

SAICM IMPLEMENTATION PLAN GUYANA 2012-2015



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INTRODUCTION

The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) is a global approach to achieve the goal of the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development which took place in September 2002, namely that chemicals should be produced and used in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment by 2020. SAICM was adopted by member countries during the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) in February 2006 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The present document contains the *SAICM Implementation Plan for Guyana (2012-2015)*, which has as its goal the application of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) for the reduction of risks to human health and the environment due to chemical exposure. The plan does not aim to list specific activities in the country, but rather it provides a framework with themes and actions agreed to be address as priorities, to ensuring chemicals management in a lifecycle approach. The plan proposes to strengthen certain national mechanisms (such as policies, commissions, education programmes, information network, etc.) to facilitate the implementation of more specific chemicals management activities at the national level.

Following the guidelines and recommendations in SAICM Secretariat/UNITAR's *Guidance for Developing SAICM Implementation Plans* (2009), this national SAICM Implementation Plan was based on the *Capacity Assessment and Priority Setting* and the technical contributions of the SAICM Inter-ministerial Committee, in collaboration with UNITAR.

It is important to consider that the proposed framework is for a three-year period, which represents a realistic and attainable plan for the already-existing capacities and initiatives in the Guyana. A plan of this scale will allow the countries' main chemicals management needs to be met and to monitor SAICM implementation at the national level. At the end of the Plan, evaluations will indicate the steps to follow and the adjustments to be made for the subsequent periods, according to the needs at that time for chemical management in a lifecycle approach.

The Plan has a multi-sector scope, and it is thus fundamental to obtain its diffusion and acceptance at all levels, involving all institutions, organizations and disciplines that take part in the process of chemicals management in Guyana, incorporating the invaluable support of the Inter-ministerial Committee.

The Plan will be presented to the Government of Guyana, the Inter-ministerial Committee and other relevant stakeholders for endorsement and an agreement for its implementation at the National Level. Implementation of the plan is expected to address and remedy existing gaps at the national level with regards to chemicals management policies and mechanism in Guyana.

BACKGROUND

In 1992, 150 countries adopted the principles in the *Rio Declaration* and *Agenda 21*,⁴ recognizing the importance of investing in improving human health and the environment as an indispensable requisite for achieving sustainable development in the 21st Century. The issue of environmentally sound chemicals management is raised in Chapter 19 of Agenda 21, as a key element for achieving socially and economically sustainable development at a global level. In 1994, the International Conference on Chemicals Safety was convened, at which the Inter-Governmental Forum on Chemicals Safety (IFCS) was established. This Forum agrees on the priority actions for the implementation of the programme areas of Chapter 19 of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Subsequently, during the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg in September 2002, a goal was established that, by 2020, chemicals should be used and produced in ways that lead to minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. In support of this goal, at the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) in February 2006 in Dubai, member states adopted the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), composed of a global policy and strategy. It is important to highlight that SAICM was adopted as an integrated approach, which seeks the implementation of all actions for chemicals management in a country or region in a coordinated manner. As such, this approach signals the importance of taking into account existing initiatives such as the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions and thus avoiding any duplication.

Apart from the adoption of SAICM, various activities have been carried out in different countries and regions, geared towards capacity-building for its implementation and coordination among actions under national and regional chemical agendas.

In parallel to this process at the national level, the need for a national comprehensive strategy to guide effective chemical management in Guyana was realized. The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board (SAICM Focal Point for Guyana) launched a project specifically to 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 organizations, 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 this process shall highlight specific gaps and needs that must be address to further strengthen chemicals management at the national level.

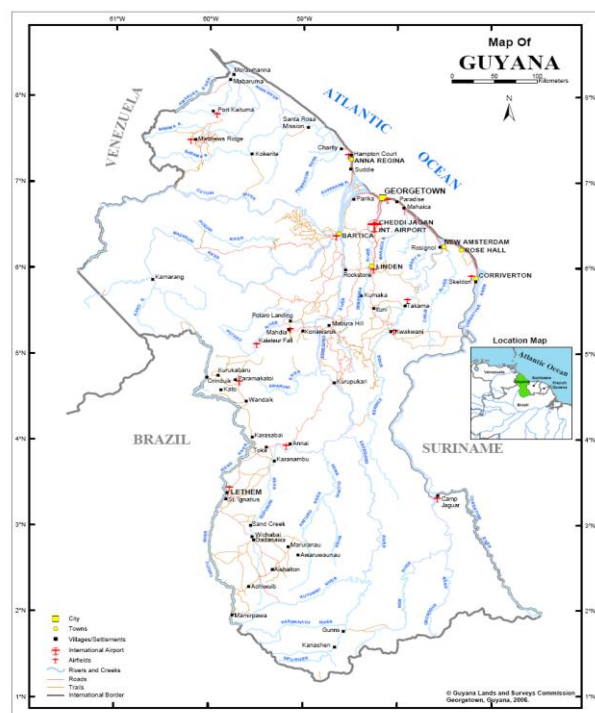
The priorities were selected based on the priorities identified in the national capacity assessments, and priority setting workshop held in January, 2010. The development of this Plan for Guyana is part of the national and international efforts to establish SAICM as an integrated approach at the global level, thus facilitating the sound management of chemicals in the Guyana.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The Guyana Component

The Situation Analysis provides a brief summary of the physical, demographic, political and economic conditions in Guyana at the national and regional levels.

Overview of Guyana



Guyana is a country in Northern South America and part of Caribbean South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean with a 430 kilometre coastline on the northeast. Guyana is bounded by Venezuela on the west, Brazil on the west and south, and Suriname on the east. The land area of the country is approximately 214,970 square kilometres and is situated between 10 & 90 North Latitude and 570 & 610 West Longitude (Bureau of Statistics, Guyana).

Guyana, an Amerindian word meaning “land of many waters” is a water-rich country. Numerous rivers flow into the Atlantic Ocean, generally in a northward direction. A number of rivers in the western part of the country, however, flow eastward into the Essequibo River, draining the Kaieteur Plateau. The Essequibo, the country's major river, runs from the Brazilian border in the south to a wide delta west of Georgetown. The rivers of eastern Guyana cut across the coastal zone, impeding east-west travel to some extent and provide limited access to inland locations.

Population	751,223 (Census 2002)
Size	214,970 square km
Location	Between 1° & 9° North Latitude and 57° & 61° West Longitude
Time Zone	GMT - 04:00
Currency	Guyana Dollar (G\$)
Per capita GDP (2008)	US\$1,233.60
Nominal GDP (2008)	G\$190,728 million
Real GDP (2008)	G\$6,253 million
Inflation Rate	Dec '07-Dec '08: 6.4 Dec '08-Mar '09: 0.4 Jan '09: 3.1 Feb '09: -2.5 Mar '09: -0.1
Average Exchange Rate (Mid Rate)	Jan-Dec '08: G\$ 201.89 to US \$1 Mar '09: G\$ 202.44 to US \$1 Apr '09: G\$ 201.96 to US \$1

In general, waterfalls restrict water transport to the lower reaches of the rivers. Some of the waterfalls are spectacular; for example, Kaieteur Falls on the Potaro River drops 226 metres, more than four times the height of Niagara Falls. Drainage throughout most of Guyana is considered inadequate in many areas while river flow in most cases is sluggish because the average gradient of the main rivers is only one meter for every five kilometres. Swamps and areas of periodic flooding are found in all but the mountainous regions.

All new land projects require extensive drainage networks before they are suitable for agricultural use. The average square kilometre on a sugar plantation, for example, has six kilometres of irrigation canals, eighteen kilometres of large drains, and eighteen kilometres of small drains. These canals occupy nearly one-eighth of the surface area of the average sugarcane field. Some of the larger sugar estates have more than 550 kilometres of canals; Guyana has a total of more than 8,000 kilometres of drainage canals.



Georgetown, Guyana's capital and Guyana's only city, is below sea level and depends on dikes for protection from the Demerara River and the Atlantic Ocean.

Situational Analysis for SAICM Implementation

As a first step in analyzing the implementation of SAICM at the national level, it is important to review the development of other international conventions or initiatives within this approach, such as the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions, Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs), the sound management of Mercury, and the

System Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), among others.

The Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions are very well known and have all be ratified in Guyana. Training and information exchange are fundamental to the implementation of these agreements since these are key components of the Conventions. However, coordination must be strengthened at the national level to ensure specific attention to the current needs of the countries. Therefore activities have to be implemented to ensure strengthen chemicals management in Guyana.

It is also important to improve technical cooperation and information exchange with in various Governmental and Non-Governmental Sectors, as this will facilitate the implementation process in broader dimensions.

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 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 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 fulfill 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

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 Organization'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.

In Guyana, international agreements such as SAICM are being implemented in synergy with the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions and vice versa. At the moment, Guyana has a national chemicals management profiles. This national profile have allowed Guyana as a whole to evaluate current existing national efforts, mainly those related to coordination mechanisms, regulatory framework, strategies for public awareness, human resources development, and information exchange between different sectors among other specific areas. There are numerous chemicals management initiatives that are carried out nationally by the Government, Private Sector and other interest groups. However, there are certain limitations because the responsibilities of each institution are not clearly defined often times resulting in overlaps. This sometimes leads to duplication of work, lack of work (since roles and responsibilities may not clearly be defined) and poor synergies between initiatives with the end result being isolated actions which do not have the desired impact.

Guyana national capacity assessment, which was carried out under the SAICM QSP Project identified the following as priority work areas for chemicals management: *Chemical Risk Assessment, Research and Laboratory Capacities, Waste Management, Cleaner Production, Information Exchange, Education/Awareness Raising, Training, Chemical Emergency Planning, Chemical Emergency Response and Chemical Emergency Follow Up.*

This situational analysis acknowledges that Guyana has existing mechanisms and policies for their national chemicals management programmes. However, it can be concluded that there are definite specific needs for the SAICM implementation process in terms of information generation, risk management and chemical safety, information exchange, education and training and chemical emergency prevention and control.

Limitations

The Situation Analysis indicates that the effective implementation of SAICM in Guyana may be limited by the following factors:

- Lack of studies to integrate existing initiatives at the national level into the SAICM approach;
- Lack of motivated and involved Inter-ministerial Coordinating Committees for chemicals management issues;
- Insufficient financial resources;
- Limited human resource capacity to implement the sound management of chemicals;
- Lack of information generation and exchange on SAICM, its tools, objectives and chemicals management;
- Low cooperation among stakeholders;
- Insufficient information exchange between countries in the region on existing technologies and methodologies;
- Lack of knowledge on certain technologies related to chemicals, such as alternative methods of final disposal of certain chemicals, emissions estimation, development of inventories, etc;
- Poor synergy among activities and tasks implemented by public institutions under their chemical agenda;
- Lack of national research data or studies on chemicals impacts e.g. poisonings, environmental degradation, chemical accidents, etc.), which would be useful to raise awareness at all levels and allowing for informed decision-making;
- Lack of waste disposal or treatment facilities for chemicals and chemicals waste;
- Lack of legislative mechanisms to address chemical waste and waste management; and
- Lack of emergency planning and emergency response plan

JUSTIFICATION

Chemicals are widely used in Guyana as in the rest of the world. The production of chemicals for local use or export is minimal. Most of the local chemical needs are met through importation. The importation of chemicals into Guyana is governed by a legislative process which is managed by the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board.

The chemical industry is represented by a network of individual importers, manufacturers and distributors. Of the over fifty (50) importers there are twelve large companies that are categorized as importers/distributors, serving the industrial and household markets. Chemicals are imported into the country as raw materials, intermediaries and finished products. The imports are mainly for gold and bauxite mining, paint, sugar, rice and other agricultural sub-sectors, and for the manufacture of industrial and domestic cleaning compounds. Chemicals are imported mainly from the European Union (EU), Canada, United States of America (USA), India and China. However, other countries in Latin America and the Far East have supplied some chemical substances to local distributors.

It is recognized that the use of these chemicals have adverse effects on human health and the environment and that these risks can be reduced through adequate control of their use.

The strong attention to chemicals management has existed for a number of years, but national coordination towards common goals in chemical management needs to be improved. This SAICM Implementation Plan can facilitate the organization and sustainability of actions at the national level, harmonize chemicals management work, establish a work plans, and designate national resources to achieve these objectives.

BENEFICIARIES

The implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management benefits all the government and non-government sectors of Guyana. The governmental sector will be able to establish measures for the protection of human health and the environment, sustainability for agriculture, and food safety with the ultimate goal of chemical management in a lifecycle approach. The general state will be able to have established risk reduction to human health and the environment, associated with the use of chemicals.

SELECTION OF PRIORITY AREAS OF WORK

The work areas herewith are based on the results of the *National Capacity Assessment and Priority Setting Workshop executed within the SAICM QSP Project for Guyana*, which took place January, 2010, Georgetown Guyana and those listed in the SAICM Global Plan of Action.

The seven priority areas of work for SAICM implementation in Guyana are:

1. Chemical Risk Assessment with emphasis on hazard identification and exposure assessment, research monitoring, data generation and availability, human health protection, children and chemical safety;
2. Research and Laboratory Capacities with emphasis on data generation and availability;
3. Waste management with emphasis on reduced health and environmental risk of pesticides, education and training and the implementation of integrated national programmes;
4. Education and Awareness raising include training and information exchange;
5. Promote participation and coordination at national level with emphasis on industry and stakeholders participation;
6. Prevention of illegal trafficking; and
7. Chemical Emergency Planning and Emergency Response.

DEFINITION OF OBJECTIVES

The SAICM implementation process has achieved some progress at the international and national levels since its entry into force in 2003, it should be clarified that the present proposal for the SAICM Implementation Plan for Guyana has been developed within the general framework of this process (which includes the three basic texts of the SAICM negotiations: the Overarching Policy Strategy, the Global Plan of Action, and the Dubai Declaration).

This plan was elaborated on the basis of activities which have been carried out by the SAICM Focal Point, the Inter-ministerial Coordinating Committee and the Government of Guyana, during the SAICM QSP Project “*Developing an Integrated National Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and SAICM Implementation in Guyana*”

The proposed objectives and activities are a product of the aforementioned SAICM QSP Project for Guyana.

The following aim and purpose are proposed for the Plan, based on SAICM implementation as a means to achieve the goal outlined in the Johannesburg Summit:

Aim: Production, Import, Export, Storage, Disposal and Use of chemicals in ways that lead to minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment by 2020.

Purpose: Implement the Strategic Approach for Sound Chemicals Management in the Guyana, so that the goals agreed at the Johannesburg Summit can be achieved by 2020.

Specific Objectives

1. Implement and enforce national policies for the management of risk related to chemical exposure, ensuring human health and environment protection;
2. Establish continuous research programmes that allow data generation and availability, and ensuring effective management of chemicals;
3. Develop a national system of information exchange that is adequate and accessible to all stakeholders;
4. Establish systems to ensure participation and coordination of industry and stakeholders at the national level;
5. Develop waste management policy so as to reduce health and environmental risk, with integrated education and training programmes;
6. Establish a continuous education and training programme on national policies, priority issues and other topics for the effective management of chemicals risk;
7. Develop and implement mechanisms to identify and prevent illegal trade or transboundary movement of chemicals; and
8. Develop and implement chemical emergency planning and emergency response policy so as to deal with and reduce chemical incidents.

SAICM Implementation Plan for Guyana

The SAICM Implementation Plan for Guyana is presented in the following table. The planning matrix used defines the objectives or expected results, activities to be carried out, timeframes, responsible body, compliance indicators, and sources of verification.

The Plan has an execution period of three years (2012-2015).

OBJECTIVES	SITUATION GAPS ANALYSIS	LEAD AGENCY/ STAKEHOLDERS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	TIME-FRAMES
a. Implement and enforce national policies for the management of risk related to chemical exposure, ensuring human health and environment protection	Hazard, Eco-toxicity and toxicological studies must be submitted for evaluation of chemicals under Regulation 24 (i) – (iv); Assessment of information is key with consideration for Public Health protection and other similar hazards including food safety.	Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board Other: Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Health, Media Houses Ministry of Labour, Human Services and Social Security, University of Guyana, Private Sector Commission	National Workshop for the public awareness on policy documents on chemicals management.	Workshop held on chemical management, with specific outlook at policies for risk, to human health and environment, with all relevant stakeholders and national groups trained.	Industry, national stakeholders and public aware of policies for management of risk related to chemicals.	2012
			National workshop for public awareness on chemicals use in Guyana with emphasis on risk to human health and environment	Public awareness workshop held on chemical use, and risk to human health and environment with emphasis on Guyana.	Public knowledge and awareness of chemical management issues raised by 75%. Research via questionnaire for verification.	2012-2015
			Identification and establishment of national	Industry, national stakeholder's	Information shared by various sectors, defined roles, synergy in activities, awareness on	2012

	and hazards of chemicals but is not available to the public.		information sharing mechanism between stakeholders on chemical risk.	workshop to develop methods for information sharing allowing expansion of knowledge base.	chemical risk management issues.	
b. Establish continuous research programmes that allow data generation and availability, and ensuring effective management of chemicals	Research and Laboratories capabilities present however quantification and identification of all residues not present; Improvement of laboratory standards has commenced.	University of Guyana, Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board Others: National Agriculture Research Institute, IICA, CARDI, PAHO, Pesticides Laboratory, Ministry of Labour, Human Services and Social Security, GARU, GRDB	Workshop for research agencies and laboratories to develop extensive and continuous research programmes, aimed at data generation and availability	Research papers and reports available from all national research agencies on chemical management issues	Research publications available, documented, printed, expansion of data available on chemicals management in Guyana	2012-2015
c. Develop a national system of information exchange that is adequate and accessible to all stakeholders	Lack of public awareness programmes and raising on chemical management issues	Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board Others: Media Houses, Consumers Association, PAHO, WHO, International Conventions,	Identification of existing mechanisms for risk communications and current national operation. Development of a structured	Existing mechanisms for communications identified. A system of information exchange structured for development.	Report on structured communication and system functionality available. Ensure agreement by PTCCB, Website and	2012

		Input Suppliers, Environmental Protection Agency	system for information exchange between national stakeholders and public, such as operation of website. Dissemination of information on the website to all stakeholders.	PTCCB hosting of website and pesticide information systems (PIS). Website and pesticide information system updated with information and available to all.	PIS developed. Website and PIC functioning. Information available. Number of visitor and users to the site and PIS noted	2012 2012 2012-2015
d. Establish systems to ensure participation and coordination of industry and stakeholders at the national level	National participation by stakeholders and industry poor, motivation and interest lacking.	Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board Others: Media Houses, Consumers Association, Environmental Protection Agency, Input Suppliers, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, Human Services and Social Security	Strengthening participation and coordination of national stakeholders involved in chemicals management. Development and implementation of incentives to garner industry participation. Develop a work plan of activities to ensure	Workshop held and stakeholders identified commitment and participation in chemicals management. Workshop held to develop incentives for industry participation. Government support garnered so as to implement incentives for	Inter-ministerial, NGO's, Civil Society Coordinating Committee established. Incentives endorsed by Government and enforce to ensure industry participation. Publication of work	2012 2012-2015

			involvement. Provision of training programmes to ensure information sharing and motivation.	industry participation in chemicals management Work plan of activities available annually for stakeholders involved in chemicals management. All stakeholders trained in chemicals management issues.	plan available. Training certificates available for stakeholders. Reports documented.	2012-2015 2012-2015
e. Develop waste management policy so as to reduce health and environmental risk, with integrated education and training programmes	Legislation framework lacking, enforcement, implemented necessary. Data generation evaluation lacking.	Environmental Protection Agency Others: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board, Ministry of Health, Mayor and City Council, Ministry of Local Government	Establish the legal framework for the management of waste. Information generation and availability on waste management. Waste disposal facility available. Proper disposal of waste on a recurrent basis.	Policies develop for waste management of chemicals. Information gathering and research activities developed by the relevant stakeholders to ensure data generation. Waste disposal facility or systems in place to dispose of chemical waste.	Waste management policy incorporated into national waste management plan. Baseline data available on waste generation, types etc. National disposal of chemical waste, through a disposal	2012 2012 2012-2014

			<p>Establish and begin the implementation of a national action plan with respect to waste prevention, waste minimization, waste separation and disposal.</p> <p>Waste management awareness plan.</p>	<p>National action plan endorsed by government, stakeholders.</p> <p>Programmes developed for educating and expanding knowledge base of general public.</p>	<p>facility, waste reduction.</p> <p>Action Plan on waste management implemented. Waste management protocols in existence.</p> <p>Televisions programmes, newspaper articles, booklets, posters develop and used in education.</p>	<p>2012-2015</p> <p>2012-2015</p>
f. Establish a continuous education and training programme on national policies, priority issues and other topics for the effective management of chemicals	Lack of Training and education programmes	<p>Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board</p> <p>Others: Media Houses, Consumers Association, Ministry of Education, Environmental Protection Agency,</p>	<p>Identification of need and issues relevant to training and education on chemicals.</p> <p>Development of an education and training programme which defines chemicals</p>	<p>Document for needs and priority issues for training and education on chemicals use in Guyana.</p> <p>National education training programme available.</p>	<p>Document available on training and education needs and priorities.</p> <p>Document approved by all stakeholders</p>	<p>2012-2015</p> <p>2012</p>

risk		Ministry of Labour, Human Services and Social Security, Ministry of Health	management issues.			
g. Develop and implement mechanisms to identify and prevent illegal trade or trans-boundary movement of chemicals	Legislation in existence but enforcement needs to be strengthened	Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board Others: International Conventions, WHO, Environmental Protection Agency, Input Suppliers, Distributers and Vendors.	Enforce Pesticides Regulations in relation to illegal trans-boundary movement of chemicals.	Legislation for control and illegal trafficking enforced.	Reduction of illegal chemical trafficking and of illegal products available.	2012-2015
			Enforce Memorandum of Understanding with Customs and Trade Administration	Customs and trade administration understanding roles in the process of managing illegal trade of chemicals.	Customs and trade administration having more define roles, better synergy of activities.	2012
			National Training workshop of customs authority at ports of entry on illegal chemical trade.	National training workshops organized and executed.	Workshops report available.	2012
h. Develop and implement chemical emergency planning and	Chemical Emergency plan and emergency response lacking.	Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board, Ministry of Home Affairs, Guyana	Review legislation dealing with chemical incidents,	Meeting held to review legislation, Gaps identified for chemicals emergency plan	Meeting report, list of issues to be addressed for chemical emergencies.	2012

emergency response policy so as to deal with and reduce chemical incidents	Lack of poison response centre	Police Force, Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Health	response and preparedness.	and response.		
			Legislation developed for chemical emergencies.	Legislation developed through numerous workshops and with all stakeholders.	Chemical emergency policy document available.	2012
			Incorporate into national disaster preparedness plan.	Harmonization and incorporation into national disaster preparedness plan.	National Disaster Preparedness Plan with incorporated chemical emergency response guidelines.	2012
			Chemical emergency response team established.	Emergency response team established capturing major sectors/agencies and in collaboration with the stakeholders.	Emergency response team established and functioning.	2012

IDENTIFICATION OF STRATEGIES

To encourage national participation of all sectors from an inter-ministerial structure, the SAICM Plan identifies some basic strategies to facilitate its implementation at the national level:

- Use of existing structures to develop and expand activities in the Plan;
- Establishment of national cooperation and technical assistance networks, especially with the collaborating international agreements;
- Inter-ministerial approach, participation and cooperation;
- Synergy between initiatives of other stakeholder groups and/or Conventions;
- Promote the life-cycle approach as a framework for decision-making on health and environmental problems caused by chemicals and chemical waste.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE PLAN

Annual Work Plans

At the end of each year, the SAICM Focal Points in collaboration with the inter-ministerial coordinating committee should prepare and approve an Annual Work Plan, which outlines various tasks to be carried out, in accordance with the particular needs of the country.

Annual reports

The progress reports of the Work Plan shall be presented every year, following formats and guidelines defined by the inter-ministerial coordinating committee, executing and financing agencies.

The reports should be prepared by the SAICM Focal Point. It is recommended that this report include (but not be limited to) the following information:

- a) brief description of activities implemented,
- b) main problems encountered during the implementation period
- c) measures taken to ensure resolution of these problems,
- d) evaluation of progress in light of the objectives of the Plan, and
- e) details of expenditure.

Final Evaluation

A final evaluation should be carried out at the end of the third year.

Next steps

Before the commencement of implementation of the plan the following next steps must be completed;

- Revision and finalization of the final document with inputs from the inter-ministerial coordinating committee and UNITAR;
- Presentation and dissemination of the plan to all relevant stakeholders; including Government (Minister of Agriculture); and
- Presentation to garner governmental support and endorsement for implementation.