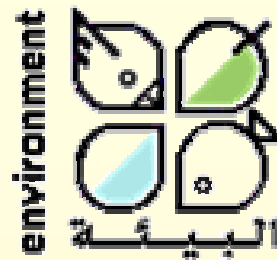


**KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN
GENERAL COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF
MARINE RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT & WILDLIFE**

ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS



Status of POPs & Chemicals in The Kingdom of Bahrain

**WORKSHOP on the IMPLEMENTATION of STOCKHOLM
CONVENTION and SYNERGIES WITH OTHER CHEMICAL RELATED
AGREEMENTS**

Cairo - Egypt, 21 - 24 February 2005

Prepared by

Dr. Afaf Al Shoa'la

Director of Environmental Control Directorate

Stockholm Convention Focal Point

- The Kingdom of Bahrain signed the Stockholm Convention on 22nd of May 2002 .
- UNEP was chosen as Implementing Agency.
- January 2003, UNEP expert visited Bahrain for the preparation of POPs Enabling Activities-Project proposal (consistent with the GEF "Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on POPs").
- GEF national operational focal point had endorsed the proposal on 8th of January 2003.
- The proposal had been submitted by UNEP-Chemicals to GEF.

Information on the organization in the Kingdom of Bahrain

1. The Environmental Affairs of the General Commission for the Protection of Marine Resources, Environment & Wildlife has the overall mandate for environment protection in the Kingdom of Bahrain.
2. It has a special unit responsible for the management of chemicals through the control of import, export, storage, handling of chemicals, to ensure Occupational and Environmental Safety in the Kingdom of Bahrain.
3. Environmental Affairs hosts the focal points for Basle and Stockholm Conventions, as well as the DNA for Rotterdam Convention.

Stakeholders

- Environmental Affairs; (Stockholm Convention Focal Point serving as Project Coordinator.)
- Customs and Ports Affairs of the Ministry of Finance;
- Standardization & Metrication Directorate and Commercial Registration Directorate of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry;
- Agriculture Affairs of the Ministry of Municipality and Agriculture;
- Public Health Directorate of the Ministry of Health;
- Civil Defense Directorate of the Ministry of Interior;
- Occupational Safety Section of the Ministry of Labor;
- NGOs & Universities (Gulf University, Bahrain University, Chemical Society...

Chemicals management in Bahrain

1. Co-operating (limited) with the concerned authorities to control POPs and other toxic chemicals. Participating in licensing of the industrial establishments, laboratories, and chemical storage. Studying operations and processes concerning the use of chemicals to determine possible sources of industrial chemical risk, and establishing procedures for importation, transportation, handling, and storage of chemicals.
2. Participating in putting TLVs and standards for toxic chemicals, including development of rules, regulations and procedures to ensure that these limits are not exceeded, and development of efficient methods to monitor and control chemical pollution and risk.
3. The National Profile on Chemicals Management was published in 2002. It needs to be updated and to have elaboration on POPs related parts.

The provisions for control of POPs and other chemicals in the present legislation in Bahrain are as follows:

- 1) Legislative Decree no. 9 of 1979 Traffic law enacted by Ministerial order no. 28 of 1979 – concerning road regulations :
 - **Load of vehicles and trucks: articles 66 -77 and articles 131 - 133 .**
- 2) Legislative Decree no. 6 of 1984 governing the organization of industry:
 - **Licenses for setting up or managing an industrial establishment: articles 1- 15.**
 - **Registration of industrial establishments: articles 16 - 27 .**
 - **Inspection of industrial establishment: article 28 .**
- 3) Legislative Decree no. 11 of 1989 governing pesticides:
 - **Labeling of pesticides: point 2 of article 6 .**
 - **Registration of pesticides: article 8 .**
 - **Licenses for pesticides: articles 9 -12 .**
 - **Inspections regarding pesticides: article 13 .**



4) Legislative decree no. 21 of 1996 concerning the environment:

- Use of pesticides: article 10.
- Permits for discharge and storage of wastes: articles 13 and 18.
- Production, use and disposal of dangerous materials: articles 14 & 15 .
- Processing of wastes: article 19.

5) MO No. 1 of 2001 Concerning Management of Hazardous Medical waste.

6) MO No. 7 of 2002 Concerning the Control of Importation and Use of Hazardous Chemicals.

7) Adoption of the GCC unified regulation for the management of chemicals.

Quantity of Pesticides Used By Ministries of Health and Agriculture - Quantity in Kilogram and liter (1997 - 2001).

Pesticides Kind	Year				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Pesticides consumed by Ministry of Health					
Insecticide	15,781	18,420	16,950	14,426	17,612
Rodenticide	25,124	22,585	23,886	22,646	23,121
Pesticides consumed by Ministry of Agriculture					
Insecticide	7,061	9,144	6,965	6,567	6,904
Fungicide, Bactericide and Trace Elements	1,167	1,960	1,665	203	415
Acaricide, Adhesives Wetting Agents Mousicide and Rodenticide	1,289	806	565	1,016	1,248
Herbicide and Nematocide	2,448	1,383	1,661	686	1,224



List of Insecticide and Rodenticide used by Environmental Health Section -1997-2002*

Type	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Insecticides						
Larvicidal Oil (Diesel) L	219424	238800	222900	197900	212000	214939
Synthetic Pyrethroids (oil & Water soluble) L	1021	1400	1050	1118	1006	2075
Abate Granules 1%, kg	500	900	725	625	700	1025
Abate 50% E.C.	180	880	600	680	380	1600
Malathion, kg	-	25	1250	500	175	200
ULV Concentrate (Oil and Aqu.) L	675	850	900	750	520	675
Propoxure 20% E.C.	620	805	962	848	755	721

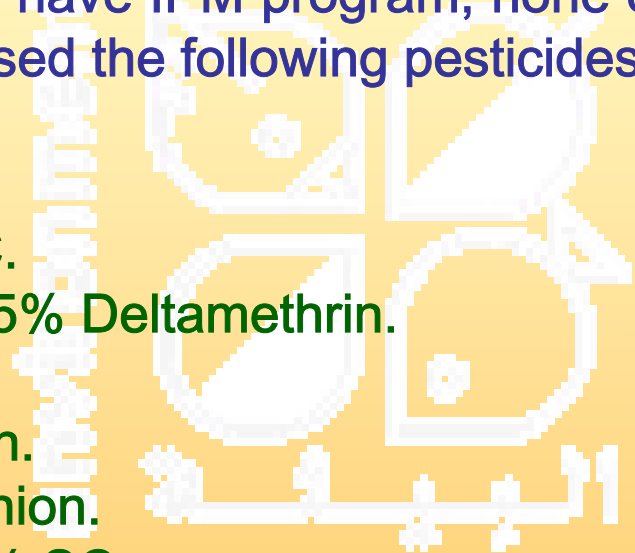


Type	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Pyrethroid (Permethrin/ Deltamethrin) 25% wp	1658	1382	1600	1250	1150	1275
Fly bait, kg	600	655	465	682	700	965
Cockroaches/Ants Dusting Powder, kg	8820	8620	9835	10180	8890	8720
Kerosene, L	33133	41100	49400	35200	37000	54000
Vectobac (B. thurengensis), L	200	20	-	-	-	-
Rodenticide						
Bacumin, Kg	21249	21771	19761	22115	20243	20380
Thallium Sulfate, liquid, L	427	522	598	827	988	564
Bait Blocks, Kg	6169	4278	1562	944	650	1614

Private Sector

here are eight companies' deals with pesticides in the kingdom of Bahrain, most of them have IPM program; none of them is using POPs pesticides, and they used the following pesticides:

- Chlorpyrifos
- Diazinon 60 EC.
- Kohirne Flow 25% Deltamethrin.
- Permethin.
- Hydramethylnon.
- Fiprinil Fenitrothion.
- Deltamethrin 1% SC.
- Fenitrothion 40 WP.



Priorities and Capacity Building

1. Strengthen the national legislation and enforcement capacity.
2. Improvement of technical capacity to minimize unintentional by-products releases by adopting improved or alternate technology.
3. Training of technical staff to control and monitor POPs.
4. Obtain equipment to measure the releases of POPs.
5. Expertise for green purchasing.
6. Establishment of inventories and proper databases.
7. Health surveillance and environmental assessment.
8. Establish mechanisms to provide information to the workers and to the public concerning the potential risks associated with POPs. Special attention should be given to increase awareness in the political and public communities and making all stakeholders actively involved.

THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION

