

**FOR DECISION**

## NINETEENTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA

**Report of the Director-General****Second supplementary report:  
Strategic Approach to International  
Chemicals Management****Overview of the Strategic Approach**

1. As requested by paragraph 22 of the conclusions concerning occupational safety and health, adopted at the 91st Session of the International Labour Conference (June 2003), on participation of the ILO in the development of the strategic approach, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) is herewith submitted to the Governing Body for consideration. The Strategic Approach was completed and adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management (Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 4-6 February 2006), whose participants included representatives of 151 governments, nine organizations of the United Nations system, eight intergovernmental organizations and 47 non-governmental organizations, including the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), at its Ninth Special Session (Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 7-9 February 2006), adopted a decision endorsing the Strategic Approach and the role and activities of UNEP in relation to its implementation. The World Health Assembly at its 59th Session (May 2006) took note of the outcomes of the Strategic Approach, as well the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and endorsed the process (March 2006).
2. The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management comprises three core texts (see appendix): the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management, the Overarching Policy Strategy and the Global Plan of Action. Among the resolutions adopted by the Conference were decisions on implementation arrangements, the Quick Start Programme and the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety.
3. The Strategic Approach aims, inter alia, to meet the concern that chemicals continue to contaminate the environment worldwide, impairing the health and welfare of millions. It responds to the stated need to assess and manage chemicals more effectively in order to achieve the 2020 goal, articulated in paragraph 23 of the United Nations Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, for the sound management of chemicals. The scope of the Strategic Approach includes: (a) environmental, economic, social, health and labour aspects of chemical safety; and (b) agricultural and industrial chemicals, with a view to

promoting sustainable development and covering chemicals at all stages of their life cycle, including in products. It does not cover products to the extent that the health and environmental aspects of the safety of the chemical and products are regulated by a domestic food or pharmaceutical authority or arrangement. The Strategic Approach is not a legally binding instrument. The Global Plan of Action contains activities that may be undertaken voluntarily by stakeholders, according to their applicability, in order to pursue the commitments and objectives expressed in the high-level Declaration and the Overarching Policy Strategy.

4. The Conference will be reconvened in 2009, 2012, 2015 and 2020 in order to periodically review progress in the implementation of the Strategic Approach, and will be served by a UNEP-based secretariat. Other institutional arrangements to support implementation and taking stock of progress on the Strategic Approach will include national focal points, national coordination (inter-ministerial processes are recommended), regional focal points, Regional Meetings (as appropriate), and, at the international level, a periodic review process. In addition, the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) that includes the ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, UNEP, UNIDO and OECD, with UNDP and the World Bank as observers, was requested to continue to perform a coordinating function for intergovernmental organization activities and work programmes. In addition, it was decided that future sessions of the Conference should be held back-to-back with meetings of the governing bodies of relevant intergovernmental organizations, where appropriate.
5. The objective of the Quick Start Programme, which includes establishment of a trust fund, is to support activities to enable initial capacity building and implementation in developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition. The Conference invited the representatives of the seven participating organizations of the IOMC and UNDP to form an implementation committee for projects financed by the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund and decided to establish the Quick Start Programme Executive Board, consisting of two government representatives from each of the United Nations regions and all the bilateral and multilateral donors and other contributors to the Programme.

## **The main outcomes for the ILO**

6. The main outcomes of the negotiations on the Strategic Approach for the ILO relate to the inclusion of all the priorities expressed by the ILO's formal submission to the Second Preparatory Committee of the Strategic Approach (Nairobi, October 2004), including confirmation that the Strategic Approach is multi-sectoral; institutional arrangements that enable participation of ILO constituents (Governments, Employers and Workers); recognition of the important role of the ILO in reaching those most at risk from chemicals, namely workers, in implementation; and inclusion of the ILO in the Trust Fund Implementation Committee.
7. The International Conference on Chemicals Management recognized the ILO chemicals-related Conventions, namely the Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170) and the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993 (No. 174), as the framework for the sound management of chemicals at the workplace. In addition, the importance of implementing the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) was also underlined in order to minimize the adverse effects of chemicals on human health and the environment. The successful inclusion of these key instruments in the Dubai Declaration signed by Ministers present, the Overarching Policy Strategy, as well as being main elements in the Global Plan of Action shows their importance.

## Possible next steps

8. As a follow-up to the Strategic Approach, the ILO has to support the implementation efforts on those activities of the Strategic Approach of most relevance to the ILO, in consultation with our constituents (Governments, Employers and Workers) at country, regional and international levels. The Conference encouraged the governing bodies of relevant intergovernmental organizations to endorse or otherwise appropriately acknowledge the Strategic Approach with a view to incorporating its objectives into their programmes of work within their mandates and to report thereon to the International Conference on Chemicals Management.
9. The presence of the ILO in the Trust Fund Implementation Committee will allow due weight to be given to ILO considerations in funding decisions associated with the Quick Start Programme. Colleagues in the field have already been briefed on this, and have been asked to work with constituents and SafeWork in developing projects that can be submitted to the SAICM secretariat for funding under the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund. This is an opportunity, in view of the importance given to ILO chemicals-related Conventions and the GHS in the SAICM outcomes, to seek additional funding from the Trust Fund to ensure that the current promotional (for the Conventions) and capacity building (for the GHS, under the ILO/UNITAR GHS Capacity Building Programme) activities could be continued and even expanded.
10. *The Governing Body may wish to:*
  - (i) *take note of the outcomes of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management; and*
  - (ii) *endorse the follow-up action proposed in paragraphs 8 and 9.*

Geneva, 9 October 2006.

*Point for decision:* Paragraph 10.

# **Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management**

**Comprising the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management, the Overarching Policy Strategy and the Global Plan of Action**

Issued by the secretariat for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management,  
6 June 2006, pending formal publication.

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

The first session of the Conference and the process to develop the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management were co-convened by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) and the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS). The participating organizations of IOMC are the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Three other organizations, the Global Environment Facility, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank, joined IOMC and IFCS in a steering committee established to oversee the Strategic Approach development process. In its resolution 1, the International Conference on Chemicals Management commended the Strategic Approach to the attention of the governing bodies of relevant organizations and encouraged them to endorse or otherwise appropriately acknowledge the Strategic Approach with a view to incorporating its objectives into their programmes of work within their mandates.

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## Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management

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

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

2. Significant, but insufficient, progress has been made in international chemicals management through the implementation of chapter 19 of Agenda 21<sup>1</sup> and International Labour Organization Conventions No. 170 on Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work and No. 174 on the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, as well as in addressing particularly hazardous chemicals through the recent entry into force of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the adoption of the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;

3. The private sector has made considerable efforts to promote chemical safety through voluntary programmes and initiatives such as product stewardship and the chemicals industry's Responsible Care programme;

4. Non-governmental public health and environmental organizations, trade unions and other civil society organizations have made important contributions to the promotion of chemical safety;

5. Progress in chemicals management has not, however, been sufficient globally and the environment worldwide continues to suffer from air, water and land contamination, impairing the health and welfare of millions;

6. The need to take concerted action is accentuated by a wide range of chemical safety concerns at the international level, including a lack of capacity for managing chemicals in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, dependency on pesticides in agriculture, exposure of workers to harmful chemicals and concern about the long-term effects of chemicals on both human health and the environment;

7. The global production, trade and use of chemicals are increasing, with growth patterns placing an increasing chemicals management burden on developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular the least developed among them and small island developing States, and presenting them with special difficulties in meeting this challenge. As a result, fundamental changes are needed in the way that societies manage chemicals;

8. We are determined to implement the applicable chemicals management agreements to which we are Party, strengthen the coherence and synergies that exist between them and work to address, as appropriate, existing gaps in the framework of international chemicals policy;

9. We commit ourselves in a spirit of solidarity and partnership to achieving chemical safety and thereby assisting in fighting poverty, protecting vulnerable groups and advancing public health and human security;

10. We commit ourselves to respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, understanding and respecting ecosystem integrity and addressing the gap between the current reality and our ambition to elevate global efforts to achieve the sound management of chemicals;

11. We are unwavering in our commitment to promoting the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes throughout their life-cycle, in accordance with Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,<sup>2</sup> in particular paragraph 23. We are convinced that the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management constitutes a significant contribution towards the internationally agreed development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration. It builds upon previous

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

<sup>2</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.A1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

international initiatives on chemical safety and promotes the development of a multi- and cross-sectoral and participatory strategic approach;

12. We therefore adopt the Overarching Policy Strategy, which, together with the present declaration, constitutes our firm commitment to the Strategic Approach and its implementation;

13. We recommend the use and further development of the Global Plan of Action, to address current and ever-changing societal needs, as a working tool and guidance document for meeting the commitments to chemicals management expressed in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,<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;

14. We are determined to realize the benefits of chemistry, including green chemistry, for improved standards of living, public health and protection of the environment, and are resolved to continue working together to promote the safe production and use of chemicals;

15. We are committed to strengthening the capacities of all concerned to achieve the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes at all levels;

16. We will continue to mobilize national and international financing from public and private sources for the life-cycle management of chemicals;

17. We will work towards closing the gaps and addressing the discrepancies in the capacity to achieve sustainable chemicals management between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other by addressing the special needs of the latter and strengthening their capacities for the sound management of chemicals and the development of safer alternative products and processes, including non-chemical alternatives, through partnerships, technical support and financial assistance;

18. We will work towards effective and efficient governance of chemicals management by means of transparency, public participation and accountability involving all sectors of society, in particular striving for the equal participation of women in chemicals management;

19. We will engage actively in partnerships between Governments, the private sector and civil society, including strengthening participation in the implementation of the Strategic Approach by small and medium-sized enterprises and the informal sector;

20. We stress the responsibility of industry to make available to stakeholders such data and information on health and environmental effects of chemicals as are needed safely to use chemicals and the products made from them;

21. We will facilitate public access to appropriate information and knowledge on chemicals throughout their life cycle, including the risks that they pose to human health and the environment;

22. We will ensure that, when information is made available, confidential commercial and industrial information and knowledge are protected in accordance with national laws or regulations or, in the absence of such laws and regulations, are protected in accordance with international provisions. In making information available, information on chemicals relating to the health and safety of humans and the environment should not be regarded as confidential;

23. We recognize the need to make special efforts to protect those groups in society that are particularly vulnerable to risks from hazardous chemicals or are highly exposed to them;

24. We are determined to protect children and the unborn child from chemical exposures that impair their future lives;

25. We will endeavour to prevent illegal traffic in toxic, hazardous, banned and severely restricted chemicals and chemical products and wastes;

26. We will promote the sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste as a priority in national, regional and international policy frameworks, including strategies for sustainable development, development assistance and poverty reduction;

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

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

5 General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 6 September 2005.

27. We will strive to integrate the Strategic Approach into the work programmes of all relevant United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, funds and programmes consistent with their mandates as accorded by their respective governing bodies;

28. We acknowledge that as a new voluntary initiative in the field of international management of chemicals, the Strategic Approach is not a legally binding instrument;

29. We collectively share the view that implementation and taking stock of progress are critical to ensuring success and that, in this regard, a stable and long-term fully participatory and multi-sectoral structure for guidance, review and operational support is essential;

30. We are determined to cooperate fully in an open, inclusive, participatory and transparent manner in the implementation of the Strategic Approach.

# Overarching Policy Strategy

## I. Introduction

1. The present Overarching Policy Strategy flows from the commitments expressed in the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management developed in the context of the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. The structure of the strategy is as follows:

- I. Introduction
- II. Scope
- III. Statement of needs
- IV. Objectives
  - A. Risk reduction
  - B. Knowledge and information
  - C. Governance
  - D. Capacity-building and technical cooperation
  - E. Illegal international traffic
- V. Financial considerations
- VI. Principles and approaches
- VII. Implementation and taking stock of progress

2. The involvement of all relevant sectors and stakeholders, including at the local, national, regional and global levels, is seen as key to achieving the objectives of the Strategic Approach, as is a transparent and open implementation process and public participation in decision-making, featuring in particular a strengthened role for women. The main stakeholders in the Strategic Approach are understood to be Governments, regional economic integration organizations, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individuals involved in the management of chemicals throughout their life-cycles from all relevant sectors, including, but not limited to, agriculture, environment, health, industry, relevant economic activity, development cooperation, labour and science. Individual stakeholders include consumers, disposers, employers, farmers, producers, regulators, researchers, suppliers, transporters and workers.

## II. Scope

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

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

### III. Statement of needs

5. A major driving force for the establishment of the Strategic Approach has been the recognition of the growing gaps between the capacities of different countries to manage chemicals safely, the need to improve synergies between existing instruments and processes and the growing sense of urgency regarding the need to assess and manage chemicals more effectively to achieve the 2020 goal articulated in paragraph 23 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.<sup>7</sup> There is also the need for countries to have more effective governance structures to help make the Strategic Approach a lasting success.

6. Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, at which the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 were adopted, much has been done to improve chemicals management. Regulatory systems have been introduced or strengthened; much more information has been made available about chemicals; many chemicals have been assessed at the national level and internationally; a wide range of risk management measures have been introduced; and new tools such as the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and pollutant release and transfer registers have been taken up and developed. New international instruments and programmes have been created. Industry has developed and extended its own programmes to contribute to better chemicals management, and there are now in many countries active and well informed public interest movements promoting awareness and good practices with regard to chemicals. It is, however, recognized that:

- (a) The existing international policy framework for chemicals is not completely adequate and needs to be further strengthened;
- (b) Implementation of established international policies is uneven;
- (c) Coherence and synergies between existing institutions and processes are not completely developed and should be further improved;
- (d) There is often limited or no information on many chemicals currently in use and often limited or no access to information that already exists;
- (e) Many countries lack the capacity to manage chemicals soundly at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;
- (f) There are inadequate resources available to address chemical safety issues in many countries, particularly to bridge the widening gap between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other.

7. Risk reduction (including preventing, reducing, remediating, minimizing and eliminating risks) is a key need in pursuing the sound management of chemicals throughout their entire life cycle including, where appropriate, products and articles containing chemicals. It is recognized that:

- (a) Risk assessment and management strategies, supported by improved scientific understanding of the role and behaviour of substances, addressing product life-cycles, are central to achieving risk reduction;
- (b) Risk reduction measures, appropriately informed by scientific methods and consideration of social and economic factors, are needed to reduce or eliminate the harmful effects of chemicals and their inappropriate uses;
- (c) Risk reduction measures need to be improved to prevent the adverse effects of chemicals on the health of children, pregnant women, fertile populations, the elderly, the poor, workers and other vulnerable groups and susceptible environments;
- (d) The development of safer alternatives, including alternatives to chemicals of concern, and affordable sustainable technologies should be accelerated;
- (e) Developing countries and countries with economies in transition need better access to affordable, safer technologies and alternatives, which will also assist in reducing illegal traffic in hazardous chemicals.

8. Knowledge, information and public awareness are basic needs for decision-making for the sound management of chemicals, including products and articles containing chemicals. It is recognized that:

- (a) Technological information, the results of hazard and risk assessments, socio-economic methodologies and the tools to develop and apply science-based standards, harmonized risk assessment

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<sup>7</sup> A copy of paragraph 23 is set out in the appendix.

and management principles are not available to all actors, and the pace of scientific research in these areas needs to be accelerated;

(b) There is a lack of clear, accessible, timely and appropriate information on chemicals for ready use by local populations.

9. Governance is an important issue that needs to be addressed through a multi-sector and multi-stakeholder approach in pursuing the sound management of chemicals. There is therefore a need to recognize:

(a) That in many countries some stakeholders, particularly women and indigenous communities, still do not participate in all aspects of decision-making related to the sound management of chemicals, a situation which needs to be addressed;

(b) That implementation of the present international regime for the sound management of chemicals, including binding instruments and other relevant initiatives, is uneven, a situation which needs to be addressed. There are gaps, overlaps and duplication in chemicals management activities and there is a need in many countries for enhanced coherence, consistency and cooperation to ensure efficient and effective use of available resources at the national, regional, and international levels. Many countries have not ratified or implemented regional and global legally binding instruments and other relevant initiatives, addressed gaps in national chemicals regimes or developed national mechanisms for coordinating chemicals activities;

(c) That the mechanisms used to address the social and economic impacts of chemicals on human health, society and the environment, including liability, compensation and redress, need to be improved in some countries;

(d) That chemicals issues are only sometimes featured in relevant national policy documents, including development assistance plans or strategies, sustainable development strategies and, as appropriate, poverty reduction strategies;

(e) That there is a need to promote the role of all sectors of civil society and the private sector in the implementation of the Strategic Approach.

10. Capacity-building and technical assistance in relation to all aspects of the sound management of chemicals are among the essential elements for the successful implementation of the Strategic Approach:

(a) The widening gap in capacity between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other should be bridged in order to make progress towards the goal articulated in paragraph 23 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. Some developed countries, however, also face capacity issues in striving to meet this goal;

(b) There is a need for enhanced cooperation aimed at strengthening the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes and promoting adequate transfer of cleaner and safer technology to those countries.

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

12. One of the challenges that will be faced by many countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in pursuing the goal articulated in paragraph 23 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation is to obtain access to the considerable financial and other resources needed to achieve the sound management of chemicals.

#### **IV. Objectives**

13. The overall objective of the Strategic Approach is to achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle so that, by 2020, chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. The objective will be achieved, among other ways, through the implementation of activities set out in the Global Plan of Action.

## A. Risk reduction

14. The objectives of the Strategic Approach with regard to risk reduction are:

- (a) To minimize risks to human health, including that of workers, and to the environment throughout the life cycle of chemicals;
- (b) To ensure that humans and ecosystems and their constituent parts that are especially vulnerable or especially subject to exposure to chemicals that may pose a risk are taken into account and protected in making decisions on chemicals;
- (c) To implement transparent, comprehensive, efficient and effective risk management strategies based on appropriate scientific understanding, including of health and environmental effects, and appropriate social and economic analysis aimed at pollution prevention, risk reduction and risk elimination, including detailed safety information on chemicals, to prevent unsafe and unnecessary exposures to chemicals;
- (d) To ensure, by 2020:
  - (i) That chemicals or chemical uses that pose an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk to human health and the environment<sup>8</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) That risks from unintended releases of chemicals that pose an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk to human health and the environment<sup>3</sup> based on a science-based risk assessment and taking into account the costs and benefits, are minimized;
- (e) Appropriately to apply the precautionary approach, as set out in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, while aiming to achieve that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment;
- (f) To give priority consideration to the application of preventive measures such as pollution prevention;
- (g) To ensure that existing, new and emerging issues of global concern are sufficiently addressed by means of appropriate mechanisms;
- (h) To reduce the generation of hazardous waste, both in quantity and toxicity, and to ensure the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste, including its storage, treatment and disposal;
- (i) To promote the environmentally sound recovery and recycling of hazardous materials and waste;
- (j) To promote and support the development and implementation of, and further innovation in, environmentally sound and safer alternatives, including cleaner production, informed substitution of chemicals of particular concern and non-chemical alternatives.

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<sup>8</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; those subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level.

## B. Knowledge and information

15. The objectives of the Strategic Approach with regard to knowledge and information are:

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

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<sup>9</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.

## **C. Governance**

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

(a) To achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle by means of appropriate national, regional and international mechanisms, as needed, that are multi-sectoral, comprehensive, effective, efficient, transparent, coherent and inclusive and ensure accountability, taking into account the circumstances and needs of countries, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(b) To promote the sound management of chemicals within each relevant sector and integrated programmes for sound chemicals management across all sectors;

(c) To provide guidance to stakeholders in identifying priorities for chemicals management activities;

(d) To strengthen enforcement and encourage the implementation of national laws and regulations regarding chemicals management, including those that serve to implement international agreements;

(e) To promote relevant codes of conduct, including those relating to corporate environmental and social responsibility;

(f) To promote close international cooperation among concerned institutions, including among customs services, in different countries for the exchange of relevant information aimed at preventing all illegal international traffic in dangerous chemical products;

(g) To promote and support meaningful and active participation by all sectors of civil society, particularly women, workers and indigenous communities, in regulatory and other decision-making processes that relate to chemical safety;

(h) To ensure equal participation of women in decision-making on chemicals policy and management;

(i) To ensure that national institutional frameworks address the prevention of illegal international traffic in chemicals;

(j) To support coordinated assistance activities at the international level in accordance with the implementation of the Strategic Approach;

(k) To promote mutual supportiveness between trade and environmental policies;

(l) To provide and support enabling frameworks for businesses to develop and improve products that advance the objectives of the Strategic Approach;

(m) To enhance synergies between the activities of Governments, international institutions, multilateral organization secretariats and development agencies in pursuit of the sound management of chemicals;

(n) To enhance cooperation on the sound management of chemicals between Governments, the private sector and civil society at the national, regional and global levels.

## **D. Capacity-building and technical cooperation**

17. The objectives of the Strategic Approach with regard to capacity-building and technical cooperation are:

(a) To increase the capacity for the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle in all countries as needed, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(b) To narrow the widening gap in capacities between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other hand;

(c) To establish or strengthen partnerships and mechanisms for technical cooperation and the provision of appropriate and clean technology to and among developing countries and countries with economies in transition, maximizing synergies with the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building;

(d) To develop and implement sustainable capacity-building strategies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and to promote cooperation among all countries;

(e) To promote coordination of and access to information on capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals and to enhance transparency and accountability;

(f) To include capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals as a priority in social and economic development strategies, including national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategy papers and country assistance strategies, and to make chemicals an important part of national policy;

(g) To encourage stakeholders to develop and promote programmes on chemical safety and scientific research and analysis and to assist with capacity-building programmes in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(h) To encourage and facilitate appropriate use by developing countries and countries with economies in transition of work already done and chemicals management models already established by other countries and international organizations;

(i) To promote the awareness of donors, multilateral organizations and other relevant actors of the relevance of chemical safety for poverty reduction and sustainable development.

## **E. Illegal international traffic**

18. The objectives of the Strategic Approach with regard to illegal international traffic are:

(a) To prevent illegal international traffic in toxic, hazardous, banned and severely restricted chemicals, including products incorporating these chemicals, mixtures and compounds and wastes;

(b) To strengthen mechanisms and domestic and regional implementation supporting existing multilateral agreements that contain provisions relating to the prevention of illegal international traffic;

(c) To promote information sharing and to strengthen the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition at the national and regional levels for the prevention and control of illegal international traffic.

## **V. Financial considerations**

19. The Strategic Approach should reflect national, regional and global efforts to advance the sound management of chemicals recognizing Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. The Strategic Approach should call upon existing and new sources of financial support to provide additional resources and should build upon, among other things, the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building. It should also include the mobilization of additional national and international financial resources, including through the Quick Start Programme and other measures set out in this paragraph, to accelerate the strengthening of capabilities and capacities for the implementation of the Strategic Approach objectives. The extent to which developing countries, particularly least developed countries and small-island developing States, and countries with economies in transition can make progress towards reaching the 2020 goal depends, in part, on the availability of financial resources provided by the private sector and bilateral, multilateral and global agencies or donors. Financial arrangements for the Strategic Approach include, among other things:

(a) Actions at the national or sub-national levels to support financing of Strategic Approach objectives, including by:

(i) Integrating Strategic Approach objectives in relevant programmes, plans and/or strategies at various levels;

- (ii) Assessing current laws, policies and regulations to identify changes that may be needed to advance implementation of the Strategic Approach objectives, including an assessment of funding needs where appropriate;
  - (iii) Assessing and where necessary adopting appropriate policies at the national and sub-national levels, which could include economic instruments, that can help to cover the cost of sound chemicals management;
  - (iv) Where appropriate, assessing and adopting at the national and sub-national levels economic instruments intended to internalize the external costs of chemicals, bearing in mind that such instruments need careful design, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
  - (v) Governments and other stakeholders exchanging information on experience and studies in the national use of economic instruments and submitting such information to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to make it broadly available;
- (b) Enhancing industry partnerships and financial and technical participation in the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives, including by inviting industry:
- (i) To review and strengthen current voluntary industry initiatives to address the considerable challenges associated with the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives;
  - (ii) To develop new initiatives, including in partnership with foundations, academia and non-governmental organizations, for the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives;
  - (iii) To provide resources, including in-kind contributions, for the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives, continuing and building upon its initiatives on good corporate social and environmental responsibility;
- (c) Integration of the Strategic Approach objectives into multilateral and bilateral development assistance cooperation, including by:
- (i) Developing countries and countries with economies in transition, where necessary with the technical support of donors, considering the integration of Strategic Approach objectives into relevant national documents that influence development assistance cooperation;
  - (ii) Donors responding to requests by, and working in partnership with, developing countries and countries with economies in transition by recognizing Strategic Approach objectives as an important element of bilateral aid agency cooperation in support of sustainable development;
  - (iii) Inviting United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes and other intergovernmental organizations to include Strategic Approach objectives within their activities, as appropriate;
- (d) Making more effective use of and building upon existing sources of relevant global funding, including by inviting the Global Environment Facility and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol within their mandates to consider whether and how they might support implementation of appropriate and relevant Strategic Approach objectives and to report;
- (e) Supporting initial capacity-building activities for the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives by establishing a programme to be called the Quick Start Programme. The Programme will contain a voluntary, time-limited trust fund and may include multilateral, bilateral and other forms of cooperation. The trust fund will be administered by UNEP;
- (f) Inviting Governments and other stakeholders to provide resources to enable the secretariat of the Strategic Approach to fulfil the tasks set out in paragraph 28, including by:

- (i) Inviting UNEP to arrange for the adaptation and reinforcement of the existing voluntary trust fund to support these tasks;
- (ii) Inviting all countries and regional economic integration organizations to contribute;
- (iii) Inviting the private sector, including industry, foundations and other non-governmental organizations, to also contribute.

## VI. Principles and approaches

20. In developing and implementing the Strategic Approach and the Global Plan of Action, Governments and other stakeholders should be guided by:

- (a) Principles and approaches in the following:
  - (i) Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, in particular Principle 22;
  - (ii) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;
  - (iii) Agenda 21, in particular chapters 6, 8, 19 and 20;
  - (iv) United Nations Millennium Declaration;
  - (v) Bahia Declaration on Chemical Safety;
  - (vi) Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; and
- (b) The following agreements, where applicable to them:
  - (i) Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
  - (ii) Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;
  - (iii) Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade;
  - (iv) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;
  - (v) ILO Convention No. 170 concerning safety in the use of chemicals at work.

## VII. Implementation and taking stock of progress

21. Institutional arrangements to support implementation and taking stock of progress on the Strategic Approach will include national coordination and, as appropriate, regional processes and, at the international level, a periodic review process facilitated by a secretariat.

22. Implementation of the Strategic Approach could begin with an enabling phase to build necessary capacity, as appropriate, to develop, with relevant stakeholder participation, a national Strategic Approach implementation plan, taking into consideration, as appropriate, existing elements such as legislation, national profiles, action plans, stakeholder initiatives and gaps, priorities, needs and circumstances. Strategic Approach regional implementation plans may be developed, as appropriate, in a similar fashion. Subsequent implementation phases should focus on implementing specific action plans. In parallel, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and private actors are encouraged to support these activities and to consider the development of their own action plans as appropriate. Partnerships among stakeholders should be pursued in support of implementation.

23. To sustain an integrated approach to managing chemicals, each Government should establish arrangements for implementing the Strategic Approach on an inter-ministerial or inter-institutional basis so that all concerned national departmental and stakeholder interests are represented and all relevant substantive areas are addressed. To facilitate communication, nationally and internationally, each

Government should designate a Strategic Approach national focal point to act as an effective conduit for communication on Strategic Approach matters, including invitations to participate in meetings and information dissemination. The Strategic Approach national focal point should be a representative of the country's inter-ministerial or inter-institutional arrangements, where such arrangements exist.

24. The International Conference on Chemicals Management (hereafter referred to as the Conference) will undertake periodic reviews of the Strategic Approach. The functions of the Conference will be:

- (a) To receive reports from all relevant stakeholders on progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach and to disseminate information as appropriate;
- (b) To evaluate the implementation of the Strategic Approach with a view to reviewing progress against the 2020 target and taking strategic decisions, programming, prioritizing and updating the approach as necessary;
- (c) To provide guidance on implementation of the Strategic Approach to stakeholders;
- (d) To report on progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach to stakeholders;
- (e) To promote implementation of existing international instruments and programmes;
- (f) To promote coherence among chemicals management instruments at the international level;
- (g) To promote the strengthening of national chemicals management capacities;
- (h) To work to ensure that the necessary financial and technical resources are available for implementation;
- (i) To evaluate the performance of the financing of the Strategic Approach;
- (j) To focus attention and call for appropriate action on emerging policy issues as they arise and to forge consensus on priorities for cooperative action;
- (k) To promote information exchange and scientific and technical cooperation;
- (l) To provide a high-level international forum for multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral discussion and exchange of experience on chemicals management issues with the participation of non-governmental organizations in accordance with applicable rules of procedure;
- (m) To promote the participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of the Strategic Approach.

25. Where appropriate, sessions of the Conference should be held back-to-back with meetings of the governing bodies of relevant intergovernmental organizations in order to enhance synergies and cost-effectiveness and to promote the Strategic Approach's multi-sectoral nature. Sessions of the Conference should be held in 2009, 2012, 2015 and 2020, unless otherwise decided by the Conference.

26. It will be essential that implementation of the Strategic Approach continue effectively between meetings of the Conference, building on its open, multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral methods. There will be a number of elements for achieving this:

- (a) Regional meetings have played a significant role in the development of the Strategic Approach and it will be important to build on this commitment and expertise, taking into account the needs of developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, countries with economies in transition and developed countries. Regional meetings will facilitate input on Strategic Approach activities, preparation for future meetings of the Conference and exchange of regional expertise and exchange of information. As with the Conference itself, such meetings could be held back-to-back with relevant regional or global intergovernmental organization meetings, subject to extrabudgetary funding;
- (b) The functions of the regional meetings will include:
  - (i) To review progress on implementation of the Strategic Approach within the regions;

- (ii) To provide guidance on implementation to all stakeholders at a regional level;
- (iii) To enable technical and strategic discussions and exchange of information to take place;

(c) The implementation of the Strategic Approach will depend in significant part on the activities of relevant intergovernmental organizations. In order to help ensure that these activities are coordinated properly, IOMC should continue to perform a coordinating function for intergovernmental organization activities and work programmes.

27. The Conference should have a bureau with functions in accordance with the rules of procedure.

28. The functions to be performed by the secretariat will be:

(a) To facilitate meetings and intersessional work of the Conference, as well as regional meetings, with maximum multi-stakeholder participation, and to disseminate the reports and recommendations of the Conference;

(b) To report to the Conference on implementation of the Strategic Approach by all participants;

(c) To promote the establishment and maintenance of a network of Strategic Approach stakeholders at the national, regional and, in the case of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, international levels;

(d) To facilitate the development and dissemination of guidance materials to support implementation of the Strategic Approach by stakeholders;

(e) To provide guidance to stakeholders in the initiation of project proposals;

(f) To provide information clearing-house services such as provision of advice to countries on implementation of the Strategic Approach, referral of requests for information to relevant sources, and facilitation of access to information and expertise in support of specific national actions;

(g) To ensure that recommendations from the Conference are conveyed to relevant global and regional organizations and institutions;

(h) To promote the exchange of relevant scientific and technical information;

(i) To establish and maintain a working relationship with participating organizations of IOMC in order to draw upon their sectoral expertise.

29. The Executive Director of UNEP will be requested to establish the Strategic Approach secretariat. UNEP and the World Health Organization (WHO) will take lead roles in the secretariat in their respective areas of expertise in relation to the Strategic Approach, with UNEP assuming overall administrative responsibility. The Strategic Approach secretariat will be co-located with the UNEP chemicals and waste cluster in Geneva, and take full advantage of existing synergies. In order to reflect the multi-sectoral nature of the Strategic Approach, the secretariat will work in coordination and/or cooperation with the participating organizations of IOMC and UNDP, as well as with other intergovernmental organizations, as appropriate. The secretariat will report to the Conference.

## Appendix to the draft Overarching Policy Strategy

### Text of paragraph 23 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Global Plan of Action

## Executive summary

### Introduction

1. The Global Plan of Action of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management has been structured into work areas and associated activities that may be undertaken voluntarily by stakeholders in order to pursue the commitments and objectives expressed in the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management and the Overarching Policy Strategy. These reaffirm the commitment expressed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that by 2020 chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.<sup>10</sup> The plan should be regarded as a guidance document to be reviewed, as appropriate, and the activities should be considered and implemented, as appropriate, by stakeholders during the implementation of the Strategic Approach, according to their applicability.

2. The present executive summary aims to give policy-makers a brief overview of the structure of the Global Plan of Action and the list of actions that can be undertaken to achieve the objectives of the Strategic Approach. Within the Global Plan of Action, possible work areas and their associated activities, actors, targets and timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects are grouped according to five categories of objectives contained in the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach, namely, risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, capacity-building and technical assistance and illegal international traffic. These objectives are discussed in sections A to E of the present executive summary. Cross-cutting measures that appear under more than one objective are discussed in section F, entitled “Improved general practices”.

3. Three tables follow this executive summary. Table A provides a summary list of the work areas and the numbers of the possible activities associated with them. Table B lists the work areas together with the possible activities associated with them and suggested actors, targets and timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects, set out in five separate sections corresponding to the five categories of objectives listed in paragraph 2 above. Although each work area is listed under a single principal category in the summary table A, it may appear under several objectives in the detailed table B. The columns dealing with suggested actors, targets and timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects were not fully discussed and sufficient time was not available to achieve agreement during the process to develop the Strategic Approach. However, stakeholders might find them useful in their implementation of the relevant activities. A table listing acronyms and abbreviations used in table B is appended as well.

4. Participants in the process to develop the Strategic Approach were unable to conclude their discussions on a number of activities, as reflected in table C of document SAICM/ICCM.1/4, which can be found at the website <http://www.chem.unep.ch/saicm>. Bearing in mind that the Global Plan of Action is an evolving tool to assist in achieving the objectives of the Strategic Approach, stakeholders may wish to discuss these items. In the period between the first and second sessions of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, activities such as regional meetings could be pursued.

5. The various categories of objectives, together with their corresponding work areas, are closely interconnected. Thus, numerous risk reduction actions are needed to protect human health and the environment from the unsound management of chemicals. A large number of these risk reduction actions will need to be supported by extensive improvements in our knowledge and information on chemicals, governance arrangements (including institutional coordination, regulatory frameworks and public policy) in all sectors involved with chemicals, and general practices associated with the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycles. Furthermore, meaningful and timely capacity-building and technical assistance in support of the actions of developing countries and countries with economies in transition are essential to making substantive improvements in reducing the risks to human health and the environment caused by the unsound management of chemicals.

6. The Global Plan of Action also serves as guidance to all stakeholders at the global, regional, national and local levels, including when assessing the current status of their actions in support of the

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<sup>10</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.I. and corrigendum) chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

sound management of chemicals and identifying priorities to address gaps in such management. It is emphasized that priorities and timeframes will differ among countries, reflecting, for instance, the current state of chemicals management and the capacity to carry out a given measure in a given country. It is anticipated that Governments and other stakeholders will adopt flexible programmes to build and sustain adequate and comprehensive capabilities for the sound management of chemicals consistent with national circumstances and the Strategic Approach objectives.

7. In general, priority should be given to activities which:

- (a) Focus on narrowing the gap between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other hand in their capacities for the sound management of chemicals;
- (b) Facilitate the implementation of existing agreements and work areas;
- (c) Target issues not currently addressed in existing agreements and work areas;
- (d) Ensure that, by 2020:
  - (i) Chemicals or chemical uses 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 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>12</sup> based on a science-based risk assessment and taking into account the costs and benefits are minimized;
- (e) Target chemicals that pose unreasonable and unmanageable risks;
- (f) Promote the generation of adequate science-based knowledge on health and environmental risks of chemicals and make it available to all stakeholders.

8. For many of the work areas, it is important to work in a concerted manner in order to be most effective. It is therefore critical for all stakeholders to take appropriate cooperative action on global priorities. These include, among others:

- (a) Integrating chemicals issues into the broader development agenda, including the development of plans for prioritization of action in consultation with stakeholders, including vulnerable groups;
- (b) Promoting ratification and implementation of relevant existing international conventions on health, safety, occupational health and safety and environment;
- (c) Encouraging implementation of existing internationally recognized standards, tools and approaches for environment and health and protection from chemicals, such as the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and pollutant release and transfer registers;
- (d) Promoting reduction of risks from mercury and other chemicals of global concern so that they are minimized;
- (e) Encouraging the reduction of the quantity and toxicity of hazardous wastes;
- (f) Promoting efforts to prevent illegal traffic in chemicals and hazardous waste;
- (g) Promoting greater coordination among regional and national centres and other stakeholders in order to address the whole spectrum of issues regarding chemicals and hazardous waste;
- (h) Promoting alternatives in order to reduce and phase out highly toxic pesticides;
- (i) Promoting capacity-building, education and training and information exchange on sound management of chemicals for all stakeholders;

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

12 Ibid.

- (j) Promoting voluntary industry initiatives and product stewardship in all relevant industries;
- (k) Promoting the phase-out of lead in gasoline;
- (l) Promoting the remediation of contaminated areas.

#### **A. Measures to support risk reduction**

9. Under the risk reduction objective, work areas aimed at protecting human health and the environment would include the development of action plans to address priority concerns in relation to groups with specific vulnerabilities. Examples of measures to safeguard the health of women and children are the minimization of chemical exposures before conception and through gestation, infancy, childhood and adolescence. Occupational health and safety for workers would be promoted through measures such as the establishment of national inspection systems and implementation of adequate occupational health and safety standards to minimize workplace hazards from chemicals. Groups of chemicals that might be prioritized for assessment and related studies, such as for the development and use of safe and effective alternatives, include: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous systems; persistent organic pollutants (POPs); mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; chemicals subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level. Minimization of hazardous wastes would be enhanced by national planning and policies, awareness-raising and protection of handlers, while contaminated sites would be subject to identification and remediation. Pollution prevention measures would include the phasing out of lead in gasoline. Capacities to deal with poisonings and other chemical incidents would be strengthened.

#### **B. Strengthening knowledge and information**

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

#### **C. Governance: strengthening of institutions, law and policy**

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

**D. Enhancing capacity-building**

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

**E. Addressing illegal international traffic**

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

**F. Improved general practices**

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

**Table A. Possible work areas and their associated activities**

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

**Table B. List of possible work areas and their associated activities, actors, targets/timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects.<sup>13</sup>**

<b>Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)</b>					
<b>Work area</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
Assessment of national chemicals management to identify gaps and prioritize actions	1. Develop national profiles and implement action plans for sound management of chemicals.	National Governments Research centres IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNDP) Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	National profiles including action plans are developed.	Interagency and multi-stakeholder committees created to assist the development of national profiles
Human health protection	2. Fill gaps in abilities to access, interpret and apply knowledge.	Industry National Governments Research centres IOMC (WHO, OECD) Trade unions	2006–2020 (deliverables to be set for each SAICM review period)	Gaps in abilities have diminished.	Improved availability of information on the hazards, risks and safe use of chemicals (including those in manufactured products), in forms relevant to end users, and improved use of existing risk assessments
	3. Develop and use new and harmonized methods for risk assessment.	IOMC (WHO, OECD) National Governments	2006–2020 (deliverables to be set for each SAICM review period)	New and harmonized methods for risk assessment are developed.	Methods for assessment of dose-response relationships and risks to vulnerable groups, in particular children, pregnant women and fertile people, the elderly and the poor; new tools for risk assessment
	4. Develop better methods and criteria for determining the impact of chemicals on human health (and thereby on the economy and sustainable development), for setting priorities for action, for the detection of chemicals and for monitoring the progress of SAICM.	IOMC (WHO, OECD) Research centres	2006–2020 (deliverables to be set for each SAICM review period)	Better methods and criteria to determine impacts of chemicals are developed. Chemicals and human health are included in the development assistance agenda.	Usable at the country level Means of determining human health impacts of policy decisions

<sup>13</sup> A list of the acronyms and abbreviations used in this table is set out following the table.

<sup>14</sup> Actors in bold are the principal actors.

The columns dealing with suggested actors, targets and timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects were not fully discussed and sufficient time was not available to achieve agreement during the process to develop the Strategic Approach.

<b>Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)</b>					
<b>Work area</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
	5. Build capacities of countries to deal with poisonings and chemical incidents.	National Governments Regional organizations IOMC (UNEP, WHO)	2006–2020 (deliverables to be set for each SAICM review period)	The number of countries with capacity to deal with poisoning and chemicals incidents has increased.	An integrated approach to establishment and strengthening of poisons centres and surveillance, alert and response mechanisms for chemical incidents Technical cooperation on a regional basis
	6. Include a range of preventive strategies.	National Governments IOMC (WHO)	2006–2020 (deliverables to be set for each SAICM review period)	A range of preventive strategies is included internationally, regionally and nationally.	Education and awareness-raising Capacity building in risk communication
Children and chemical safety	7. Develop guidance materials to assist in the preparation of initial national assessments of children's environmental health and the identification of priority concerns; develop and implement action plans to address those priority concerns.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD) UNICEF National Governments Stakeholders Regional organizations NGOs	2006–2010	Initial national assessments of children's environmental health and chemical safety are undertaken in all countries. Action plans are prepared and are in use.	Guidance for assessments
	8. Establish needed infrastructure for research that will reduce uncertainty in risk assessment.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP)	2006–2010	Infrastructure is established.	Collection of additional toxicological data on endpoints of particular relevance to children, i.e., in utero or post-natal development and growth, and data that would help identify or quantify the extent to which children are exposed to chemicals of concern Trained researchers
	9. Develop mechanisms to share and disseminate information that can be used to reduce uncertainty in risk assessment.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) <b>NGOs</b> <b>IFCS</b>	2006–2010	Mechanisms are developed.	

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	10. Eliminate as a priority any child labour that involves hazardous substances.	<b>IOMC (ILO)</b> National Governments Trade unions, NGOs	2006–2010	The number of countries with legislation prohibiting child labour involving hazardous substances has increased.  The capacity to implement and enforce such legislation has improved in all countries.  The number of countries that have ratified the ILO convention on child labour has increased.	Model legislation
Occupational health and safety	11. Develop harmonized data elements on occupational health and safety for recording relevant workplace data in company-specific databases.	<b>IOMC (ILO, WHO)</b> National Governments Trade unions Industry	2006–2010	Harmonized data elements for recording relevant workplace data are developed.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health Standards and guidance
	12. Consider legislation to protect the health of workers and the public, covering the entire spectrum of work situations in which chemicals are handled, including such sectors as agriculture and health.	National Governments IOMC (ILO) Trade unions Industry	2006–2010	Legislation is fully implemented in all relevant sectors.	Guidance developed on implementation
	13. Develop a system of health and environmental impact assessment in chemicals handling and incorporate it in occupational safety and health programmes.	<b>IOMC (ILO, WHO)</b> National Governments Trade unions Industry NGOs	2006–2010	Health and environmental impact assessments are made part of OHS programmes in all countries.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health
	14. Develop, enhance, update and implement ILO safe work standards, ILO guidelines on occupational safety and health management system (ILO-OSH 2001) and other non-binding guidelines and codes of practice, including those particular to indigenous and tribal populations.	<b>IOMC (ILO)</b> National Governments Trade unions Industry	2006–2010	ILO safe work standards and guidelines are implemented in all countries.  Other non-binding guidelines and codes of practice to promote sound chemicals management are identified, documented and implemented.  Indigenous and tribal practices are identified, documented and implemented.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health Availability of implementable methodologies Updating of legislation

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	15. Develop national occupational safety and health policies containing specific text on chemicals management, with a clear emphasis on preventive measures, requiring that workplace risk assessments and hazard prevention measures be carried out based on the recognized hierarchy of prevention and control measures.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>Trade unions</b> <b>Industry</b> IOMC (ILO, WHO) NGOs	2006–2010	Occupational health and safety policies refer specifically to chemicals in all countries. National occupational health and safety policies which emphasize preventive measures are developed and implemented in all countries.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health Incorporation of the needs of workers in small and medium-sized enterprises, the informal sector, migrant workers, undocumented workers and undocumented migrant workers, the self-employed, wage workers and vulnerable groups, including children, young persons, women and the elderly in addressing risk reduction programmes for chemical safety in the workplace Guidance material
	16. Establish integrated programmes for all public health and safety practitioners and professionals, with an emphasis on identification, assessment and control of occupational chemical risk factors in all workplaces (such as industrial, rural, business and services).	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR) National Governments Trade unions Industry NGOs	2006–2010	Integrated programmes for all public health and safety practitioners and professionals, with an emphasis on identification, assessment and control of occupational chemical risk factors, are established and implemented in all countries.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health Training institutions and material
	17. Promote exchange of information on successful experiences and projects related to chemical occupational safety and health.	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR) National Governments Trade unions Industry NGOs	2006–2010	Systems for information exchange are established in every country.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health Infrastructure
	18. Develop and disseminate chemical safety data sheets to assist enterprises in protecting their workers.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>IOMC (WHO)</b> <b>Industry</b> <b>Trade unions</b>	2006–2010	Safety data sheets are developed and disseminated.	Training of professionals Infrastructure for dissemination of safety data sheets

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	19. Avoid worker exposure through technical measures where possible; provide appropriate protective equipment; improve the acceptance of wearing protective equipment and stimulate further research on protective equipment to be used under hot and humid conditions.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>IOMC (FAO)</b> <b>Industry</b> <b>Trade unions</b>	2005–2010	The number of cases of occupational diseases and accidents shows a constant declining trend. Research on protective equipment gives practicable results.	Awareness-raising for employers and employees Building of technical capacity
	20. Protect workers from chemicals causing asbestosis, other asbestos-related diseases and occupational cancers, those chemicals included in the Rotterdam Convention because of their occupational risks and other hazardous chemicals based on their occupational health risks.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>Trade unions</b> Industry	2005–2010	The number of cases of asbestosis and other asbestos-related diseases and occupational cancers shows a constant declining trend.	Awareness-raising for employers and employees. Legislation
	21. Develop guidance on a harmonized approach to the setting of occupational exposure limits.	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR) Trade unions	2006–2010	Guidance is developed.	Establishment of working groups internationally and nationally
Implementation of GHS	22. Establish roles and responsibilities of employers, employees, chemical suppliers and Governments in the implementation of GHS.	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD) <b>National Governments</b> <b>Industry</b> <b>Trade unions</b>	2007	Roles and responsibilities of employers, employees, chemical suppliers and Governments in the implementation of GHS are established and disseminated in all countries.	International initiative: UNITAR/ILO GHS Capacity-building programme Model legislation
Highly toxic pesticides – risk management and reduction	23. Encourage full implementation of the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (FAO) Industry (CropLife International) NGOs	2006–2010	The number of countries that have adopted the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides has increased. Implementation strategies for the FAO International Code of Conduct are developed and implemented in all countries.	FAO awareness-raising on the Code of Conduct Life-cycle approach to pesticide management at the national level

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	24. Give appropriate priority to pest and pesticide management in national sustainable development strategies and poverty reduction papers to enable access to relevant technical and financial assistance, including appropriate technology.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>Agriculture industry</b> (CropLife International) <b>IOMC (FAO)</b> Trade unions, NGOs	2006–2010	National sustainable development strategies and poverty reduction papers have incorporated pest and pesticide management as a priority component, thus enabling access to relevant technical and financial assistance in all countries.	National financial resources Model framework
	25. Base national decisions on highly toxic pesticides on an evaluation of their intrinsic hazards and anticipated local exposure to them.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (FAO)	2006–2010	Hazard evaluations of all highly toxic pesticides are undertaken in all countries. Exposure assessments are undertaken under local conditions in all countries.	National financial resources Methodology Need to take into account common conditions of use and the need to reduce risks
	26. Prioritize the procurement of least hazardous pest control measures and use best practices to avoid excessive or inappropriate supplies of chemicals.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>Agriculture industry</b> (CropLife International) Trade unions <b>IOMC (FAO)</b>	2006–2010	National and industrial procurement policies include the purchase of the least hazardous pest control measures in all countries. Use of best available techniques is given high priority in all countries.	Procurement policies Best available techniques
	27. Promote development and use of reduced-risk pesticides and substitution for highly toxic pesticides as well as effective and non-chemical alternative means of pest control.	<b>Agriculture industry</b> (CropLife International) IOMC (FAO) National Governments Trade unions Farmer organizations NGOs	2011–2015	Use of highly toxic pesticides is reduced in all countries. Use of non-chemical control measures is promoted in all countries. Use of reduced-risk pesticides is promoted in all countries.	Alternatives available. Local experience in use of pesticides Sensitization of users of pesticides Non-chemical control methods
	28. Distinguish programmes that have achieved cost effective, significant and sustainable risk reductions from those which have not and incorporate evaluation mechanisms and measures of progress in future programmes.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2006–2010	Programmes that have achieved significant and sustainable risk reductions are documented and disseminated.	OECD risk reduction programmes in the use of pesticides

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	29. Promote integrated pest and integrated vector management.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) National Governments Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Integrated pest and integrated vector management are practised in all countries and are included in national agricultural and health strategies.	Model legislation Agricultural extension services Training institutions and material
	30. Encourage industry to extend product stewardship and to withdraw voluntarily highly toxic pesticides which are hazardous and cannot be used safely under prevalent conditions.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Trade unions Industry (CropLife International)	2006–2010	Voluntary product stewardship initiatives are introduced in all countries. Voluntary withdrawals of highly toxic chemicals are undertaken. Presence of highly toxic chemicals on the market is reduced.	Industry initiatives
Pesticide programmes	31. Establish pesticide management programmes to regulate the availability, distribution and use of pesticides and, where appropriate, consider the FAO Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (FAO)	2006–2010	Regulation of availability, distribution and use of pesticides is put in place in all countries.	National legislation Technical capacity
Reduced health and environmental risks of pesticides	32. Implement a pesticide registration and control system which controls risks from the initial point of production/formulation to the disposal of obsolete products or containers.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>IOMC (FAO, UNEP, UNDP, World Bank)</b>	2010–2015	Pesticide registration and control systems are implemented in all countries.	National legislation Technical capacity
	33. Review pesticides available on the market to ensure their use in accordance with approved licenses.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (FAO)	2011–2015	All countries ensure that pesticides on the market are used in accordance with approved licenses.	National legislation Technical capacity
	34. Establish health surveillance programmes.	National Governments <b>IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO)</b> Trade unions	2006–2010	Health surveillance programmes are put in place.	Training of workers to recognize symptoms of pesticide poisonings
	35. Establish poisoning information and control centres and systems for data collection and analysis.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>Medical institutions</b> <b>IOMC (WHO)</b>	2006–2010	Poisoning information and control centres are established.	Infrastructure Technical capacity

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

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

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

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

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	55. Prioritize for assessment and related studies groups of chemicals posing an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk for human health and the environment, which might include: persistent bioaccumulative and toxic substances, (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous system; and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).	<b>Industry</b> National Governments Trade unions IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2016–2020	Groups of chemicals posing an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk for human health and the environment, which might include persistent bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens, mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous systems; and persistent organic pollutants (POPs), are prioritized for assessment and related studies.	Risk assessment methodology Training
	56. Articulate an integrated approach to chemicals management taking into account multilateral environmental agreements and strategies that target a broad spectrum of chemicals.	<b>National Governments</b> Trade unions NGOs Industry IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Basel Convention Secretariat	2016–2020	An integrated approach to chemicals management is developed and implemented in all countries.	Model legislation Training Industry initiatives Development and promotion of reformulations and substitutions

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Mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; those subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level	57. Promote reduction of the risks posed to human health and the environment, especially by lead, mercury and cadmium, by sound environmental management, including a thorough review of relevant studies such as the UNEP global assessment of mercury and its compounds.	<b>National Governments</b> NGOs Industry IOMC (UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2006–2015	Risks posed by chemicals that are harmful to human health and the environment, especially lead, mercury and cadmium, are reduced in all countries. Relevant studies are identified and documented. A review of relevant studies is carried out and the results published and disseminated. Environmentally sound technologies for reduction of risks associated with lead, especially for small recycling enterprises, are put in place and are in use.	Risk assessment methodology Training available
	58. Consider the need for further action on mercury, considering a full range of options, including the possibility of a legally binding instrument, partnerships and other actions (based on UNEP Governing Council decision 23/9).	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO) (Cleaner production centres)	2005–2008	Further action on mercury is taken.	Analysis of options Technical capacity
	59. Take immediate action to reduce the risk to human health and the environment posed on a global scale by mercury in products and production processes (based on UNEP Governing Council decision 23/9).	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO) (Cleaner production centres)	2005–2010	Further action is taken.	Legislation
	60. Consider the review of scientific information, focusing especially on long-range environmental transport, to inform future discussions on the need for global action in relation to lead and cadmium, to be presented to the Governing Council at its twenty-fourth session in 2007 (based on UNEP Governing Council decision 23/9).	IOMC (UNEP) <b>National Governments</b>	2007	Necessary actions are initiated.	Assessment of the need for global action

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Risk assessment, management and communication	61. When assessing risk to the general population, consider whether certain segments of the population (i.e., children, pregnant women) have differential susceptibility or exposure.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) National Governments	2006–2010	An assessment of whether children and pregnant women have differential susceptibility is carried out.	Evaluation of whether additional risk management actions are needed on a chemical-by-chemical basis
	62. Implement warning systems with regard to the risks posed by the production, use or disposal of chemicals.	<b>IOMC (WHO)</b>	2011–2015	Warning systems with regard to the risks posed by the production, use or disposal of chemicals are established in all regions.	Design Location Management
	63. Apply science-based approaches, including those from among existing tools from IOMC organizations on, inter alia, test guidelines, good laboratory practices, mutual acceptance of data, new chemicals, existing chemicals, tools and strategies for testing and assessment.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>NGOs</b> <b>IOMC (UNEP, OECD)</b>	2006–2010	Science-based approaches are used in decision-making in all countries.	Sufficient number of scientists Training and education in science Awareness-raising
	64. Encourage the development of simplified and standardized tools for integrating science into policy and decision-making relating to chemicals, particularly guidance on risk assessment and risk management methodologies.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>NGOs</b> IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2006–2010	Simplified and standardized tools for integrating science into policy are developed and implemented in all countries. A framework for integrating standardized tools into policy is developed and is in use.	Sufficient number of scientists Training and education in science Awareness-raising Appropriate policies

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	65. Establish knowledge on risk assessment procedures, building on existing products such as those generated by OECD, including, inter alia, guidance on the OECD High Production Volume Chemicals hazard assessments, (Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship ((Q)SAR) Analysis, review of pesticide hazards and fate studies, emission exposure scenario documents, information exchange and coordination mechanisms.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2006–2010	Knowledge on risk assessment procedures is increased.	Awareness-raising Infrastructure for dissemination of information
	66. Establish programmes for monitoring chemicals and pesticides to assess exposure.	<b>National Governments</b>	2006–2015	Monitoring programmes are established.	Technical capacity Regional cooperation
	67. Apply life-cycle management approaches to ensure that chemicals management decisions are consistent with the goals of sustainable development.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>Industry</b>	2006–2010	Life-cycle management approaches are applied.	Appropriate policies Awareness-raising
Waste management (and minimization)	68. Facilitate the identification and disposal of obsolete stocks of pesticides and other chemicals (especially PCBs), particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	<b>Basel Convention Secretariat, BCRCs, Stockholm Convention Secretariat, IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)</b> Montreal Protocol National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2020	All obsolete stocks of pesticides and other chemicals are identified and disposed of.	Africa Stockpiles Programme Methodology Identification of stockpiles of other chemicals Demonstration and promotion of appropriate destruction technologies
	69. Establish and implement national action plans with respect to waste minimization and waste disposal, taking into consideration relevant international agreements and by using the cradle-to-cradle and cradle-to-grave approaches.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>BCRCs</b> <b>Trade unions</b> <b>NGOs</b>	2011–2015	National action plans with respect to waste minimization and waste disposal are developed and implemented in all countries.	Model action plans Training

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<b>Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)</b>					
<b>Work area</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
	70. Prevent and minimize hazardous waste generation through the application of best practices, including the use of alternatives that pose less risk.	<b>Industry</b> IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Basel Convention Secretariat <b>National cleaner production centres</b> <b>Trade unions</b> <b>NGOs</b>	2016–2020	Alternatives are identified and introduced.	Assessment methodology Training Development and promotion of safer alternatives
	71. Implement the Basel Convention and waste reduction measures at source and identify other waste issues that require full cradle-to-cradle and cradle-to-grave consideration of the fate of chemicals in production and at the end of the useful life of products in which they are present.	<b>Industry</b> <b>BCRCs</b> National cleaner production centres IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Montreal Protocol Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Waste reduction measures at source are implemented in all chemical plants. The Basel Convention is implemented in all countries.	Training Awareness-raising Development and promotion of best available techniques
	72. Carry out measures that will inform, educate and protect waste handlers and small-scale recyclers from the hazards of handling and recycling chemical waste.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>Trade unions</b> <b>NGOs</b> <b>IOMC (ILO)</b> Basel Convention Secretariat <b>United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team Unit</b>	2006–2010	Measures to inform, educate and protect waste handlers and small-scale recyclers are carried out.	Particular attention to waste pickers and other actors in the informal recycling sector Infrastructure for dissemination of information Awareness-raising

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	73. Promote waste prevention and minimization by encouraging production of reusable/recyclable consumer goods and biodegradable products and developing the infrastructure required.	<b>National Governments</b> National cleaner production centres IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Basel Convention Secretariat Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2015	Mechanisms to encourage production of reusable/recyclable consumer goods and biodegradable products are in place in all countries.	National cleaner production centres Information on successful initiatives Eco-design
Formulation of prevention and response measures to mitigate environmental and health impacts of emergencies involving chemicals	74. Develop integrated national and international systems to prevent major industrial accidents and for emergency preparedness and response to all accidents and natural disasters involving chemicals.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2012	Integrated systems and centres to prevent major industrial accidents and for emergency preparedness and response are established and implemented in all countries.	ILO Convention 174, Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents OECD project on safety performance indicators UNEP APELL programme CEFIC Safety and Quality Assessment System for road and rail transport Application of process safety management to chemical operations and the strengthening of integrated approaches Poison centres
	75. Encourage the development of an international mechanism for responding to requests from countries affected by chemical accidents.	<b>IOMC (WHO)</b>	2010–2020	An international mechanism to respond to requests from countries affected by chemical accidents is established and implemented.	Design of mechanism
	76. Minimize the occurrence of poisonings and diseases caused by chemicals.	<b>Industry</b> National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Occurrence of poisonings and diseases caused by chemicals is reduced and medical surveillance systems are put in place in all countries. Biological indicators are available.	Information systems to collect and manage data National risk reduction strategy Training Availability of information Awareness-raising

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	77. Provide for national collection of harmonized data, including categorization by, for example, type of poison, chemical identity, structure, use or function.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) Industry NGOs	2006–2010	Systems for collection of harmonized data are established and are used in all countries.	OECD chemicals programme
	78. Address gaps in the application of safety procedures relevant to the operation of chemical-intensive facilities, including the environmentally sound management of hazardous substances and products.	<b>Industry</b> IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD) Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Gaps in the application of safety procedures relevant to the operation of chemical-intensive facilities, including the environmentally sound management of hazardous substances and products, are identified. Gaps are filled.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health
	79. Design, site and equip chemical facilities to protect against potential sabotage.	<b>Industry</b> National Governments	2006–2010	Chemical facilities are protected against potential sabotage.	Technical capacity

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<b>Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)</b>					
<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
Research, monitoring and data	80. Develop and establish targeted risk assessment approaches to evaluating exposure and impacts, including socio-economic impacts and chronic and synergistic effects of chemicals on human health and the environment.	<b>National Governments</b> Industry NGOs IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP)	2006–2010	Systems to monitor exposure and socio economic impacts are put in place in all countries. Assessment and monitoring of exposures are completed and remedial measures are identified and implemented in all countries.	National laboratory accreditation systems Capacity to maintain laboratory equipment Availability of trained professionals
	81. Evaluate whether different segments of the population (e.g., children, women) have different susceptibility and/or exposure on a chemical-by-chemical basis in order of priority.	<b>National Governments</b> Industry NGOs IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP)	2006–2010	Exposure monitoring systems are established in all countries. Assessment and monitoring of vulnerable groups have been completed.	National laboratory accreditation systems Capacity to maintain laboratory equipment Availability of trained professionals
	82. Develop, validate and share reliable, affordable and practical analytical techniques for monitoring substances for which there is significant concern in environmental media and biological samples. Develop a targeted process to assess and monitor levels of a discrete number of priority contaminants in the environment.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>IOMC (UNEP)</b> Industry Research centres NGOs	2006–2010	Analytical techniques are developed and are available in all countries.	National laboratory accreditation systems Capacity to maintain laboratory equipment Availability of trained professionals
	83. Develop scientific knowledge to strengthen and accelerate innovation, research, development, training and education that promote sustainability.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>Industry</b> IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD)	2006–2015	Innovation is supported in all countries.	Training institutions Research centres Information
	84. Promote research into technologies and alternatives that are less resource intensive and less polluting.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>Industry</b> IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD)	2006–2015	Research is advanced and technologies and alternatives are in use.	Research centres Alternatives developed Information

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

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<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
	89. Generate and share information detailing the inherent hazards of all chemicals in commerce, giving priority to hazard information for those chemicals that have the greatest potential for substantial or significant exposures.	National Governments Industry Trade unions IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD) NGOs Professional organizations such as farmer organizations	2008	Hazard data is generated and made available on all chemicals in use in a country.	GHS OECD High Production Volume Chemicals Programme Existing hazard information should be systematically identified, collected, validated and shared to avoid duplicative testing. For the generation of new information, advancements in hazard identification and other relevant approaches that reduce the use of animals for toxicity testing should be applied. Use appropriate measures, where necessary according to each country's own situation, to promote the timely generation of hazard information. When implementing the activity, priority should be given to hazard information for those chemicals that have greatest potential for substantial or significant exposures.
	90. Establish national priorities for information generation for chemicals that are not produced in high volumes.	National Governments Trade unions NGOs Professional organizations, e.g., farmer organizations IOMC (WHO)	2006–2010 and later	National priorities for information generation for chemicals that are not produced in high volumes are established in each country.	National experts National budgets Use of production/import volume inventories of chemicals in commerce and collection or generation of other relevant information such as information on significant exposure

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

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	96. Identify possible approaches for prioritization for such chemicals that are not necessarily based on production volume but, e.g., build on significant exposures.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD) <b>Industry</b> <b>Trade unions</b>	2006–2010	Approaches to prioritization of chemicals for hazard generation are developed.	Technical capacity
	97. Ensure that each pesticide is tested by recognized procedures and test methods to enable a full evaluation of its efficacy, behaviour, fate, hazard and risk, with respect to anticipated conditions in regions or countries where it is used.	Industry		Recognized procedures and test methods are established.	Testing facilities to verify quality and contents of pesticides offered for sale
Promotion of industry participation and responsibility	98. Encourage industry to generate new science-based knowledge, building on existing initiatives.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (FAO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Industry	2006–2010	Mechanisms are established in all countries for using new information generated by industry. New science-based knowledge is developed and is being used.	OECD chemical programme Global industry forums UNIDO programme for all industries
GHS	99. Establish information management systems for hazard information.	National Governments Industry	2006–2008	Information systems are established.	International initiative OECD initiative on increasing generation of hazard data
	100. Prepare safety data sheets and labels.	<b>Industry</b>	2006–2008	GHS is implemented.	Responsible Care Information in appropriate languages
	101. Complete GHS awareness-raising and capacity-building guidance and training materials (including GHS action plan development guidance, national situation analysis guidance and other training tools) and make them available to countries.	Industry Trade unions NGOs IOMC (ILO, WHO, UNITAR)	2007	All countries have prepared implementation strategies for GHS.	Awareness-raising activities Sharing of the results of pilot projects Development of a roster of GHS experts who can provide support on training and capacity-building activities on the application of GHS classification, labelling, and safety data sheets
Information management and dissemination	102. Establish arrangements for the timely exchange of information on chemicals, including what is necessary to overcome barriers to information exchange (e.g., providing information in local languages).	National Governments Industry	2006–2015	Stakeholders have access to information in local languages in all countries.	GHS Use of article 14 of the Rotterdam Convention to facilitate information exchange on toxicology, ecotoxicology and safety

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	103. Consider establishing a clearing-house for information on chemical safety to optimize the use of resources.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Industry	2006–2010	A clearing-house for information on chemical safety is established.	Determination of feasibility
	104. Ensure that all Government officials from developing countries and countries with economies in transition responsible for chemicals management have access to the Internet and training in its use.	National Governments <b>IOMC (UNEP)</b>	2006–2010	All Government officials from developing countries and countries with economies in transition responsible for chemicals management have access to the Internet and are trained in its use.	Infrastructure Training
	105. Eliminate barriers to information exchange for the sound management of chemicals in order to enhance communication among national, subregional, regional and international stakeholders.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2006–2010	All stakeholders have access to information on the sound management of chemicals.	INFOCAP Elimination of barriers to information exchange
	106. Strengthen the exchange of technical information among the academic, industrial, governmental and intergovernmental sectors.	<b>Academia</b> National Governments	2011–2015	Exchange of technical information among the academic, industrial, governmental and intergovernmental sectors occurs freely.	Infrastructure
	107. Establish procedures to ensure that any hazardous material put into circulation is accompanied, at a minimum, by appropriate and reliable safety data sheets which provide information that is easy to access, read and understand, taking into account GHS.	National Governments Industry Trade unions	2008	GHS is implemented.	OECD High Production Volume Chemicals Programme Responsible Care Information in appropriate languages
	108. Articles and products containing hazardous substances should all be accompanied by relevant information for users, workplaces and at disposal sites.	National Governments Industry	2006–2015	All stakeholders have access to information.	Guidance to be developed Information available in appropriate languages

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	109. Improve the information base, including via electronic media such as the Internet and CD ROMs, in particular in developing countries, ensuring that information reaches appropriate target groups to enable their empowerment and ensure their right to know.	National Governments <b>IOMC (UNEP, OECD)</b> Trade unions	2011–2015	All stakeholders have access to information.	Infrastructure
	110. Include a range of preventive strategies, education and awareness-raising and capacity-building in risk communication.	<b>National Governments</b> Industry Trade unions	2011–2015	Risk reduction and communication systems are established in all countries.	Model legislation Training in risk reduction
	111. For all chemicals in commerce, appropriate information detailing their inherent hazards should be made available to the public at no charge and generated where needed with essential health, safety and environmental information made available. Other information should be available according to a balance between the public's right to know and the need to protect valid confidential business information and legitimate proprietary interests.	<b>National Governments</b> Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD)	2008	GHS is implemented.	Model legislation Establishment of an international repository on hazard data (essential health, safety and environmental information) that will be accessible free of charge Accessibility of other information, balancing the public's right to know and the need to protect valid confidential business information and legitimate proprietary interests
	112. Undertake awareness-raising for consumers, in particular by educating them on best practices for chemical use, about the risks that the chemicals they use pose to themselves and their environment and the pathways by which exposures occur.	National Governments Industry NGO	2006–2015	Consumer awareness-raising programmes are put in place in all countries.	
	113. Establish information-exchange mechanisms on contamination in border areas.	National Governments	2006–2010	Mechanisms for exchange of information are established.	Infrastructure

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Highly toxic pesticides risk management and reduction	114. Improve access to and use of information on pesticides, particularly highly toxic pesticides, and promote alternative safer pest control measures through networks such as academia.	Rotterdam Convention Secretariat IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Montreal Protocol NGOs Trade unions/labour Industry Stockholm Convention Secretariat Academia	2006–2010	Information on pesticides, particularly highly toxic pesticides, and alternative safer pest control measures is available to all stakeholders.	Rotterdam Convention Stockholm Convention Databases
	115. Encourage and facilitate exchange of information, technology and expertise within and among countries by both the public and private sectors for risk reduction and mitigation.	National Governments <b>IOMC (UNEP, FAO, OECD)</b>	2006–2015	Systems for exchange of information, technology and expertise within and among countries by both the public and private sectors for risk reduction and mitigation are established in all countries.	Infrastructure
	116. Facilitate access to research results related to alternative pest control (both chemical and non-chemical) and crop protection measures by pesticide users, those exposed to pesticides and extension services.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, FAO) Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2015	Research results related to alternative pest control (both chemical and non-chemical) and crop protection measures by pesticide users, those exposed to pesticides and extension services are accessible to stakeholders.	System to exchange information
	117. Evaluate the efficacy of pesticide risk reduction programmes and alternative pest control methods currently implemented and planned by international organizations, Governments, the pesticide, agriculture and trade sectors and other stakeholders.	National Governments Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) NGOs	2006–2015	Mechanisms to evaluate the efficacy of pesticide risk reduction programmes and alternative pest control methods are put in place.	OECD risk reduction programmes Availability of methodologies

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Cleaner production	118. Undertake research into innovative means of cleaner production, including those involving waste minimization in all economic sectors.	<b>Industry</b> Research centres IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO) Basel Convention Secretariat	2011–2015	Technologies that are environmentally friendly are developed and are used in all economic sectors.	Support for a culture of innovation
Life cycle	119. Encourage management practices that take into account the full life-cycle approach to sustainable chemicals management, emphasizing front-end pollution prevention approaches.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat National Governments National cleaner production centres Industry NGOs	2011–2015	Strategies and priorities, taking into account the full life-cycle approach to sustainable chemicals management, especially regarding front-end pollution prevention approaches, are established in all countries.	Life-cycle strategies
	120. Address matters of policy integration in consideration of life-cycle issues.	National Governments National cleaner production centres Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat	2011–2015	Integrated policies that incorporate chemicals management issues into policies for food safety, water and marine ecosystem management, health, occupational health and safety, development cooperation, sustainable production and consumption are adopted in all countries.	Model policies Integration of chemicals management issues into policies for food safety, water and marine ecosystem management, health, occupational health and safety, development cooperation, sustainable production and consumption

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

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

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<b>Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)</b>					
<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
	131. Address gaps in the development of new tools for risk assessment, harmonization of risk assessment methods, better methods to estimate the impacts of chemicals on health in real-life situations and the ability to access, interpret and apply knowledge on risks.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2016–2020	Appropriate risk assessment tools are developed and used.	Technical capacity
	132. Address gaps in the study of chemical exposure pathways and opportunities for pathway intervention (e.g., in food production).	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Industry	2016–2020	Information on chemical exposure pathways and opportunities for pathway intervention are available.	Research capacity
	133. Further develop methodologies using transparent science-based risk assessment procedures and science-based risk management procedures, taking into account the precautionary approach.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) NGOs	2016–2020	Methodologies for risk management are available in all countries.	Availability of trained professionals
	134. Compare assessments of alternative products and practices to ensure that they do not pose larger risks.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2016–2020	A system of comparative evaluation of chemical products is established in all countries.	Availability of trained professionals
	135. Fill gaps in abilities to access, interpret and apply knowledge (e.g., improve availability of information on the hazards, risks and safe use of chemicals, in forms relevant to end users, and improve use of existing risk assessments).	National Governments Industry NGOs IOMC (UNEP, WHO)	2006–2010	All stakeholders have access to information on chemicals.	GHS
	136. Develop common principles for harmonized approaches for performing and reporting health and environmental risk assessments.	Research centres IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2011–2015	Harmonized methodology for risk assessments is available.	Infrastructure

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

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

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

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Children and chemical safety	150. Promote education and training on children's chemical safety.	IOMC (ILO, WHO, OECD,) UNICEF, Regional organizations National Governments Stakeholders Trade unions NGOs Academia	2006–2010	Government officials and key stakeholders are trained on children's chemical safety.	Availability of training programmes on children's chemical safety Sharing of experience
	151. Promote the use of comparable indicators of children's environmental health as part of a national assessment and prioritization process for managing unacceptable risks to children's health.	National Governments Industry IOMC (ILO, WHO, OECD, UNDP) NGOs	2006–2010	A harmonized approach to data collection, research, legislation and regulations and the use of indicators of children's environmental health is established.	Model legislation
	152. Consider potential enhanced exposures and vulnerabilities of children when setting nationally acceptable levels or criteria related to chemicals.	National Governments IOMC (ILO, WHO, OECD, UNDP) Trade unions NGOs	2011–2015	Potential enhanced exposures and vulnerabilities of children are considered when setting nationally acceptable levels or criteria related to chemicals.	Model legislation
	153. Develop broad strategies specifically directed to the health of children and young families.	National Governments IOMC (WHO) Trade unions	2011–2015	National strategies specifically directed to the health of children and young families are put in place in all countries.	Technical capacity available
Education and training (public awareness)	154. Incorporate chemical safety and especially understanding of the labelling system of GHS into school and university curricula.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat National Governments Training institutions Media institutes Trade unions NGOs	2011–2015	Chemical safety is included in school and university curricula in all countries.	Availability of training material

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

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

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

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Assessment of national chemicals management to identify gaps and prioritize actions	165. Have in place multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder mechanisms to develop national profiles and priority actions.	National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs IOMC (UNITAR, UNDP)	2006–2010	All countries have mechanisms in place.	Interagency and multi-stakeholder committees

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Implementation of integrated national programmes for the sound management of chemicals at the national level in a flexible manner	<p>166. With regard to the implementation of national programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop comprehensive national profiles;</li> <li>• Formalize inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder coordinating mechanisms on chemicals management issues, including coordination of national Government and multi-stakeholder positions in international meetings;</li> <li>• Develop national chemical safety policies outlining strategic goals and milestones towards reaching the Johannesburg Summit 2020 goal;</li> <li>• Develop national chemicals safety information exchange systems;</li> <li>• Develop national strategies to mobilize national and external resources and to raise the importance placed on chemicals management within national sustainable development frameworks;</li> <li>• Develop policies of systematic stakeholder involvement, bringing synergies from related initiatives on chemicals management.</li> </ul>	<p>National Governments All Stakeholders IOMC (UNEP, UNITAR, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat</p>	2006–2010	All countries have developed integrated national programmes for the sound management of chemicals.	<p>National poverty eradication and development plans Regional cooperation, experience and best practices Participation of relevant ministries and stakeholders in coordination mechanisms Technical capacity</p>

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

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

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

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	184. Include capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals as one of the priorities in national poverty reduction strategies and country assistance strategies.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>IOMC</b>	2011–2015	Capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals is incorporated as one of the priorities in national poverty reduction strategies and country assistance strategies in all countries.	Guidance on capacity-building
	185. Enhance efforts to implement values of corporate social and environmental responsibility.	<b>Industry</b> National Governments Trade unions	2006–2010	Values of corporate social and environmental responsibility are implemented.	Information on social and environmental responsibility
	186. Develop frameworks for promoting private-public partnerships in the sound management of chemicals and wastes.	<b>National Governments</b> Industry Basel Convention Secretariat NGOs Trade unions	2011–2015	Frameworks are developed and implemented in all countries.	Guidance Model legislation
	187. Develop a framework to promote the active involvement of all stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, managers, workers and trade unions in all enterprises – private, public and civil service (formal and informal sector) – in the sound management of chemicals and wastes.	<b>National Governments</b> Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	A framework is developed and implemented.	IGO and Government support
	188. Build the capacities of NGOs, civil society and communities in developing countries so that their responsible and active participation is facilitated.  This may include provision of financial support and training in chemical safety agreements and concepts.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>IOMC</b>	2006–2010	Capacities of NGOs in developing countries are strengthened.	

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Promote industry participation and responsibility	189. Encourage use of voluntary initiatives (e.g., Responsible Care and FAO Code of Conduct).	<b>Industry</b> IOMC (FAO, UNITAR)	2006–2010	Responsible Care and the FAO Code of Conduct are implemented in all relevant countries.	Government support
	190. Promote corporate social responsibility for the safe production and use of all products, including through the development of approaches that reduce human and environmental risks for all and do not simply transfer risks to those least able to address them.	<b>Industry</b> <b>IOMC (UNIDO)</b>	2006–2010	GHS is implemented in all countries and Responsible Care is adopted in all countries that manufacture chemicals. Systems are in place that encourage and promote corporate social and environmental responsibility in all countries.	Responsible Care United Nations Global Compact GHS National cleaner production centres Industry participation in all aspects of chemicals management across the life cycle of chemicals
	191. Promote innovations and continuous improvement of chemicals management across the product chain.	<b>Industry</b> National Governments	2006–2010	Systems are in place that encourage and promote innovation in all countries.	National cleaner production centres Government support for innovation
	192. Promote within the industrial sector the adoption of PRTRs and cleaner production methods.	<b>National Governments</b>	2006–2010	Use of PRTRs and cleaner production methods is increased.	Awareness-raising
Legal, policy and institutional aspects	193. Promote a culture of compliance and accountability and effective enforcement and monitoring programmes, including through the development and application of economic instruments.	<b>National Governments</b> GEF, IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP), Convention secretariats Regional organizations Accredited training institutions	2006–2010	Effective enforcement and monitoring programmes are in place in all countries.	Establishment of programmes Model legislation
	194. Strengthen policy, law and regulatory frameworks and compliance promotion and enforcement.	<b>National Governments</b>	2006–2010	Policy, law and regulatory frameworks and compliance promotion and enforcement are strengthened in all countries.	Model legislation Infrastructure
	195. Establish national multi-stakeholder coordination bodies on chemicals to provide information and increase awareness of their risks.	<b>National Governments</b> Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Multi-stakeholder coordination bodies on chemicals are established in all countries.	Guidance Terms of reference

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	196. Explore innovative consultation processes, such as mediated discussions, with a view to finding common ground and agreement among affected sectors of society on critical issues that impede efforts to achieve the sound management of chemicals.	<b>National Governments</b> Industry NGOs	2006–2010	Consultation processes are in place in all countries.	Guidance Terms of reference
	197. Incorporate capacity-building strategies and promote activities to enhance each country's legal and institutional framework for implementing chemical safety across all relevant ministries and Government agencies.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>IOMC</b>	2006–2010	Capacity-building strategies and promotion of activities to enhance each country's legal and institutional frameworks for implementing chemical safety across all relevant ministries and Government agencies are established in all countries.	Capacity-building strategies Model legislation
	198. Encourage countries to harmonize their chemical safety norms.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2010–2015	Chemical safety norms are harmonized in all countries.	Safety norms Model legislation
Liability and compensation	199. Establish effective implementation and monitoring arrangements.	<b>National Governments</b>	2006–2010	Effective implementation and monitoring mechanisms are established.	Model legislation
Stocktaking on progress	200. Complete periodic questionnaires to measure implementation of the Bahia Declaration.	<b>IFCS</b> Regional organizations IGOs	2006–2020	Implementation of the Bahia Declaration is reported in all countries.	Development of a questionnaire Infrastructure for analysis
	201. Develop objective indicators for evaluating the influence of chemicals on human health and the environment.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, OECD) National Governments	2011–2015	Indicators for demonstrating reductions of the risks posed by chemicals to human health and the environment are established.	Funds
Protected areas	202. Ensure that pesticides and chemicals issues are considered within environmental impact assessments covering protected areas.	National Governments GEF Regional organizations	2006–2010	Legislative mechanisms related to protected areas, including the use of chemicals in those areas, are established in all countries.	Model legislation including “no objection certificate” requirements for environmental impact assessment and seismic survey
	203. Evaluate the dispersion of pollutant releases (air, water and ground) in protected areas.	<b>National Governments</b>	2006–2010	Dispersion of pollutants to protected areas is evaluated in all countries.	Technical and research capacity

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<b>Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)</b>					
<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
Prevention of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods	204. Develop national strategies for prevention, detection and control of illegal traffic, including the strengthening of laws, judicial mechanisms and the capacity of customs administrations and other national authorities to control and prevent illegal shipments of toxic and hazardous chemicals.	IOMC (IFCS) <b>WCO</b> <b>Interpol</b> OPCW Basel, Rotterdam and other convention secretariats Montreal Protocol National Governments National customs authorities	2006–2010	National strategies for the prevention, detection and control of illegal traffic are developed and implemented in all countries. The Rotterdam Convention is ratified and implemented by all countries.	Rotterdam Convention WCO harmonized tariff codes Training In particular, in line with paragraph 1 of article 13 of the Rotterdam Convention, countries should give appropriate support to initiatives taken by WCO members aiming at the assignment of specific harmonized system codes to certain chemicals falling under the Rotterdam Convention and persistent organic pollutants and enabling their comparison to environmental compliance data.
Trade and environment	205. Ensure mutual supportiveness between trade and environment policies.	IOMC (UNEP, UNITAR)		Trade and environment policies are mutually supportive.	Mechanisms for cooperation between trade and environment officials and policy-makers at national and international levels Involvement of trade and environment stakeholders when developing chemicals policies Cooperation and information exchange between chemicals and waste multilateral environmental agreements and WTO
Civil society and public interest NGO participation	206. Include civil society representatives in Government committees formulating, carrying out and monitoring SAICM implementation plans.	Public interest NGOs/civil society Trade unions IPEN IOMC National Governments	2006–2020	Civil society is represented on national committees.	Participation in decision-making
Assessment of national chemicals management to identify gaps and prioritize actions	207. Provide assistance and training for the development of national profiles.	National Governments GEF IOMC (UNITAR, UNDP)	2006–2010	Assistance and training for development of national profiles is provided.	Training

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<b>Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)</b>					
<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
Capacity-building to support national actions	<p>208. Establish a systematic approach in order to facilitate the provision of advice concerning capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals at the country level to countries that request it. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider establishing a help desk which would provide basic advice to countries and/or refer requests to relevant sources (policy institutions, experts, data banks, information, etc) of expertise, policy guidance, funding and guidelines;</li> <li>• Ensure that the process above builds on existing information and tools for capacity building and acts in a complementary way to existing initiatives;</li> <li>• Consider establishing monitoring mechanisms as part of the SAICM stocktaking processes to evaluate the usefulness of the process;</li> <li>• Implement a pilot project to test and refine the concept prior to global implementation.</li> </ul>	IOMC Chemical convention secretariats Trade unions	Establishment: 2006–2010 Ongoing operation: 2011–2020	Number of countries requesting assistance Number of requests received and responded to Types of request received	Development and implementation of process as proposed in document SAICM/PrepCom3/Inf/9
	209. Strengthen capacities pertaining to infrastructure in developing countries and countries with economies in transition through financial assistance and technology transfer to such countries with a view to addressing the widening gap between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	IOMC GEF Basel Convention Secretariat International financial institutions	2006–2010	Financial, technical and human capacities are developed in all countries.	Training Implementation of technology transfer and updating of programmes

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<b>Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)</b>					
<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
	210. Promote the development of databases based on scientific assessment and the establishment of centres for the collection and exchange of information at the national, regional and international levels.	<b>IOMC</b>	2006–2010	Databases, chemical registers and data collection and information exchange centres are established in all countries.	Availability of methodologies Training
	211. Promote programmes to develop chemicals-management instruments (national profiles, national implementation plans, national emergency preparedness and response plans).	<b>National Governments</b> Research and accredited training institutions IOMC BCRCs Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	National profiles and implementation plans are developed and national emergency preparedness and response plans are in place.	Model legislation Training Coordination mechanism Sharing of experiences on national profiles
	212. Coordinate assistance programmes at the bilateral and multilateral levels that support capacity-building activities and strategies by developed countries.	National Governments IGOs NGOs Trade unions IOMC	2006–2010	Assistance programmes are coordinated.	Exchange of information on past and ongoing assistance provision activities Development of assistance programmes
	213. Develop sustainable capacity-building strategies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, recognizing the cross-cutting nature of capacity-building for chemical safety.	<b>IOMC</b> BCRCs GEF	2006–2010	Cleaner production technologies are developed and adopted in all countries.	Training
	214. Promote contributions to and use of, e.g., INFOCAP for exchanging information and increasing coordination and cooperation on capacity-building activities for chemical safety.	<b>IOMC</b> Basel Convention Secretariat National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs INFOCAP	2006–2010	Coordination mechanisms for information exchange are in place and use of existing mechanisms, e.g., INFOCAP, increases.	Coordination mechanisms and options Training

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<b>Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)</b>					
<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
	215. Strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition pertaining to implementation of international conventions concerning chemicals.	<b>Secretariats for Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions</b> IOMC Basel Convention Secretariat National Governments	2006–2010	Revision of national legislation is in line with provisions of international conventions. Responsible persons, e.g., focal points and designated national authorities, are appointed in each country. Institutional frameworks required for the implementation of international conventions are established in all countries.	Model legislation Training
	216. Involve all stakeholders in the elaboration and implementation of comprehensive plans for enhanced capacity-building.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Lists of relevant stakeholders are established. Relevant stakeholders are involved in all capacity-building programmes in all countries.	National policy Training
	217. Develop competencies and capacities for the national planning of projects relevant to the management of chemicals.	<b>IOMC</b> GEF	2006–2010	Sound chemicals management is incorporated into national programmes.	Training
	218. Establish programmes for scientific and technical training of personnel, including customs personnel.	<b>IOMC</b> BCRCs National Governments	2006–2010	A pool of skilled scientists and technical personnel is established in each country.	International and national training programmes and institutions
	219. Establish national or regional laboratory facilities, complete with modern instruments and equipment, including those necessary for testing emissions and operating according to national standards.	<b>IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNDP)</b> National Governments Research institutions Industry	2006–2010	National laboratory facilities, complete with modern instruments and equipment, are established in all countries.	Model legislation Training

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<b>Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)</b>					
<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
	220. Establish regional reference laboratories operated in accordance with international standards.	<b>IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNIDO, UNITAR)</b> National Governments Research institutions Industry	2006–2010	National reference laboratories are established in each country.	International standards Training
	221. Establish or strengthen national infrastructure, including for information management, poison control centres and emergency response capabilities for chemical incidents.	<b>IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNDP)</b> National Governments	2006–2010	Infrastructure for the sound management of chemicals is established in all countries.	Methodologies and guidelines Model legislation Training Guidelines
	222. Develop resources for national implementation plans and projects.	<b>IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, UNDP)</b> National Governments Trade unions Industry	2006–2010	Resources for national implementation plans and projects are available.	Funding mechanisms and options Training
	223. Address capacity needs for regulatory and voluntary approaches to chemicals management.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>Industry</b> IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNDP)	2006–2010	Capacity needs assessments for regulatory and voluntary approaches are accomplished in all countries.	Identification of regulatory and voluntary approaches Availability of assessment methodologies Training
	224. Improve coordination at the national level and strengthen policy integration across sectors, including the development of partnerships with the private sector.	<b>National Governments</b> Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms and institutional frameworks are established in all countries.	National policies Training
	225. Integrate the sound management of chemicals capacity within ministries involved in supporting chemicals production, use and management.	<b>National Governments</b> Industry Trade unions NGOs IOMC (FAO, UNDP)	2006–2010	Sound management of chemicals is incorporated in ministerial plans and programmes in each country.	Model legislation National policy Cross-sectoral coordinating mechanisms

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<b>Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)</b>					
<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
	226. Strengthen technical capacity and availability of technology (including technology transfer).	<b>IOMC</b> (UNEP, <b>FAO</b> , <b>UNIDO</b> , UNDP) BCRCs National Governments	2006–2010	Technical capacity is developed in all countries. Steps to improve available technology are taken in all countries. Only appropriate technology is transferred to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	Needs assessment on technical capacity Evaluation of existing technologies Availability of safe technologies Training
	227. Strengthen mechanisms for reporting and consolidating information necessary to produce baseline overviews that will help determine domestic management priorities and gaps (e.g., PRTRs and inventories), taking into account industry reporting initiatives.	<b>National Governments</b> Research institutions IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO) BCRCs Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Multi-stakeholder mechanisms for reporting and consolidating information necessary to produce baseline overviews are established in all countries.	Methodologies and protocols Training
	228. Develop infrastructure to redress the lack of accreditation bodies and accredited and reference laboratories with capacity to sample environmental and human matrices and foodstuffs.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNIDO) Industry	2006–2010	Accredited and reference laboratories are established at the regional and national levels.	Standards Training
	229. Establish the necessary training and infrastructure for undertaking the necessary testing of chemicals for their management across their life cycle.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR) Trade unions	2006–2010	Training institutions and chemical testing laboratories are established in all countries.	Standards Training
	230. Develop training programmes in risk assessment and management-related health techniques and communication.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR) Trade unions	2006–2010	Training programmes in risk assessment and management are established in all countries.	Risk assessment and management methodologies Training

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<b>Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)</b>					
<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
	231. Address training needed to develop capacity in legislative approaches, policy formulation, analysis and management.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, UNDP) Trade unions	2006–2010	Training needs assessments in legislative approaches, policy formulation, analysis and management are undertaken in all countries.	Model legislation Training
	232. Provide training in the application of relevant liability and compensation mechanisms.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (UNEP, ILO) Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Training in the application of liability and compensation mechanisms is provided in all countries.	Model legislation Liability and compensation methodologies and models Training APPEL programme
	233. Provide training in emergency response.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO)</b> Industry Trade unions	2006–2010	Training in emergency response is provided in all countries.	Model legislation Availability of emergency methodologies Training
	234. Provide the necessary technical training and financial resources for national Governments to detect and prevent illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods and hazardous wastes.	<b>IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNITAR)</b> <b>Basel Convention Secretariat</b> National Governments Industry	2006–2015	Training and financial resources for national Governments to detect and prevent illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods and hazardous wastes are provided to all countries that require it.  The capacity of countries to detect and prevent illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods and hazardous waste is improved.	Training Detection and prevention methodologies
	235. Outline specific capacity-building measures for each region.	<b>IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO)</b> BCRCs National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Specific capacity-building measures are identified in all regions.	Methodologies Training

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<b>Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)</b>					
<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
	236. Develop tools to assist industry to provide simplified chemicals information to Government and individual users.	<b>Industry</b> <b>National Governments</b>	2006–2010	Tools for the provision of simplified information are developed.	Infrastructure
Formulation of preventive and response measures to mitigate environmental and health impacts of emergencies involving chemicals	237. Establish and strengthen poison control centres to provide toxicological information and advice; develop relevant clinical and analytical toxicological facilities according to the needs identified and resources available in each country.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>IOMC (WHO)</b>	2006–2010	Poison control centres are established and strengthened and clinical and analytical toxicological facilities are established in all countries, according to needs and available resources.	WHO poison centre initiative
Cleaner production	238. Provide training in cleaner production techniques.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO) <b>National Governments</b> Research institutions National cleaner production centres	2006–2010	Training in cleaner production techniques is provided in all countries	Availability of methodologies Training
	239. Consider means to control the transboundary movement of dirty technologies.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO) <b>National Governments</b> Industry	2006–2010	Mechanisms for preventing transboundary movement of dirty technologies are developed in all countries.	Model legislation Training
	240. Clearly define needs with respect to training of trainers.	<b>National Governments</b> <b>Industry</b> <b>IOMC (UNEP)</b>	2006–2010	Instructors' training needs are clearly defined.	Availability of technical capacity
	241. Design clear and simple manuals and guides on practical measures to assess production methods and implement improvements.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO)	2006–2010	Clear and simple manuals and guides are designed.	Availability of technical capacity

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<b>Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)</b>					
<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
	242. Promote the transfer of technology and knowledge for cleaner production and manufacture of alternatives.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNDP, World Bank) GEF NGOs Trade unions Industry			
Remediation of contaminated sites	243. Establish infrastructure for analyzing and remediating contaminated sites. Provide training in rehabilitation approaches. Develop capacity to rehabilitate contaminated sites. Develop remediation techniques. Increase international cooperation in the provision of technical and financial assistance to remedy environmental and human health effects of chemicals caused by chemical accidents, mismanagement, military practices and wars.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNDP) GEF Regional bodies (Basel Convention regional training centres) National Governments Accredited training institutions Industry Trade unions	2011–2015	Infrastructure for analysing and remediating contaminated sites is established in all countries. Training programmes in rehabilitation of contaminated sites are developed and implemented in all countries. International technical and financial assistance is provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	Model legislation Inventory and assessment of contaminated sites Remediation techniques and approaches Training
Lead in gasoline	244. Develop capacity to identify alternatives to lead in gasoline, establish the necessary infrastructure for analysing gasoline and upgrade the infrastructure needed to introduce unleaded gasoline.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO) Regional bodies National Governments Industry	2006–2010	Infrastructure for analysing gasoline is established in all countries.	Model legislation Methodologies available Training

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<b>Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)</b>					
<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
Children and chemical safety	245. Develop mechanisms to facilitate collaborative national and international research and shared technology.	IOMC (ILO, WHO) UNICEF Regional organizations National Governments Research organizations	2006–2010	Mechanisms to facilitate collaborative national and international research and shared technologies are developed.	Availability of methodologies Training
	246. Establish needed infrastructure for research into the impact of exposure to chemicals on children and women.	IOMC (ILO, WHO) UNICEF National Governments Stakeholders Trade unions Regional organizations	2006–2010	Research on the impact of exposure to chemicals on children and women is undertaken.	Research centres
Risk assessment, management and communication	247. Establish accredited testing facilities for chemicals.	<b>Industry</b> ILAC National Governments	2016–2020	Accredited testing facilities for chemicals are established in all regions.	Accreditation systems Financial resources Training UNEP APELL UNEP PRTR programmes
Implementation of GHS	248. Establish accredited testing facilities to undertake testing of hazard characteristics of chemicals for classification and verification of label information.	<b>National Governments</b>	2011–2015	Accredited testing facilities for GHS purposes are established at least in all economic regions.	ILAC extension of accreditation systems to all regions
	249. Promote training in hazard classification.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (WHO, FAO, OECD, UNITAR) Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Multi-stakeholder training programmes on hazard classification are developed and implemented in all countries.	Availability of criteria for hazard classification Training

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<b>Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)</b>					
<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
	250. Make available sufficient financial and technical resources to support national and regional GHS capacity-building projects in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	IOMC (FAO, UNITAR, OECD) GEF	2006–2010	Sufficient financial and technical resources to support national and regional GHS capacity-building projects in developing countries and countries with economies in transition are available.	Availability of national GHS capacity-building programmes Sharing of results of UNITAR pilot projects
Trade and environment	251. Provide training on links between trade and environment, including needed negotiating skills.	IOMC (UNEP, UNITAR) WTO National Governments Accredited training institutions	2006–2010	Training programmes in links between trade and environment, including needed negotiating skills, are developed in all countries.	Availability of methodologies Training
	252. Encourage cooperation between secretariats of multilateral trade and multilateral environmental agreements in development of programmes and materials to enhance mutual understanding of the rules and disciplines in the two areas among Governments, intergovernmental institutions and other stakeholders.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNITAR)	2006–2010	Cooperation is increased.	Discussion at meetings of conferences of parties
Protected areas	253. Provide training in the concept of protected areas.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (UNDP) Regional organizations Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Training programmes in the concept of protected areas are developed in each country.	Methodologies Training
	254. Undertake capacity-building in identifying and monitoring biological indicators.	<b>IOMC (UNDP)</b> National Governments	2011–2015	The number of trained personnel has increased and laboratory facilities are in place.	
Occupational health and safety	255. Promote the necessary training and capacity-building for all people involved directly and indirectly with chemical use and disposal.	<b>IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO)</b> National Governments Trade unions Industry	2006–2010	Training capacity is in place.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health

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<b>Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)</b>					
<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
Information management and dissemination	256. Develop and enhance the capacity to acquire, generate, store, disseminate and access information, including INFOCAP.	IOMC (ILO, UNEP, UNITAR) <b>National Governments</b> NGOs Trade unions/labour	2006–2010	All countries have the capacity to generate data and make it available to stakeholders.	Necessary infrastructure in place Ability to interpret and apply knowledge Training Awareness-raising
Social and economic considerations	257. Establish the capacity to undertake social and economic impact assessment.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (OECD)	2011–2015	Research institutions are established in all countries.	Training of scientists
Waste management	258. Implement capacity-building programmes on waste minimization and increased resource efficiency, including zero waste resource management, waste prevention, substitution and toxic use reduction, to reduce the volume and toxicity of discarded materials.	<b>National Governments</b> IOMC (FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNDP) NGOs Basel Convention Secretariat BCRCs Trade unions	2006–2010	Programmes are executed to assist national/local authorities to develop zero waste resource management.	Provision of expertise, information Transfer of knowledge required for reduction of volume and toxicity of discarded material
	259. Develop national and local capacities to monitor, assess and mitigate chemical impacts of dumps, landfills and other waste facilities on human health and the environment.	<b>IOMC (UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNDP)</b> National Governments Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Essential technical and other skills are developed for monitoring, assessing and mitigating chemical problems for dumps, landfills and other waste facilities.	Provision of assistance including training and equipment through assistance programmes
	260. Undertake training programmes for preventing the exposure of waste handlers and recyclers, particularly waste scavengers, to hazardous chemicals and waste.	<b>National Governments</b> Trade unions NGOs Basel Convention Secretariat BCRCs IOMC (ILO)	2006–2010	Training programmes addressing the chemical safety needs of waste handlers and recyclers are implemented.	Technical assistance Training

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<b>Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)</b>					
<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
	261. Train customs officials to detect illegal transboundary movements of waste.	<b>National Governments</b> WCO BCRCs	2006–2010	Customs officials are trained to detect illegal transboundary movements of waste.	Training
	262. Implement demonstration projects on waste minimization and efficient resource management in different countries with bilateral or multilateral support.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNIDO, UNDP) BCRCs National Governments Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Zero waste demonstration projects are identified, supported and carried out.	Infrastructure Trained professionals

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<b>Work areas addressing illegal traffic (objective 5)</b>					
<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
Prevention of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods	263. Promote with WCO the dissemination and use of customs risk profiles and material safety sheets as official means of identifying probable cases of illegal traffic.	National Governments WCO	2006–2010	Harmonized tariff codes developed by WCO for chemicals regulated in terms of international instruments are implemented in all countries.	WCO harmonized tariff codes Training Cooperation with WCO
	264. Address the matter of resources and operational mechanisms for technical and financial assistance for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, either directly or through a relevant regional organization.	SAICM financial mechanism	2006–2010	A reliable and sustainable financing mechanism is in place.	Availability of funds Development of criteria for accessing funds
	265. Assess the extent and impact of illegal traffic at the international, regional, subregional, and national levels.	National Governments Regional organizations, e.g., COMESA, AU, EAC, SADC, etc.	2006–2010	An assessment of the extent of illegal traffic is undertaken.	Clarification of the definition of illegal international traffic
	266. Expand the level of coordination and cooperation among all stakeholders.	National Governments Trade unions NGOs International actors	2006–2010	Coordination among all stakeholders is enhanced in all countries.	Awareness-raising
	267. Address how international conventions related to the sound management of chemicals and national laws may be more effectively applied to the transboundary movement of toxic and hazardous chemicals.	National Governments IFCS Rotterdam and Basel convention secretariats Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Mechanisms to control transboundary movement of toxic and hazardous chemicals are in place.	
	268. Promote efforts to prevent illegal international trafficking of toxic and hazardous chemicals and to prevent damage resulting from their transboundary movement and disposal.	National Governments IFCS WCO IGOs	2006–2010	Enforcement mechanisms are in place. Illegal trafficking of toxic and hazardous chemicals is reduced.	Provision of training and required equipment Legislation in place

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<b>Work areas addressing illegal traffic (objective 5)</b>					
<b>Work areas</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actors<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Targets/Timeframes</b>	<b>Indicators of progress</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>
	269. Promote the adoption by intergovernmental organizations of decisions on the prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and hazardous products.	IGOs	2006–2010	Intergovernmental organizations have adopted decisions on the prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and hazardous products.	Chemical conventions Availability of information on extent of illegal traffic Capacity at the national level to implement control systems
	270. Train customs, agricultural and health officials to detect illegal toxic hazardous chemicals.	National Governments	2006–2010	Customs, agricultural and health officials are trained to detect illegal toxic and hazardous chemicals.	
	271. Create a global information network, including early warning systems, across international borders, especially at the regional level.	Interpol National Governments WCO WTO Trade unions NGOs	2011–2015	An information network, including early warning systems, is established for all regions.	Type of early warning system identified
Waste management	272. Strengthen national strategies for prevention, detection and control of illegal transboundary movements of waste.	<b>National Governments</b> BCRCs Basel Convention Secretariat Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Strengthened strategies are in place.	Provision of training and required equipment
	273. Promote efforts to prevent illegal traffic of waste.	<b>National Governments</b> Basel Convention Secretariat Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Illegal transboundary movements of waste are reduced.	Legislation Availability of trained professionals

The columns dealing with suggested actors, targets and timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects were not fully discussed and sufficient time was not available to achieve agreement during the process to develop the Strategic Approach.

## List of acronyms and abbreviations used in table B

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