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Item 4 (a), 5 and 6 of the provisional agenda\*

**Policy issues: state of the environment**

**Follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on  
Sustainable Development: contribution of the United Nations  
Environment Programme to the forthcoming session of the  
Commission on Sustainable Development**

**Implementation of the programme of work of the  
United Nations Environment Programme and the  
relevant decisions of the Governing Council**

**Initial activities and planning in support of the Strategic Approach to  
International Chemicals Management**

**Note by the Executive Director**

In its decision 23/9 II, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme requested the Executive Director, as a matter of high priority, to make appropriate provision for the implementation of the United Nations Environment Programme's responsibilities under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and to make provision for activities to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in implementing the Strategic Approach, taking into account the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, the effective implementation of which is a matter of high priority. The report contained in the annex to the present note is referred to in the report of the Executive Director on chemicals management (UNEP/GC/24/7) and has been prepared pursuant to decision 23/9 II. The report is being circulated without formal editing.

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\* UNEP/GC/24/1.

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## Summary

1. In its decision 23/9 II, the Governing Council requested the Executive Director, as a matter of high priority, to make appropriate provision for the implementation of the United Nations Environment Programme's responsibilities under the Strategic Approach and to make provision for activities to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in implementing the strategic approach to international chemicals management, taking into account the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, the effective implementation of which is a matter of high priority. In response, an inter-divisional working group has developed a dual approach to supporting Strategic Approach implementation activities for the 2006-2007 biennium:

(a) A series of initial activities has been planned for 2006-2007 to support key objectives of the Strategic Approach, commencing with a symposium on illegal traffic in hazardous chemicals to be held in the Czech Republic in November 2006;

(b) A comprehensive plan for supporting implementation of the Strategic Approach during the period 2008-2020 has been drawn up with reference to the Overarching Policy Strategy and Global Plan of Action of the Strategic Approach.

### Initial activities to support key objectives of the Strategic Approach

2. 2006 and 2007 is a transition period which will be used by UNEP to build the necessary expertise to serve as an effective facilitator for implementation of activities for the sound management of chemicals in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

3. UNEP will based on existing staff resources in 2007 focus on:

- Continuation of ongoing activities
- Development of activities to enhance UNEP's role as facilitator
- Technical assistance to countries seeking support form the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund
- Consultation with developing countries and countries with economies in transition in order to refine the future activities

4. The ongoing activities on sound management of chemicals in UNEP are the following:

- Activities related to capacity building;
- Activities related to risk assessment, management and communication;
- Activities related to specific chemicals and MEAs of relevance for chemicals.

5. The ongoing activities related to capacity building and ongoing activities related to risk assessment, management and communication will proceed as planned and the availability of funding. The ongoing activities on Mercury, lead and cadmium will progress as mandated by the Governing Council. And the ongoing activities to support MEAs will proceed as planned and the availability of funding. Document INF provides a more detailed description of the ongoing activities, the way these activities relate to the objectives of the Strategic Approach and the activities of the its Global Plan of Action, the mandates for the ongoing activities, status of implementation, UNEP division(s) responsible for each activity and the extent of cooperation with external partners, such as member organizations of the IOMC.

6. A number of enabling activities that are dependent on extrabudgetary funding are under consideration, such as:

- Support for development of national infrastructures for the sound management of chemicals;
- Improving the accessibility of information on hazardous chemicals;
- Development of a UN training system (UNEP/WHO/FAO/ILO) for sound management of chemicals based on existing tools and information resources (providing special modules for specific target groups in accordance with identified priority needs in relation to the development process);
- Compilation of examples of cost recovery systems to support chemicals regulatory schemes;
- Assessment of the cost of inadequate chemicals management;

- Compilation of examples of successful practices in chemicals management;
- Development of a twinning programme to support national implementation of the Strategic Approach;
- Prevention of and preparedness for accidents and natural disaster involving chemicals;
- Partnerships with industry and NGOs.

7. UNEP will based on the experience gained from the first round of applications for the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund in the autumn 2006 target its advice to countries that request technical assistance to develop proposals for the trust fund. UNEP and UNDP have in this context started a process to develop cooperation on chemicals issues in order to review the possibilities for mainstreaming the chemicals into the development process. This process has resulted in an UNEP/UNDP partnership on implementation of the Strategic Approach with main emphasis on mainstreaming of sound management of chemicals into the development planning.

8. UNEP will use the regional meetings of the Strategic Approach to seek confirmation by the regions on the activities in the comprehensive plan in order to refine the activities. The regional meetings are scheduled for 2006/2007

### **Comprehensive plan for supporting the implementation of the Strategic Approach by UNEP**

9. To ensure consistency with the ongoing activities it is proposed that the future activities of UNEP are clustered under the same headings as three major work areas identified for the ongoing activities. It is, however, proposed to include a fourth major work area of activities on monitoring of progress.

10. The proposed future implementation activities are therefore compiled under

- Activities related to capacity building
- Activities related to risk assessment, management and communication
- Activities related to international actions on specific chemicals and MEAs of relevance for chemicals
- Activities for monitoring of progress

11. Due to the length of the period for the Strategic Approach the activities for implementation of the Strategic Approach need to follow a stepwise, phased approach. It is therefore suggested that implementing activities will be divided in short term activities that will be initiated during the period, 2008-2011, but not necessarily finalized during this period, and longer term activities that will initiated in the period 2012-2020. The activities will in this way align with the biennium cycle of the Governing Council.

#### **Activities to be initiated in the short term 2008-2011.**

12. The proposed activities for 2008-2011 for each of the above four major groups are as follow:

- (a) Activities related to capacity building will be to:
- Strengthen the chemicals management to address the widening gap between developing countries and developed countries through the promotion of mainstreaming of the sound management of chemicals in countries in order to integrate the sound management of chemicals in the development processes of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
  - Support the development of necessary national infrastructures for effective implementation and enforcement of both administrative control mechanisms and other supplementary approaches aimed at enhancing chemicals safety;
  - Facilitate the training in access to appropriate information and knowledge on sound management of chemicals, including training on assessment and management of chemicals risks on human health and environment.
- (b) Activities related to risk assessment, management and communication will be to:
- Facilitate development of tools for guidance and training in methods for risk assessment and management to be used in capacity building in developing countries and economies in transition;

- Promote the development, exchange and communication of information on reduction of chemicals exposures and effects of chemicals on in particular for sensitive groups and ecosystems;
  - Support activities to minimize effects of natural disasters and industrial accidents involving chemicals.
- (c) Activities related to specific chemicals and MEAs of relevance for chemicals will be to:
- Support the strengthening of infrastructures for effective implementation of chemical and waste related multilateral environmental agreements;
  - Support strengthening of the knowledge and information base on chemicals covered by multilateral environmental agreements and emerging environmental issues involving chemicals in particular those of global significance;
  - Facilitate development of technical methods and methodologies on persistent organic pollutants in particular on alternatives products, methods and strategies to replace those pollutants, and methods for screening of persistent organic pollutants together with toolkits for release inventories for certain priority chemicals.
- (d) Monitoring of progress in sound management of chemicals including:
- Development of tools for evaluation of progress in sound management of chemicals including policy and environmental indicators and economic evaluation of the sound management of chemicals.

#### **Activities to be initiated in the long term, 2012-2020**

13. The proposed activities are clustered around the 4 main areas as above:
1. Activities related to capacity building:
    - Development and enhancement of capacities to undertake the monitoring of chemicals in the environment and assessment of the risks;
    - Provision of expert information on capacities for controlling and managing chemicals, in particular on environmental and health impacts assessment and response to incidents;
  2. Activities related to risk assessment, management and communication:
    - Facilitate further development of global models on environmental transport to be used in risk assessment;
    - Assess the need for specific testing procedures for assessing effects in different ecosystems, in particular for regions of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and support the development of such testing procedures if needed;
  3. Activities related to specific chemicals and MEAs of relevance for chemicals as requested by the Governing Council of UNEP:
    - Support development of protocols and other measures to generate high quality data to be used for reporting under MEAs and other international agreements.
  4. Monitoring of progress:
    - Promote reporting on progress in developing countries such as implementation of best practices and the lessons learned.

14. Document INF provides a more detailed description of the proposed future activities, the way these activities relate to the objectives of SAICM and the activities in the Global Plan of Action, the UNEP division(s) responsible for each activity, the relation to ongoing programmes in UNEP, and finally, the extent of cooperation with external partners, such as member organizations of the IOMC, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.

**Funding for the activities to implement the Strategic Approach within UNEPs environmental constituency**

15. The implementation of the proposed activities will depend on core-budget-funding, extra-budgetary funding and additional staff in UNEP. UNEP will develop a resource mobilization strategy that will be coordinated with the resource mobilization strategy that was requested by the Governing Council in decision 23/1 of 25 February 2005 for the Bali Strategic Plan.
16. UNEP will in particular investigate the possibilities in connection with the following sources:
  - Quick Start Programme Trust Fund
  - Contributions from Governments including additional earmarked contributions
  - Cooperation with GEF
17. Intergovernmental organizations will not be eligible for support from the Trust Fund and Intergovernmental Organizations are not required for either project planning or project implementation. Despite that, countries or NGOs might ask Intergovernmental Organizations for assistance for project planning and project implementation. Intergovernmental Organizations might in such cases request a limited fee for assistance in implementing projects. UNEP, Chemicals will provide technical assistance in the development and implementation of proposals upon request by project proposers for the Trust Fund within the area of UNEP's environment constituency.
18. Additional earmarked contributions by donor governments in support of activities for sound management of chemicals will be sought and secured in bilateral partnerships agreements. Effort will be directed to broadening of the donor base within governmental and non-governmental sectors and to stimulating creative fundraising, including collaboration with the business community and the general public.
19. GEF supports at present activities connected to POPs under the Stockholm Convention. UNEP will investigate the possibilities for further developing its collaboration with GEF through a strategic partnership on chemicals. UNEP will in that context focus on add-on activities to the ongoing activities of GEF, as for instance add-ons to the activities on National Self Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and the development of National Implementation Plans for POPs under the Stockholm Convention.

# Report on initial activities and planning in support of Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management implementation activities by the United Nations Environment Programme

## 1. Introduction

1. The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) was adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, on 6 February 2006 and subsequently endorsed at the 9<sup>th</sup> Special Session of the Governing Council of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, on 7-9 February 2006.

2. The development of this new international policy framework was initiated by the Governing Council of UNEP in 2002 and endorsed by Heads of State and Government at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002.

3. The Johannesburg Summit adopted a Plan of Implementation<sup>1</sup> that, in its chapter III, "Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production":

(a) Set a goal that, by 2020, chemicals would be 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 waste by providing technical and financial assistance;

(b) Endorsed the further development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management, based on the IFCS Bahia documents, by 2005 and urged UNEP, IFCS, other international organizations dealing with chemical management and other relevant international organizations and actors to cooperate closely in that regard, as appropriate.

4. The Strategic Approach was also recognized in article 56 k in the chapter on Sustainable Development of the 2005 World Summit Outcome<sup>2</sup>.

## 2. The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

### 2.1. Introduction

5. The adoption of the Strategic Approach in Dubai was the culmination of a three-year negotiation process involving representatives of Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations drawn from sectors such as agriculture, environment, health, industry and labour.

6. The three meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the development of the Strategic Approach and the International Conference on Chemicals Management were convened in cooperation between UNEP, the International Forum on Chemicals Safety (IFCS) and the Inter-organizations Programme for Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC). UNEP's Chemicals Branch in the Division of Technology, Industry and Economy provided the secretariat for the SAICM development process.

### 2.2 Structure

7. The Strategic Approach consists of three parts:

- The Dubai Declaration, which expresses the commitment to SAICM by Ministers, heads of delegation and representatives of civil society and the private sector.

<sup>1</sup> *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.

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 15 September 2006

- The Overarching Policy Strategy, which sets out the scope of SAICM, the needs it addresses and objectives for risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, capacity-building and technical cooperation and illegal international traffic, as well as underlying principles and financial and institutional arrangements. The ICCM adopted the Overarching Policy Strategy which together with the Dubai Declaration constitutes a firm commitment to SAICM and its implementation.
- A Global Plan of Action, which sets out proposed “work areas and activities” for implementation of the Strategic Approach. The ICCM recommended the use and further development of the Global Plan of Action as a working tool and guidance document.

8. In addition, the ICCM adopted 4 resolutions on implementation arrangements, the Quick Start Programme, the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety and a tribute to the Government of the United Arab Emirates.

## **2.3 Overarching Policy Strategy**

### **2.3.1 Overall objective**

9. The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) is a voluntary, non-legally binding policy framework for international action on chemical hazards.

10. 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.

11. The objective will be achieved, among other ways, through the implementation of activities set out in the Global Plan of Action.

12. The Strategic Approach recognizes that open and transparent involvement of all relevant sectors and stakeholders, including at local, national, regional and global levels are a prerequisite for achieving the final goal of the strategy.

### **2.3.2 Assessment of needs**

13. The Strategic Approach recognizes, furthermore, in the Dubai Declaration and the Overarching Policy Strategy that a number of major needs still exist to achieve the ultimate goal of SAICM.

14. The existing international policy framework for chemicals is not completely adequate and needs to be further strengthened; in addition, the implementation of established international policies is uneven. Coherence and synergies between existing institutions and processes are not completely developed and should be further improved. There is often limited or no information on many chemicals currently in use and often limited or no access to information that already exists. Many countries furthermore lack the capacity to soundly manage chemicals at the national, subregional, regional and global levels. Finally, it is recognized that 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.

### **2.3.3 Specific objectives**

15. To achieve the overall objective, the Strategic Approach outlines the following 5 specific categories of objectives:

- Risk reduction (including preventing, reducing, remediating, minimizing and eliminating risks) as it is crucial in pursuing the sound management of chemicals throughout their entire life cycle including, where appropriate, products and articles containing chemicals;
- Knowledge and information as they are basic tools for decision-making for the sound management of chemicals, including products and articles containing chemicals;
- Governance as it is an important issue that needs to be addressed through a multi-sector and multi-stakeholder approach in pursuing the sound management of chemicals;
- Capacity building and technology transfer in relation to all aspects of the sound management of chemicals as they are among the essential elements for the successful implementation of the Strategic Approach;

- Illegal traffic in hazardous substances and dangerous products as it is a pressing problem for many countries, especially for developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

## 2.4 Global plan of action

16. The Dubai declaration recommended 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,<sup>3</sup> Agenda 21, the Bahia Declaration on Chemical Safety,<sup>4</sup> the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the 2005 World Summit Outcome<sup>5</sup> and this Strategic Approach.

17. The Global Plan of Action is 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. 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.

18. The Global Plan of Action contains an executive summary that aims to give policy-makers a brief overview of the structure of the Global Plan of Action and a 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.

19. The executive summary underlines that, in general, priority should be given to activities which: 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.

## 3. The Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building

20. UNEP Governing Council adopted, at its 23rd session in February 2005, the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building in its decision 23/II.

21. The Bali Strategic Plan provides a comprehensive framework for strengthening the capacity of Governments in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement the programmatic goals of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum and other relevant international forums.

22. It includes capacity-strengthening frameworks for developing coherent international environmental policies, complying with international agreements and obligations at the national level, and realizing the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

23. The Bali Strategic Plan emphasizes the principles of transparency, accountability, gender mainstreaming, collaboration with relevant stakeholders and dissemination of best practices.

24. National ownership is key, with assistance tailored to country-driven needs and avoiding duplication of existing efforts and activities. Guiding this will be needs assessments and priorities set by countries, relevant government policies and plans, national capacity self-assessments prepared under the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and performance reviews of regional forums. These will be

<sup>3</sup> *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.

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

<sup>5</sup> General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 15 September 2005.

complemented by inputs of relevant groups such as civil society, knowledge-based institutions and the private sector.

25. Implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan should reflect and reinforce areas of the comparative advantage of UNEP, taking due account of and complementing roles, responsibilities and activities of the rest of the United Nations system, donors, civil society and the private sector.

26. The need for strengthened coordination with existing institutions and initiatives, within and outside the United Nations system, including the multilateral environmental agreements, bilateral donors and international financial bodies, is reiterated throughout the Bali Strategic Plan, not least for promoting, facilitating and financing environmentally sound technologies

27. In particular, the Bali Strategic Plan calls for the development of a strategic plan to implement the recently concluded memorandum of understanding between UNEP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It also requests UNEP to strengthen its scientific and technical capacity.

28. Within UNEP, the overall responsibility for the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan rests with the Executive Director of UNEP, who should establish a focal point at UNEP headquarters to facilitate in-house coordination.

#### **4. Endorsement of SAICM by UNEP**

29. UNEP endorsed the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management as contained in the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management, the Overarching Policy Strategy and the Global Plan of Action at the 9th special session of the Governing Council in Dubai 7-9 February 2006.

30. The Executive Director was requested to report to the Governing Council at its twenty-fourth session on initial activities and planning in support of Strategic Approach implementation activities by the United Nations Environment Programme, taking into account the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building.<sup>7</sup>

#### **5. Implementation of SAICM in UNEP**

31. In its decision 23/9 II, the Governing Council requested the Executive Director, as a matter of high priority, to make appropriate provision for implementation of UNEP's SAICM responsibilities, once adopted, and to make provision for activities to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in implementing SAICM, taking into account the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building that were adopted by the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, by decision 23/1I in February 2005.<sup>8</sup>

32. The role of UNEP in implementing the Strategic Approach falls into two categories: the secretariat functions that UNEP has been requested to perform in support of implementation of the Strategic Approach as a whole; and activities that it would undertake to assist its environment sector constituency, especially in developing and economy in transition countries.

33. The present paper relates to the latter category and contains an outline of activities UNEP proposes to undertake in support of implementation of the Strategic Approach in the environment sector.

34. In response, an inter-divisional working group has developed a dual approach to supporting Strategic Approach implementation activities for the 2006-2007 biennium:

(a) Promptly organize a limited series of initial activities to be conducted during 2006-2007 to support the key objectives of the Strategic and maintain its momentum;

<sup>6</sup> UNEP/ Decision GCSS.IX/1

<sup>7</sup> UNEP/Decision GC.23/1I

<sup>8</sup> For background information, please refer to the 2000 Malmö Ministerial Declaration; decision 21/21 of 9 February 2001 establishing a high-level panel on International Environmental Governance; decision SS VII/I of 15 February 2002 on International Environmental Governance; and decision SS VIII/1 of 31 March 2004 establishing a high-level open-ended working group with the mandate to prepare an intergovernmental strategic plan for technology support and capacity-building.

(b) Prepare a comprehensive plan for implementing activities for the Strategic Approach to be undertaken by UNEP in the period 2008 to 2020 in accordance with the overarching policy strategy and the global plan of action.

35. The development of UNEP's comprehensive plan is based on the ongoing activities in UNEP and an assessment of needs identified in the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach, taking into account the Global Plan of Action. The comprehensive plan will furthermore constitute an important step in implementing the thematic area on chemicals in the Bali Strategic Plan.

## 5.1 UNEP's ongoing activities on sound management of chemicals

### 5.1.1 General overview of the UNEP structure

36. UNEP was established in 1972 to coordinate and stimulate environmental action within the United Nations system and to provide technical and managerial assistance to countries requiring it. The mandate of UNEP is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. UNEP remains a leader in environmental initiatives, encouraging the adoption and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, integrating the private sector into a new culture of environmental responsibility, creating space for the participation of civil society and fostering environmental policies and legislation. Capacity building and technology transfer are firmly at the top of the UNEP agenda, through working in close partnership with governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and others.

37. UNEP is a leader in international chemicals management as:

- UNEP hosts the secretariats of the chemicals related conventions (Rotterdam/PIC, Basel/hazardous wastes, Montreal Protocol/ODS, Stockholm Pops) and the SAICM agreement;
- Different UNEP Divisions have the expertise and capacity to develop and demonstrate technologies, methodologies and policy tools for inter alia chemicals management, environmental law, economy and trade, and cleaner production.
- UNEP is one of the Implementing Agencies of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). POPs and other chemicals related GEF projects are implemented through Division of Global Environment Facility Coordination (DGEF) in close cooperation with the related UNEP Divisions, other UN Organizations and executing agencies, as appropriate.

38. The UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE) has the mission to encourage decision-makers in government, local authorities and industry to develop and adopt policies, strategies and practices that are cleaner and safer, make efficient use of natural resources, ensure environmentally sound management of chemicals, reduce pollution and risks for humans and the environment, enable implementation of conventions and international agreements, and incorporate environmental costs.

39. Within the Division, UNEP Chemicals is the centre for the organization's chemicals-related activities.

40. Other units within DTIE also contribute to UNEP's work on chemicals issues. The Sustainable Production and Consumption Branch work to promote more sustainable forms of industrial development. The Energy Programme addresses the environmental consequences of energy production and use, such as global climate change and local air pollution. The OzonAction Programme strengthens the capacity of governments and industry in developing countries to elaborate, enforces the policies required to implement the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and makes informed decisions about alternative technologies.

41. UNEP's Divisions of Policy Development and Law, Environment Policy Implementation, Regional Cooperation and Global Environment Facility Coordination together with regional offices for Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America and West Asia also contribute to chemicals-related activities.

42. The regional capacity of UNEP consists of:

- OzonAction Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) teams
- National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs)

- Basel Convention Regional Centers.

43. In addition, UNEP performs secretariat functions for multilateral environmental agreements such as the Basel Convention on the Control of 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<sup>9</sup>, the Stockholm Convention and the Montreal Protocol of the Vienna Convention on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

### 5.1.2 UNEP's detailed activities on sound management of chemicals

44. UNEP's ongoing activities on chemicals are summarized in annex I.

45. The present activities in UNEP are clustered around the following three major areas:

- Activities related to capacity building, such as training in access to information on chemicals and institutional setting and training in establishment of PRTRs;
- Activities related to risk assessment, management and communication, such as the development of training material for sound management of different hazardous chemicals;
- Activities related to specific chemicals and MEAs of relevance for chemicals, such as activities on mercury, lead and cadmium, PCBs, Dioxin and furans, DDT and POP pesticides, Ozone depleting substances, including activities on capacity building and risk assessment, management and communication for these chemicals together with activities on illegal transboundary traffic of hazardous chemicals and waste.

46. The ongoing activities of UNEP cover all 5 objectives of the Strategic Approach, with emphasis on the objectives related to risk reduction, knowledge and information and Capacity building, with lesser emphasis on governance and illegal international traffic in chemicals at present. A number of activities of the Global Plan of Action are furthermore covered by the ongoing activities.

47. The activities of UNEP are carried out at the global, regional and national level.

48. To achieve sound management of chemicals UNEP works closely with governments, UN bodies, IGOs and NGOs.

## 5.2 Future activities to implement SAICM

### 5.2.1 Need for future activities

49. The ongoing activities in UNEP will be the basis for the future activities for implementation of SAICM as they fulfill important needs identified by the Strategic Approach.

50. The ongoing activities need, however, to be strengthened and enhanced together with additional activities based on the assessment of needs in the Strategic Approach. In this context it is emphasized that:

- Many countries lack the capacity to manage chemicals at the national, subregional, regional and global levels.
- The widening gaps between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other hand need to be bridged.
- There is often limited or no information available for many chemicals currently in use and often limited or no access to information that already exists.
- The existing international policy framework for chemicals is not completely adequate and needs to be further strengthened; in addition, implementation of the established policies is uneven.

<sup>9</sup> UNEP and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) jointly perform secretariat functions for the Rotterdam Convention.

- Coherence and synergies between existing institutions and processes are not completely developed and should be further improved.

51. The Global Plan of Action of the Strategic Approach outlined, in the executive summary, priorities for actions. These include, among others:

- Facilitate the implementation of existing agreements and work areas;
- Target issues not currently addressed in existing agreements and work areas;
- Ensure that, by 2020:
  - (i) Chemicals or chemical uses that pose an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk to human health and the environment<sup>10</sup>, 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;
  - (ii) The risks from unintended releases of chemicals that pose an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk to human health and the environment<sup>11</sup> based on a science-based risk assessment and taking into account the costs and benefits are minimized;
- Target chemicals that pose unreasonable and unmanageable risks;
- Promote the generation of adequate science-based knowledge on health and environmental risks of chemicals and make it available to all stakeholders.

52. The above priorities have been taken into account when developing the proposed activities.

53. Due to the length of the SAICM period the activities for implementation of SAICM need to follow a stepwise, phased approach. It is therefore suggested that implementing activities will be divided into short term activities that will be initiated during the period, 2008-2011, but not necessarily finalized during this period, and longer term activities that will be initiated in the period 2012-2020. The activities will in this way align with the biennium cycle of the Governing Council. UNEP will in 2007 seek extra budgetary funding to initiate some activities that would enhance the role of UNEP as facilitator for implementation of the activities in the comprehensive plan.

54. To ensure consistency with the ongoing activities it is proposed that implementation activities are clustered under the three major work areas identified for the ongoing activities. It is, however, proposed to include a fourth major work area on monitoring of progress.

55. The proposed implementation activities are therefore clustered under:

- Activities related to capacity building
- Activities related to risk assessment, management and communication
- Activities related to specific chemicals and MEAs of relevance for chemicals
- Activities for monitoring of progress

56. Capacity building will be the priority for the short term and long term. The priority in the short term will be enabling activities to develop the necessary infrastructure and knowledge base for sound management of chemicals. In the longer term the priority is expected to shift from enabling activities to capacity building in advanced implementation activities for the sound management of chemicals in developing countries.

57. Risk assessment, management and communication are also a priority for the long and short term. The area contains a number of different activities e.g. activities to prevent and respond to emergencies from accidents, activities to protect in particular vulnerable groups and sensitive environments and availability of information on environmental exposures. In the long term, it is

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

proposed that UNEP takes on a more active role in facilitating an ecosystem approach to sound management of chemicals. The identification of emerging issues is also an important area to be covered by this activity

58. Specific assistance activities related to MEAs of relevance for chemicals have been a priority for a number of years and will continue to be a priority in the short term. The longer term priority still has to be further assessed depending on capacity needs to be identified in connection with the development processes. Specific assistance on mercury, lead and cadmium will continue as decided by the Governing Council of UNEP.

59. Monitoring of progress is needed to follow the success of implementation of the Strategic Approach. In that context, it might be needed to develop indicators to measure the progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach.

60. The long term activities are only indicative and might change due to emerging issues and decisions taken by the Governing Council. The short term activities, if more precisely defined, might also change due to decisions of the Governing Council and the availability of resources. Some of the short term activities might, if needed be, continued throughout the SAICM period.

61. A close cooperation with the other IOMC organizations when implementing the activities will be a priority as it is needed to ensure a successful implementation of SAICM under UNEP's environment constituency due to the fact that chemicals issues are cross-sectoral and in order to avoid duplication of work.

### 5.2.1 Objectives

62. The objectives of the activities to implement the Strategic approach in UNEP are to:

- Enhance the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to develop infrastructures and measures for sound management of chemicals and to promote the development of indicators for measuring progress
- Improve the accessibility of core information on sound management of chemicals
- Promote risk assessment and management measures on the sound management of chemicals in particular to take into account effects of chemicals on children, other vulnerable groups and susceptible environments and different ecosystems as well as the behavior (fate) of chemicals in the environment

63. It is, furthermore, the objective to support the international community through bringing emerging issues on chemicals to the attention of governments and the international community for action. This will be linked to the UNEP assessment process.

### 5.2.2 Activities to implement SAICM

64. The proposed activities to implement the Strategic Approach is summarized in annex II

#### A. Activities to be initiated in the short term 2008-2011.

65. The proposed activities for 2008-2011 for each of the above four major groups are as follow:

1. Activities related to capacity building will be:
  - Strengthen chemicals management to address the widening gap between developing countries and developed countries through the promotion of mainstreaming of the sound management of chemicals in the development process of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
  - Support the development of necessary national infrastructures for effective implementation and enforcement of both administrative control mechanisms and other supplementary approaches aimed at enhancing chemicals safety;
  - Facilitate the training in access to appropriate information and knowledge on sound management of chemicals, including training on assessment and management of chemicals risks on human health and environment.
2. Activities related to risk assessment, management and communication:

- Facilitate development of tools for guidance and training in methods for risk assessment and management to be used in capacity building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
  - Promote the development, exchange and communication of information on reduction of chemicals exposures and effects of chemicals, in particular for sensitive groups and ecosystems;
  - Support activities to minimize effects of natural disasters and industrial accidents involving chemicals.
3. Activities related to specific chemicals and MEAs of relevance for chemicals:
- Support the strengthening of infrastructures for effective implementation of chemical and waste related multilateral environmental agreements;
  - Support strengthening of the knowledge and information base on chemicals covered by multilateral environmental agreements and emerging environmental issues involving chemicals in particular those of global significance;
  - Facilitate development of technical methods and methodologies on persistent organic pollutants, in particular on alternatives products, methods and strategies to replace those pollutants, and methods for screening of persistent organic pollutants together with toolkits for release inventories for certain priority chemicals.
4. Monitoring of progress in sound management of chemicals including:
- Development of tools for evaluation of progress in sound management of chemicals including policy and environmental indicators and economic evaluation of the sound management of chemicals.

#### **B. Activities to be initiated in the long term, 2012-2020**

66. The proposed activities are clustered around the 4 main areas as above.
1. Activities related to capacity building:
- Development and enhancement of capacities to undertake the monitoring of chemicals in the environment and assessment of the risks;
  - Provision of expert information on capacities for controlling and managing chemicals, in particular on environmental and health impact assessments and response to incidents.
2. Activities related to risk assessment, management and communication:
- Facilitate further development of global models on environmental transport, specifically to be used in risk assessment;
  - Assess the need for specific testing procedures for assessing effects in different ecosystems, in particular for regions of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and support the development of such testing procedures if needed.
3. Activities related to specific chemicals and MEAs of relevance for chemicals as requested by the Governing Council of UNEP:
- Support development of protocols and other measures to generate high quality data to be used for reporting under MEAs and other international agreements.
4. Monitoring of progress:
- Promote reporting on progress in developing countries such as implementation of best practices and the lessons learned.

### 5.2.3 Delivery of the plan

67. Although the international chemicals management community has a global perspective where emphasis has been on promoting implementation of chemicals based conventions and other supporting activities, it is not necessarily possible to address chemicals management solely as a global activity.

68. The Strategic Approach and the Bali Strategic plan recognize the need for ensuring that implementation activities builds on existing activities, allow for national ownership and are tailored to individual countries.

69. To meet the overall goal of SAICM, it will therefore be necessary to undertake actions at the national, regional and global level.

70. UNEP will implement the proposed activities using the existing structures with the central divisions, in particular within the Chemicals branch to implement the activities. The Regional offices will have an important role to play in the implementation of the activities and they will be used in areas where they can provide added value to the implementation activities.

71. UNEP will, however, consider more flexible approaches to complement existing structures for project implementation at the local/national level.

72. At present the capacity of UNEP is not sufficient to ensure delivery of the plan, and UNEP will investigate the possibilities to establish partnerships at different levels to catalyze innovative efforts and address priority issues in international chemicals management.

73. The Bali Strategic Plan underscores the importance of South-South cooperation and stresses the need to intensify efforts directed towards institutional capacity-building, including through the exchange of expertise, experiences, information and documentation between the institutions of the South in order to develop human resources and strengthen the institutions of the South.

### 5.2.4 Resource requirements

74. The implementation of the proposed activities will depend on core-budget-funding, extra-budgetary funding and additional staff in UNEP. UNEP will develop a resource mobilization strategy that will be coordinated with the resource mobilization strategy that was requested by the Governing Council in decision 23/1 of 25 February 2005 for the Bali Strategic Plan.

75. UNEP will in particular investigate the possibilities in connection with the following sources:

- Quick Start Programme Trust Fund
- Contributions from Governments including additional earmarked contributions
- Cooperation with GEF.

#### Quick Start Programme Trust Fund

76. The International Conference on Chemicals Management decided to establish a Quick Start Programme with the objective to support initial enabling capacity-building and implementation activities in developing countries, and countries with economies in transition.

77. The International Conference on Chemicals Management invited the Executive Director of UNEP to establish a voluntary, time-limited Quick Start Programme Trust Fund to provide seed-money to support the objectives and the strategic priorities of the Programme. The Trust Fund will be open to receive voluntary contributions for five years from the date it is established by the Executive Director

78. Developing countries and countries with economies in transition will be eligible for support. 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 their relevant Governments. Project proposals must contain full justification for the amount sought. 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.

79. Intergovernmental organizations will not be eligible for support from the Trust Fund and Intergovernmental Organizations are not required for either project planning or project implementation. Despite that, countries or NGOs might ask Intergovernmental Organizations for assistance for project planning and project implementation. Intergovernmental Organizations might in such cases request a limited fee for assistance in implementing projects.

80. UNEP Chemicals will provide technical assistance in the development and implementation of proposals upon request by project proponents for the Trust Fund within the area of UNEP's environment constituency.

#### **Contributions from Governments including additional earmarked contributions**

81. Additional earmarked contributions by donor governments in support of activities for sound management of chemicals will be sought and secured in bilateral partnerships agreements. Effort will be directed to broadening of the donor base within governmental and non-governmental sectors and to stimulating creative fundraising, including collaboration with the business community and the general public.

#### **Cooperation with GEF**

82. GEF supports present activities connected to POPs under the Stockholm Convention. UNEP will investigate the possibilities for further developing its collaboration with GEF through a strategic partnership on chemicals. UNEP will in that context focus on add-on activities to the ongoing activities of GEF, for instance add-ons to the activities on National Self Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and the development of National Implementation Plans for POPs under the Stockholm Convention.

### **5.2.5 Intergovernmental arrangements**

#### **Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum.**

83. The Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, supported by the Committee of Permanent Representatives in Nairobi, will act as the main policy review body for the plan for implementation of the Strategic Approach in UNEP. To this end, the UNEP secretariat will present regular reports to the CPR and GC/GMEF. The UNEP secretariat will report on the development of the activities together with summary of the financial situation and the development of cooperation with the other IOMC organizations, UNDP and the World Bank together with partnerships with the private sector and civil society.

#### **International Conference on Chemicals Management.**

84. The International Conference on Chemicals decided in Dubai that the Conference will have sessions to be held in 2009, 2012, 2015 and 2020 with a view to reviewing progress against the 2020 target and taking strategic decisions, programming, prioritizing and updating the approach as necessary.

85. UNEP Chemicals reporting in this area will be based on the reports provided to the GC/GMEF and the directions given by the GC/GMEF report to the sessions of the ICCM.

#### **Regional meetings for the Strategic Approach.**

86. Regional meetings have played a significant role in the development of the Strategic Approach. It will be important to build on the commitment and expertise identified at regional meetings, particularly taking into account the needs of the least developed countries. Regional meetings will facilitate input on Strategic Approach activities, preparation for future meetings of the Conference and exchange of regional expertise and information.

87. UNEP has used the views expressed by regions during the preparation of the Strategic Approach and will use the coming regional meeting to confirm the needs for capacity building activities to support the sound management of chemicals.

#### **Multilateral environmental agreements**

88. It is envisaged in the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan that the policy exchanges will be promoted and supported between the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum and the conferences of the parties to major multilateral environmental agreements.<sup>12</sup>

89. This will apply to the major multilateral environmental agreements for chemicals, as 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, Montreal

<sup>12</sup> UNEP/GCSS.IX/3/Add.1

Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal

## 5.2.6 Interagency coordination

### **Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC)<sup>13</sup>**

90. IOMC was established in 1995 to increase coordination in the field of chemical safety and IOMC was one of the co-convenors of the preparatory meetings that developed the Strategic Approach.

91. The Strategic Approach recognized in the Overarching Policy Strategy that 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.

92. UNEP Chemicals will report on the progress of the implementation of the Strategic Approach within to the regular meetings of the IOMC in order to explore the possibilities for coordinated actions and synergies and to ensure that the activities are not duplicated.

### **The Strategic Approach Secretariat**

93. The Executive Director of UNEP has in the Overarching Policy Strategy been 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 International Conference on Chemicals Management.

94. The secretariat has as one of its task been asked to establish and maintain a working relationship with participating organizations of IOMC to draw upon their sectoral expertise.

95. The organizations within IOMC including UNEP Chemicals Branch will be responsible for the working relationship with the Strategic Approach Secretariat. UNEP Chemicals will provide expertise and assistance to the Secretariat in areas under UNEP's environmental constituency.

### **Implementing the UNDP-UNEP memorandum of understanding.**

96. UNEP and UNDP concluded a memorandum of understanding encompassing cooperation at all levels, particularly in respect of capacity-building and technology support. It provides a functional and administrative framework within which cooperation will take place.

97. The memorandum of understanding with UNDP calls for the preparation of a biennial action plan – which will serve as the basis for collaboration and is to be reviewed by the executive heads biennially. It also calls for annual meetings at a senior level, to exchange information, identify opportunities for collaborative efforts and new areas of cooperation. In addition, it calls for the identification of focal points at headquarters and at regional levels and those responsible for oversight of implementation of this memorandum of understanding.

98. UNEP and UNDP have begun to analyse the potential for collaboration in the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan in several regions and countries. UNEP will also endeavour to strengthen cooperation with UNDP in a number of its capacity-building programmes, for example the Capacity 2015 Partnership Forums and the UNDP capacity-building networks, such as the Global Learning Network.

99. UNEP and UNDP have started a process to develop cooperation on chemicals issues in order to review the possibilities for mainstreaming the chemicals into the development process. This process has

<sup>13</sup> 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. United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank are observers.

resulted in a UNEP/UNDP partnership on implementation of SAICM with main emphasis on mainstreaming of sound management of chemicals into the development planning.

100. This partnership has resulted in approval of two projects on mainstreaming by the Trust Fund Implementation Committee for the Quick Start Programme under the Strategic Approach in Uganda and Ecuador.

## **6. Activities in 2007**

101. 2007 will be a transition period which will be used by UNEP to build the necessary expertise to serve as an effective facilitator for implementation of activities for the sound management of chemicals in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

102. UNEP will use existing staff resources in 2007 to focus on:

- Continuation of ongoing activities
- Development of activities to enhance UNEP's role as facilitator
- Technical assistance to countries seeking support from the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund
- Consultation with developing countries and countries with economies in transition in order to refine the future activities.

### **6.1 Continuation of ongoing activities**

103. The ongoing activities related to capacity building and ongoing activities related to risk assessment, management and communication will proceed as planned, subject to the availability of funding.

104. The ongoing activities on mercury, lead and cadmium will progress as mandated by the Governing Council and the ongoing activities to support MEAs will proceed as planned, subject to the availability of funding.

### **6.2 Development of activities to enhance UNEP's role as facilitator**

105. A number of enabling activities that are dependent on extra-budgetary funding are under consideration, such as:

- Improving the accessibility of information on hazardous chemicals
- Development of a UN training system (UNEP/WHO/FAO/ILO) for sound management of chemicals based on existing tools and information resources (providing special modules for specific target groups in accordance with identified priority needs in relation to the development process)
- Compilation of examples of cost recovery systems to support chemicals regulatory schemes
- Assessment of the cost of inadequate chemicals management
- Compilation of examples of successful practices in chemicals management
- Development of a twinning programme to support national implementation of SAICM
- Prevention of and preparedness for accidents and natural disaster involving chemicals
- Partnerships with industry and NGOs.

### **6.3 Technical assistance for countries**

106. Based on the experience gained from the first round of applications for the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund in the autumn 2006, UNEP will target its advice to countries that request technical assistance to develop proposals for the trust fund.

#### **6.4 Consultations with developing countries and countries with economies in transition**

107. UNEP will use the regional meetings of the Strategic Approach to seek confirmation by the regions on the activities in the comprehensive plan in order to refine the activities. The regional meetings are scheduled for 2006/2007.

## Annex I.

## Detailed description of ongoing activities on chemicals in UNEP

## I. Activities related to capacity building

Activity	Relation to GPA of SAICM, objective and related activity no	Specific mandate for activity	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<b>1. Chemical Information Exchange Network (CIEN)</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide capacity to developing countries to access chemical information via the Internet and to build national websites and foster networking.</li> <li>• Facilitate international access to existing environmental data and improve capability for environmental data users to find the data they need through a comprehensive and accessible tools and training.</li> </ul>	Knowledge and information 89, 102, 104, 105, 109, 112, 115, 155	Agenda 21, Chapter 40.2; Chapter 40.13	N	DTIE, Chemicals Branch	IFCS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of support for information access on sound management of chemicals including               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Organization of regional workshop to improve access to and the exchange of chemical information that supports national, regional and international actions through access to internet and free information management</li> <li>○ Development and updating of training material with links to reference documents and databases from Intergovernmental Organizations, such as (IOMC) and the USEPA.</li> <li>○ Organization of a hands-on training-of-trainers workshop on the use of the Internet for access to chemical information involving a multi-disciplinary group of local scientists, technicians, policy makers and regulators to foster a team approach to problem solving.</li> <li>○ Organization of a Training-the-trainers workshop and on-going support on the use of a simple Web development tool, which helps ensure project sustainability to their day-to-day work.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Capacity building 214, 256	Chapter 19 of agenda 21 of the Rio Summit MEAs	R/N	DTIE, Chemicals Branch	

Activity	Relation to GPA of SAICM, objective and related activity no	Specific mandate for activity	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<u>2. PRTRs</u>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for PRTR design and pilot project in Malaysia</li> <li>• Support for PRTR implementation in Brasil</li> </ul>	Knowledge and information 125, 126, 127	WSSD	G	DTIE, Chemicals Branch	UNITAR, UNECE
<u>3. Awareness raising</u>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raising public awareness and education on dangerous chemicals releases in the environment</li> </ul>	Information and knowledge	SC, MP, CC	G	DTIE, OzonAction Branch DTIE, Chemicals Branch DCPI DGEF	GEF

## II. Activities related to risk assessment, management and communication

Activity	Relation to GPA of SAICM, objective and related activity no	Specific mandate for activity	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<b>1. Risk Management</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>develop and provide guidance and training tools for different stakeholder/target groups in sound management of POP pesticides, alternative pesticides and other hazardous chemicals</li> </ul>	Risk Reduction 31, 32, 34, 41, 42, 45, 54, 65, 67		G	DTIE, chemicals Branch	FAO, WHO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provide guidance and tools for monitoring and assessment of chemicals (Global monitoring plan of POPs, Mercury, Pesticides)</li> </ul>	Risk reduction 55		G	DTIE, Chemicals Branch DEWA	SSC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate access to chemical management information and knowledge from developed countries to developing countries including               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>publication and dissemination of assessment information produced by the OECD (Screening Information Datasets)</li> <li>promote extension of OECD activities on chemical assessment to developing countries (Workshop on Application of Multimedia Models for Identification of Persistent Organic Pollutants)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Knowledge and information 93, 103, 105, 109, 110, 112, 114, 115, 119, 135, 138, 141, 146, 154, 155, 163		G	DTIE, Chemicals	OECD
<b>2. Illegal international traffic in hazardous chemicals</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Symposium on illegal international traffic in hazardous chemicals, November 2006</li> </ul>	Illegal traffic	GC 23/9 II	G	DTIE, chemicals Branch	SBC, Germany as donor, Czech republic

### III. Activities related to specific chemicals and MEAs of relevance for chemicals

Activity	Relation to GPA of SAICM, objective and related activity no	Specific mandate for activity	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<b>1. Mercury</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision and exchange of relevant information and policy guidance to support efforts of countries to take action on mercury pollution and reduce exposures to mercury;</li> <li>Provision of technical assistance and capacity-building activities to support efforts of countries to take action on mercury pollution and reduce exposures to mercury;</li> </ul>	Risk reduction 57, 58, 59	GC 22/4 V GC 23/9 IV	G	DTIE, Chemicals branch	WHO, ILO, FAO, UNDP, UNIDO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare meeting documentation to support the UNEP Governing Council's consideration at its 24th session in February 2007 of the need for further measures for addressing the significant global adverse impacts of mercury, including a report summarizing supply, trade and demand information for mercury</li> <li>Promote mobilization of technical and financial resources from Governments, relevant international organizations within their respective mandates and other partners in order to support national, regional and global efforts and capacity- building.</li> </ul>	Governance 176	GC 22/4 V GC 23/9 IV	G	DTIE, Chemicals branch	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop risk communication materials, guidance materials, toolkits and training materials on relevant topics such as increasing awareness and promotion of mercury-free products, technologies and processes and promoting potential pollution prevention measures, control technologies and strategies for reducing mercury uses and releases;</li> <li>Develop a clearinghouse for relevant mercury-related information distributed through the Internet and other media;</li> </ul>	Knowledge and information 119, 130, 136	GC 22/4 V GC 23/9 IV	G	DTIE, Chemicals branch	WHO, FAO

Activity	Relation to GPA of SAICM, objective and related activity no	Specific mandate for activity	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize substantive workshops and training sessions on mercury relevant issues, such as developing inventories of mercury uses and releases, risk communication and outreach to populations at risk, etc</li> <li>Plan and implement country-based projects, in cooperation with and upon request of countries and stakeholders, and partnerships on mercury issues between Governments, IGOs, NGOs and private sector, as appropriate</li> </ul>	Capacity building 227	GC 22/4 V GC 23/9 IV	R, N	DTIE, Chemicals Branch	UNITAR
<b>2. Lead and Cadmium.</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of scientific reviews of lead and cadmium, as called for in GC decision 23/9 III that focus especially on long-range environmental transport, but also cover issues such as major sources of lead and cadmium in the environment, use patterns, impacts on human health and the environment and possible prevention and control technologies.</li> <li>Establishment of a Working Group to participate in the technical review and finalization of the reviews on lead and cadmium and support for a meeting of the Working Group would be organized in order to draw conclusions with regard to whether the adverse impacts of lead and cadmium are of global concern.</li> </ul>	Risk reduction 57, 60	GC 23/9 III	G	DTIE, Chemicals Branch	WHO, ILO, FAO, UNDP
<b>3. PCB activities:</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organization of the second international multi-stakeholder consultation on PCB management and disposal under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.</li> </ul>	Risk Reduction 68, 69, 70, 72	SC	G	DTIE, Chemicals Branch	

Activity	Relation to GPA of SAICM, objective and related activity no	Specific mandate for activity	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of technical guidance material for the identification, management &amp; disposal of PCBs including on:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the safe interim storage of PCB-containing electrical equipment</li> <li>○ PCB transformer manufacturers</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Risk Reduction 68	SC	G	DTIE, Chemicals Branch	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and management of projects in the PCB field including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inventory of local sources of PCB and other POPs in the Arctic Indigenous Communities of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug (NAO) and design of an education and awareness programme.</li> <li>○ PCB inventories in fourteen SADC member countries</li> <li>○ An Action Plan to phase-out the use of PCBs on the Galapagos Islands, Ecuador</li> <li>○ Pilot project to implement decentralized interim storage facilities for PCBs and PCB-contaminated electrical equipment in the SADC region</li> <li>○ Provision of PCB Test Kits and screening for PCB oils in SADC member countries</li> <li>○ Demonstration of a regional approaches to environmentally sound management of PCB liquid wastes and transformers and capacitors containing PCBs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Risk Reduction 68, 69	SC	R/N	DTIE, Chemicals Branch DGEF	SBC, GEF
<b>4. Dioxins and Furans</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist countries in the identification of national sources of dioxin and furan releases by promoting access to the information on available sources of these compounds</li> </ul>	1. Risk reduction 54, 55, 56	GC 19/13 C SC, Art 5 and Annex C	G	DTIE, Chemicals Branch	SSC, SBC

Activity	Relation to GPA of SAICM, objective and related activity <b>no</b>	Specific mandate for activity	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist countries in chemicals management, especially on polychlorinated dibenzo-<i>p</i>-dioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF) with the aim of minimization of releases of PCDD/PCDF or ultimate elimination through development of guidelines and guidance materials and provision of expertise as needs arise or facilitating contacts.</li> </ul>	Risk reduction: 57, 58, 59	GC19/13 C SC, Art 5 and Annex C	G/R/N	DTIE, Chemicals Branch DGEF	SSC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verification of derived emission factors for PCDD/PCDF with actual measurements at developing countries' facilities/plants including dioxin sampling and measurement programs</li> </ul>	Knowledge and information 82	SC: DipCon resolution 1.6	G	DTIE, Chemicals Branch	SSC, Governments, USA, Canada, Private sector (Euro Chlor)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determination of new emission factors and verification of existing emissions factors for PCDD/PCDF under developing country conditions</li> </ul>	Knowledge and information 82	INC-6/4; SC: Decision INC-7/5; SC, Art 5 and Annex C	G/N	DTIE, Chemicals Branch	Governments, USA, Canada,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing and publishing an inventory of existing national dioxin and furan inventories; subject to updating when more information comes in;</li> </ul>	Knowledge and information 105,106	SC: DipCon resolution 1.6 Decision INC-6/4; SC: Decision INC-7/5; SC, Art 5 and Annex C	G	DTIE, Chemicals Branch	SSC, SBC

Activity	Relation to GPA of SAICM, objective and related activity no	Specific mandate for activity	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of a methodology to estimate releases of PCDD/PCDF for national inventories (Toolkit methodology developed including provisions for updating and amendments)</li> </ul>	Knowledge and information	SC: DipCon resolution 1.6 INC-6/4; SC: INC-7/5; SC, Art 5 and Annex C	G/R	DTIE, Chemicals Branch	SSC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of a knowledge database on BAT/BEP to prevent formation and reduce releases of PCDD/PCDF through participation in BAT/BEP Expert Groups on BAT/BEP (mandated by INC-6 and COP-1 of the Stockholm Convention)</li> </ul>	Knowledge and information 106	SC	G	DTIE, Chemicals Branch	IGOs, SSC, Governments, NGOs, private sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organization of training (sub-)regional workshops on dioxins and furans (together with PCB) and especially training on Toolkit methodology</li> <li>Training on action plans for dioxins and furans, including application and implementation of BAT/BEP;</li> </ul>	Capacity building 215, 218	SC DipCon Resolution 1.4 on capacity building SC, Art 5 and Annex C	R/N	DTIE, Chemicals Branch	SSC, SBC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Application of cleaner production to reduce the generation and release of unintentionally produced POPs</li> </ul>	Capacity building 238	SC	G	DTIE, Consumption and Production DTIE, Chemicals DGEF	NCPC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of guidance materials (Toolkit) to identify chemicals that contain dioxins and furans</li> </ul>	Illegal traffic 270	SC	G	DTIE, Chemicals Branch	

Activity	Relation to GPA of SAICM, objective and related activity no	Specific mandate for activity	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<b>5. POPs</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in development of guidelines for BAT/BEP (for unintentional POPs)</li> </ul>	Risk Reduction 41, 42, 54	SC DipCon Resolutions 1.4 and 1.7 on BAT; SC: Art 5 and Annex C	G	DTIE, Chemicals branch	SSC, IGOs, Governments, NGOs, industry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation of Existing Capacity and Capacity Building Needs to Analyze POPs in Developing Countries, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Development of a public available databank containing information on laboratories capable to analyze POPs in order to facilitate implementation of the Stockholm and Basel Conventions.</li> <li>○ Establishment of analytical criteria to generate reliable POPs data including testing of a guidance document.</li> <li>○ Development of criteria for sustainability of operating a POPs laboratory including economical and technical feasibility and options and role of sub-regional laboratories.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Capacity building 215, 219, 220, 221, 229, 237 247, 248	SC: Art 16, Art 11, Art 5, Art 6	G	DTIE, Chemicals branch DGEF	SBC, GEF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the compilation and assessment of data on pollutants levels in the environment (POPs, ....) through national and regional networks (GMP, PRTRs)</li> </ul>	Capacity building 215	SC	G/R/N	DTIE, chemicals	SSC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening capacity of countries to contribute to the monitoring of POPs under Stockholm Convention</li> </ul>	Capacity building 215	SC	R/N	DTIE, Chemicals	SSC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fostering active and effective civil society participation in preparations for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention</li> </ul>	Capacity building	SC	G	DGEF	UNIDO, GEF, IPEN,

Activity	Relation to GPA of SAICM, objective and related activity no	Specific mandate for activity	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assisting countries in the development of National Implementation Plans for the management of POPs</li> </ul>	Capacity building 211, 215	SC	G/N	DGEF DTIE, Chemicals Branch	SSC, GEF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building national legislative, institutional and regulatory frameworks pursuant to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention</li> </ul>	Capacity building 211	SC	N	DPDL, Branch on Environmental Law DGEF	SSC, IUCN, CIEL, GEF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of regional strategies for pollution reduction, including POPs and other harmful chemicals</li> </ul>	Risk reduction		R	UNEP, ROE	
<b>6. DDT-and other POPs pesticides</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promote alternative strategies, including non-chemical approaches to reduce / eliminate the use of POP pesticides</li> <li>promote and provide guidance for the implementation of alternatives that are based on the principles of Integrated Pest/Vector Management (IPM/TVM or IPVM)</li> </ul>	Risk reduction 13, 54	SC	G/R/N	DTIE, chemicals DGEF	FAO, GEF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provide information systems on DDT and POP termiticides to make information easy accessible and facilitate exchange of information on experiences and lessons learned from use of POPs and alternatives</li> <li>support demonstration studies on the applicability of alternatives to POP pesticides</li> </ul>	Knowledge and Information 83, 88, 105, 106, 114, 116, 141, 159, 210	SC	G	DTIE, chemicals Branch	FAO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>build capacities to meet obligations under the Convention regarding reporting and action plan development to ensure that DDT is only used for Disease Vector Control (DVC) and to implement alternative strategies, including resistance management strategies to ensure the continued effectiveness of alternatives</li> </ul>	Capacity building 215	SC	G	DTIE, chemicals Branch. DGEF	FAO, GEF

Activity	Relation to GPA of SAICM, objective and related activity no	Specific mandate for activity	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrate cost-effectiveness and sustainability of environmentally sound and locally appropriate alternatives to DDT for malaria control</li> </ul>	Capacity building, 257	SC	R/N	DTIE, chemicals Branch DGEF	WHO, GEF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of termite management and demonstration of integrated pest management toward elimination of POPs use for termite control</li> </ul>	Capacity building, 54	SC	G	DTIE, chemicals Branch DGEF	FAO, GEF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed analysis of environmental and health risk at four industrial sites in Central Asia, including dumps for obsolete pesticides containing significant amounts of POPs, in particular, DDT</li> </ul>	Risk reduction		R	UNEP, ROE	OSCE, UNDP
<b>7. Ozone Depleting substances</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provides ESTIS as an information sharing tool among national focal points on issues related to Chemicals including ODS</li> <li>Provides trade Name data base for hazardous chemicals including ODS</li> <li>Provides B2B web portal to encourage reuse and recycling of certain hazardous chemicals to avoid new production</li> </ul>	Knowledge and information 102	MP	G	DTIE, Ozone Action Branch	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established and functional Information Clearinghouse mechanism and other online information –sharing tool for the Montreal Protocol (OzonAction web site) which support education on best-practices, alternatives to Ozone Depleting Substances etc.</li> </ul>	Knowledge and information 103	MP	G	DTIE, OzonAction	

Activity	Relation to GPA of SAICM, objective and related activity no	Specific mandate for activity	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the OzonAction Compliance Assistance Program, Regional network of ODS Officers provides:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A forum for networking to promote sharing of information on phase-out measures that reduce duplication of efforts and enhance effective implementation of national and regional activities.</li> <li>○ Access to resource persons from Ozone Secretariat, Multilateral Fund Secretariat, Technology and Economics Assessment Panel (TEAP) and its Technical Options Committees (TOCs).</li> <li>○ Thematic meetings that bring in different stakeholders working on the implementation of Montreal Protocol on specific topics such as illegal trade, methyl bromide, halons, media training to meet and begin collaboration among government, non-government and private sector organizations.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Capacity building 235	MP	R	DTIE OzonAction Branch	
<p><b>Regional cooperation for monitoring and control of ODS consumption and Preventing illegal trade of ODS in the SEAP region and the South Asia in order to</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Improve communication channels for informal information exchange.</li> <li>○ develop common tools for data management and collaboration between and within the two regions</li> <li>○ Assist participating countries in ensuring that data on ODS consumption in the region is reliable</li> </ul>	Illegal traffic 267	Montreal Protocol	R	DTIE OzonAction Branch ROAP	Sweden utilized their bilateral funds under the Multilateral Fund to the Montreal Protocol, to support ROAP, which is now about to enlarge its scope to encompass other Chemical MEAs, as well as to develop networks outside of the ROAP region

Activity	Relation to GPA of SAICM, objective and related activity no	Specific mandate for activity	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<b>3. Green Customs Initiative (GCI)</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GCI already incorporates, <i>inter alia</i>, the concerns of Stockholm, Rotterdam Montreal and Basel into its Green Customs Training Guide. This guide includes some quick illegal trade identifiers for Customs officers in the field to support the implementation of and compliance with the aforementioned Chemicals conventions for further suggestions for support to SAICM), as well as other MEAs such as CITES. This represents the first level of capacity building for customs officers on monitoring trade in hazardous chemicals.</li> </ul>	Illegal traffic 267	<b>GC Decision 21/27; GC SS VII/4 ; GC Decision GCSS.VIII;</b>	G/R	DTIE, OzonAction Branch DEC	OPCW, WCO Bilateral support from Norway, Finland, Czech Republic
4. Regional cooperation amongst international enforcement organizations in combating environment crime	Illegal traffic	MEAs	R	DTIE OzonAction Branch, ROAP	WCO ROCB, RILO AP, Interpol, IUCN, EIA, TRAFFIC
5. Project “Sky-Hole-Patching” proposed by the Customs of China at a WCO regional Meeting.	Illegal traffic	MP, BC	R	DTIE OzonAction Branch, ROAP	RILO AP, WCO ROCB

## ANNEX IIa Proposed implementation activities to be initiated in the short term (2008-2011)

### I. Activities related to capacity building

Activity	Relation to SAICM, Objective/and activity no in SAICM GPA	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Relation to ongoing programmes	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<b>Strengthening of chemicals management to address the widening gap between developing countries and developed countries.</b>					
○ Mainstream activities on inclusion of chemicals management in national development planning including enhanced use of environmental considerations	Governance 166, 184	N	DTIE, Chemicals		UNDP
○ Identify particular needs and priorities for sound management of chemicals in relation to the development process in developing countries and countries with economies in transition	Governance 166	N	DTIE, Chemicals		UNDP
○ Enhance countries capacities to assess the impacts of current policies particularly in the industrial and agricultural sectors on the use of chemicals with specific focus on hazardous chemicals	Governance 181, 182	G/R/N	DTIE, Chemicals, Economics and Trade, Sustainable Consumption and Production	UNEP/WHO HELI initiative	UNDP
○ Assist countries identify the cost implications of the use of hazardous chemicals, and the benefit of incorporating environmental aspects in national programmes for integrated chemicals management	Governance 182	N	DTIE, Chemicals, Economics and Trade	UNEP/WHO HELI initiative	UNDP

Activity	Relation to SAICM, Objective/and activity no in SAICM GPA	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Relation to ongoing programmes	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<b>Development of national infrastructures for sound management of chemicals</b>					
○ Facilitate the development and strengthening of administrative and regulatory control measures for the sound management of chemicals, including legislation to protect vulnerable groups and susceptible environments from effects of chemicals	Capacity building 209, 231	N	DTIE, Chemicals		
○ Promote adoption of the life-cycle approach for chemicals throughout the production, use and disposals/recycling of chemicals.	Knowledge and information: 119, 121	G	DTIE, Chemicals, Production and Consumption		BC
○ Support coherent and cross-sectoral approaches to chemicals management including implementation of integrated national programmes for the sound management of chemicals and addressing various stakeholder groups.	Capacity building 225	G/R/N	DTIE, Chemicals, Production and consumption		IOMC organizations
○ Promote implementation of PRTR's through awareness raising and design and implementation of projects	Governance: 177	N	DTIE, Chemicals		UNECE UNITAR
<b>Assistance and training in information access, risk assessment and management</b>					
Continue and expand work to assist countries in accessing information on chemical hazards, risk assessments and risk management strategies	Knowledge and Information: 104, 106, 114	R/N	UNEP, Chemicals, Sustainable Consumption and Production	CIEN, APELL	SC

Activity	Relation to SAICM, Objective/and activity no in SAICM GPA	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Relation to ongoing programmes	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
○ Assist countries in developing tools for raising awareness about chemical hazards and risk management throughout their lifecycle tailored to specific groups and the public and addressing in particular vulnerable groups and susceptible environments, e.g. through curricula, public interest groups, media	Knowledge and Information: 110, 111, 112		UNEP, Chemicals, Sustainable Consumption and Production	APELL	
○ Assist countries in enhancing their capacities to make use of available hazard information, risk assessments and environmental fate data for informed decisions regarding chemicals management aimed at minimizing serious effects on health and the environment including ecosystem approaches	Capacity building: 218, 230	N	UNEP, Chemicals		
○ Promote the development of the capacity to carry out project definition, project planning and project implementation, including development of a catalogue of examples of projects and coordinated with the activities of the SAICM secretariat on the Quick Start Programme	Capacity building: 217	G/R/N	DTIE, Chemicals DGEF		GEF
○ Promote collaboration between experts from developing countries and CEITs to participate in international work on risk assessment and management	Knowledge and information: 86	G	UNEP, Chemicals		OECD

## II. Activities related to risk assessment, management and communication

Activity	Relation to SAICM, Objective/and activity no in SAICM GPA	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Relation to ongoing programmes	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<b>Development of tools and methodologies for use in capacity building</b>					
○ Develop and provide guidance, tools for training on risk assessment and management that build on and complement ongoing international activities	Capacity building: 222	G	DTIE, Chemicals, Sustainable Consumption and Production	APELL	IOMC
<b>Promotion of development, exchange and communication of information for assessment of chemicals risk</b>					
○ Promote the availability and exchange of information on environmental exposures, effects of chemicals and take into account differences in sensitivities of various groups and ecosystems	Knowledge and information: 61, 66, 81	G	DTIE, Chemicals		
○ Promote measures to reduce risks of chemicals in order to protect the environment and human health for especially sensitive groups and ecosystems	Risk reduction: 43, 44, 45	G/R/N	DTIE, Chemicals		
○ Provide information to relevant stakeholder in particular decision makers of national governments and governing bodies of IGOs on risks arising from chemicals in the environment	Knowledge and Information: 101, 104, 106	G/R/N	DTIE, Chemicals		
○ Support the sharing of information and experiences from different regions on the size of illegal traffic of chemicals and wastes and the adverse effects of this on human health and take stock of existing measures to address illegal traffic, and evaluate the extend of the problem	Illegal traffic: 265, 271		DTIE, Chemicals, OzoneAction	Green Customs Initiative	BC, RC, SC WCO

Activity	Relation to SAICM, Objective/and activity no in SAICM GPA	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Relation to ongoing programmes	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
○ Promote the use of incentive measures as part of a policy package to reduce the use of hazardous chemicals and promote the use of environmentally friendly chemicals and/or alternatives.	Governance	N	DTIE, Economics and trade, Chemicals		OECD
○ Assess the impacts of trade liberalization on chemicals use and their impact on the environment.	Governance: 205	G/R/N	DTIE, Economic and Trade, Chemicals		IOMC WTO
<b>Minimization of effects of natural disasters and industrial accidents involving chemicals</b>					
○ Support prevention, preparedness and response to accidents and effects of natural disasters involving chemical releases in particular at industrial production plants and storage facilities for chemicals	Risk reduction: 74, 78, 79		DTIE, Chemicals, Sustainable Consumption and Production	APELL	OECD

### III. Activities related to specific chemicals and MEAs of relevance for chemicals

Activity	Relation to SAICM, Objective/and activity no in SAICM GPA	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Relation to ongoing programmes	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<b>Strengthening of infrastructures and capacities</b>					
○ Strengthening the capacities of focal points for the implementation of chemical related multilateral agreements	Capacity building: 215	R/N	DTIE, Chemicals		SC, RC, BC,
○ Preparation of guidance, training material and programmes for the identification of environmentally sound management of POPs and other chemicals as relevant	Capacity building: 226	G/R/N	DTIE, Chemicals, Sustainable Consumption and Production	National Cleaner Production Centres	SC
○ Promote across MEAs information sharing networks, including linkages with regional networks of other MEAs.	Governance: 170, 171	G/R/N	DTIE, Chemicals, OzoneAction, , Sustainable Consumption and Production. Regional Offices	National Cleaner Production Centres	SC, RC, BC
○ Promote the development and implementation of POPs related projects following the guidance of the Conference of the Parties for the Stockholm conventions in particular through the financial mechanism in the Global Environment Facility.	Capacity building: 217	N	UNEP, DGEF, Chemicals		SC, GEF UNITAR UNDP
○ Strengthening of infrastructures incl. laboratories at national or (sub-regional) level to analyze POPs and other chemicals of relevance through organization of international intercalibration studies and training of laboratory staff	Capacity building: 219, 221, 237	N	UNEP, Chemicals, DGEF		GEF

Activity	Relation to SAICM, Objective/and activity no in SAICM GPA	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Relation to ongoing programmes	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
○ Build capacity of customs institutions not yet trained on monitoring of trade in hazardous chemicals and prevention of illegal trade.	Illegal traffic: 270	R/N	UNEP, OzoneAction, Chemicals. DGEF		WCO, GEF
○ Encourage regional enforcement networking between chemical and waste related MEAs, such as the Montreal Protocol, the Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Conventions including the non-legally binding SAICM.	Governance: 170, 171	R	UNEP, OzoneAction, Regional offices		SC, RC, BC
<b>Strengthening of the knowledge and information base</b>					
○ Strengthen the global knowledge bases e.g. the Laboratory databank to other chemicals of international/global interest, such as heavy metals and emerging POPs	Knowledge and information: 109	G	UNEP, Chemicals		SC
○ Develop a information base for management of chemicals and for emerging chemical issues, including emerging POPs e.g. those under evaluation by the POPs Review Committee	Knowledge and information: 109	G	UNEP, Chemicals		SC
○ Organization of consultation and other meetings on the environmentally sound management of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) and other chemicals of concern	Risk reduction: 68	G/R	UNEP, Chemicals		SC
○ Continue and enhance the information tools to promote an integrated information management created in DTIE system on the basis of the information clearinghouse including electronic-fora and newsletters	Knowledge and information: 103	G	UNEP, OzoneAction		SC

Activity	Relation to SAICM, Objective/and activity no in SAICM GPA	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Relation to ongoing programmes	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<b>Development of technical methods and methodologies</b>					
○ Promote development and application of alternative products, methods and strategies to replace intentionally produced POPs	Risk reduction: 54	G	UNEP, Chemicals, DGEF		SC, GEF
○ Facilitation of the development of faster/cheaper methods for POP screening and monitoring	Knowledge and information: 82	G	UNEP, Chemicals DGEF		GEF
○ Facilitation of the development of toolkits for release inventories for certain priority chemicals, such as remaining unintentional POPs, heavy metals, etc	Risk reduction: 54	G	DTIE, Chemicals, Sustainable Production and Consumption. DGEF		SC, GEF

#### IV. Activities related to monitoring of progress in sound management of chemicals

Activity	Relation to SAICM, Objective/and activity no in SAICM GPA	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Relation to ongoing programmes	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
○ Development of tools for evaluation of progress for achievement of the five objectives of the Overarching Policy Strategy and the overall goal of the Strategic Approach in cooperation with OECD and CSD	Capacity building: 208	G	UNEP, Chemicals		OECD CSD
○ Initiate the development of policy indicators including effectiveness of international agreements in consultation with stakeholders and as a contribution to the Global Environment Outlook	Capacity building: 208	G	UNEP, Chemicals	GEO	IOMC
○ Development of environmental indicators in cooperation with OECD, CSD and other stakeholders	Governance: 201	G	UNEP, Chemicals		OECD CSD
○ Economic evaluation of the sound management of chemicals	Governance: 181	G	UNEP, Chemicals, Economies and trade		OECD

## Annex II B Proposed implementation activities to be initiated during the long term (2012-2020)

### I. Activities related to capacity building

Activity	Relation to SAICM, Objective/and activity no in SAICM GPA	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Relation to ongoing programmes	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and enhancement of capacities to undertake the monitoring of chemicals in the environment and assessment of the risks</li> </ul>	Knowledge and information: 82	G/R/N	DTIE, Chemicals		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of expert information on capacities for controlling and managing chemicals, in particular experts in environmental and health impacts assessment and response to incidents</li> </ul>	Knowledge and information: 151, 152, 153	G/R/N	DTIE, Chemicals, Production and Consumption		

## II. Activities related to risk assessment, management and communication

Activity	Relation to SAICM, Objective/and activity no in SAICM GPA	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Relation to ongoing programmes	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate further development of global models on environmental transport to be used in risk assessment</li> </ul>	Knowledge and information: 80, 82	G	DTIE, Chemicals, Sustainable Consumption and Production	APELL	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess the need for specific testing procedures for assessing effects in different ecosystems, in particular for regions of developing countries and CEITs, and support the development of such testing procedures if needed</li> </ul>	Knowledge and information: 97	G/R	DTIE, Chemicals		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support development of protocols and other measures to generate high quality data to be used for reporting under MEAs and other international agreements</li> </ul>	Knowledge and information: 94, 97	G/R/N	DTIE, Chemicals		

### III. Activities related to specific chemicals and MEAs of relevance for chemicals

Activity	Relation to SAICM, Objective/and activity no in SAICM GPA	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Relation to ongoing programmes	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
As requested by the Governing Council					

### IV. Activities related to monitoring of progress in sound management of chemicals

Activity	Relation to SAICM, Objective/and activity no in SAICM GPA	Level (G/R/N)	UNEP, division responsibility	Relation to ongoing programmes	Cooperation with IGOs, Convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral donors etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote, e.g. through seed funding for reporting on progress in developing countries such as implementation of best practices and the lessons learned</li> </ul>	Governance: 193	N	DTIE, Chemicals. Regional Officers		

## List of acronyms and abbreviations used in the Annex

APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at the Local Level
BC	Basel Convention
CIEL	Center for International Environmental Law
CIEN	Chemical Information Exchange Network
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
DCPI	UNEP Division on Communication and Public Information
DEC	UNEP Division on Environmental Conventions
DEWA	UNEP Division on Early Warning and Assessment
DGEF	UNEP Division on Global Environment Facility Coordination
DPDL	UNEP Division on Policy Development and Law
DTIE	UNEP Division for Technology, Industry and Economics
EIA	Environmental Investigation Agency
IFCS	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
ILO	United Nations International Labour Organization
IOMC	Inter-organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals
IPEN	International POPs Elimination Network
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GC	UNEP Governing Council
GC SS	UNEP Governing Council Special Session
GEF	Global Environment Facility
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MP	Montreal Protocol
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
RC	Rotterdam Convention
RILO AP	WCO Asia Pacific Regional Liaison Intelligence Office
ROAP	UNEP Regional Office for Asia Pacific
ROCB	WCO Regional Office for Asia Pacific Capacity Building
SBC	Secretariat for the Basel Convention
SC	Stockholm Convention
SSC	Secretariat for the Stockholm Convention
TRAFFIC	Wildlife Trade Monitoring Programme of the World Wildlife Foundation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WCO	World Customs Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development