

# The United Republic of Tanzania

## REPORT: SAICM PILOT PROJECT ON; “Strengthen Governance, Civil Society Participation and Partnerships within an Integrated National Chemicals and Waste Management Programme”



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The 2006-2009 pilot project in support of National SAICM implementation to “Strengthen Governance, Civil Society Participation and Partnerships within an Integrated National Chemicals and Waste Management Programme” in Tanzania has been supported by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) with the financial support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.



**unitar**

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

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INTER-ORGANIZATION PROGRAMME FOR THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS  
A cooperative agreement among UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR and OECD



SAICM PILOT PROJECT

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the years 2006 to 2009 Tanzania implemented in collaboration with United Nation Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) a pilot project to strengthen national capacity for chemicals management and for implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)

This is a report project implementation which was done in four phases of:-Project planning and initiation October(2006-January,2007),Development of a National Programmatic Framework for Sound Chemicals and Waste management and SAICM implementation(February2007–December2007), planning and implementation of two(2) Partnership Projects(January 2008-june 2009) and project review activities(July-November,2009).

A total of **233,861.62 US\$** was used, **105,000 US\$** as grants from UNITAR, **129,083 US\$** from the government of Tanzania and **37,037 US\$** from the private sector, NGOs and the civil society as in-kind contribution

A Project Steering committee and the project secretariat both comprising Government and non-Government officials were established consisting of eighteen (18) and eight (8) members respectively.

The period between **February 2007 and February 2008** was used to develop a National Programmatic Framework for Sound Chemicals and Waste Management and SAICM implementation.

During this phase, among others a capacity self-assessment to establish the country's capacity to soundly manage chemicals and waste was carried out. This led to the identification of country priorities and the choice of two partnership projects; Awareness raising for chemical safety and SAICM implementation through information sharing and training and to Enhance protection of human health and the environment from effects of hazardous industrial chemicals in areas of emergency preparedness, inspection and training.

### **Project outputs;**

- A national Programmatic framework for integrated chemicals management has been developed in that: a national capacity assessment has been done establishing gaps and priorities, a draft stakeholder involvement policy is in place, a mechanism for international coordination has been presented to the Permanent Secretaries and stakeholders in the Government, Civil Society and NGOs have increased awareness and collaboration in chemicals management.

The following outputs have been results of the Partnership Projects:

- A chemical and pesticides database framework with key aspects to be used by stakeholders in chemicals management has been developed and uploaded to the SAICM Tanzania website,
- BAT/BEP of waste management practices of certain priority chemicals (Sodium Cyanide, DDT, Mercury and Profenofos), has been searched, and documented
- 500 materials/packages (such as brochures, booklets,) containing; information, on sound management of chemicals and SAICM implementation in Tanzania, have been developed,
- National guidelines on emergency preparedness, prevention and reporting have been prepared.

- 57 technical personnel in chemicals management have been trained in the area of sound chemicals management to serve as trainers at their respective workplaces.
- 57 selected key stakeholders trained on the use of BATs/BEPs techniques,
- 72 chemical inspectors, customs and police officers trained and one modern camera purchased to strengthen chemical inspection at ports of entry.
- Inspection to 54 out of targeted 50 (108%) major industries and other related workplace, which uses highly hazardous chemicals, were conducted; and 39 out of them (72%) were trained to serve as work place trainers.

The report also points out among other things the challenges and outputs following implementation of the project, which include;

- Mainstreaming SAICM: Both Government and private sectors are now setting aside budgets for chemicals and waste management related activities
- Increased Stakeholders participation in issues related to chemicals and waste management
- The Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee has accepted the agenda for chemicals and waste management thus it will be receiving budgetary allocation annually.
- Increased capacity awareness and knowledge on sound management of chemicals and waste through training and dissemination of materials (brochures, and booklets) to technical personnel, inspectors, and other stakeholders
- A framework of database has been developed.

The following are some challenges encountered during implementation of the project;

- Some of the project targets were not met, such as numbers of trainees, geographical coverage of industries inspected, finalization of inter-ministerial mechanism and stakeholder involvement policy.
- Time targets were also not always met.

The report finally points out the outcome of the National Review Workshop in which future priority project areas were identified including: Children/vulnerable groups Health Safety, Awareness raising to chemical users/handlers/ Kids in school /to the public, Sound Agricultural/Industrial practices, Risk assessment and Risk Management, and Policy and Legal strengthening.

In general the project has been implemented successfully although there are still many challenges particularly on availability of resources, but the fact that there is generally unquestionable will in all quarters, particularly in the government to sustain the SAICM activities; it is realistic to state that Tanzania does have a very good chance of meeting the SAICM target of having sound chemicals management capacity by year 2020 of the Pilot project especially if the success are sustained.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania acknowledges with thanks the initiatives of UNITAR and partners in the IOMC in planning for and supporting countries in efforts towards sound management of chemicals through implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

The provision of funding from the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation for the collaborative project and for chemicals management in general is hereby acknowledged and appreciated.

The Government of Tanzania through the Chief Government Chemist in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and who is the National SAICM focal point and project coordinator expresses profound appreciation to all stakeholders who participated in project planning to the delivery of the expected outputs and beyond.

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## Chapter 1

### 1. BACKGROUND

Tanzania's involvement in chemicals management activities started back in 1992 by participating in the United Nations (UN) Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, where of chapter 19 agenda 21 addressing the issue of environmentally sound management of chemicals including prevention of illegal international trafficking of toxic and dangerous products was addressed. During the (UNCED), a growing need to strengthen the capacity of countries to protect human health and the ecosystem against the risks of chemicals was highlighted.

The efforts to establish a sound chemicals management regime dates back to 1997 by developing a National Profile (NP) on National Infrastructure for the management of chemicals. The NP was followed by the National Priority Setting Workshop, which identified priority areas (needs) necessary for creating a sound chemical management system.

The priorities were consolidated in a National Action Plan (NAP), which aimed at ensuring the following; adequate national capacity (Human and infrastructure) to manage chemicals; effective coordination of chemicals management efforts; establishment and operationalization of chemicals emergency response system; increased public awareness on safe chemical use and handling; formulation of chemicals management policy; establishment of chemicals legislation and enforcement structure; strengthened safe handling/use of chemicals and proper chemical waste disposal practices; development and implementation of national chemicals management information system. Since then, some of the components of the NAP have been successfully implemented, including; establishment of various legislation and policies related to chemicals management.

#### 1.1 NATIONAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

##### 1.1.1 National Environmental Policy (1997)

National environmental policy is a framework document, which gives direction on elements to be considered in order to mainstream environmental matters into sectoral policies. The objectives of the Policy include ensuring sustainability, security, and equitable use of resources to meet the basic needs of the present population without compromising those of the future generations and without degrading the environment or risking health or safety.

##### 1.1.2 Health Policy (1990, Reviewed 2007)

The overall objective of the Tanzanian Health Policy is to improve the health and well being of all Tanzanians, with a focus on those most at risk, and to encourage the health system to be more responsive to the needs of the people.

##### 1.1.3 The Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (1996-2020)

The Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (SIDP) gives a framework of broad on factors, which influence the direction of the country's industrialization process for the next 25 years. The national goals, towards which the industrial sector is geared, include human development and creation of employment opportunities, economic transformation for achieving sustainable growth, external balance of payments, environmental sustainability and equitable development.

##### 1.1.4 National Energy Policy (2003)

The policy objectives are to ensure availability of reliable and affordable energy supplies and their use in a rational and sustainable manner in order to support national development

goals. The policy therefore aims to establish an efficient energy production, procurement, transportation, distribution and end-use systems in an environmentally sound manner. The policy statements regarding environment, health and safety are: promoting environmental impact assessment as a requirement for all energy programmes and projects.

#### **1.1.5 Environment Management Act (2004)**

The Act provides the legal and institutional framework for sustainable management of environment. It also provides principles for environmental management, impact and risk assessments, prevention and control of pollution, waste management, environmental quality standards, public participation, compliance and enforcement; and basis for implementation of international instruments on environment.

#### **1.1.6 Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Management and Control) of (2003)**

The Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Management and Control) Act No 3 of 2003 provides for the management and control of the production, import, transport, export, storage, dealing and disposal of industrial and consumer chemicals in the country. The law provides for the registration, restrictions, prohibition and inspection of chemicals. Furthermore it has provisions for safe handling, chemical wastes, accidents; management of spills and contaminated sites and decommissioning of plants.

#### **1.1.7 The Plant Protection Act (1997)**

The Plant Protection Act has the main objective of providing for sustainable control of importation and use of plant protection substances in Tanzania. The Rotterdam convention is also domesticated in the Act where as Prior Informed Consent (PIC) a procedure on the importation and exportation of hazardous chemicals is stated. The Act also provides that handling of pesticides according to the framework of the FAO Code of Conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides. The Plant Protection Regulations (1999) stipulates restrictive registration conditions of pesticides with POPs characteristics.

#### **1.1.8 The Tropical Pesticides Research Institute (TPRI) Act (1979)**

The Tropical Pesticides Research Institute Act No. 18 of 1979 is an Act established to provide for research and Pesticides Control. This legislation, established the institute which some of the main functions include; to carry out, and promote the carrying out, of research and to evaluate and disseminate the findings on the fundamental aspects of pesticides application.

#### **1.1.9 The Atomic Energy Act (2002)**

The Atomic Energy Act No. 7 of 2002 has several parts of administration and control. The Act provides for; control of the use of ionizing radiation sources and installations; control of radioactivity in foodstuffs; radiation protection; physical protections; nuclear safety; radioactive safety management; emergency preparedness; control of radiation exposure from natural sources; control of devices producing non ionizing radiation; promotion of atomic energy and nuclear technology.

#### **1.1.10 The Occupational Health and Safety Act (2003)**

The Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 5 of 2003, makes provisions for the safety, health and welfare of persons at work in the factories and other places of work. To provide for the protection of persons other than persons at work against hazards to health and safety arising out of or in connection with activities of person at work.

### **1.1.11 The Tanzania Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Act (2003)**

The Act provides for provisions for control regarding drugs importation, distribution, and use and dealing in drugs, medical devices or herbal drugs, clinical trial of drugs, drugs and poisons, prohibited drugs and cosmetics. Under this Act, all importers, distributors, users and dealing in Drugs and cosmetics are required to register to the regulating authority and apply for any import license when want to import registered products.

### **1.1.12 The Mining Act (1998)**

The Mining Act (1998) has the objective of regulating all mining activities, including prospecting mining and dealing in minerals and related matters. The mining (Environmental Protection) Regulation (1999) provides for Environmental Impact Assessment and management. Among other issues provided for are sound use and storage of chemicals, and compliance to environmental standards.

Since 1997 Tanzania has also been participating in and is Party to several international conventions and protocols on chemicals management, which include; the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure; the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); the Basel Convention on the control of transportation of Hazardous Chemicals and Waste; and the Montreal Protocol on the Control of Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The national implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention was prepared under a Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project, while an action plan for Rotterdam Convention was prepared with the support of the United National Environment Program (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in 2009. The Regulations for the Montreal protocol have been made under the Environment Management Act Cap 191. Training on Multilateral Environmental Agreements to different stakeholder from various institutions has been conducted. Knowledge and awareness on the Conventions to policy makers, regulatory bodies and the public in general is high.

## **1.2 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS**

### **1.2.1 Rotterdam Convention**

The Rotterdam Convention aims at promoting shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use. Tanzania signed the Convention in 1998 and ratified it in 2002 where by two Designated National Authorities (DNAs) has been appointed one for Industrial Chemicals (Government Chemist Laboratory Agency) and another one for Pesticide (Ministry Of Agriculture and Food Security). A National multi-stakeholder PIC Committee with 13 members was established. Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives and Ministry Of Health and Social Welfare jointly coordinate PIC committee. A five-year national action plan was developed in early 2007 and endorsed in July 2008.

### **1.2.2 Stockholm Convention**

The Stockholm Convention is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants (POPs). POPs are chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed geographically, accumulate in the fatty tissue of living organisms and are toxic to humans and wildlife. Tanzania ratified the convention in 2002 and developed a National Implementation plan (NIP).

### **1.2.3 Basel Convention**

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal first came into force in 1992. The Convention puts obligations to exporting countries to ensure that hazardous wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner in the country of import. Tanzania ratified the convention and is implementing the convention where by Regulation controlling movements of hazardous waste have been established under Environment Management Act.

### **1.2.5 Montreal Protocol**

The Montreal Protocol on Substances Depleting the Ozone Layer is an international environmental agreement that was signed in September 1987 and came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1989. The Protocol was developed in response to indisputable scientific findings that the depletion of the atmosphere Ozone Layer, due to chlorine and bromine emissions from human activities, is causing considerable damage to the environment and human health. The main objective of the Protocol is to reduce and eliminate consumption and emissions of Ozone Layer Depleting Substances (ODS) by setting freeze and phase out schedules for both Developing and Developed Countries and Countries with Economies In Transition (CEI). Tanzania Ratified the convention and Regulation controlling importation have been established UNDER

## Chapter 2

### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

Chemicals play an important part in almost all human activities and are important to development of our countries. However, when chemicals are not properly managed they can put human health, ecosystems, and economies at risk. The careless use or the misuse of chemicals can result in increased healthcare costs, low agriculture yield and reduced worker's productivity.

The increasing demand and use of chemicals and pesticides worldwide have been alerting the World on hazardous effects to human health and the environment which might be caused by the misuse of chemicals. There are many chemical poisoning incidents of varying scales, some reported and some unreported, happening all over the world particularly in African region and other developing countries.

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg in 2002 adopted a resolution that by 2020, chemicals are used and produced in ways that minimize their harmful effects to human health and the environment. The WSSD goal was further developed into the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) through a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral Preparatory Committee from 2003 and adopted in February 2006 in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates. SAICM is a policy framework for international action on chemical hazards, which supports the achievement of the goal agreed at the 2002 Johannesburg WSSD.

Tanzania participated actively in the SAICM development process and its adoption in February 2006. Also, Tanzania chaired the Working Group that developed the Global Plan of Action from the start to its adoption in preparation for SAICM implementation and to strengthen chemicals management. Tanzania applied for and was among the four Countries selected to implement the SAICM Pilot project titled "*Strengthening Governance, Civil Society participation and Partnerships within an Integrated National Chemicals and Waste Management Programme*". The pilot project was implemented in collaboration with the United Nations Institute of Training and Research (UNITAR).

The project aimed at strengthening the nation's capacity and establishing a baseline for implementation of SAICM. The project's main objectives were to improve generation, access and dissemination of information related to chemicals management; to raise awareness on sound management of chemicals and wastes; to enhance protection of human health and the environment; to improve capacity of sound management of chemicals; to improve regulatory regime of chemicals management; and to strengthen coordination of chemicals management and stakeholder participation.

This project was in line with the various government policies, legislation, regulations and directives on chemicals management and environment management in general, such as the National Sustainable Industrial Development Policy, National Environment Policy, and National Health Policy. It has complimented other on going activities and the outputs are been and will be used in planning and implementing other development projects in this field.

Through implementation of the SAICM Pilot Project, Tanzania has progressively strengthened national chemicals management capacity in different aspects including among others; awareness and knowledge on the adverse effects of chemicals have been raised; chemical inspection at ports of entry has been strengthened; establishment of an interim

Inter-Ministerial Coordination Mechanism/Committee; national information exchange and sound chemicals management has been developed; and improved safe chemical handling by workers.

Parallel to SAICM implementation, Tanzania hosted the Second SAICM Africa Regional Meeting in July 2008, which among others deliberated on; national and regional priorities and needs provided regional approaches and guidance for SAICM implementation and regional preparation for the second International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM2) which was held in Geneva, Switzerland May 2009. Also, Tanzania hosted the training of trainer's workshop, which was organized by the Society for Environmental Chemistry and Toxicology and sponsored by the SAICM Quick Start Programme. At this training workshop, technical personnel were trained to serve as trainers on Environmental Risk Assessment for Sound management of chemicals and chemical wastes.

The initial projection cost of the project was one hundreds, ninety four thousand and two hundred US dollars (USD 194,200) out of which eighty-four thousands and two hundred US dollars (USD 84,200) was to be raised from local sources and the balance i.e. one hundreds and ten thousands US dollars (USD 110,000) was to be received from UNITAR. In actual implementation UNITAR reimbursed a total amount of 105,000 US\$ and balance of 5000US\$ will be reimbursed after submission of the final report. On other hand, the Government of Tanzania through the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare contributed a total amount of one hundred twenty nine thousand eighty three US dollars (US\$ 129,083) which makes the total project to be two hundred thirty three thousand eight hundred sixty one US dollars (US\$ 233,861) Furthermore, project partners contributed about US\$ 37,037 as "in-kind" contribution.

## **2.1 Sound Management of Chemicals**

Sound management of chemicals depends on a variety of factors and aspects, which include, among others; research, training, information and communication, coordination mechanisms, national policies and action plans, implementing control measures, capacity building, financial and technical aspects and technology. SAICM provide a framework where these factors can be holistically addressed

Although Tanzania does not produce chemicals for export, small amounts formulated in the country are for internal use only. Also, there is importation and uses of substantial amounts of chemicals especially agrochemicals, industrial and consumer chemicals. Despite of use and importation of these adverse chemicals the infrastructure for soundly transporting, handling, storing, formulating and application of these chemicals is still inadequate. Consequently, it is recognized that the threat of adverse effects to human health and the environment due to chemical exposure is high. Therefore Tanzania is committed to national and International strategies to overcome the adverse impacts of chemicals.

## Chapter 3

### 3.0 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the Tanzania-UNITAR project was divided into four phases; Project Planning and Initiation (October 2006-January 2007); Development of a National Programmatic Framework for Sound Chemicals and Waste Management and SAICM Implementation (February 2007- December 2007); Planning and Implementation of Partnership Projects (January 2008-June 2009) and Project Review activities (July- November 2009).

However, in the actual implementation of the project, only first phase met the timeframe as stated in the project implementation Manual and the MOA. The time schedules for the rest phases were as follows; Development of a National Programmatic Framework for Sound Chemicals and Waste Management and SAICM Implementation (February 2007- February 2008); Planning and Implementation of Partnership Projects (March 2008-September 2009) and Project Review activities (September - November 2009).

### 3.1 Project Management

In order to ensure national project coordination, a National Steering Committee with appropriate representation of government and other stakeholders, and a national Project Secretariat determined from among the ministries, institutions and other stakeholders participating in the Project Steering Committee had been established. Also as part of initial project planning activities, the Project Steering Committee identified the Lead Organizations and developed the Terms of References (TORs) for all Phase 1 Activities.

#### 3.1.1 Project Steering Committee

The Steering Committee was established to ensure adequate project coordination and implementation. The main role of the committee was to oversee the entire project design and implementation, throughout its duration. The Committee was comprised of representatives of government and other stakeholders, as follows:

- (a) Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (Permanent Secretary, Chairperson);
- (b) Vice President's Office, Division of Environment;
- (c) Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Co-operatives; Department of Plant Health Services;
- (d) Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment;
- (e) Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing; Division of Industry;
- (f) Ministry of Finance;
- (g) Ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Employment, Occupational Safety and Health Agency (OSHA);
- (h) National Environment Management Council (NEMC);
- (i) Tropical Pesticides Research Institute (TPRI);
- (j) Agenda for Environment and Responsible Development;
- (k) Tanzania Chamber of Minerals and Energy;
- (l) Confederation of Tanzania Industries (CTI);
- (m) Chemical Risk Experts Foundation of Tanzania, (CREFT);
- (n) University of Dar es Salaam, Department of Chemical and Process Engineering (CPE);
- (o) Government Chemist Laboratory Agency (GCLA);
- (p) Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Governments;
- (q) Crop Life Tanzania Ltd.; and

- (r) Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority (TFDA).

### 3.1.2 Project Secretariat

The Project Secretariat was established having representatives of stakeholder institutions, while the Secretariat within the Government Chemist Laboratory Agency (GCLA) coordinated the day-to-day project activities, where by the Chief Government Chemist who is the National SAICM Focal Point and SAICM Pilot Project Coordinator was the chairman of the Secretariat. The GCLA was also responsible for the overall implementation of the project in finance, accounting and reporting. The members of the Project Secretariat were:

- (a) Government Chemist Laboratory Agency (GCLA);
- (b) Agenda for Environment and Responsible Development;-NGO
- (c) Chemical Risk Experts Foundation of Tanzania, (CREFT);-NGO
- (d) Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Cooperatives: Department of Plant Health Services;
- (e) Vice President's office, Division of Environment; an
- (f) National Environment Management Council (NEMC).

The responsibilities of the Secretariat among others were to:

- (a) Prepare regular meetings of the project Committee, including preparation of agendas for and minutes of the meetings;
- (b) Provide administrative services for the project;
- (c) Act as the primary link to UNITAR on all general project matters; and
- (d) Provide overall leadership, promote and coordinate chemical safety and waste management.

### 3.2 Enabling Activities

The project started with the running of an Inception Workshop. This was a key platform to disseminate/clarify the objectives of the project, and discussed specific aspects of the project implementation such as a proposed time frame and budget. The workshop involved more than 60 officials from key government ministries, industry, NGOs, a representative from SAICM secretariat, individuals and other groups. The workshop accomplished the following:

- (a) Identified the institutional framework that would be necessary to support the development and implementation of national action plans and SAICM implementation;
- (b) Defined/Refined the scope, purpose and broad objectives of the national action plan in chemicals management and SAICM implementation;
- (c) Identified work areas, activities, time lines, financial and human resource requirements;
- (d) Obtained commitment from all relevant national decision makers during various stages of the national action plan, i.e. at the beginning, at critical points identified during the process, and at the end when the action plan has been finalized; and
- (e) Developed "horizontal and vertical" synergies with/to other chemicals and waste management activities and programmes, such as the African Stockpile Programme.

#### 3.2.1 Identification of the Lead Organizations

The Lead organizations were identified to implement various activities in the project among institutions and stakeholders showed willingness to substantively engaged in the relevant project and collaborate with the project Steering Committee, Secretariat and working groups, to ensure that agreed activities were fully implemented and that concrete deliverables are achieved. The Lead Organizations were identified after establishment of the Project Steering Committee, Secretariat, and conducting of the Inception Workshop. The following were

selected as lead organisation of the respective project activities according to terms of reference agreed with UNITAR:

- (a) GCLA;
- (b) CREFT;
- (c) AGENDA
- (d) OSHA
- (e) Vice President's Office: Division of Environment;
- (f) Plant Health Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives;  
and
- (g) Centre for Cleaner Production.

### **3.2.2 Facilitation of International Organizations in SAICM Project Implementation**

In recognizing the importance and contribution, it was recommended that, the Steering Committee had to involve the international and bilateral organizations in the implementation of the Project at national level. The Steering Committee identified and held consultative meetings with several international and bilateral organizations available in the country. These organizations included; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Germany Development Agency (GTZ), The World Bank (WB), Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO), World Health Organizations (WHO), Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and others.

It was informed that, according to the agreed policy between the Government and development partners/donor agencies the entire fund to facilitate various activities in the country has to be channelled through the Government basket funds and be spent according to Government/national priorities. It was further informed that, in order for activities/programmes to be regarded as a national it must be reflected in National policies. However, for the time being there is no specific policy for chemicals management in Tanzania. As part of SAICM implementation, a proposal to establish a specific policy in chemicals management has been presented by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to the meeting of the Permanent Secretaries. The interim committee constituting Permanent Secretaries from Ministries related to chemicals management and task force under vice president's office has been established to work on the proposals.

### **3.3 Development of a National Programmatic Framework for Sound Chemicals and Waste Management and SAICM Implementation**

The period between February 2007 and February 2008 was used to develop a National Programmatic Framework for Sound Chemicals and Waste Management and SAICM implementation. The activities Conducted under this phase included:

- (a) Conducting a National Capacity Self-assessment for chemicals management and SAICM implementation;
- (b) Developing a mechanism for inter-ministerial coordination for chemicals and waste management
- (c) Drafting a stakeholder involvement policy;
- (d) Formulating an information exchange mechanism and development of a website for chemicals management information;
- (e) Mainstreaming chemicals management into national development plans and priorities; and
- (f) Conducting a National Forum on Governance and Priority Setting for SAICM Implementation

### 3.4 Capacity Self Assessment

The Capacity Self Assessment was conducted as an initial step towards preparing a national SAICM implementation plan. The national Capacity Self Assessment aimed at documenting the existing capacities and gaps in government, business and industry, public interest and labour organizations, and to present their respective priorities for sustainable chemicals management and SAICM implementation and thereafter setting a baseline and focus towards identification of activities that addresses the national needs and priorities. The assessment revealed important areas that formed a base on which sound chemicals and wastes management strategies can be formulated. The assessment had two components; assessment of the “Governance Infrastructure” which was led by a Government team and assessment of “Selected Chemicals Management issues” led by NGOs.

The Assessment identified some initiatives taken by different institutions towards chemicals and wastes management, also existing strengths to facilitate chemicals management in the country. Some of these strengths include; existence of legislation and regulations related to chemicals management, existence of coordinating mechanism through stakeholders committees, ratification and implementation of international chemicals conventions and protocols, and information sharing through awareness campaign, meetings, seminars and workshops. It was further found that, many of the surveyed institutions had plans for establishing information systems and databases on chemicals and wastes management, which can be accessed by institutions and other stakeholders for sound chemicals and waste management. It was also established that there exists a certain level of awareness on mutual supportiveness between chemicals business and environmental management.

However, these initiatives and strengths were found to register limited success. This was attributed to limited financial and human resources, as majority of the surveyed institutions do not set aside resources for chemicals and waste management reflecting that chemicals management has not yet been a priority. It was also revealed that, most of the institutions do not have in place adequate data/information storage, retrieval and sharing mechanisms on chemicals management, and that, the level of information sharing among institutions was considered to be low. Due to limited resources, only few institutions had managed to conducted projects related to assessment of hazardous effects of chemicals to health and the environment. The study further established that, majority of the surveyed institutions were aware of, and involved in the implementation of international conventions. However, the level of involvement is considered to be low. It was also apparent that many of the institutions were not aware of most of the existing legislation, and that many of the stakeholders considered the effectiveness in implementing this legislation to be low due to limited resources, poor coordination and low awareness.

The Capacity Self Assessment, enabled stakeholders to provide recommendations on activities to be given priority for effective national sound chemicals management and SAICM implementation, including development and implementation of a specific policy for chemicals management. This policy will guide chemicals management issues and ensure national prioritisation, coordination and stakeholders’ participation. Enhancing capacity to conduct chemical risk assessments continued awareness raising and training, review of National chemicals management infrastructure Profile and mainstreaming of chemicals management into national development plans/strategies such as national poverty reduction strategy. The Capacity Self Assessment report was presented adopted by the SAICM National Forum and was used to facilitate setting of priorities for chemicals and waste management in Tanzania.

### **3.4.1 Inter-Ministerial Coordination Framework for Chemicals and Waste Management**

Chemicals management encompasses a broad range of issues majority of which are cross cutting; addressed by a number of ministries, governmental agencies or units, as well as parties outside of government. In order to achieve a more integrated national approach to chemicals management; it was agreed to establish a formal and sustainable coordination mechanism of national initiatives concerned with chemicals and chemicals waste management. It was agreed that, the Government should establish an inter-ministerial coordinating mechanism, in line with the Overarching Policy Strategy of the SAICM.

A concept paper on establishment of the Inter-ministerial coordination mechanism and a specific policy for chemicals management was prepared and presented to the Permanent Secretaries during on Inter-ministerial Technical Committee (IMTC) Meeting. The meeting agreed on the presented proposals and established an interim Inter-ministerial Coordination Committee chaired by the Permanent Secretary, Vice President's Office. The meeting also agreed to establish a task team to work further on the proposals and then report to IMTC for further deliberation. The task team has been established and is working on the proposals for establishing the Inter-ministerial coordination and establishment of a specific policy for chemicals management. Members of the Interim Inter-ministerial Committee include the following representatives:

- Vice President's Office, Environmental Department
- Ministry of Constitution and Justice
- Ministry of Health AND social Welfare
- Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives
- Ministry of Planning and Empowerment
- Ministry of Industries, Trade, and Marketing
- Ministry of Labour, Sports, and Youths Development
- Ministry of Water and Irrigation
- Ministry of Energy and Minerals
- Prime Minister's office; Ministry of Regional Administrative and Local Administration
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Infrastructure
- Ministry of foreign Affairs

### **3.4.2 Development of Stakeholders Involvement and Participation Policy**

The pilot project was intended to, among other things, build capacity of civil society, private sector, NGOs and industry to implement SAICM. It was expected that subsequently, capacity building activities would be carried out. A draft Stakeholders Involvement Policy was drafted and presented to stakeholders for comments and recommendations during the SAICM National Forum on priority setting for sound chemicals management.

Several recommendations were received from participants of the National Forum as inputs to improve the draft although these were limited. This could be because there was no other policy stating clearly how stakeholders should be involved in various levels of decision-making.

### **3.4.3 Information Exchange Mechanism and Development of Website for Chemicals Management**

The goal of this activity was to create a mechanism for national information exchange on chemicals and chemical related activities among different stakeholders. The draft information exchange mechanism was prepared and agreed by stakeholders after inputs and endorsement

presented during the SAICM National Forum on governance and priority setting for sound chemicals management.

In recognizing that users of information on chemicals and waste management are many and diverse, it was acknowledged that various and dynamic modes of information generation, dissemination and exchange needed to be adopted. Some of the agreed mechanisms/modes include;

- (a) To establish an Inter-ministerial coordination mechanism, once the mechanism is agreed upon, an information exchange memorandum of agreement is negotiated and agreed upon;
- (b) To develop a national inventory of information (e.g. an index, searchable web pages);
- (c) To create a website specific to SAICM activities in Tanzania ([www.saicmtz.or.tz](http://www.saicmtz.or.tz)) which has links to various chemicals and waste management information resources;
- (d) To establish documents of interest, newsletters (both hardcopy and electronic) providing updates on information sources;
- (e) To develop general and special radio and TV programmes;
- (f) Formalizing agreements for information generation and exchange between (major regulators, NGOs, and the private industry) institutions involved in chemicals and waste management activities; and
- (g) To establish a shared catalogue of resources (e.g. database).

In referring the priority platform of information exchange highlighted above, Tanzania through implementation of the SAICM Pilot Project, established the Tanzanian SAICM website ([www.saicmtz.or.tz](http://www.saicmtz.or.tz)), where by various regulatory authorities, key NGOs and private industries involved in the management of chemicals and wastes now can generate and share information among themselves and with other stakeholders via the this website. Also through implementation of the two Partnership projects, a framework national chemicals and pesticides database has been established together with preparation of chemicals and pesticides programs in local Televisions and Radio, and preparation and dissemination of printed materials related to chemicals management to stakeholders.

The future plans are continued information generation, updating the database and website with current chemicals related information, airing of TV and Radio programmes and implement the rest of the agreed models/mechanisms for information exchange such as chemicals management newsletters to be released at least once per three months; establishment and implementation of the stakeholder's involvement policy and establishment of functional chemicals regional, district ward and village committees.

#### **3.4.4 Mainstreaming Chemicals Management into Development Planning**

Chemicals management is a cross cutting issue, addressed and administered by a number of ministries, governmental agencies or units, as well as parties outside of government. In order to meet the SAICM 2020 goal, it was agreed that a mainstreaming concept paper for Ministries and Agencies dealing with chemicals management should be developed. As part of SAICM Pilot Project implementation, the Mainstreaming Concept Paper and a project proposal specifically targeting various ministries and agencies dealing with chemicals management was developed and presented to stakeholders during the SAICM National Forum on Priority Setting for chemicals management for inputs and endorsement. Thereafter, the Concept Paper also was presented to Permanent Secretaries during their Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee (IMTC) meeting in line with the Concept Paper for the Inter-ministerial Coordination and was thereafter forwarded to a task force for further work to be reported to the IMTC.

### 3.5 National Forum

The National Forum on Governance and Priority Setting for Sound Chemicals Management was held from 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> February 2008, at Blue Pearl Hotel, Dar es Salaam. This Forum involved about 100 participants from the Government, the private sector and civil society; whereby participants included regulators, industries, research institutions, labour organizations, NGOs, public interest groups, and other interested parties.

The main purpose of the Forum was to deliberate on and endorse the following proposals:

- (a) Inter-ministerial coordinating mechanism;
- (b) Stakeholders involvement policy;
- (c) Chemicals management information generation and dissemination mechanism;
- (d) Results of National Capacity Self Assessment on chemicals management;
- (e) Setting National priorities in chemicals management, as proposed by various stakeholders during the capacity assessment;
- (f) Identification of two specific priority areas for partnership projects between stakeholders; and
- (g) SAICM National Forum Declaration on chemicals management

The outcome of the Forum was therefore; Agreed National Structure for chemicals and waste management through establishment of:

- (a) Chemicals Management Inter-ministerial Coordinating Mechanism;
- (b) Chemicals Management Stakeholders Involvement Policy;
- (c) Chemicals Management Information Generation and Dissemination Mechanism;
- (d) National Priorities on Chemicals Management and SAICM implementation;
- (e) two specific priority areas for partnership projects between stakeholders; and
- (f) a Declaration on the National Programme for Sound Chemicals and Waste Management reflecting the commitment of stakeholders towards implementation of SAICM was endorsed and adopted.

### 3.6 Priority Setting

The Capacity Self-Assessment conducted as part of SAICM pilot project implementation identified among others, the following priority areas that need to be addressed:

- (a) Weak national capacity (human & infrastructure) to manage chemicals;
- (b) Low awareness on safe handling/use and disposal of hazardous chemicals;
- (c) Low awareness and knowledge on the adverse effects of hazardous chemicals and pesticides among workers in chemicals/pesticides related sectors;
- (d) Inadequate chemicals emergency response system; and
- (e) Weak enforcement of the existing legislation, regulations and Multilateral Environmental Agreement related to chemicals management.

After the review of the capacity self-assessment, the ensuing discussions resulted in the identification of priorities.

The identified priorities were:

- (a) Developing/reviewing legislation and policies and development of regulations to clearly state participation and roles of public sector, private sector and /civil society.
- (b) Awareness raising to the general public on sound management of chemicals and waste;

- (c) Strengthening sector coordination system which will ensure and facilitate effective participation of the private sector in chemicals and waste management efforts;
- (d) Development of a national chemical safety information collection and dissemination system through establishment of a centralized national website for chemicals management to improve access and dissemination of information;
- (e) Strengthening of chemicals management policies, legislation and strategies and their implementation to incorporate important chemical safety aspects such as vulnerable groups and gender.

Enforcement to address the identified priorities, two Partnership Projects were selected for implementation.

## Chapter 4

### 4.0 PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS

The partnership projects were identified in the course of undertaking a national Capacity - Self Assessment. The Assessment was carried out as an initial step towards preparing a national SAICM implementation plan and aimed at setting a baseline and focus towards activities that address the national needs and priorities necessary to implement SAICM.

In the implementation of the Two Partnership Projects it was agreed that efforts be made to ensure that at least 30% of the project implementation activities are implemented by NGOs and Civil Society in order to build capacity for chemicals management in this sector.

#### 4.1 **Project 1:** Awareness Raising for Chemical Safety and SAICM Implementation through Information Sharing and Training

The activities to be undertaken under this project were divided into two categories, namely (i) information generation and storage (ii) awareness raising through training and information dissemination.

Two lead institutions one from the Government and another representing NGOs coordinated the implementation of each project. The Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives and Chemical Risk Experts Foundation of Tanzania (NGO) coordinated the day-to-day activities of this project. A project committee of 5 people, from among stakeholders institutions, was established to assist the coordinators of each project, whereby the chairperson was selected from among institutions the members and also a member of SAICM National Secretariat. Different tasks were assigned to different partners for execution and the coordinators reported on the progress to the SAICM Secretariat.

The corresponding activities and key implementation aspects are shown in **Table 1**.

#### 4.2 **Project 2:** Enhance Protection of Human Health and the Environment from Effects of Hazardous Industrial Chemicals in areas of Emergency Preparedness, Inspection and Training

The Government Chemist Laboratory Agency and Agenda for Environment and Responsible Development (NGO) coordinated the day-to-day activities of this project. A project committee of 5 people, from among institutions was established to assist the coordinators of each project on the implementation, whereby the chairperson was selected from among the members and also a member of SAICM National Secretariat. Different tasks were assigned to different partners for execution and the coordinators reported on the progress to the SAICM Secretariat.

These needs and priorities identified included: Development of a National Policy on Chemicals Management, which shall provide for among other issues, mainstreaming of chemicals management into development plans (both National and sectoral), and coordination of chemicals management initiatives within and outside the Government and the stakeholders; Promote multi-stakeholder participation, coordination and; good planning and management practices for projects conducted in chemicals management.

The corresponding activities and key implementation aspects are shown in **Table 2**.

**Table 1: Key Activities in the Implementing Awareness Raising for Chemical Safety and SAICM Implementation through Information Sharing and Training**

Activity	Key Aspects
<b>Information Generation and Storage</b>	
Development of a functional national data base for hazardous industrial chemicals and pesticides to ensure easy access to information for sound chemicals management to chemicals dealers in Tanzania: - The data base was built to contain information that gives generic advice on management aspects of various classes of chemicals, including obligations under respective legislation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventory of hazardous chemicals and pesticides available;</li> <li>• Category of hazardous chemicals and pesticides;</li> <li>• Associated risks to health and the environment and safety precautions;</li> <li>• Disposal considerations; and</li> <li>• Obligations under various Policies and legislation in management and control of chemicals</li> </ul>
Search and document BAT/BEP of waste management practices for priority chemicals. A Research Institution (Chemical and Process Engineering of the University of Dar Es Salaam) led the identification of industries, searching and documenting the BAT /BEP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BAT/BEP of waste management practices available for priority chemicals</li> </ul>
Development and implementation of 500 materials/packages (such as brochures, booklets, posters) containing; information, on sound management of chemicals and SAICM implementation in Tanzania to ensure effective education, communication and capacity building covering key stakeholders in chemicals management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The usefulness and disadvantages of chemicals;</li> <li>• Chemicals management initiatives in Tanzania;</li> <li>• Global initiatives in chemicals management and SAICM implementation in Tanzania;</li> <li>• The link between SAICM implementation and Millennium Development Goals; and</li> <li>• Information centres and various sources of information for <b>Sound Chemicals Management</b></li> </ul>
<b>Awareness Raising Activities</b>	
Dissemination of chemical-safety-related information to key chemicals and pesticides stakeholders including regulators (chemical inspectors, customs, police, health officers), users, Importers, distributors, transporters and NGOs. The focus was to raise awareness and appreciation of the potential hazards that chemicals pose so that management and regulation efforts can be more focused and effective at all levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The target areas were the Lake, Northern, and Eastern zones of Tanzania, which have relatively abundant inflow and use of chemicals, and the Southern highlands zone and Zanzibar in which there is significant growth of industries and which have received little training in chemicals management. The dissemination of information was through the media (documentaries through TV and Radio) and single training/Seminars.</li> <li>• Training of trainer's sessions was conducted involving 57 technical personnel in chemicals management who will serve as trainers at their respective workplaces. The training was to inform, educate and empower the participants in the area of sound chemicals management for the purpose of preventing/minimizing exposures.</li> </ul>

**Table 2: Key Activities in Implementing project to Enhance Protection of Human Health and the Environment from Effects of Hazardous Industrial Chemicals in areas of Emergency Preparedness, Inspection and Training**

Activity	Key Aspects
<p>Development and establishment of an integrated national chemical accident prevention and management system, whereby 300 copies of national guidelines on emergency preparedness, prevention and reporting compatible with international systems to be prepared. These guidelines are to be used by chemical stakeholders in order to prevent accidents and for emergency preparedness and response to accidents and natural disasters involving chemicals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of the scope of chemicals and chemical waste management related legislation and international instruments;</li> <li>• Harmonization of chemicals management activities carried out by various institutions;</li> <li>• Reporting mechanisms and procedures for preparedness and responses on chemicals incidences;</li> <li>• Procedures for preparation and implementation of contingency plans at Institutional level;</li> <li>• Specifications of facilities for transportation of hazardous chemicals; and</li> <li>• Existing transportation mechanisms and facilities</li> </ul>
<p>Strengthen national chemicals and pesticides inspection systems through training and equipping with inspection gears such as recorders, data logs and cameras to 50 inspectors, 30 customs officers and 30 police officers located at 15 main entry points to Tanzania.</p>	<p>Training and Promoting applications of available BAT/BEP including the use of alternatives that pose less risks to human health and the environment to 100 key chemicals stakeholders from selected industries (textiles, paints, foam), mining and agriculture in order to prevent and minimize hazardous waste generation.</p>
<p>Minimize of workplace hazards posed by chemicals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting physical inspection by chemical inspectors to identify and address the gaps on chemicals handling; and</li> <li>• Preparing training materials to address the gaps and conduct training of workers of 50 major selected sites (Mining, Agricultural plantations Chemicals industries.</li> </ul>

### 4.3 Challenges in Implementing Partnership Projects

The implementations of the Partnership Projects were hardly without challenges. Some of the challenges were purely due to the learning process of government working with the private sector and NGO/Civil Society in the Chemicals and Waste Management field which has traditionally been thought to be the responsibility of the government.

The two main challenges were:

- (a) **Funding:** in the agreed implementation procedures, the project funding was to be covered by the Government of Tanzania, NGOs, and Private Sector in one part and UNITAR the other part.

However, only the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare through the GCLA contributed direct financing in the project activities. On the other hand, few stakeholder and institutions particularly those, which formed the project secretariat, provided in-kind support in terms of technical of expertise towards implementation of the projects

- (b) **Time frame and deadlines:** Meeting deadlines and time frames as agreed in the MOA was one of the big challenges. The problems was contributed by late conducting and submission of final reports related to activities done by various stakeholders; bureaucracy in getting chemical related information from some of the government institutions, NGOs and private sectors and inadequate infrastructure to enable smooth activities implementation contributed by limited resources, country geographical location and low awareness on the existing chemicals management related legislation.

## Chapter 5

### 5.0 PROJECT OUTPUTS

The implementation of the two partnership projects has complimented efforts on awareness raising, and enhanced capacity building on sound chemicals management. The projects have also facilitated planning and implementation of other developmental projects in this field and SAICM framework, namely; mainstreaming of chemicals management activities into future national development plans for example during review of the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Alleviation.

In summary the two projects have: increased Capacity, awareness and knowledge for sound management of chemicals whereby:

- (a) A chemical and pesticides database frame work with the key aspects to be used by stakeholders in chemicals management has been developed;
- (b) BAT/BEP of waste management practices of certain priority chemicals (Sodium Cyanide, DDT, Mercury and Profenofos), has been searched and documented;
- (c) 500 materials/packages (such as brochures, booklets, posters) containing; information, on sound management of chemicals and SAICM implementation in Tanzania, have been developed;
- (d) Chemical safety related information (brochures, booklets) has been developed. TV and Raddio programmes have been prepared for dissemination of chemicals related information to chemical stakeholders.
- (e) National guidelines on emergency preparedness, prevention and reporting compatible with international systems have been prepared;
- (f) 57 out of targeted 80 (71%) technical personnel in chemicals management have been trained and empowered with knowledge in the area of sound chemicals management to serve as trainers at their respective workplaces for the purpose of preventing/minimizing exposures;
- (g) 57 out of targeted 100 (57%) selected key stakeholders trained on the use of BATs/BEPs techniques,
- (h) 72 out of targeted 110 (66%) chemical inspectors, customs and police officers trained to strengthen chemical inspection at ports of entry;
- (i) 39 out of targeted 50 (78%) work place trainers trained;

#### 5.1 Stakeholder Participation

The pilot project managed to bring together the government, private industry and NGO/Civil society to discuss and address issues related to chemicals and waste management. Of particular importance is the development of trust and partnership stretching beyond table talk to financial contribution. This effectively confirms that it is possible to sustain SAICM related activities beyond the pilot project time frame.

We thus believe if the experience gained is exploited it is possible to expand the participation of even more players and thus raise additional resources to address the identified challenges in chemicals and waste management.

#### 5.2 Mainstreaming SAICM

Before the implementation of this pilot project, many users of chemicals wrongly believed that it was the government responsibility to managing chemicals and waste. The awareness on the potential adverse effects on human health and environment was suspect.

Through the implementation of this project and particularly the implementation of capacity self assessment exercise and the two partnership projects, many stakeholders: the government, NGOs and the private sector have all recognized that they have a role to play

and are now setting aside budgets for chemicals and waste management related activities. It is thus looking promising that within few years to come, all government ministries will have budgetary allocations for these activities. And with continued improvement in law enforcement, it would be possible to ensure that the few private industries that do not voluntarily address management of chemicals and waste would be compelled to do so by law.

The SAICM target date of 2020 is near and concerted efforts that are emerging now must be sustained.

### **5.3 Sustainability of SAICM Implementation Activities**

The Chemicals and waste management agenda has now been accepted for inclusion in the Inter-ministerial Technical committee implying that it will be receiving budgetary allocation annually. While we are not certain on the level of financial commitment, the fact that it is adopted as a priority by the commitment of Permanent Secretaries is move in the right direction.

Various laws are under review e.g. the Plant Protection Act of 1997 and the Industrial and Consumer Chemicals Act of 2003 this will improve the plant protection substances (pesticides) regulatory regimes respectively.

The on-going efforts to improve enforcement of existing laws and regulations are also likely to force stakeholders to properly address the requirements of chemicals and waste management.

The National Review Forum, unanimously agreed that the chemical and Waste Management structures set out during the implementation of the Pilot Project be retained and where necessary strengthened. Therefore, the SAICM Secretariat and Steering Committees were reconstituted into National SAICM Secretariat and Steering Committees respectively. This will ensure that gains accrued from the project are not lost.

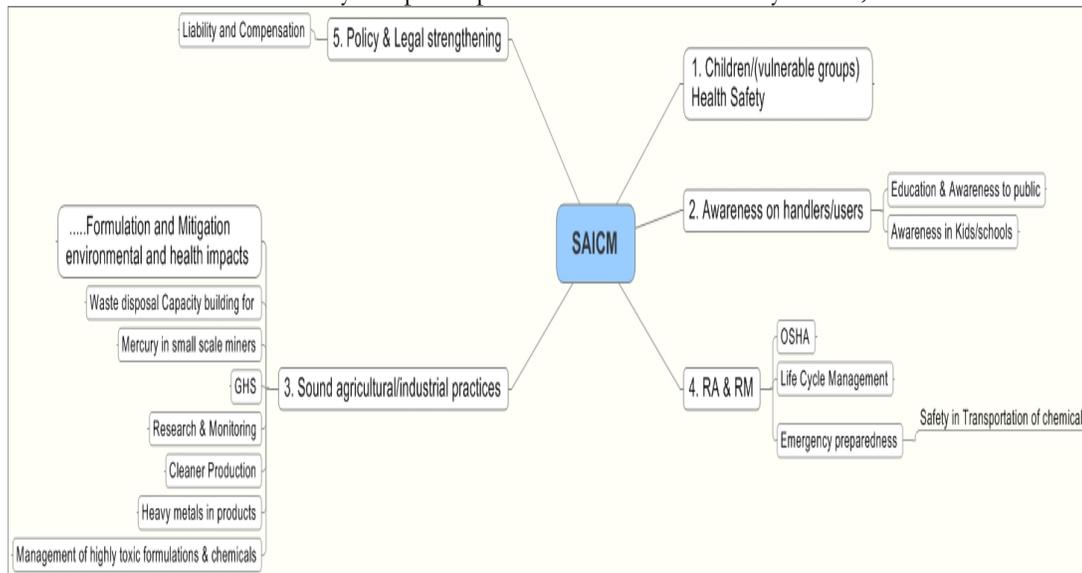
The Secretariat was also requested to continue working on remaining aspects including the formalization of the Chemicals and Waste management agenda in the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee.

### **5.4 Identified/Proposed Future Projects**

At the National Forum, as a result of detailed deliberation, it was agreed to exploit the successes of the SAICM Pilot project and develop new project and activities that will facilitate to development SAICM implementation capacity at national, sectoral and institutional levels.

While we are not certain of the level of financial commitment, the fact that it is adopted as a priority by the committee of Permanent Secretaries is a move in the right direction.

Various issues were raised by the participants shown schematically below;-



The themes of the project/activities were then arranged (in order of priority):

- (a) To develop and implement deliberate measures (e.g. through policy formulation, strengthening legislation enforcement, training, education and communication) that will improve the protection of health of children and other vulnerable groups (women and the elderly);
- (b) To sustain awareness raising activities particularly targeting those groups that come directly into contact with chemicals e.g. handlers and users;
- (c) To improve agricultural and industrial processes e.g. by eliminating highly hazardous formulations from agriculture, developing capacity for waste disposal, promoting clean production, introducing community based monitoring of exposure, adopting GHS, etc.;
- (d) To introduce Risk Assessment and Risk management practices right from project/activity planning and implementation so as to eliminate or minimize avoidable adverse impacts of chemicals to human health, environment and economy in general;
- (e) To accurately document the impacts of the SAICM Pilot project in the on-going reviews of policies and legislation related to chemicals and waste management particularly describing how the gaps that were identified during the capacity self-assessment have been addressed.

It was agreed that for the first theme i.e. on protection of children and other vulnerable groups, a project at national level should be developed to address this theme. It was agreed that the remaining themes be addressed at sectoral levels.

The third theme on improving agricultural and industrial processes raised a debate. It was raised that currently, the government is promoting a national drive to revive agriculture with a slogan “Kilimo Kwanza” literary translated into “Agriculture be given the first priority”. Members urged all stakeholders to proactively take part in this drive by ensuring that the anticipated increase in agricultural expansion will not be accompanied with indiscriminate use of agrochemicals, which can result in environmental degradation, and aggravation of poverty levels.

## Chapter 6

### 6.0 DISCUSSIONS

The main purpose of the SAICM Pilot Project was to establish baseline data on capacities of countries particularly developing countries to soundly manage chemicals and waste and meet the requirements for meeting the SAICM goal of 2020.

In the course of implementing the project, Tanzania has been able to review her priorities in chemicals and waste management through the participatory approach and deliberate involvement of stakeholders through various fora such as National workshops.

The project has enabled the country to make significant progress in meeting many and diverse challenges faced in managing chemicals and waste. These challenges among others include:

- (a) Lack of a specific policy for chemicals management to enable and rank chemicals management activities as one of the national priorities;
- (b) Mainstreaming of chemicals management activities in majority of Government institutions, NGOs and private sector;
- (c) Identification, coordination and commitment of stakeholders for effective chemicals management in the country;
- (d) Low institutional capacities and capabilities (technical and administrative) to reduce the environment and health effects of hazardous chemicals and wastes;
- (e) Low awareness to majority of Tanzanian on health and environmental effects related to hazards chemicals;
- (f) Inadequate poisoning centres and reporting system to enable generation and storage of data related to chemicals incidences at national and regional levels;
- (g) Limited data related to inventory of obsolete and waste chemicals to ascertain the extent of effects resulted to chemicals problem;
- (h) Limited epidemiological studies to ascertain chemical related diseases;
- (i) On the other hand due to geographical size of the country, financial and other resources limitations, the project did not cover much of the population subjected to hazardous chemicals;
- (j) Apart from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, majority of Ministries and institutions that use or involved in activities related to chemicals and pesticides do not set aside budget for chemicals management.

A single project could thus not manage to address all these challenges. It has however enabled to build trust, partnership and common purpose that will facilitate meeting the need to manage chemicals and waste in an environmentally sound manner. We are seeing evidence of deliberate efforts to mainstream chemicals and waste management activities in the Government. For example, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has taken measures to increase the allocation of budget for chemicals and waste management activities from the next financial year and incorporate chemicals management in health curricula, The inclusion of the agenda of chemicals management in the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee ensures that agenda will be tabled in the highest echelon of the government. This is an achievement

### 7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 7.1 Conclusions

The implementation of the SAICM Pilot Project in Tanzania had achieved its objectives in that, it has progressively strengthened national chemicals management capacity in different aspects including among others; awareness and knowledge on chemical safety; chemical inspection at ports of entry; of gaps and priority setting for chemicals management, establishment of an interim Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee; national information exchange; and knowledge on safe chemical handling by workers.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is committed towards establishing and continuously strengthening the entire recommended infrastructure for sustainable sound chemicals management and SAICM implementation to meet the SAICM goal. The Government will ensure that, the Inter-ministerial Coordination Committee is transformed from interim to fully legal operational committee, (having incorporated inputs from the established task force); chemicals management activities are mainstreamed by different stakeholder institutions at different levels; chemicals management information exchange mechanisms are strengthened through the national chemical and pesticides database, regular updates of the SAICM Tanzania website with current information, and other necessary efforts and initiatives for sustainable SAICM implementation beyond the Pilot Project.

This project has established a baseline information and momentum for chemicals management and SAICM implementation in Tanzania. However there are challenges, which may still hinder the national progress towards SAICM 2020 goal. Tanzania like most developing countries, limitations of financial resources is the most critical challenge in national initiatives towards chemicals management and SAICM implementation.

It is in our trust that, with technical and financial joint efforts between Governments, International and Bilateral Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society and Public Interest Groups at national, sub-regional, regional and international level; we will be able to implement these commitments which in turn will lead us towards achieving of the SAICM 2020 goal.

#### 7.2 Recommendations

During the three years of implementation of the SAICM Pilot Project and the implementation of specific activities at different phases; stakeholders in chemicals management recommended the following for effective national SAICM implementation beyond the pilot project:

- (a) A specific policy for chemicals management should be established and that:
  - (i) There should be an open process to involve all key stakeholders in establishing the policy from the initial stages to ensure that their inputs are taken on board;
  - (ii) The policy should be transparent – it should clarify the responsibilities at different levels and it should establish time frames for making decisions on specific issues;
  - (iii) The policy should establish a national chemicals management basket fund supported by all stakeholders in the government, NGOs, Civil Society and private sectors by introducing for example a levy from industries to contribute and support that basket fund;

- (iv) The policy should have provisions for establishment of an Inter-ministerial Coordination Mechanisms to ensure national coordination of chemicals management at Ministerial level; and
  - (v) The policy should establish a framework for coordination and information sharing and dissemination among all stakeholders to facilitate sharing of experience and knowledge in chemical management from national to community level.
- (b) In acquiring knowledge, awareness training, generation and dissemination of chemicals management related information, stakeholders should make use of the infrastructure established during the SAICM Pilot Project, which includes among others:
- (i) The National Database for Chemicals and Pesticides;
  - (ii) The Interim Inter-ministerial Coordination Committee;
  - (iii) The Tanzania SAICM Website ([www.saicmtz.or.tz](http://www.saicmtz.or.tz));
  - (iv) National Guidelines on Chemical Emergency Response and Preparedness;
  - (v) Chemical Safety Brochures, Booklets and Posters;
  - (vi) Training Manuals of different chemical management aspects (inspection, BATs and BEPS, Workplace, Chemical Safety at Workplace Training of Trainers of other personnel through trained trainers).
- (c) The Capacity building should continually be done in following:
- (i) Human resources – expert contribution from various institutions;
  - (ii) Financial resources – cash contribution from NGOs to NGOs, Government to NGOs, NGOs to Governments, Donors to Government or NGOs;
  - (iii) Equipment, infrastructure –industries, cash in kind and other Government institutions that are involved in analytical work, communication etc.;
  - (iv) Central Clearing House E.g. NEMC, GCLA and SAICM Website;
  - (v) Mass Media (Radio, TV, Magazines) etc.; and
  - (vi) Local Government using various committees e.g. health, environment, etc.
- (d) Different Ministries, Government Agencies and Departments, NGOs, Private Sector, Public Interest Groups and Civil Society whose responsibilities and or activities have a bearing on or related to chemicals management activities should mainstream chemicals / waste management in their development plans /strategies and set annual budgets;
- (e) Review the existing legislation related to chemicals management with the purpose of harmonizing them to resolve the prevailing overlaps in order to integrate activities and maximize utilization of available resources;
- (f) Use the trainers to train and continue training to increase the number of trained experts and trainers (TOT) in chemicals and waste management, who will in turn disseminate the knowledge to different levels.
- (g) The Government should allocate adequate budget allocation for chemicals management; i.e. Ministries in their annual budgets should include chemicals and chemical wastes management;
- (h) The private sector should be better organized and integrate their activities to make best use of the limited financial resources and increase budget for chemicals management;
- (i) All stakeholders inside and outside the Government should encourage the spirit of collaboration among stakeholders to share the current available limited resources;

- (j) The Government should initiate implementation of the Globally Harmonized System on Classification and Labelling (GHS) and promote awareness and knowledge about hazardous chemicals and pesticides. Stakeholders coordination, collaboration and cooperation and information exchange of at national, regional and international levels should be strengthened.

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## **9.0 LIST OF APPENDICIES;**

1. Report on; Two Partnership Projects
2. Project Financial Reports