron Methyl (kg)	1029	\$5,264,091.00	617.40
Paraquat (l)	130064	\$116,270,950.23	35897.66
Picloram (l)	100	\$163,800.00	65.00
Propanil (l)	1295	\$1,309,252.50	621.60
S-metolachlor (l)	9000	\$17,717,400.00	8685.00
Terbutryn (l)	67278.4	\$86,574,822.50	31755.40
Trifloxysulfuron (kg)	200	\$714,000.00	37.00
		\$614,230,006.29	

Insecticides			
Common Name	Quantity	Cost G\$	Active Ingredient (kg)
Abamectin (l)	942.68	\$5,565,802.35	16.97
Acephate (l)	2004	\$2,893,804.20	961.92
Acetamiprid (l)	3280	\$6,783,622.50	656.00
Allethrin (l)	144690	\$82,897,678.75	4340.70
Aluminium Phosphide (kg)	5200	\$11,911,600.00	2280.00
Azadiracthin (l)	2.75	\$34,459.43	0.03
B. Thuringiensis (kg)	161	\$791,200.90	80.50
Carbaryl (kg)	4900	\$9,448,937.50	4165.00
Cartap (kg)	200	\$1,000,212.50	100.00
Chlorfenapyr (l)	105	\$1,905,014.55	25.20
Chlorfenvinphos (l)	25.44	\$45,978.30	5.09
Chlorpyrifos (l)	2500	\$4,818,180.00	1200.00
Cyfluthrin (l)	108797.4	\$59,502,472.24	3263.92
Cypermethrin (l)	27706	\$33,802,794.99	6926.50
Cyromazine (kg)	425	\$3,091,168.75	318.75
Diafenthiuron (l)	45	\$375,462.00	22.50
Diazinon (l)	500	\$701,950.00	300.00
Dimethoate (l)	93.6	\$111,837.60	37.44
Ethephon (l)	5000	\$4,595,625.00	2400.00
Fenitrothion (l)	396	\$39,996.00	198.00
Fipronil (kg)	3770.4	\$15,894,439.08	1131.12
Imidacloprid (kg)	5380	\$23,625,669.50	1291.20
Lambda Cyhalothrin (l)	6142	\$8,592,149.00	307.10
Lufenuron (l)	72	\$831,906.00	38.30
Malathion (l)	2284	\$2,750,923.95	1301.80
Metamidophos (l)	1000	\$1,597,400.00	600.00
Methomyl (l)	2460	\$6,094,651.20	713.40
Oleic Acid (l)	4	\$32,502.80	1.96
Oxamyl (l)	960	\$2,526,493.50	230.40
Pyrimiphos-methyl (l)	120	\$506,505.60	60.00
Propoxur (l)	32256	\$21,381,387.00	967.68
Triaziphos (l)	5000	\$7,536,825.00	2000.00
		\$321,688,650.19	

Rodenticides			
Common Name	Quantity	Cost G\$	Active Ingredients
Brodifacoum (kg)	59231.25	\$81,000,597.50	2.96
Bromadiolone	9	\$960,545.99	0.05
Difenacoum	2	\$32,869.76	0.01
Flocoumafen (kg)	3400	\$3,398,640.00	0.17
		\$85,392,653.25	

APPENDIX XIV

Licensed Vending Premises

East Coast Demerara and WCB		
No.	Name	Address
1	Abdool Zaleem Gaffar	9 Cotton Tree WCB
2	Deoanand Dass	Mahaica Market Stalls 26-27 ECD
3	Jailall Persaud	Lot 6 Beehive, ECD
4	James Ally	38 Logwood Enmore ECD
5	Madray Rathanam	Lot 8 Quaker's Hall West Mahaicony, ECD
6	Nalini Devi Prettipaul	Lot D9 Wellington Bath Settlement, WCB
7	Narine's Pharmacy	29 Logwood Enmore ECD
8	Ramdehol Bissoondat	Lot B1 Bath Settlement, WCB
9	Y.K. Sahib and Sons	Lot 1 Section A Clonbrook ECD
10	Yodhan Raghunandan	Lot 8 Riverview Lancaster Unity, ECD
11	Agri Quality	Lot 19 Section B Bush Lot,WCB
12	Ramdial Ramotar	Lot 3 Waterloo Bath Settlement,WCB
13	Arjune Budhu	532 Simon Sue ST,Enterprise,ECD
14	Neimeraj Khilawan	Lot 1 Public Road, Belmonte,Mahaica ECD
15	Kamrool Bacchus	17 Strath Campbell, Mahaicony Branch Road,ECD
16	RajendraPersaud	Lot 17 Good Faith Mahaicony ECD
17	Bibi Nadira Persaud	Lot 17 Novar Mahaicony ECD
18	Nareshwar Rangunandan	57 Section C Access Road Cloonbrook ECD
19	Khamraj Bholanath	Mahaica Market Stalls 28-29 ECD
20	Rohan Persaud	Wash Clothes Mahaicony ECD
21	Bisram Basantram	22 'A' Cotton Tree WCB

22	Junior Hope	12 Public Road Golden Grove ECD
23	Nandrainie Meusa	Mon Repos Market Stall # 185 ECD
24	Lilawattie Singh	Lot 6 'D' Bush Lot WCB
25	Leslie Sardinha	Lot 1 & 2 Now or Never, Mahaicony, ECD
26	Viticharan Singh (Vic Singh General Store)	De Hoop Front, Mahaica, ECD
27	Harry Agriculture Supplies	25 Cane Grove Estate, Mahaica, ECD
28	Teekachand Ramdat	Lot 2, Golden Fleece, WCB
	Georgetown	
No.	Name	Address
1	AINLIM	R5 Ruimveldt Georgetown
2	FCT Americas (Amazon chemicals)	213 Barr Street Kitty, G/Town
3	Deonarine Ramgobin	44 Robb Street, Georgetown
4	Geddes Grant	R6 Ruimveldt Georgetown
5	Sanjay Kumar	9 America and Longden Street Georgetown
6	Caribbean Chemicals	45 Croal Street Georgetown
7	FCT Americas (Amazon chemicals)	13 Ruimveldt Industrial Estate, Georgetown
8	Royston Beepat (Giftland Officemax)	13 'A' Water & Holmes Street Georgetown
	EBD, WCD, EBE and Linden	
No.	Name	Address
1	Boodhoo's General Store	299 N1/2 parika Highway EBE
2	Faizul Ally	Plot #7 Parika Backdam EBE
3	Ieon Herewood	32 Crescent Plaza Coop Crescent Linden
4	Laldeo Bukhan	118 Tuschen New Scheme EBE
5	Laldeo Bukhan	252-254 Parika Highway EBE
6	Laldeo Bukhan	214 Parika Old Road EBE
7	Lalta Digamber	39 New Road WCD

8	Lalta Digamber	40 N-Sec Canal #2 WBD
9	Rajesh Ganesh	Lot 32 Parika Backdam EBE
10	Debi Bajan Rambhajan	Present Hope EBE
11	Khemraj Ramlochan	Lot L Post Street Windsor Forest WCD
12	Deonarine Ramgobin	8 Station Street, Leonora , WCD
13	Ramesh Sugrim	Lot 8 La Union WCD
14	Krishan Katwaru	90-91 Canal #2 WBD
15	Dinesh Kumar	Lot 4 New Angle Canal #2 WBD
16	Fazal Ali	Lot 35 La Jalousie WCD
17	Mohamed Sadik	1130 Parika EBE
18	Rawachand	374 Craig Public Road EBD
19	Somdat Ramgobin	Parika Backdam EBE
20	Farmer's Friends and Pet Shop	85 Pine Street Mackenzie Linden
21	Rambharrat Farm Supplies and Nursery	Kara Kara Mackenzie Linden
	East Berbice	
No.	Name	Address
1	Abdool Jameel Uddin	#57 Village Corentyne Berbice
2	Abdool Jameel Uddin	#71 Village Corentyne Berbice
3	AINLIM	Lot 3 Strand New Amsterdam Berbice
4	Chand Kumar Hardyal (Vishnu Super Store)	90 Springlands Corriverton Berbice
5	Deomattie Sukhram	Bengal Farm Corentyne Berbice
6	Geddes Grant Guyana LTD	Lot 16 Strand New Amsterdam Berbice
7	Dudnath's Hardware & Agri Centre	Lot 1 Sec.A #79 Corriverton Berbice
8	Gubas Ramrup	Lot 5 Third Street Seawall Village Berbice
9	Haresh Rama	24 Grant 1651 Crabwood Creek Berbice
10	Jason Beram Singh (Numark Chemicals)	19 Main and Pope Streets New Amsterdam Berbice
11	Khalil Nizamudeen	41 Rampoor Scheme Corriverton Berbice
12	Leekha Rambrich	Bengal Farm, Corentyne Berbice

13	Hanif Mohammed Kamalodeen	Lot 5 Number 46 Village Corentyne Berbice
14	Nanlall Hardwar	Lesbeholden BBP Berbice
15	Outram Ramprashad	49 Mibikuri BBP Berbice
16	Poonai Bhigroog (Poonai's Pharmacy)	Lot 72A Rosehall Town Berbice
17	Seunarine Hardeen	325 # 55 Village Corentyne Berbice
18	Sheik Sattaur	#71 Village Corentyne Berbice
19	Sorojodin Jewdhan	91 Yakusari South BBP Berbice
20	Sukhram's Filling Station V. (Sukhram)	Hogsty Berbice
21	Vimal Ganesh	7&8 Bush Lot Corentyne Berbice
22	Vishnu Sukhram	Rosehall Town Berbice
23	Sunil Adhar	12 Section B # 58 Village Berbice
24	FCT Americas (Amazon chemicals)	Rosehall Town Berbice
25	Mohamed Baksh	23 Zone Yakusari South BBP Berbice
26	Agri Quality (R. Nizamudin)	54 Public Road # 47 Village,Corentyne Berbice
27	Bhavna Khemraj	8 Grant 1651 Crabwood Creek Berbice
28	Rajendra Thakur	23 Grant 1803 Crabwood Creek Berbice
29	Caribbean Chemicals	Lot 23 Miss Phoebe, Port Mourant, Corentyne, Berbice
30	Jagesh Kumar	Lot 150 # 58 Village, Corentyne, Berbice
31	Bhavna Khemraj	Lot 10 Line Path 'E' Corriverton, Berbice
32	Shailendra Shamdat	Lot 3 Grant 1780,Crabwood Creek, Berbice
33	Cedric Premdas	Lot 10 Grant 1802 Crabwood Creek, Berbice
	Region II Essequibo Coast	
No.	Name	Address
1	Abdool Ansar Azam	Lima New Housing Scheme Essequibo
2	Imam Bacchus & Sons Ltd.	Affaiance Essequibo Coast
3	AINLIM	Land of Plenty,Essequibo Coast
4	Alfro Alphonso (A&S General Store)	Stall 13 Charity Market Essequibo Coast
5	Anand Singh	New Road Essequibo Coast
6	Ariff Mohammed Khan (Riff's Lima Fish	Lima Essequibo Coast

	Complex)	
7	Ariff Mohammed Khan	Anna Regina Essequibo Coast
8	Ariff Mohammed Khan	Good Hope Essequibo Coast
9	Azad Bacchus	47 Cottonfield Essequibo Coast
10	Balram Kawal	11 Land of Plenty Essequibo Coast
11	Basdeo Manman	40 Bush Lot Essequibo Coast
12	Boodhoo's General Store	Anna Regina Essequibo
13	Caribbean Chemicals	Lot C Anna Regina Essequibo Coast
14	Chate Narine	6 Paradise Essequibo Coast
15	Ravin Dalchand	Suddie Market Essequibo
16	Ravin Dalchand	Anna Regina Market Essequibo
17	Ravin Dalchand	26 Adventure Essequibo
18	Ravin Dalchand	Charity Market Essequibo
19	GM&R Trading	Lot 100 Charity Essequibo Coast
20	GM&R Trading	Lot 1 Danielstown Essequibo Coast
21	Indar Singh	22 Airy Hall Essequibo
22	Parmanan Persaud	78 Huist Dierrien Essequibo
23	T and R Bisnauth	Lot A6 Spring Garden Essequibo Coast
24	Roopnarine Bisnauth	Stall #5 Supenaam Market Essequibo Coast
25	Samaroo's Investment	201 Hampton Court Essequibo
26	Sohanlall Baboolall	47 Public Road Queenstown Essequibo Coast
27	Sundar Persaud	6 Tayamouth Manor Essequibo
28	Tekram Sankar	28 Dennis Street Anna Regina
29	Thelma Matorah	50 Aurora Essequibo Coast
30	Vincent Persaud	West Bury Essequibo Coast
31	Yoolaim Bacchus	92b Makeshift Aurora Essequibo Coast
32	S & Z Mohamed	49 Aurora Essequibo Coast
33	Ravin Dalchand	181 Pamona Housing Scheme,Essequibo Coast
34	Paras Ramdial	Supenaam Market
35	Ram Bisnauth	Stall #3 Supenaam Market Essequibo Coast

36	Sukhdeo Trading Enterprise	Bounty Hall Essequibo Coast
37	Ramnarine Talgit	Stall # 27 Charity Market Essequibo
38	A & M.Z Yassim	Lot 11 Middlesex, Essequibo Coast
39	Bibi Rafiya Kadir	Lot 103, Anna Regina, Essequibo Coast
40	Chandradat Naraine	lot 4, Adventure, Essequibo Coast

APPENDIX XV

PESTICIDES AND TOXIC CHEMICALS CONTROL BOARD

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31ST 2009

Subvention			
	Balance 2008		\$6,261,015.21
	Year To Date		\$21,639,759.00
	Total		\$27,900,774.21
Expenditure			Year To Date
	Laboratory Expenses	\$0.00	\$2,866,131.00
	Inspection	\$101,200.00	\$ 1,673,957.00
	Wages	\$2,456,558.00	\$21,766,431.00
	Fees	\$273,000.00	\$582,000.00
	Allowances	\$51,534.00	\$1,590,846.00
	NIS	\$48,400.00	\$668,787.00
	Fuel & Lubricants	\$324,820.00	\$1,532,325.00
	Spares & Servicing	\$25,812.00	\$878,793.00
	Office Material & Supplies	\$90,756.00	\$922,349.00
	Print Materials	\$799,902.00	\$3,876,896.00
	Meetings & Other Events	\$405,090.00	\$6,006,591.00
	Telephone Charges	\$119,805.00	\$875,615.00
	Refreshments	\$89,476.00	\$346,671.00
	Office Building Maintenance	\$65,500.00	\$468,530.00
	Office Equipment		
	Maintenance	\$189,580.00	\$1,783,175.00
	Travelling Expenses	\$0.00	\$164,500.00
	Electricity Charges	\$218,346.00	\$2,521,076.00
	Bank Charges	\$0.00	\$21,850.00
	Total	\$5,259,779.00	\$48,546,523.00
Income	Administrative Fees	\$4,267,985.00	\$ 43,885,843.00
	Interest	\$0.00	\$64,548.68
	Others	\$6,393,208.78	\$ 14,282,533.38
Balance			\$37,587,176.27
	NBIC (Management Account)		\$31,482,544.77
	NBIC (Current Account)		\$6,180,304.50
	Cash In Hand		-\$75,673.00
	Total		\$37,587,176.27

APPENDIX XVI

List of chemicals prohibited in Guyana

- (a) 2,4,5-T and its salt and esters;
- (b) Aldrin;
- (c) Captafol;
- (d) Chlordane;
- (e) Chlordimeform;
- (f) Chlorobenzilate;
- (g) Dieldrin;
- (h) Dinoseb;
- (i) 1-2-Dibromoethane;
- (j) Fluoroacetamide;
- (k) Heptachlor;
- (l) Hexachlorobenzene;
- (m) Lindane;
- (n) Mercuric chloride;
- (o) Methyl Parathion;
- (p) Mirex;
- (q) Parathion;
- (r) Pentachlorophenol;
- (s) Phosphamidon;
- (t) Tributyl Tin;
- (u) Toxaphene;
- (v) Mixed Isomers of Hexachlorocyclohexane; and
- (w) Endrin.

APPENDIX XVII

**Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board
Work Plan 2010**

ACTIVITY	OUTPUT/EXPECTED	EXPECTED IMPACT	TIME PERIOD
Preparation of Annual Report	Annual report completed	Board activities for the year documented and open to public scrutiny	Jan - March
Completion of QSP Project - Developing an Integrated National Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and SAICM Implementation In Guyana	Project commenced in July 2009 to be completed in October 31	Gaps among entities managing chemical identified and addressed to reduce the impact of pesticides and toxic chemical on the health of farmers, farm workers and the general public.	Jan -Oct
Commence the Development of National Implementation Plan for Guyana under the Stockholm Convention	Project to commence and to last two years	Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in accordance with international standards thereby reducing the impact on the health of the population of Guyana and the environment.	Jan to Dec 2011
INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT	Licensing of Vendors and Pest Control Operators,	100 % Certified chemicals offered for sale and only trained pest control operators offering service to the population of Guyana	Monthly
	Sampling of Pesticides at Entry Points	Pesticides used in Guyana is in keeping with provision made at registration leading to a reduction in pesticides residues in food produced locally and food exported are in keeping with international standards (Codex Alimentarius)	

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING Preparation and Updating of List of Registered Chemicals, Prohibited Chemicals, Restricted Pesticides. Issuance of Import Licensing	Updated list of registered chemicals, Prohibited Chemicals, Restricted Pesticides. Import license issued.	Approved pesticides used in agricultural production in Guyana	Jan - Dec
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT- Preparation of Monthly and Yearly Financial Statements Preparation of Budget 2011	Monthly and Yearly Financial Statements produced 2011 budget prepared	Financial activities of the Board documented and open to public scrutiny	Jan - Dec April - June
QUALITY CONTROL Perform GAP Analysis for Accreditation Pesticide Evaluation in Drainage Systems Commence Residual Evaluations Develop and Complete Method Manual for Laboratory analysis	Accreditation as proposed in coordination with the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI) Better management of chemicals used in the rice industry Better acceptance of agricultural exports in external markets. Manual prepared	Laboratory accredited leading to international acceptance of the results originating from the Laboratory and tested locally produced products are accepted based on these results. Pesticide used in accordance with labeled direction	Jan - Dec Jan - Dec Jan - June
TRAINING AND AWARENESS Training of Farmers & Farm Workers Preparation of the Rice Farmers Training Manual Commence development of mechanism for purchasing of chemicals by farmers - Training ID Card System Training of Vendors Completion of Household Pest Control Training Manual Training in Pesticide Management (Linden) in Schools in Linden Region 10. Development of Crops and Pest	800 farmers trained for GRDB under the ASSP Project Rice Farmers Manual prepared Farmers will be given ID card after training session so that in 2012 only farmers in possession of card can purchase pesticides 6 training session to facilitate introduction of proposed purchasing system in 2012 completed Commence training and certification of urban pest control operators Schools in Linden trained in PM	800 farmers improve their efficiency in pest and pesticide management Farms approved for exportation increase by 15% Pilot Project to determine the better management of pesticide reducing chronic pesticide poisoning thereby reducing the burden on the health system Public awareness of the impact and dangers associated with pesticide use improve by 20%	Jan- Dec Jan - March Jan- Dec Jan - Dec Jan - Dec March - May Jan- Dec Jan - Dec Jan -Dec

<p>Management (CPM) Posters Commence development of specialized training manuals for pesticide use Implementation of aquatic weed management strategy in Region 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.</p>	<p>Development of CPM posters for pepper, pine and pumpkin Development of sprayer calibration manual</p> <p>Aquatic weeds identified and are managed on the Coast in collaboration with farmers and WUA's</p>	<p>Farmer producing pepper, pine and pumpkin understand the management and impact of pests leading to a reduction in pesticide use in these crops by 20%</p> <p>Cost for Weed Management in the drainage system reduced by 25%</p>	
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