

PART I: Implementation of actions identified in the Overall Orientation and Guidance: Core activity areas for implementing the objectives set out in the Overarching Policy Strategy

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Version: 3 November 2016

Core Activity Area A: Enhance the responsibility of stakeholders: promoting and reinforcing commitment and multi-sectoral engagement	
Action points in the OOG directed at national level implementation (paraphrased)	Planned initiatives and available resource tools
<p>Para 27: Stakeholders, and in particular national focal points (NFPs), should take action to ensure that the sound management of chemicals involves a balance of sectors and stakeholders and that all sectors increase their active participation in a coordinated manner. Such actions include developing and strengthening linkages with health, agriculture, labour, industry and public interest groups, and with other international agreements and relevant initiatives supporting the mainstreaming of chemicals in the broader development agenda.</p> <p>Para 28: Governments, relevant organizations and other stakeholders should apply the three components of an integrated approach to financing² the sound management of chemicals and wastes in their efforts as well as planning to mobilize and manage financial resources for the implementation of the Strategic Approach.</p> <p>Para 29:</p>	<p>The BRS Conventions are MEAs that share the common objective of protecting human health and the environment from hazardous chemicals and wastes. They offer policy and regulatory frameworks, technical guidelines, tools, partnerships, financial and technical assistance that support parties in promoting ESM of chemicals and wastes. They recognize the important contribution that stakeholders, such as the private sector and non-governmental organizations, make to achieve the goals of the conventions. Voluntary multi-stakeholder approaches are promoted with the establishment of public-private/multi-stakeholder partnerships or initiatives (e.g. on computing equipment, household wastes).</p> <p>FAO provides international guidance on strengthening regulatory control of pesticides. This involves the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management and a set of technical guidelines to support its implementation. These guidelines are relevant to all stakeholders. Through an extensive project portfolio, FAO provides advice to countries on implementation of the guidance and on Integrated Pest Management to reduce reliance on pesticides. Explicit efforts are made to broaden the stakeholder base.</p> <p>The ILO, through national OSH programmes in Member States, provides technical support to allow countries to strengthen their legal and regulatory frameworks. This includes</p>

¹ It is possible that other agencies may also provide input to the tables in the future.

- **Governments** should have in place strong institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms among relevant stakeholders to enhance the **national-level governance** of the sound management of chemicals and waste (SMCW), paying particular attention to the development and implementation of legislative requirements for promoting effective risk reduction measures. They should focus on highly hazardous substances and other substances which are known to present major risks in their country.
- **Governments, relevant organizations and other stakeholders** should define the responsibilities of the industry sector and the **national administrations**. This should also include encouragement and reinforcement of voluntary initiatives which are aimed at putting in place and enhancing fundamental risk management practices.
- **NFPs** should coordinate information exchange on these matters, both within their countries and, with the **assistance of regional focal points**, beyond.

Para 30: **NFPs** should cooperate proactively with the **national focal point of the WHO International Health Regulations** to coordinate activities on chemicals and health and maximize collective efforts relating to chemicals and waste management, in particular to deal with chemical accidents.

promoting sound chemicals management at national level for the implementation of the ILO Chemicals Convention No. 170. All national OSH programmes include the sound management of chemicals at the workplace and are tripartite in nature where government, employer and worker organisations participate equally.

OECD has no specific activity directed at national implementation of the OOG but involves many relevant stakeholders in its work on chemical safety.

UNDP country-level activities utilize the national implementation modality, thereby enhancing country ownership. Project management arrangements always ensure the involvement of relevant actors from various sectors. Related guidelines are available at http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Programme%20and%20Operations%20Policies%20and%20Procedures/NIM_for_Government_english.pdf

UNDP-supported activities utilize integrated financing by drawing on global environmental, bilateral, national, and private sector funding. In order to ensure the sustainability of project activities, the project objectives address strengthening institutional arrangements and capacity for chemicals and waste management in countries.

UNECE enhances the responsibility and strengthens capacity of stakeholders, encourages multi-sectoral engagement and cross-border cooperation through its MEAs:

- [Convention on Public Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters](#) (Aarhus Convention) and its Protocol on [Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers](#) (Protocol on PRTRs)
- [Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents](#) (Industrial Accidents Convention)
- [Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution](#) (Air Convention) and its eight protocols promote the reduction and prevention of air pollution, covering persistent organic pollutants (POPs), heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, sulphur, nitrogen oxides, ammonia and particulate matter.

UNEP promotes the integrated approach for financing chemicals and waste and is the host for the Secretariat for the [special programme](#) on institutional strengthening. UNEP provides advice to governments and industry on the division of responsibilities through its advisory services on [development of legislation, institutional infrastructure and measures for recovering costs of national administration](#).

	<p>UNIDO works closely with industry to eliminate, dispose or manage chemicals, in line with the current MEA and/or international standards. UNIDO provides technical support to governments and industrial sectors by promoting voluntary initiatives, using different technical toolkits, and promoting best practices. UNIDO also supports national focal points in compliance with MEAs, thereby guaranteeing the sustainability of the chemical management or disposal policy and/or measures.</p> <p>UNITAR provides technical support and guidance to countries to establish or strengthen national inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms, information exchange mechanisms, stakeholder involvement policies, and financial resource mobilisation.</p> <p>WHO plays a lead role, along with other SAICM stakeholders and in particular NFPs, in implementing the SAICM health sector strategy. WHO is developing a roadmap on chemicals for consideration by the 2017 World Health Assembly. WHO promotes a “health in all (chemicals) policy” approach to mainstreaming: http://who.int/social_determinants/publications/health-policies-manual/en/ WHO routinely convenes workshops involving national chemical focal points and IHR focal points.</p>
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Core Activity Area B: Establish and strengthen national legislative and regulatory frameworks for chemicals and waste: improving capacity to address the basic elements of sound management of chemicals and waste and encouraging regional cooperation	
Action points in the OOG directed at national level implementation (paraphrased)	Planned initiatives and available resource tools
<p>Para 37: Working together with relevant sectors and stakeholders, Governments should have in place the requisite national legislative and regulatory frameworks that address the life cycle of chemicals and waste as well as the relevant enforcement and compliance mechanisms to achieve basic sound management of chemicals and waste.</p> <p>Para 38: Through the multisectoral and multi-stakeholder approach, NFPs should identify key actors at the national, regional and global levels towards strengthening the capacity of health, environment, industry, labour, planning and agriculture agencies, among others, to establish and address priorities. Capacity for dialogue between relevant agencies, enterprises or industry associations and trade unions is also important.</p> <p>Para 39: NFPs should strive to cooperate closely with the entities responsible for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, related health and labour conventions as well as relevant voluntary mechanisms at the national level, including the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the Minamata Convention, the International Health Regulations (2005), the ILO's Convention concerning Safety in the use of Chemicals at Work and the International Code of Conduct for Pesticide Management.</p> <p>Para 40: Capacities to prepare for and respond to chemical accidents and poisonings are to be strengthened, including through the programme for Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL), the national implementation of the International Health Regulations and the institutional strengthening</p>	<p>The BRS Conventions provide guidelines and tools to assist countries in strengthening their legal and regulatory frameworks, such as specific guidance to develop legislation for national implementation of the conventions; technical guidelines for the ESM of specific waste streams; guidance document for updating Stockholm Convention NIPs. To assist countries in combating illegal traffic, the Conventions promote the development of guidelines, initiatives and technical assistance activities (e.g. ENFORCE). Regional cooperation is encouraged through a network of 23 regional centres with the mandate to provide technical assistance and facilitate technology transfer to Basel and Stockholm parties. The centres also undertake activities in support to the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, the Minamata Convention and SAICM.</p> <p>FAO provides international guidance on strengthening regulatory control of pesticides. This involves the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management and a set of technical guidelines to support its implementation. These include guidelines on pesticide legislation, guidelines on registration, and guidelines on enforcement. Under the FAO field programme, assistance is provided to countries and groups of countries, to strengthen pesticide legislation.</p> <p>IAEA assists Member States establishing and implementing quality assured monitoring programmes to assess the effectiveness of legislative and regulatory framework.</p> <p>The ILO, through national OSH programmes in Member States provides technical support to allow countries to strengthen their legal and regulatory frameworks, including promotion of sound chemicals management at national level for the implementation of the ILO Chemicals Convention No. 170. All national OSH programmes include the sound management of chemicals at the workplace. The ILO Flagship Programme, OSH GAP, will build upon national OSH programmes to strengthen national legal frameworks and promote</p>

<p>of poisons centres. By 2020, all parties to the International Health Regulations should strive to meet their core capacity requirements for chemicals; and all countries should have access to a poison information service.</p> <p>Para 41: Stakeholders should contribute to national institutional strengthening of the chemicals and waste cluster, taking steps in particular to implement the integrated approach to financing, including through mainstreaming and ensuring defined roles and responsibilities for industry. Stakeholders should also contribute by providing and accessing resources, where possible, under the Special Programme to support institutional strengthening at the national level..</p> <p>Para 42: Stakeholders should ensure that future actions address the elements identified by the regions and build upon the significant contributions of QSP projects. The results of these projects should be integrated into <u>national systems</u> in a way that ensures continuing support and commitment.</p> <p>Para 43: Where illegal international traffic is concerned, all stakeholders should contribute to improving governance, capacity-building and technical cooperation to strengthen the capabilities of key players, such as customs and border enforcement officers, including through such existing initiatives as the Green Customs Initiative. Building on existing initiatives whenever relevant, <u>national Governments</u> should strengthen the implementation and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements, in particular through regulating and monitoring the production, transport and use of hazardous chemicals and waste with a view to preventing illegal traffic, and through promoting regional and international cooperation.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>social dialogue between government, employers and worker organisations in the field of OSH.</p> <p>The <u>OECD Council Acts</u> related to <u>chemical safety</u> form a comprehensive legal framework that addresses the life cycle of chemicals. Activities to ensure the continued relevance of these acts are on-going. Development of a best practice guidance to stop illegal trade of pesticides is currently underway.</p> <p>UNDP chemicals and waste project objectives address strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks of chemicals management in order to ensure the sustainability of project activities. This work is carried out in line with requirements of international agreements.</p> <p>UNECE through its relevant <u>MEAs</u> (see A. above) supports countries in establishing and strengthening their national legislative and regulatory frameworks for chemicals and waste management. UNECE MEAs offer legal and technical guidance, tools, and technical assistance relevant for countries with different economic, political and social contexts. The UNECE MEAs have a global significance.</p> <p>UNECE works closely with Governments, other international organisations and industry in the development of <u>internationally agreed transport policies addressing safe transport of dangerous goods</u>. These include the following agreements and/or regulations for road, rail and inland waterways transport of dangerous goods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Agreement on the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR); - European Agreement on the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN); - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (appendix C to the Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail). <p>UNECE also works on the development of a worldwide harmonized framework for multimodal transport of dangerous goods and classification and labelling of chemicals in all sectors - under the umbrella of the ECOSOC Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, to which UNECE provides secretariat services.</p>
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	<p>UNEP, through its work programme, is working with countries on development of legislation for sound management of chemicals in a number of areas. The LIRA guidance provides information on the principles behind modern legislation on sound management of chemicals.</p> <p>UNIDO provides support for the incorporation of safety measures related to the management of chemicals, and for the adoption and promotion of best available practices in chemical management, by supporting the local industry and by helping national authorities to enforce the measures derived by the multilateral environmental agreements.</p> <p>UNITAR helps countries to develop and update National Profiles, which facilitates national chemicals management priority setting. UNITAR also provides guidance and ongoing support to countries to assess their national situation concerning various aspects of chemicals management, including regulatory frameworks and administrative, institutional, and technical capacity. UNITAR is currently supporting more than 30 countries in their development of Minamata Initial Assessments and Minamata Convention ratification dossiers through regional and national projects, and has national projects supporting ratification of the Ban Amendment to the Basel Convention. Additionally, UNITAR is developing information exchange platforms to encourage dialogue among national stakeholders. To date, the platforms on mercury and PRTRs are operational; in 2017, a nano platform will be made available.</p> <p>WHO is responsible for the International Health Regulations (2005) and supports countries to achieve the core capacities for chemicals (SDG 3.d). WHO also supports countries with guidance and advice on poisons information services. http://www.who.int/ipcs/poisons/en/</p>
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Core Activity Area C: Mainstream the sound management of chemicals and waste in the sustainable development agenda: advancing risk reduction and enhancing the link between the sound management of chemicals and waste and health, labour and social and economic development planning, processes, and budgets	
Action points in the OOG directed at national level implementation (paraphrased)	Planned initiatives and available resource tools
<p>Para 49: Recognizing the different roles of stakeholders, all those involved in <u>national planning processes, strategies and budgets</u> need to understand the relevance of sound chemicals and waste management to poverty eradication and other sustainable development goals, such as those relating to health, water quality and food security and safety. NFPs should engage relevant ministries in mainstreaming efforts, including ministries of finance, health and labour.</p> <p>Para 50: All stakeholders should contribute to establishing, demonstrating and communicating the economic value of sound chemicals and waste management in terms that are understandable to all those involved in <u>national planning and budgeting processes</u>, and Governments should encourage and reinforce voluntary initiatives that underpin relevant regulatory policy.</p> <p>Para 51: While some countries have institutionalized mainstreaming and are starting to demonstrate tangible outcomes, their mainstreaming efforts need to be further developed as one of the basic elements required to attain the sound management of chemicals and waste. Stakeholders should take concerted steps to include chemicals and waste issues within <u>national plans and strategies</u>, in order to signal to Governments, donors and intergovernmental organizations the need for enhanced mobilization of both internal and external resources.</p> <p>Para 52: Stakeholders should identify ways to enhance institutional and technical capacity for coordination, decision-</p>	<p>The BRS Secretariat has contributed to international efforts aiming at integrating chemicals and waste issues into the 2030 sustainable development agenda. This includes outreach activities and the provision of technical input. Taking as a reference the integrated approach to financing chemicals and wastes, the Secretariat promotes mainstreaming of chemicals and wastes into national sustainable development plans in the conduct of its activities whenever relevant.</p> <p>FAO provides international guidance on strengthening regulatory control of pesticides. This involves the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management and a set of technical guidelines to support its implementation. Through an extensive project portfolio, FAO provides advice to countries on implementation of the guidance and on Integrated Pest Management to reduce reliance on pesticides.</p> <p>IAEA provides technical assistance to strengthening Member States' capacity to identify environmental problems caused by radioactive and non-radioactive contaminants, using nuclear, isotopic and related techniques.</p> <p>The ILO provides input for the labour aspect to UNEPs Global Chemicals Outlook.</p> <p>The OECD Chemicals Committee, as part of its vision for contributing to the OECD Development strategy, plans to raise awareness about the chemical safety issue at the OECD Development Assistance Committee.</p> <p>UNDP, with financial support provided by the SAICM QSP TF, together with UNEP jointly provided guidance to project countries on the selection of national SMC priorities and the mainstreaming of such priorities into national development planning, processes, and budgets. Such mainstreaming focusses naturally on environment related planning, however</p>

<p>making and monitoring related to mainstreaming as well as to streamline work aimed at catalysing cooperation and coordination at the <u>national</u>, regional and global levels through existing delivery mechanisms. WHO, the World Bank, ILO and UNDP country offices and other key players at the national level need to be engaged in Strategic Approach implementation.</p>	<p>it is equally and even more important to ensure that such SMC priorities are also reflected in health, labour, industry related planning processes, and that sufficient budgets are allocated to allow for such priorities to be addressed. A tool which could be used for the mainstreaming of SMC is the guide for integrating the sound management of chemicals into development planning. Secondly, it is critical to ensure that countries – in their sustainable development agenda and planning processes – work towards the achievement of the SDGs. Many of the new SDG have apparent linkages to SMC, and in certain cases SDGs contain detailed targets that are directly related to the management of chemicals and waste. UNDP is anticipating working in collaboration with other actors to support countries in establishing SDG baselines and monitor their progress towards achievement of the SDGs and their targets, in particular those related to chemicals and waste.</p> <p>The relevant UNECE MEAs (see A. above) engage Governments and stakeholders in the mainstreaming of chemicals and wastes as part of their efforts to implement the respective treaties. UNECE also provides technical support and advice on the implementation of transport of dangerous goods and classification and labelling of chemicals recommendations or legal instruments under its responsibility.</p> <p>UNEP has in addition to the partnership with UNDP worked with the assessment of the costs of inaction in order to provide stakeholders with estimates of economic costs of unsound chemicals management. UNEP's first Global Chemicals Outlook aimed to inform developed and developing countries about the changing trends in production and use of chemicals, environmental and health effects, and the economic benefits of as well as policy choices for sound management of chemicals. A second Global Chemicals Outlook is being develop to support the beyond 2020 discussions. A workshop was held April 13-14 2016 to discuss the content, and process for the development of the GCO II.</p> <p>UNIDO provides technical support and promotes technology transfer to stakeholders, by promoting and demonstrating the economic value of chemicals and chemical waste management i.e. recycling, innovative business models (chemical leasing).</p> <p>UNITAR provides technical support and guidance, including a 2011 guidance document, on resource mobilization for the sound management of chemicals and waste.</p>
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	<p>WHO published a brochure in 2016 on the public health impact of chemicals, which will be regularly updated. WHO engages in Strategic Approach implementation through its headquarters and regional offices, as well as at country level consistent with country cooperation strategies agreed with the host government, and donor funded projects.</p>
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Core Activity Area D: Increase risk reduction and information sharing efforts on emerging policy issues: continuing to promote actions on issues not currently addressed in existing agreements and work areas, complementing initiatives taken by other bodies	
Action points in the OOG directed at national level implementation (paraphrased)	Planned initiatives and available resource tools

Para 56: Risk reduction and information sharing efforts on emerging policy issues should continue to be promoted by **stakeholders**, by drawing heightened political attention to those issues, sharing best practices information and fostering enhanced coordination, collaboration and cooperation among relevant stakeholders.

Para 57: **Stakeholders** should take steps to enhance their involvement in these efforts wherever possible.

Para 58: **SAICM stakeholders in countries where lead paint remains in use** should continue their efforts to regulate lead in paints and reinforce those efforts as a key risk reduction achievement in line with the targets set out in the business plan.

BRS Secretariat works with other partners on relevant EPIs including HSLEEP, alternatives to perfluorinated chemicals, highly hazardous pesticides, chemicals in products, endocrine disrupting chemicals.

FAO leads the work on pesticide risk reduction through enhancement of regulatory control and promotion of Integrated Pest Management. Highly Hazardous Pesticides are now a new focus area. Guidelines on HHPs have been published and a Pesticide Registration Toolkit to enable registration authorities to improve hazard and risk assessment has been launched. Special initiatives to address HHPs are being launched at national and regional levels.

OECD continuously identifies emerging policy issues and sets up cooperative programmes for countries to address these issues. Current and future activities include:

- development of Test Guidelines and guidance for identifying endocrine disruptors [the detailed action plan is outlined in [SAICM/ICCM.4/INF/20](#)];
- development of Test Guidelines and guidance for assessing the risks of manufactured nanomaterials for human health and the environment [the detailed action plan is outlined in [SAICM/ICCM.4/INF/19](#)];
- information exchange on alternatives to perfluorinated chemicals [the detailed action plan is outlined in [SAICM/ICCM.4/INF/21](#)];
- promotion of [integrated pest management](#) as a means for risk reduction;
- development of best practices in the fight against illegal trade of pesticides;
- piloting of the feasibility of establishing a global list of classifications according to the GHS;
- development of methodologies to assess the risks of chemicals to children;
- development of methodologies to assess the risks from the combined exposure to multiple chemicals;
- development of guidance to prevent chemical accidents due to ageing as well as changes in ownership of high-hazard installations.

UNECE identifies emerging policy issues and addresses these during its intergovernmental and expert meetings organized in the framework of its MEAs and programmes addressing the sound management of chemicals and wastes (see above), sharing best practices and fostering enhanced coordination, collaboration and cooperation among relevant stakeholders. The Industrial Accidents Convention fostered approaches and measures to reduce the risk arising from hazardous activities involving substances hazardous to human health and the environment. As the secretariat to the intergovernmental bodies addressing

	<p>transport of dangerous goods and classification and labelling of chemicals recommendations and/or agreements under its responsibility, UNECE supports these bodies' work on emerging issues, such as nanomaterials; development of a harmonized classification of chemicals in accordance with the GHS; hazard classification and communication for hazards not currently addressed in the GHS, etc.</p> <p>UNEP, UNIDO and WHO work as partners in the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint to help countries regulate and eliminate lead paint.</p> <p>The UN Environment Management Group's (UN EMG) Issue Management Group on Tackling E-waste is undertaking a mapping exercise gathering information on UN e-waste initiatives. This will be followed by an analytical report that showcases ongoing and accomplished initiatives in the UN system in the area of e-waste, point to potential gaps and provide recommendations with regard to system-wide coordination/cooperation in the area of e-waste going forward.</p> <p>UNEP is responsible for emerging issue on Chemicals in Products where it cooperates with a number of stakeholders</p> <p>UNIDO identifies and promotes cooperation programmes with the industry to identify, adapt and adopt proper technologies to reduce or mitigate the risks and impact of the emerging issues.</p> <p>The UNITAR/ILO Global GHS Capacity Building Programme provides training and guidance on the development of situation/gap analyses, national GHS implementation strategies, legislation, chemical hazard classification, labelling, and safety data sheets (SDS), as well as related support measures such as comprehensibility testing. UNITAR also works with OECD, and other relevant stakeholders, on nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials, sharing information and raising awareness. This takes place through regional workshops, national-level policy development projects, an e-Learning course, and provision on guidance ("Developing a National Nanotechnology Policy and Programme" http://cwm.unitar.org/publications/publications/Nano.aspx); an information-sharing website on nanosafety is also planned.</p> <p>WHO works with other IOMC partners, as set out in the EPI workplans.</p>
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Core Activity Area E: Promote information access: increasing the accessibility of relevant information and making it understandable for all levels of society	
Action points in the OOG directed at national level implementation (paraphrased)	Planned initiatives and available resource tools
<p>Para 64: Controls relating to the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) feature highly as a driver of demand for chemicals and waste management and control services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments should, as a priority, implement the Globally Harmonized System in national legal frameworks. • IOMC, in coordination with relevant committees, such as the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals of the Economic Commission for Europe, should identify needs and ways to further encourage and support coordinated implementation at the regional level. <p>Para 65: Stakeholders should contribute actively to the SAICM clearing house. In the absence of additional funding, consideration should be given to complementary mechanisms.</p> <p>Para 67: Stakeholders should support the emerging policy issue of chemicals in products, including the implementation, on a voluntary basis, of relevant activities such as those contained in the chemicals in products programme, which will facilitate the</p>	<p>The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions promote access to information as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring data collected under the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants are accessible via the electronic data warehouse³; • Guidance, factsheets and assessment reports on the chemicals and alternatives to the chemicals listed under the Stockholm Convention developed on the basis of the information collected from Parties and other stakeholders⁴; • Decision guidance documents on chemicals listed under the Rotterdam Convention and the PIC circulars, published every six months containing information on national decisions related to imports on those chemicals⁵ • National reporting information submitted by parties on the national measures undertaken to implement the conventions, the amount of POPs produced, used, traded, released; the amount of wastes generated and subject to transboundary movements^{6 7}; • National legal frameworks to implement the Basel Convention⁸ and national definitions of hazardous wastes and other wastes⁹; • Further relevant information is shared via Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions web pages and the conventions' clearing-house mechanism¹⁰.

³ <http://www.pops-gmp.org/index.php?pg=gmp-data-warehouse>.

⁴ <http://www.pops.int>

⁵ <http://www.pic.int>

⁶ <http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Reporting/NationalReports/tabid/3668/Default.aspx>

⁷ <http://www.basel.int/Countries/NationalReporting/DataVisualizationTool/tabid/3216/Default.aspx>

⁸ <http://www.basel.int/Countries/NationalLegislation/tabid/1420/Default.aspx>

⁹ <http://www.basel.int/Countries/NationalDefinitions/NationalDefinitionsofHazardousWastes/tabid/1480/Default.aspx>

¹⁰ <http://www.basel.int/> <http://www.pic.int/>, <http://chm.pops.int/>, <http://synergies.pops.int/>

provision and availability of, and access to, relevant information on chemicals in products along the supply chain and throughout the product life cycle among all stakeholder groups, and encourage and recognize progress through extended producer responsibility.

Para 69: **SAICM stakeholders** should develop and strengthen global, regional and **national** integrated health and environment monitoring and surveillance systems to contribute to timely and evidence-based decisions about chemicals and waste management.

Para 70: **Chemical regulators**, civil society organizations and users can also usefully collect and share best practice information about risks, risk reduction strategies and alternatives to hazardous chemicals that have been used successfully.

FAO implements broad field programmes to strengthen capacity in pesticide risk reduction and in promotion of Integrated Pest Management. This involves field monitoring and exchange of information. Field data are fed back into policy formulation processes.

OECD:

- contributes to the development of the [IOMC Toolbox for decision-making in chemicals management](#), which provides easy access to tools that enable countries to address specific national problems related to chemicals management, including setting up legal frameworks.
- through its [eChemPortal](#) provides easy access to information on the properties of chemicals as well as existing hazard and risk assessments as well as GHS classifications elaborated by countries for their chemicals management programme. The OECD will continue to populate and develop eChemPortal.
- with the [OECD Environmental Risk Assessment Toolkit](#) provides easy access to tools to assess the risks of chemicals which may be covered by international conventions. The toolkit will continue to be updated.
- maintains the [Centre for PRTR Data](#) which gives easy access to PRTR data from OECD countries at one location.
- through the [OECD Substitution and Alternatives Assessment Toolbox](#) provides access to tools and information to inform substitution and the conduct of alternatives assessment. This toolbox will continue to be populated.
- gives access to pesticide risk reduction and sustainable pest management information through dedicated OECD websites on [reducing spray drift](#), [managing risk for pollinators](#) and the [Integrated Pest Management Hub](#).

All OECD tools relative to chemical safety are available free of charge [see www.oecd.org/ehs].

UNDP shares its materials on chemicals and waste management work through dedicated websites at www.undp.org/chemicals and www.undp.org/ozone. In addition, information on all UNDP projects (including the ones on chemicals and waste) is accessible at open.undp.org

	<p>UNECE promotes information access through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the relevant legislative or recommendatory texts addressing transport of dangerous goods and classification and labelling of chemicals as agreed by the international community, as well as related guidance and information on their implementation, and technical advice. All the legislative and recommendatory texts, guidance and information material are available, free of charge, in several UN official languages on the UNECE website. - the implementation of the Aarhus Convention and its Protocol on PRTRs, the latter providing easy access to information through national websites on releases of pollutants. The Guidance to the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers and other resources support countries in implementing easy access to environmental information. The Aarhus Clearinghouse website and PRTR.net provide platforms for the collection, dissemination and exchange of information on laws, policies and good practices relevant to PRTRs and the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters. - data on air pollutants collected through the Air Convention's Cooperative programme for monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transmission of air pollutants in Europe (EMEP), made publicly available through its Centre on emission inventories and projections. <p>UNEP has a dedicated website for the UNEP subprogramme on chemicals and waste. UNEP publishes a Global Mercury Assessment, with the next edition planned for 2018.</p> <p>UNIDO focus promotion and awareness to the main stakeholders, but with emphasis to small and medium-sized enterprises on the availability of the several toolkits (Chemical Leasing Toolkit, Innovative Approaches for the Sound Management of Chemicals and Chemical Waste (IAMC) Toolkit-to be launched in August 2016), which are integrated in the IOMC Toolbox. UNIDO also promotes best alternative practices and best available techniques.</p> <p>The UNITAR/ILO Global GHS Capacity Building Programme provides training and guidance on the development of situation/gap analyses, national GHS implementation strategies, legislation, chemical hazard classification, labelling, safety data sheets (SDS), as well as related support measures such as comprehensibility testing. A GHS e-Learning</p>
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	<p>course is available from UNITAR: https://www.unitar.org/event/thematic-areas/advance-environmental-sustainability-and-green-development</p> <p>UNITAR provides technical support and guidance to countries to design and implement PRTRs. UNITAR plans to launch PRTR:Learn in 2016, as an interactive platform to: facilitate and support the exchange of information for the development of national PRTRs; enable countries to access individuals and organizations with experience and knowledge on PRTRs; and create a virtual environment to support PRTR capacity building. The MercuryLearn platform, developed by UNITAR and UNEP, provides online access to tools and information on mercury, including the UNEP Toolkit, video training resources, and a forum for countries and experts to exchange information and knowledge. UNITAR contributes to the development of the IOMC Toolbox for Decision Making in Chemicals Management, which provides easy access to tools that enable countries to address national problems related to chemicals management, including the GHS and PRTRs. UNITAR has also supported UNEP in the development of a platform on Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) in Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (www. http://smctools-sme.unitar.org/).</p> <p>WHO maintains the INCHEM on-line database: http://www.inchem.org/. WHO includes GHS classifications in the ILO/WHO International Chemical Safety Cards.: http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/icsc/en/ (Para 64). WHO will actively contribute to the SAICM Clearing House (Para 65). WHO maintains the Global Health Observatory, which includes country level information on the health impacts of a number of environmental agents. Information on regulation of lead paint and monitoring of the SDGs for which WHO is custodian were added in 2016. http://www.who.int/gho/phe/en/ (Para 69).</p>
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Core Activity Area F: Assess progress towards the 2020 goal of minimising the adverse effects of chemicals on human health and the environment: identifying achievements, understanding the gaps in implementation and prioritizing actions for achievement by 2020	
Action points in the OOG directed at national level implementation (paraphrased)	Planned initiatives and available resource tools
<p>Para 74: Stakeholders should devise and communicate further means of demonstrating progress in support of decision-making at the national, regional and global levels. Since the means of demonstrating progress can vary from country to country, NFPs should take the immediate lead in identifying, describing and – as far as possible – quantifying specific indicators of progress in their country. In doing so, they should take account of the SAICM GPA, in particular its indicators of progress, as well as the 11 basic elements.</p> <p>Para 75: Stakeholders should use the 20 indicators to monitor overall progress towards the 2020 goal, evaluate their usefulness and consider their links to the sustainable development goals, in particular with regard to assessing non-quantitative aspects of progress. Stakeholders should put in place mechanisms to increase timely reporting, with the intention of increasing overall reporting in the future. Implementing partners can play an enhanced role in mapping out global progress in areas relevant to the basic elements for sound chemicals and waste management.</p> <p>Para 76: Stakeholders should review the report and existing strategy on health sector engagement and apply any lessons learned in developing a strategy to achieve the fuller engagement of representatives of other economic sectors in SAICM.</p> <p>Para 77: NFPs should be encouraged to engage with stakeholders to provide other instances or indicators of progress, which should be quantified wherever possible. They should use the indicators of progress in the GPA but may also devise other indicators related to</p>	<p>Parties to the BRS Conventions transmit information to the Secretariat that is relevant to a number of chemical-related SDG indicators (e.g. 12.4.1 on MEAs ratification and party status; 12.4.2 on waste generation and treatment; 12.5.1 on recycling rate). Further guidance from the Conferences of the Parties is expected on how the respective Conventions should report on their contribution to the implementation of 2030 agenda.</p> <p>FAO's ongoing field work and its integrated monitoring of pest and pesticide management practices helps identify actionable priorities.</p> <p>IAEA will assist Member States accurately analysing radionuclides, Persistent Organic Pollutants and toxic trace elements in environmental samples, in order to generate quality assured data, which is essential to appropriate chemical-related SDG indicators.</p> <p>ILO will continue to assist member States to ratify and implement the ILO Chemicals Convention no. 170.</p> <p>OECD, through its Environmental Performance Reports, offers countries an opportunity to have their chemicals management system evaluated. Recent evaluations have been done in Austria (2013) and Colombia (2014). OECD plans to initiate work on the exchange of information on methodologies for evaluating the performance of chemicals management schemes.</p> <p>UNDP in collaboration with other actors plans to support countries in establishing SDG baselines and to monitor progress towards achievement of the SDGs and their targets, in particular those related to chemicals and waste.</p> <p>UNECE monitors progress in implementing its MEAs through the submission of national reports or other information by NFPs: National reporting under the Aarhus Convention and</p>

the 11 basic elements which can readily be measured and incorporated into reports on progress in the implementation of SAICM.

Para 78: **Stakeholders** should review information made available to the COPs to the BRS Conventions together with other relevant regional information in order to gain a better picture of the global situation related to illegal international traffic and develop a core set of priorities for 2015–2020 based on the lessons learned.

its Protocol on PRTRs allow to assess progress in the implementation of relevant legislative and regulatory frameworks. The implementation of the Protocol on PRTRs will help countries to assess progress in the reduction of releases of pollutants to the environment and hence support in the context of releases of pollutants and transport of waste fact-based decision making practices at the national level. National implementation reporting on the Industrial Accidents Convention provides an overview of legislative, institutional and policy measures introduced to reduce the risk arising from activities involving hazardous chemical substances, including for their identification and sound management. Under the Air Convention, policy makers exchange experiences and good practices on progress made in emission abatement to meet the emission limit values set by the protocols. UNECE also collects information about the status of implementation of transport of dangerous goods agreements and recommendations and the GHS.

UNEP in cooperation with UNITAR, BRS and the IOMC organized an [international workshop](#) to examine the interface of SDGs and the sound management of chemicals and waste. In examining the SDGs, the use of indicator to measure progress towards the 2020 goal was discussed. UNEP aims at continuing to work on linking the SDGs and sound management of chemicals.

UNIDO will continue to assist countries and industry in complying with the several MEAs, and to promote voluntary measures by the local industry to improve chemical management, and to promote together with different partners, the elimination, mitigation and proper disposal of chemicals under control.

UNITAR assists countries in preparing [national SAICM implementation plans](#), which include the identification of indicators of progress at the national level. UNITAR also assists countries in developing and updating [National Profiles](#), which facilitates periodic stocktaking of the national chemicals management situation. UNITAR has also prepared a video summarizing the key results and lessons learned from the UNITAR contribution to the SAICM QSPTF <http://www.unitar.org/cwm/>

WHO plays the lead role as custodian for monitoring a number of chemical-related SDG indicators, see E) regarding the Global Health Observatory. WHO contributes a number of indicators to the IOMC indicator collection. WHO is taking this OOG recommendation into account in developing the chemicals roadmap for the 2017 World Health Assembly.

