

IOMC Strategy for Strengthening National Chemicals Management Capacities

March 2011

IOMC



INTER-ORGANIZATION PROGRAMME FOR THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS

A cooperative agreement among **FAO, ILO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO, World Bank and OECD**

This publication was developed in the IOMC context. The contents do not necessarily reflect the views or stated policies of individual IOMC Participating Organizations.

The Inter-Organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) was established in 1995 following recommendations made by the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development to strengthen co-operation and increase international co-ordination in the field of chemical safety. The Participating Organisations are FAO, ILO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO, World Bank and OECD. UNDP is an observer. The purpose of the IOMC is to promote co-ordination of the policies and activities pursued by the Participating Organisations, jointly or separately, to achieve the sound management of chemicals in relation to human health and the environment.

IOMC Strategy for Strengthening National Chemicals Management Capacities

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1. This document outlines the strategy of the Participating Organizations (POs) of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) to strengthen national chemicals management capacities in relation to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). It was first provided to the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM-2) in 2009 as a contribution to the discussion on “Implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management: (d) Strengthening of national chemicals management capacities”.
2. The over-arching framework for the IOMC Strategy for Strengthening National Chemicals Management Capacities is the implementation of SAICM. The strategy builds upon the outputs of UNCED (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development), in particular chapters 19 and 20 of Agenda 21, and WSSD (World Summit on Sustainable Development) and contributes to implementation of relevant international Conventions and agreements.

Background

3. The Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) comprises eight participating organizations (POs) - the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), as well as one observer organization - the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
4. The IOMC is the pre-eminent mechanism for initiating, facilitating and coordinating international action to achieve the WSSD 2020 goal for sound management of chemicals. It provides a framework for complementarity among the POs and their contributions in supporting countries based on their differing mandates and expertise.
5. In the context of strengthening chemicals management capacities, IOMC POs undertake the following tasks:
 - providing assistance in specific areas where countries have identified a capacity gap;
 - providing a forum for international agreements and the setting of global standards and codes;
 - providing support to the development of situation analyses and baseline reports;

- supporting national governments in the formulation and discussion of policies and related instruments;
 - providing access to information;
 - providing outreach and awareness raising for regional and international activities;
 - providing support to countries for the implementation of relevant Conventions and agreements for sound chemicals management (including, for example, the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions);
 - providing technical assistance to countries to develop their overall national chemicals management infrastructure (e.g. development and implementation of integrated and sustainable national programmes for sound chemicals management);
 - assisting in the identification, development and transfer of (environmentally) sound technologies;
 - conducting analytic activities, including economic and sector work, for determining priorities in sector and national strategies with chemicals management linkages; and
 - assisting in integrating sound management of sound chemicals management into sector and national development policies.
6. International assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement various international Conventions and agreements and respond to national priorities has increased the awareness of the continued need for strengthening chemicals management capacities in many countries.
 7. In the context of SAICM, the IOMC POs are assisting countries to develop and undertake a wide range of projects, including under the SAICM Quick Start Programme.
 8. This strategy reflects the experience and thinking of IOMC POs based on our history of assisting countries through the provision of a wide range of chemicals management capacity building activities.
 9. Included as Annex 1 to this document are case studies that highlight areas in which IOMC POs work collaboratively to strengthen capacities for sound chemicals management.

Objectives of the Strategy

10. The core objective of this strategy is to assist countries in strengthening their national chemicals management capacities throughout the life-cycle in order to implement SAICM and achieve the 2020 goal for sound chemicals management. The strategy also provides the opportunity to enable the IOMC to further identify the role of the POs to assist with identified capacity-building needs.
11. The strategy will benefit individuals (e.g. resource users, owners, consumers, community and political leaders, private and public-sector managers and experts), institutions, and national organizations.

The Strategy

11. The strategy has seven action areas:
- (i) *Strengthening capacities for engagement*: strengthening capacities to engage proactively and constructively with one another in sound chemicals management.
 - (ii) *Increasing capacities to generate, access and use information and knowledge*: increasing capacities to research, acquire, communicate, educate and make use of pertinent information in order to diagnose and understand chemicals management challenges and identify potential solutions.
 - (iii) *Enhancing capacities for the development of policies and regulation*: enhancing capacities to plan and develop effective policies and legislation, related sector and national strategies and plans – based on informed decision-making processes for sound chemicals management.
 - (iv) *Strengthening capacities for programme development*: strengthening capacities to develop and implement effective programmes for integrated and sound chemicals management.
 - (v) *Strengthening capacities for management and implementation*: strengthening capacities to enact chemicals management policies and/or regulation decisions, and to plan and execute relevant sustainable chemicals management actions/solutions.
 - (vi) *Increasing capacities to monitor and evaluate*: increasing capacities to monitor and evaluate project and/or program achievements against expected results and to provide feedback for learning, adaptive management and to suggest adjustments to the course of action if necessary to achieve sound chemicals management.
 - (vii) *Improving capacities to mobilize resources*: improving capacities to mobilize resources at the national level to support actions to strengthen implementation of chemicals management activities.

Key Issues Shaping the Strategy

12. Since its establishment in 1995, and based on its experience assisting countries with sound chemicals management, the IOMC has identified a number of key issues that shape and inform the strategy, including:
- (i) Commitment and coordination at the national level, both among ministries and between different stakeholders (including government, the private sector and civil society), are essential for sound management of chemicals -- but achieving them is a major and on-going challenge for many countries.

- (ii) The IOMC should ensure complementarity of activities across the sectors represented by the IOMC POs, and avoid duplication.
 - (iii) In some IOMC POs, more activity is taking place at the country level (e.g. through country and regional offices) and less at “headquarters”, where concentration is shifting from project implementation to policy advice and programme and project development. While this can result in more effective delivery on the ground, it can also pose coordination challenges that must be addressed.
 - (iv) While ongoing and predictable funding is desirable for delivery of programmes of assistance, this has become difficult to achieve given the shift over time from resources being available from regular budgets to activities requiring extra-budgetary funding (see Annex 2 for an example of key funding sources for chemicals management). Moreover, while some activities (e.g. outreach and awareness raising) may require relatively modest inputs, the establishment and/or strengthening of core chemicals management infrastructures at the national level is dependent on the priority it is given by national governments.
 - (v) Development assistance for chemicals management increasingly requires “mainstreaming” and integration with national development priorities and plans (e.g. for UN organizations, to be linked to United Nations Development Assistance Framework, UNDAF) and to be “country driven” (countries showing priority given to sound chemicals management). See Annex 3 on the rationale for integrating chemicals into development planning and assistance. In addition, the GEF has more recently engaged in providing support to specific international conventions (such as the Stockholm Convention) thereby supplementing traditional approaches to development assistance for chemicals management.
 - (vi) Chemicals are used in almost all sectors of the economy. It follows that initiatives towards sound chemicals management need to be integrated with other issues such as climate change, biodiversity, desertification, energy, food safety and trade availability (agriculture), economics, etc.
 - (vii) In relation to SAICM, the scale of the Global Plan of Action (GPA) and the absence of clear priorities provides challenges in defining a focus for capacity building efforts.
13. In order to assist with the identification of capacity needs, it can be helpful to identify the situation that will exist *without* a capacity intervention. The cost of inaction in managing chemicals is not fully recognised or understood in development planning processes, including within the industrial, health, labour and agricultural sectors. For example, if capacity for sound chemicals management is not strengthened, what can be the possible negative impacts on the environment, energy use, human health, and economic growth?

Operationalising the Strategy

14. In operationalising the strategy, the IOMC recognises a number of key entry points and actions:

Entry points

- (i) The SAICM GPA, as well as emerging issues identified by the ICCM, includes a large number of activities to which IOMC POs may contribute.
- (ii) At the international and national levels, it is crucial to identify how sound chemicals management contributes to general issues of sustainable development, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- (iii) At the national level, operationalising the strategy will require linkages to national development planning processes/plans (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)/Country Assistance Strategy (CAS), MDG-based national development strategies, Country Environmental Assessments (CEA), Common Country Assessment (CCA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), FAO National Medium-Term Priority Framework, Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCP)) in the UNDAF context to ensure strategic engagement of these initiatives for access to resources and disbursement of funds for specific issues. Annex 4 provides an example of how the World Bank approaches the development assistance planning process.

Actions and next steps

15. The IOMC POs will:

General

- (i) Promote SAICM in national activities (e.g. in their relevant sectors) in accordance with countries' priorities.
- (ii) Update the governing bodies of IOMC POs regarding progress made with SAICM implementation.
- (iii) Identify, in collaboration with countries and other partners and building upon existing frameworks such as SAICM, specific goals as part of the strategy (e.g. implementation of particular tools, such as the GHS, at the national level) since the overall objective of sound chemicals management is broad.

- (iv) Ensure improved use of existing capacity-building activities to advance and implement the strategy (e.g. using existing projects as a platform in the first stages) in order to achieve sound chemicals management, poverty reduction, sustainable development, and the protection of human health and the environment.
- (v) Disseminate and promote the use of IOMC products and tools by countries (including existing materials such as the IOMC SAICM Resource Guide and guidance for developing a National SAICM Implementation Plan).
- (vi) Review existing guidance and training materials for consistency, gaps, etc. and update as necessary.

QSP-related

- (vii) Identify “One U.N.” pilot countries to collaborate with in the context of developing QSP projects that would be linked to their UNDAF (or PRSP, CCA, DWCP, etc.) as a catalyst.
- (viii) Ensure that materials and tools to be developed from the ongoing mainstreaming pilot projects are made available and incorporated into other QSP projects.
- (ix) Support countries in developing and executing specific projects.

Annex 1: Case Studies

These case studies highlight areas in which IOMC POs have worked collaboratively to strengthen capacities for sound chemicals management.

Case-study 1 - The Global Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (CP) Network

Cleaner Production (CP) was endorsed in the international community in 1991 as a key strategy to prevent the generation of pollution and thereby contribute to decoupling economic growth from environmental pressure. At its core, CP is a preventive environmental strategy that increases eco-efficiency and reduces risks to humans and environment, a notion that is also present in other comparable terms used by other agencies, like Green Productivity, Green Growth, Pollution Prevention, 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) or Waste Minimization.

The Cleaner and Sustainable Production Unit of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Business and Industry Unit of United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) are the principal focal points for CP in the United Nations system. In 1994 the agencies launched a joint Programme to establish National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) as a follow up to the Rio Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 (<http://www.unido.org/cp>; <http://www.unep.fr/scp/cp/>).

Hosted by national institutions, NCPCs work to raise awareness on Cleaner Production (CP), train company staff and other professionals, conduct in plant assessments (in particular in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), lobby for policy change and support the transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs). Since 1994 National Cleaner Production Centres/Programmes (NCPCs/NCPPs) have been established in 47 developing countries and countries with economies in transition. UNIDO and UNEP view the CP Programme as a cornerstone of their activities to foster sustainable industrial development. There is a richness of experience and expertise in the Cleaner Production Centres and progress has been made in the past 14 years in putting CP on the agenda, delivering professional training and implementation in particular of low to medium technology options. In addition, the Programme has managed to effectively capture and disseminate best practices.

In terms of capacity building the CP Programme tackles the following areas:

1. *Resource Productivity*: the efficient utilization of natural resources (materials, energy, water, etc.) for the production of goods and services that bring quality of life;
2. *Environmental Management*: minimizing the impact of business on the environment to protect the health of workers and community and the ecological integrity of the natural environment;
3. *Entrepreneurship*: skills, tools and systems of the owners/operators of businesses to run their businesses in a rational and planned way achieving a solid balance between short term profit and medium to long term viability; and
4. *Public Private Partnership*: recognition by government and business sector that collaboration on issues of national concern (including environmental management and productivity) is necessary and skills to do so.

NCPCs deliver training on CP and CP-related topics to build local capacity in various target groups. Target groups include: technical staff and/or management representatives from companies, future CP auditors (e.g. from consultancies, universities, technical institutes and/or government agencies) and government representatives (legislators, policy makers, etc., at national, regional and/or local level). Practical implementation is part of the training activities, in order to strengthen national capacities to plan and execute CP-related actions and solutions.

Upon conclusion of their initial financial support from UNIDO and UNEP, NCPCs are expected to achieve their financial self-sustainability. Capacity building for resource mobilization to support the continuation of their operation is therefore another area of intervention of UNIDO and UNEP. Positive results of this capacity building effort are already being recorded in almost 50% of the NCPCs.

Case-study 2 - WSSD Global Partnership for Capacity Building to Implement the GHS

In April 2002, UNITAR and ILO, in collaboration with OECD, initiated the *WSSD Global Partnership for Capacity Building to Implement the GHS*. The recently adopted Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) has the ultimate goal of ensuring that information on chemical hazards - such as labels and safety data sheets - is made available to workers and consumers in a harmonized and understandable format in countries around the world. The preparations for and convening of the World Summit on Sustainable Development catalyzed the development of "Type 2 Partnerships", which were intended to enable all stakeholders to make a concrete contribution to the outcomes of the WSSD. In response to a call for Partners prior to the WSSD, over 25 governments, international organizations and NGOs responded with an interest to participate in the Partnership.

The goal of the WSSD Global GHS Partnership is to mobilize support and catalyze partnerships for coordinated activities at the global, regional and national levels to strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries in transition towards effective implementation of the GHS. In the medium and long-term, the Partnership is expected to lead to a decrease in environmental and human health related effects attributable to the use of hazardous chemicals. It thus makes a direct contribution to important objectives of sustainable development including protection of marginalized groups, protection of water supplies and drinking water, poverty eradication and the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Specific objectives of the Partnership include mobilization of resources for:

- awareness raising and capacity development for GHS implementation at the regional level;
- awareness raising and capacity development for GHS implementation at the national level; and
- development of GHS guidance, training and resource materials.

In addition, projects and activities executed through the UNITAR/ILO GHS Capacity Building Programme are directly linked to the above objectives and constitute a core contribution to the Partnership (for more information:

<http://www.unitar.org/cwm/ghs>).

To date, the Partnership has held two Meetings of the Partners (2003, 2007) and has issued Annual Reports since 2002 detailing the progress made and results achieved. For more information: http://www2.unitar.org/cwm/ghs_partnership/index.htm.

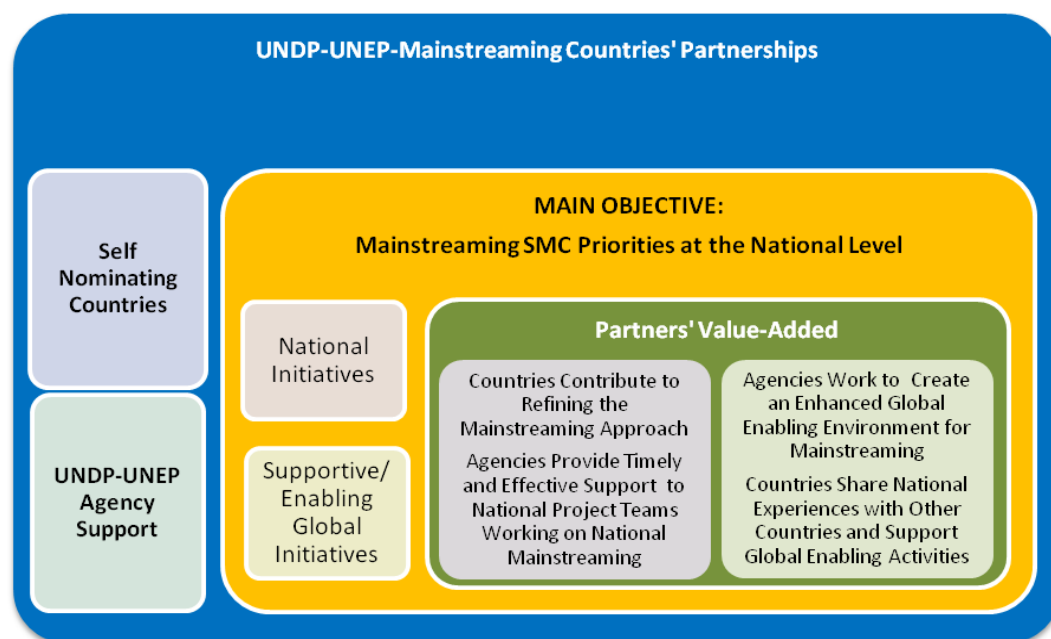
Case-study 3 - Integration (mainstreaming) of Sound Management of Chemicals into National Development Planning Processes

UNDP and UNEP developed in 2006 a Partnership Initiative for implementation of SAICM that draws upon the unique support services that can be provided by each of the cooperation agencies. The Partnership Initiative seeks to facilitate the integration of the sound management of chemicals into national development planning processes to support sustainable development in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

The Partnership Initiative helps countries to:

- Identify priority areas of chemicals management likely to result in demonstrated environment, health and economic benefits and put in place a plan to begin addressing the identified specific areas;
- Assess their national development strategies for protecting the environment and human health from adverse effects from adverse effect through sound management of chemicals;
- Improve the integration of identified chemicals management priorities into the national development plans.

The Partnership Initiative draws on the unique support services that can be provided by the cooperating agencies. UNDP, the UN's global development network and on the ground in 166 countries, brings to the partnership Initiative its experience in supporting capacity development for countries to ensure that environmental considerations, such as the sound management of chemicals, are integrated into core institutional thinking and decision-making. UNEP is working to make the world safer from toxic chemicals the global, regional and national level by helping governments take action for sound management of chemicals through development of guidance on technical issues and the building of legal and institutional frameworks together with the promoting the exchange of information on chemicals, and by helping to build capacity for safe production, use and handling of chemicals around the world. UNEP brings to the Partnership Initiative its recent work with WHO on the Health and Environment Initiative on how to link sound management of chemicals to sustainable development and poverty reduction, and how to integrate such assessment into development plans and poverty reduction strategies.



The mainstreaming methodology is contained in two principal guidance documents: the UNDP Technical Guide for Integrating the Sound Management of Chemicals in MDG-Based Policies and Plans, and the UNEP-developed Supplemental Cost-Benefit Economic Analysis Guide¹. The UNDP guide provides an explanation of the synergies that exist between SMC and development goals and suggests steps in determining national SMC capacity building needs/priorities and “points of entry” to facilitate the integration of SMC into national development plans and sector-based strategies

The Supplemental Cost-Benefit Economic Analysis Guide provides a methodology for the cost-benefit analysis of potential investments to improve the sound management of chemicals in developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CEITs), including documenting the trade-offs of different policy options. Capacities for economic analysis are vitally important to support integration of national SMC priorities into national development policies and plans. These capacities include a better understanding of how to assess the costs to human health and the environment of inaction on SMC; how to analyze the costs and benefits of action with respect to budgetary expenditures and other significant investments to improve SMC; and how to communicate these results to finance and planning agencies in an economic language that these agencies can understand even if they lack chemicals experts."

First pilot countries including Cambodia, Macedonia, Uganda and Zambia as well as Belize have already undertaken the a SMC “mainstreaming” process resulting in encouraging results in form of engaging development planning officials in understanding the need to take chemicals and waste management as well as showing the economic benefits in investing in chemicals management.

¹ UNDP Environment and Energy Group. 2009. UNDP Technical Guide for Integrating the Sound Management of Chemicals in MDG-Based Policies and Plans, <http://www.undp.org/chemicals/mainstreamingsmc.htm>; UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative. 2009. UNEP Chemicals 2009. Supplemental Cost-Benefit Economic Analysis Guide, <http://www.chem.unep.ch/unepsa/cm/mainstreaming/UNDPPartnership.htm>

The program has entered a full implementation phase with several more countries, including Belarus, Ecuador, Egypt, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mauritius, Mauretania, Nigeria and Vietnam, embarking on further integrating chemicals and waste management in the national and sector development plans as per the guidance developed.

For more information see: <http://www.undp.org/chemicals/> and <http://www.chem.unep.ch/>.

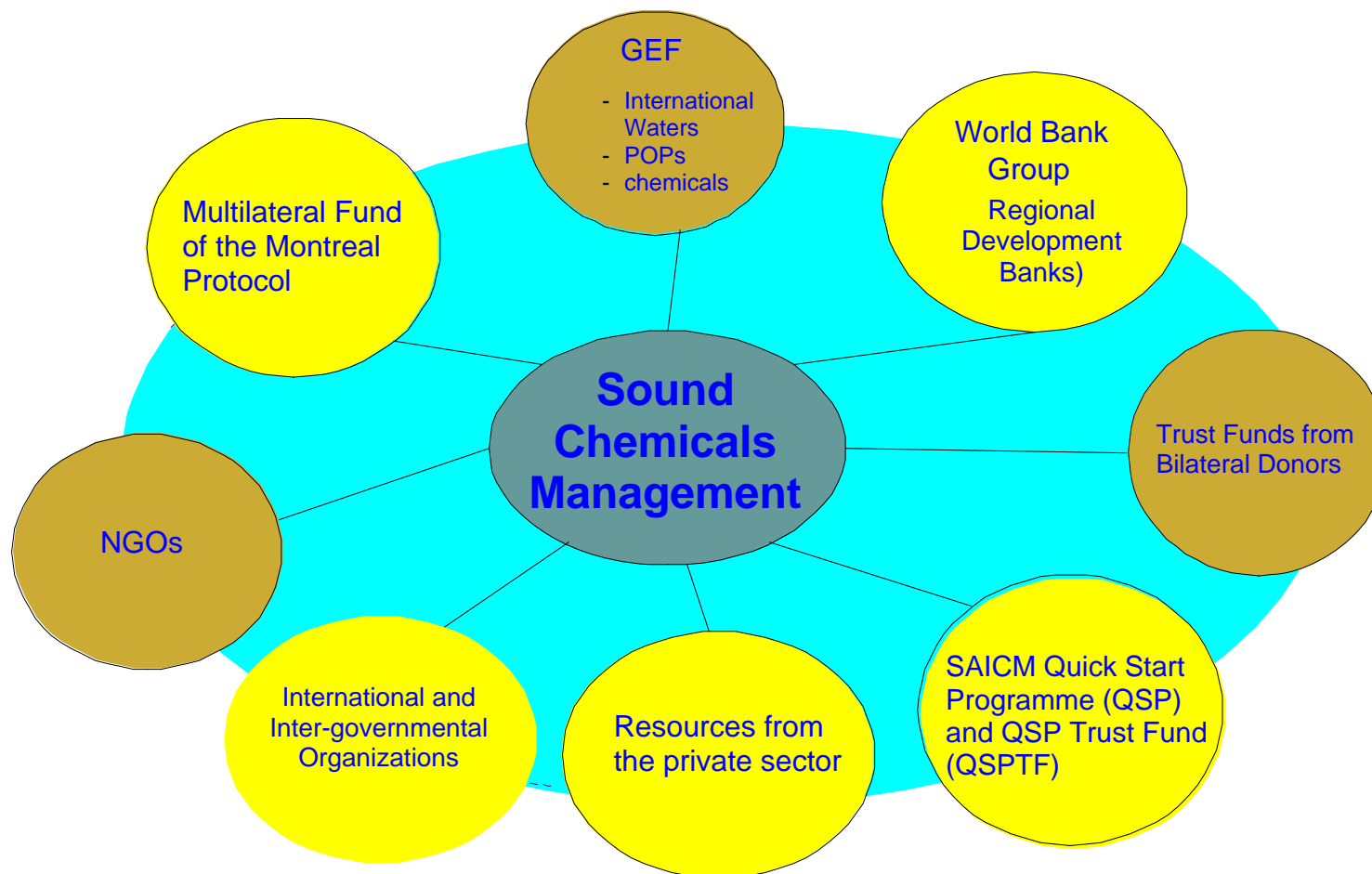
Case-study 4 - Having an impact on the ground: mapping of IOMC PO activities by country: Vietnam

An initial compilation of activities undertaken by IOMC Participating Organizations in Vietnam revealed considerable support given at the country level to raise the capacity to manage chemicals. It can be concluded that the government partners - both at central and provincial levels - were targeted for capacity building by IOMC POs. Less support was targeted to industrial, commercial and non-governmental partners; however, this is not surprising given the intergovernmental role of IOMC POs.

Interagency cooperation is also at a high level in country level programs. Large projects encourage POs to cooperate in accordance with their particular interest and experience, which is an efficient allocation of in-house expertise among POs. Available international chemicals financing is directing the specific topics targeted by IOMC POs. In this regard, projects targeting substances controlled under the Stockholm Convention are given the highest support. Considering the extensive scope of these projects it can be expected that capacity building for sound management of other chemicals and wastes, not only for POPs, are being addressed in these projects.

For more information, please contact UNDP.

Annex 2 Key Funding Sources for Chemicals Management



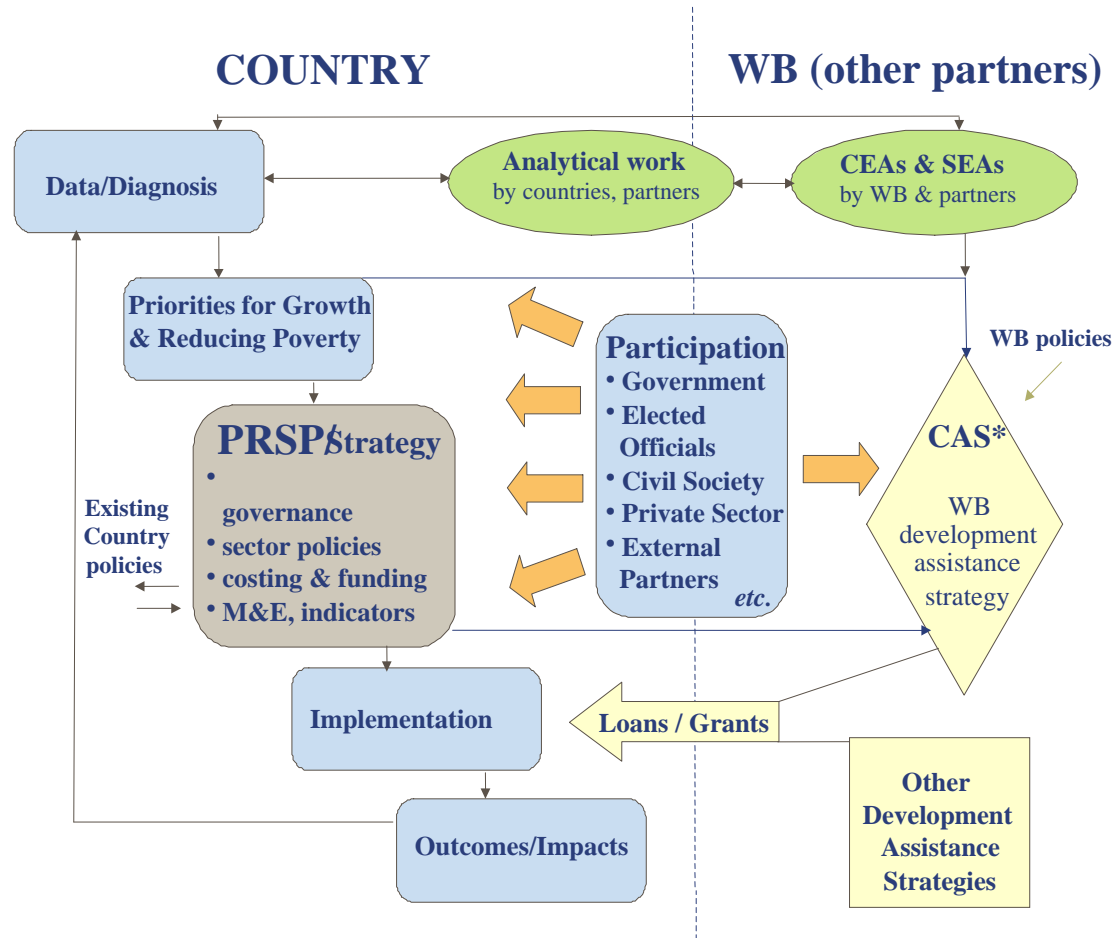
Rationale for Integrating Chemicals into Development Planning & Assistance

- Chemicals are cross-cutting in nature and fundamental to sectoral and national development
- Managing and reducing risks arising from chemicals exposures as a result of national paths of economic and social development are essential to public policies

| Sector | Examples of Sector Relevant Chemicals / Chemical Classes |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Agriculture & Pest Mgmt | Organophosphates, POPs, PTSs, ODS |
| Energy | SO ₂ , NO _x , PCBs, Dioxin, HAPs, VOCs, |
| Extractive Industries | Heavy metals |
| Healthcare | Dioxin, DDT |
| Households | Particulates (SO ₂ , NO _x), dioxin |
| Industry | All (heavy metals, POPs, other toxics) |
| Infrastructure | Heavy metals, POPs, asbestos |
| Manufacturing | Solvents, Heavy Metals, PVCs, ODS |
| Telecommunications & Info. Technology | Heavy metals, solvents |
| Transportation | Lead, SO _x , NO _x , dioxin, hydrocarbons, PAH |
| Waste Management | Dioxin, organic solvents, PCBs |
| Water Resources | PAH, Heavy metals, PCPs, PCBs |

Abbreviations: POPs: persistent organic pollutants; PTS: persistent toxic substances; ODS: ozone depleting substances; SO₂: sulfur dioxide; NO_x: nitrous oxides; PCB: polychlorinated biphenyls; HAP: hazardous air pollutants; VOC: volatile organic compound; DDT: dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane; PVC: polyvinyl chloride; PAH: polyaromatic hydrocarbon; PCP: phenylcyclohexylpiperidine.

Annex 4 The Development Assistance Planning Process (World Bank)



Abbreviations: WB: World Bank; PRSP: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper; CAS: Country Assistance Strategy; M&E: monitoring and evaluation; CEA: Country Environmental Analysis; SEA: Strategic Environmental Assessment.

*CASs are sometimes referred to as CPSs (country partnership strategies).

Annex 5: Initial progress of POs in implementing the IOMC Capacity Building Strategy (March 2011)

| Action Item / PO | FAO | ILO | UNEP | UNIDO | UNITAR | WHO | World Bank | OECD | UNDP |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Promote SAICM in national activities (e.g. in their relevant sectors). | The FAO focus on pesticides management in national projects is always contextualized in relation to SAICM. | The ILO promotes SAICM in its training programmes dealing with chemical safety. A special module of SAICM and the SAICM QSP is used to raise awareness | The UNEP sub-programme on Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste, one of the 6 themes of the UNEP Programme of Work, promotes and catalyzes actions at national level in support of SAICM | UNIDO's CP Centres in 40 developing and transition countries are involved in the field of SAICM mainly on: capacity building and information dissemination. UNIDO integrates SAICM's priorities in its programme for the management of heavy metals, especially mercury. | UNITAR refers to SAICM as the framework for all of our activities (e.g. whether GHS, nano, PRTR, etc.) at all national activities. | SAICM is referred to as the framework for relevant HQ projects. As WHO has more than 150 offices in countries, it will take more time at country level. | Many SAICM objectives are inherent to the Bank's approach for development support in related sectors. Priorities for developing these economic sectors are part of national plans and country assistance strategies (CAS). | Integration of SAICM objectives in the OECD Chemical programme - Extend to accession countries and enhanced engagement + MAD provisional adherents | UNDP is actively bringing chemicals and SAICM agenda forward in its national programs particularly by undertaking SMC mainstreaming projects in more than 10 countries in 2011. UNDP is supporting countries to advance SAICM priorities related to hazardous substance specific projects/ programmes. |

| Action Item / PO | FAO | ILO | UNEP | UNIDO | UNITAR | WHO | World Bank | OECD | UNDP |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Update the governing bodies of IOMC POs regarding progress made with SAICM implementation. | FAO Council was updated in 2006. FAO Committee on Agriculture (COAG) was updated in 2009. | | Reports on progress are provided to each UNEP Governing Council, most recently in February 2011 | | In April, 2006, UNITAR's Board of Trustees (BOT) officially endorsed SAICM. This assists with ensuring UNITAR's continued involvement as a partner in the implementation phase of SAICM. The UNITAR BOT will be updated, as appropriate, regarding progress made. | Report on progress for 2010 Executive Board and World Health Assembly. | Update on the progress of SAICM implementation would be done for the Bank's sector managers in the context of pollution and chemicals mgmt as well as global partnerships. | Report via the Joint Meeting to Council as part of the annual report on the chemicals programme | Annual report on progress on the Environment and Energy Practice work (which includes SAICM) is provided to UNDP Bureau for Development Policy, BDP, which inputs information to reports to the Executive Board. |

| Action Item / PO | FAO | ILO | UNEP | UNIDO | UNITAR | WHO | World Bank | OECD | UNDP |
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| 3. Identify, in collaboration with countries and other partners and building upon existing frameworks such as SAICM, defined goals as part of the strategy (e.g. implementation of specific tools, such as GHS, at the national level) since the overall objective of sound chemicals management is broad. | FAO promoted comprehensive life cycle management of pesticides in the framework of the Pesticides Code of Conduct which is fully compatible with SAICM and the tools and systems that support both SAICM and Code of Conduct implementation. | Implementation of GHS is a priority for the ILO as it is closely linked to ILO Chemicals Convention (No.170), and in collaboration with UNITAR, works with country partners to meet their priority SAICM needs | UNEP provides secretariat support for the chemicals and waste MEAs, for SAICM and for mercury negotiations. National goals are established with countries on the basis of needs analysis and priorities to address MEA obligations and SAICM, including its emerging issues. UNEP supports a wide range of actions, many delivered in partnership. E.g. 'mainstreaming' and 'health and environment linkages' are delivered with UNDP and WHO. Exposure risk reduction from mercury, lead and cadmium, chemicals in products etc. are delivered through broad partnerships. Chemical accident preparedness is delivered with the private sector. | UNIDO supports countries in the formulation and implementation of QSPTF projects targeting country specific priorities; benefiting from the role of facilitators and technical assistance of the Cleaner Production Centres | UNITAR works with country partners to meet their priority SAICM needs (e.g. if a priority is GHS, then UNITAR can propose assistance for GHS implementation; if a priority is PRTR, the same). Country priorities are also defined as a component of many UNITAR-assisted QSPTF projects). | Defined goals are established through consultation, including international/ expert meetings, and one-to-one priority in the context of Country Cooperation Strategies. | The opportunity for setting priorities and defining objectives with partner countries is seen at several levels: at the project level, be it Bank lending or grants from chemicals-related MEAs; at the level of technical assistance, advisory services and economic & sector work (provided apart from project support); or, at the level of strategic planning in the CAS and country poverty reduction strategies. | The OECD Programme on Chemicals was agreed by member countries. It addresses many of SAICM objectives, in particular re. the provision of knowledge & information, and the facilitation of risk reduction. Defined goals are the development of new or updated Test Guidelines, GLP documents, guidance documents for hazard assessment and risk management, emission scenario documents, guidance document and training material for the QSAR Toolbox, the assessment of existing chemicals, and the extension of the eChemPortal and of PRTRs. The OECD also contributes to the work on emerging issues as a follow-up to ICCM2: PFCs, Safety of nanomaterials, and chemicals in products. | UNDP's goals in chemicals and waste management stem from its mandate of poverty reduction and the country based UNDAFs. In this regard integrating the sound management of chemicals and waste in overall national planning in each country provides a well defined UNDP goal. Further, UNDP assists countries to access and combine various funding sources to reduce chemicals exposure to vulnerable groups. |

| Action Item / PO | FAO | ILO | UNEP | UNIDO | UNITAR | WHO | World Bank | OECD | UNDP |
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| 4. Ensure improved use of existing capacity-building activities to advance and implement the strategy (e.g. using existing projects as a platform in the first stages) in order to achieve poverty reduction, sustainable development and the protection of human health and the environment. | FAO projects are all linked to food security and realization of MDGs and take full account of related initiatives in each country or region. Sustainable development and protection of health and environment are prioritized, particularly in relation to pesticides management. | | UNEP programmes and projects build on long-standing engagement with countries on chemicals issues – including through the development of the MEAs, and with IOMC partners in, for example: cleaner production (UNIDO), the pesticide code of conduct (FAO, WHO), and health linkages (WHO) | The strong involvement of the Cleaner Production Programme in the area of Chemicals Management has been reflected in the new strategy for the implementation of the Programme for the Cleaner and Resource Efficient Production in developing and transition countries, jointly developed with UNEP. | UNITAR links all chemicals management capacity building activities with how they assist to achieve the MDGs (through presentations and in specific guidance material, such as the SAICM Capacity Assessment). | Relevant existing capacity building activities reference SAICM. For example, activities conducted on chemicals under regional Health and Environment Ministerial processes. | Part of the Bank's approach of national execution ensures countries have the capacity to implement their projects in accordance with their regulations and Bank safeguard policies. Capacity building is thus an integral part of development assistance. | The OECD Contribution to the WHO/IPCS Risk Assessment Toolkit is an example of using existing activities to implement the strategy. Another example is the contribution to the UNEP Global Chemicals Outlook using the OECD experience with chemicals outlooks. | All UNDP's capacity building activities supporting SAICM at national level aim at enabling country institutions, through national execution to take a larger role in contributing to the overall sustainable development goals. Countries can utilize this capacity to incorporate SAICM principles in their development plans and UN development assistance frameworks. |
| 5. Promote the uptake and use of IOMC products and tools by countries (including existing materials such as the IOMC SAICM Resource Guide and guidance for developing a National SAICM capacity assessment). | Disseminate and promote the use of IOMC products and tools by countries (including existing materials such as the IOMC SAICM Resource Guide and guidance for developing a National SAICM Implementation Plan) | IOMC products and publications are made available to constituents at relevant training workshops. This forms part of raising awareness of international collaboration for the sound management of chemicals. | UNEP promotes IOMC products and tools through its projects and training workshops and works with IOMC partners in joint delivery. | | UNITAR promotes the use of IOMC products and tools at all relevant workshops (e.g. provides copies of the IOMC SAICM resource guide and presents on the IOMC). | WHO promotes IOMC products and tools, for example, through its Human Health Risk Assessment Toolkit. | In its ongoing dialogue with partner countries on chemicals-related work and as deemed relevant, the Bank will promote the use of IOMC products. | All IOMC products developed by the OECD are disseminated via the OECD public website. | UNDP uses guidance/ resource materials (including IOMC's products), to promote SAICM objectives, leveraging its partnership with other organizations, particularly UN Specialized Agencies, in implementing capacity building programmes. |

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| 6. Review existing guidance and training materials for consistency, gaps, etc. and update as necessary. | This has not been done yet by FAO due to capacity constraints | The ILO reviews existing training materials on the sound management of chemicals through the IOMC as well based on developments informed to us from the SAICM secretariat, especially for the QSP. | Materials are reviewed and updated as needed. UNEP engages with the MEA s and expert groups to ensure that materials are up to date and respond to country needs. | UNIDO reviews and updates all its guidance and training materials. | UNITAR periodically reviews all its guidance and training materials to update them and develops new/revised guidance based on project needs, in particular QSPTF projects. | Materials are reviewed and updated as needed. For example, WHO plans to review its training materials on chemical risk assessment for conversion to distance learning format. | The Bank will provide input into guidance material as experience is accumulated in implementation of related activities. | All documents / tools mentioned under 3. above are updated as necessary. | UNDP regularly reviews and updates knowledge products, including all its in-house guidance documents (e.g. SMC Mainstreaming Guide and Mercury in Healthcare Facilities) and can share its experience and provide lessons learnt from practical use of training materials when used at country level activities. |
| 7. Identify “One U.N.” pilot countries to collaborate with in the context of developing QSP projects that would be linked to their UNDAF (or PRSP, CCA, DWCP, etc.) as a catalyst. | FAO is collaborating on chemicals management in Vietnam and has developed a QSP proposal for Mozambique. | | UNEP works with UNDP to identify pilot opportunities for its ‘mainstreaming’ actions supported by the QSP. | | | Not applicable | Not applicable although the Bank is happy to share any relevant project outputs and experiences for applying in the “one UN” pilot countries | Not applicable | UNDP led the mapping of various activities on SAICM priorities undertaken by PO. The resulting compilation will be used as a basis for future programming linked to UNDAF. |

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| 8. Ensure that materials and tools to be developed from the ongoing mainstreaming pilot projects are made available and incorporated into other QSP projects. | Not yet relevant, but planned. | | UNEP guidance on Cost-Benefit Economic Analysis, Cost of Inaction and Regulatory frameworks developed as part of 'mainstreaming' actions will be made widely available | UNIDO supporting countries in the formulation and implementation of QSPTF projects ensures that all the information developed during QSPTF projects is shared and disseminated through Web sites. | | Not applicable | Not applicable. | Not applicable | <p>The updated UNDP Guide on SMC Mainstreaming into Development Planning was made available in December 2010.</p> <p>Other documentation including Situation and Cost benefit Analysis will be made public as a part of UNDP web migration in 2011.</p> |