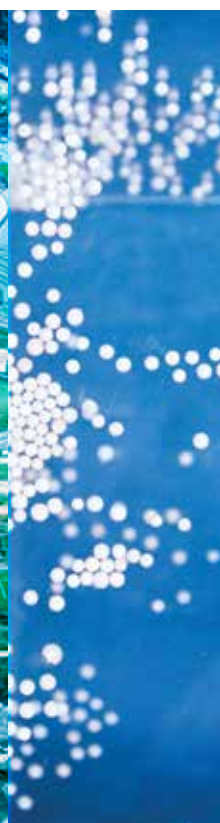




STRATEGIC APPROACH TO INTERNATIONAL CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT

SAICM texts and resolutions of the
International Conference on Chemicals Management

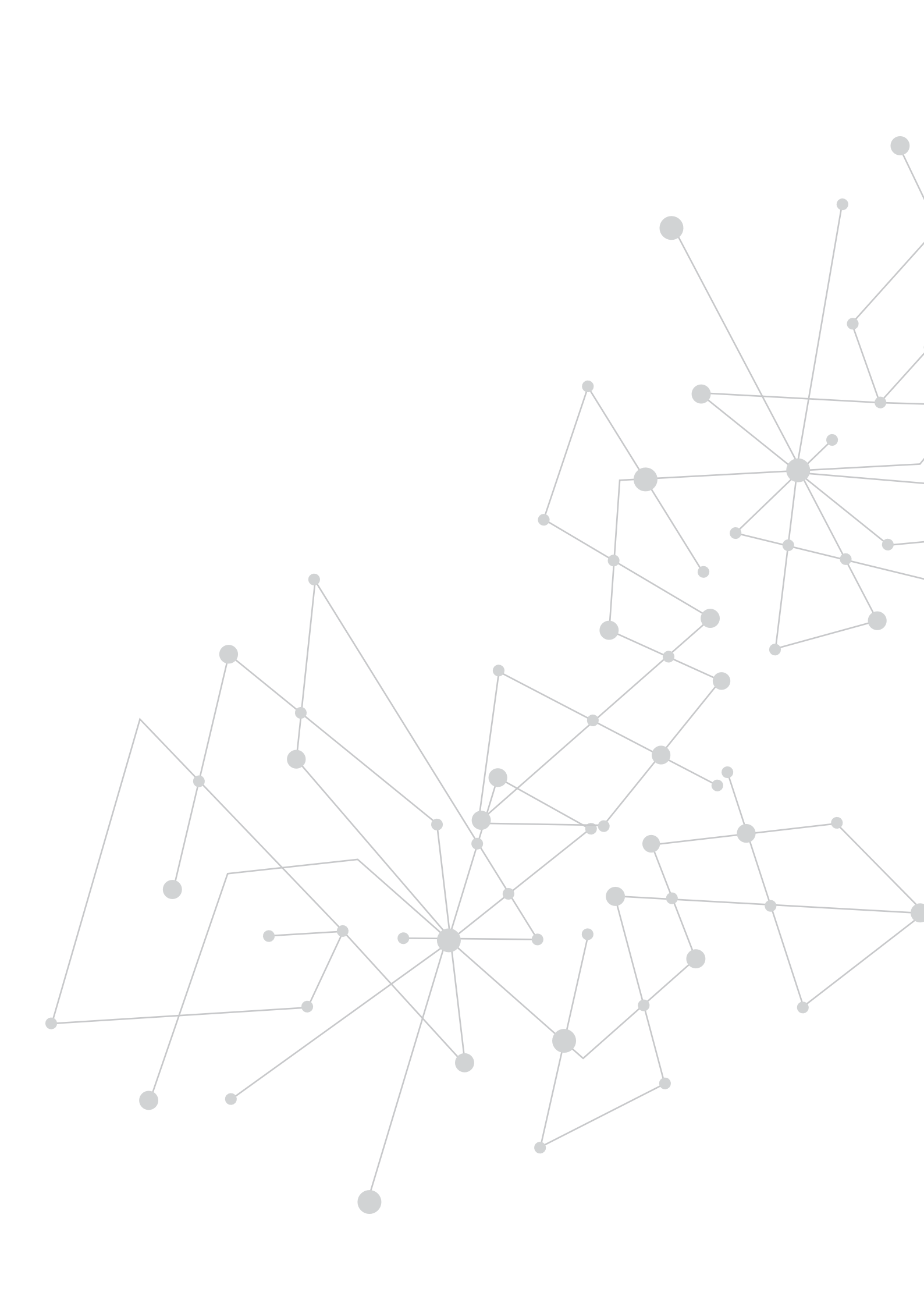


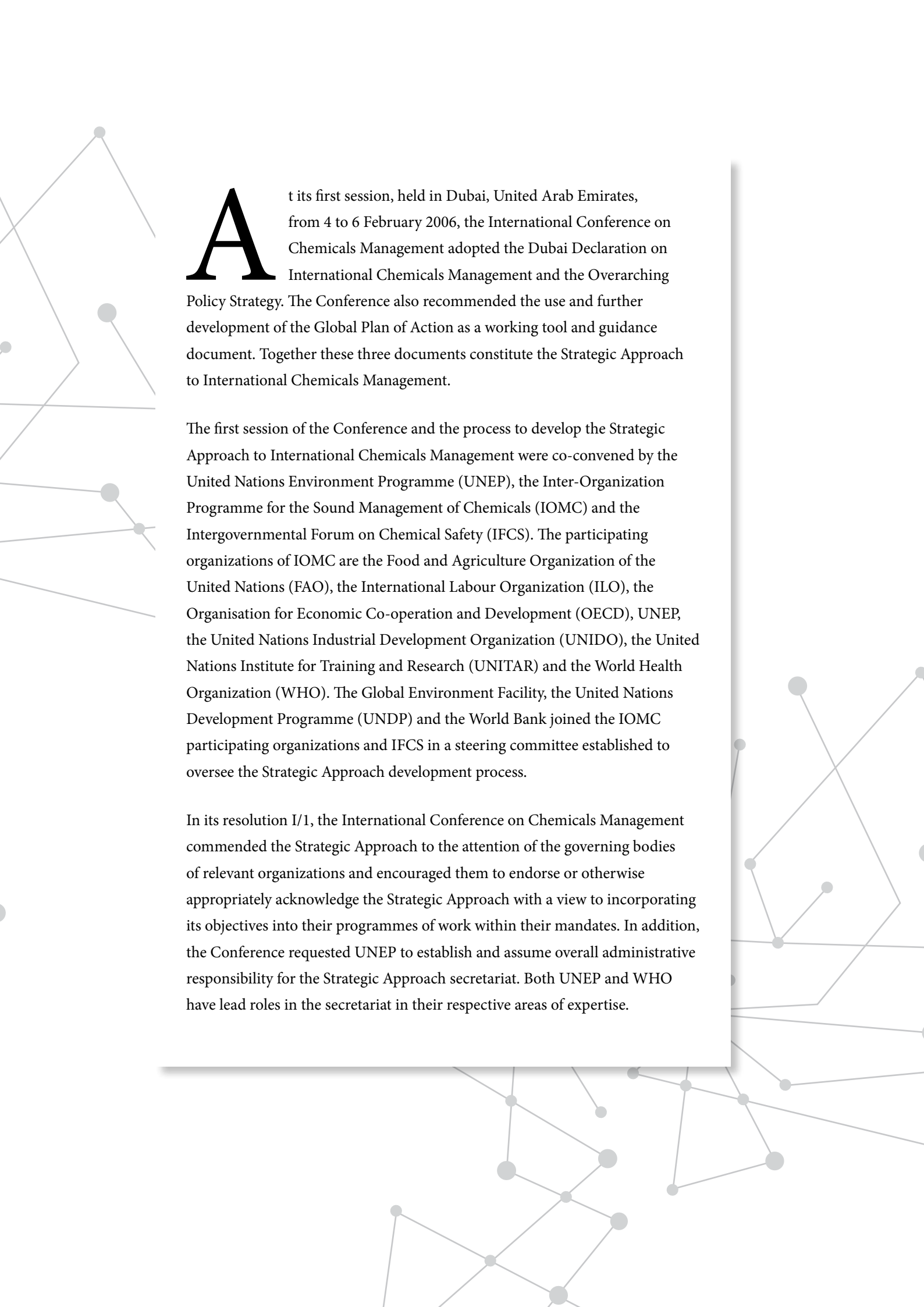
World Health
Organization

Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

- »» The Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management, the Overarching Policy Strategy and the Global Plan of Action
- »» Resolutions of the International Conference on Chemicals Management







At its first session, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 4 to 6 February 2006, the International Conference on Chemicals Management adopted the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management and the Overarching Policy Strategy. The Conference also recommended the use and further development of the Global Plan of Action as a working tool and guidance document. Together these three documents constitute the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

The first session of the Conference and the process to develop the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management were co-convened by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) and the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS). The participating organizations of IOMC are the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), UNEP, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The Global Environment Facility, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank joined the IOMC participating organizations and IFCS in a steering committee established to oversee the Strategic Approach development process.

In its resolution I/1, the International Conference on Chemicals Management commended the Strategic Approach to the attention of the governing bodies of relevant organizations and encouraged them to endorse or otherwise appropriately acknowledge the Strategic Approach with a view to incorporating its objectives into their programmes of work within their mandates. In addition, the Conference requested UNEP to establish and assume overall administrative responsibility for the Strategic Approach secretariat. Both UNEP and WHO have lead roles in the secretariat in their respective areas of expertise.



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Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management

We, the ministers, heads of delegation and representatives of civil society and the private sector, assembled at the International Conference on Chemicals Management in Dubai from 4 to 6 February 2006, declare the following:

1. The sound management of chemicals is essential if we are to achieve sustainable development, including the eradication of poverty and disease, the improvement of human health and the environment and the elevation and maintenance of the standard of living in countries at all levels of development;
2. Significant, but insufficient, progress has been made in international chemicals management through the implementation of chapter 19 of Agenda 21¹ and International Labour Organization Conventions No. 170 on Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work and No. 174 on the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, as well as in addressing particularly hazardous chemicals through the recent entry into force of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the adoption of the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;
3. The private sector has made considerable efforts to promote chemical safety through voluntary programmes and initiatives such as product stewardship and the chemicals industry's Responsible Care programme;
4. Non-governmental public health and environmental organizations, trade unions and other civil society organizations have made important contributions to the promotion of chemical safety;
5. Progress in chemicals management has not, however, been sufficient globally and the environment worldwide continues to suffer from air, water and land contamination, impairing the health and welfare of millions;
6. The need to take concerted action is accentuated by a wide range of chemical safety concerns at the international level, including a lack of capacity for managing chemicals in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, dependency on pesticides in agriculture, exposure of workers to harmful chemicals and concern about the long-term effects of chemicals on both human health and the environment;
7. The global production, trade and use of chemicals are increasing, with growth patterns placing an increasing chemicals management burden on developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular the least developed among them and small island developing States, and presenting them with special difficulties in meeting this challenge. As a result, fundamental changes are needed in the way that societies manage chemicals;

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

8. We are determined to implement the applicable chemicals management agreements to which we are Party, strengthen the coherence and synergies that exist between them and work to address, as appropriate, existing gaps in the framework of international chemicals policy;
9. We commit ourselves in a spirit of solidarity and partnership to achieving chemical safety and thereby assisting in fighting poverty, protecting vulnerable groups and advancing public health and human security;
10. We commit ourselves to respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, understanding and respecting ecosystem integrity and addressing the gap between the current reality and our ambition to elevate global efforts to achieve the sound management of chemicals;
11. We are unwavering in our commitment to promoting the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes throughout their life-cycle, in accordance with Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,² in particular paragraph 23. We are convinced that the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management constitutes a significant contribution towards the internationally agreed development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration. It builds upon previous international initiatives on chemical safety and promotes the development of a multi- and cross-sectoral and participatory strategic approach;
12. We therefore adopt the Overarching Policy Strategy, which, together with the present declaration, constitutes our firm commitment to the Strategic Approach and its implementation;
13. We recommend the use and further development of the Global Plan of Action, to address current and ever-changing societal needs, as a working tool and guidance document for meeting the commitments to chemicals management expressed in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,³ Agenda 21, the Bahia Declaration on Chemical Safety,⁴ the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the 2005 World Summit Outcome⁵ and this Strategic Approach;
14. We are determined to realize the benefits of chemistry, including green chemistry, for improved standards of living, public health and protection of the environment, and are resolved to continue working together to promote the safe production and use of chemicals;
15. We are committed to strengthening the capacities of all concerned to achieve the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes at all levels;
16. We will continue to mobilize national and international financing from public and private sources for the life-cycle management of chemicals;

2 *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

3 *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

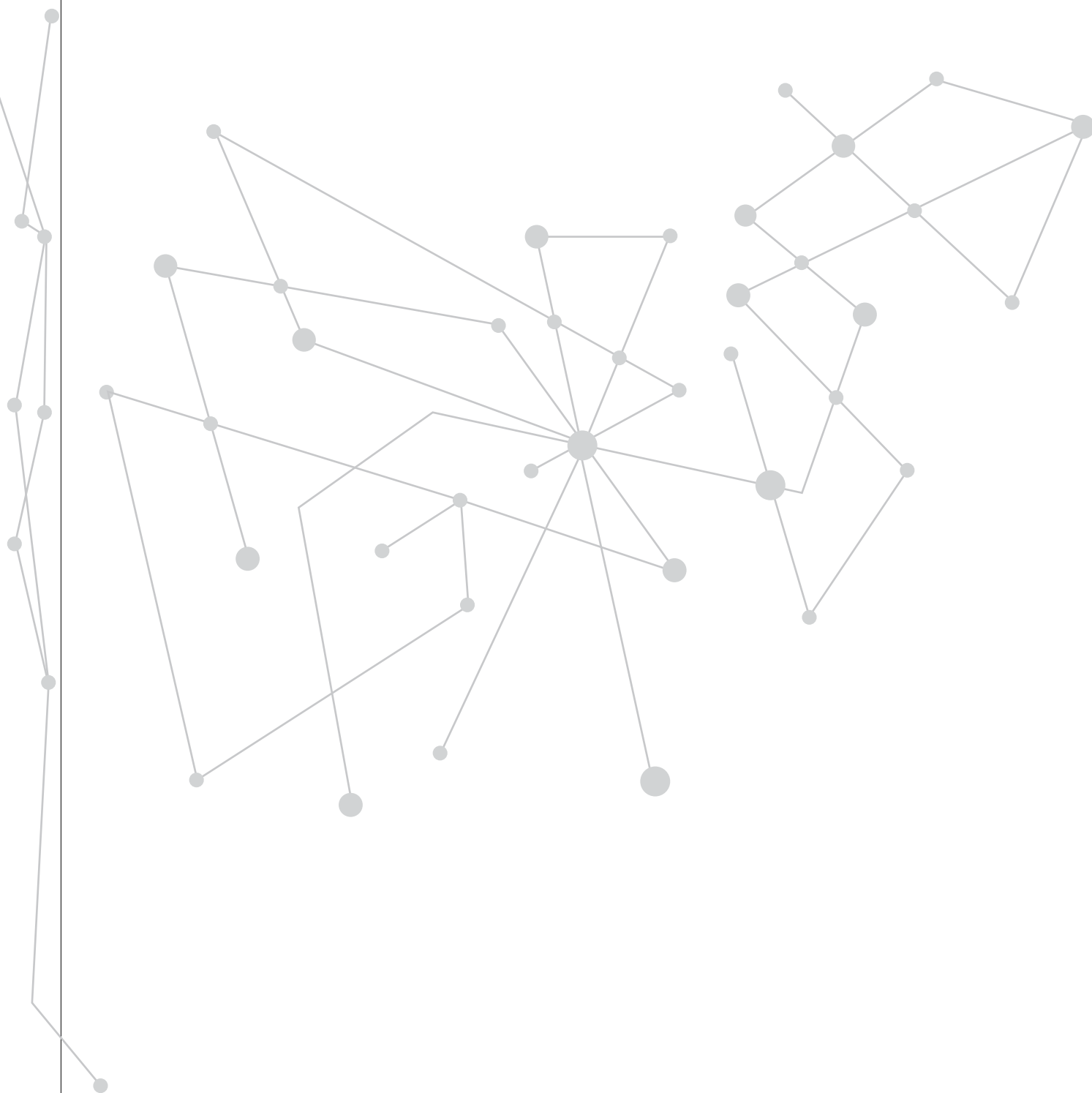
4 Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety, third session, Forum III final report (IFCS/Forum III/23w), annex 6.

5 General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005.

17. We will work towards closing the gaps and addressing the discrepancies in the capacity to achieve sustainable chemicals management between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other by addressing the special needs of the latter and strengthening their capacities for the sound management of chemicals and the development of safer alternative products and processes, including non-chemical alternatives, through partnerships, technical support and financial assistance;
18. We will work towards effective and efficient governance of chemicals management by means of transparency, public participation and accountability involving all sectors of society, in particular striving for the equal participation of women in chemicals management;
19. We will engage actively in partnerships between Governments, the private sector and civil society, including strengthening participation in the implementation of the Strategic Approach by small and medium-sized enterprises and the informal sector;
20. We stress the responsibility of industry to make available to stakeholders such data and information on health and environmental effects of chemicals as are needed safely to use chemicals and the products made from them;
21. We will facilitate public access to appropriate information and knowledge on chemicals throughout their life cycle, including the risks that they pose to human health and the environment;
22. We will ensure that, when information is made available, confidential commercial and industrial information and knowledge are protected in accordance with national laws or regulations or, in the absence of such laws and regulations, are protected in accordance with international provisions. In making information available, information on chemicals relating to the health and safety of humans and the environment should not be regarded as confidential;
23. We recognize the need to make special efforts to protect those groups in society that are particularly vulnerable to risks from hazardous chemicals or are highly exposed to them;
24. We are determined to protect children and the unborn child from chemical exposures that impair their future lives;
25. We will endeavour to prevent illegal traffic in toxic, hazardous, banned and severely restricted chemicals and chemical products and wastes;
26. We will promote the sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste as a priority in national, regional and international policy frameworks, including strategies for sustainable development, development assistance and poverty reduction;
27. We will strive to integrate the Strategic Approach into the work programmes of all relevant United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, funds and programmes consistent with their mandates as accorded by their respective governing bodies;

28. We acknowledge that as a new voluntary initiative in the field of international management of chemicals, the Strategic Approach is not a legally binding instrument;
29. We collectively share the view that implementation and taking stock of progress are critical to ensuring success and that, in this regard, a stable and long-term fully participatory and multi-sectoral structure for guidance, review and operational support is essential;
30. We are determined to cooperate fully in an open, inclusive, participatory and transparent manner in the implementation of the Strategic Approach.

Overarching Policy Strategy



I. Introduction

1. The present Overarching Policy Strategy flows from the commitments expressed in the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management developed in the context of the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. The structure of the strategy is as follows:
 - a. Introduction
 - b. Scope
 - c. Statement of needs
 - d. Objectives:
 - Risk reduction
 - Knowledge and information
 - Governance
 - Capacity-building and technical cooperation
 - Illegal international traffic
 - e. Financial considerations
 - f. Principles and approaches
 - g. Implementation and taking stock of progress
2. The involvement of all relevant sectors and stakeholders, including at the local, national, regional and global levels, is seen as key to achieving the objectives of the Strategic Approach, as is a transparent and open implementation process and public participation in decision-making, featuring in particular a strengthened role for women. The main stakeholders in the Strategic Approach are understood to be Governments, regional economic integration organizations, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individuals involved in the management of chemicals throughout their life-cycles from all relevant sectors, including, but not limited to, agriculture, environment, health, industry, relevant economic activity, development cooperation, labour and science. Individual stakeholders include consumers, disposers, employers, farmers, producers, regulators, researchers, suppliers, transporters and workers.

II. Scope

3. The Strategic Approach has a scope that includes:
 - a. Environmental, economic, social, health and labour aspects of chemical safety,
 - b. Agricultural and industrial chemicals, with a view to promoting sustainable development and covering chemicals at all stages of their life-cycle, including in products.⁶
4. The Strategic Approach should take due account of instruments and processes that have been developed to date and be flexible enough to deal with new ones without duplicating efforts, in particular the efforts of forums dealing with the military uses of chemicals.

⁶ The Strategic Approach does not cover products to the extent that the health and environmental aspects of the safety of the chemicals and products are regulated by a domestic food or pharmaceutical authority or arrangement.

III. Statement of needs

5. A major driving force for the establishment of the Strategic Approach has been the recognition of the growing gaps between the capacities of different countries to manage chemicals safely, the need to improve synergies between existing instruments and processes and the growing sense of urgency regarding the need to assess and manage chemicals more effectively to achieve the 2020 goal articulated in paragraph 23 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.⁷ There is also the need for countries to have more effective governance structures to help make the Strategic Approach a lasting success.
6. Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, at which the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 were adopted, much has been done to improve chemicals management. Regulatory systems have been introduced or strengthened; much more information has been made available about chemicals; many chemicals have been assessed at the national level and internationally; a wide range of risk management measures have been introduced; and new tools such as the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and pollutant release and transfer registers have been taken up and developed. New international instruments and programmes have been created. Industry has developed and extended its own programmes to contribute to better chemicals management, and there are now in many countries active and well informed public interest movements promoting awareness and good practices with regard to chemicals. It is, however, recognized that:
 - g. The existing international policy framework for chemicals is not completely adequate and needs to be further strengthened;
 - h. Implementation of established international policies is uneven;
 - i. Coherence and synergies between existing institutions and processes are not completely developed and should be further improved;
 - j. There is often limited or no information on many chemicals currently in use and often limited or no access to information that already exists;
 - k. Many countries lack the capacity to manage chemicals soundly at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;
 - l. There are inadequate resources available to address chemical safety issues in many countries, particularly to bridge the widening gap between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other.
7. Risk reduction (including preventing, reducing, remediating, minimizing and eliminating risks) is a key need in pursuing the sound management of chemicals throughout their entire life cycle including, where appropriate, products and articles containing chemicals. It is recognized that:
 - a. Risk assessment and management strategies, supported by improved scientific understanding of the role and behaviour of substances, addressing product life-cycles, are central to achieving risk reduction;

⁷ A copy of paragraph 23 is set out in the appendix.

- b. Risk reduction measures, appropriately informed by scientific methods and consideration of social and economic factors, are needed to reduce or eliminate the harmful effects of chemicals and their inappropriate uses;
 - c. Risk reduction measures need to be improved to prevent the adverse effects of chemicals on the health of children, pregnant women, fertile populations, the elderly, the poor, workers and other vulnerable groups and susceptible environments;
 - d. The development of safer alternatives, including alternatives to chemicals of concern, and affordable sustainable technologies should be accelerated;
 - e. Developing countries and countries with economies in transition need better access to affordable, safer technologies and alternatives, which will also assist in reducing illegal traffic in hazardous chemicals.
8. Knowledge, information and public awareness are basic needs for decision-making for the sound management of chemicals, including products and articles containing chemicals. It is recognized that:
- a. Technological information, the results of hazard and risk assessments, socio-economic methodologies and the tools to develop and apply science-based standards, harmonized risk assessment and management principles are not available to all actors, and the pace of scientific research in these areas needs to be accelerated;
 - b. There is a lack of clear, accessible, timely and appropriate information on chemicals for ready use by local populations.
9. Governance is an important issue that needs to be addressed through a multi-sector and multi-stakeholder approach in pursuing the sound management of chemicals. There is therefore a need to recognize:
- a. That in many countries some stakeholders, particularly women and indigenous communities, still do not participate in all aspects of decision-making related to the sound management of chemicals, a situation which needs to be addressed;
 - b. That implementation of the present international regime for the sound management of chemicals, including binding instruments and other relevant initiatives, is uneven, a situation which needs to be addressed. There are gaps, overlaps and duplication in chemicals management activities and there is a need in many countries for enhanced coherence, consistency and cooperation to ensure efficient and effective use of available resources at the national, regional, and international levels. Many countries have not ratified or implemented regional and global legally binding instruments and other relevant initiatives, addressed gaps in national chemicals regimes or developed national mechanisms for coordinating chemicals activities;
 - c. That the mechanisms used to address the social and economic impacts of chemicals on human health, society and the environment, including liability, compensation and redress, need to be improved in some countries;
 - d. That chemicals issues are only sometimes featured in relevant national policy documents, including development assistance plans or strategies, sustainable development strategies and, as appropriate, poverty reduction strategies;

- e. That there is a need to promote the role of all sectors of civil society and the private sector in the implementation of the Strategic Approach.
- 10.** Capacity-building and technical assistance in relation to all aspects of the sound management of chemicals are among the essential elements for the successful implementation of the Strategic Approach:
- a. The widening gap in capacity between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other should be bridged in order to make progress towards the goal articulated in paragraph 23 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. Some developed countries, however, also face capacity issues in striving to meet this goal;
 - b. There is a need for enhanced cooperation aimed at strengthening the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes and promoting adequate transfer of cleaner and safer technology to those countries.
- 11.** Illegal international traffic in hazardous substances and dangerous products is a pressing problem for many countries, especially for developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
- 12.** One of the challenges that will be faced by many countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in pursuing the goal articulated in paragraph 23 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation is to obtain access to the considerable financial and other resources needed to achieve the sound management of chemicals.

IV. Objectives

- 13.** The overall objective of the Strategic Approach is to achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle so that, by 2020, chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. The objective will be achieved, among other ways, through the implementation of activities set out in the Global Plan of Action.
- a. To minimize risks to human health, including that of workers, and to the environment throughout the life cycle of chemicals;
 - b. To ensure that humans and ecosystems and their constituent parts that are especially vulnerable or especially subject to exposure to chemicals that may pose a risk are taken into account and protected in making decisions on chemicals;
 - c. To implement transparent, comprehensive, efficient and effective risk management strategies based on appropriate scientific understanding, including of health and environmental effects, and appropriate social and economic analysis aimed at pollution prevention, risk reduction and risk
- A. Risk reduction**
- 14.** The objectives of the Strategic Approach with regard to risk reduction are:

- elimination, including detailed safety information on chemicals, to prevent unsafe and unnecessary exposures to chemicals;
- d. To ensure, by 2020:
 - That chemicals or chemical uses that pose an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk to human health and the environment⁸ based on a science-based risk assessment and taking into account the costs and benefits as well as the availability of safer substitutes and their efficacy, are no longer produced or used for such uses;
 - That risks from unintended releases of chemicals that pose an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk to human health and the environment³ based on a science-based risk assessment and taking into account the costs and benefits, are minimized;
 - e. Appropriately to apply the precautionary approach, as set out in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, while aiming to achieve that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment;
 - f. To give priority consideration to the application of preventive measures such as pollution prevention;
 - g. To ensure that existing, new and emerging issues of global concern are sufficiently addressed by means of appropriate mechanisms;

⁸ Groups of chemicals that might be prioritized for assessment and related studies include: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune, or nervous systems; persistent organic pollutants (POPs), mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; those subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level.

- h. To reduce the generation of hazardous waste, both in quantity and toxicity, and to ensure the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste, including its storage, treatment and disposal;
- i. To promote the environmentally sound recovery and recycling of hazardous materials and waste;
- j. To promote and support the development and implementation of, and further innovation in, environmentally sound and safer alternatives, including cleaner production, informed substitution of chemicals of particular concern and non-chemical alternatives.

B. Knowledge and information

15. The objectives of the Strategic Approach with regard to knowledge and information are:
 - a. To ensure that knowledge and information on chemicals and chemicals management are sufficient to enable chemicals to be adequately assessed and managed safely throughout their life cycle;
 - b. To ensure, for all stakeholders:
 - That information on chemicals throughout their life cycle, including, where appropriate, chemicals in products, is available, accessible, user friendly, adequate and appropriate to the needs of all stakeholders. Appropriate types of information include their effects on human health and the environment, their intrinsic properties, their potential uses, their protective measures and regulation;
 - That such information is disseminated in appropriate languages by making full use of, among other things,

- the media, hazard communication mechanisms such as the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and relevant provisions of international agreements;
- c. To ensure that, in making information available in accordance with paragraph 15 (b), confidential commercial and industrial information and knowledge are protected in accordance with national laws or regulations or, in the absence of such laws or regulations, are protected in accordance with international provisions. In the context of this paragraph, information on chemicals relating to the health and safety of humans and the environment should not be regarded as confidential;
 - d. To make objective scientific information available for appropriate integration into risk assessments and associated decision-making relating to chemicals policy, including in relation to assessment of chemical hazards and risks to human health, especially vulnerable sub-populations such as children, and to the environment, particularly vulnerable ecosystems;
 - e. To ensure that science-based standards, risk assessment and management procedures and the results of hazard and risk assessments are available to all actors;
 - f. To make objective scientific methods and information available to assess the effects of chemicals on people and the environment, particularly through the development and use of indicators;
 - g. To accelerate the pace of scientific research on identifying and assessing the effects of chemicals on human beings and the environment, including emerging issues, and to ensure that research and development are undertaken in relation to chemical control technologies, development of safer chemicals and cleaner technologies and non-chemical alternatives and technologies;
 - h. To promote implementation of the common definitions and criteria contained in the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;
 - i. To make widely available, for consideration and implementation, the range of existing risk reduction and other tools from various participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC)⁹ such as the Mutual Acceptance of Data system of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) database on chemical safety information from intergovernmental organizations (INCHEM), in order to promote best practices in chemicals management, harmonization and burden-sharing;
 - j. To develop knowledge and information on the estimated current and projected financial and other impacts on sustainable development associated with the unsound management of chemicals of concern on a global basis.

C. Governance

16. The objectives of the Strategic Approach with regard to governance are:

- a. To achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle

⁹ The participating organizations of IOMC are the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the World Health Organization.

- by means of appropriate national, regional and international mechanisms, as needed, that are multi-sectoral, comprehensive, effective, efficient, transparent, coherent and inclusive and ensure accountability, taking into account the circumstances and needs of countries, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
- b. To promote the sound management of chemicals within each relevant sector and integrated programmes for sound chemicals management across all sectors;
 - c. To provide guidance to stakeholders in identifying priorities for chemicals management activities;
 - d. To strengthen enforcement and encourage the implementation of national laws and regulations regarding chemicals management, including those that serve to implement international agreements;
 - e. To promote relevant codes of conduct, including those relating to corporate environmental and social responsibility;
 - f. To promote close international cooperation among concerned institutions, including among customs services, in different countries for the exchange of relevant information aimed at preventing all illegal international traffic in dangerous chemical products;
 - g. To promote and support meaningful and active participation by all sectors of civil society, particularly women, workers and indigenous communities, in regulatory and other decision-making processes that relate to chemical safety;
 - h. To ensure equal participation of women in decision-making on chemicals policy and management;
 - i. To ensure that national institutional frameworks address the prevention of illegal international traffic in chemicals;
 - j. To support coordinated assistance activities at the international level in accordance with the implementation of the Strategic Approach;
 - k. To promote mutual supportiveness between trade and environmental policies;
 - l. To provide and support enabling frameworks for businesses to develop and improve products that advance the objectives of the Strategic Approach;
 - m. To enhance synergies between the activities of Governments, international institutions, multilateral organization secretariats and development agencies in pursuit of the sound management of chemicals;
 - n. To enhance cooperation on the sound management of chemicals between Governments, the private sector and civil society at the national, regional and global levels.
- ## D. Capacity-building and technical cooperation
17. The objectives of the Strategic Approach with regard to capacity-building and technical cooperation are:
- a. To increase the capacity for the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle in all countries as needed, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
 - b. To narrow the widening gap in capacities between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other hand;
 - c. To establish or strengthen partnerships and mechanisms for technical cooperation and the provision of appropriate and clean technology to and among developing countries and countries with economies in transition, maximizing synergies with the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building;

- d. To develop and implement sustainable capacity-building strategies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and to promote cooperation among all countries;
- e. To promote coordination of and access to information on capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals and to enhance transparency and accountability;
- f. To include capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals as a priority in social and economic development strategies, including national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategy papers and country assistance strategies, and to make chemicals an important part of national policy;
- g. To encourage stakeholders to develop and promote programmes on chemical safety and scientific research and analysis and to assist with capacity-building programmes in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
- h. To encourage and facilitate appropriate use by developing countries and countries with economies in transition of work already done and chemicals management models already established by other countries and international organizations;
- i. To promote the awareness of donors, multilateral organizations and other relevant actors of the relevance of chemical safety for poverty reduction and sustainable development.

E. Illegal international traffic

18. The objectives of the Strategic Approach with regard to illegal international traffic are:
- a. To prevent illegal international traffic in toxic, hazardous, banned and severely restricted chemicals, including products incorporating these chemicals, mixtures and compounds and wastes;
 - b. To strengthen mechanisms and domestic and regional implementation supporting existing multilateral agreements that contain provisions relating to the prevention of illegal international traffic;
 - c. To promote information sharing and to strengthen the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition at the national and regional levels for the prevention and control of illegal international traffic.

V. Financial considerations

19. The Strategic Approach should reflect national, regional and global efforts to advance the sound management of chemicals recognizing Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. The Strategic Approach should call upon existing and new sources of financial support to provide additional resources and should build upon, among other things, the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building.

It should also include the mobilization of additional national and international financial resources, including through the Quick Start Programme and other measures set out in this paragraph, to accelerate the strengthening of capabilities and capacities for the implementation of the Strategic Approach objectives. The extent to which developing countries, particularly least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with

economies in transition can make progress towards reaching the 2020 goal depends, in part, on the availability of financial resources provided by the private sector and bilateral, multilateral and global agencies or donors. Financial arrangements for the Strategic Approach include, among other things:

- a. Actions at the national or sub-national levels to support financing of Strategic Approach objectives, including by:
 - Integrating Strategic Approach objectives in relevant programmes, plans and/or strategies at various levels;
 - Assessing current laws, policies and regulations to identify changes that may be needed to advance implementation of the Strategic Approach objectives, including an assessment of funding needs where appropriate;
 - Assessing and where necessary adopting appropriate policies at the national and sub-national levels, which could include economic instruments, that can help to cover the cost of sound chemicals management;
 - Where appropriate, assessing and adopting at the national and sub-national levels economic instruments intended to internalize the external costs of chemicals, bearing in mind that such instruments need careful design, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
 - Governments and other stakeholders exchanging information on experience and studies in the national use of economic instruments and submitting such information to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to make it broadly available;
- b. Enhancing industry partnerships and financial and technical participation in the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives, including by inviting industry:
 - To review and strengthen current voluntary industry initiatives to address the considerable challenges associated with the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives;
 - To develop new initiatives, including in partnership with foundations, academia and non-governmental organizations, for the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives;
 - To provide resources, including in-kind contributions, for the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives, continuing and building upon its initiatives on good corporate social and environmental responsibility;
- c. Integration of the Strategic Approach objectives into multilateral and bilateral development assistance cooperation, including by:
 - Developing countries and countries with economies in transition, where necessary with the technical support of donors, considering the integration of Strategic Approach objectives into relevant national documents that influence development assistance cooperation;
 - Donors responding to requests by, and working in partnership with, developing countries and countries with economies in transition by recognizing Strategic Approach objectives as an important element of bilateral aid agency cooperation in support of sustainable development;
 - Inviting United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes and other intergovernmental organizations to include Strategic Approach objectives within their activities, as appropriate;
- d. Making more effective use of and building upon existing sources of relevant global funding, including by inviting the Global Environment Facility and the Montreal Protocol on Substances

- that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol within their mandates to consider whether and how they might support implementation of appropriate and relevant Strategic Approach objectives and to report;
- e. Supporting initial capacity-building activities for the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives by establishing a programme to be called the Quick Start Programme. The Programme will contain a voluntary, time-limited trust fund and may include multilateral, bilateral and other forms of cooperation. The trust fund will be administered by UNEP;
- f. Inviting Governments and other stakeholders to provide resources to enable the secretariat of the Strategic Approach to fulfil the tasks set out in paragraph 28, including by:
- Inviting UNEP to arrange for the adaptation and reinforcement of the existing voluntary trust fund to support these tasks;
 - Inviting all countries and regional economic integration organizations to contribute;
 - Inviting the private sector, including industry, foundations and other non-governmental organizations, to also contribute.

VI. Principles and approaches

20. In developing and implementing the Strategic Approach and the Global Plan of Action, Governments and other stakeholders should be guided by:
- a. Principles and approaches in the following:
- Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, in particular Principle 22;
 - Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;
 - Agenda 21, in particular chapters 6, 8, 19 and 20;
 - United Nations Millennium Declaration;
 - Bahia Declaration on Chemical Safety;
 - Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; and
- a. The following agreements, where applicable to them:
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
 - Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;
 - Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade;
 - Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;
 - ILO Convention No. 170 concerning safety in the use of chemicals at work.

VII. Implementation and taking stock of progress

21. Institutional arrangements to support implementation and taking stock of progress on the Strategic Approach will include national coordination and, as appropriate, regional processes and, at the international level, a periodic review process facilitated by a secretariat.
22. Implementation of the Strategic Approach could begin with an enabling phase to build necessary capacity, as appropriate, to develop, with relevant stakeholder participation, a national Strategic Approach implementation plan, taking into consideration, as appropriate, existing elements such as legislation, national profiles, action plans, stakeholder initiatives and gaps, priorities, needs and circumstances. Strategic Approach regional implementation plans may be developed, as appropriate, in a similar fashion. Subsequent implementation phases should focus on implementing specific action plans. In parallel, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and private actors are encouraged to support these activities and to consider the development of their own action plans as appropriate. Partnerships among stakeholders should be pursued in support of implementation.
23. To sustain an integrated approach to managing chemicals, each Government should establish arrangements for implementing the Strategic Approach on an inter-ministerial or inter-institutional basis so that all concerned national departmental and stakeholder interests are represented and all relevant substantive areas are addressed. To facilitate communication, nationally and internationally, each Government should designate a Strategic Approach national focal point to act as an effective conduit for communication on Strategic Approach matters, including invitations to participate in meetings and information dissemination. The Strategic Approach national focal point should be a representative of the country's inter-ministerial or inter-institutional arrangements, where such arrangements exist.
24. The International Conference on Chemicals Management (hereafter referred to as the Conference) will undertake periodic reviews of the Strategic Approach. The functions of the Conference will be:
 - a. To receive reports from all relevant stakeholders on progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach and to disseminate information as appropriate;
 - b. To evaluate the implementation of the Strategic Approach with a view to reviewing progress against the 2020 target and taking strategic decisions, programming, prioritizing and updating the approach as necessary;
 - c. To provide guidance on implementation of the Strategic Approach to stakeholders;
 - d. To report on progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach to stakeholders;
 - e. To promote implementation of existing international instruments and programmes;
 - f. To promote coherence among chemicals management instruments at the international level;
 - g. To promote the strengthening of national chemicals management capacities;

- h. To work to ensure that the necessary financial and technical resources are available for implementation;
 - i. To evaluate the performance of the financing of the Strategic Approach;
 - j. To focus attention and call for appropriate action on emerging policy issues as they arise and to forge consensus on priorities for cooperative action;
 - k. To promote information exchange and scientific and technical cooperation;
 - l. To provide a high-level international forum for multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral discussion and exchange of experience on chemicals management issues with the participation of non-governmental organizations in accordance with applicable rules of procedure;
 - m. To promote the participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of the Strategic Approach.
25. Where appropriate, sessions of the Conference should be held back-to-back with meetings of the governing bodies of relevant intergovernmental organizations in order to enhance synergies and cost-effectiveness and to promote the Strategic Approach's multi-sectoral nature. Sessions of the Conference should be held in 2009, 2012, 2015 and 2020, unless otherwise decided by the Conference.
26. It will be essential that implementation of the Strategic Approach continue effectively between meetings of the Conference, building on its open, multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral methods. There will be a number of elements for achieving this:
- a. Regional meetings have played a significant role in the development of the Strategic Approach and it will be important to build on this commitment and expertise, taking into account the needs of developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, countries with economies in transition and developed countries. Regional meetings will facilitate input on Strategic Approach activities, preparation for future meetings of the Conference and exchange of regional expertise and exchange of information. As with the Conference itself, such meetings could be held back-to-back with relevant regional or global intergovernmental organization meetings, subject to extrabudgetary funding;
- b. The functions of the regional meetings will include:
 - To review progress on implementation of the Strategic Approach within the regions;
 - To provide guidance on implementation to all stakeholders at a regional level;
 - To enable technical and strategic discussions and exchange of information to take place;
 - c. The implementation of the Strategic Approach will depend in significant part on the activities of relevant intergovernmental organizations. In order to help ensure that these activities are coordinated properly, IOMC should continue to perform a coordinating function for intergovernmental organization activities and work programmes.
27. The Conference should have a bureau with functions in accordance with the rules of procedure.
28. The functions to be performed by the secretariat will be:
- a. To facilitate meetings and intersessional work of the Conference, as well as regional meetings, with maximum multi-stakeholder participation,

- and to disseminate the reports and recommendations of the Conference;
- b. To report to the Conference on implementation of the Strategic Approach by all participants;
 - c. To promote the establishment and maintenance of a network of Strategic Approach stakeholders at the national, regional and, in the case of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, international levels;
 - d. To facilitate the development and dissemination of guidance materials to support implementation of the Strategic Approach by stakeholders;
 - e. To provide guidance to stakeholders in the initiation of project proposals;
 - f. To provide information clearing-house services such as provision of advice to countries on implementation of the Strategic Approach, referral of requests for information to relevant sources, and facilitation of access to information and expertise in support of specific national actions;
 - g. To ensure that recommendations from the Conference are conveyed to relevant global and regional organizations and institutions;
 - h. To promote the exchange of relevant scientific and technical information;
 - i. To establish and maintain a working relationship with participating organizations of IOMC in order to draw upon their sectoral expertise.
29. The Executive Director of UNEP will be requested to establish the Strategic Approach secretariat. UNEP and the World Health Organization (WHO) will take lead roles in the secretariat in their respective areas of expertise in relation to the Strategic Approach, with UNEP assuming overall administrative responsibility. The Strategic Approach secretariat will be co-located with the UNEP chemicals and waste cluster in Geneva, and take full advantage of existing synergies. In order to reflect the multi-sectoral nature of the Strategic Approach, the secretariat will work in coordination and/or cooperation with the participating organizations of IOMC and UNDP, as well as with other intergovernmental organizations, as appropriate. The secretariat will report to the Conference.

Appendix to the Overarching Policy Strategy

Text of paragraph 23 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation is a key political commitment underlying the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach. In the Plan, it was agreed that “governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns.” This would include the actions at all levels set out in paragraph 23 of the Plan:

“23. Renew the commitment, as advanced in Agenda 21, to sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and of hazardous wastes for sustainable development as well as for the protection of human health and the environment, inter alia, aiming to achieve, by 2020, that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, using transparent science-based risk assessment procedures and science-based risk management procedures, taking into account the precautionary approach, as set out in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and support developing countries in strengthening their capacity for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes by providing technical and financial assistance. This would include actions at all levels to:

“(a) Promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, including the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade so that it can enter into force by 2003 and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants so that it can enter into force by 2004, and encourage and improve coordination as well as supporting developing countries in their implementation;

“(b) Further develop a strategic approach to international chemicals management based on the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action beyond 2000 of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety by 2005, and urge that the United Nations Environment Programme, the Intergovernmental Forum, other international organizations dealing with chemical management and other relevant international organizations and actors closely cooperate in this regard, as appropriate;

“(c) Encourage countries to implement the new globally harmonized system for the classification and labelling of chemicals as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008;

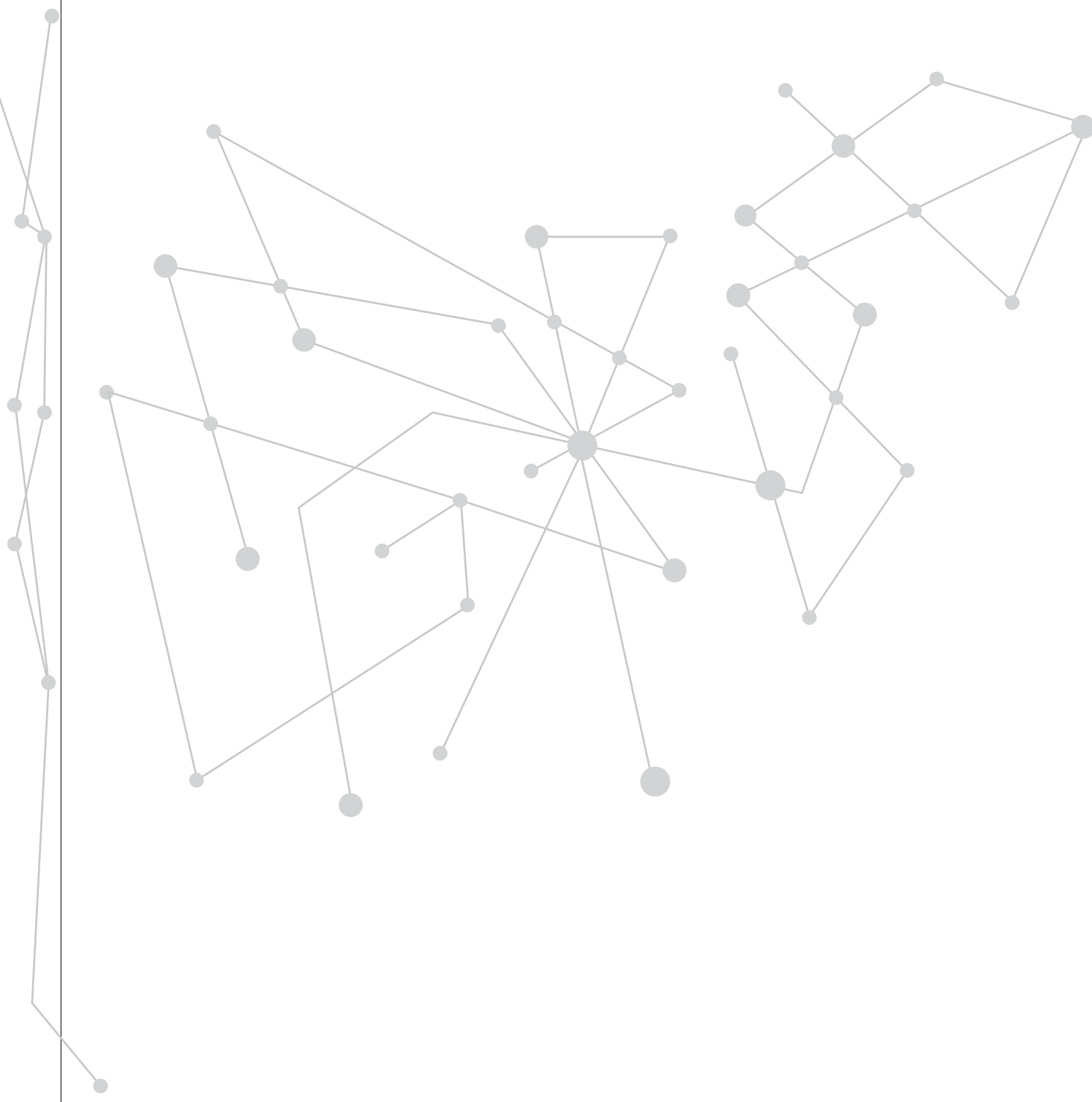
“(d) Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at enhancing environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, implementing multilateral environmental agreements, raising awareness of issues relating to chemicals and hazardous waste and encouraging the collection and use of additional scientific data;

“(e) Promote efforts to prevent international illegal trafficking of hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes and to prevent damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes in a manner consistent with obligations under relevant international instruments, such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal;

“(f) Encourage development of coherent and integrated information on chemicals, such as through national pollutant release and transfer registers;

“(g) Promote reduction of the risks posed by heavy metals that are harmful to human health and the environment, including through a review of relevant studies, such as the United Nations Environment Programme global assessment of mercury and its compounds.”

Global Plan of Action



Executive summary

Introduction

1. The Global Plan of Action of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management has been structured into work areas and associated activities that may be undertaken voluntarily by stakeholders in order to pursue the commitments and objectives expressed in the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management and the Overarching Policy Strategy. These reaffirm the commitment expressed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that by 2020 chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.¹⁰ The plan should be regarded as a guidance document to be reviewed, as appropriate, and the activities should be considered and implemented, as appropriate, by stakeholders during the implementation of the Strategic Approach, according to their applicability.
2. The present executive summary aims to give policy-makers a brief overview of the structure of the Global Plan of Action and the list of actions that can be undertaken to achieve the objectives of the Strategic Approach. Within the Global Plan of Action, possible work areas and their associated activities, actors, targets and timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects are grouped according to five categories of objectives contained in the Overarching Policy Strategy of the

Strategic Approach, namely, risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, capacity-building and technical assistance and illegal international traffic. These objectives are discussed in sections A to E of the present executive summary. Cross-cutting measures that appear under more than one objective are discussed in section F, entitled “Improved general practices”.

3. Three tables follow this executive summary. Table A provides a summary list of the work areas and the numbers of the possible activities associated with them. Table B lists the work areas together with the possible activities associated with them and suggested actors, targets and timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects, set out in five separate sections corresponding to the five categories of objectives listed in paragraph 2 above. Although each work area is listed under a single principal category in the summary table A, it may appear under several objectives in the detailed table B. The columns dealing with suggested actors, targets and timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects were not fully discussed and sufficient time was not available to achieve agreement during the process to develop the Strategic Approach. However, stakeholders might find them useful in their implementation of the relevant activities. A table listing acronyms and abbreviations used in table B is appended as well.
4. Participants in the process to develop the Strategic Approach were unable to conclude their discussions on a number of activities, as reflected in table C of document SAICM/ ICCM.1/4, which can be found at the website <http://www.chem.unep.ch/saicm>. Bearing in mind that the Global Plan of Action is an evolving tool to assist in achieving

¹⁰ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.I. and corrigendum) chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

the objectives of the Strategic Approach, stakeholders may wish to discuss these items. In the period between the first and second sessions of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, activities such as regional meetings could be pursued.

5. The various categories of objectives, together with their corresponding work areas, are closely interconnected. Thus, numerous risk reduction actions are needed to protect human health and the environment from the unsound management of chemicals. A large number of these risk reduction actions will need to be supported by extensive improvements in our knowledge and information on chemicals, governance arrangements (including institutional coordination, regulatory frameworks and public policy) in all sectors involved with chemicals, and general practices associated with the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycles. Furthermore, meaningful and timely capacity-building and technical assistance in support of the actions of developing countries and countries with economies in transition are essential to making substantive improvements in reducing the risks to human health and the environment caused by the unsound management of chemicals.
6. The Global Plan of Action also serves as guidance to all stakeholders at the global, regional, national and local levels, including when assessing the current status of their actions in support of the sound management of chemicals and identifying priorities to address gaps in such management. It is emphasized that priorities and timeframes will differ among countries, reflecting, for instance, the current state of chemicals management and the capacity to carry out a given measure in a given country. It is anticipated that Governments and other stakeholders will adopt flexible

programmes to build and sustain adequate and comprehensive capabilities for the sound management of chemicals consistent with national circumstances and the Strategic Approach objectives.

7. In general, priority should be given to activities which:
 - a. Focus on narrowing the gap between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other hand in their capacities for the sound management of chemicals;
 - b. Facilitate the implementation of existing agreements and work areas;
 - c. Target issues not currently addressed in existing agreements and work areas;
 - d. Ensure that, by 2020:
 - Chemicals or chemical uses that pose an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk to human health and the environment¹¹ based on a science-based risk assessment and taking into account the costs and benefits as well as the availability of safer substitutes and their efficacy are no longer produced or used for such uses;
 - The risks from unintended releases of chemicals that pose an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk to human health and the environment² based on a science-based risk

11 Groups of chemicals that might be prioritized for assessment and related studies include: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous systems; persistent organic pollutants (POPs); mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; chemicals subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level.

- assessment and taking into account the costs and benefits are minimized;
 - e. Target chemicals that pose unreasonable and unmanageable risks;
 - f. Promote the generation of adequate science-based knowledge on health and environmental risks of chemicals and make it available to all stakeholders.
8. For many of the work areas, it is important to work in a concerted manner in order to be most effective. It is therefore critical for all stakeholders to take appropriate cooperative action on global priorities. These include, among others:
- a. Integrating chemicals issues into the broader development agenda, including the development of plans for prioritization of action in consultation with stakeholders, including vulnerable groups;
 - b. Promoting ratification and implementation of relevant existing international conventions on health, safety, occupational health and safety and environment;
 - c. Encouraging implementation of existing internationally recognized standards, tools and approaches for environment and health and protection from chemicals, such as the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and pollutant release and transfer registers;
 - d. Promoting reduction of risks from mercury and other chemicals of global concern so that they are minimized;
 - e. Encouraging the reduction of the quantity and toxicity of hazardous wastes;
 - f. Promoting efforts to prevent illegal traffic in chemicals and hazardous waste;
 - g. Promoting greater coordination among regional and national centres and other stakeholders in order to address the

- whole spectrum of issues regarding chemicals and hazardous waste;
- h. Promoting alternatives in order to reduce and phase out highly toxic pesticides;
- i. Promoting capacity-building, education and training and information exchange on sound management of chemicals for all stakeholders;
- j. Promoting voluntary industry initiatives and product stewardship in all relevant industries;
- k. Promoting the phase-out of lead in gasoline;
- l. Promoting the remediation of contaminated areas.

A. Measures to support risk reduction

9. Under the risk reduction objective, work areas aimed at protecting human health and the environment would include the development of action plans to address priority concerns in relation to groups with specific vulnerabilities. Examples of measures to safeguard the health of women and children are the minimization of chemical exposures before conception and through gestation, infancy, childhood and adolescence. Occupational health and safety for workers would be promoted through measures such as the establishment of national inspection systems and implementation of adequate occupational health and safety standards to minimize workplace hazards from chemicals. Groups of chemicals that might be prioritized for assessment and related studies, such as for the development and use of safe and effective alternatives, include: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals

that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous systems; persistent organic pollutants (POPs); mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; chemicals subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level. Minimization of hazardous wastes would be enhanced by national planning and policies, awareness-raising and protection of handlers, while contaminated sites would be subject to identification and remediation. Pollution prevention measures would include the phasing out of lead in gasoline. Capacities to deal with poisonings and other chemical incidents would be strengthened.

B. Strengthening knowledge and information

10. Measures to strengthen knowledge and information would include improved education, training and awareness-raising activities aimed at those who may be exposed to toxic substances at any stage in the life cycle of chemicals and the generation and dissemination of data on the hazards of all chemicals in commerce, taking account of legitimate commercial confidentiality needs. Among other measures in this area would be stepped-up monitoring of the impacts of chemicals on health and the environment, harmonized risk assessments, efforts to implement the Globally Harmonized System of the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, and the development and publication of national pollutant release and transfer registers.

C. Governance: strengthening of institutions, law and policy

11. Central to the Strategic Approach's governance objectives would be measures to review national legislation in order to ratify and implement existing international agreements dealing with chemicals and hazardous wastes, such as the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the International Labour Organization conventions on the protection of workers and measures to improve coordination and synergies with respect to chemical safety policy and activities at the national and international levels. Another core area would be measures to ensure the participation of all stakeholders, including women in particular, in the management of the life cycle of chemicals. Measures to integrate chemicals management into strategies for development assistance, sustainable development and poverty reduction papers would be important to underpin the more effective direction of resources to chemical safety activities. Other measures under the governance category would include the development of systems for emergency preparedness and response in the case of chemical accidents, the consideration of chemical use in protected areas, training in liability and compensation schemes in relation to damage to human health and the environment caused by the production and use of chemicals and action

to prevent and detect illegal trafficking of chemicals and hazardous wastes.

D. Enhancing capacity-building

12. Capacity-building measures include training of personnel in order to provide the necessary skills to support the systematic implementation of the Strategic Approach at the local, national and regional levels in a coordinated way and across the full range of chemical safety needs, including strategic planning, risk assessment and management, testing and research and control of illegal traffic. Use would be made of information-exchange mechanisms on capacity-building in order to ensure coordination.

E. Addressing illegal international traffic

13. Actions at the national, regional and global levels are needed to prevent and detect illegal trafficking of chemicals and hazardous wastes, including efforts towards the more effective application of international conventions relating to transboundary movements of chemicals and hazardous waste.

F. Improved general practices

14. The list of work areas contains a number of activities to improve general chemicals management practices, such as the development and implementation of cleaner production methods in accordance with best available techniques and best environmental practices. Similarly, better agricultural methods, including the use of non-chemical alternatives, would be promoted. Measures associated with improved corporate social and environmental responsibility for the safe production and use of products would include the further development and implementation of voluntary initiatives such as industry's Responsible Care programme and the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Table A.
Possible work areas and their associated activities

Work Area	Activity
Assessment of national chemicals management to identify gaps and prioritize actions	1, 165, 207
Human health protection	2–6
Children and chemical safety	7–10, 150–153, 245–246
Occupational health and safety	11–21, 138–149, 255
Implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)	22, 99–101, 168, 248–250
Highly toxic pesticides – risk management and reduction	23–30, 114–117
Pesticide programmes	31
Reduced health and environmental risks of pesticides	32–42
Cleaner production	43–46, 118, 238–242
Remediation of contaminated sites	47–48, 243
Lead in gasoline	49, 156, 244
Sound agricultural practices	50–53, 158–160
Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous systems; persistent organic pollutants (POPs)	54–56
Mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; chemicals subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level	57–60, 157
Risk assessment, management and communication	61–67, 127–137, 247
Waste management (and minimization)	68–73, 161–162, 258–262, 272–273
Formulation of prevention and response measures to mitigate environmental and health impacts of emergencies involving chemicals	74–79, 237
Research, monitoring and data	80–87
Hazard data generation and availability	88–97
Promotion of industry participation and responsibility	98, 189–192
Information management and dissemination	102–113, 256
Life cycle	119–123
Pollutant release and transfer register (PRTRs) – creation of national and international registers	124–126, 177–180
Education and training (public awareness)	154–155
Stakeholder participation	163–164
Implementation of integrated national programmes for the sound management of chemicals at the national level in a flexible manner	166–167
International agreements	169–176
Social and economic considerations	181–188, 257
Legal, policy and institutional aspects	193–198
Liability and compensation	199
Stock-taking on progress	200–201
Protected areas	202–203, 253–254
Prevention of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods	204, 263–271
Trade and environment	205, 251–252
Civil society and public interest non-governmental organization (NGO) participation	206
Capacity-building to support national actions	208–236

Table B.
List of possible work areas and their associate activities, actors, targets/timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects¹²

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Assessment of national chemicals management to identify gaps and prioritize actions	1. Develop national profiles and implement action plans for sound management of chemicals.	National Governments Research centres IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNDP) Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	National profiles including action plans are developed.	Interagency and multi-stakeholder committees created to assist the development of national profiles
	2. Fill gaps in abilities to access, interpret and apply knowledge.	Industry National Governments Research centres IOMC (WHO, OECD) Trade unions	2006–2020 (deliverables to be set for each SAICM review period)	Gaps in abilities have diminished.	Improved availability of information on the hazards, risks and safe use of chemicals (including those in manufactured products), in forms relevant to end users, and improved use of existing risk assessments
Human health protection	3. Develop and use new and harmonized methods for risk assessment.	IOMC (WHO, OECD) National Governments	2006–2020 (deliverables to be set for each SAICM review period)	New and harmonized methods for risk assessment are developed.	Methods for assessment of dose-response relationships and risks to vulnerable groups, in particular children, pregnant women and fertile people, the elderly and the poor; new tools for risk assessment
	4. Develop better methods and criteria for determining the impact of chemicals on human health (and thereby on the economy and sustainable development), for setting priorities for action, for the detection of chemicals and for monitoring the progress of SAICM.	IOMC (WHO, OECD) Research centres	2006–2020 (deliverables to be set for each SAICM review period)	Better methods and criteria to determine impacts of chemicals are developed. Chemicals and human health are included in the development assistance agenda.	Usable at the country level Means of determining human health impacts of policy decisions

¹² A list of the acronyms and abbreviations used in this table is set out following the table.

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Human health protection (continued)	5. Build capacities of countries to deal with poisonings and chemical incidents.	National Governments Regional organizations IOMC (UNEP, WHO)	2006–2020 (deliverables to be set for each SAICM review period)	The number of countries with capacity to deal with poisoning and chemicals incidents has increased.	An integrated approach to establishment and strengthening of poisons centres and surveillance, alert and response mechanisms for chemical incidents Technical cooperation on a regional basis
	6. Include a range of preventive strategies.	National Governments IOMC (WHO)	2006–2020 (deliverables to be set for each SAICM review period)	A range of preventive strategies is included internationally, regionally and nationally.	Education and awareness-raising Capacity building in risk communication
Children and chemical safety	7. Develop guidance materials to assist in the preparation of initial national assessments of children's environmental health and the identification of priority concerns; develop and implement action plans to address those priority concerns.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD) UNICEF National Governments Stakeholders Regional organizations NGOs	2006–2010	Initial national assessments of children's environmental health and chemical safety are undertaken in all countries. Action plans are prepared and are in use.	Guidance for assessments
	8. Establish needed infrastructure for research that will reduce uncertainty in risk assessment.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP)	2006–2010	Infrastructure is established.	Collection of additional toxicological data on endpoints of particular relevance to children, i.e., in utero or post-natal development and growth, and data that would help identify or quantify the extent to which children are exposed to chemicals of concern Trained researchers
	9. Develop mechanisms to share and disseminate information that can be used to reduce uncertainty in risk assessment.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) NGOs IFCS	2006–2010	Mechanisms are developed.	

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Children and chemical safety (continued)	10. Eliminate as a priority any child labour that involves hazardous substances.	IOMC (ILO) National Governments Trade unions, NGOs	2006–2010	The number of countries with legislation prohibiting child labour involving hazardous substances has increased. The capacity to implement and enforce such legislation has improved in all countries. The number of countries that have ratified the ILO convention on child labour has increased.	Model legislation
Occupational health and safety	11. Develop harmonized data elements on occupational health and safety for recording relevant workplace data in company-specific databases.	IOMC (ILO, WHO) National Governments Trade unions Industry	2006–2010	Harmonized data elements for recording relevant workplace data are developed.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health Standards and guidance
	12. Consider legislation to protect the health of workers and the public, covering the entire spectrum of work situations in which chemicals are handled, including such sectors as agriculture and health.	National Governments IOMC (ILO) Trade unions Industry	2006–2010	Legislation is fully implemented in all relevant sectors.	Guidance developed on implementation
	13. Develop a system of health and environmental impact assessment in chemicals handling and incorporate it in occupational safety and health programmes.	IOMC (ILO, WHO) National Governments Trade unions Industry NGOs	2006–2010	Health and environmental impact assessments are made part of OHS programmes in all countries.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Occupational health and safety (continued)	14. Develop, enhance, update and implement ILO safe work standards, ILO guidelines on occupational safety and health management system (ILO-OSH 2001) and other non-binding guidelines and codes of practice, including those particular to indigenous and tribal populations.	IOMC (ILO) National Governments Trade unions Industry	2006–2010	ILO safe work standards and guidelines are implemented in all countries. Other non-binding guidelines and codes of practice to promote sound chemicals management are identified, documented and implemented. Indigenous and tribal practices are identified, documented and implemented.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health Availability of implementable methodologies Updating of legislation
Occupational health and safety	15. Develop national occupational safety and health policies containing specific text on chemicals management, with a clear emphasis on preventive measures, requiring that workplace risk assessments and hazard prevention measures be carried out based on the recognized hierarchy of prevention and control measures.	National Governments Trade unions Industry IOMC (ILO, WHO) NGOs	2006–2010	Occupational health and safety policies refer specifically to chemicals in all countries. National occupational health and safety policies which emphasize preventive measures are developed and implemented in all countries.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health Incorporation of the needs of workers in small and medium-sized enterprises, the informal sector, migrant workers, undocumented workers and undocumented migrant workers, the self-employed, wage workers and vulnerable groups, including children, young persons, women and the elderly in addressing risk reduction programmes for chemical safety in the workplace Guidance material

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Occupational health and safety (continued)	16. Establish integrated programmes for all public health and safety practitioners and professionals, with an emphasis on identification, assessment and control of occupational chemical risk factors in all workplaces (such as industrial, rural, business and services).	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR) National Governments Trade unions Industry NGOs	2006–2010	Integrated programmes for all public health and safety practitioners and professionals, with an emphasis on identification, assessment and control of occupational chemical risk factors, are established and implemented in all countries.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health Training institutions and material
	17. Promote exchange of information on successful experiences and projects related to chemical occupational safety and health.	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR) National Governments Trade unions Industry NGOs	2006–2010	Systems for information exchange are established in every country.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health Infrastructure
	18. Develop and disseminate chemical safety data sheets to assist enterprises in protecting their workers.	National Governments IOMC (WHO) Industry Trade unions	2006–2010	Safety data sheets are developed and disseminated.	Training of professionals Infrastructure for dissemination of safety data sheets
	19. Avoid worker exposure through technical measures where possible; provide appropriate protective equipment; improve the acceptance of wearing protective equipment and stimulate further research on protective equipment to be used under hot and humid conditions.	National Governments IOMC (FAO) Industry Trade unions	2005–2010	The number of cases of occupational diseases and accidents shows a constant declining trend. Research on protective equipment gives practicable results.	Awareness-raising for employers and employees Building of technical capacity
	20. Protect workers from chemicals causing asbestosis, other asbestos-related diseases and occupational cancers, those chemicals included in the Rotterdam Convention because of their occupational risks and other hazardous chemicals based on their occupational health risks.	National Governments Trade unions Industry	2005–2010	The number of cases of asbestosis and other asbestos-related diseases and occupational cancers shows a constant declining trend.	Awareness-raising for employers and employees. Legislation

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Occupational health and safety (continued)	21. Develop guidance on a harmonized approach to the setting of occupational exposure limits.	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR) Trade unions	2006–2010	Guidance is developed.	Establishment of working groups internationally and nationally
Implementation of GHS	22. Establish roles and responsibilities of employers, employees, chemical suppliers and Governments in the implementation of GHS.	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD) National Governments Industry Trade unions	2007	Roles and responsibilities of employers, employees, chemical suppliers and Governments in the implementation of GHS are established and disseminated in all countries.	International initiative: UNITAR/ILO GHS Capacity-building programme Model legislation
Highly toxic pesticides – risk management and reduction	23. Encourage full implementation of the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.	National Governments IOMC (FAO) Industry (CropLife International) NGOs	2006–2010	The number of countries that have adopted the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides has increased. Implementation strategies for the FAO International Code of Conduct are developed and implemented in all countries.	FAO awareness-raising on the Code of Conduct Life-cycle approach to pesticide management at the national level
	24. Give appropriate priority to pest and pesticide management in national sustainable development strategies and poverty reduction papers to enable access to relevant technical and financial assistance, including appropriate technology.	National Governments Agriculture industry (CropLife International) IOMC (FAO) Trade unions, NGOs	2006–2010	National sustainable development strategies and poverty reduction papers have incorporated pest and pesticide management as a priority component, thus enabling access to relevant technical and financial assistance in all countries.	National financial resources Model framework
	25. Base national decisions on highly toxic pesticides on an evaluation of their intrinsic hazards and anticipated local exposure to them.	National Governments IOMC (FAO)	2006–2010	Hazard evaluations of all highly toxic pesticides are undertaken in all countries. Exposure assessments are undertaken under local conditions in all countries.	National financial resources Methodology Need to take into account common conditions of use and the need to reduce risks

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Highly toxic pesticides – risk management and reduction (continued)	26. Prioritize the procurement of least hazardous pest control measures and use best practices to avoid excessive or inappropriate supplies of chemicals.	National Governments Agriculture industry (CropLife International) Trade unions IOMC (FAO)	2006–2010	National and industrial procurement policies include the purchase of the least hazardous pest control measures in all countries. Use of best available techniques is given high priority in all countries.	Procurement policies Best available techniques
	27. Promote development and use of reduced-risk pesticides and substitution for highly toxic pesticides as well as effective and non-chemical alternative means of pest control.	Agriculture industry (CropLife International) IOMC (FAO) National Governments Trade unions Farmer organizations NGOs	2011–2015	Use of highly toxic pesticides is reduced in all countries. Use of non-chemical control measures is promoted in all countries. Use of reduced-risk pesticides is promoted in all countries.	Alternatives available. Local experience in use of pesticides Sensitization of users of pesticides Non-chemical control methods
	28. Distinguish programmes that have achieved cost effective, significant and sustainable risk reductions from those which have not and incorporate evaluation mechanisms and measures of progress in future programmes.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2006–2010	Programmes that have achieved significant and sustainable risk reductions are documented and disseminated.	OECD risk reduction programmes in the use of pesticides
	29. Promote integrated pest and integrated vector management.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) National Governments Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Integrated pest and integrated vector management are practised in all countries and are included in national agricultural and health strategies.	Model legislation Agricultural extension services Training institutions and material
	30. Encourage industry to extend product stewardship and to withdraw voluntarily highly toxic pesticides which are hazardous and cannot be used safely under prevalent conditions.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Trade unions Industry (CropLife International)	2006–2010	Voluntary product stewardship initiatives are introduced in all countries. Voluntary withdrawals of highly toxic chemicals are undertaken. Presence of highly toxic chemicals on the market is reduced.	Industry initiatives

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Pesticide programmes	31. Establish pesticide management programmes to regulate the availability, distribution and use of pesticides and, where appropriate, consider the FAO Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.	National Governments IOMC (FAO)	2006–2010	Regulation of availability, distribution and use of pesticides is put in place in all countries.	National legislation Technical capacity
Reduced health and environmental risks of pesticides	32. Implement a pesticide registration and control system which controls risks from the initial point of production/formulation to the disposal of obsolete products or containers.	National Governments IOMC (FAO, UNEP, UNDP, World Bank)	2010–2015	Pesticide registration and control systems are implemented in all countries.	National legislation Technical capacity
	33. Review pesticides available on the market to ensure their use in accordance with approved licenses.	National Governments IOMC (FAO)	2011–2015	All countries ensure that pesticides on the market are used in accordance with approved licenses.	National legislation Technical capacity
	34. Establish health surveillance programmes.	National Governments IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO) Trade unions	2006–2010	Health surveillance programmes are put in place.	Training of workers to recognize symptoms of pesticide poisonings
	35. Establish poisoning information and control centres and systems for data collection and analysis.	National Governments Medical institutions IOMC (WHO)	2006–2010	Poisoning information and control centres are established.	Infrastructure Technical capacity
	36. Provide extension and advisory services and farmer organizations with information on integrated pest management strategies and methods.	IOMC (FAO) Trade unions Farmer organizations	2006–2010	Information on integrated pest management is distributed to farmer organizations and extension services.	Infrastructure for information exchange Awareness-raising

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Reduced health and environmental risks of pesticides (continued)	37. Ensure proper storage conditions for pesticides at the point of sale, in warehouses and on farms.	National Governments Industry Trade unions Farmer organizations IOMC (FAO)	2007–2015	Pesticides are stored properly in all countries.	Awareness-raising
	38. Establish a programme to monitor pesticide residues in food and the environment.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO)	2006–2010	Programmes for monitoring pesticide residues are put in place in all countries.	Laboratory capacity Technical capacity
	39. Make less toxic pesticides available for sale and use.	Industry IOMC (FAO)	2006–2010	Less toxic pesticides are available in all countries.	Awareness-raising
	40. License and sell pesticide products in containers that are ready to use, unattractive for re-use, inaccessible to children and labelled with clear, unambiguous directions that are understandable for local users.	National Governments Industry IOMC (FAO)	2006–2010	Only ready-to-use containers are licensed or sold. Pesticide products are labelled with clear instructions for use.	Legislation Awareness-raising
	41. Ensure that agricultural workers are appropriately trained in safe application methods and that personal protections are sufficient to allow the safe use of products.	IOMC (FAO) Trade unions Farmer organizations Agricultural extension services	2006–2010	Agricultural workers are trained in safe application of pesticides.	Training programmes Infrastructure for training
	42. Promote the availability and use of personal protective equipment.	Industry Trade unions IOMC (FAO) Farmer organizations	2006–2010	Availability and use of personal protective equipment is promoted.	Awareness-raising

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Cleaner production	43. Encourage sustainable production and use and promote the transfer, implementation and adoption of pollution prevention policies and cleaner production technologies, in particular best available techniques and best environmental practices (BAT/BEP).	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) National Governments Industry National cleaner production centres Trade unions NGOs academia	2011–2015	Mechanisms to encourage sustainable production and use and the transfer of appropriate clean technologies are established in all countries. Implementation of BAT/BEP is promoted.	Establishment of national cleaner production centres BAT/BEP
	44. Promote the development and use of products and processes that pose lesser risks.	Industry Trade unions IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Basel Convention Secretariat	2011–2015	Systems for evaluating risks and criteria for substitution are established. A list of alternatives and their properties is published and disseminated to assist in decision-making. List of substituted hazard chemicals is published and disseminated.	Development of methodology UNIDO project: Regional Network on Safe Pesticide Production and Information for Asia and the Pacific (RENAP) Alternative chemicals
	45. Incorporate the concept of pollution prevention in policies, programmes and activities on chemicals management.	National Governments Trade unions NGOs IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2011–2015	Pollution prevention is incorporated in all chemical management initiatives. Pollution prevention initiatives are implemented.	Training institutions and material
	46. Support the further development and adoption of FAO and WHO specifications on pesticides.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) NGOs	2006–2010	FAO/WHO specifications on pesticides are developed and adopted in all countries.	Model legislation

Work areas addressing risk reduction (Objective 1)

Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Remediation of contaminated sites	47. Identify contaminated sites and hotspots and develop and implement contaminated site remediation plans to reduce risks to the public and to the environment.	IOMC (FAO, ILO, UNIDO, UNDP, World Bank) Basel Convention Secretariat National Governments Private sector NGOs	2010–2020	Contaminated site remediation plans are developed for all contaminated sites in all countries.	African Stockpiles Programme Model legislation
	48. Ensure the remediation of contaminated sites, including those caused by accidents.	National Governments Industry	2016–2020	Mandatory remediation of contaminated sites is included in national legislation in all countries. Contingency plans for handling accidents involving chemicals are put in place.	Model legislation
Lead in gasoline	49. Eliminate lead in gasoline.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNDP, World Bank) GEF Industry	2006–2010	Lead in gasoline is eliminated.	Model legislation Import decisions under Rotterdam Convention on tetraethyl and tetramethyl lead
Sound agricultural practices	50. Develop schemes for integrated pest management.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNDP, World Bank)	2006–2010	Schemes are developed.	Technical expertise Infrastructure for dissemination of information Awareness-raising
	51. Provide training in alternative and ecological agricultural practices, including non-chemical alternatives.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNDP, World Bank) National Governments Research and accredited training institutions Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Training programmes in alternative and ecological agricultural practices including non-chemical alternatives are developed for all countries.	Methodologies and techniques

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Sound agricultural practices (continued)	52. Promote access to lower-risk or safer pesticides.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNDP, World Bank) Trade unions	2006–2010	Access is promoted.	Awareness-raising Infrastructure for dissemination of information
	53. Undertake development of pest- and disease-resistant crop varieties.	National Governments Agriculture industry Research institutions IOMC (FAO) CGIAR	Ongoing activity	Pest and disease resistant crops have increased.	Research capacity
Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous system; persistent organic pollutants (POPs)	54. Promote the use of safe and effective alternatives, including non-chemical alternatives to organic chemicals that are highly toxic, persistent and bioaccumulative.	National Governments Research centres Trade unions NGOs Industry IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2016–2020	Alternatives are identified and are in use.	Risk assessment methodology Access to information on alternatives to persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous systems; persistent organic pollutants (POPs) Clear identification of priorities for management of toxic chemicals

Work areas addressing risk reduction (Objective 1)

Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous system; persistent organic pollutants (POPs) (continued)	55. Prioritize for assessment and related studies groups of chemicals posing an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk for human health and the environment, which might include: persistent bioaccumulative and toxic substances, (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous system; and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).	Industry National Governments Trade unions IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2016–2020	Groups of chemicals posing an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk for human health and the environment, which might include persistent bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens, mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous systems; and persistent organic pollutants (POPs), are prioritized for assessment and related studies.	Risk assessment methodology Training
	56. Articulate an integrated approach to chemicals management taking into account multilateral environmental agreements and strategies that target a broad spectrum of chemicals.	National Governments Trade unions NGOs Industry IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Basel Convention Secretariat	2016–2020	An integrated approach to chemicals management is developed and implemented in all countries.	Model legislation Training Industry initiatives Development and promotion of reformulations and substitutions
Mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; those subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level	57. Promote reduction of the risks posed to human health and the environment, especially by lead, mercury and cadmium, by sound environmental management, including a thorough review of relevant studies such as the UNEP global assessment of mercury and its compounds.	National Governments NGOs Industry IOMC (UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2006–2015	Risks posed by chemicals that are harmful to human health and the environment, especially lead, mercury and cadmium, are reduced in all countries. Relevant studies are identified and documented. A review of relevant studies is carried out and the results published and disseminated. Environmentally sound technologies for reduction of risks associated with lead, especially for small recycling enterprises, are put in place and are in use.	Risk assessment methodology Training available

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; those subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level (continued)	58. Consider the need for further action on mercury, considering a full range of options, including the possibility of a legally binding instrument, partnerships and other actions (based on UNEP Governing Council decision 23/9).	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO) (Cleaner production centres)	2005–2008	Further action on mercury is taken.	Analysis of options Technical capacity
	59. Take immediate action to reduce the risk to human health and the environment posed on a global scale by mercury in products and production processes (based on UNEP Governing Council decision 23/9).	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO) (Cleaner production centres)	2005–2010	Further action is taken.	Legislation
	60. Consider the review of scientific information, focusing especially on long-range environmental transport, to inform future discussions on the need for global action in relation to lead and cadmium, to be presented to the Governing Council at its twenty-fourth session in 2007 (based on UNEP Governing Council decision 23/9).	IOMC (UNEP) National Governments	2007	Necessary actions are initiated.	Assessment of the need for global action
Risk assessment, management and communication	61. When assessing risk to the general population, consider whether certain segments of the population (i.e., children, pregnant women) have differential susceptibility or exposure.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) National Governments	2006–2010	An assessment of whether children and pregnant women have differential susceptibility is carried out.	Evaluation of whether additional risk management actions are needed on a chemical-by-chemical basis
	62. Implement warning systems with regard to the risks posed by the production, use or disposal of chemicals.	IOMC (WHO)	2011–2015	Warning systems with regard to the risks posed by the production, use or disposal of chemicals are established in all regions.	Design Location Management

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Risk assessment, management and communication (continued)	63. Apply science-based approaches, including those from among existing tools from IOMC organizations on, inter alia, test guidelines, good laboratory practices, mutual acceptance of data, new chemicals, existing chemicals, tools and strategies for testing and assessment.	National Governments NGOs IOMC (UNEP, OECD)	2006–2010	Science-based approaches are used in decision-making in all countries.	Sufficient number of scientists Training and education in science Awareness-raising
	64. Encourage the development of simplified and standardized tools for integrating science into policy and decision-making relating to chemicals, particularly guidance on risk assessment and risk management methodologies.	National Governments NGOs IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDR, World Bank)	2006–2010	Simplified and standardized tools for integrating science into policy are developed and implemented in all countries. A framework for integrating standardized tools into policy is developed and is in use.	Sufficient number of scientists Training and education in science Awareness-raising Appropriate policies
	65. Establish knowledge on risk assessment procedures, building on existing products such as those generated by OECD, including, inter alia, guidance on the OECD High Production Volume Chemicals hazard assessments, (Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship ((Q)SAR) Analysis, review of pesticide hazards and fate studies, emission exposure scenario documents, information exchange and coordination mechanisms.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2006–2010	Knowledge on risk assessment procedures is increased.	Awareness-raising Infrastructure for dissemination of information
	66. Establish programmes for monitoring chemicals and pesticides to assess exposure.	National Governments	2006–2015	Monitoring programmes are established.	Technical capacity Regional cooperation
	67. Apply life-cycle management approaches to ensure that chemicals management decisions are consistent with the goals of sustainable development.	National Governments Industry	2006–2010	Life-cycle management approaches are applied.	Appropriate policies Awareness-raising

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Waste management (and minimization)	68. Facilitate the identification and disposal of obsolete stocks of pesticides and other chemicals (especially PCBs), particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	Basel Convention Secretariat , BCRCs , Stockholm Convention Secretariat, IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Montreal Protocol National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2020	All obsolete stocks of pesticides and other chemicals are identified and disposed of.	Africa Stockpiles Programme Methodology Identification of stockpiles of other chemicals Demonstration and promotion of appropriate destruction technologies
	69. Establish and implement national action plans with respect to waste minimization and waste disposal, taking into consideration relevant international agreements and by using the cradle-to-cradle and cradle-to-grave approaches.	National Governments BCRCs Trade unions NGOs	2011–2015	National action plans with respect to waste minimization and waste disposal are developed and implemented in all countries.	Model action plans Training
	70. Prevent and minimize hazardous waste generation through the application of best practices, including the use of alternatives that pose less risk.	Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Basel Convention Secretariat National cleaner production centres Trade unions NGOs	2016–2020	Alternatives are identified and introduced.	Assessment methodology Training Development and promotion of safer alternatives
	71. Implement the Basel Convention and waste reduction measures at source and identify other waste issues that require full cradle-to-cradle and cradle-to-grave consideration of the fate of chemicals in production and at the end of the useful life of products in which they are present.	Industry BCRCs National cleaner production centres IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Montreal Protocol Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Waste reduction measures at source are implemented in all chemical plants. The Basel Convention is implemented in all countries.	Training Awareness-raising Development and promotion of best available techniques

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Waste management (and minimization) (continued)	72. Carry out measures that will inform, educate and protect waste handlers and small-scale recyclers from the hazards of handling and recycling chemical waste.	National Governments Trade unions NGOs IOMC (ILO) Basel Convention Secretariat United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team Unit	2006–2010	Measures to inform, educate and protect waste handlers and small-scale recyclers are carried out.	Particular attention to waste pickers and other actors in the informal recycling sector Infrastructure for dissemination of information Awareness-raising
	73. Promote waste prevention and minimization by encouraging production of reusable/recyclable consumer goods and biodegradable products and developing the infrastructure required.	National Governments National cleaner production centres IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Basel Convention Secretariat Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2015	Mechanisms to encourage production of reusable/recyclable consumer goods and biodegradable products are in place in all countries. National cleaner production centres Information on successful initiatives Eco-design	
Formulation of prevention and response measures to mitigate environmental and health impacts of emergencies involving chemicals	74. Develop integrated national and international systems to prevent major industrial accidents and for emergency preparedness and response to all accidents and natural disasters involving chemicals.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2012	Integrated systems and centres to prevent major industrial accidents and for emergency preparedness and response are established and implemented in all countries. ILO Convention 174, Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents OECD project on safety performance indicators UNEP APELL programme CEFIC Safety and Quality Assessment System for road and rail transport Application of process safety management to chemical operations and the strengthening of integrated approaches Poison centres	

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Work area	Activities	Actors 1	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Formulation of prevention and response measures to mitigate environmental and health impacts of emergencies involving chemicals (continued)	75. Encourage the development of an international mechanism for responding to requests from countries affected by chemical accidents.	IOMC (WHO)	2010–2020	An international mechanism to respond to requests from countries affected by chemical accidents is established and implemented.	Design of mechanism
	76. Minimize the occurrence of poisonings and diseases caused by chemicals.	Industry National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Occurrence of poisonings and diseases caused by chemicals is reduced and medical surveillance systems are put in place in all countries. Biological indicators are available.	Information systems to collect and manage data National risk reduction strategy Training Availability of information Awareness-raising
	77. Provide for national collection of harmonized data, including categorization by, for example, type of poison, chemical identity, structure, use or function.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) Industry NGOs	2006–2010	Systems for collection of harmonized data are established and are used in all countries.	OECD chemicals programme
	78. Address gaps in the application of safety procedures relevant to the operation of chemical-intensive facilities, including the environmentally sound management of hazardous substances and products.	Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD) Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Gaps in the application of safety procedures relevant to the operation of chemical-intensive facilities, including the environmentally sound management of hazardous substances and products, are identified. Gaps are filled.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health
	79. Design, site and equip chemical facilities to protect against potential sabotage.	Industry National Governments	2006–2010	Chemical facilities are protected against potential sabotage.	Technical capacity

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Research, monitoring and data	80. Develop and establish targeted risk assessment approaches to evaluating exposure and impacts, including socio-economic impacts and chronic and synergistic effects of chemicals on human health and the environment.	National Governments Industry NGOs IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP)	2006–2010	Systems to monitor exposure and socio-economic impacts are put in place in all countries. Assessment and monitoring of exposures are completed and remedial measures are identified and implemented in all countries.	National laboratory accreditation systems Capacity to maintain laboratory equipment Availability of trained professionals
	81. Evaluate whether different segments of the population (e.g., children, women) have different susceptibility and/or exposure on a chemical-by-chemical basis in order of priority.	National Governments Industry NGOs IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP)	2006–2010	Exposure monitoring systems are established in all countries. Assessment and monitoring of vulnerable groups have been completed.	National laboratory accreditation systems Capacity to maintain laboratory equipment Availability of trained professionals
	82. Develop, validate and share reliable, affordable and practical analytical techniques for monitoring substances for which there is significant concern in environmental media and biological samples. Develop a targeted process to assess and monitor levels of a discrete number of priority contaminants in the environment.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP) Industry Research centres NGOs	2006–2010	Analytical techniques are developed and are available in all countries.	National laboratory accreditation systems Capacity to maintain laboratory equipment Availability of trained professionals
	83. Develop scientific knowledge to strengthen and accelerate innovation, research, development, training and education that promote sustainability.	National Governments Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD)	2006–2015	Innovation is supported in all countries.	Training institutions Research centres Information
	84. Promote research into technologies and alternatives that are less resource intensive and less polluting.	National Governments Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD)	2006–2015	Research is advanced and technologies and alternatives are in use.	Research centres Alternatives developed Information

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Research, monitoring and data (continued)	85. Collect data on the use patterns of chemicals for which there is a reasonable basis of concern where necessary to support risk assessment characterization and communication.	National Governments NGOs Industry IOMC (UNEP, WHO, OECD)	2006–2010	Systems for data collection are established in all countries. Databases are established and are accessible in all countries.	
	86. Design mechanisms to enable investigators from less developed countries to participate in the development of information on risk reduction.	National Governments Research institutions	2006–2010	Mechanisms are designed.	Model information on risk reduction
	87. Fill gaps in scientific knowledge (e.g., gaps in understanding of endocrine disruptors).	Research centres Industry IOMC (WHO)	2011–2015	Gaps in scientific knowledge are filled.	Industry long-range research initiative
Hazard data generation and availability	88. Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at the collection, compilation and use of additional scientific data.	National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Professional organizations such as farmer organizations	2006–2010	Partnerships to promote activities aimed at the collection and use of additional scientific data are established and are sustained.	OECD High Production Volume Chemicals Programme

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Hazard data generation and availability (continued)	89. Generate and share information detailing the inherent hazards of all chemicals in commerce, giving priority to hazard information for those chemicals that have the greatest potential for substantial or significant exposures.	National Governments Industry Trade unions IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD) NGOs Professional organizations such as farmer organizations	2008	Hazard data is generated and made available on all chemicals in use in a country.	GHS OECD High Production Volume Chemicals Programme Existing hazard information should be systematically identified, collected, validated and shared to avoid duplicative testing. For the generation of new information, advancements in hazard identification and other relevant approaches that reduce the use of animals for toxicity testing should be applied. Use appropriate measures, where necessary according to each country's own situation, to promote the timely generation of hazard information. When implementing the activity, priority should be given to hazard information for those chemicals that have greatest potential for substantial or significant exposures.
	90. Establish national priorities for information generation for chemicals that are not produced in high volumes.	National Governments Trade unions NGOs Professional organizations, e.g., farmer organizations IOMC (WHO)	2006–2010 and later	National priorities for information generation for chemicals that are not produced in high volumes are established in each country.	National experts National budgets Use of production/import volume inventories of chemicals in commerce and collection or generation of other relevant information such as information on significant exposure

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Hazard data generation and availability (continued)	91. Encourage the use of IPCS health and safety cards (international chemical safety cards, or ICSCs)	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD) Trade unions NGOs Professional organizations such as farmer organizations	2006–2010	IPCS health and safety cards are used.	Availability in appropriate languages
	92. Agree to time frames for industry, in cooperation and coordination with other stakeholders, to generate hazard information for high-production volume chemicals not addressed under existing commitments.	Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, UNITAR, OECD)	2006–2010	Time frames are agreed for industry to generate hazard information for high-production volume chemicals not addressed under existing commitments.	OECD High Production Volume Chemicals programme
	93. Promote the establishment of generally applicable guidelines on the respective roles, responsibilities and accountabilities of Governments, enterprises and importing chemicals concerning the generation and assessment of hazard information.	National Governments Industry Trade unions IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, UNITAR, OECD)	2006–2010	GHS is implemented.	
	94. Further harmonize data formats for hazard information.	National Governments Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat	2006–2010	GHS is implemented. Harmonized data formats are developed and are in use.	Training
	95. Establish recommendations on tiered approaches to addressing screening information requirements for chemicals that are not produced in high volumes.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, UNITAR, OECD) Industry	2006–2010	Tiered approaches to addressing screening information requirements for chemicals that are not produced in high volumes are established.	Training

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (Objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Hazard data generation and availability (continued)	96. Identify possible approaches for prioritization for such chemicals that are not necessarily based on production volume but, e.g., build on significant exposures.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD) Industry Trade unions	2006–2010	Approaches to prioritization of chemicals for hazard generation are developed.	Technical capacity
	97. Ensure that each pesticide is tested by recognized procedures and test methods to enable a full evaluation of its efficacy, behaviour, fate, hazard and risk, with respect to anticipated conditions in regions or countries where it is used.	Industry		Recognized procedures and test methods are established.	Testing facilities to verify quality and contents of pesticides offered for sale
Promotion of industry participation and responsibility	98. Encourage industry to generate new science-based knowledge, building on existing initiatives.	National Governments IOMC (FAO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Industry	2006–2010	Mechanisms are established in all countries for using new information generated by industry. New science-based knowledge is developed and is being used.	OECD chemical programme Global industry forums UNIDO programme for all industries
GHS	99. Establish information management systems for hazard information.	National Governments Industry	2006–2008	Information systems are established.	International initiative OECD initiative on increasing generation of hazard data
	100. Prepare safety data sheets and labels.	Industry	2006–2008	GHS is implemented.	Responsible Care Information in appropriate languages
	101. Complete GHS awareness-raising and capacity-building guidance and training materials (including GHS action plan development guidance, national situation analysis guidance and other training tools) and make them available to countries.	Industry Trade unions NGOs IOMC (ILO, WHO, UNITAR)	2007	All countries have prepared implementation strategies for GHS. Development of a roster of GHS experts who can provide support on training and capacity-building activities on the application of GHS on classification, labelling, and safety data sheets	Awareness-raising activities Sharing of the results of pilot projects

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Information management and dissemination	102. Establish arrangements for the timely exchange of information on chemicals, including what is necessary to overcome barriers to information exchange (e.g. providing information in local languages).	National Governments Industry	2006–2015	Stakeholders have access to information in local languages in all countries.	GHS Use of article 14 of the Rotterdam Convention to facilitate information exchange on toxicology, ecotoxicology and safety
	103. Consider establishing a clearing-house for information on chemical safety to optimize the use of resources.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Industry	2006–2010	A clearing-house for information on chemical safety is established.	Determination of feasibility
	104. Ensure that all Government officials from developing countries and countries with economies in transition responsible for chemicals management have access to the Internet and training in its use.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP)	2006–2010	All Government officials from developing countries and countries with economies in transition responsible for chemicals management have access to the Internet and are trained in its use.	Infrastructure Training
	105. Eliminate barriers to information exchange for the sound management of chemicals in order to enhance communication among national, subregional, regional and international stakeholders.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2006–2010	All stakeholders have access to information on the sound management of chemicals.	INFOCAP Elimination of barriers to information exchange
	106. Strengthen the exchange of technical information among the academic, industrial, governmental and intergovernmental sectors.	Academia National Governments	2011–2015	Exchange of technical information among the academic, industrial, governmental and intergovernmental sectors occurs freely.	Infrastructure
	107. Establish procedures to ensure that any hazardous material put into circulation is accompanied, at a minimum, by appropriate and reliable safety data sheets which provide information that is easy to access, read and understand, taking into account GHS.	National Governments Industry Trade unions	2008	GHS is implemented.	OECD High Production Volume Chemicals Programme Responsible Care Information in appropriate languages

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (Objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Information management and dissemination (continued)	108. Articles and products containing hazardous substances should all be accompanied by relevant information for users, work-places and at disposal sites.	National Governments Industry	2006–2015	All stakeholders have access to information.	Guidance to be developed Information available in appropriate languages
	109. Improve the information base, including via electronic media such as the Internet and CD ROMs, in particular in developing countries, ensuring that information reaches appropriate target groups to enable their empowerment and ensure their right to know.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, OECD) Trade unions	2011–2015	All stakeholders have access to information.	Infrastructure
	110. Include a range of preventive strategies, education and awareness-raising and capacity-building in risk communication.	National Governments Industry Trade unions	2011–2015	Risk reduction and communication systems are established in all countries.	Model legislation Training in risk reduction
	111. For all chemicals in commerce, appropriate information detailing their inherent hazards should be made available to the public at no charge and generated where needed with essential health, safety and environmental information made available. Other information should be available according to a balance between the public's right to know and the need to protect valid confidential business information and legitimate proprietary interests.	National Governments Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD)	2008	GHS is implemented.	Model legislation Establishment of an international repository on hazard data (essential health, safety and environmental information) that will be accessible free of charge Accessibility of other information, balancing the public's right to know and the need to protect valid confidential business information and legitimate proprietary interests

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Information management and dissemination (continued)	112. Undertake awareness-raising for consumers, in particular by educating them on best practices for chemical use, about the risks that the chemicals they use pose to themselves and their environment and the pathways by which exposures occur.	National Governments Industry NGO	2006–2015	Consumer awareness-raising programmes are put in place in all countries.	
	113. Establish information-exchange mechanisms on contamination in border areas.	National Governments	2006–2010	Mechanisms for exchange of information are established.	Infrastructure
Highly toxic pesticides risk management and reduction	114. Improve access to and use of information on pesticides, particularly highly toxic pesticides, and promote alternative safer pest control measures through networks such as academia.	Rotterdam Convention Secretariat IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Montreal Protocol NGOs Trade unions/labour Industry Stockholm Convention Secretariat Academia	2006–2010	Information on pesticides, particularly highly toxic pesticides, and alternative safer pest control measures is available to all stakeholders.	Rotterdam Convention Stockholm Convention Databases
	115. Encourage and facilitate exchange of information, technology and expertise within and among countries by both the public and private sectors for risk reduction and mitigation.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, FAO, OECD)	2006–2015	Systems for exchange of information, technology and expertise within and among countries by both the public and private sectors for risk reduction and mitigation are established in all countries.	Infrastructure
	116. Facilitate access to research results related to alternative pest control (both chemical and non-chemical) and crop protection measures by pesticide users, those exposed to pesticides and extension services.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, FAO) Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2015	Research results related to alternative pest control (both chemical and non-chemical) and crop protection measures by pesticide users, those exposed to pesticides and extension services are accessible to stakeholders.	System to exchange information

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Highly toxic pesticides risk management and reduction (continued)	117. Evaluate the efficacy of pesticide risk reduction programmes and alternative pest control methods currently implemented and planned by international organizations, Governments, the pesticide, agriculture and trade sectors and other stakeholders.	National Governments Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) NGOs	2006–2015	Mechanisms to evaluate the efficacy of pesticide risk reduction programmes and alternative pest control methods are put in place.	OECD risk reduction programmes Availability of methodologies
Cleaner production	118. Undertake research into innovative means of cleaner production, including those involving waste minimization in all economic sectors.	Industry Research centres IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO) Basel Convention Secretariat	2011–2015	Technologies that are environmentally friendly are developed and are used in all economic sectors.	Support for a culture of innovation
Life cycle	119. Encourage management practices that take into account the full life-cycle approach to sustainable chemicals management, emphasizing front-end pollution prevention approaches.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat National Governments National cleaner production centres Industry NGOs	2011–2015	Strategies and priorities, taking into account the full life-cycle approach to sustainable chemicals management, especially regarding front-end pollution prevention approaches, are established in all countries.	Life-cycle strategies
	120. Address matters of policy integration in consideration of life-cycle issues.	National Governments National cleaner production centres Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat	2011–2015	Integrated policies that incorporate chemicals management issues into policies for food safety, water and marine ecosystem management, health, occupational health and safety, development cooperation, sustainable production and consumption are adopted in all countries.	Model policies Integration of chemicals management issues into policies for food safety, water and marine ecosystem management, health, occupational health and safety, development cooperation, sustainable production and consumption

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Life cycle (continued)	121. Utilize the life-cycle management concept to identify priority gaps in chemicals management regimes and practices and to design actions to address gaps in order to identify opportunities to manage hazardous products, unintentional toxic emissions and hazardous wastes at the most advantageous point in the chemical life cycle.	National Governments Industry Trade unions IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat National cleaner production centres NGOs	2011–2015	The life-cycle management concept is used for the sound management of chemicals in all countries.	Training Awareness-raising
	122. Promote products that are either degradable and are returned to nature after use or at end use are recycled as industrial feedstocks to produce new products.	Industry IOMC (UNEP, FAO)	2011–2015	Degradable or recycled products are promoted.	Awareness-raising Research Innovation
	123. Incorporate life-cycle issues in school curricula.	National Governments National cleaner production centres IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Life cycle issues are incorporated in school curricula.	Expertise in curriculum development
PRTRs – creation of national and international registers	124. Develop a national PRTR/emission inventory design process involving affected and interested parties.	International IGOs IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP), Stockholm Convention Secretariat Regional organizations National Governments	2011–2015	PRTRs are established in all countries.	Infrastructure Consideration of national circumstances and needs

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (Objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
PRTRs – creation of national and international registers (continued)	125. Use PRTRs tailored to variable national conditions as a source of valuable environmental information for industry, Governments and the public and as mechanisms to stimulate reductions in emissions.	National Governments NGOs IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2011–2015	All stakeholders have access to PRTR information. Emissions are reduced in all countries.	Infrastructure
	126. Develop manuals and implementation guides to explain in a simple form the benefits provided by a registry and the steps necessary to develop one.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2011–2015	Manuals and implementation guides are developed.	Availability of technical capacity
Risk assessment, management and communication	127. Manufacturers, importers and formulators should assess data and provide adequate and reliable information to users.	National Governments Industry	2008	Manufacturers, importers and formulators fulfil responsibilities to assess their products and inform users.	
	128. Responsible public authorities should establish general frameworks for risk assessment procedures and controls.	National Governments	2011–2015	Risk assessment procedures and control systems are established in all countries.	Training
	129. Carry out hazard evaluations in accordance with the requirements of harmonized health and environmental risk assessments, including internationally recommended methodologies.	National Governments IOMC (WHO)	2008	GHS is implemented.	Availability of technical capacity
	130. Harmonize principles and methods for risk assessment, e.g., methods for vulnerable groups, for specific toxicological endpoints such as carcinogenicity, immunotoxicity, endocrine disruption and ecotoxicology, for new tools.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2016–2020	Risk assessment methodologies are harmonized for specific target groups. Use of molecular epidemiology, clinical and exposure data and scientific advances in toxicogenomics and methods relevant to real-life exposures, e.g., aggregate/cumulative exposures, use of simple analytical methods for in-field exposure assessment	

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Risk assessment, management and communication (continued)	131. Address gaps in the development of new tools for risk assessment, harmonization of risk assessment methods, better methods to estimate the impacts of chemicals on health in real-life situations and the ability to access, interpret and apply knowledge on risks.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2016–2020	Appropriate risk assessment tools are developed and used.	Technical capacity
	132. Address gaps in the study of chemical exposure pathways and opportunities for pathway intervention (e.g., in food production).	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Industry	2016–2020	Information on chemical exposure pathways and opportunities for pathway intervention are available.	Research capacity
	133. Further develop methodologies using transparent science-based risk assessment procedures and science-based risk management procedures, taking into account the precautionary approach.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) NGOs	2016–2020	Methodologies for risk management are available in all countries.	Availability of trained professionals
	134. Compare assessments of alternative products and practices to ensure that they do not pose larger risks.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2016–2020	A system of comparative evaluation of chemical products is established in all countries.	Availability of trained professionals
	135. Fill gaps in abilities to access, interpret and apply knowledge (e.g., improve availability of information on the hazards, risks and safe use of chemicals, in forms relevant to end users, and improve use of existing risk assessments).	National Governments Industry NGOs IOMC (UNEP, WHO)	2006–2010	All stakeholders have access to information on chemicals.	GHS
	136. Develop common principles for harmonized approaches for performing and reporting health and environmental risk assessments.	Research centres IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2011–2015	Harmonized methodology for risk assessments is available.	Infrastructure

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (Objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Risk assessment, management and communication (continued)	137. Improve understanding of the impact of natural disasters on releases of harmful chemicals and resulting human and wildlife exposures, as well as possible measures to mitigate them.	National Governments NGOs IOMC (WHO)	2011–2015	Studies are undertaken to improve understanding of the impact of natural disasters on releases of harmful chemicals and resulting human and wildlife exposures. Results are disseminated to relevant decision makers. Mitigation measures are developed and implemented.	
Occupational safety and health	138. Establish a means of developing and updating internationally evaluated sources of information on chemicals in the workplace by intergovernmental organizations, in forms and languages suitable for use by workplace participants.	IOMC (ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) National Governments Trade unions/labour Industry NGOs	2006–2010	Means of developing and updating internationally evaluated sources of information on chemicals in the workplace by intergovernmental organizations, in forms and languages suitable for use by workplace participants, are established in all countries.	GHS
	139. Promote research on the development of appropriate protective equipment.	National Governments Industry Trade unions	2006–2010	Research and development of appropriate protective gear is carried out in all countries. Appropriate protective equipment is available in all countries.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health Research institutions
	140. Make information on workplace chemicals from intergovernmental organizations readily and conveniently available at no charge to employers, employees and Governments.	National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2008	Mechanisms to make IGO information on chemicals readily available are established in all countries.	Infrastructure GHS
	141. Strengthen global information networks in the sharing, exchange and delivery of chemical safety information (e.g. ILO, WHO, INFOCAP).	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat Trade unions	2006–2010	Existing global networks are identified and links are strengthened.	Necessary infrastructure

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Occupational safety and health (continued)	142. Promote the establishment of ILO SafeWork programmes at the national level and the ratification and implementation of ILO conventions 170, 174 and 184.	IOMC (ILO) National Governments Industry Trade unions	2006–2010	ILO Conventions 170, 174 and 184 are ratified and implemented by all countries and ILO Safe Work programmes are established in all countries.	ILO conventions Capacity-building
	143. Implement an integrated approach to the safe use of chemicals in the workplace by establishing new mechanisms for expanding and updating ILO conventions related to hazardous substances and linking them to various other actions such as those associated with codes, information dissemination, enforcement, technical cooperation, etc.	IOMC (ILO) National Governments Industry Trade unions	2006–2010	ILO conventions related to hazardous substances are updated and linked to other related initiatives.	ILO conventions Capacity-building
	144. Establish approaches and methods for communicating the results of international risk assessments to appropriate workplace participants and stipulate related roles and responsibilities of employers, employees and Governments.	IOMC (ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) National Governments Industry Trade unions	2006–2010	Mechanisms for disseminating the results of international risk assessments to appropriate workplace participants are established in all countries.	IPCS OECD chemical programme
	145. Promote the establishment of national inspection systems for the protection of employees from the adverse effects of chemicals and encourage dialogue between employers and employees to maximize chemical safety and minimize workplace hazards.	IOMC (ILO) National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	National inspection systems on safe use of chemicals are established in all countries.	ILO conventions Capacity-building

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Occupational safety and health (continued)	146. Strengthen chemical-safety-related information dissemination among social partners and through public media at the national and international levels.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Chemical-safety-related information dissemination systems are put in place in all countries.	GHS
	147. Stress the importance of workers' right to know in all sectors (formal and informal), i.e., that the information provided to workers should be sufficient for them to protect their safety and health as well as the environment.	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Workers' right to know in all sectors is established in all countries.	GHS ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health
	148. Eliminate workplace hazards posed by chemicals through simple, practical methods, in particular chemical control banding.	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) National Governments Industry Trade unions	2006–2020	Workplace hazards due to chemicals are eliminated.	ILO conventions and strategies
	149. Establish the right of employees to refuse to work in hazardous environments if they are not provided with adequate and correct information about hazardous chemicals to which they are exposed in their work environment and about appropriate ways in which to protect themselves.	IOMC (ILO) National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	The right of employees to refuse to work in hazardous environments is established in all countries.	Model legislation Information in appropriate languages

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Children and chemical safety	150. Promote education and training on children's chemical safety.	IOMC (ILO, WHO, OECD,) UNICEF, Regional organizations National Governments Stakeholders Trade unions NGOs Academia	2006–2010	Government officials and key stakeholders are trained on children's chemical safety.	Availability of training programmes on children's chemical safety Sharing of experience
Children and chemical safety (continued)	151. Promote the use of comparable indicators of children's environmental health as part of a national assessment and prioritization process for managing unacceptable risks to children's health.	National Governments Industry IOMC (ILO, WHO, OECD, UNDP) NGOs	2006–2010	A harmonized approach to data collection, research, legislation and regulations and the use of indicators of children's environmental health is established.	Model legislation
	152. Consider potential enhanced exposures and vulnerabilities of children when setting nationally acceptable levels or criteria related to chemicals.	National Governments IOMC (ILO, WHO, OECD, UNDP) Trade unions NGOs	2011–2015	Potential enhanced exposures and vulnerabilities of children are considered when setting nationally acceptable levels or criteria related to chemicals.	Model legislation
	153. Develop broad strategies specifically directed to the health of children and young families.	National Governments IOMC (WHO) Trade unions	2011–2015	National strategies specifically directed to the health of children and young families are put in place in all countries.	Technical capacity available

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Education and training (public awareness)	154. Incorporate chemical safety and especially understanding of the labelling system of GHS into school and university curricula.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat National Governments Training institutions Media institutes Trade unions NGOs	2011–2015	Chemical safety is included in school and university curricula in all countries.	Availability of training material
	155. Provide appropriate training and sensitization on chemical safety for those exposed to chemicals at each stage from manufacture to disposal (crop growers, industries, enforcement agents, etc.).	National Governments Trade unions NGOs IOMC (UNEP) Basel Convention Secretariat National agricultural extension services	2011–2015	All relevant officials are trained in chemical safety.	Training institutions Training of trainers
Lead in gasoline	156. Undertake research into alternative additives.	Industry Research centres	2006–2010	Lead in gasoline is phased out in all countries.	Research centres Possibilities for information on alternatives provided by the Rotterdam Convention website
Mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; chemicals subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level	157. Undertake research into alternatives for other lead-based products.	Industry Academia	2006–2010	Alternatives to lead are used in products. Improved technologies for small-scale recycling industries are in place and used.	Technical and scientific capacity
Sound agricultural practices	158. Undertake research on and implement better agricultural practices, including methods that do not require the application of polluting or harmful chemicals.	Agriculture industry National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNDP, World Bank) Trade unions/labour NGOs Research centres International agricultural research centres (CGIAR centres and others) and national agricultural research systems	2011–2015	Better agricultural practices, including methods that do not require the application of chemicals, are identified and implemented in all countries.	Model legislation Agricultural extension services Training institutions and material

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Sound agricultural practices (continued)	159. Establish ecologically sound and integrated strategies for the management of pests and, where appropriate, vectors for communicable diseases.	Agriculture	2011–2015	Integrated strategies for the management of pests are established and implemented in all countries.	Model legislation Agricultural extension services Training institutions and material
		Industry National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNDP, World Bank) Trade unions/labour NGOs			
	160. Promote information exchange on alternative and ecological agricultural practices, including on non-chemical alternatives.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2006–2010	Information exchange mechanisms on alternative and ecological agricultural practices are developed in all countries.	Training
		National Governments Research and accredited training institutions Industry Trade unions NGOs			
Waste management (and minimization)	161. Implement information, education and communication packages on the sound management of chemicals, targeting key stakeholders including waste handlers and recyclers.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Montreal Protocol Basel Convention Secretariat Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Effective and sustained information, education and communication activities on sound management of chemical waste are carried out.	Training
	162. Support research on best practices in waste management resulting in increased waste diversion and recovery and reduced chemical hazards for health and the environment.	National Governments NGOs IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Basel Convention Secretariat	2006–2010	Best practices in waste management to increase waste diversion and recovery and to reduce chemical hazards are identified, documented and disseminated.	Research Dissemination

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Stakeholder participation	163. Undertake awareness-raising and preventive measures campaigns in order to promote safe use of chemicals.	IOMC (UNEP) NGOs Media institutes Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2020	All stakeholders are informed of chemical safety issues.	Information in appropriate languages
	164. Work to ensure broad and meaningful participation of stakeholders, including women, at all levels in devising responses to chemicals management challenges and in regulatory and decision-making processes that relate to chemical safety.	National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs IOMC	2006–2010	All stakeholders including women at all levels are involved in devising responses to chemicals management challenges and in regulatory and decision-making processes that relate to chemical safety in all countries.	Model legislation

Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Assessment of national chemicals management to identify gaps and prioritize actions	165. Have in place multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder mechanisms to develop national profiles and priority actions.	National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs IOMC (UNITAR, UNDP)	2006–2010	All countries have mechanisms in place.	Interagency and multi-stakeholder committees
Implementation of integrated national programmes for the sound management of chemicals at the national level in a flexible manner	166. With regard to the implementation of national programmes: Develop comprehensive national profiles; Formalize inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder coordinating mechanisms on chemicals management issues, including coordination of national Government and multi-stakeholder positions in international meetings; Develop national chemical safety policies outlining strategic goals and milestones towards reaching the Johan-nesburg Summit 2020 goal; Develop national chemicals safety information exchange systems; Develop national strategies to mobilize national and external resources and to raise the importance placed on chemicals management within national sustainable development frameworks; Develop policies of systematic stakeholder involvement, bringing synergies from related initiatives on chemicals management.	National Governments All Stakeholders IOMC (UNEP, UNITAR, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat	2006–2010	All countries have developed integrated national programmes for the sound management of chemicals.	National poverty eradication and development plans Regional cooperation, experience and best practices Participation of relevant ministries and stakeholders in coordination mechanisms Technical capacity

Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)

Work areas	Activities	Actors2	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Implementation of integrated national programmes for the sound management of chemicals at the national level in a flexible manner (continued)	167. Support efforts to implement an integrated approach to the safe use of chemicals at the workplace by establishing effective mechanisms for following up and updating information on international instruments related to hazardous substances.	IOMC (ILO) National Governments Industry and workers	2010	Effective follow-up mechanisms are put in place.	ILO guidance
GHS	168. Review national legislation and align it with GHS requirements.	National Governments IOMC (ILO, FAO, UNITAR)	2006–2010	GHS is implemented in all countries.	Model legislation
International agreements	169. Promote ratification and implementation of all relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, encouraging and improving partnerships and coordination (e.g., Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Basel Convention, ILO conventions and IMO conventions related to chemicals such as the TBT Convention) and ensuring that necessary procedures are put into place.	National Governments International convention secretariats	2006–2010	All conventions are ratified or comparable measures are put in place and implemented in all countries.	Model legislation Funds for ratification and implementation and resources for designated national authorities and focal points
	170. Establish or strengthen coordination, cooperation and partnerships, including coordination among institutions and processes responsible for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements at the international, national and local levels, in order to address gaps in policies and institutions, exploit potential synergies and improve coherence.	Secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements National Governments IOMC Montreal Protocol	2006–2010	Institutional coordination is strengthened and reporting requirements are streamlined for all conventions. Plans for exploiting potential synergies at all levels among international organizations involved in chemicals management are established.	Clustering of secretariats Inter-ministerial plans for cooperation Awareness-raising among Government representatives on governing bodies of intergovernmental organizations of the need for inter-agency coherence

Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
International agreements (continued)	171. Consider approaches to facilitate and strengthen synergies and coordination between chemicals and waste conventions, including by developing common structures.	Secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements National Governments	2006–2010		
	172. Consider evaluating the possibilities and potential benefits of using the Basel and/or Stockholm Convention ways and means for waste management and disposal of wastes of reclaimed ozone-depleting substances regulated under the Montreal Protocol.	Secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements National Governments	2006–2010		
	173. Develop pilot projects to pursue implementation of coordination between the national focal points of chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements (Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Conventions and Montreal Protocol) to achieve synergies in their implementation.	National focal points IOMC	2006–2010	Pilot projects are carried out. Results are published.	Terms of reference
	174. Address gaps at the domestic level in implementation of existing laws and policy instruments promulgated in the context of national environmental management regimes, including with respect to meeting obligations under international legally binding instruments.	National Governments Secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements	2006–2010	Gaps are identified in all countries. Strategies to fill gaps are put in place.	Guidance on criteria for the identification of gaps
	175. Ensure coherence with the proposed Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP)	2006–2010	Coherence with the Bali Strategic plan is achieved.	
	176. Promote, when necessary, the further development of international agreements relating to chemicals.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP)	2006–2010	Agreement is reached on development of further international agreements relating to chemicals.	Assessment of need for further international agreements

Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)

Work areas	Activities	Actors2	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
PRTs – creation of national and international registers	177. Establish the required framework for creating national PRTs.	National Governments Stockholm Convention Secretariat IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) UNECE Industry	2011–2015	A framework for creating national PRTs is established and PRTs are implemented in all countries.	Model legislation
	178. Promote a political consensus in favour of public access to national environmental information.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2006–2010	Public access to national environmental information is improved.	Awareness-raising
	179. Manage information dissemination from PRTs so that risks are communicated in a timely and accurate fashion without unduly alarming the public.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) National Governments NGOs	2006–2010	Mechanisms for the dissemination of timely and accurate information from PRTs are developed.	Infrastructure
	180. Promote harmonization of environmental performance requirements in the context of international trade.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD)	2006–2010	Harmonized environmental performance requirements are developed.	
Social and economic considerations	181. Establish the capacity to collect and analyse social and economic data.	National Governments IOMC Trade unions/labour NGOs	2011–2015	Social and economic data are collected in all countries.	Methodology
	182. Consider and apply approaches to the internalization of the costs to human health, society and the environment of the production and use of chemicals, consistent with Principle 16 of the Rio Declaration.	National Governments IOMC	2011–2015	Studies of internalization of costs are carried out in all countries.	Training of scientists UNEP

Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)

Work areas	Activities	Actors2	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Social and economic considerations (continued)	183. Develop methodologies and approaches for integrating chemicals management into social and development strategies.	IOMC	2011–2015	Methodologies are developed.	Sufficient number of scientists Training of scientists Awareness-raising for stakeholders
	184. Include capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals as one of the priorities in national poverty reduction strategies and country assistance strategies.	National Governments IOMC	2011–2015	Capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals is incorporated as one of the priorities in national poverty reduction strategies and country assistance strategies in all countries.	Guidance on capacity-building
	185. Enhance efforts to implement values of corporate social and environmental responsibility.	Industry National Governments Trade unions	2006–2010	Values of corporate social and environmental responsibility are implemented.	Information on social and environmental responsibility
	186. Develop frameworks for promoting private-public partnerships in the sound management of chemicals and wastes.	National Governments Industry Basel Convention Secretariat NGOs Trade unions	2011–2015	Frameworks are developed and implemented in all countries.	Guidance Model legislation
	187. Develop a framework to promote the active involvement of all stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, managers, workers and trade unions in all enterprises – private, public and civil service (formal and informal sector) – in the sound management of chemicals and wastes.	National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	A framework is developed and implemented.	IGO and Government support

Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)

Work areas	Activities	Actors2	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Social and economic considerations (continued)	188. Build the capacities of NGOs, civil society and communities in developing countries so that their responsible and active participation is facilitated. This may include provision of financial support and training in chemical safety agreements and concepts.	National Governments IOMC	2006–2010	Capacities of NGOs in developing countries are strengthened.	
Promote industry participation and responsibility	189. Encourage use of voluntary initiatives (e.g., Responsible Care and FAO Code of Conduct)..	Industry IOMC (FAO, UNITAR)	2006–2010	Responsible Care and the FAO Code of Conduct are implemented in all relevant countries.	Government support
	190. Promote corporate social responsibility for the safe production and use of all products, including through the development of approaches that reduce human and environmental risks for all and do not simply transfer risks to those least able to address them.	Industry IOMC (UNIDO)	2006–2010	GHS is implemented in all countries and Responsible Care is adopted in all countries that manufacture chemicals. Systems are in place that encourage and promote corporate social and environmental responsibility in all countries.	Responsible Care United Nations Global Compact GHS National cleaner production centres Industry participation in all aspects of chemicals management across the life cycle of chemicals
	191. Promote innovations and continuous improvement of chemicals management across the product chain.	Industry National Governments	2006–2010	Systems are in place that encourage and promote innovation in all countries.	National cleaner production centres Government support for innovation
	192. Promote within the industrial sector the adoption of PRTs and cleaner production methods.	National Governments	2006–2010	Use of PRTs and cleaner production methods is increased.	Awareness-raising

Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)

Work areas	Activities	Actors2	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Legal, policy and institutional aspects	193. Promote a culture of compliance and accountability and effective enforcement and monitoring programmes, including through the development and application of economic instruments.	National Governments GEF, IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP), Convention secretariats Regional organizations Accredited training institutions	2006–2010	Effective enforcement and monitoring programmes are in place in all countries.	Establishment of programmes Model legislation
	194. Strengthen policy, law and regulatory frameworks and compliance promotion and enforcement.	National Governments	2006–2010	Policy, law and regulatory frameworks and compliance promotion and enforcement are strengthened in all countries.	Model legislation Infrastructure
	195. Establish national multi-stakeholder coordination bodies on chemicals to provide information and increase awareness of their risks.	National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Multi-stakeholder coordination bodies on chemicals are established in all countries.	Guidance Terms of reference
	196. Explore innovative consultation processes, such as mediated discussions, with a view to finding common ground and agreement among affected sectors of society on critical issues that impede efforts to achieve the sound management of chemicals.	National Governments Industry NGOs	2006–2010	Consultation processes are in place in all countries.	Guidance Terms of reference
	197. Incorporate capacity-building strategies and promote activities to enhance each country's legal and institutional framework for implementing chemical safety across all relevant ministries and Government agencies.	National Governments IOMC	2006–2010	Capacity-building strategies and promotion of activities to enhance each country's legal and institutional frameworks for implementing chemical safety across all relevant ministries and Government agencies are established in all countries.	Capacity-building strategies Model legislation

Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)

Work areas	Activities	Actors2	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Legal, policy and institutional aspects (continued)	198. Encourage countries to harmonize their chemical safety norms.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2010–2015	Chemical safety norms are harmonized in all countries.	Safety norms Model legislation
Liability and compensation	199. Establish effective implementation and monitoring arrangements.	National Governments	2006–2010	Effective implementation and monitoring mechanisms are established.	Model legislation
Stocktaking on progress	200. Complete periodic questionnaires to measure implementation of the Bahia Declaration.	IFCS Regional organizations IGOs	2006–2020	Implementation of the Bahia Declaration is reported in all countries.	Development of a questionnaire Infrastructure for analysis
	201. Develop objective indicators for evaluating the influence of chemicals on human health and the environment.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, OECD) National Governments	2011–2015	Indicators for demonstrating reductions of the risks posed by chemicals to human health and the environment are established.	Funds
	202. Ensure that pesticides and chemicals issues are considered within environmental impact assessments covering protected areas.	National Governments GEF Regional organizations	2006–2010	Legislative mechanisms related to protected areas, including the use of chemicals in those areas, are established in all countries.	Model legislation including “no objection certificate” requirements for environmental impact assessment and seismic survey
Protected areas	203. Evaluate the dispersion of pollutant releases (air, water and ground) in protected areas.	National Governments	2006–2010	Dispersion of pollutants to protected areas is evaluated in all countries.	Technical and research capacity

Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Prevention of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods	204. Develop national strategies for prevention, detection and control of illegal traffic, including the strengthening of laws, judicial mechanisms and the capacity of customs administrations and other national authorities to control and prevent illegal shipments of toxic and hazardous chemicals.	IOMC (IFCS) WCO Interpol OPCW Basel, Rotterdam and other convention secretariats Montreal Protocol National Governments National customs authorities	2006–2010	National strategies for the prevention, detection and control of illegal traffic are developed and implemented in all countries. The Rotterdam Convention is ratified and implemented by all countries.	Rotterdam Convention WCO harmonized tariff codes Training In particular, in line with paragraph 1 of article 13 of the Rotterdam Convention, countries should give appropriate support to initiatives taken by WCO members aiming at the assignment of specific harmonized system codes to certain chemicals falling under the Rotterdam Convention and persistent organic pollutants and enabling their comparison to environmental compliance data.
Trade and environment	205. Ensure mutual supportiveness between trade and environment policies.	IOMC (UNEP, UNITAR)		Trade and environment policies are mutually supportive.	Mechanisms for cooperation between trade and environment officials and policy-makers at national and international levels Involvement of trade and environment stakeholders when developing chemicals policies Cooperation and information exchange between chemicals and waste multilateral environmental agreements and WTO

Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Civil society and public interest NGO participation	206. Include civil society representatives in Government committees formulating, carrying out and monitoring SAICM implementation plans.	Public interest NGOs/civil society Trade unions IPEN IOMC National Governments	2006–2020	Civil society is represented on national committees.	Participation in decision-making
Assessment of national chemicals management to identify gaps and prioritize actions	207. Provide assistance and training for the development of national profiles.	National Governments GEF IOMC (UNITAR, UNDP)	2006–2010	Assistance and training for development of national profiles is provided.	Training

Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)

Work areas	Activities	Actors2	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Capacity-building to support national actions	208. Establish a systematic approach in order to facilitate the provision of advice concerning capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals at the country level to countries that request it. For example: Consider establishing a help desk which would provide basic advice to countries and/or refer requests to relevant sources (policy institutions, experts, data banks, information, etc) of expertise, policy guidance, funding and guidelines; Ensure that the process above builds on existing information and tools for capacity building and acts in a complementary way to existing initiatives; Consider establishing monitoring mechanisms as part of the SAICM stocktaking processes to evaluate the usefulness of the process; Implement a pilot project to test and refine the concept prior to global implementation.	IOMC Chemical convention secretariats Trade unions	Establishment: 2006-2010 Ongoing operation: 2011-2020	Number of countries requesting assistance Number of requests received and responded to Types of request received	Development and implementation of process as proposed in document SAICM/PrepCom3/Inf/9
	209. Strengthen capacities pertaining to infrastructure in developing countries and countries with economies in transition through financial assistance and technology transfer to such countries with a view to addressing the widening gap between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	IOMC GEF Basel Convention Secretariat International financial institutions	2006-2010	Financial, technical and human capacities are developed in all countries.	Training Implementation of technology transfer and updating of programmes

Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Capacity-building to support national actions (continued)	210. Promote the development of databases based on scientific assessment and the establishment of centres for the collection and exchange of information at the national, regional and international levels.	IOMC	2006–2010	Databases, chemical registers and data collection and information exchange centres are established in all countries.	Availability of methodologies Training
	211. Promote programmes to develop chemicals-management instruments (national profiles, national implementation plans, national emergency preparedness and response plans).	National Governments Research and accredited train-ing institutions IOMC BCRCs Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	National profiles and implementation plans are developed and national emergency preparedness and response plans are in place.	Model legislation Training Coordination mechanism Sharing of experiences on national profiles
	212. Coordinate assistance programmes at the bilateral and multilateral levels that support capacity-building activities and strategies by developed countries.	National Governments IGOs NGOs Trade unions IOMC	2006–2010	Assistance programmes are coordinated.	Exchange of information on past and ongoing assistance provision activities Development of assistance programmes
	213. Develop sustainable capacity-building strategies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, recognizing the cross-cutting nature of capacity-building for chemical safety.	IOMC BCRCs GEF	2006–2010	Cleaner production technologies are developed and adopted in all countries.	Training
	214. Promote contributions to and use of, e.g., INFOCAP for exchanging information and increasing coordination and cooperation on capacity-building activities for chemical safety.	IOMC Basel Convention Secretariat National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs INFOCAP	2006–2010	Coordination mechanisms for information exchange are in place and use of existing mechanisms, e.g., INFOCAP, increases.	Coordination mechanisms and options Training

Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Capacity-building to support national actions (continued)	215. Strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition pertaining to implementation of international conventions concerning chemicals.	Secretariats for Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions IOMC Basel Convention Secretariat National Governments	2006–2010	Revision of national legislation is in line with provisions of international conventions. Responsible persons, e.g., focal points and designated national authorities, are appointed in each country. Institutional frameworks required for the implementation of international conventions are established in all countries.	Model legislation Training
	216. Involve all stakeholders in the elaboration and implementation of comprehensive plans for enhanced capacity-building.	National Governments IOMC Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Lists of relevant stakeholders are established. Relevant stakeholders are involved in all capacity-building programmes in all countries.	National policy Training
	217. Develop competencies and capacities for the national planning of projects relevant to the management of chemicals.	IOMC GEF	2006–2010	Sound chemicals management is incorporated into national programmes.	Training
	218. Establish programmes for scientific and technical training of personnel, including customs personnel.	IOMC BCRCs National Governments	2006–2010	A pool of skilled scientists and technical personnel is established in each country.	International and national training programmes and institutions
	219. Establish national or regional laboratory facilities, complete with modern instruments and equipment, including those necessary for testing emissions and operating according to national standards.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNDP) National Governments Research institutions Industry	2006–2010	National laboratory facilities, complete with modern instruments and equipment, are established in all countries.	Model legislation Training

Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Capacity-building to support national actions (continued)	220. Establish regional reference laboratories operated in accordance with international standards.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNIDO , UNITAR) National Governments Research institutions Industry	2006–2010	National reference laboratories are established in each country.	International standards Training
	221. Establish or strengthen national infrastructure, including for information management, poison control centres and emergency response capabilities for chemical incidents.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO , UNITAR, UNDP) National Governments	2006–2010	Infrastructure for the sound management of chemicals is established in all countries.	Methodologies and guidelines Model legislation Training Guidelines
	222. Develop resources for national implementation plans and projects.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, UNDP) National Governments Trade unions Industry	2006–2010	Resources for national implementation plans and projects are available.	Funding mechanisms and options Training
	223. Address capacity needs for regulatory and voluntary approaches to chemicals management.	National Governments Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNDP)	2006–2010	Capacity needs assessments for regulatory and voluntary approaches are accomplished in all countries.	Identification of regulatory and voluntary approaches Availability of assessment methodologies Training
	224. Improve coordination at the national level and strengthen policy integration across sectors, including the development of partnerships with the private sector.	National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms and institutional frameworks are established in all countries.	National policies Training
	225. Integrate the sound management of chemicals capacity within ministries involved in supporting chemicals production, use and management.	National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs IOMC (FAO, UNDP)	2006–2010	Sound management of chemicals is incorporated in ministerial plans and programmes in each country.	Model legislation National policy Cross-sectoral coordinating mechanisms

Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)

Work areas	Activities	Actors2	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Capacity-building to support national actions (continued)	226. Strengthen technical capacity and availability of technology (including technology transfer).	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNIDO, UNDP) BCRCs National Governments	2006–2010	Technical capacity is developed in all countries. Steps to improve available technology are taken in all countries. Only appropriate technology is transferred to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	Needs assessment on technical capacity Evaluation of existing technologies Availability of safe technologies Training
	227. Strengthen mechanisms for reporting and consolidating information necessary to produce baseline overviews that will help determine domestic management priorities and gaps (e.g., PRTRs and inventories), taking into account industry reporting initiatives.	National Governments Research institutions IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO) BCRCs Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Multi-stakeholder mechanisms for reporting and consolidating information necessary to produce baseline overviews are established in all countries.	Methodologies and protocols Training
	228. Develop infrastructure to redress the lack of accreditation bodies and accredited and reference laboratories with capacity to sample environmental and human matrices and foodstuffs.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNIDO) Industry	2006–2010	Accredited and reference laboratories are established at the regional and national levels.	Standards Training
	229. Establish the necessary training and infrastructure for undertaking the necessary testing of chemicals for their management across their life cycle.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR) Trade unions	2006–2010	Training institutions and chemical testing laboratories are established in all countries.	Standards Training
	230. Develop training programmes in risk assessment and management-related health techniques and communication.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR) Trade unions	2006–2010	Training programmes in risk assessment and management are established in all countries.	Risk assessment and management methodologies Training

Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)

Work areas	Activities	Actors2	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Capacity-building to support national actions (continued)	231. Address training needed to develop capacity in legislative approaches, policy formulation, analysis and management.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, UNDP) Trade unions	2006–2010	Training needs assessments in legislative approaches, policy formulation, analysis and management are undertaken in all countries.	Model legislation Training
	232. Provide training in the application of relevant liability and compensation mechanisms.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO) Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Training in the application of liability and compensation mechanisms is provided in all countries.	Model legislation Liability and compensation methodologies and models Training APPEL programme
	233. Provide training in emergency response.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO) Industry Trade unions	2006–2010	Training in emergency response is provided in all countries.	Model legislation Availability of emergency methodologies Training
	234. Provide the necessary technical training and financial resources for national Governments to detect and prevent illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods and hazardous wastes.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNITAR) Basel Convention Secretariat National Governments Industry	2006–2015	Training and financial resources for national Governments to detect and prevent illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods and hazardous wastes are provided to all countries that require it. The capacity of countries to detect and prevent illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods and hazardous waste is improved.	Training Detection and prevention methodologies
	235. Outline specific capacity-building measures for each region.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO) BCRCs National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Specific capacity-building measures are identified in all regions.	Methodologies Training

Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)

Work areas	Activities	Actors2	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Capacity-building to support national actions (continued)	236. Develop tools to assist industry to provide simplified chemicals information to Government and individual users.	Industry National Governments	2006–2010	Tools for the provision of simplified information are developed.	Infrastructure
Formulation of preventive and response measures to mitigate environmental and health impacts of emergencies involving chemicals	237. Establish and strengthen poison control centres to provide toxicological information and advice; develop relevant clinical and analytical toxicological facilities according to the needs identified and resources available in each country.	National Governments IOMC (WHO)	2006–2010	Poison control centres are established and strengthened and clinical and analytical toxicological facilities are established in all countries, according to needs and available resources.	WHO poison centre initiative
Cleaner production	238. Provide training in cleaner production techniques.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO) National Governments Research institutions National cleaner production centres	2006–2010	Training in cleaner production techniques is provided in all countries	Availability of methodologies Training
	239. Consider means to control the transboundary movement of dirty technologies.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO) National Governments Industry	2006–2010	Mechanisms for preventing transboundary movement of dirty technologies are developed in all countries.	Model legislation Training
	240. Clearly define needs with respect to training of trainers.	National Governments Industry IOMC (UNEP)	2006–2010	Instructors' training needs are clearly defined.	Availability of technical capacity
	241. Design clear and simple manuals and guides on practical measures to assess production methods and implement improvements.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO)	2006–2010	Clear and simple manuals and guides are designed.	Availability of technical capacity

Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)

Work areas	Activities	Actors2	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Cleaner production (continued)	242. Promote the transfer of technology and knowledge for cleaner production and manufacture of alternatives.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNDP, World Bank) GEF NGOs Trade unions Industry			
Remediation of contaminated sites	243. Establish infrastructure for analyzing and remediating contaminated sites. Provide training in rehabilitation approaches. Develop capacity to rehabilitate contaminated sites. Develop remediation techniques. Increase international cooperation in the provision of technical and financial assistance to remedy environmental and human health effects of chemicals caused by chemical accidents, mismanagement, military practices and wars.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNDP) GEF Regional bodies (Basel Convention regional training centres) National Governments Accredited training institutions Industry Trade unions	2011–2015	Infrastructure for analysing and remediating contaminated sites is established in all countries. Training programmes in rehabilitation of contaminated sites are developed and implemented in all countries. International technical and financial assistance is provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	Model legislation Inventory and assessment of contaminated sites Remediation techniques and approaches Training
Lead in gasoline	244. Develop capacity to identify alternatives to lead in gasoline, establish the necessary infrastructure for analysing gasoline and upgrade the infrastructure needed to introduce unleaded gasoline.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO) Regional bodies National Governments Industry	2006–2010	Infrastructure for analysing gasoline is established in all countries.	Model legislation Methodologies available Training

Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)

Work areas	Activities	Actors2	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Children and chemical safety	245. Develop mechanisms to facilitate collaborative national and international research and shared technology.	IOMC (ILO, WHO) UNICEF Regional organizations National Governments Research organizations	2006–2010	Mechanisms to facilitate collaborative national and international research and shared technologies are developed.	Availability of methodologies Training
	246. Establish needed infrastructure for research into the impact of exposure to chemicals on children and women.	IOMC (ILO, WHO) UNICEF National Governments Stakeholders Trade unions Regional organizations	2006–2010	Research on the impact of exposure to chemicals on children and women is undertaken.	Research centres
Risk assessment, management and communication	247. Establish accredited testing facilities for chemicals.	Industry ILAC National Governments	2016–2020	Accredited testing facilities for chemicals are established in all regions.	Accreditation systems Financial resources Training UNEP APELL UNEP PRTR programmes
Implementation of GHS	248. Establish accredited testing facilities to undertake testing of hazard characteristics of chemicals for classification and verification of label information.	National Governments	2011–2015	Accredited testing facilities for GHS purposes are established at least in all economic regions.	ILAC extension of accreditation systems to all regions
	249. Promote training in hazard classification.	National Governments IOMC (WHO, FAO, OECD, UNITAR) Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Multi-stakeholder training programmes on hazard classification are developed and implemented in all countries.	Availability of criteria for hazard classification Training

Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)

Work areas	Activities	Actors2	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Implementation of GHS (continued)	250. Make available sufficient financial and technical resources to support national and regional GHS capacity-building projects in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	IOMC (FAO, UNITAR, OECD) GEF	2006–2010	Sufficient financial and technical resources to support national and regional GHS capacity-building projects in developing countries and countries with economies in transition are available.	Availability of national GHS capacity-building programmes Sharing of results of UNITAR pilot projects
Trade and environment	251. Provide training on links between trade and environment, including needed negotiating skills.	IOMC (UNEP, UNITAR) WTO National Governments Accredited training institutions	2006–2010	Training programmes in links between trade and environment, including needed negotiating skills, are developed in all countries.	Availability of methodologies Training
	252. Encourage cooperation between secretariats of multilateral trade and multilateral environmental agreements in development of programmes and materials to enhance mutual understanding of the rules and disciplines in the two areas among Governments, intergovernmental institutions and other stakeholders.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNITAR)	2006–2010	Cooperation is increased.	Discussion at meetings of conferences of parties
Protected areas	253. Provide training in the concept of protected areas.	National Governments IOMC (UNDP) Regional organizations Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Training programmes in the concept of protected areas are developed in each country.	Methodologies Training
	254. Undertake capacity-building in identifying and monitoring biological indicators.	IOMC (UNDP) National Governments	2011–2015	The number of trained personnel has increased and laboratory facilities are in place.	

Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Occupational health and safety	255. Promote the necessary training and capacity-building for all people involved directly and indirectly with chemical use and disposal.	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO) National Governments Trade unions Industry	2006–2010	Training capacity is in place.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health
Information management and dissemination	256. Develop and enhance the capacity to acquire, generate, store, disseminate and access information, including INFOCAP.	IOMC (ILO, UNEP, UNITAR) National Governments NGOs Trade unions/labour	2006–2010	All countries have the capacity to generate data and make it available to stakeholders.	Necessary infrastructure in place Ability to interpret and apply knowledge Training Awareness-raising
Social and economic considerations	257. Establish the capacity to undertake social and economic impact assessment.	National Governments IOMC (OECD)	2011–2015	Research institutions are established in all countries.	Training of scientists
Waste management	258. Implement capacity-building programmes on waste minimization and increased resource efficiency, including zero waste resource management, waste prevention, substitution and toxic use reduction, to reduce the volume and toxicity of discarded materials.	National Governments IOMC (FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNDP) NGOs Basel Convention Secretariat BCRCs Trade unions	2006–2010	Programmes are executed to assist national/local authorities to develop zero waste resource management.	Provision of expertise, information Transfer of knowledge required for reduction of volume and toxicity of discarded material
	259. Develop national and local capacities to monitor, assess and mitigate chemical impacts of dumps, landfills and other waste facilities on human health and the environment.	IOMC (UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNDP) National Governments Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Essential technical and other skills are developed for monitoring, assessing and mitigating chemical problems for dumps, landfills and other waste facilities.	Provision of assistance including training and equipment through assistance programmes

Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Waste management (continued)	260. Undertake training programmes for preventing the exposure of waste handlers and recyclers, particularly waste scavengers, to hazardous chemicals and waste.	National Governments Trade unions NGOs Basel Convention Secretariat BCRCs IOMC (ILO)	2006–2010	Training programmes addressing the chemical safety needs of waste handlers and recyclers are implemented.	Technical assistance Training
	261. Train customs officials to detect illegal transboundary movements of waste.	National Governments WCO BCRCs	2006–2010	Customs officials are trained to detect illegal transboundary movements of waste.	Training
	262. Implement demonstration projects on waste minimization and efficient resource management in different countries with bilateral or multilateral support.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNIDO, UNDP) BCRCs National Governments Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Zero waste demonstration projects are identified, supported and carried out.	Infrastructure Trained professionals

Work areas addressing illegal traffic (objective 5)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Prevention of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods	263. Promote with WCO the dissemination and use of customs risk profiles and material safety sheets as official means of identifying probable cases of illegal traffic.	National Governments WCO	2006–2010	Harmonized tariff codes developed by WCO for chemicals regulated in terms of international instruments are implemented in all countries.	WCO harmonized tariff codes Training Cooperation with WCO
	264. Address the matter of resources and operational mechanisms for technical and financial assistance for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, either directly or through a relevant regional organization.	SAICM financial mechanism	2006–2010	A reliable and sustainable financing mechanism is in place.	Availability of funds Development of criteria for accessing funds
	265. Assess the extent and impact of illegal traffic at the international, regional, subregional, and national levels.	National Governments Regional organizations, e.g., COMESA, AU, EAC, SADC, etc.	2006–2010	An assessment of the extent of illegal traffic is undertaken.	Clarification of the definition of illegal international traffic
	266. Expand the level of coordination and cooperation among all stakeholders.	National Governments Trade unions NGOs International actors	2006–2010	Coordination among all stakeholders is enhanced in all countries.	Awareness-raising
	267. Address how international conventions related to the sound management of chemicals and national laws may be more effectively applied to the transboundary movement of toxic and hazardous chemicals.	National Governments IFCS Rotterdam and Basel convention secretariats Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Mechanisms to control transboundary movement of toxic and hazardous chemicals are in place.	

Work areas addressing illegal traffic (objective 5)

Work areas	Activities	Actors ²	Targets/Timeframe	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Prevention of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods (continued)	268. Promote efforts to prevent illegal international trafficking of toxic and hazardous chemicals and to prevent damage resulting from their transboundary movement and disposal.	National Governments IFCS WCO IGOs	2006–2010	Enforcement mechanisms are in place. Illegal trafficking of toxic and hazardous chemicals is reduced.	Provision of training and required equipment Legislation in place
	269. Promote the adoption by intergovernmental organizations of decisions on the prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and hazardous products.	IGOs	2006–2010	Intergovernmental organizations have adopted decisions on the prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and hazardous products.	Chemical conventions Availability of information on extent of illegal traffic Capacity at the national level to implement control systems
	270. Train customs, agricultural and health officials to detect illegal toxic hazardous chemicals.	National Governments	2006–2010	Customs, agricultural and health officials are trained to detect illegal toxic and hazardous chemicals.	
	271. Create a global information network, including early warning systems, across international borders, especially at the regional level.	Interpol National Governments WCO WTO Trade unions NGOs	2011–2015	An information network, including early warning systems, is established for all regions.	Type of early warning system identified
Waste management	272. Strengthen national strategies for prevention, detection and control of illegal transboundary movements of waste.	National Governments BCRCs Basel Convention Secretariat Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Strengthened strategies are in place.	Provision of training and required equipment
	273. Promote efforts to prevent illegal traffic of waste.	National Governments Basel Convention Secretariat Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Illegal transboundary movements of waste are reduced.	Legislation Availability of trained professionals

List of acronyms and abbreviations used in Table B

APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at a Local Level
AU	African Union
BAT/BEP	Best available techniques/Best environmental practices
BCRC	Basel Convention regional centre
CEFIC	European Chemical Industry Council
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
COMESA	Common Market of East and Southern Africa
EAC	East African Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IFCS	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
IGO	Intergovernmental organization
ILAC	International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation
ILO	International Labour Organization
INFOCAP	Information Exchange Network on Capacity-building for the Sound Management of Chemicals
Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
IOMC	Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals
IPCS	International Programme for Chemical Safety
IPEN	International POPs Elimination Network
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPCW	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
PRTR	Pollutant release and transfer register
Rio Declaration	Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
TBT Convention	International Convention on the Control of Harmful Antifouling Systems on Ships
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WCO	World Customs Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Resolutions



Resolutions

Adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its first session, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 4 to 6 February 2006

I/1. Implementation arrangements

The Conference,

Having adopted the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management and Overarching Policy Strategy and encouraged the use and further development of the Global Plan of Action for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (hereinafter referred to as the “Strategic Approach”),

Having incorporated implementation provisions within the text of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach,

Wishing to highlight the common dedication of the participants at the Conference to cooperating in achieving high standards for health and environmental protection and taking advantage of the diversity that each of them brings to the Strategic Approach process,

Acknowledging that the participants come from many different geographical regions with different experiences, ideas and mechanisms for approaching chemicals management and that such diversity should be allowed to serve common goals and that all efforts and experiences should offer new lessons for facing the problems that affect all humankind,

Considering that arrangements are essential to implement expeditiously the Strategic Approach, to protect human health and the environment and

to reach the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation¹ goal that, by 2020, chemicals are used and produced in ways that minimize significant adverse effects on human health and the environment,

Recalling decisions SS.VII/3 of 15 February 2002, 22/4 IV of 7 February 2003 and 23/9 II of 25 February 2005 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management, as endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2002 and the United Nations World Summit² in September 2005,

1. *Calls on* all stakeholders, including Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, regional economic integration organizations, representatives of civil society and the private sector, to take appropriate action to achieve the objectives set forth in the Strategic Approach;
2. *Encourages* Governments to focus their initial implementation work on those activities that will facilitate a prompt start in efforts to achieve the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation 2020 goal and the objectives set forth in the Strategic Approach, such as by continuing to facilitate existing international chemicals management priorities and considering additional efforts that are needed to develop a national

1 Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, para. 23 (*Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap I, resolution 2, annex).

2 General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 6 September 2005, para. 56 (k).

- Strategic Approach implementation plan, including the building of appropriate capacities and institutional arrangements, taking into consideration, as appropriate, existing priorities and elements;
3. *Commends* the Strategic Approach to the attention of the governing bodies of relevant intergovernmental organizations and encourages them to endorse or otherwise appropriately acknowledge the Strategic Approach with a view to incorporating its objectives into their programmes of work within their mandates and to report thereon to the International Conference on Chemicals Management;
 4. *Encourages* non-governmental organizations and the private sector to support implementation of the Strategic Approach at the national, regional and global levels, including through partnerships with Governments, intergovernmental organizations, regional economic integration organizations and other stakeholders;
 5. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to convene further sessions of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, working in collaboration with the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, the United Nations Development Programme and other intergovernmental organizations and bearing in mind that, where appropriate, sessions of the Conference should be held back-to-back with meetings of the governing bodies of relevant intergovernmental organizations in order to enhance synergies and cost-effectiveness and to promote the Strategic Approach's multi-sectoral nature;
 6. *Calls on* Governments to designate national Strategic Approach focal points and to communicate the details of the focal points to the Strategic Approach secretariat referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12, below, as soon as possible;
 7. *Calls on* non-governmental participants to designate Strategic Approach focal points and communicate the details of the focal points to the Strategic Approach secretariat referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12, below, as soon as possible;
 8. *Recommends* that intersessional work be promoted through, among other things, the holding of regional meetings, the designation of regional Strategic Approach focal points and the communication of the details of those focal points to the Strategic Approach secretariat referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12, below, as soon as possible;
 9. *Encourages* Governments and regional economic integration organizations with more advanced programmes to provide financial and technical assistance, including training, to other Governments, in particular those of least developed countries and small island developing States, through appropriate action at the national or regional level, in developing their infrastructure and capacity to meet the objectives set forth in the Strategic Approach;
 10. *Encourages* Governments to give appropriate priority to chemicals management issues in their national sustainable development strategies and poverty reduction strategy papers;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to establish and assume overall administrative responsibility for the Strategic Approach secretariat and to co-locate it with the chemicals and wastes cluster of the United Nations Environment Programme in Geneva;
12. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Director General of the World Health Organization to provide appropriate staff and other resources in accordance with the indicative budget and staffing provisions in tables 1 (budget) and 2 (staff) of the present resolution within available resources to enable their organizations to take lead roles in the secretariat in their respective areas of expertise in relation to the Strategic Approach and invites all Governments, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, including the private sector, to provide voluntary extrabudgetary resources in support of the secretariat in the fulfilment of its functions;
13. *Welcomes* the offer of the United Nations Environment Programme to provide a Professional staff member of the Strategic Approach secretariat at the P-5 level and a potential offer from the World Health Organization to provide a Professional staff member of the Strategic Approach secretariat at the P-4 level, subject to approval by the World Health Assembly, from regular programme resources as contributions to the staffing foreseen in table 2;
14. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in cooperation with the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and the United Nations Development Programme, to facilitate the development of the Quick Start Programme to be established pursuant to resolution I/4 of the Conference to support the strengthening of capabilities and capacities for the implementation of the Strategic Approach and promote the full and effective participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the further work of the Strategic Approach;
15. *Urges* Governments, regional economic integration organizations, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to make contributions to the voluntary trust fund established by the United Nations Environment Programme to support Strategic Approach implementation activities under the Quick Start Programme.

Table 1: Staffing table

Staff category and level		2006
A.	Professional category	Number of posts
	D-1	0
	P-5	1
	P-4	2
	P-3	1
	P-2	1
	Subtotal	5
B.	General Service category	1
	TOTAL (A + B)	6

Standard staff costs in united states dollars (revised) ¹		2006	2007	2008	2009
A.	Professional category				
	D-1 level	235,400	236,100	238,461	240,846
	P-5 level	207,100	207,800	209,878	211,977
	P-4 level	179,400	179,800	181,598	183,414
	P-3 level	148,600	149,100	150,591	152,097
	P-2 level	119,100	119,600	120,796	122,004
B.	General Service category	97,900	99,000	99,990	100,990

¹ United Nations Standard Salary Costs for Geneva, Version 2 (2005)

Table 2: Strategic Approach secretariat budget

			2006	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL US\$
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT							
1100							
1101	Senior Programme Officer P.5		207,100	207,800	209,878	211,977	836,755
1102	Programme Officer P.4		179,400	179,800	181,598	183,414	724,212
1103	Programme Officer P.4		179,400	179,800	181,598	183,414	724,212
1104	Programme Officer P.3		148,600	149,100	150,591	152,097	600,388
1105	Associate Programme Officer P.2		119,100	119,600	120,796	122,004	481,500
1199	Total		833,600	836,100	844,461	852,906	3,367,067

			2006	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL US\$
1200	Consultants (Description of activity/service)						
	1201	Consultant SAICM	30,000	31,500	33,000	35,000	129,500
	1220	Unspecified (no terms of reference available)	0	0	0	0	0
	1299	Total	30,000	31,500	33,000	35,000	129,500
1300	Administrative support – Title – Grade						
	1301	Secretary (SAICM) G.4/5	97,900	99,000	99,990	100,990	397,880
	1321	Conference Services (Executive Board)	0	0	0	0	0
	1399	Total	97,900	99,000	99,990	100,990	397,880
1600	Travel on official business						
	1601	Staff travel	35,000	36,750	38,588	40,517	150,854
	1699	Total	35,000	36,750	38,588	40,517	150,854
1999	Component Total		996,500	1,003,350	1,016,039	1,029,412	4,045,301
20	SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT						
2100	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LAs for cooperating agencies)						
	2101		0	0	0	0	0
	2199		0	0	0	0	0
2200	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LAs for supporting organizations)						
	2201		0	0	0	0	0
	2299	Total	0	0	0	0	0
2999	Component total		0	0	0	0	0
30	TRAINING COMPONENT						
3300	Meetings/conferences (Title)						
	3301	Executive Board (8 or 12)	0	0	0	0	0
	3320	Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0
	3399	Total	0	0	0	0	0
3999	Component total		0	0	0	0	0
40	EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT						
4100	Expendable equipment (items under \$1,500 each)						
	4101	Office supplies	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
	4102	Computer software	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
	4120	Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0
	4199	Total	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	24,000
4200	Non-expendable equipment (see items listed on budget worksheet)						
	4201	Computer hardware	8,000	5,000	0	8,000	21,000
	4220	Unspecified	5,000	0	5,000	0	10,000
	4299	Total	13,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	31,000
4300	Premises (rent)						
	4301	Office rental and premises	12,000	12,600	13,250	14,000	51,850
	4399	Total	12,000	12,600	13,250	14,000	51,850
4999	Component total		31,000	23,600	24,250	28,000	106,850
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT						
5200	Reporting costs						
	5201	Printing and translation	2,000	2,100	2,205	2,315	8,620
	5220	Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0
	5299	Total	2,000	2,100	2,205	2,315	8,620

			2006	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL US\$
5300	Sundry						
	5301	Communications (telex, telephone, fax, internet)	10,000	10,500	11,025	11,576	43,101
	5302	Postage and pouch charges	0	0	0	0	0
	5399	Total	10,000	10,500	11,025	11,576	43,101
5400	Hospitality and entertainment						
	5401	Hospitality reception	0	0	0	0	0
	5499	Total	0	0	0	0	0
5999	Component total		12,000	12,600	13,230	13,891	51,721
	TOTAL TO SUB-ALLOT TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA		1,039,500	1,039,550	1,053,519	1,071,304	4,203,873
60							
	6131	Administrative support	134,875	134,869	136,671	138,969	545,384
	6999	Total UNEP participation costs	134,875	134,869	136,671	138,969	545,384
99	GRAND TOTAL		1,174,375	1,174,419	1,190,190	1,210,273	4,749,257
	PREVIOUS BUDGET SCHEDULE		0	0	0	0	0
	INCREASE/DECREASE						

I/2. Tribute to the Government of the United Arab Emirates

The Conference,

Having met in Dubai from 4 to 6 February 2006 at the gracious invitation of the Government of the United Arab Emirates,

Convinced that the efforts made by the Government of the United Arab Emirates and by the authorities of the Emirate and city of Dubai in providing facilities, premises and other resources contributed significantly to the smooth and successful conduct of the proceedings,

Deeply appreciative of the courtesy and hospitality extended by the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the Emirate and city of Dubai to the members of the delegations, observers and the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme attending the Conference,

Expresses its sincere gratitude to the Government of the United Arab Emirates, to the Zayed International Prize for the Environment and to the authorities of the Emirate and city of

Dubai and, through them, to the people of United Arab Emirates, for the cordial welcome which they accorded to the Conference and to those associated with its work and for their contribution to the success of the Conference.

I/3. Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety

The Conference,

Recognizing the unique, multifaceted and significant role which the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety has played in the area of sound chemicals management at the international, regional and national levels,

1. *Invites* the Forum to continue its important role in providing an open, transparent and inclusive forum for discussing issues of common interest and also new and emerging issues, and to continue to contribute through this to the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the work of other chemicals-related international organizations and institutions;

2. *Requests* the Strategic Approach secretariat to establish and maintain a working relationship with the Forum in order to draw upon its expertise.

I/4. Quick Start Programme

The Conference,

Having incorporated financial considerations within the text of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, including a Quick Start Programme supporting initial capacity-building activities for the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives,

1. *Welcomes* the prompt launching of the implementation of the Strategic Approach;
2. *Decides* to establish a Quick Start Programme for the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives building upon the outcomes of the International Conference on Chemicals Management and the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity building;
3. *Also decides* that the objective of the Quick Start Programme is to support initial enabling capacity building and implementation activities in developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition;
4. *Calls* for the Quick Start Programme to include a United Nations Environment Programme trust fund and multilateral, bilateral and other forms of cooperation;
5. *Invites* Governments in a position to do so, regional economic integration organizations, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, including industry, foundations, non governmental organizations and other stakeholders, to contribute to the Programme;
6. *Adopts* the strategic priorities and institutional arrangements for the Quick Start Programme as set out in appendix I to the present resolution;
7. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to establish a voluntary, time-limited Quick Start Programme Trust Fund to provide seed-money to support the objectives of the Programme in accordance with the terms of reference set out in appendix II to the present resolution;
8. *Also invites* Governments in a position to do so, regional economic integration organizations, the private sector including industry, foundations and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, to contribute to the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund;
9. *Invites* the representatives of participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and the United Nations Development Programme to form a Trust Fund Implementation Committee for projects financed by the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund;
10. *Decides* to establish the Quick Start Programme Executive Board, consisting of two government representatives of each of the United Nations regions and all the bilateral and multilateral donors and other contributors to the Programme;
11. *Requests* the Strategic Approach secretariat to facilitate meetings of the Trust Fund Implementation Committee and the Quick Start Programme Executive Board;
12. *Decides* that, at each session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, two national Government representatives of each United Nations region will be appointed to the Quick

Start Programme Executive Board for the intersessional period;

13. *Welcomes* the contributions to the Programme already offered by Belgium, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

APPENDIX I

Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management: strategic priorities and institutional arrangements for the Quick Start Programme

A. Objective

1. Building upon the outcomes of the International Conference on Chemicals Management and the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, the objective of the Quick Start Programme is to support activities to enable initial capacity-building and implementation in developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition consistent with their national priorities for the implementation of the Strategic Approach objectives as set out in section IV of the Overarching Policy Strategy.

B. Overall approach

2. The Quick Start Programme for the Strategic Approach will take fully into account the characteristics of the Strategic Approach process and its institutional arrangements. It will build upon the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building and facilitate environmentally sound chemicals management. The Programme should help to identify and pave the way for

activities that can be assisted by the private sector, including industry, and other non-governmental organizations and through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, for example technical assistance and the sharing of knowledge and experience. The programme will seek to enhance synergies with processes initiated under relevant chemicals and wastes multilateral environmental agreements. While aimed primarily at the country level, the Programme should allow for, and encourage, regional and global approaches.

C. Strategic priorities for the Quick Start Programme

3. The Quick Start Programme should mobilize resources for national priority initial enabling activities in keeping with the work areas set out in the strategic objectives of section IV of the Overarching Policy Strategy, in particular:
 - a. Development or updating of national chemical profiles and the identification of capacity needs for sound chemicals management;
 - b. Development and strengthening of national chemicals management institutions, plans, programmes and activities to implement the Strategic Approach, building upon work

conducted to implement international chemicals-related agreements and initiatives;

- c. Undertaking analysis, interagency coordination, and public participation activities directed at enabling the implementation of the Strategic Approach by integrating – i.e., mainstreaming – the sound management of chemicals in national strategies, and thereby informing development assistance cooperation priorities.

4. Further operational guidance on these strategic priorities will be provided by the Executive Board as required.

D. Financial resources to support the Programme's activities

5. The Programme will invite bilateral and multilateral public and private cooperation and national government financing. It will benefit from a voluntary, time-limited Quick Start Programme Trust Fund administered by the United Nations Environment Programme.

E. Programme implementation

6. Activities financed through bilateral and multilateral cooperation will be implemented in accordance with the arrangements made by participants in that cooperation.
7. Activities financed by the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund will be implemented in accordance with the project management arrangements approved by the Trust Fund Implementation Committee.

F. Governance and reporting

8. The Executive Board will have two co-chairs, one from the regional representatives and one from the donors, elected annually, and will develop and adopt its rules of procedure and will be supported by the Strategic Approach secretariat. The Executive Board will take its decisions by consensus, pending the adoption of its rules of procedure.
9. The Executive Board will meet annually, back to back with another relevant meeting, to review progress under the Programme on the basis of reports from the Trust Fund Implementation Committee and Programme participants, as well as other relevant information provided to them on implementation of the programme.
10. Reports presented to the Executive Board will be made publicly available by the Strategic Approach secretariat.
11. The Executive Board will provide operational guidance on the implementation of the strategic priorities of the Quick Start Programme and advise on other relevant matters as required.
12. The Executive Board will report to the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its second and third sessions on the implementation of the Quick Start Programme.

APPENDIX II

Terms of reference for the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

A. Administering organization

1. The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme is invited to establish and manage the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. The Strategic Approach secretariat will provide administrative support to the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund. This Trust Fund shall be separate from the existing Trust Fund used for the expenses of the Strategic Approach secretariat and the inter-governmental process.

B. Objective

2. The Quick Start Programme Trust Fund will provide seed money to support the objective and strategic priorities of the Programme.

C. Time limit

3. The Quick Start Programme Trust Fund will be open to receive voluntary contributions for five years from the date it is established by the Executive Director. Funds may be disbursed for a maximum of seven years from that date.

D. Sources of financing

4. Contributions shall be encouraged from Governments, regional economic integration organizations, the private sector, including industry, foundations, other non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders.

E. Eligibility rules

5. Developing countries and countries with economies in transition will be eligible for support. Approval of projects meeting the objectives outlined in section IV of the Overarching Policy Strategy will take into account geographic and sectoral balance considerations and pay particular attention to urgent needs and the requirements of least developed countries and small island developing States.
6. Project proposals may be presented by Strategic Approach participating Governments that have endorsed or given other appropriate formal recognition of and support for the Strategic Approach, through the relevant Governments. Project proposals must contain full justification for the amount sought.
7. On an exceptional basis and having regard to the resources and administrative capacity available, representatives of civil society networks participating in the Strategic Approach shall also be eligible to present project proposals, subject to endorsement by the countries hosting the projects.
8. Quick Start Programme Trust Fund allocations should be limited to \$50,000-\$250,000 per project proposal, including administration fees not to exceed 13 per cent of a project's value.

F. Project assessment and approval

9. The participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and the United Nations Development Programme may provide technical assistance in the development of project proposals, upon request by project proponents.

10. Project proposals will be country-driven and will be submitted to the Strategic Approach secretariat and screened for completeness and eligibility.
11. Screened projects will be submitted by the Strategic Approach secretariat to the Trust Fund Implementation Committee for appraisal and approval.
12. Independent monitoring and evaluation and reporting on project implementation to the Trust Fund Implementation Committee will be the responsibility of project proponents.

G. Guidance by the Executive Board

13. The regional representatives and those donors of the Executive Board who have contributed to the Trust Fund will meet during the annual meeting of the Executive Board to consider the operation of the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund. They will review reports from the Trust Fund

Implementation Committee on project execution and from the Executive Director of UNEP on the financial resources and administration of the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund and provide guidance and take decisions thereon.

14. The Executive Board will report to the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its second and third sessions on the operations of the Trust Fund.

H. Accounts and audit

15. The accounts and financial management of the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund shall be subject to the internal and external audit process of the United Nations. Accounts for the Trust Fund shall be presented to the Executive Board as soon as possible after the financial period is closed and shall also be considered by the International Conference on Chemicals Management.

Annexes and Resolutions of Second Session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management

Annex I

Resolutions

- II/1: Rules of procedure of the International Conference on Chemicals Management

The Conference

Adopts the rules of procedure of the International Conference on Chemicals Management set out in the annex to the present resolution, with the exception of paragraph 2 of rule 33.

Annex to resolution II/1

I. Introduction

Rule 1

These rules of procedure shall apply to any session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management ("Conference") convened pursuant to section VII of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, and

are designed to reflect the multi-stakeholder character of the Strategic Approach, as described in paragraph 2 of the Overarching Policy Strategy.

II. Definitions

Rule 2

For the purposes of these rules:

- a. “Governmental participant” means any Member State of the United Nations, of its specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any associate member State of a specialized agency and, unless expressly provided otherwise, regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States of a given region, to which its member States have transferred competence in respect of matters within the mandate of the Conference;
- b. “Governmental participants present and voting” means those governmental participants present at the session at which voting takes place and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Governmental participants abstaining from voting shall be considered as not voting;
- c. “Intergovernmental participant” means any United Nations body or other intergovernmental entity with expertise and responsibilities in the field of international chemicals management;
- d. “Non-governmental participant” means any accredited international non-governmental organization having activities, expertise and responsibilities consistent with the purpose and objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management that has informed the secretariat in writing in accordance with rule 13 of its wish to be represented at sessions of the Conference and whose attendance is not objected to by one third or more of the

- governmental participants present when the Conference considers the request;
- e. “Participant” means any governmental, intergovernmental or non-governmental participant;
- f. “President” means the President of the Conference elected in accordance with rule 14.

III. Participation

Rule 3

1. Subject to paragraph 2, all participants shall be entitled to take part, in accordance with these rules, in sessions of the Conference and any subsidiary body established in accordance with rule 23.
2. Intergovernmental and/or non-governmental participants shall be excluded from the consideration of all or part of the agenda if so decided by a two-thirds majority of the governmental participants present and voting. Such temporary exclusions shall be made only where the matter under consideration is sensitive. The reasons for the exclusion shall be stated in the governmental participants’ decision and shall be recorded in the official record of the session.

IV. Venue, dates and notice of sessions

Rule 4

The venue and dates of each session of the Conference shall be decided by the governmental participants after consulting the secretariat and inviting comments by the intergovernmental participants and non-governmental participants.

Rule 5

The secretariat shall notify all participants of the venue and dates of a session of the Conference at least eight weeks before it is due to commence.

V. Agenda

Rule 6

1. The secretariat shall, in consultation with and under the guidance of the Bureau, prepare a provisional agenda for each session in accordance with the functions of the Conference defined in paragraph 24 of the Overarching Policy Strategy. Any participant may request the secretariat to include specific items in the provisional agenda.
2. In developing the agenda pursuant to paragraph 1, any item recommended by Strategic Approach regional meetings and items of particular interest to developing countries and countries with economies in transition shall be given priority.
3. For each session of the Conference, the provisional agenda, with other official documents, shall be distributed to participants in the official languages by the secretariat at least six weeks before the session is due to commence.
4. Between the date of communication of the provisional agenda and the date of adoption of the agenda by the Conference, participants may propose supplementary items for inclusion in the agenda, provided the items are of an important and urgent nature. The secretariat shall, with the consent of the Bureau, include such items on the provisional agenda.

Rule 7

At the beginning of each session of the Conference, the governmental participants shall, after consulting the intergovernmental participants and non-governmental participants, adopt the agenda for the session on the basis of the provisional agenda and any supplementary items proposed in accordance with rule 6.

Rule 8

During a session of the Conference, the governmental participants may, after consulting the intergovernmental participants and non-governmental participants, revise the agenda for the session by adding, deleting or amending items. Only items which the governmental participants consider to be of an important and urgent nature may be added to the agenda during a session.

VI. Representation, credentials and accreditation

Rule 9

Each Participant participating in a session of the Conference shall be represented by a delegation consisting of a head of delegation and such other accredited representatives, alternative representatives and advisers as it may require. An alternate representative or an adviser may act as a representative upon designation by the head of delegation.

Rule 10

1. The credentials of representatives of governmental participants and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the secretariat if possible not later than twenty-four hours after the opening of the session. Any later change in the composition of the delegation shall also be submitted to the secretariat.
2. For governmental participants, the credentials shall be issued by either the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, or, in the case of regional economic integration organization, by the competent authority of that organization.

Rule 11

The Bureau of any session shall examine the credentials and submit its report to the Conference.

Rule 12

Representatives of governmental participants shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the session, pending a decision by governmental participants in the Conference to accept their credentials.

Rule 13

1. Intergovernmental and non-governmental participants shall be duly accredited.
2. The name of any such intergovernmental participant seeking accreditation shall be submitted to the secretariat if possible no later than twenty-four hours after the opening of the session. At the same time, a responsible representative of such participant shall submit to the secretariat the names of those who represent it at the Conference. Any later change in that list of names shall also be submitted to the secretariat.
3. The name of any such non-governmental participant seeking accreditation shall be submitted to the secretariat if possible no later than twenty-four hours after the opening of the session. At the same time, a responsible official of such participant shall include a statement describing the activities, expertise and responsibilities of the participant and how they are consistent with the purpose and objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, and shall submit to the secretariat the names of those who represent it at the Conference. Any later change in that list of names shall also be submitted to the secretariat. Upon the secretariat's verification of receipt of the above information, the participant shall be admitted to the

session unless one-third or more of the governmental participants object.

VII. Officers and operation of the Bureau**Rule 14**

1. At the second session of the Conference, the President and four Vice-Presidents, one of whom shall act as Rapporteur, shall be elected by and from among the representatives of the governmental participants present at the session. These elected governmental participants shall serve as the Bureau of the Conference. The Bureau shall remain in office until the closure of the third session of the Conference. The terms of these officers are deemed to constitute two consecutive terms.
2. At the third session of the Conference, and any future sessions of the Conference, the President and four Vice-Presidents, one of whom shall act as Rapporteur, shall be elected by and from among the representatives of the governmental participants present at each session. These elected governmental participants shall serve as the Bureau of each session of the Conference. These officers shall commence their term at the closure of each session of the Conference and shall serve until the closure of the next session of the Conference.
3. In electing the officers, the governmental participants shall have due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation. Each of the five regions of the United Nations shall be represented by one officer in the Bureau.
4. The offices of President and Rapporteur shall normally be subject to rotation among the United Nations regions for each session of the Conference. No elected officer may serve on the Bureau for more than two consecutive terms.

5. For the purpose of this rule, governmental participants shall not include a regional economic integration organization.
6. Each member of the Bureau may designate a representative of the same governmental participant to represent him or her at those Bureau meetings which the member is unable to attend.

Rule 15

1. The Bureau shall meet as necessary, either in person or by telecommunication means, to advise the President and the secretariat on the conduct of the business of the Conference and its subsidiary bodies. The secretariat shall service its meetings. The chair of any subsidiary body may be invited to participate in Bureau meetings to report on and discuss the progress of work of the body for which he or she is responsible.
2. In light of the multi-stakeholder character of the Strategic Approach, the President shall invite four representatives of non-governmental participants and one representative of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals to participate in the discussions during the meetings of the Bureau for the purpose of advising and responding to the Bureau, unless the Bureau decides that part or all of its meeting shall be limited to governmental participants.
3. Pursuant to paragraph 2, one representative of each of the health, industry, trade union, and public interest groups of non-governmental participants shall be elected at the second session of the Conference by and from representatives present from each group. The elected representatives shall remain in that capacity until the end of the third session. The terms of these representatives are deemed to constitute two consecutive terms. Thereafter, such representatives shall be elected at the end of

each session of the Conference, and remain in that capacity until the end of the next session. No elected representative may serve for more than two consecutive terms.

4. For the purpose of paragraph 2, the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals shall be represented by the Chair of the Inter-Organization Coordinating Committee of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals.
5. In addition, the President may, in consultation with the other members of the Bureau, invite such participants and others as he or she deems appropriate to discuss specific matters concerning the work of the Bureau that he or she considers would benefit from such consideration.

Rule 16

1. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him or her elsewhere in these rules, the President shall:
 - a. Declare the opening and closure of each session;
 - b. Preside at sessions of the Conference and meetings of the Bureau;
 - c. Ensure the observance of these rules;
 - d. Accord participants the right to speak;
 - e. Put questions to the vote or apply the decision-making procedure in rule 33, in accordance with these rules, and announce decisions;
 - f. Rule on any points of order; and
 - g. Subject to these rules, have complete control over the proceedings and maintain order.
2. The President may also propose:
 - a. The closure of the list of speakers;
 - b. A limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times a participant may speak on an issue;

- c. The adjournment or closure of debate on an issue; and
 - d. The suspension or adjournment of a meeting.
3. The President shall decide when sufficient time for consultation under rules 4, 7, 8, 23 or 46 has elapsed.
 4. The President, in the exercise of his or her functions, remains at all times under the authority of the Conference.

Rule 17

The President shall participate in sessions of the Conference in that capacity and shall not at the same time exercise the rights of a representative of a governmental participant. The governmental participant concerned shall designate another representative who shall be entitled to represent it at sessions and exercise the right to vote.

Rule 18

1. The President, if absent from a session or any part thereof, shall designate a Vice-President to act as President.
2. A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President and shall not at the same time exercise the rights of a representative of a governmental participant.

Rule 19

1. If an officer of the Bureau resigns or is otherwise unable to complete his or her term of office or to perform the functions of that office, a replacement representative of the same governmental participant shall be provided by that governmental participant as soon as possible.

2. If a non-governmental representative elected in accordance with paragraph 3 of rule 15 resigns or is otherwise unable to complete his or her term or perform his or her functions during that term, a replacement representative of the same non-governmental group shall be designated by accredited participants of that group as soon as possible.

VIII. Secretariat**Rule 20**

The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme shall provide and direct the staff of the secretariat required to service the Conference, including any subsidiary bodies which the Conference may establish.

Rule 21

The Executive Director shall be responsible for convening sessions in accordance with rules 4 to 6 and for making all the necessary arrangements for such sessions, including the preparation and distribution of official documents in the six official languages of the United Nations at least six weeks in advance of the sessions.

Rule 22

In addition to the functions specified in paragraph 28 of the Overarching Policy Strategy the secretariat shall, in accordance with these rules:

- a. Arrange for interpretation at sessions;
- b. Receive, translate, reproduce and distribute the official documents for the sessions;
- c. Arrange for the custody and preservation of the documents of each session in the archives of the secretariat; and
- d. Perform such other tasks as the Conference may require in relation to its functions.

IX. Subsidiary bodies

Rule 23

1. The governmental participants may, after consulting the intergovernmental participants and non-governmental participants:
 - a. Establish subsidiary bodies to carry out such objectives as may be agreed upon at a session of the Conference;
 - b. Determine the matters to be considered by a subsidiary body; and
 - c. Establish its terms of reference.
2. Unless the Conference decides otherwise, the present rules of procedure shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the proceedings of any subsidiary body, except that:
 - a. The Bureau of a subsidiary body shall not exceed five in number;
 - b. The chair of a subsidiary body shall be appointed by the governmental participants from among governmental participants after consultation with the intergovernmental participants and non-governmental participants;
 - c. Any vice-chair and rapporteur of a subsidiary body shall be appointed by the governmental participants from among governmental participants represented in the subsidiary body after consultation with the intergovernmental participants and non-governmental participants represented in the body; and
 - d. A subsidiary body may opt for a chair or co-chair arrangement in lieu of a Bureau.
3. The Conference shall keep under review the composition, effectiveness and need for its subsidiary bodies, as part of the periodic reviews of the Strategic Approach, in accordance with paragraph 24 of the Overarching Policy Strategy.

X. Conduct of business

Rule 24

The President may declare a meeting of the session open and permit debate to proceed when the representatives of at least one-third of those participating in the session are present. The presence of two-thirds of the participants at the session shall be required for any consensus decision among participants to be taken; however the presence of two-thirds of the governmental participants at the session shall be required where these rules provide that decisions may be taken only by the governmental participants.

Rule 25

1. No one may speak at a meeting of the session without obtaining the permission of the President. Without prejudice to rules 26, 27, 28 and 30, the President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The secretariat shall maintain a list of speakers. The President may call a speaker to order if the speaker's remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
2. The Conference may, on a proposal from the President or from any participant, limit the time allowed to each speaker and the number of times that each participant may speak on a question. Before a decision is taken, two representatives may speak in favour of and two against a proposal to set such limits. When the debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call the speaker to order without delay.

Rule 26

The chair or rapporteur of a subsidiary body may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusions reached by that subsidiary body.

Rule 27

During the discussion of any matter, a participant may at any time raise a point of order which shall be decided immediately by the President in accordance with the present rules. A participant may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be put to the vote immediately and the ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the governmental participants present and voting. A participant may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 28

Any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Conference to discuss any matter or to adopt a proposal or an amendment to a proposal shall be decided upon in accordance with the procedures set out in rule 33, paragraphs 1 and 2 before the matter is discussed or a decision is taken on the proposal or amendment in question.

Rule 29

Proposals and amendments to proposals shall normally be introduced in writing in one of the official languages by a participant and handed to the secretariat, which shall circulate copies to participants. Proposals for conference decisions or resolutions shall be circulated, where possible, to participants no later than 30 days before the session is due to commence. As a general rule, no proposal may be discussed or put to the vote at any session unless copies of it have been circulated to the participants at least 24 hours before the proposal is debated. The President may permit the discussion and consideration of proposals, amendments to proposals or procedural motions even though these proposals, amendments or motions have not been circulated or have been circulated only the same day.

Rule 30

1. Subject to rule 27, the following motions shall have precedence in the order indicated below over all other proposals or motions:
 - a. To suspend the session;
 - b. To adjourn the session;
 - c. To adjourn the debate on the question under discussion;
 - d. To close the debate on the question under discussion.
2. Permission to speak on a motion falling within paragraphs 1 (a)–(d) shall be granted to the proposer and, in addition, to one speaker in favour of and two against the motion, after which it shall be immediately decided in accordance with the procedure set out in rule 33, paragraph 3.

Rule 31

A proposal or motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before a decision is made on it or voting has begun, provided that the proposal or motion has not been amended. A proposal or motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any other participant.

Rule 32

When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same session, unless the Conference decides otherwise in accordance with the procedures set out in rule 33, paragraphs 1 and 2. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to the mover and one other supporter, after which it shall be immediately decided in accordance with the procedures set out in rule 33, paragraphs 1 and 2.

XI. Adoption of decisions

Rule 33

1. The participants shall make every effort to reach agreement on all matters of substance and procedure by consensus.
- [2. If all efforts by the participants at consensus on a matter of substance, other than a financial matter, have been exhausted, and no consensus reached, the decision shall, as a last resort, unless otherwise provided by the present rules of procedure, be taken by [consensus of the governmental participants][a two-thirds majority vote of the governmental participants present and voting].]
3. If all efforts by the participants at consensus on a matter of procedure have been exhausted, and no consensus reached, the decision shall, as a last resort, unless otherwise provided by the present rules of procedure, be taken by a majority vote of the governmental participants present and voting.
4. If the question arises whether a matter is procedural or substantive, the President shall rule on the question. An appeal against this ruling shall be put to the vote immediately and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the governmental participants present and voting.
5. For the purpose of paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 above and any decision-making which involves voting, government participants shall not include a regional economic integration organization.

Rule 34

As is accepted international practice, in the event that a participant wishes to explain its position in respect of a matter under consideration at a session of the Conference, such participant may include a statement of view in the report resulting from the session of the Conference. Such statement should be a reasonable length.

Rule 35

If two or more amendments to a proposal are moved, the Conference shall first decide on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on until decisions have been made on all the amendments.

Rule 36

Voting on a single proposal shall normally be by show of hands. A roll-call vote shall be taken if one is requested by any governmental participant. It shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the countries which the governmental participants represent, beginning with the country whose name is drawn by lot by the President.

Rule 37

The vote of each governmental participant in a roll-call vote shall be recorded in the report of the session.

Rule 38

After the President has announced the beginning of voting, no participant shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. The President may permit governmental participants to explain their votes, either before or after the voting, and may limit the time allowed for such explanations.

Rule 39

In the absence of consensus, elections shall be decided by secret ballot.

Rule 40

1. If, when one person is to be elected, no candidate obtains in the first ballot a majority of the votes cast by the governmental participants present and voting, a second ballot restricted to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes shall be taken. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the President shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.
2. In the case of a tie in the first ballot between three or more candidates obtaining the largest number of votes, a second ballot shall be held. If a tie results between more than two candidates, the number shall be reduced to two by lot and the balloting, restricted to them, shall continue in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 1.

XII. Public and private sessions**Rule 41**

The plenary sessions of the Conference shall be held in public unless the governmental participants decide otherwise.

Rule 42

The meetings of subsidiary bodies, other than those of any drafting group which may be set up, shall be held in public unless the governmental participants in the Conference decide otherwise.

XIII. Languages**Rule 43**

The official languages of the Conference shall be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Rule 44

1. Statements made in one official language shall be interpreted into the other official languages.
2. A participant may speak in a language other than an official language if the participant provides for interpretation into one of the official languages.

Rule 45

Official documents of the Conference shall be drawn up in one of the official languages and translated into the other official languages.

XIV. Amendments to rules of procedure**Rule 46**

Amendments to these rules of procedure shall be adopted by consensus of the governmental participants after consultation with the intergovernmental participants and the non-governmental participants.

II/2: Regional activities and coordination

The Conference,

Recalling the importance accorded to regional meetings in paragraph 26 of the Overarching Policy Strategy³ and in resolution I/1 of the Conference,

Noting the outcomes of the regional meetings held since the first session of the Conference,

Recognizing that priorities and capacities for implementation of the Strategic Approach vary among regions and subregions according to their different economic and other circumstances,

1. *Expresses appreciation* to the Governments and organizations which have facilitated the holding of regional meetings during the period between the first and second sessions of the Conference by providing financial and in-kind resources as sponsors and hosts;
2. *Commends* the establishment of regional coordination mechanisms and the development of terms of reference for regional representatives by the African, Asian-Pacific, Central and Eastern European and Latin American and Caribbean regions;
3. *Underlines* the important role of regional meetings and coordination mechanisms in enabling stakeholders in each region to exchange experience and identify priority needs in relation to implementation of the Strategic Approach and to develop regional positions on key issues;
4. *Encourages* regions and subregions, where appropriate, to identify common priorities, develop Strategic Approach regional implementation plans and consider regional or subregional approaches and projects,

including projects which may be supported under the Quick Start Programme;

5. *Also encourages* regional networks to discuss the further development and implementation of the Strategic Approach, including new emerging policy issues;
6. *Further encourages* regional organizations and financial institutions to provide assistance for Strategic Approach implementation within their regions;
7. *Calls upon* Governments and organizations in a position to do so to provide financial and in-kind resources to enable at least one meeting for each of the five United Nations regions to be organized in the coming intersessional period;
8. *Requests* the secretariat, within available resources, to assist in regional coordination through the provision of teleconference services, use of the Strategic Approach website and other relevant measures;
9. *Encourages* regional focal points to continue to play a facilitative role within their regions including undertaking activities as determined within each region such as, among others: chairing regional meetings, disseminating information of interest to focal points within their region, collecting views from Strategic Approach national focal points on matters of interest to the region, and assisting in the flow of information and views from the region to its Bureau member, as appropriate;
10. *Requests* regional focal points to report to the Conference at its third session on the outcomes of their regional meetings and other regional activities during the coming intersessional period.

3 *Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management: SAICM Texts and Resolutions of the International Conference on Chemicals Management* (ISBN 978-92-807-2751-7).

II/3: Financial and technical resources
for implementation

The Conference,

Recalling paragraph 19 of the Overarching Policy Strategy,

1. *Stresses* that the sound management of chemicals is essential to the attainment of sustainable development, including the eradication of poverty and disease, the improvement of human health and the environment and the elevation and maintenance of the standard of living in countries at all levels of development;
2. *Reaffirms* that achieving the objectives of the Overarching Policy Strategy for the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle by 2020 depends in part on the financing of diverse action at all levels and on enhanced synergies and the complementarity of the multiple financial arrangements foreseen in the Strategic Approach for its implementation;
3. *Encourages* additional research on the economic and social costs of unsound chemicals management, including the cost of inaction and the implications for the health sector, at the national, regional and international levels, to facilitate appropriate priority being given to the implementation of the Strategic Approach objectives;
4. *Also encourages* research on and, where appropriate, the assessment and adoption at the national and subnational levels of economic instruments that internalize the external costs related to chemicals, bearing in mind that such instruments need careful design, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
5. *Recognizes* the need for sustainable, predictable, adequate and accessible funding for activities in support of the sound management of chemicals and the achievement of the objectives set forth in the Strategic Approach, taking into account the priorities identified by developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
6. *Encourages* efforts by all countries aimed at mainstreaming sound chemicals management and calls upon donors and relevant organizations in their assistance strategies to prioritize financial and technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to support their efforts to mainstream sound chemicals management into national development policies and plans;
7. *Invites* funding for the implementation of the Strategic Approach from all stakeholders;
8. *Encourages* action by all stakeholders at the national or subnational level to support financing for the achievement of Strategic Approach objectives, within their capabilities, including by giving adequate priority to the sound management of chemicals in development, health and environmental planning and related budget allocation processes;
9. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to integrate and give adequate priority to Strategic Approach objectives in multilateral and bilateral development assistance cooperation to facilitate the allocation of necessary resources at the national, subregional, regional, bilateral and multilateral levels;

10. *Invites* all relevant financial institutions, in particular existing international financial institutions, including the World Bank and regional development banks, other international, regional and subregional funding institutions and intergovernmental organizations, to build on existing synergies and to strengthen their support for activities contributing to the achievement of the Strategic Approach objectives, including through in-kind contributions, within their respective mandates;
11. *Calls upon* the private sector, including industry, to enhance its support for the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives, including through voluntary initiatives, in kind contributions, partnerships and financial and technical participation;
12. *Recognizes* the need to broaden the donor base for the Quick Start Programme, urges potential donors, including Governments in a position to do so, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, including industry, foundations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, to contribute to the Quick Start Programme and calls on current donors to continue and strengthen their support;
13. *Welcomes* the consideration being given to the sound management of chemicals during the fifth Global Environment Facility replenishment process;
14. *Urges* the Global Environment Facility within this process to consider expanding its activities related to the sound management of chemicals to facilitate Strategic Approach implementation while respecting its responsibilities as the financial mechanism for the Stockholm Convention;
15. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to consider the priorities and activities identified in the Strategic Approach in support of the achievement of its objectives;
16. *Decides*, in order to accommodate some potential donors' budgetary planning horizons and to facilitate the evaluation mentioned in paragraph 17 of the present resolution, to allow the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund to remain open for voluntary contributions until the third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management while the time limit for disbursement of funds from the Trust Fund will remain the end of 2013;
17. *Requests* the Quick Start Programme Executive Board to evaluate the Quick Start Programme, report on its effectiveness and the efficiency of its implementation and make recommendations in the light of its findings for the consideration of the Conference at its third session;
18. *Invites* all stakeholders, in particular those referred to in the present resolution, to assess and report to the secretariat on the steps that they have taken to implement the Strategic Approach financial arrangements at the latest six months before the third session of the Conference and requests the secretariat to compile and synthesize these reports, including any additional relevant information, for consideration by the Conference at its third session;
19. *Calls upon* the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its third session to review and evaluate the reports referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 and to consider the adequacy of financial and technical arrangements for Strategic Approach implementation for action as appropriate.

II/4: Emerging policy issues

A

Introduction

The Conference,

Recognizing the need to take account of current and ever changing social needs in relation to implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the importance of having procedures that enable due attention to be given to issues which may not have been generally recognized, or sufficiently addressed,

Committed to meeting the need for open, transparent procedures for dealing with emerging policy issues that include effective dialogue with all Strategic Approach stakeholders,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the proposals for cooperative action relating to the emerging policy issues of lead in paint, chemicals in products, hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products and nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials;
2. *Requests* the secretariat to implement, subject to available resources, the procedures set out in annex I to the present resolution for receiving nominations of emerging policy issues from stakeholders, screening them for completeness and prioritizing and assessing them for future consideration;
3. *Also requests* the secretariat to report on the progress made with the work on emerging policy issues to the Open-ended Working Group at its first meeting and to the Conference at its third session.

B

Lead in paint

The Conference,

Considering the decision by the World Summit on Sustainable Development to protect children's health from exposure to lead, as set out in paragraph 57 of the Summit's Plan of Implementation, which calls for the phase-out of lead in lead-based paints and in other sources of human exposure and for work to prevent, in particular, children's exposure to lead and to strengthen monitoring and surveillance efforts and the treatment of lead poisoning, and welcoming the actions identified to phase out lead in paint in the context of children's health and the environment at the meeting of ministers of the environment of the Group of Eight, held in Syracuse, Italy, from 22 to 24 April 2009,

Acknowledging the Dakar Resolution for Eliminating Lead in Paints, adopted by the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety at its sixth session, held in Dakar from 15 to 19 September 2008,

Recognizing the progress being made towards achieving a global phase-out of lead in automotive fuels by the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles,

1. *Endorses* a global partnership to promote phasing out the use of lead in paints as an important contribution to the implementation of paragraph 57 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and to the Strategic Approach;

2. *Invites* all interested stakeholders to become members of the global partnership and, where appropriate, to commit themselves to contributing financial or in-kind resources or expertise towards the development and implementation of partnership activities;
3. *Requests* the global partnership to adopt terms of reference using the draft terms of reference presented to the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its second session⁴ as their basis and to develop a business plan articulating clear milestones for progress in achieving a global phase-out of lead in paint in the following areas:
 - a. Raising awareness of toxicity to human health and the environment and alternatives;
 - b. Guidance and assistance to identify potential lead exposure;
 - c. Assistance to industry (manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers);
 - d. Prevention programmes to reduce exposure;
 - e. Promotion of national regulatory frameworks;
4. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization within their respective mandates and available resources to serve as the secretariat of the global partnership;
5. *Invites* the global partnership to report on progress to the Open-ended Working Group at its first meeting and to the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its third session.

C

Chemicals in products

The Conference,

Recalling the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach and its provisions on knowledge and information, which state, among other things, the objective of ensuring that information on chemicals throughout their life cycle, including, where appropriate, chemicals in products, is available, accessible, user-friendly, adequate and appropriate to the needs of all stakeholders,

1. *Agrees*, with a view to taking appropriate cooperative actions, to consider further the need to improve the availability of and access to information on chemicals in products in the supply chain and throughout their life cycle, recognizing the need for further action to fulfil the overall objective of the Strategic Approach that by 2020 chemicals are used and produced in ways that minimize significant adverse effects on human health and the environment;
2. *Decides* to implement a project with the overall objective of promoting the implementation of paragraph 15 (b) of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management with reference to relevant portions of the Global Plan of Action;

4 SAICM/ICCM.2/10/Add.1.

3. *Agrees* that the project will:
 - a. Collect and review existing information on information systems pertaining to chemicals in products including but not limited to regulations, standards and industry practices;
 - b. Assess that information in relation to the needs of all relevant stakeholders and identify gaps;
 - c. Develop specific recommendations for actions to promote implementation of the Strategic Approach with regard to such information, incorporating identified priorities and access and delivery mechanisms;
 4. *Recommends* that proposals for cooperative actions should take into account the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and avoid any duplication of efforts under that system;
 5. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme, as part of its programme of work, to lead and facilitate the project in an open, transparent and inclusive manner, for instance through use of the Strategic Approach clearing-house mechanism and to constitute a steering group to advise it on the development and implementation of the project;
 6. *Requests* each member of the Bureau of the Conference, following consultation within the member's region, to nominate one expert each from the respective region to the steering group, and the four representatives of non-governmental participants and one representative of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals participating in discussions of the Bureau in accordance with paragraph 2 of rule 15 of the rules of procedure to nominate one expert each and decides that the steering group should be established no later than 15 July 2009 and should operate to the extent possible using electronic means;
 7. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to prepare relevant background documents and to facilitate a workshop to implement the objectives indicated in paragraphs 3 (b) and (c);
 8. *Encourages* interested stakeholders and organizations to provide support to the project, including by developing and using relevant information and guidelines and compiling case examples, approaches and tools;
 9. *Requests* all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, including from the private sector, to provide expertise and financial and in-kind resources on a voluntary basis to support the project;
 10. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to report on the project and its outcomes to the Open-ended Working Group at its first meeting and to the Conference at its third session for consideration and possible decision on cooperative actions.
- D**
- Hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products**
- The Conference,*
- Recalling* that the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and its objectives and the relevant work areas of the Global Plan of Action are based upon a life-cycle approach to the sound management of chemicals, including waste management,
- Recalling also* the objectives of the Strategic Approach to enhance synergies between the activities of Governments, international institutions and multilateral organization secretariats and to enhance cooperation on

the sound management of chemicals between Governments, the private sector and civil society at the national, regional and global levels,

Recognizing the work of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal on this issue, in particular that pursuant to the Nairobi Declaration on the Environmentally Sound Management of Electrical and Electronic Waste,⁵

Recognizing also that:

- a. Near-end-of-life and end-of-life electrical and electronic products are a growing concern as a result of dumping in developing countries, which results in the illegal transboundary movement of their hazardous constituents such as heavy metals and brominated flame retardants;
- b. There is a lack of capacity to handle electronic waste in an environmentally sound manner in almost all developing countries and countries with economies in transition, leading to the release of hazardous substances causing harm to human health and the environment;
- c. There is a pressing need for the continued development of clean technology and the environmentally friendly design and recycling of electronic and electrical products, with the goal of phasing out, where feasible, those hazardous substances contained in electronic and electrical products;
- d. It is important to consider product stewardship and extended producer responsibility aspects in the life-cycle management of electronic and electrical products;
- e. The Basel Convention electrical and electronic waste programme needs further strengthening by the provision of additional and adequate resources towards its effective implementation;

- f. Other organizations, including participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, have consolidated experience and are currently undertaking efforts to address electrical and electronic products and waste,

1. *Invites* the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and the secretariats of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants to develop, plan and convene, within available resources, a workshop to consider issues in relation to electrical and electronic products, based on a life-cycle approach. The workshop would seek to identify and assess where issues relating to the sound management of chemicals arise during the lifespan of electrical and electronic products, including the design of such products, green chemistry, recycling and disposal, in particular in the context of the requirements of the Basel and Stockholm conventions, and would develop a series of options and recommendations for future work, through existing mechanisms to the extent possible, which would be provided at the intersessional meeting and to the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its third session for its consideration and possible cooperative actions;
2. *Suggests* that the workshop be held in the margins of the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group meeting of the Basel Convention scheduled for May 2010 and that the workshop organizers engage with all relevant stakeholders including Governments, intergovernmental organizations, the industry sector and non-governmental organizations in both the preparation and delivery of the workshop;

⁵ UNEP/CHW.8/16', Annex IV.

3. *Requests* Governments, intergovernmental organizations, the industry sector and non-governmental organizations to provide expertise and financial and in kind resources on a voluntary basis to support the organization of the workshop referred to in paragraph 1.

E

Nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials

The Conference,

Recognizing that there are potential benefits and potential risks to human health and the environment associated with nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials,

Recognizing also that the development of nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials should be consistent with the 2020 World Summit on Sustainable Development goals related to chemicals,

Recognizing further that the relevance of nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials to national development needs to be appreciated by all countries;

1. *Encourages* Governments and other stakeholders to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to enhance their capacity to use and manage nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials responsibly, to maximize potential benefits and to minimize potential risks;
2. *Requests* Governments and industry to promote appropriate action to safeguard human health and the environment, including for example through engagement with workers and their representatives;
3. *Recognizes* the role of regulatory, voluntary and partnership approaches in

promoting the responsible management of nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials throughout their life cycles;

4. *Agrees* that further research aimed at realizing the potential benefits and understanding better the potential risks to human health and the environment needs to be undertaken;
5. *Invites* Governments and intergovernmental, international and non-governmental organizations, the industry sector, the academic community and other stakeholders to work together on research in order to maximize synergies and understanding;
6. *Recommends* that Governments and other stakeholders begin or continue public dialogue on nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials and strengthen the capacity for such engagement by providing accessible information and channels of communication;
7. *Encourages* the wider dissemination of human health and environmental safety information in relation to products containing nanomaterials, while recognizing the need to protect confidential business information in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management;
8. *Requests* Governments and intergovernmental, international and non-governmental organizations, including the private sector, subject to available resources:
 - a. To facilitate access to relevant information, realizing the needs of different stakeholders;
 - b. To share new information as it becomes available;
 - c. To use upcoming regional, subregional, national and other meetings to further increase understanding of such

information, for example through the use of workshops if appropriate;

9. *Invites* Governments and other stakeholders to develop a report that focuses on nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials including, in particular, issues of relevance to developing countries and economies in transition, and to make the report available to the Open-ended Working Group at its first meeting and to the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its third session;
10. *Invites* relevant international organizations, including the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, other organizations participating in the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and the International Organization for Standardization, to engage in dialogue with stakeholders with a view to gaining further understanding of nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials;
11. *Notes* the role of existing information exchange systems such as the Strategic Approach website and its information clearing-house and that additional information exchange could be developed as appropriate.

Annex to resolution II/4

Modalities for considering emerging policy issues

Introduction

The process for the consideration of emerging policy issues by the International Conference on Chemicals Management will be open and transparent. It will be facilitated by the secretariat and provide for the participation of all stakeholders.

A. Call for nominations

1. Given that the nature of emerging policy issues will vary according to the perspectives and needs of different stakeholders, the process for nominating emerging policy issues should be an open one in which any Strategic Approach stakeholder is free to participate. The nomination procedure will be published on the Strategic Approach website. To promote communication at the national level, nominations should be copied to Strategic Approach focal points. Regions may also wish to add the subject to their meeting agendas. Because emerging policy issues will arise and evolve over time, nominations will be allowed at any point but will only be formally invited from stakeholders once during the period leading up to each session of the Conference. This periodic call for the nomination of issues will serve to encourage the systematic monitoring, review and regular discussion of emerging policy issues among Strategic Approach stakeholders. To allow for sufficient time for subsequent steps in the procedure, nominations will need to be submitted 18 months in advance of the session of the Conference at which they will be considered.

B. Submission of initial information

2. In nominating an emerging policy issue for consideration by the Conference, a proponent will be required to complete a questionnaire that includes the criteria listed below in subparagraph (b). The information to be submitted to the secretariat should include:
 - a. Information demonstrating why a given issue is considered to be an emerging policy issue, in particular how it is consistent with the definition of an emerging policy issue, i.e., an issue

- involving any phase in the life cycle of chemicals and which has not yet been generally recognized, is insufficiently addressed or arises from the current level of scientific information and which may have significant adverse effects on human health and/or the environment;
- b. Information demonstrating how the issue meets the following criteria:
 - Magnitude of the problem and its impact on human health or the environment, taking into account vulnerable subpopulations and any toxicological and exposure data gaps;
 - Extent to which the issue is being addressed by other bodies, particularly at the international level, and how it is related to, complements, or does not duplicate such work;
 - Existing knowledge and perceived gaps in understanding about the issue;
 - Extent to which the issue is of a cross-cutting nature;
 - Information on the anticipated deliverables from action on the issue.
 3. Proponents are encouraged to include a description of proposed actions to be considered in moving forward on emerging policy issues, including a rationale for how proposed actions would address the emerging policy issues identified. Proponents are encouraged to consider a wide range of options for action, which would include identification of any tools, institutions and other mechanisms and expected resources that could support the proposed action, as described in paragraph 4 below.
 4. Actions that proponents might want to consider may include:
 - a. Dissemination of information through the secretariat's clearing-house function or other mechanisms;
 - b. Recommendations from the Conference, which could include requests for action addressed to the governing bodies of intergovernmental organizations, Governments, scientific bodies, civil society stakeholders and the private sector;
 - c. Initiation of follow-up work under the auspices of the Conference, including through intersessional work at regional meetings, workshops, training sessions, internet-based consultations, teleconferences, work by subsidiary bodies, the secretariat or other mechanisms;
 - d. Specific commitments by Governments, civil society, intergovernmental organizations and the private sector, such as intersessional work or partnerships;
 - e. Relevance, as appropriate, to the Global Plan of Action and the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach or other mechanisms for providing capacity-building to proponents.
- C. Initial review and publication of submissions**
5. The secretariat will check nominations for new emerging policy issues against the agreed definition and criteria with the aim of assisting proponents in completing their nominations and sorting the nominations for future prioritization. Proponents will be contacted to provide any missing information.
 6. The secretariat will compile a list of nominations, annotated with a summary of information on each of the criteria. Similar nominations will be clustered so that similar issues can be considered in thematic groups. The list of nominations and the nominations themselves will be made publicly available and an invitation to provide comments will be issued 15 months prior to the session of the Conference at which they will be

considered. Comments received by the secretariat will be made publicly available.

7. The proponents of an issue will have an opportunity to revise their nomination to take into account comments or to clarify information provided and to work with other proponents to consolidate nominations that are similar or complementary. Revised nominations must be submitted to the secretariat 12 months in advance of the session of the Conference at which they are to be considered.

8. The secretariat will consolidate a final list of nominations, annotated with a summary of information on each of the criteria.

D. Prioritization of submissions

9. After publication of the nomination list, the regions may prioritize submissions by engaging formally the full range of their stakeholders. In doing so, they are encouraged to consider the criteria in paragraph 2 (b), above, and to communicate the priorities to the secretariat. Such consultations will be pursued through regional focal points and with national focal points, including non-government participants, at regional meetings or through other mechanisms.

10. The secretariat will compile input received from the regional consultations and input from other stakeholders on the prioritization of submissions.

E. Inclusion of emerging policy issues on the provisional agenda of the Conference

11. The Open-ended Working Group will consider the regional inputs and other information to assess the proposals, taking into account the criteria outlined in paragraph 2 (b) above. It should propose a limited number of priority emerging policy issues to the Conference for its

consideration. Those issues will be submitted for inclusion on the provisional agenda of the next session of the Conference in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Conference.

12. In the event that an issue is nominated but not included on the provisional agenda for a session of the Conference, its proponent may seek other ways to focus attention on it. This might include:

- a. Disseminating information about the issue through the secretariat's clearing-house function;
- b. Including the issue as a topic for workshop agendas or internet-based consultations;
- c. Encouraging regional groups to include the issue on the agenda of regional meetings;
- d. Forwarding the submission to other forums or individual stakeholders with relevant mandates for their consideration;
- e. Highlighting the issue as a possible priority for Strategic Approach participants;
- f. Making Strategic Approach participants aware of any funding associated with the proposal that may be available for intersessional work, bilateral projects or other opportunities.

II/5: Managing perfluorinated chemicals and the transition to safer alternatives

The Conference,

Recognizing the decision by the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants to list perfluorooctyl sulfonate and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride,

Recognizing also that further scientific research may be needed to show whether certain other perfluorinated chemicals are persistent, widely

present in humans and the environment, have a long half-life in humans, and possibly cause adverse effects in humans and the environment,

Mindful that the development of alternatives to replace these chemicals, or new processes and technologies to reduce and eliminate their presence as impurities in products, has been a significant technical challenge and that additional challenges exist in countries at different levels of development,

1. *Invites* the other organizations participating in the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals in cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, as part of their mandate and work programme, together with Governments and other stakeholders to consider the development, facilitation and promotion in an open, transparent and inclusive manner of national and international stewardship programmes and regulatory approaches to reduce emissions and the content of relevant perfluorinated chemicals of concern in products and to work toward global elimination, where appropriate and technically feasible;
2. *Encourages* Governments and other stakeholders participating in the stewardship programme also to work with the organizations participating in the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals in cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, to contribute to:
 - a. Information-gathering activities, such as the recently developed Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development survey of product content and environmental release information on perfluorinated sulfonate, perfluorooctanoic acid, their related substances and products and mixtures containing these substances;⁶
- b. Information exchange on alternatives currently in use, including short-chain-length fluorocarbons, and potentially safer alternative substances or technologies for their use; on criteria for alternatives; on the necessity and possibility of technology transfer; on progress in and examples of regulatory actions and voluntary programmes; on monitoring; on emissions; on exposure; on environmental fate and transport; and on the potential effects of perfluorinated chemicals and alternatives on human health and the environment;
3. *Invites* the secretariat to make such information available to all stakeholders, for instance, by using the information clearing-house of the Strategic Approach or similar mechanisms that are open and accessible to all stakeholders and to facilitate their participation in the stewardship programmes;
4. *Notes* that such work may contribute relevant information to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, and also complements activities associated with the Strategic Approach emerging policy issue on chemicals in products;
5. *Invites* the stewardship programmes to submit a report on progress, consider comments, and invite further actions at the first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management.

6 May be consulted by following the internet link: www.chem.unep.ch/unepsaicm/cheminprod_dec08/PFCWorkshop/Presentations/HHarjula - OECD - PFC 2009 survey Geneva 09.pdf

II/6: Establishment of an open-ended working group

The Conference,

Recognizing the need to ensure the comprehensive and effective preparation of the sessions of the International Conference on Chemicals Management,

1. *Establishes* an open-ended working group as a subsidiary body subject to confirmation at the third session of the Conference;
2. *Decides* that the Open-ended Working Group shall consider the implementation, development and enhancement of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, including by:
 - a. Reviewing and prioritizing proposals for emerging policy issues in preparation of the next session of the Conference;
 - b. Continuing discussion on work on emerging policy issues;
 - c. Considering proposals for the inclusion of new activities in the Global Plan of Action;
 - d. Considering initiatives that are being undertaken and addressing progress and gaps in achieving the goal that, by 2020, chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment;
 - e. Considering the outcomes of regional meetings;
 - f. Identifying priority issues for consideration for inclusion in the agendas of the sessions of the Conference;
 - g. Undertaking such other activities as the Conference may direct;

3. *Also decides* that the Open-ended Working Group may prepare draft decisions or resolutions for possible adoption by the Conference;

4. *Further decides* that the Open-ended Working Group shall meet once, in the year prior to the sessions of the Conference, if possible back to back with other related meetings;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of full and effective participation by developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the Open-ended Working Group and urges those in a position to do so to make contributions to defray the travel costs of eligible participants;

6. *Decides* that the Bureau of the Conference shall serve as the Bureau of the Open-ended Working Group.

II/7: Commission on Sustainable Development

The Conference,

Recalling that the overall objective of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management is to achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle in support of the commitment expressed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, aiming to achieve, by 2020, that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment,

Recalling also that the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach flows from the commitments expressed in the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management

developed in the context of the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and considering the progress already achieved in the implementation of the Strategic Approach,

Bearing in mind the multi-year programme of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development, as adopted at its eleventh session, and the thematic cluster for consideration by the Commission in the 2010–2011 cycle, which includes chemicals,

Bearing in mind also decision 22/4 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in which the Governing Council called for the Strategic Approach to be regularly reviewed to assess progress on chemical safety, in the light of the targets set at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in cooperation with other relevant processes,

Mindful of the need to take concerted action to achieve further progress towards the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and committed to offering support to the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development in the implementation of its mandate in that regard,

Conscious of the need to broaden the donor base in support of activities aimed at fostering the production and use of chemicals in ways that minimize adverse impacts on environment and human health,

1. *Welcomes* the thematic focus on chemicals in the 2010–2011 cycle of the Commission on Sustainable Development in accordance with its multi-year programme of work and the thematic clusters envisaged therein, and expresses its readiness to support consideration by the Commission of chemicals in relation to sustainable development;

2. *Requests* the Strategic Approach secretariat to cooperate with the secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development in facilitating the Commission's consideration of chemicals issues;
3. *Encourages* Strategic Approach stakeholders to participate in the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development on chemicals, including through regional preparatory processes;
4. *Commends* to the attention of the Commission on Sustainable Development the report of the present session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management;
5. *Invites* the Commission on Sustainable Development to highlight the importance of sound chemical management for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
6. *Emphasizes* the need to mainstream chemical management in development strategies and assistance efforts and invites the Commission on Sustainable Development to pay special attention to this issue;
7. *Invites* the Commission on Sustainable Development to explore the role of the private sector in supporting the global sound management of chemicals;
8. *Draws the attention* of the Commission on Sustainable Development to progress achieved in fostering synergies between the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and with the Strategic

Approach in improving the effectiveness of multilateral environmental agreements and processes;

9. *Invites* the Commission on Sustainable Development to provide information to the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its third session on its consideration of chemicals during the 2010–2011 cycle.

II/8: Health aspects of the sound management of chemicals

The Conference,

Mindful that the sound management of chemicals is essential if we are to achieve sustainable development, including the eradication of poverty and disease, the improvement of human health and the environment and the elevation and maintenance of the standard of living in countries at all levels of development,

Recognizing the need to make special efforts to protect those groups in society that are particularly vulnerable to risks from hazardous chemicals or are highly exposed to them,

Determined to protect children and the unborn child from chemical exposures that impair future lives, and also to minimize risks to human health, including that of workers, throughout the life cycle of chemicals,

Reiterating that the involvement of all relevant sectors and stakeholders, on an equal basis and at all levels is key to achieving the objectives of the Strategic Approach,

Recognizing that more than 25 per cent of the global burden of disease is linked to measurable environmental determinants, including exposure to chemicals, some of which persist or bioaccumulate or both, and that the health sector has substantive roles and responsibilities in chemicals management,

Welcoming the support of the World Health Assembly through its resolution WHA59.15, which urged Member States to take full account of the health aspects of chemical safety in national implementation of the Strategic Approach, noting the substantive progress already made, but recognizing that much remained to be done,

Noting the contribution by the World Health Organization to Strategic Approach implementation through the Organization's work programme, and participation in the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund Implementation Committee and the Strategic Approach secretariat,

Noting also that the World Health Assembly plans to consider a report on the Strategic Approach from a health-sector perspective, including further opportunities for action,

1. *Recognizes* the fundamental importance of collecting information to identify the hazardous chemicals to which populations are exposed, in particular those that have special vulnerability, identifying effective interventions on chemicals of major public health concern, and enhancing local arrangements for the public health management of chemical emergencies;
2. *Also recognizes*, to that end, the critical importance of building capacity at the local level to recognize, monitor and mitigate the impacts of chemicals on human health, with the development of indicators; this may include but not be limited to the development or strengthening of centres and networks of expertise, to share information and experience gained by countries that have successfully promoted effective actions;
3. *Emphasizes* the need to engage fully the health sector in national, regional and international Strategic Approach forums and in particular in the national inter-ministerial processes called for in paragraph 23 of the

Overarching Policy Strategy and, with that in mind, also emphasizes the essential cross-sectoral responsibilities of national focal points;

4. *Also emphasizes* the importance of regional health and environment inter-ministerial processes as a springboard for effective intersectoral actions;
5. *Encourages* the health sector to take full advantage of the Strategic Approach institutional arrangements, for example by including health priorities in national Strategic Approach implementation plans, gaining access to Quick Start Programme funding, leading or participating in ministerial coordination on problems of a multisectoral nature, and using regional and international Strategic Approach forums to engage with other sectors in the sound management of chemicals;
6. *Underlines* the need for all stakeholders to assist in the development of resources to permit a greater degree of sectoral balance in representation in Strategic Approach forums and in implementation activities;
7. *Calls* upon the health sector to participate actively in actions to implement the decisions of the Conference in respect of identified emerging policy issues;
8. *Invites* the World Health Organization to intensify its activities in the sound management of chemicals in support of the Strategic Approach, in particular at regional and country levels and including the strengthening or establishment of information networks;

9. *Invites* the Strategic Approach secretariat to develop in consultation with the World Health Organization and within available resources a strategy for strengthening the engagement of the health sector in the implementation of the Strategic Approach during the intersessional period for consideration at the third session of the Conference;

10. *Invites* the World Health Assembly to consider endorsing the outcomes of the present session of the International Conference regarding human health.

II/9: Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety

The Conference,

Recalling resolution I/3, in which the Conference recognized the unique, multifaceted and significant role which the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety has played in the area of sound chemicals management at the international, regional and national levels, and in which the Conference invited the Forum to continue its important role in providing an open, transparent and inclusive forum for discussing issues of common interest and also new and emerging policy issues, and to continue to contribute through this to the implementation of the Strategic Approach,

Recognizing the essential contributions of the Forum to the development and adoption of the Strategic Approach,

Having received and carefully considered the Dakar Resolution on the Future of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety,

Having decided to establish an open-ended working group as a subsidiary body of the Conference, to ensure the comprehensive and effective preparation of the meetings of the Conference,

1. *Commends* the Forum on its historic contributions towards the achievement of the objectives of chapter 19 of Agenda 21, on the environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals, including the prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products;
2. *Decides*, in the light of the establishment of an open-ended working group as a subsidiary body of the Conference, not to integrate the Forum into the Conference at this time;
3. *Acknowledges* that the Forum remains the appropriate venue to determine whether and how it may continue to serve its functions.

II/10: Indicative budget, staffing table and programme of work for the period 2010–2012

The Conference

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work undertaken by the secretariat since the adoption of the Strategic Approach on International Chemicals Management;
2. *Welcomes* the contribution made by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization by providing the secretariat with, respectively, a P-5 position and a P-4 position with their corresponding funding;

3. *Approves* the indicative budget and staffing structure for the secretariat for the period 2010–2012 as set out in tables 1 and 2, respectively;

4. *Also approves* the 2010–2012 programme of work as set out in table 3;

5. *Recalls* that funding for the secretariat is provided on a voluntary basis;

6. *Notes* that currently only a limited number of donors have contributed financially to the Strategic Approach;

7. *Encourages* all Governments and organizations in a position to do so to contribute financial resources to enable the secretariat to perform its mandated functions as set out in paragraph 28 of the Overarching Policy Strategy and the tasks set out in resolutions of the Conference, in particular resolution I/4;

8. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to establish a P-3 Programme Officer position in support of the Strategic Approach clearing house, fund-raising and outreach activities, and a P-2 Associate Programme Officer position in support of the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund activities upon availability of funding;

9. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a budget for the period 2013–2015 for consideration by the Conference at its next session.

Table 1
SAICM budget 2010–2012

		2010	2011	2012	Total US\$
10	Project personnel component				
1100					
1101	Senior Programme Officer P-5 (UNEP EF)*	0	0	0	0
1102	Programme Officer P-4 (WHO)**	0	0	0	0
1103	Programme Officer P-4	186 439	193 897	201 653	581 989
1104	Programme Officer P-3	157 077	163 360	169 894	490 331
1105	Associate Programme Officer P-2	131 276	136 527	141 988	409 791
1106	Programme Officer P-3	157 077	163 360	169 894	490 331
1107	Associate Programme Officer P-2	131 276	136 527	141 988	409 791
1199	Total	763 145	793 671	825 417	2 382 233
1200	Consultants (description of activity/service)				
1201	Consultants SAICM	40 000	42 000	44 100	126 100
1202	Review of the Quick Start Programme	0	50 000	0	50 000
1299	Total	40 000	92 000	44 100	176 100
1300	Administrative support (title and grade)				
1301	Secretary (SAICM) G-4/5	110 000	114 400	118 976	343 376
1320	Overtime/Temporary assistance	0	0	12 000	12 000
1321	Conference services Open-ended Working Group	0	675 000	0	675 000
1322	Conference services (ICCM3)	0	0	400 000	400 000
1399	Total	110 000	789 400	530 976	1 430 376
1600	Travel on official business				
1601	Staff travel	50 000	52 500	55 125	157 625
1699	Total	50 000	52 500	55 125	157 625
1999	Component total	963 145	1 727 571	1 455 618	4 146 334
20	Subcontract component				
2100	Subcontracts (letters of agreement with cooperating agencies)				
2101	ICCM3 hosting	0	0	100 000	100 000
2199	Total	0	0	100 000	100 000
2200	Subcontracts (letters of agreement with supporting organizations)				
2201	Regional meeting hosting	100 000	105 000	110 250	315 250
2299	Total	100 000	105 000	110 250	315 250
2999	Component total	100 000	105 000	210 250	415 250
30	Training component				
3100	Meetings/conferences (title)				
3101	Quick Start Programme Executive Board participant travel	22 000	23 100	24 155	69 255
3102	Regional meetings participant travel	100 000	105 000	110 250	315 250
3103	Open-ended Working Group participant travel		380 000		380 000
3104	Bureau meetings participant travel	22 000	23 100	24 155	69 255
3105	ICCM3 participant travel	0	0	1 200 000	1 200 000
3399	Total	144 000	531 200	1 358 560	2 033 760

		2010	2011	2012	Total US\$
3999	Component total	144 000	531 200	1 358 560	2 033 760
40	Equipment and premises component				
4100	Expendable equipment (items under \$1,500 each)				
	4101 Office supplies	1 200	1 200	1 200	3 600
	4102 Computer software	6 000	2 000	2 000	10 000
	4199 Total	7 200	3 200	3 200	13 600
4200	Non-expendable equipment)				
	4201 Computer hardware	6 000	4 000	4 000	14 000
	4299 Total	6 000	4 000	4 000	14 000
4300	Premises (rent)				
	4301 Office rental and premises	14 000	14 700	15 435	44 135
	4399 Total	14 000	14 700	15 435	44 135
4999	Component total	27 200	21 900	22 635	71 735
50	Miscellaneous component				
5200	Reporting costs				
	5201	6 000	6 300	6 615	18 915
	5221	20 000	0	0	20 000
	5299	26 000	6 300	6 615	38 915
5300	Sundry				
	5301	40 000	42 000	44 100	126 100
	5399	40 000	42 000	44 100	126 100
5500	Evaluation				
	5501	0	0	5 000	5 000
	5499	0	0	5 000	5 000
5999	Component total	66 000	48 300	55 715	170 015
	Direct project cost	1 300 345	2 433 971	3 102 778	6 837 094
60					
	6131	100 115	121 032	217 903	439 050
	6999 Total UNEP participation costs	100 115	121 032	217 903	439 050
99	Grand total	1 400 460	2 555 003	3 320 681	7 276 144
	Previous budget schedule	0	0	0	0
	Increase/decrease				

* Cost of the P-5 position is currently covered by the Environment Fund of UNEP

** Cost of the P-4 position is currently covered by WHO.

Table 2

Staffing structure for the secretariat of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management for the period 2010–2012

Table 1: Proposed indicative staffing table

Staff category and level		2010–2012
A.	Professional category	
	D-1	0
	P-5	1
	P-4	2
	P-3	2
	P-2	2
	Subtotal	7
B.	General Service category	1
	Total (A + B)	8

Standard staff costs (revised) (per post)*		2010	2011	2012
A.	Professional category			
	D-1	243 977	253 736	263 885
	P-5	215 802	224 434	233 411
	P-4	186 439	193 897	201 653
	P-3	157 077	163 360	169 894
	P-2	131 276	136 527	141 988
B.	General Service category	110 000	114 400	118 976

* United Nations standard salary costs for Geneva (2010)

Table 3
Strategic Approach secretariat programme of work for 2010–2012

Strategic Approach secretariat function		Activities 2010–2012
<i>Core mandate (Overarching Policy Strategy)</i>		
1	Facilitate meetings and intersessional work of the International Conference on Chemicals Management	Preparation and organization of: • The third session of the Conference, 2012 • Three annual bureau meetings • One or possibly two regional meetings for each of the African, Asian-Pacific, Central and Eastern European and Latin American and Caribbean regions and for the European Union and JUSSCANNZ² countries, 2010–2011 • Approximately four meetings for sub-regional groups, 2010–2011 • Approximately six meetings for regional coordinating committees, 2010–2012 • One meeting of an Open-ended Working Group and/or facilitation of other mandated intersessional activities, for example in relation to current and future emerging policy issues
2	Report to the Conference on Strategic Approach implementation	• Implementation of the reporting framework agreed on by the Conference at its second session, including the preparation of a baseline report, elaboration of questionnaires in relation to the agreed reporting indicators, management of the reporting process, and the collation, analysis and summary of submissions for incorporation in a report on Strategic Approach implementation to the Conference at its third session • Possible assistance to pilot countries in the preparation of national reports
3	Promote a network of Strategic Approach stakeholders	Further expansion of the network of stakeholders through the encouragement of additional focal point nominations, outreach to relevant organizations and development of tools such as website forums
4	Facilitate the development and dissemination of guidance materials	• Continuation of periodic updates of the guidelines for applications to the Quick Start Programme trust fund • Further development of guidelines for Strategic Approach implementation plans in collaboration with UNITAR and other IOMC participating organizations³ • Publication of additional themed bulletins, for example highlighting the relevance of the Strategic Approach in individual sectors • Other guidance materials as required
5	Provide guidance to stakeholders on the initiation of project proposals	• Provision of feedback on draft applications to the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund • Side events on the Quick Start Programme at relevant international and regional meetings • Possible further workshops in conjunction with other funding mechanisms, if requested
6	Provide information clearing-house services	• Launch and continuous further development of the information clearing house on the basis of the information technology platform developed during 2008–2009, subject to the availability of additional staff resources • Provision of inquiry response and referral services through the clearing house

Strategic Approach secretariat function		Activities 2010–2012
7	Ensure that Conference recommendations are conveyed to relevant organizations	▸ Dispatch of a letter concerning the outcomes of the second session of the Conference to a broad range of organizations in June 2009 ▸ Dissemination of the outcomes of the second session of the Conference as widely as possible, including through the Strategic Approach website ▸ Republishing of the Strategic Approach texts, incorporating resolutions of the Conference adopted at its second session ▸ Attendance and presentations at key meetings of organizations such as those of the conferences of the Parties of conventions dealing with chemicals and hazardous wastes
8	Promote the exchange of scientific and technical information	▸ Further development of working relations and pursuit of collaborative activities with major scientific groups ▸ Use of the information clearing house (above) to facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information
9	Maintain a working relationship with IOMC participating organizations and with UNDP	▸ Continued participation in bi-annual meetings of the IOMC Inter-Organization Coordinating Committee ▸ Collaboration with IOMC organizations, UNDP and the World Bank in the development of guidance materials and regional activities
<i>ICCM resolution I/4 (Quick Start Programme)</i>		
10	Facilitate meetings of the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund Implementation Committee and Executive Board	Preparation and organization of: ▸ Five bi-annual meetings of the Trust Fund Implementation Committee ▸ Three annual meetings of the Executive Board
11	Provide administrative support to the QSP trust fund	▸ Preparation of project agreements for approximately 80 new projects ▸ Facilitation of reporting on approximately 200 existing and new projects ▸ Facilitation of fundraising for the trust fund ▸ Facilitation of a review of the Quick Start Programme
12	Screen trust fund project proposals for completeness and eligibility	▸ Screening of an estimated 200 project proposals

Annex II

Procedure for the inclusion of new activities in the Global Plan of Action of the Strategic Approach

Summary

The purpose of the present procedure is to provide a simple, clear, transparent and participatory mechanism to add new activities to the Global Plan of Action.

1. The procedure itself is not intended to review the activities currently included in the Global Plan of Action, or to change the status of table C, as contained in the report of the first session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (SAICM/ICCM1/7).
2. The procedure will apply from the end of the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management.

I. Proposed procedure

1. Proposals for additional activities for inclusion in the Global Plan of Action may be presented by a stakeholder or a group of stakeholders.
2. The mechanism for the discussion and endorsement of proposals for new activities to be included in the Global Plan of Action shall comprise the following steps:
 - a. The stakeholder(s) making the proposal will prepare a justification document (an outline of its contents is referenced in chapter II);
 - b. The stakeholder(s) will send the document to the secretariat and must also send a copy to the regional focal point(s) for discussion at the regional level. The regional focal point(s) will propose the inclusion of an agenda item to allow such discussion at the following regional meeting(s), or any other consulting process, as appropriate. The regional focal point(s) will inform the secretariat of the outcome of such consultations;
 - c. The regional consultation will develop a list with a limited number of priority proposals for inclusion on the agenda of the next meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, taking into account the justification document provided by the stakeholder(s);
 - d. The secretariat will post proposals received along with the list developed pursuant to paragraph 5 (c) above on the Strategic Approach website, inviting comments from other stakeholders. Comments received by the secretariat will be compiled and posted on the website. Such comments might be in support of or against the proposal and should set out clear justification of the comments provided;
 - e. The comments will be considered by the stakeholder(s) who made the proposal for further amendments as appropriate. The revised document would then be sent to the secretariat for posting on the Strategic Approach website;
 - f. The Open-ended Working Group will consider the priority lists developed pursuant to paragraph 5 (c) above and assess the proposals contained therein, taking into account the criteria in paragraph 5 (g) below. The proposal would be presented to the meeting by the stakeholder(s), who will provide justification of their proposal. The Open-ended Working Group will select a limited number of proposals to be forwarded to the Conference;
 - g. The Open-ended Working Group will take into account, as appropriate, the following criteria:
 - Relevance of the proposal to the objectives of the Overarching Policy Strategy;
 - Extent to which the issue identified in the proposal has adverse effects on human health and the environment;
 - Magnitude of the problem identified;
 - Costs and benefits of the proposed activity;
 - Potential to contribute to participants' implementation of the Strategic Approach or to building their capacity;
 - Potential impact on the Strategic Approach secretariat budget and Quick Start Programme resources;
 - Consistency with and complementarity to existing international policy or agreements;
 - h. The Conference would discuss and consider the forwarded document for endorsement or other action as appropriate.

II. Proposed contents of the justification document

1. The justification document would comprise at least the following information:
 - a. Synopsis of background information, including the relevance of the activity to protecting human health or the environment;
 - b. Ways in which the activity would contribute to achieving national, regional or global commitments, objectives, priorities and needs;
 - c. Ways in which the activity reflects best practice and will be effective;
 - d. Information about the means of implementation of the activity at the country or participant level (setting out examples);
 - e. Conclusions and specific proposal.
2. As a general rule, the justification document should include a description of the activity itself, including the scale of the activity (national, regional or global level), the work area of the Global Plan of Action in which the activity would be included and

a summary of its relevance to protecting human health or the environment. It should also identify suggested actors, targets and time frames, indicators of progress and implementation aspects related to the activity proposed. When proposing a specific activity, the lead proposer should endeavour to avoid duplication with other activities already included in tables A and B of the Global Plan of Action.

3. For further justification, the lead proposer might consider supplementing the proposal with more information where available.
4. The justification document could include a brief description of how the proposed activity could contribute to achieving commitments made under the Dubai Declaration, the objectives included in chapter IV of the Overarching Policy Strategy and general priorities reflected in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Global Plan of Action.
5. The justification document should not exceed five pages in length, excluding external references and annexes.

Annex III

Modalities for reporting by stakeholders on progress in implementation

I. Overall guidance

1. The following points should be considered by the secretariat when developing overall guidance on how to respond to a questionnaire that collects the data needed for each indicator. These points should also inform guidance needed for each individual indicator, as stated in chapter II below:

- a. Data will be collected from stakeholders using a simple electronic data collection tool, which will be developed by the secretariat. There is a need for overarching guidance that explains the indicators and how to respond to the data collection tool;
- b. This focus on outputs is proposed at the current stage to give the best chance of providing results that are representative of different countries and regions. In the future, indicators of the impact of sound

chemicals management should also be developed to assess the effectiveness of the efforts undertaken. For example, one key area of interest in this area is data on the levels of chemicals in environmental and human media;

- c. A single set of indicators is proposed for all stakeholders: Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. There is a need to provide guidance to different types of stakeholders on how to respond to the data collection tool. For example, international organizations that are located in one country, but provide assistance to or have members in a broad range of countries, will need guidance on how to provide data;
- d. Supplementary reporting would also be encouraged;
- e. It is recommended that Governments provide an opportunity for a multi-stakeholder consultation at the national level so that work done by domestic non-governmental organizations is also reflected in the responses provided at the country level. There is a need to balance how comprehensive the response could be with the practical logistical challenges of collecting the information;
- f. The indicators should be structured in such a way that can take advantage of existing reporting mechanisms and avoid duplication with reporting to other multilateral environmental agreements;
- g. Each indicator needs clear guidance on what is measured and what type of information is required. For several indicators, data could be collected through a list of five possible options. For any indicator with such a list, a sixth option of "other" should be provided, so that respondents can include their own specific activities that might not be

adequately captured in the standard list of options. The report should show the options selected from the list provided;

- h. In addition to the data to be collected described in the preliminary guidance for each indicator, there will be an opportunity to add narrative text to include specific information on relevant activities that might supplement the information reported;
 - i. The indicators need to be clear and not contain ambiguous descriptions (e.g., "adequate", "actively");
 - j. The indicators should include an additional qualifier to indicate the status of implementation:
 - Not planned;
 - In development;
 - Operational;
 - Reviewed;
 - k. Respondents could complement the information regarding status of implementation by providing the year in which the mechanism or activity was completed, updated or revised. Information on the date of the planned completion of such mechanism or activity is also appreciated;
 - l. All reports will published on the Strategic Approach website;
 - m. For their input to the 2011 progress report, respondents might use as their starting point their responses for the 2010 baseline report.
- II. Indicators for reporting by stakeholders on progress in the implementation of the Strategic Approach
 2. The following tables show the data to be collected nationally and monitored at the regional and global levels.

Indicator	Preliminary guidance – The guidance for each indicator needs to be complemented based on the comment provided below and in the overall guidance in chapter I above.
Risk reduction	
1. Number of countries (and organizations) implementing agreed chemicals management tools	<i>Data collection should take into account implementation of recognized tools prepared by participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, e.g., the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, guidance for establishing pollutant release and transfer registries and product stewardship programmes in industry. Tools would include those for pollution prevention</i> <i>This indicator should include tools to determine the chemicals used in the country, such as inventories, pesticide registration systems, Customs information systems, etc.</i> <i>For non-governmental organizations, the indicator should also allow reporting on organization specific inventories</i> <i>The guidance should include a specific list of tools that will be used for reporting, with the ability to provide additional information on other specific tools</i>
2. Number of countries (and organizations) with mechanisms to address key categories of chemicals	<i>Countries and organizations could report on the mechanisms that they have in place to address categories of chemicals that have been designated as priorities based on a national/organizational prioritization process</i> <i>Mechanisms to be considered include:</i> ▮ Legislation ▮ Regulations ▮ Programmes ▮ Agreements
3. Number of countries (and organizations) with hazardous waste management arrangements	<i>Data collection should take into account systems for the environmentally sound management of waste:</i> ▮ Inventories of waste ▮ Legislation ▮ Policies ▮ Permit systems
4. Number of countries (and organizations) engaged in activities that result in monitoring data on selected environmental and human health priority substances	<i>Data collection should take into account environmental and biomonitoring effort:</i> ▮ Environmental monitoring ▮ Human biomonitoring ▮ Monitoring of human poisonings ▮ Chemical accidents <i>Countries and organizations are encouraged to report data for these selected pollutants</i>
5. Number of countries (and organizations) having mechanisms in place for setting priorities for risk reduction	<i>Data collection should take into account:</i> ▮ Science-based risk assessment activities ▮ Risk management activities, including pollution prevention activities
Knowledge and information	
6. Number of countries (and organizations) providing information according to internationally harmonized standards	<i>Data collection should take account of</i> <i>Implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)</i> <i>Labelling according to national guidelines and availability of harmonized hazard information</i> <i>Regional initiatives (should be reported on by regional organizations)</i>

Indicator	Preliminary guidance – The guidance for each indicator needs to be complemented based on the comment provided below and in the overall guidance in chapter I above.
7. Number of countries (and organizations) that have specific strategies in place for communicating information on the risks associated with chemicals to vulnerable groups	<i>Data collection should include consultative processes and training directed at vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and migrant workers, and take into consideration social and economic conditions, when possible</i>
8. Number of countries (and organizations) with research programmes	<i>Collected data should include the type of research being funded:</i> ▶ Human health assessment ▶ Environmental assessment ▶ Research on safer alternatives ▶ Research on cleaner production
9. Number of countries (and organizations) with websites that provide information to stakeholders	<i>Collected data should include websites providing relevant information</i>
Governance	
10. Number of countries (and organizations) that have committed themselves to implementation of the Strategic Approach	<i>A list of possible mechanisms to show such commitment should be included. Examples to consider are: implementation plans for the Strategic Approach, national policies, programmes, resolutions of boards of directors or other governing bodies, etc.</i>
11. Number of countries (and organizations) with multi-stakeholder coordinating mechanism	<i>Collected data should include the types of stakeholders involved:</i> <i>Labour, health, public sector, private sector, scientific community, etc.</i>
12. Number of countries (and organizations) with mechanisms to implement key international chemicals priorities	<i>Collected data should include the list of multilateral environment agreements, alongside other regional agreements or international instruments</i>
Capacity-building and technical cooperation	
13. Number of countries (and organizations) providing resources (financial and in kind) to assist capacity-building and technical cooperation with other countries	<i>Collected data should include assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition</i>
14. Number of countries (and organizations) that have identified and prioritized their capacity-building needs for the sound management of chemicals	<i>Data collection should focus on plans that are publicly available</i>
15. Number of countries (and organizations) engaged in regional cooperation on issues relating to the sound management of chemicals	<i>Collected data should include regional cooperation on risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, capacity-building and illegal international traffic</i>
16. Number of countries where development assistance programmes include the sound management of chemicals	<i>This should be a yes/no answer for donor and recipient countries</i>
17. Number of countries (and organizations) with projects supported by the Strategic Approach's Quick Start Programme Trust Fund	<i>Report number of projects and total amount of funds on the Quick Start Programme projects. Recommend using the data from the Quick Start Programme Executive Board reports rather than collecting the information from the countries</i>
18. Number of countries (and organizations) with sound management of chemicals projects supported by other sources of funding (not Quick Start Programme funding)	<i>Collected data should include a list of institutions providing the support for existing projects, this should include the private and not-for-profit sectors</i>

Indicator	Preliminary guidance – The guidance for each indicator needs to be complemented based on the comment provided below and in the overall guidance in chapter I above.
Illegal international traffic	
19. Number of countries having mechanisms to prevent illegal traffic in toxic, hazardous and severely restricted chemicals individually	<i>Collected data should include a list of mechanisms, such as legislation, regulations, programmes, permits, etc.</i> <i>Governments are encouraged to report the number of incidents of illegal traffic and to provide information on challenges encountered in efforts to prevent illegal international traffic</i>
20. Number of countries having mechanisms to prevent illegal traffic in hazardous waste	<i>Collected data should include a list of mechanisms, such as legislation, regulations, programmes, permits</i>

III. Preparation of reports

3. The Conference may wish:

- a. To adopt the indicators listed in section II above;
- b. To request the secretariat to finalize the overall guidance and the individual guidance on how data will be collected under each indicator. The secretariat will subsequently make the guidance public and request comments before any reports are made. Announcements of the availability of the guidance for comment should be sent to the regional and non-governmental organizations focal points;
- c. To request the secretariat to prepare a baseline estimates report by the first quarter of 2010. This baseline estimates report will be based on the most recent data from 2006 to 2008. The secretariat will invite comments on this report in

- preparation for the next meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;
- d. To invite the secretariat to consider comments by the Open-ended Working Group and make any necessary adjustments to the data collection tool;
- e. To request the secretariat to solicit data, taking in consideration any adjustments made to the data collection tool and any progress since the baseline reporting, in order to complete the first progress report by the end of 2011. Future progress reports should be scheduled in such a way that their information may be used in future meetings of the Conference;
- f. To request the secretariat to analyse the reports and provide a concise summary identifying major trends;
- g. To make a formal evaluation of progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach at its third session, taking into account the above-mentioned reports.

Annex IV

Proposed guidelines for Strategic Approach national focal points, as part of efforts to strengthen and prioritize national chemicals management capacities: proposal by the African region

1. These guidelines were proposed for consideration by the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its second session. They have been prepared in the light of experience within the African

region. The proposed guidelines are set out below.

2. The responsible national focal point should:
 - a. Establish a national desk for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management with the provision of an annual budgetary allocation;
 - b. Act as an effective conduit for communications on the Strategic Approach at the national and regional levels, and ensure synergies with the focal points of chemicals and wastes-related multilateral environment agreements;
 - c. Establish an inter-ministerial and inter-institutional committee for implementation of the Strategic Approach, including representatives of non-governmental organizations;
 - d. Facilitate Strategic Approach implementation efforts at the national and local levels;
 - e. Solicit and organize input from sectors and actors relevant to the Strategic Approach;
 - f. Establish communication with subregional and regional focal points to facilitate coordination and cooperation in implementation of the Strategic Approach;
 - g. Support the development of regional positions for presentation at sessions of the Conference;
 - h. Facilitate the submission of progress reports to the regional focal point and the Conference on implementation of the Strategic Approach.

Annex V

Summaries of round-table discussions during the high-level segment

Background

1. The opening session of the high-level segment of the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, on Friday, 15 May 2009, took the form of two round-table discussions. The first was on the issue of finance and the second on that of public health, the environment and chemicals. The round tables were attended by representatives from Governments, intergovernmental organizations, industry and civil society and the discussions in both round tables were moderated by Mr. Paul Hohnen.

A. Financing sound chemicals management: the way ahead for implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

1. **Introduction**
2. The round table comprised Mr. Dennis Lowe, Minister of Environment, Barbados; Mr. Alfred Wills, Deputy Director-General, Department of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa; Mr. Dan Reifsynder, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment and Sustainable Development, State Department, United States of America; Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme; Mr. Olav Kjørven, Assistant Secretary-General and Director, United Nations Development

Programme; Mr. Steve Gorman, Global Environment Facility Executive Coordinator, World Bank; Mr. Alain Perroy, Council Secretary, International Council of Chemical Associations and Executive Director, European Chemical Industry Council; and Mr. Joe DiGangi, Environmental Health Fund.

3. Introducing the round table, the moderator explained that its purpose was to provide a quick start to the high-level segment by giving participants the opportunity to hear the personal views and ideas of ministers and other high-level panellists on the issue of finance in an informal interactive discussion.
4. The Executive Director offered some framing remarks: pointing to the rising number of international instruments for sound chemicals management and rising chemicals production, he said that a central issue was how to match the appetite for political commitments with the ability to provide the necessary financial resources to implement them. He encouraged participants to consider how to win greater public support for sound chemicals management, which, he suggested, would be important in unlocking both public and private finance. In that context, he said, there was a need to consider afresh how international bodies and agencies active in chemicals management might work together more effectively to mobilize and disburse financial resources. To that end, he announced that UNEP proposed to convene a meeting in early 2010 to explore synergies between stakeholders.

2. Discussion

5. Participants then considered the following two questions:
 - a. Whether and how existing financial resources might be used more effectively;
 - b. Whether further resources were required and how these might be mobilized.

6. Following a detailed discussion between the panellists, the audience was invited to ask questions and make statements.
7. The main themes of the discussion included:
 - a. *Mainstreaming*: the desirability of mainstreaming and prioritizing sound chemicals management in the policy framework was highlighted. Chemicals management was a cross-cutting issue, which needed attention in diverse contexts, including economic development, agriculture, human health, environment and energy. Policy mainstreaming offered multiple potential benefits, including improved synergies between responsible areas, increased effectiveness of policy interventions and access to financial resources;
 - b. *Awareness and accessibility*: participants pointed to the importance of ensuring that all stakeholders were aware of the range of existing sources of finance and in-kind assistance that were available to help them meet their commitments and needs;
 - c. *Equity*: there was considerable emphasis on the need for better sharing of responsibility for providing financial resources, including by increasing the number of donors to the Quick Start Programme. Consideration needed to be given to ways in which contributions from recipient countries, the private sector and civil society might be increased;
 - d. *Effectiveness and indicators*: there was general recognition that it was in the interests of both donors and recipients to ensure greater transparency and accountability on the effectiveness of investments made in sound chemicals management. The relevance of improved indicators and reporting were highlighted;

- e. *Policy coordination and coherence*: it was important to encourage greater communication, information sharing and learning between Governments, intergovernmental organizations, business and civil society. The Strategic Approach rightly recognized the importance of a partnership-based approach;
- f. *Private sector and civil society*: information-sharing, awareness-raising, training and in kind contributions, together with policy contributions, were being undertaken by the private sector and civil society; those contributions were crucial.

3. Conclusions

- 8. Summing up, the moderator identified a number of broad conclusions that he had drawn from the discussion, as follows:

- a. There were multiple sources of financial resources available for sound chemicals management and there was strength in that diversity. There was general recognition that countries' needs varied and that financial support should be tailored to meet specific needs. A single fund, for example, could not cater to the diversity of needs that existed;
- b. Existing sources of funds were not being fully used. Countries were not necessarily leveraging resources from all of the sources that were available, including co-financing approaches. There was a need for greater support to countries, which might take the form of a practical guide to funding sources, support in making applications and what was termed a "dating agency" to facilitate introductions to sources of funding;
- c. Sound chemicals management was a cross-cutting issue, which needed to be assessed and tackled in the context of sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals at all

relevant levels. Continuing efforts in that regard by national Governments and intergovernmental organizations should be encouraged;

- d. The Strategic Approach and its Quick Start Programme were well regarded. Participants pointed to improvements such as a larger and wider funding base and better support to help Governments to make successful funding applications;
- e. There was a strong case for additional resources being made available to meet the objectives of the Strategic Approach, including for tackling emerging policy issues and helping countries to move from the ratification and policy prioritization phase to the implementation phase. A key issue was whether existing funding met user needs in terms of adequacy, accessibility and reliability, among other things. Finding further financial resources would not be easy, especially as all sectors of society had been affected by the global financial crisis. While other issues, such as climate change, were competing for resources, they could be a source of ideas. There was a need to explore in greater depth the public policy arguments that would be necessary to justify additional resources;
- f. While there was support for widening the GEF chemicals window, it was recognized that GEF was one of many sources of financing and that the scope of its mandate was problematic;
- g. It would be valuable to give further consideration to improving synergies between existing international organizations that provided finance for responsible chemicals management. The objectives of that consideration might include how to take into account emerging financial mechanisms in relation to climate change; how to promote greater policy mainstreaming and coherence; how to mobilize and leverage increased resources involving, for example, regional banks; and how

to reduce transaction costs for all stakeholders;

- h. Consideration could be given to the role that economic instruments might play in promoting sound chemicals management. Some countries were already using diverse approaches, which could be studied and assessed.

B. Public health, the environment and chemicals management

1. Introduction

1. The round table was opened by Mr. Ivan Eržen, President of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, who recalled that the focus of the session was on how to improve synergies between health and the environment to build on the good work that was already under way around the world. In that regard, the President welcomed the adoption by the Conference the previous day of a resolution on the health aspects of sound chemicals management.

2. Participants in the round table were Mr. David Mwakyusa, Minister of Health and Social Welfare, United Republic of Tanzania; Ms. Jadamba Tsolmon, Vice-Minister of Health, Mongolia; Ms. Elisabet Falemo, State Secretary, Environment Ministry, Sweden; Ms. Maria Neira, Director of Public Health and Environment, World Health Organization; Mr. Ben van Beurden, Executive Vice-President, Shell Chemicals; Mr. Rob Visser, Environmental Health and Safety Division, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; and Mr. Peter Orris, World Federation of Public Health Associations.

2. Discussion

3. Responding to an invitation to frame the current context in relation to chemicals production and related health impacts, Ms. Neira pointed to the gap between knowledge

of the widespread human health impacts of poor chemicals management and the ability to respond in a timely and commensurate manner through policy, financial and procedural actions. Noting that globally a high percentage of total disease burden was attributable to the environment, including chemicals exposure, she urged Governments, the private sector and civil society to explore synergies and opportunities for building on the co-benefits of improved chemicals management and better integration of health expertise and knowledge into all areas of chemicals management.

4. The round table then moved into a panel discussion focusing on three topics:
 - a. Global trends in chemicals production, potential impacts on human health, and implications for sustainable development;
 - b. The current level of engagement of the health sector in the Strategic Approach process and lessons learned;
 - c. Ideas for improving current approaches to health aspects of sound chemicals management.
5. Themes that ran throughout the panel discussion included:
 - a. Recognition that chemicals production was rising globally, particularly in emerging economies: OECD data suggested that the trend would continue at least until 2030 as a result of rising demand for chemical-based products;
 - b. Acknowledgement that, while good progress was being made in understanding the impacts of many chemicals, a great deal remained to be clarified, particularly in relation to short-term and long-term effects, and on the chemicals-related burden of disease: in some cases, existing knowledge was not well shared or understood;
 - c. Awareness that countries varied in their understanding of, and capacities

to understand, monitor and respond to chemical incidents and exposures: in that respect, capacity-building and financial support were identified as critical areas for attention. WHO and UNEP activities, including those within the Strategic Approach framework, were recognized as playing an important role. The establishment of poisons treatment centres was an important step, but efforts needed to be directed at raising awareness of such centres in target populations;

- d. Identification of differences in the extent to which countries were able to integrate the health sector in sound chemicals management strategies and action plans: learning based on response to incidents underlined the value of a coordinated approach. Promotion of the involvement of health professionals early in the policy process, with support for capacity where necessary, could help both to reduce the impact of chemicals used in modern society and to improve the capacity to respond to accidents. Coordination could be improved by the establishment of national mechanisms which integrated the Strategic Approach and focal points for international agreements relating to chemicals, and by working through inter-ministerial processes such as that exemplified by implementation of the Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment in Africa;
- e. Frustration at the fragmentation of chemicals management policies at both national and international levels: that fragmentation created confusion among stakeholders, raised transaction costs and often made it harder for the private sector to engage appropriately. At the same time, however, it was recognized that there was no single policy solution. Chemicals and their impacts were diverse in nature and required issue-specific action, in the form of regulations, private sector initiatives (such as common

standards and product stewardship), or partnership approaches.

6. While the Strategic Approach had played a valuable role in promoting policy coherence, there remained scope for improved consultation and coordination at national, regional and international levels, including with regard to the recognition and integration of the health sector at those levels.

3. Conclusions

7. While time constraints precluded the moderator from summarizing the discussion during the meeting, his broad conclusions were as follows:

- a. Humankind's use of chemicals presented cross-cutting challenges and opportunities. Sound environmental policies were good not only for human health, but also for sustainable economic growth, development, nutrition, and so forth. For the Strategic Approach process to attract the level of policy attention and financial support needed to bridge the gap between commitment and implementation identified by both panels, greater attention needed to be given to identifying and documenting such co-benefits, which should include economic costs and benefits;
- b. Concerns regarding the fragmentation of policy approaches needed to be addressed. There was discussion on how to deal with specific and longstanding issues, including asbestos, mercury and lead in paint. It was felt that, in parallel with the suggestion in the round table on financing sound chemicals management that synergies between existing sources of finance should be explored, it might be timely to explore ways of creating greater policy coherence on chemicals management at the international level. That could include mapping the diverse

- institutions and approaches in use, assessing their relative costs and impacts and scoping improved coordination between the government, business and civil society sectors necessary to mainstreaming sound chemicals management;
- c. The overriding need was for policy effectiveness to be clear. Indicators and metrics, possibly alongside targets and timetables which would demonstrate progress being made, needed to be

developed. Those should not, however, obscure the need for basic infrastructure measures, such as increasing the number and qualifications of health-care providers trained in chemicals issues; the existence and availability of poisons centres and laboratories; improved data on the true global burden of disease attributable to chemicals, and also more traditional indicators such as incident and injury rates.

Annexes and Resolutions of third second Session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management

Annex I

Resolutions

III/I: Financial and technical resources for implementation of the Strategic Approach

The Conference,

Reaffirming the aim of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management to achieve by 2020 the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle and of hazardous wastes in ways that lead to minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, as set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and reaffirmed at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,

Recalling that the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, “The future we want”,⁷ called for the effective implementation and strengthening

of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management as part of a robust, coherent, effective and efficient system for the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle, including to respond to emerging challenges,

Recalling paragraph 5 of its resolution II/3, in which it recognized the need for sustainable, predictable, adequate and accessible funding for activities in support of the sound management of chemicals and the achievement of the objectives set forth in the Strategic Approach, taking into account the priorities identified by developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

Recalling also its resolution I/4 establishing the Quick Start Programme and resolution II/3 establishing the time limit for contributions to the Trust Fund as the end of its third session,

Recognizing the successes to date of the Quick Start Programme, including its trust fund, in providing support to developing countries

⁷ General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

and countries with economies in transition in facilitating the achievement of the 2020 goal of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Taking into consideration that the demand for funding from the Quick Start Programme trust fund remains high and given that there are some Strategic Approach stakeholders requesting support for the first time and some approved projects that have not yet been financed from the trust fund,

Taking into account the Quick Start Programme mid-term review and the conclusions and recommendations of the Quick Start Programme Executive Board,

Welcoming that the proposal on an integrated approach to financing the sound management of chemicals and wastes currently being developed by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme covers the Strategic Approach,

Expressing appreciation to all donors, implementers and all other partners that have contributed to the success of the Quick Start Programme and its trust fund,

Decides to extend the term for contributions to the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund until its fourth session;

1. *Also decides* that funds committed to projects before the closure of the Quick Start Programme trust fund may be disbursed until all approved projects in the Programme's portfolio are completed;
2. *Further decides* that the Quick Start Programme will continue to support activities to enable initial capacity-building and implementation consistent with its objectives as set out in section IV of the Overarching Policy Strategy and its strategic priorities unless the Executive Board provides additional operational guidance on the Programme's strategic priorities;

3. *Acknowledges* that long-term financing of the Strategic Approach should be based on the concept of an integrated approach that, as reflected in the outcome document of the consultative process on financing options for chemicals and wastes, includes mainstreaming, industry involvement and external financing, all of which need further clarification in order to become operational;
4. *Requests* that the Strategic Approach be part of any integrated approach for long-term financing of the chemicals and waste cluster;
5. *Invites* the Executive Director in the finalization of his proposal on an integrated approach to the financing of the sound management of chemicals and wastes and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme in its deliberations on the proposal to take into consideration the need to strengthen the implementation of the financial consideration as discussed out in paragraph 19 of the Overarching Policy Strategy in the context of the existing chemicals and waste cluster, taking into account the rich debate held during the third session of the Conference as reflected in the report of that session;
6. *Calls upon* all Strategic Approach stakeholders to provide their views to the Executive Director on his proposal by 10 October 2012;
7. *Invites*, without prejudice to the ongoing process on the Executive Director's draft proposal on an integrated approach to the financing of the sound management of chemicals and wastes, the Global Environment Facility in the process of the sixth replenishment of its trust fund to consider the priorities and activities identified in the Strategic Approach in support of the achievement of its objectives.

III/2: Emerging policy issues

A

Introduction

The Conference,

Recognizing the need to take account of current and ever-changing social needs in relation to the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the importance of having procedures that allow due attention to be given to issues that may not have been generally recognized or sufficiently addressed,

Committed to implementing the open, transparent procedures for dealing with emerging policy issues, which include effective dialogue with all Strategic Approach stakeholders,

Expressing appreciation for the cooperative actions undertaken by relevant participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals on the emerging policy issues of lead in paint, chemicals in products, hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products and nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials,

Recalling its request that the secretariat report on the progress made on the work on emerging policy issues at its third session,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports on progress made on the work on the emerging policy issues of lead in paint, chemicals in products, hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products and nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials;⁸

8 SAICM/ICCM.3/13, SAICM/ICCM.3/14, SAICM/ICCM.3/15, SAICM/ICCM.3/16 and SAICM/ICCM.3/17.

2. *Requests* the secretariat to report to the Conference at its fourth session on further progress made on the work on emerging policy issues;

B

Lead in paint

Noting that lead is a toxic metal whose widespread use has caused environmental contamination and extensive public health problems in many parts of the world, that it can have profound and permanent adverse health effects on children, that while its greatest impacts are on children, it also causes harm in adults, including workers, that there is no known level of lead exposure that is considered safe, and that lead paints have been identified as a significant source of childhood lead exposure,

Noting also that good and affordable substitutes for lead pigments and other lead compounds that are used in decorative paints have been widely available for decades,

Noting further that paints containing lead, including decorative paints used in homes and schools, are widely available for sale and use in many countries, especially in many developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

Recalling the decision taken at the World Summit on Sustainable Development to protect children's health from exposure to lead as set out in paragraph 57 of the Summit's Plan of Implementation,⁹

Having reviewed the implementation of its resolution II/4 B and its endorsement in that resolution of a global partnership to promote the phase-out of the use of lead in paint,

9 *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

Noting the establishment by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint as the global partnership referred to in resolution II/4 B,

Welcoming section I of decision 26/3, on lead and cadmium, of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in which the Governing Council requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, among other things, to continue to promote and facilitate work in relation to the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint,

1. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization and the report on its progress to date;¹⁰
2. *Also welcomes* the completion of the business plan for the Global Alliance, which includes specific goals, clear milestones and indicators of progress in achieving a global phase-out of lead in paint;
3. *Recognizes* that national initiatives to eliminate lead paint serve also as examples of a practical enabling demonstration of the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management;
4. *Welcomes* the support for the Global Alliance expressed by participants at Strategic Approach regional meetings in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia and the Pacific;
5. *Also welcomes* the support provided to the Global Alliance by the Global Environment Facility as part of its strategy on sound chemicals management;

6. *Encourages* all Governments, civil society organizations and the private sector to contribute to the Global Alliance's work and to provide technical and financial assistance wherever possible, including in the following areas:

- a. Raising awareness of toxicity to human health and the environment and alternatives, including filling information gaps on the presence or absence of lead paint on the consumer market of those countries where little or no data are now available and expanding information on lead exposure pathways for vulnerable populations (e.g., children under 6 years of age, paint users and workers in paint production facilities) associated with various paint categories;
- b. Guidance and assistance to identify potential lead exposure, including building capacities to conduct blood lead testing and surveillance programmes, to assess residential and occupational risks and to implement public and professional education on the mitigation of lead poisoning;
- c. Promotion of international third-party certification of new paint products to help consumers to recognize paint and coatings without added lead, consistent with international obligations;
- d. Prevention programmes to reduce exposure, in particular in and around housing, childcare facilities, schools and other buildings where lead paint has been used in the past and in industrial facilities producing or using paint that contain added lead compounds;
- e. Promotion of national regulatory frameworks, as appropriate, to stop the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paints;
- f. Encouraging companies to substitute lead compounds added to paint with safer alternatives;

¹⁰ See SAICM/ICCM.3/14.

7. *Expresses support* for the Global Alliance's proposal to establish an international lead poisoning prevention day of action, with an initial focus on the elimination of lead in paints, and encourages all Governments, industry and civil society organizations in all regions to organize related activities in cooperation with the Global Alliance;
8. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization, as the secretariat of the Global Alliance, to report on progress in the implementation of the business plan of the Global Alliance to the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its fourth session;

C

Chemicals in products

Recalling its resolution II/4 C, in which it decided to implement a project with the overall objective of promoting the implementation of paragraph 15 (b) of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach that would, among other things, include the development of specific recommendations for further international cooperative action for consideration by the Conference at its third session,

Acknowledging with appreciation the progress made in implementing the specific tasks set out in resolution II/4 C, including the survey on priority product sectors and types of information needed, the study on existing information systems and stakeholder needs, the sector case studies, the synthesis report and the results and conclusions of the meetings held since the second session of the Conference,

Acknowledging the existing information system initiatives and standards with a view to learning from them and sharing best practices,

Having considered the results of the project activities, and especially the suggested elements for further international cooperative action as identified by the international workshop on the chemicals in products project held in March 2011,

1. *Agrees* to continue the multi-stakeholder project established under resolution II/4 C (hereinafter "CiP") to undertake cooperative actions to address the need to improve the availability of and access to relevant information on chemicals in products in the supply chain and throughout their life cycles to facilitate the efforts of all stakeholders to contribute to the overall objective of the Strategic Approach that by 2020 chemicals are used and produced in ways that minimize significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, taking into account in particular paragraphs 15 (a)–(c) of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach;
2. *Decides* that under the CiP a proposal will be developed for a voluntary international programme for information on chemicals in products along the supply chain and throughout their life cycles (hereinafter the "CiP programme") with the aim of facilitating and guiding the provision and availability of, and access to, relevant information on chemicals in products among all stakeholder groups by building on CiP activities, results and recommendations to date, taking into account the elements identified during the March 2011 workshop on the CiP;
3. *Agrees* that in the development of the proposal for an international CiP programme the following tasks shall be undertaken:

- a. Identification of the roles and suggestions for responsibilities of the major stakeholder groups while providing for flexible and differentiated approaches to meeting the needs of individual sectors and individual stakeholder groups throughout product life cycles, with special attention paid to the needs of vulnerable populations, developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
 - b. Development of guidance on what information could be transferred and how information access and exchange could take place to meet the needs of various stakeholder groups throughout product life cycles; considering best practices and successful experiences and taking into account paragraph 15 (c) of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach;
 - c. Implementation of pilot projects to demonstrate the applicability of the guidance developed under the proposed CiP programme in one or more priority sectors,¹¹ subject to stakeholder participation and available resources;
 - d. Implementation of activities aimed at raising consumer awareness and gaining broader support from business, industry and other stakeholders;
4. *Recognizes* the importance of the involvement of chemicals management experts from various sectors, including sectors relating to the various phases of the life cycles of products, in the development the CiP programme, and in particular recommends the inclusion of chemicals management experts representing final product manufacturers and the waste sector in the current steering group established under resolution II/4 C;
 5. *Requests* that the CiP programme take into account the Globally Harmonized System of the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and avoid duplication of efforts with that system;
 6. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to prepare relevant documents and to facilitate a multi-stakeholder workshop to consider the outcomes of paragraph 3;
 7. *Encourages* the private sector, Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the development of the proposal for the CiP programme, including associated pilot demonstration projects, and urges all stakeholders to provide adequate human, financial and in-kind resources on a voluntary basis;
 8. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to lead the CiP in an open, transparent and inclusive manner, and to submit the proposal for a voluntary international programme for information on chemicals in products to the International Conference on Chemicals Management for consideration at its fourth session;
- D**
- Hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products**
- Recalling* its resolution II/4 D on hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products,
- Recognizing* that hazardous chemicals within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products can pose severe risks to the health of workers and communities and the environment where such products are made, recycled and disposed of if not managed in a safe and environmentally sound manner,

11 Building materials, electronics, textiles and toys.

Recognizing also that actions to address the risks posed by such chemicals can be taken at various points in their life cycle, whether upstream, midstream or downstream,

Recognizing further the work at regional meetings held under the auspices of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management from 2009 to 2011,

Recognizing the synergistic role that the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal play when addressing hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products,

Recognizing also the efforts of industry and other stakeholders in addressing hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products,

Noting with appreciation the successful conduct of the international workshop on hazardous substances in the life cycle of electrical and electronic products held in Vienna from 29 to 31 March 2011, as proposed in resolution II/4 D,

1. *Encourages* all stakeholders to consider the recommendations made and the key messages delivered on hazardous chemicals within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products by the participants in the above-mentioned workshop when deciding on further actions to take in respect of such chemicals;
2. *Invites* the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the World Customs Organization, Governments, the health sector, industry, civil society and other stakeholders to

consider taking further action and taking the lead in relevant activities;

3. *Decides* to continue to work to identify, compile and create an international set of best practice resources on topics in this area, drawing on existing initiatives and opportunities for collaboration within the Strategic Approach and with other international forums, which may include, inter alia:
 - a. Tools that lead to progress in the development of designs that reduce and eliminate the use of hazardous chemicals in the production of electrical and electronic products;
 - b. Business standards and practices for tracking and disclosing the presence of hazardous chemicals in the manufacturing, use and end-of-life stages of electrical and electronic products;
 - c. Tools and information on potential safer substitutes for chemicals of concern in electrical and electronic product applications;¹²
 - d. Green purchasing strategies of businesses and Governments;
 - e. Extended producer responsibility policies of businesses and Governments;
 - f. Provisional strategies and actions in design and manufacturing that should be implemented until elimination is possible or safer substitutes are available;
4. *Invites* participating organizations and other stakeholders to report on progress made to the Conference at its fourth session;

12 From the Overarching Policy Strategy, paragraph 14. d. i.: "Groups of chemicals that might be prioritized for assessment and related studies include: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune, or nervous systems; persistent organic pollutants (POPs); mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; those subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level."

5. *Invites* donors, including Governments and public and private organizations, to provide, as appropriate, financial and in-kind resources for further work in this area;

E

Nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials

Mindful of the overarching goal articulated in paragraph 23 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to ensure that by 2020 chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health,¹³

Recalling the Dakar Statement on Manufactured Nanomaterials adopted by the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety at its sixth session,

Recalling also its resolution II/4 E on nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials,

Considering the specific needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

Considering also the resolutions on nanotechnologies adopted by the group of African countries and the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries at their regional meetings held during the period 2009–2011,

Taking into account the continuing work of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, its participating organizations and the International Organization for Standardization, including lessons learned on effective mechanisms for information exchange,

Welcoming the report on nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials prepared by the secretariat of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management for the Open-ended Working Group at its first meeting and the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its third session, in particular its conclusions recommending further actions to be taken under the Strategic Approach,¹⁴

Encouraging Strategic Approach stakeholders to consider the need to address the environmentally sound management of manufactured nanomaterials in relevant international instruments, taking into consideration enhancing coordination and cooperation in the chemicals and waste cluster,

1. *Underlines* that the Strategic Approach provides a suitable framework for addressing nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials;
2. *Encourages* all Strategic Approach stakeholders to facilitate the exchange of information on nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials in order to improve global transparency and allow better decision-making processes, noting that examples of such information might include information on risk assessments, risk reduction measures and environmental, health and safety research;
3. *Recommends* the development of international technical and regulatory guidance and training materials for the sound management of manufactured nanomaterials;
4. *Requests* all Strategic Approach stakeholders to continue to support public dialogue on all aspects of nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials, including on the benefits and risks of manufactured nanomaterials throughout their life cycles;

13 *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

14 SAICM/OEWG.1/12.

5. *Invites* relevant international organizations, including the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, to continue to support efforts to facilitate capacity-building information exchange, develop guidance and training materials and support public dialogue regarding nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials;
6. *Calls for* members of industry to continue and enhance their stewardship role and responsibilities as manufacturers and suppliers of nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials and to participate in and support awareness-raising, information exchange, training activities, public dialogue and risk research;
7. *Invites* the United Nations committees of experts on the transport of dangerous goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals to take into account the progress on international scientific work to review the applicability of the Globally Harmonized System criteria to manufactured nanomaterials and, if necessary, to prepare a workplan for adapting those criteria;
8. *Invites* all stakeholders, in particular manufacturers and suppliers of nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials, to generate information on manufactured nanomaterials to facilitate their safe handling and use throughout their life cycles and to make that information available;
9. *Recommends* that further pilot projects be developed at the national level to enhance stakeholder capacity for the sound management of nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials;

10. *Also recommends* that, where appropriate, intersessional activities identified in previous paragraphs related to manufactured nanomaterials include consideration of their full life cycles and occupational exposure;
11. *Invites* the secretariat to report on progress in the implementation of the present resolution to the Conference at its fourth session;

F

Endocrine-disrupting chemicals

Mindful of the overarching goal of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, as set out in paragraph 23, of ensuring that by 2020 chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health,¹⁵

Mindful also of the non-binding, voluntary and multi-stakeholder nature of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, which is aimed at achieving the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycles,

Recognizing the potential adverse effects of endocrine disruptors on human health and the environment,

Recognizing also the need to protect humans, and ecosystems and their constituent parts that are especially vulnerable, as set forth in, inter alia, paragraph 14 (b) of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach,

Considering the particular needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

¹⁵ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

Recognizing the continuing efforts by Strategic Approach stakeholders, including Governments, intergovernmental organizations and civil society, the scientific community, public interest non-governmental organizations, trade unions and the health sector,

1. *Agrees* that international cooperation to build awareness and understanding and promote actions on endocrine-disrupting chemicals is an emerging policy issue;
2. *Considers* that information dissemination and awareness-raising on endocrine-disrupting chemicals are particularly relevant and that improving the availability of and access to information on such chemicals is a priority;
3. *Recognizes* the current knowledge gaps on exposure to and the effects of endocrine-disrupting chemicals;
4. *Also recognizes* the current difficulties faced by some countries in mobilizing the resources required to tackle endocrine-disrupting chemicals as an emerging policy issue;
5. *Decides* to implement cooperative actions on endocrine-disrupting chemicals with the overall objective of increasing awareness and understanding among policymakers and other stakeholders;
6. *Invites* the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, within their respective mandates as part of their programmes of work, to lead and facilitate the cooperative actions on endocrine-disrupting chemicals in an open, transparent and inclusive manner by building on existing activities of all participants in the Strategic Approach that will:

- a. Provide up-to-date information and scientific expert advice to relevant stakeholders for the purpose of identifying or recommending potential measures that could contribute to reductions in exposures to or the effects of endocrine-disrupting chemicals, in particular among vulnerable populations, through, inter alia, timely updates to the 2012 report on the state of the science of endocrine-disrupting chemicals, published jointly by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization, with particular attention to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
 - b. Raise awareness and facilitate science-based information exchange, dissemination and networking on endocrine-disrupting chemicals through, inter alia, activities at all levels and the use of the Strategic Approach clearing house;
 - c. Provide international support for activities to build capacities in countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, for generating information and for assessing issues related to endocrine-disrupting chemicals in order to support decision-making, including the prioritization of actions to reduce risks;
 - d. Facilitate mutual support in research, the development of case studies and advice on translation of research results into control actions;
7. *Also invites* the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals to develop a plan of work for the cooperative actions on endocrine-disrupting chemicals and in consultation with participants of the Bureau of the Conference, in its development and to publish the plan on the Strategic Approach clearing-house website;

8. *Requests* all interested stakeholders and organizations to provide support, including expertise and financial and in-kind resources, on a voluntary basis, for the cooperative actions, including by participating in developing and making available relevant information and guidance;
9. *Invites* the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals to report on the cooperative actions on endocrine-disrupting chemicals and its achievements and recommendations for further possible cooperative actions for the consideration of the Conference at its fourth session.

III/3: Managing perfluorinated chemicals and the transition to safer alternatives

The Conference,

Recalling its resolution II/5 on managing perfluorinated chemicals and the transition to safer alternatives,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts made to gather and exchange information on perfluorinated chemicals to support the implementation of resolution II/5 and the transition to safer alternatives;
2. *Notes* that a significant need remains for additional work to support the implementation of resolution II/5;
3. *Takes note* of the establishment of the Global PFC Group by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the United Nations Environment Programme;
4. *Invites* the Global PFC Group to broaden participation in the work on perfluorinated chemicals beyond the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development as an important

mechanism for achieving further progress in this area and to report on progress to the Conference at its fourth session;

5. *Also invites* the Global PFC Group to collaborate closely with the secretariat of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on activities related to perfluorinated chemicals.

III/4: Strategy for strengthening the engagement of the health sector in the implementation of the Strategic Approach

The Conference,

Mindful of the importance of the health sector and its roles and responsibilities in helping to achieve the sound management of chemicals,

Recalling its resolution II/8, in which it invited the Strategic Approach secretariat to develop, in consultation with the World Health Organization, a strategy for strengthening the engagement of the health sector in the implementation of the Strategic Approach,

Recognizing the broad support of Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for the implementation of the health strategy,

Recognizing also the diverse nature of the health sector in different countries and that at the national level a number of Government ministries and health-related organizations have responsibilities for health matters, as well as the key role of the World Health Organization in this area,

1. *Agrees* to adopt the strategy on strengthening the engagement of the health sector in the implementation of the Strategic Approach

set out in annex V to the report of its third session;¹⁶

2. *Requests* the World Health Organization to report, in collaboration with the secretariat, on the implementation of the strategy at sessions of the Conference, commencing with the fourth session.

III/5: Indicative budget and staffing table for the period 2013–2015

The Conference, Taking into account the call made at United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to strengthen the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management,

Recalling that funding for the Strategic Approach secretariat is provided on a voluntary basis,

Noting with concern that there is currently a shortfall in the resources received for the work of the secretariat compared with the revenue foreseen in the 2010–2012 indicative budget and that currently only a limited number of contributors have provided financial support to the secretariat,

Recalling its resolution I/1 and decision SS.IX/1 of 9 February 2006 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, which assigns to the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization lead roles in the secretariat in their respective areas of expertise,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work undertaken by the secretariat since the adoption of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management;
2. *Approves* the staffing structure and indicative budget for the secretariat for the period 2013–2015 set out in tables 1 and 2 of the present resolution;

3. *Welcomes* the contribution made by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization in providing the secretariat with staff posts at the P-5 and P-4 levels, respectively;
4. *Draws the attention* of all Governments to the financial needs of the secretariat reflected in the indicative budget, invites the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to make information on those needs available to the Committee of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Environment Programme and, in that context, urges all Governments in a position to do so to contribute;
5. *Welcomes* the financial contribution by the International Council of Chemical Associations in 2011 to the indicative budget of the secretariat and encourages all stakeholders and organizations other than Governments to consider making such contributions in the future;
6. *Notes with concern* the withdrawal of support by the World Health Organization owing to its financial constraints and calls upon the Organization to continue supporting the work of the secretariat in its areas of expertise by reassigning a staff member to the secretariat at the earliest date possible;
7. *Invites* the Coordinator of the Strategic Approach secretariat and the Joint Executive Secretary of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants to further increase synergies in the implementation of their respective information clearing houses;

16 SAICM/ICCM.3/24, annex V.

8. *Confirms* the establishment of the Open-ended Working Group, in accordance with resolution II/6, to prepare for the fourth session of the Conference in 2015 and requests the secretariat to organize the second meeting of the Open-ended Working Group in 2014, bearing in mind the need to keep the length of the meeting as short as possible;
9. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a budget for the period 2016–2018 for consideration by the Conference at its fourth session.

Table 1

Indicative staffing table and standard salary cost for Geneva 2013–2015
(United States dollars)

Staff category and level		2013–2015
A.	Professional category	
	P-5	1
	P-4 (formerly provided by the World Health Organization)	1
	P-4	1
	P-3	2
	P-2	2
	Subtotal	7
B.	General Service category	1
	Total (A + B)	8

Standard staff costs (revised) (per post) *		2013	2014	2015
A.	Professional category			
	P-5	288 000	299 728	311 717
	P-4	242 200	251 888	261 964
	P-3	202 000	210 080	218 483
	P-2	158 600	164 944	171 542
B.	General Service category			
	G-4	139 400	144 976	150 775

* United Nations standard salary costs for Geneva (2013).

Table 2
Indicative budget for the Strategic Approach secretariat for the period 2013-2015
(United States dollars)

		2013	2014	2015	Total
10	Project personnel component				
1100					
1101	Senior Programme Officer, Strategic Approach Coordinator, P-5a	0	0	0	0
1102	Programme Officer P-4 (Formerly provided by the World Health Organization)	0	0	0	0
1103	Programme Officer P-4	242 200	251 888	261 964	756 052
1104	Programme Officer P-3	0	0	0	0
1105	Associate Programme Officer P-2	158 600	164 944	171 542	495 086
1106	Programme Officer P-3 Quick Start Programme trust fund	202 000	210 080	218 483	630 563
1107	Associate Programme Officer P-2 Quick Start Programme trust fund	158 600	164 944	171 542	495 086
1199	Subtotal	761 400	791 856	823 531	2 376 787
1200	Consultants				
1201	Consultants Strategic Approach	165 000	165 000	165 000	495 000
1299	Subtotal	165 000	165 000	165 000	495 000
1300	Administrative support				
1301	Secretary (Strategic Approach) G-4/5	139 400	144 976	150 775	435 151
1303	Conference services (OEWG.2)	0	400 000	0	400 000
1304	Conference services (ICCM.4)	0	0	600 000	600 000
1320	Overtime/temporary assistance	0	0	12 000	12 000
1399	Total	139 400	544 976	762 775	1 447 151
1600	Travel on official business				
1601	Staff travel on official business	60 000	60 000	60 000	180 000
1699	Total	60 000	60 000	60 000	180 000
1999	Component total	1 125 800	1 561 832	1 811 306	4 498 938
20	Subcontract component				
2100	Subcontracts (letters of agreement for cooperating agencies)				
2101	ICCM.4 hosting	0	0	0	0
2199	Subtotal	0	0	0	0
2200	Subcontracts (letters of agreement for supporting organizations)				
2201	Regional meetings hosting	0	0	0	0
2299	Subtotal	0	0	0	0
2999	Component total	0	0	0	0
30	Training component				
3100	Meetings/conferences				
3101	Quick Start Programme Executive Board participant travel	25 000	25 875	26 780	77 655
3102	Regional meetings participant travel	174 000	182 700	0	356 700
3103	OEWG2 participant travel	0	280 000	0	280 000
3104	Bureau meetings participant travel	25 000	25 875	26 780	77 655
3105	ICCM4 participant travel	0	0	800 000	800 000
3399	Subtotal	224 000	514 450	853 560	1 592 010
3999	Component total	224 000	514 450	853 560	1 592 010

		2013	2014	2015	Total
40	Equipment and premises component				
4100	Expendable equipment (items under \$1,500)				
4101	Office supplies	0	1 200	1 200	2 400
4102	Computer software	0	2 000	2 000	4 000
4199	Subtotal	0	3 200	3 200	6 400
4200	Non-expendable equipment (see items listed on budget worksheet)				
4201	Computer hardware	0	4 000	4 000	8 000
4299	Subtotal	0	4 000	4 000	8 000
4300	Premises (rent)				
4301	Office rental and premises	0	16 377	16 868	33 245
4399	Subtotal	0	16 377	16 868	33 245
4999	Component total	0	23 577	24 068	47 645
50	Miscellaneous component				
5200	Reporting costs				
5201	Printing and translation costs	7 000	7 245	7 500	21 745
5202	Publication of Strategic Approach texts	20 000	0	0	20 000
5299	Subtotal	27 000	7 245	7 500	41 745
5300	Sundry				
5301	Communications (telex, telephone, fax, internet)	0	25 750	26 523	52 273
5399	Subtotal	0	25 750	26 523	52 273
5500	Evaluation				
5501	Evaluation consultant	0	0	15,000	15 000
5499	Subtotal	0	0	15 000	15 000
5999	Component total	27 000	32 995	49 023	109 018
	Direct project cost	1 376 800	2 132 854	2 737 957	6 247 611
	Programme support cost (13 per cent)	178 984	277 271	355 934	812 189
99	Total	1 555 784	2 410 125	3 093 891	7 059 800

a The SAICM Coordinator P-5 post is funded through the UNEP Environment Fund.

Annex II

Inclusion of new activities relating to the environmentally sound management of nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials and hazardous substances within the life-cycle of electrical and electronic products in the Global Plan of Action of the Strategic Approach

In accordance with the agreed procedure for the addition of new activities to the Global Plan of Action of the Strategic Approach, the following activities relating to environmentally sound management of nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials and hazardous substances within the life-cycle of electrical and electronic products are included in the Global Plan of Action.

Appendix 1 below provides a summary of new work areas and activities relating to environmentally sound management of nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials. Appendix 2 below provides a summary of new work areas and activities relating to hazardous substances within the

life-cycle of electrical and electronic products.

The two appendices will be included as appendix 1 and appendix 2 to table B of the Global Plan of Action.

The tables in appendices 1 and 2 list the work areas together with possible activities, indicators of progress and implementation aspects, in separate sections corresponding to the relevant categories of objectives listed in paragraph 2 of the executive summary of the Global Programme of Action. Although each work area is listed under a single principal category in the summary table A of the Global Programme of Action, it may appear under several objectives in the detailed tables below. The columns dealing with suggested actors, targets and timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects were not fully discussed and sufficient time was not available to achieve agreement on them during the third session of the Conference. Stakeholders, however, might find them useful in their implementation of the relevant activities. A table listing acronyms and abbreviations used in the tables is set out in appendix 3 below.

Appendix 1

Appendix 1 to table B of the Global Plan of Action
Work activities relating to nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials^a

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Work areas	Activities	Actor ^a	Targets/Time frames	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials	1. Contribute to the development, promotion and adoption of internationally recognized technical guidelines and harmonized standards relating to manufactured nanomaterials.	National Governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, industry, NGOs, IOMC, OECD, ISO	2012–2017	Development of internationally recognized guidelines and standards Increased awareness and use of these guidelines and standards	
	2. Develop approaches to protect workers, the public and the environment from potential harm related to manufactured nanomaterials.	National Governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, industry, NGOs, workers organizations	2012–2018	Development of relevant policy, law and regulatory frameworks Development of best working practices	
	3. Increase the active involvement of the health sector in order to enhance understanding of possible short-term to long-term occupational health impacts of manufactured nanomaterials.	IOMC (WHO, ILO, OECD), national Governments, industry NGOs and other interested stakeholders	2012–2020	WHO/ILO project to identify, treat and track diseases potentially caused by occupational exposure to manufactured nanomaterials Number of work-related diseases	Biomonitoring and health surveillance of workers Collaboration of the health sector with worker protection authorities and industry Implementation of preventive interventions, when necessary

Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Work areas	Activities	Actor ^s	Targets/Time frames	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials	4. Increase understanding of the environmental, public and occupational health and safety implications, including risk assessment, of manufactured nanomaterials through coordination, support and/or funding for scientifically sound research.	National Governments, intergovernmental and industry, academia, NGOs and other interested groups	2012–	Number of publicly available peer reviewed research papers on hazards and risks Funding for public research on nanomaterials Number of funding opportunities available to promote nanomaterial research	Funding Publications
	5. Enhance information and knowledge sharing on manufactured nanomaterials regarding international, national and regional policy and regulatory initiatives.	National Governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, industry, NGOs, academia	2012–	Stakeholder access to information on hazards and risks of nanomaterials Number of national and regional workshops on nanomaterials	Awareness raising Capacity-building
	6. Highlighting possible synergies with activities undertaken under activity 210 of the Global Plan of Action, explore the development of registers/inventories and/or market assessment activities relating to manufactured nanomaterials.	National Governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, industry, NGOs, academia, other interested groups	2012–2018	Number of national or regional inventories developed	Establishment of inventories or registries Legislation
	7. Promote the availability of information on the presence of manufactured nanomaterials within the product supply and use chain and throughout product life cycles, which could include possible labelling, consistent with relevant international obligations, and/or other forms of guidance relating to consumer products containing manufactured nanomaterials.	National Governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, industry, NGOs	2012–2018	Number of products labelled	Legislation Voluntary schemes

Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)

Work areas	Activities	Actor ^s	Targets/Time frames	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials	8. Review the applicability of the GHS criteria for manufactured nanomaterials as well as how information on safe use should be included in MSDS.	Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System on Classification and Labelling of Chemicals	2012–2015	Incorporation of criteria for manufactured nanomaterials into GHS Relevant information about nanomaterials included in MSDS	Revision of “Purple Book”
	9. Promote public awareness-raising activities on manufactured nanomaterials in all regions.	National Governments, international organizations, NGOs, industry, trade unions, chambers of commerce	2012–2015		
	10. Promote the development of country-specific approaches, incorporating life cycle thinking, to nanomaterials in existing national frameworks, policies, regulatory provisions, best practice guidelines and chemical management programmes.	National Governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, industry, NGOs	2012–2018	Number of chemicals management programmes covering nanomaterials Reports on regulatory and institutional gaps Regulatory provisions covering nanomaterials	
	11. Promote producer responsibility for providing appropriate guidance on safe use of manufactured nanomaterials throughout the supply chain, including the waste stage.	National Governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, industry, NGOs	2012–	Relevant legislation or/and best practices Number of countries that have extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes in place (voluntary or mandatory) Number of manufacturers applying EPR schemes	Development of pilot projects for the sustainable management of waste containing nanomaterials
	12. Promote coordinated international, regional and national policy strategies regarding the opportunities and risks of nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials.	National Governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, industry, NGOs	2012–	Number of national policy and institutional coordination plans in place	Involvement of all stakeholders and use of internationally developed and accepted guidelines

Work areas covering capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)

Work areas	Activities	Actor ^a	Targets/Time frames	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials	13. Promote public and private sectors partnerships for the environmentally sound management of manufactured nanomaterials to assist countries, in particular developing countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, to build scientific, technical, and legal capacity.	National Governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, industry, NGOs, academia	2012–2015	Number of public/private partnerships signed	

^a The columns dealing with suggested actors, targets and time frames, indicators of progress and implementation aspects were not fully discussed and sufficient time was not available to achieve agreement on them during the third session of the Conference.

Appendix 2

Appendix 2 to table B of the Global Plan of Action

Work activities relating to hazardous substances within the life-cycle of electrical and electronic products^a

Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Time frames	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
E-products green design	1. Compile and communicate lists of chemicals of concern to human health and/or the environment in e-products.	National and regional authorities, Stockholm Convention, Basel and Stockholm convention regional centres, SAICM secretariat, industry, NGOs, PACE, StEP, UNIDO, academic and research institutions	2012–2015	Database and information freely available on hazards and risks of hazardous chemicals in e-products	IOMC coordination Creation of coordination committees at the national level and networks (global, regional and national) involving all key stakeholders
	2. Promote public and private partnerships, including on product stewardship approaches and extended producer responsibility, for the environmentally sound management of hazardous substances in e-products during production, use and at the end of life.	National and regional authorities, industry, NGOs, Basel Convention, Stockholm Convention, SAICM secretariat, Basel and Stockholm convention regional centres, PACE, StEP, UNIDO, academic and research institutions	2012–2015	Number of partnerships established Number of partnership projects undertaken	Establishment or use of existing private-public partnership initiatives and global, regional and national networks involving all key stakeholders

Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Time frames	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
E-products green design (continued)	3. Assess and fill gaps in existing policies and legal and institutional frameworks addressing design of e products as applicable.	National and regional authorities, NGOs, Basel Convention regional centres, Stockholm Convention, UNIDO, academic and research institutions	2012–2015	Reports on regulatory and institutional gaps in green e-product design Number of countries and regional authorities with relevant policies, laws, regulations and guidelines Relative reduction in toxic chemicals in e-products	Inter-agency and multi-stakeholder committees created
	4. Encourage approaches to green design of e-products by quantifying materials that they could recover and identifying the tools and best practices that advance design for hazardous chemical reduction, elimination and substitution. Work with retailers to raise the range of sustainable products available for consumers.	National and regional authorities, industry, NGOs, STEP, UNIDO, UNEP/IETC, Stockholm Convention, academic and research institutions	2012–2015	Number of green design tools identified Best practices guidance developed	National, regional and global coordination Partnerships in cooperation with industry
	5. Adopt policy instruments taking into account the need to ensure that they address the hazard and actions that support hazardous chemical reduction, elimination and substitution in electrical and electronic products. When doing so, consider the work of standardization bodies on the definition of threshold values for the maximum content of hazardous substances in products and measurement methods.	National and regional authorities, industry, NGOs, academic and research institutions	2012–2015	Number of instruments and policy actions adopted and implemented Hazardous chemicals in electrical and electronic products regulated Disclosure of hazardous chemical ingredients across supply chain Green electrical and electronic product procurement initiatives undertaken	Global, regional and national coordination

Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Time frames	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Environmentally sound manufacturing of e-products	6. Promote sustainable production and pollution prevention and encourage sustainable consumption of e-products.	National and regional authorities, industry, NGOs, UNIDO, UNEP/DTIE, UNITAR, Stockholm Convention, Basel Convention regional centres, cleaner production centres	2012–2015	Pollution prevention tools in place Level of compliance with international best practices achieved Awareness-raising materials available Pollution monitoring schemes in place	Infrastructure Technical capacity
	7. Prioritize the reduction of exposure; eliminate or substitute hazardous substances of concern in e-products and their production processes; and promote procurement processes that include this objective.	National and regional authorities, industry, NGOs, UNIDO, WHO, ILO, UNITAR, StEP, UNEP/DTIE, Stockholm Convention	2012–2015	Number of effective substitutes and alternatives produced Improvement of the health status of workers and local communities through the use of alternatives and substitutes	
	8. Conduct research and development on safer chemicals substitutes, alternatives and safer production processes for e-products.	National and regional authorities, industry, NGOs, UNIDO, UNITAR, Basel Convention regional centres, UNEP/DTIE, Stockholm Convention, World Bank, academic and research institutions	2012–2015	Number of research outputs Number of research successes achieved Development of safer substitutes and safer production processes	Provision of research and capacity-building assistance, including training and methodologies
	9. Formulate, promote and implement health-based exposure limits for workers handling e-products that provide equal protection in the workplace and the community.	National and regional authorities, industry, NGOs, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, ISO, academic and research institutions, and the World Bank	2012–2015	Number of policies, laws and regulations developed and enforced Number of illegal traffic shipments returned to their countries of origin	Multi-stakeholder participation Coordination of existing initiatives on the control of transboundary movement of e-waste and illegal shipment
	10. Identify opportunities to support the work of the Basel Convention and the Stockholm Convention in developing policies on the environmentally sound management of e-waste and the control of transboundary movements of hazardous waste.				

Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Time frames	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Environmentally sound manufacturing of e-products (continued)	11. Establish voluntary approaches and use of economic instruments, other incentives and extended producer responsibility, as appropriate, and e-products take-back schemes building on existing national and international activities.	National and regional authorities, industry, NGOs, consumer associations	2012–2015	Number of take-back schemes implemented Extent of infrastructure development promoting the use of economic instruments	
	12. Conduct pilot projects that lead to financially self-sustaining initiatives on socially, economically sound and environmentally sound management of e-waste without duplicating activities, including activities under the Stockholm Convention and the Basel Convention.	National and regional authorities, UNIDO, SAICM secretariat, Stockholm Convention, Basel Convention, PACE, STEP, Basel and Stockholm convention regional centres, industry, academic and research institutions	2012–2015	Number of informal sector persons successfully trained in environmentally sound management of waste, sustainable collection and dismantling of end-of-life e-products and control of illegal traffic Number of pilot projects undertaken Number of project reports completed	
Awareness-raising for e-products	13. Promote awareness, information, education and communication for all relevant stakeholders along the supply chain of hazardous chemicals within the life-cycle of e-products.	National and regional authorities, UNIDO, UNEP, SAICM Secretariat, UNITAR, UNESCO, Stockholm Convention, Basel Convention, PACE, STEP, Basel and Stockholm convention regional centres, industry, academic institutions, NGOs	2012–2015	Level of awareness among stakeholders increased. Amount of information, education and communication materials produced.	

^a The columns dealing with suggested actors, targets and timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects were not fully discussed and sufficient time was not available to achieve agreement on them during the third session of the Conference.

^b Substances of concern include those that are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, among other things, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous systems; persistent organic pollutants (POPs); mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; those subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level.

Appendix 3

List of abbreviations

Basel Convention	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOMC	Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PACE	Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment
Rotterdam Convention	Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
StEP	Solving the e-Waste Problem
Stockholm Convention	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP/IETC	United Nations Environment Programme/International Environmental Technology Centre
UNEP/DTIE	United Nations Environment Programme / Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WHO	World Health Organization

Annex III

President's summary of the high-level dialogue

1. The sound management of chemicals was once again recognized as crucial for the protection of human health and the environment by Heads of State and Governments and high-level representatives meeting at Rio de Janeiro for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) held from 20 to 22 June 2012. The Conference outcome document, entitled "The future we want", recognizes the growing global production and use of chemicals and their prevalence in the environment and calls for effective implementation and strengthening of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management as part of a robust, coherent, effective and efficient system for the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle, including to respond to emerging challenges.
2. With only eight years remaining to reach the goal, articulated in paragraph 23 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, that by 2020 chemicals are used and produce in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, there is an increased sense of urgency of the need for concrete collaborative actions to turn aspirations into practical delivery on the ground without delay. This was also highlighted by other events in the run up to Rio+20, such as at the dialogue on sound chemicals management convened during the celebrations of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, which took place in Stockholm in 1972.
3. The third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management was convened from 17 to 21 September 2012 in Nairobi. The Conference provides a high-level international forum for multi-stakeholder and multisectoral discussion and exchange of experience on chemicals management issues. In line with this function, an interactive high-level dialogue was held during the third session of the Conference under agenda item 4 (c), Strengthening of national chemicals management capacities, on Thursday, 20 September 2012.
4. The objective of the high-level dialogue was to provide a platform for high-level interaction between Strategic Approach stakeholders on strengthening the Strategic Approach for its more effective implementation in aid of achieving the 2020 goal and to identify further guidance for its achievement.
5. The high-level dialogue began with a panel discussion moderated by the President. The panel included eight high-level Strategic Approach stakeholders. In opening the session, panel members were asked by the Chair to make short statements to reflect on the status of Strategic Approach implementation both retrospectively and prospectively, with the latter specifically focusing on advancing the 2020 goal. Following the opening statements, the panellists were asked to respond to a number of questions during the Conference's plenary discussions and the moderator. In addition, twenty-one representatives took the floor during the high-level dialogue.
6. A rich and constructive discussion took place during the high-level dialogue. There were both a retrospective look at the status of implementation of the Strategic Approach, including lessons learned and gaps to be filled, and the expression of views regarding

the future. A number of on-the-ground experiences were shared by countries who had undertaken projects through the Quick Start Programme.

7. Overall, there was a very strong shared willingness and commitment to continue to work towards the 2020 goal. A number of successful initiatives under the Strategic Approach were shared and all agreed to build on Strategic Approach successes already achieved.
8. In line with the desires of the Conference, the present President's summary describes some of the main challenges and opportunities that were highlighted during the high-level dialogue with regard to advancing the objectives of the Strategic Approach. While this description is not comprehensive, it touches on the breadth of issues discussed during the high-level dialogue. The summary is intended to provide overall orientation and guidance, in line with the objectives of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach, to all stakeholders to facilitate their efforts to implement the Strategic Approach effectively in the coming eight years.

A. Framing the future

9. The work recently completed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on the Global Chemicals Outlook stresses the increase of chemicals production and consumption, the shift in that production from highly industrialized to developing countries, and the economic implications of this increase in a context of unsound chemicals management. The Global Chemicals Outlook also identifies a number of approaches to mitigating the risks of unsound chemicals management while still enjoying the benefits that chemicals bring to our daily lives.

10. The Global Chemicals Outlook presents evidence demonstrating that the costs of inaction to a country due to the negative consequences of chemicals for human health and the environment often is significantly higher than the costs of taking action to prevent those consequences. Furthermore, the World Health Organization has estimated that chemical-induced disease contributes up to 25 per cent of the global burden of disease.
11. The high-level dialogue allowed for an opportunity to share examples of how different stakeholders saw the current implementation of the Strategic Approach, highlighting successes but also identifying challenges, thereby setting the direction for how the Strategic Approach should move forward to meet the challenge of the 2020 goal.

B. Challenges and opportunities

1. Risk reduction

12. The Strategic Approach Quick Start Programme has provided a boost to many countries in their efforts to prepare national chemicals management profiles. National chemicals management profiles have been shown to be effective tools in national efforts to set the agenda and determine priorities for sound chemicals management. Lessons learned in projects to date should be broadly shared, both at the global and regional levels, to support sound chemicals management at the national level.
13. The sound management of chemicals needs to be supported by all stakeholders in a region or country and in particular needs to be a priority for industry and Governments. Capacity is often lacking, however, in both industry and regulating authorities, rendering chemicals management fragmented and ineffective.

14. One area often highlighted for action is the use of the most highly hazardous agricultural pesticides, some of which are still registered for use in some countries. Noting that in developing countries pesticides are the most widely used chemicals, some call for the most hazardous pesticides to be progressively banned. By taking concrete action on a small number of highly hazardous pesticides from use, a massive positive change in health and environmental impacts can be achieved very quickly.

C. Knowledge and information

15. Information sharing and awareness-raising regarding chemicals (including pesticide use) is critical at all levels among all stakeholders, including the general public, , be it for capacity-building purposes, for identifying problems, for risk management or for raising awareness of possible risks.
16. In particular, consumers look to industry to play a proactive role in promoting alternative products and providing information on chemicals in products. There is a need improve the flow of information about chemicals in products in key sectors to drive better product design, minimize waste and facilitate environmentally sound chemicals management.

D. Governance

17. Effective implementation of the Strategic Approach requires the management of chemicals throughout their life cycles and the engagement of all relevant stakeholders. The need to enhance the engagement of downstream chemical users in the Strategic Approach process was emphasized.
18. While there is agreement by all that the multi-stakeholder approach of the Strategic Approach supports chemicals management governance by enhancing

capacity and outreach, we need to go further in supporting and promoting national cooperation in particular but must also support and promote regional, interregional and international cooperation. To that end, full multisectoral engagement should be supported.

19. In particular, there is a call to use the Strategic Approach to engage health, agriculture and labour stakeholders in chemicals management more effectively.

20. To build further synergies in chemicals management, it would be helpful to enhance cooperation and coordination within the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals in its efforts to provide coherent and comprehensive support to countries as they address their needs for sound management of chemicals.

E. Capacity-building and technical cooperation

21. National chemicals management can only be achieved with a functioning governance structure and a national legal infrastructure with sufficient capacities of both authorities and industry. Chemicals manufacturing and use in developing countries, however, are increasing significantly and notably faster than the ability of countries' chemicals management systems to keep up.
22. Obtaining the technical and financial resources adequate to implement the Strategic Approach is therefore a significant challenge for many countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
23. Mainstreaming sound chemicals management into national development plans can help to overcome funding challenges by leveraging and facilitating

access to support for capacity-building at the national level. Mainstreaming can also help chemical safety become a higher priority at the national level.

24. Building on the successful mainstreaming approaches undertaken to date, further capacity-building at the national level for mainstreaming sound chemicals management into national development plans and processes is seen to be critical.
 25. Another important aspect of this issue is industries' broadening role outreach and capacity-building.
- 2. Illegal international traffic**
26. Illegal disposal and smuggling of hazardous wastes and pesticides remain a great concern for many countries, especially developing countries. This issue needs to be tackled with effective preventive measures enshrined in enforced international legal instruments and

rooted in capacity-building activities at the national level.

F. Concluding remarks

27. To utilize the rich discussion during the high-level dialogue, the secretariat has, in the report of the meeting, been requested to develop an overall orientation and guidance including some concrete elements, to facilitate achievement of the 2020 goal of sound chemicals management. Such overall orientation and guidance needs to be both retrospective and prospective. It should be developed under the guidance of the Bureau, to be further discussed at regional meetings and by the Open-Ended Working Group and for possible consideration at the fourth session of the Conference.
28. Commitment, cooperation, awareness and ownership among all stakeholders will be a key to achieving the future we want for the sound management of chemicals.

Annex IV

Report on the work of the contact group on financial matters

Prepared by the co-chairs of the contact group

The summary reflects the various views expressed by participants during the discussion on the long-term financing of SAICM and on the relevance of the draft proposal by the UNEP Executive Director on an integrated approach to financing the sound management of chemicals and wastes for SAICM, in the contact group on financial and technical assistance for implementation. The contact group, co-chaired by Elsa Miranda (Indonesia) and Daniel Ziegerer (Switzerland) met several times during the 3rd Session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management from 17-21 September 2012.

1. Areas of common understanding

The following represent areas of common understanding among participants in the contact group:

- a. There was agreement on the need for long-term financing for SAICM that is sustainable, predictable, adequate and accessible;
- b. There was agreement that the overall resources for SAICM implementation had to be increased;
- c. There was a shared sense of urgency for the continuity in funding;
- d. The group concurred with the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development's call to achieve the

2020 goal on sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and of hazardous wastes in ways that lead to minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment;

- e. The group further concurred with the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development's call for the effective implementation and strengthening of the Strategic Approach, as part of a robust, coherent, effective and efficient system for the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle;
- f. There was agreement on the inclusion of SAICM in a long-term financing solution;
- g. There was a common understanding that the draft proposal needs further development in parts, and revision in parts, and further that it requires wide consultation for input;
- h. A common concern was expressed on to how to allocate resources to the funding of legally-binding obligations as opposed to voluntary commitment from within an integrated long-term approach, so as to ensure that voluntary commitments under SAICM receive sufficient funding;
- i. It was expressed by many that more detail is necessary on the governance aspects of the proposed Integrated Focal Area in the Executive Director's draft proposal.

2. Other views and ideas expressed

The following views and ideas were also expressed:

- a. It was pointed out by some that the integrated approach is an opportunity to broaden the donor base;
- b. It was further pointed out that QSP funding can leverage greater GEF funding;
- c. It was also pointed out that the integrated approach as presented in the Executive Director's draft proposal may need an

oversight body or anchor, and that the SAICM could be considered to take on this role;

- d. Many pointed out that aspects of the Executive Director's draft proposal could be read to imply conditionality of linking access to external finance on mainstreaming;
- e. Specific reference was made to clarify that external finance specifically refers to *dedicated* external finance;
- f. Recipient countries detailed specific advantages of the QSP model, in relation to GEF practices, including that GEF funding requires co-funding, while QSP does not, and that GEF funding depends less on recipient prioritization or even COP guidance, than on GEF Council decision and donor prioritization;
- g. Many recognized the potential utility of the national units as delivery mechanisms;
- h. It was further pointed out that national delivery mechanisms should be complemented by regional delivery mechanisms.

3. Specific issues and areas for further development and/or revision in the Executive Director's proposal

The following views and ideas were also expressed on specific issues and areas for further development/and or revision in the Executive Director's proposal:

- a. The need for the further development of the functioning, funding, and terms of reference of the national units was mentioned by many;
- b. The need for further development on mainstreaming was mentioned by many, including specific description of what activities it entails, to better reflect the roles and responsibilities at the national and international levels, and to better balance the roles and responsibilities of developed and developing countries,

- and further to expand the scope beyond development planning to also include mainstreaming into budget processes;
- c. Many mentioned the need to revise areas that imply conditionality;
 - d. Many indicated that the descriptions on the roles and responsibility of industry

- involvement need to be expanded and in places raised in terms of ambition to go beyond the status quo;
- e. There was a general recognition that more development is required on aspects of governance.

Annex V

Strategy for strengthening the engagement of the health sector in the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

I. Introduction

1. The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management is a global policy framework to guide efforts to attain the goal set out in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development that, by 2020, chemicals will be produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. The involvement of all relevant sectors and stakeholders is central to achieving the objectives of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach.
2. The sound management of chemicals and human health are key issues in achieving sustainable development, including the eradication of poverty and disease and the elevation and maintenance of the standard of living in countries at all levels of development. The health sector is concerned with the impacts of all chemicals on human health irrespective of the economic sector involved (such as industry, agriculture or mining) and the point in the life cycle at which exposure takes place (production, use or disposal). The health sector can also contribute to sound chemicals management in its own health-care activities in order to prevent environmental, occupational and

public health problems arising as a result of such activities.

3. In its resolution II/8, the International Conference on Chemicals Management requested the Strategic Approach secretariat to develop, in consultation with the World Health Organization (WHO) and within available resources, a strategy for strengthening the engagement of the health sector in the implementation of the Strategic Approach. The present strategy represents the first time that the Conference has considered sector-specific approaches to attaining its objectives.

II. Setting the scene

4. Chemicals and the chemical industry contribute significantly to the global economy, living standards and health. The global chemical industry is currently projected to continue to grow steadily until 2030 with a continuation of the trend for increased use and production of chemicals in developing countries and associated potential for greater impacts of those chemicals on human health. Strengthened engagement by the health sector is critical to the prevention of such impacts.
- A. Impacts of chemicals on human health**
5. The progress made in improving the sound management of chemicals over recent years notwithstanding, the health impacts of unsound chemicals management remain

of concern in most countries. WHO estimates that more than 25 per cent of the global burden of human disease can be attributed to preventable environmental factors, including exposure to chemicals.¹⁷ A recent systematic review of the burden of disease attributable to chemicals estimated that, in 2004, 8.3 per cent of the total or 4.9 million deaths and 86 million disability-adjusted life years (5.7 per cent of the total), were attributable to environmental and occupational exposures resulting from the unsound management of selected chemicals.¹⁸ Unintentional poisonings kill an estimated 355,000 people every year and, in developing countries where two thirds of those deaths occur, such poisonings are strongly associated with excessive exposure to, and inappropriate use of, toxic chemicals, including pesticides.¹⁹

6. The existing body of knowledge about chemicals of major public health concern notwithstanding,²⁰ the health risks posed by such chemicals (including mercury

and lead) have not yet been eliminated. It is estimated, for example, that exposure to lead results in 600,000 new cases of intellectual disability in children every year.²¹ Chemical-related incidents with potential international public health impacts continue to be reported regularly, including, in recent years, the dumping of toxic waste in Côte d'Ivoire, mass sodium bromide poisoning in Angola and significant lead poisoning of local populations from battery recycling operations in Senegal and from artisanal gold mining in Nigeria. In developing countries with fragile health-care systems such incidents can be overwhelming and have an impact on the functioning of the health sector itself.

B. Composition of the health sector

7. The health sector is the part of the economy dealing with health-related issues in society. It includes both preventive and curative medicine, regulation of health service provision, standard-setting, including for public, occupational, and environmental health, and the production and control of distribution of drugs. The sector comprises organizations with public, private, voluntary, traditional and informal components.
8. The health-sector workforce can be defined as all those engaged in activities whose primary intent is to enhance health.²² Occupations related to health include medical doctors, nursing and midwifery professionals, traditional and complementary medicine professionals, paramedical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, environmental and occupational health and hygiene

17 Annette Prüss-Ustün and Carlos Corvalán, *Preventing Disease through Healthy Environments: towards an estimate of the environmental burden of disease*, World Health Organization, 2006. Available from <http://apps.who.int/bookorders/anglais/detart1.jsp?sesslan=1&codlan=1&codcol=15&codcch=680>.

18 Annette Prüss-Ustün and others, "Knowns and unknowns on burden of disease due to chemicals: a systematic review", *Environmental Health* vol. 10, No. 9 (2011). Available from www.ehjournal.net/content/10/1/9 Estimates of the burden of disease attributable to chemicals included estimates from the following sources: chemicals involved in unintentional acute poisonings; chemicals involved in unintentional occupational poisonings; pesticides involved in self-inflicted injuries; asbestos; occupational lung carcinogens; occupational leukaemogens; occupational particulates; outdoor air pollutants; indoor air pollutants from solid fuel combustion; second-hand smoke; lead; and arsenic in drinking water. This document is available to the Conference as SAICM/ICCM.3/INF/13.

19 World Health Organization, *The Global Burden of Disease: 2004 Update*. 2008. Available from www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/GBD_report_2004update_full.pdf.

20 World Health Organization, *Preventing disease through healthy environments: action is needed on chemicals of major public health concern*, 2010. Available from www.who.int/ipcs/features/10chemicals_en.pdf.

21 Annette Prüss-Ustün and others, "Knowns and unknowns on burden of disease due to chemicals: a systematic review", *Environmental Health* vol. 10, No. 9 (2011).

22 World Health Organization, *World Health Statistics 2010*. Available from www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2010/en/index.html.

professionals, audiologists and speech therapists, social and community agents (or workers) and medical and pathology laboratory technicians. The health-sector workforce can also be found outside the traditional health-care industry in the form of, for example, physicians working for private companies or as university lecturers and researchers.

9. Professional associations are an important part of the non-governmental sector, representing the interests of health-sector employees such as nurses, midwives, occupational hygienists, general practitioners and medical specialists. Academic and teaching professionals are also significant, as they carry out research related to toxicology and occupational and public health in addition to training the future health-care workforce.

10. Ministries of health have a directing role and are key to policy formulation and setting standards for service delivery and the protection of public health. Specialized institutions and agencies for public and occupational health exist in many countries, carrying out research, laboratory monitoring and food, drug and chemical safety advisory functions, including risk assessment, as well as functions related to public and occupational health surveillance and the sound management of chemicals in the workplace and the surrounding environment.

11. WHO is the lead agency for health in the United Nations system. Several other international organizations have health-related portfolios and interests, including the International Labour Organization, for labour-related issues; FAO, for food security; the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, for health system performance; the United Nations

Development Programme, for health and development; the United Nations Environment Programme, for health and environment linkages; the United Nations Children's Fund, for development and humanitarian issues relating to children; and the World Bank, for health-related development assistance. The World Health Assembly, which governs the operations of WHO, has considered chemicals-related issues and the Strategic Approach at a number of its annual sessions, adopting resolutions in 2010 relating to environmentally sound waste management and to obsolete pesticides and chemicals.²³

C. Roles and responsibilities of the health sector in sound chemicals management

12. The key roles and responsibilities for the health sector in sound chemicals management can be summarized as:
 - a. Preventing and managing chemical emergencies, including by providing medical treatment for those affected;
 - b. Gathering clinical and research evidence about chemical risks and informing decision makers and the public;
 - c. Working with other sectors to advocate action on chemicals and safer alternatives;
 - d. Raising awareness of chemicals safety with special emphasis on protecting vulnerable populations;
 - e. Assessing the impact of chemicals management policies through monitoring and evaluation, including biomonitoring and health surveillance;

²³ Resolutions WHA.63.26 on improvement of health through sound management of obsolete pesticides and other obsolete chemicals, and WHA.63.25 on improvement of health through safe and environmentally sound waste management. Available from http://apps.who.int/gb/or/e/e_wha63r1.html.

- f. Sharing knowledge and participating in international mechanisms to solve chemicals-related problems.
13. In some of the above-mentioned roles, such as those relating to emergencies and poisonings, the preparedness and response of the health sector represents a highly visible component of national chemicals management arrangements. Less visible but equally important is the role of the health sector in preventing, diagnosing and treating diseases and using existing knowledge better to understand and deal with the impacts of exposure to chemicals. This is of particular importance as the consequences of exposure to chemicals may not immediately be apparent, e.g., in chronic exposures to some chemicals when a causal effect can often only be determined after epidemiological, clinical, toxicological or analytical investigations have been undertaken. Obsolete pesticides and other chemicals no longer in use pose a permanent and lingering threat of pollution. Assessing the health impacts of such situations through monitoring and evaluation, including biomonitoring and health surveillance, plays an important part in protecting vulnerable populations and future generations. The health sector also participates in observational and experimental research.
14. Knowledge alone does not suffice, however, and there is room for the sector to play a stronger role in advocating action on chemicals and safer alternatives, including through implementation of and compliance with legal instruments, standards and policies. In many countries, the effect of chemicals on health is a priority environmental concern for the general public. Given the position of trust held by doctors, nurses and other community health workers, the health-sector workforce is central to credible communications with the public.
15. In addition to dealing with the adverse impacts of chemicals arising from the activities of other economic sectors, the health sector is a substantial user of chemicals in health care and health-care facility management. Such chemicals may include biocides and other disinfectants and sterilizers, pesticides for controlling pests on site, cleaning agents, chemicals found in medical devices (e.g., thermometers and electronic devices), pharmaceuticals and pesticides used for controlling disease vectors such as malaria. Recent research has shown that health-sector employees may be more at risk than the general public from chemicals used in their own workplaces. For example, health-sector workers have been reported to have the highest rate of adult asthma among all major occupational groups and to be at a greater risk of developing chronic respiratory illnesses.²⁴ By tackling chemical exposure in health-care settings the health sector can actively demonstrate sound chemicals management practices and take advantage of an important opportunity to be better engaged and lead by example.
- ### III. Challenges and opportunities
16. Many factors that affect the level of engagement of the health sector in the implementation of the Strategic Approach appear to stem from a lack of a common language, appreciation of mutual gains and shared ownership of priority issues in sound chemicals management. While many positive examples of engagement do exist, a higher and more consistent level of engagement is possible. The Strategic Approach is predominantly felt by the health sector to be an environmental policy framework, as substantiated by the fact that

24 Pia Markkanen and others, *Cleaning in healthcare facilities: reducing human health effects and environmental impacts*. April 2009. Health Care Research Collaborative. Available from www.noharm.org/us_canada/reports/2009/apr/rep2009-04-20.php.

the environment sector is most strongly represented in the institutional arrangements for the Strategic Approach. To provide the context for the present strategy, the main challenges and opportunities faced by the health sector in this regard are set out below.

A. Current level of engagement in chemicals issues

17. While there is some engagement by a growing number of health-sector organizations in sound chemicals management, a much higher and more consistent level is both desirable and possible. Successful examples of engagement include: advocacy for the elimination of mercury from medical devices, the role of the health-care sector in improving health-care waste management and the involvement of paediatricians, general practitioners, nurses, midwives and health-related institutions in initiatives to tackle the potential adverse effects of environmental factors on children's health.
18. The health sector is primarily engaged in chemicals issues through traditional programmatic activities such as those related to food safety, occupational health, drinking water quality and air pollution. These are not, however, strongly perceived as being part of the international chemicals agenda, often having their own specialized frameworks for action. Most legislation controlling chemicals lies beyond the sector's purview. Furthermore, the numerous national, regional and international chemicals management frameworks and agreements have been implemented on a piecemeal basis, making it difficult for the sector to keep abreast of requirements and opportunities to contribute and creating the possibility of important issues being duplicated or overlooked.

19. Some influential parts of the sector have the potential to greatly improve their engagement. For example, professional groups such as doctors, nurses, occupational health professionals and industrial hygienists have prominent professional associations, carry considerable authority and are held in high esteem by the public, offering significant opportunities for promotion and understanding of the Strategic Approach.

B. Benefits of engagement

20. The International Conference on Chemicals Management is a credible international forum focusing on attaining the 2020 goal on chemicals set out in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Attaining this goal remains a challenge for all countries. The breadth and complexity of chemicals issues, the potential for fragmentation of efforts at the national, regional and global levels and the identified need for capacity-building provide a strong argument for the full use of the Conference to build and reinforce a stronger level of intersectoral cooperation.
21. The potential benefits of such cooperation include enhanced awareness of the issues facing different sectors, improved dialogue, shared expertise and information, and the development of joint action and capacity. Improving joint access to available financial resources is central to promoting and strengthening cooperation. There is concern generally that the benefits of intersectoral cooperation need to be better documented and/or communicated to ensure that there is wider recognition, engagement and support. This is likely to be particularly relevant to sectors that are largely under-represented, such as the governmental health sector. Engagement is often constrained by a lack of awareness and understanding of the

Strategic Approach as a voluntary framework for action. Several existing Strategic Approach initiatives, such as those aimed at mainstreaming chemicals into national development agendas and contributing to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and the Strategic Approach's Quick Start Programme, are yet to be fully exploited, their significant potential benefits for the health sector notwithstanding.

C. Strategic Approach institutions

22. The government-related environment sector is the most strongly represented sector in the institutional framework for the Strategic Approach. It has been estimated by the secretariat that over 80 per cent of Strategic Approach national focal points are located in environment ministries and participants in Conference negotiations and regional meetings are also primarily from this sector.²⁵ Effective national coordination arrangements, as envisaged in paragraph 23 of the Overarching Policy Strategy, are therefore of critical importance in enabling the participation of all relevant sectors, including the health sector; in obtaining a greater understanding of the roles and responsibilities of different sectors; in making use of their comparative strengths; and in facilitating the role of national focal points. In some countries, difficulties in identifying relevant contacts in the health sector have hindered the establishment of cross-sectoral linkages. In addition, there remain a number of key health-sector organizations, principally non-governmental and professional bodies, that have not yet nominated a Strategic Approach focal point.

25 SAICM/Health.1/INF/4. Available from www.saicm.org.

D. Health-related Strategic Approach priorities

23. As part of the development of the Strategic Approach, the WHO secretariat coordinated the identification of relevant health-sector priorities, including actions to: improve abilities to gain access to, interpret and apply scientific knowledge; fill gaps in scientific knowledge; develop and use harmonized methods for chemicals risk assessment; develop better methods for determining the impacts of chemicals on human health, setting priorities for action, detecting chemicals and for monitoring progress of the Strategic Approach; build capacities of countries to deal with poisonings and chemical incidents; develop strategies directed specifically at the health of children and workers; and promote alternatives to highly toxic and persistent chemicals. These priorities are among those included in the Global Plan of Action of the Strategic Approach in its work areas on human health protection, children and chemical safety and occupational health and safety.²⁶ It is not known to what extent these priorities and others of interest to the health sector are being incorporated in Strategic Approach implementation plans.

E. Reform and development of the health sector

24. Health ministries are strongly committed to primary health care as a basis for sectoral reform and to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals with their emphasis on the eradication of poverty and other health-related inequities. Health security and, in particular, a growing appreciation of the need for an

26 Global Plan of Action of the Strategic Approach: work areas on human health protection (activities 2–6), children and chemical safety (activities 7–10) and occupation health and safety (activities 11–21).

effective response to international threats to public health, have underpinned efforts to implement the revised International Health Regulations.²⁷ The Regulations, which came into force in 2007 after the adoption of the Strategic Approach, are a legally binding international instrument of relevance to the sound management of chemicals. They deal not only with existing and emerging disease outbreaks but also with chemical events that cross national borders. Capacity-building activities are being undertaken by health ministries in the context of implementing the revised Regulations and ensuring that competencies exist in a number of core areas, including improving emergency preparedness, alert and response; strengthening laboratory capacities; better coordinating inspections at designated airports, ports and ground crossings; and enhancing national capacities for epidemiological surveillance, risk assessment and communication. Such activities offer the potential to strengthen coordination between the health sector and others engaged in the sound management of chemicals.

F. Regional health and environment initiatives

25. Many health and environment ministries are already committed to tackling jointly the environmental impacts on health. Actions to intensify collaboration between health and environment ministries, including to identify joint priority areas, implement national environment and health action plans, and agree on mutually supportive and specific activities, are a feature of a number of regional health and environment initiatives.
26. The Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment in Africa, adopted in 2008

at the first Inter-Ministerial Conference on Health and Environment in Africa, has provided an impetus for a renewed political commitment to the process for catalysing the policy, institutional and investment changes necessary to reduce environmental threats to health. In Europe and the Americas, regional health and environment initiatives have long been at the heart of the movement to tackle the negative effects of environmental factors on children's health. In South-East and East Asia, the relevant regional health and environment ministerial processes have focused on sharing information and data on chemical impacts and enhancing technical knowledge and skill among member countries to improve chemicals risk assessment and management. During the Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health, European ministers and representatives adopted the Parma Declaration on Environment and Health,²⁸ reiterating their commitment to tackling the key environment and health challenges and bringing new priorities to the fore. Linkages between the Strategic Approach and these regional health and environment initiatives have yet to be fully exploited.

G. Capacity in the health sector

27. WHO advocates the strengthening of health systems globally, particularly in response to health inequalities around the world. Chronic shortages of health-sector workers in many countries mean that capacity for work on chemicals management is not optimal. At the national level, ministries and other sectors outside the health sector can play an important part in calling for the strengthening of health-sector capacities in accordance with defined roles and responsibilities for chemicals safety. The capacity-building needs of the health sector

²⁷ World Health Organization, *International Health Regulations (2005)*. Available from www.who.int/ihr/9789241596664/en/index.html.

²⁸ Available from www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/78608/E93618.pdf.

in terms of taking on its designated roles and responsibilities relating to the sound management of chemicals could be further assessed. It is often assumed that the skills to take on such roles already exist, but evidence suggests otherwise. For example, although nurses make up the largest group of health professionals and the first and often only point of contact for many individuals with the health sector, most nurses have received no formal training in occupational or environmental health.²⁹ The trust accorded by the public to the medical profession in answering questions concerning their health may also contrast with the paucity of training in occupational and environmental health included in the curricula of many medical schools. The well-documented lack of basic poison information centres and analytical laboratories in many regions are further indications that health-sector capacity in relation to chemicals management needs strengthening.

IV. Aims and objectives of the strategy

28. The principal aim of the strategy is to provide an agreed intergovernmental approach to strengthening the engagement of the health sector in the sound management of chemicals and thereby increase the likelihood that, by 2020, chemicals will be used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.
29. The strategy supports the Overarching Policy Strategy, in particular section VII on implementation and taking stock of progress, by increasing awareness of the challenges and opportunities facing the health sector in relation to sound chemicals management and by focusing on a number of actions

that would serve to facilitate the greater engagement of the health sector in the implementation of the Strategic Approach.

30. The strategy has six specific objectives:

- a. To foster a deeper interest in and awareness of sound chemicals management among stakeholders in the health sector and to build their capacity to undertake preventive actions, especially by increasing the amount, quality and relevance of information disseminated to the sector on the human health aspects of chemicals management;
- b. To actively involve the health sector in increasing the amount and improving the quality and relevance of information available on the impacts of chemicals on human health, including through risk assessment;
- c. To strengthen the capacity of the health sector to fulfil its roles and responsibilities in chemicals management;
- d. To improve consultation, communication and coordination with other sectors and increase the number of joint actions at the national, regional and international levels;
- e. To ensure the effective use of existing resources, including organizations and funds, and to leverage additional resources where needed;
- f. To strengthen coordination, leadership and coherent action by international agencies, including United Nations agencies, relevant convention secretariats, multilateral funding agencies and regional development banks, with regard to the implementation by the health sector of the Strategic Approach.

V. Guiding principles

31. The term “engagement” is used in the strategy to convey a sense of the level of participation, ownership and involvement.

29 Leyla Erk McCurdy and others, “Incorporating environmental health into paediatric medical and nursing education”, *Environmental Health Perspectives*, vol. 112, No. 17 (2004), pp. 1755–1760.

Thus, engagement may be seen as a continuum along which individuals or groups move from a basic awareness to personal, professional and institutional involvement and actions. The highest level of multisectoral engagement may be characterized as joint action and decision-making with other Strategic Approach stakeholders. In general terms, partnerships, alliances and joint plans of action often emanate from such a level of engagement.

32. A number of guiding principles and considerations have assisted in the development of the strategy. Among the most important of these were the need to focus on preventing the human health impacts of existing or future chemicals use, the requirement for strategic actions to be firmly based on available evidence, using and contributing to the scientific understanding of the links between environmental exposure and human health impacts, and the need to ensure the participation and protection of vulnerable groups, such as women, children, older persons, indigenous populations and socially and economically disadvantaged groups, including through the equitable provision of comprehensible information.
33. Other guiding principles and considerations of importance in developing the strategy include the promotion of consistency and coherence, building upon and leveraging existing policies, commitments and processes and encouraging the ever-closer coordination and cooperation between stakeholders in a shared framework of action, and the need for the strategy to respect the experience, capacity, priorities and diversity of each implementing country, recognizing that stakeholders may have different missions, experiences, perspectives and capacities.

34. Given that the Strategic Approach includes provisions to protect human health and the Global Plan of Action includes all the health sector priorities identified during the development of the Strategic Approach, it is not the purpose of the present strategy to set out additional measures in that regard but rather to focus on actions that, if promoted, would bring about the greater involvement and participation of the health sector. To that end, the strategy builds on an understanding of the key roles and responsibilities of the health sector, the identification of underrepresented stakeholders, finding ways to enhance the natural strengths of the health sector and developing a common understanding of the benefits of the Strategic Approach.

35. The strategy's intended audience comprises the Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that collectively have a responsibility for the implementation of the Strategic Approach.

VI. Activities

36. Possible activities to be undertaken voluntarily to fulfil the objectives of the strategy are described below. They have been grouped around six themes of relevance to the Overarching Policy Strategy: awareness-raising; building on existing health sector networks; empowering Strategic Approach focal points; creating healthy health-care settings; strengthening professional training and development; and increasing joint actions between sectors.

A. Awareness-raising

37. Activities in this section emphasize the importance of the objectives of the Overarching Policy Strategy relating to

knowledge and information, in particular paragraph 15 (b) (i), which aims to ensure that information on chemicals is available, accessible, user-friendly, adequate and appropriate. The diverse nature of the health sector is such that a number of specific activities would be of benefit in this regard.

1. Typology of the health sector

38. Given the diverse nature of potential health sector participants, further characterization of the typology of stakeholders in the health sector would enable information products to be tailored to different audiences. Those with little awareness of the Strategic Approach could be targeted more systematically and those with a high potential for engagement prioritized. Priority groups for awareness-raising emanating from the development of the present strategy include ministries of health and underrepresented professional groups such as nurses, midwives, doctors and occupational health professionals who have the potential to be important advocates of the Strategic Approach. A glossary of basic terms defining different health sector stakeholders could be compiled, drawing on existing WHO terminology, to further assist communication and outreach activities.

2. Range of information products

39. The nature of the Strategic Approach as a framework for concerted multisectoral action is not readily understood beyond international governance settings. It would be of benefit to develop information products that could focus on examples and benefits of and opportunities for health sector engagement in the Strategic Approach and on specific technical issues of interest to the health sector such as lead in paint, mercury in measuring devices, chemicals of major public health concern, the assessment and management of occupational hazards,

the chemicals subject to international actions and children's environmental health. The relevance of each issue to a specific target health sector audience should be emphasized.

3. Strategic Approach health information portal

40. A Strategic Approach health information portal could facilitate access to useful information and activities as part of the secretariat's clearing-house activities. The portal would provide links to national awareness-raising campaigns and organizations working on chemicals and health issues. Branding the portal "SAICM health" and linking it to the WHO Global Health Observatory³⁰ might further encourage broad recognition and lead to an improved understanding of the Strategic Approach as a forum for addressing health-related chemicals issues.

4. Journals

41. In order to capitalize on the most frequently read journals catering specifically to the health sector, efforts could be aimed at increasing the number of peer-reviewed articles on the Strategic Approach health-sector issues in health care, medical, toxicology and other related journals, including those of professional bodies.

B. Building on existing networks in the health sector

42. Information dissemination and participation in inter-ministerial or inter-institutional arrangements constitute a vital part of the Overarching Policy Strategy's provisions on implementation and taking stock of progress. Knowing whom to contact on any

30 <http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>.

given issue is a basic minimum requirement for the effective implementation of the Strategic Approach.

1. Building on existing country and regional mechanisms that engage the health sector

43. In accordance with requests from the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, efforts should continue to enable Strategic Approach national focal points to cooperate and coordinate with health sector contact points making use of existing WHO country and regional office structures where possible. WHO should be invited to make relevant contact information available to enable a network of contacts to be swiftly established and linked to the Strategic Approach chemical information clearing house. The inclusion of existing institutions and centres for public and environmental health in the network would help to bolster technical capacities at the country and regional levels.

2. Specific interest networks

44. Interactive websites, discussion forums and networks should be fostered and supported on issues of specific interest to the health sector, to stimulate information flow and the exchange of learning and best practices between health professionals, academics and other stakeholders. Lessons learned and case studies on successful interventions and experiences with chemicals of major public health concern could be shared in this manner. The networks should continue to be developed and managed by stakeholders with increased visibility and accessibility at the international level. The selection of discussion groups would be guided by the identified key roles and responsibilities of the sector, such as risk assessment. With a view to ensuring their promotion and use wherever possible, efforts would be made to build on existing discussion groups and

networks, such as the INTOX network for sharing information and mutual assistance on poisons and toxicological issues³¹ and the chemical risk assessment network to be established by WHO to provide a forum for the identification of gaps, needs and emerging issues, scientific exchange and collaboration on risk assessment activities.³²

C. Empowering Strategic Approach focal points

45. At all levels, Strategic Approach focal points are the lynch-pin of successful Strategic Approach implementation and play a critical role in section VII of the Overarching Policy Strategy on implementation of the Strategic Approach.

1. Role of Strategic Approach focal points

46. Paragraph 23 of the Overarching Policy Strategy states that the role of a Strategic Approach national focal point is to act as an effective conduit for communication on Strategic Approach matters. Given that the level of implementation of the Strategic Approach has increased and deepened, this communication role may require clarification. Guidance, such as that proposed by the African region at the second session of the Conference,³³ could be developed to provide additional information to Strategic Approach focal points on the need to engage with colleagues in other sectors, including the health sector. A specific standing item could be established on the agendas of regional meetings of the Strategic Approach to provide an opportunity to discuss issues relating to the health sector and the implementation

31 www.who.int/ipcs/poisons/network/en/index.html.

32 www.who.int/ipcs/about_ipcs/networks/gra_report/en/index.html.

33 SAICM/ICCM.2/15, annex IV.

of the Strategic Approach and to highlight issues of mutual importance for health and environment. Such a mechanism would emphasize the importance of contact with the health sector in preparation for meetings and would build upon the use of existing networks of health sector contacts, increasing their familiarity with matters being discussed in the context of the Strategic Approach thereby facilitating their inputs in Strategic Approach meetings. When nominated Strategic Approach focal points are unable to participate in meetings, nominated contact points from other sectors, such as the health sector, could be encouraged to do so rather than the role being delegated within the same ministry. This approach would further promote and secure the inter-ministerial coordination envisaged in the Overarching Policy Strategy.

2. Monitoring Strategic Approach implementation plans

47. A clearer and more formal understanding of the implementation of the key health-related activities expressed in the Global Plan of Action might be obtained by reviewing existing and future Strategic Approach implementation plans in conjunction with planning tools for health-sector development. Efforts to link such work with WHO initiatives at the country level, for example WHO cooperation strategies that set out the priorities jointly agreed upon by WHO and national Governments, could foster closer links between strategic agendas. Such approaches would enable aspects of chemicals management related to the health sector to be identified more readily and information on specific chemicals and health issues, including environmental disease burdens, to be taken into account. Information could be gathered on the implementation status of health-related elements of the Global Plan of Action to enable updating of the plan over time.

3. High-level health-related briefing sessions

48. High-level briefing sessions on health for politicians and senior officials at the national, regional and international levels should be conducted. Such briefings could be incorporated into regional meetings on the Strategic Approach and would serve to provide decision makers with clear and up-to-date advice and evidence on the burden of disease and associated costs, to promote dialogue between sectors and to raise the policy profile of health aspects of sound chemicals management. Host countries of regional meetings could be encouraged to take the lead in organizing such sessions involving the health secretary or other senior health ministry representatives in their country.

D. Creating healthy health-care settings

49. Risk reduction, a key objective of the Overarching Policy Strategy, is intended to minimize the risks that chemicals may pose to human health and the environment, with particular focus on risks affecting vulnerable groups. Activities under this part of the health sector strategy are aimed at increasing actions pertaining to the management of chemicals within the health sector, thereby stimulating interest and building capacity for broader action within the sector to contribute to the sound management of chemicals.

1. Mobilizing the interest and awareness of the health-care workforce

50. The health-care industry is a major consumer of chemicals, including those that are known to have serious impacts on health and the environment. Thus, a sector whose mission it is to protect human health may also be contributing to the burden of disease. Chemicals in products that are used in health care affect human health throughout

the life cycle of those products. Vulnerable populations include patients, health-care workers who are exposed to chemicals on a daily basis, factory workers involved in the manufacture of health-care products, workers in waste disposal facilities and people who live near manufacturing plants or waste disposal sites. Mobilizing health-care workers' interest in and awareness of sound chemicals management could lead to greater awareness of and engagement in chemicals management and more generally a reduction in the burden of chemicals-related occupational diseases and other forms of work-related ill-health within health-care settings.

2. Chemicals policy for health-care settings

51. A framework for a chemicals policy for health-care settings should be established on the basis of best practices. One approach might be to initiate the development of a report on the use, disposal and environmental health impacts of chemical constituents of products used in health-care settings. The report could include best practice case studies in hospitals and other health-care settings where safer alternatives to selected uses have been introduced, to identify possible actions for the health sector to reduce the use of hazardous chemicals. The report could identify those who might be engaged in decision-making to introduce safer alternatives into such settings, including planners, builders, systems managers, suppliers, operators and stakeholders representing inpatients, outpatients and local communities. The application of simple approaches that are often used in low-resource settings, such as control banding,³⁴ to chemicals used in the health sector could serve to

engage health-care professionals in the sound management of chemicals in their workplaces.

E. Strengthening professional training and development

1. Environmental and occupational health training

52. Professional training and development in environmental health has yet to be optimally strengthened, particularly for the sound management of chemicals that affect specific vulnerable groups, including children, older persons, highly exposed populations, such as workers in certain industries, and indigenous peoples. The development and delivery of professional training is shared between a wide range of organizations. Governments and relevant professional bodies should consider working together to share and optimize the use of existing training materials and possibly extending or adapting them for use in teaching curricula on chemicals and health as part of undergraduate and postgraduate nursing and medical training to foster the further development of a cadre of medical and nursing professionals qualified in environmental health. Training modules produced by WHO for health professionals and paediatricians in the context of its initiatives on children's environmental health hold considerable potential in this regard.³⁵ Consideration should be given by medical schools to residencies and fellowships or specializations in environmental health with an emphasis on toxicology and occupational and public health.

³⁴ www.ilo.org/legacy/english/protection/safework/ctrl_banding/index.htm.

³⁵ www.who.int/ceh/capacity/training_modules/en/index.html.

2. Pilot projects linking professional associations

53. Pilot projects could be initiated to link professional medical and nursing associations with key academic environmental health or risk analysis groups and institutions to strengthen engagement on chemicals management issues.

F. Increasing the number of joint actions by sectors

1. Health protection as a cross-cutting issue

(a) Multilateral environmental agreements, including the International Health Regulations

54. Given that all multilateral environmental agreements aim to protect human health, common cross-cutting actions involving the health sector could be jointly pursued and coordinated with the Strategic Approach as part of the implementation of the present strategy. In view of the priority accorded to the implementation of the revised International Health Regulations (2005) and the finding in reviews of implementation that relatively low core capacities of preparedness for chemical and radiological events exist in most regions,³⁶ a closer level of cooperation between international instruments could be beneficial. Capacity-building initiatives such as strengthening national capacities for laboratory analysis; emergency preparedness, alert and response; better coordinating inspections at ports and land crossings; and enhancing epidemiological surveillance, risk assessment and communication; have applications under several international chemicals instruments. The Strategic Approach could be used to foster and monitor improved cooperation in this regard. Such an approach could increase

leverage and resources, particularly for capacity-building projects where significant investment is needed. Surveillance and biomonitoring activities, for example, would be of value to a number of national, regional and international instruments and engage the health sector specifically.

(b) Toxicovigilance

55. Toxicovigilance and toxicosurveillance are analogous terms for a systematic approach to the identification and prevention of the adverse effects of chemicals largely based on the collection of observational information from human experience. Successful toxicovigilance approaches rely on effective coordination and relations between ministries, health-care establishments and poison information centres, among others, and provide an opportunity for engaging the health sector and other stakeholders while promoting the sound management of chemicals.

2. Regional health and environmental processes

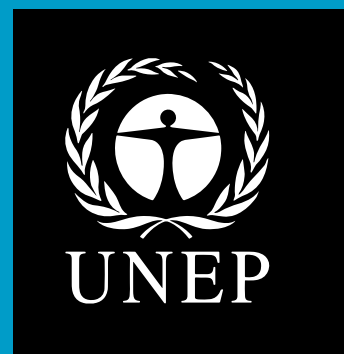
56. The strengthening of regional health and environmental ministerial processes affords an opportunity to stimulate the engagement of the health sector with chemicals issues. Several existing initiatives have the potential to draw further attention to implementation of the Strategic Approach. In Africa, for example, chemicals management was recently identified as one of 10 joint environment and health priorities for implementation of the Libreville Declaration. Links between such processes and the implementation of the Strategic Approach should be formalized as part of the present strategy.

36 A65/17 and A65/17/Add.1. Available from http://apps.who.int/gb/e/e_wha65.html.

VII. Means of implementation

57. The present strategy was conceived to be implemented through existing institutional arrangements to strengthen engagement in the implementation of the Strategic Approach. Such existing institutional arrangements include those for national and regional coordination processes, Strategic Approach implementation plans, the Strategic Approach Quick Start Programme and long-term financial arrangements. Information on health sector engagement should be collected through the Strategic Approach periodic reporting mechanisms, with relevant health sector stakeholders being invited to provide additional information to complement that gathered through the secretariat's online reporting tool.
58. Progress will be reviewed at regional meetings held during intersessional periods. The secretariat, in consultation with WHO, should prepare a formal report on progress in strengthening health sector engagement in implementation of the Strategic Approach for consideration at sessions of the Conference, commencing at its fourth session.

The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) is a policy framework for international action on chemical hazards. It supports achievement of a central goal agreed at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development: to ensure that by 2020 chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health. The first session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) in February 2006 adopted the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management and the Overarching Policy Strategy. The Conference also recommended the use and further development of the Global Plan of Action as a working tool and guidance document. The present publication sets out these three texts together with the resolutions and annexes of the Conference at its first, second and third sessions.



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