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**Implementation of the Strategic Approach to International
Chemicals Management: strengthening of national chemicals
management capacities**

**Guide to resource, guidance, and training materials of participating
organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound
Management of Chemicals**

Note by the Secretariat

The Secretariat has the honour to circulate, in the annex to the present note, a copy of the January 2008 edition of the guide to resource, guidance and training materials of participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals. The document is reproduced as received, without formal editing, and is provided for the information of the Conference.

* SAICM/ICCM.2/1.

Annex

**National Implementation of SAICM:
A Guide to Resource, Guidance, and Training Materials
of IOMC Participating Organisations**

January 2008 Edition



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United Nations Institute for Training and Research

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, OECD, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR and WHO. The World Bank and UNDP are observers. 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.

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1. PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW OF THE DOCUMENT

Following adoption of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) at the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) in February 2006, countries are now entering a first phase of SAICM implementation, including development of national SAICM implementation plans. To inform country deliberations and related capacity building initiatives, the participating organizations (POs) of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) have prepared this Guide. It raises issues countries may want to consider in preparing for and developing their SAICM implementation plans and points to existing resources, guidance and training materials available through IOMC POs for particular SAICM work areas.¹

In preparing the document, the IOMC recognizes that countries are starting from different stages of development with regards to their national programmes for the sound management of chemicals and will therefore have different requirements for guidance materials and tools to assist the implementation process. Furthermore, countries will have different priorities for strengthening their capacities for the sound management of chemicals, priorities that may be captured under the specific work areas. These factors generate a demand for a flexible resource guide that allows countries to identify and access a portfolio of materials tailored to suit their specific needs in planning for the implementation of SAICM.

The structure of the document is as follows. Following this introduction, section 2 summarizes relevant programmes of the IOMC organizations. Section 3 provides a brief summary of SAICM, including a review of the main outcomes of SAICM as contained in the three key texts agreed upon at the ICCM, the Dubai Declaration, the Overarching Policy Strategy (OPS) and the Global Plan of Action (GPA). Section 4 points to resource documents relevant to developing an enabling platform—or governance framework—at the national level for effective and coordinated SAICM implementation. Issues addressed in this section include: integrating chemicals management into national development priorities; developing a sound institutional and programmatic national framework; effective project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; legislation and enforcement; and involvement of the private sector and civil society. Finally, section 5 focuses on specific substantive topics for strengthening chemicals management issues included in SAICM.

¹ The materials included in this document have been developed by the participating organizations of the IOMC and two observer organisations. The seven participating organizations of the IOMC are as follows, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The two observer organisations are the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

2. OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT PROGRAMMES OF IOMC PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

2.1 FAO²

The FAO has a mandate for international co-operation to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural people. The FAO Conference, which meets every two years, is the supreme governing body of the FAO. FAO has a system of regional and country offices that play an important role in the design and delivery of capacity building activities. Plant Protection posts exist in the Regional Offices in Africa (Ghana), Asia and the Pacific (Thailand), Latin America (Chile), and the Near East (Cairo), and in the sub-regional offices in Harare, Western Samoa, Barbados and Tunis. At FAO Headquarters in Rome, of particular relevance are FAO's Plant Protection Service (which also hosts the Joint Rotterdam Convention Secretariat with UNEP Chemicals, Geneva) and FAO's Legal Office, as well as its Technical Co-operation Department which facilitates direct assistance/capacity building to developing countries through its Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP).

2.1.1 Plant Protection Service, AGPP³

The Plant Protection Service (AGPP), part of the Plant Production and Protection Division of the Agriculture Department, addresses international aspects of plant protection and closely cooperates with regional and national plant protection organizations and programmes. The programme addresses plant quarantine in the Secretariat to the *International Plant Protection Convention*, setting standards, exchanging information and fostering cooperation. Concerning pesticide management, the programme promotes the implementation of the *International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides*; it implements with UNEP the *Rotterdam Convention* and, with WHO, makes recommendations for maximum residue levels as well as for pesticide specifications. On pest management, the Service supports the establishment of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies and hosts the Global IPM-Facility consisting of FAO, UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank.

Pesticide Management and Implementation of the Code of Conduct: The Pesticide Management Group (PMG) covers a wide range of capacity building activities, which include development of national pesticide registration and control schemes; strengthening of national technical and physical facilities to enforce pesticide regulatory schemes more effectively; provision of various types of training on the safe and efficient use of pesticides for farmers, extension workers, retailers and medical personnel; facilitating computerised exchange of information and networking on pesticides, regulatory issues and on other technical matters among co-operating countries; and undertaking national and regional survey missions on laboratory infrastructures for pesticide analysis and helping to establish/strengthen such infrastructures.

PMG also provides, through standard setting bodies on pesticides, references for countries on limits of pesticide residues and for pesticide product quality. The Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) is the scientific body for the establishment of CODEX maximum residue limits for pesticides. The Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Specifications (JMPS) develops international quality criteria for pesticides used in agriculture and public health so that the quality of products can be judged either for regulatory purposes or in commercial dealings. Thus the specifications help to reduce the trade, sale and use of inferior pesticide products. Many countries, industrialized and developing ones, adopt these international standards as their national standards.

² See <http://www.fao.org>

³ See <http://www.fao.org/ag/agp/agpp/Default.htm>

Prevention and Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides: FAO is the only UN-agency with a programme aiming at enabling countries to dispose of obsolete pesticide (chemical) stocks and to prevent further accumulation of such stocks. The FAO Obsolete Pesticides Project, initiated through Dutch trust funds, maintains the world-wide inventory on obsolete pesticides, which today is estimated to amount to 500.000t. FAO/AGPP has executed various disposal operations in Africa and the Near East supported by various donor countries. This unit has been instrumental in the creation of the African Stockpiles Programme (ASP) (see also 3.1.9) and is providing technical supervision of the ASP.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM): AGPP supports the establishment of IPM programmes, including the application of biological control and weed management. IPM increases the sustainability of farming systems, and IPM programmes are considered economically sustainable as they reduce farmers' dependence on procured inputs such as pesticides. The Global IPM Facility promotes IPM through awareness raising and support to the development of field programs and policy reform.

Together with UNEP, AGPP implements an IPM-project for termite control related to certain POPs under the *Stockholm Convention*.

Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention: The Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention is collocated at FAO AGPP in Rome and with UNEP Chemicals in Geneva.⁴

2.1.2 FAO Legal Office⁵

FAO's Legal Office provides legal advisory services to governments on a range of issues, including plant protection and pesticides registration. Working with the technical services of FAO, it helps governments prepare laws, regulations, agreements and other legal texts, advises on institutional structures and compliance with international law. An element of most advisory projects is capacity building through participatory training of national officials and consultants.

2.1.3 FAO Technical Cooperation Department⁶

Through its TCP FAO allocates limited resources to its member states to meet the most pressing development needs in agriculture. On pesticide matters technical assistance has been provided for various areas supporting capacity building, such as drafting pesticide legislation, strengthening pesticide management and control capacities or facilitating pesticide disposal operations.

⁴ See <http://www.pic.int>

⁵ See http://www.fao.org/Legal/index_en.htm

⁶ See <http://www.fao.org/tc>

2.2 ILO⁷

The International Labour Organization is a UN specialised agency that seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognised human and labour rights. The ILO formulates international labour standards in the form of Conventions and Recommendations, setting minimum standards of basic labour rights. The member States of the ILO meet at the International Labour Conference in June of each year in Geneva. The Conference establishes and adopts international labour standards, and elects the Governing Body which is the executive council of the ILO.

ILO capacity building activities for sound chemicals management are integrated within its overall activities for occupational safety and health and are undertaken in the context of the ILO Infocus Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment (Safework).

2.2.1 Safework⁸

While based in Geneva, Safework works through a decentralised network of occupational safety and health experts in the field to facilitate co-operation and elaborate international standards and instruments to establish the minimum levels that should be reached and maintained (e.g. ILO Convention 170). Regional and country field programmes and offices are in place in all regions of the world. For practical improvements for workplace chemical safety, the participation of workers and employers at the national level in the formulation of national policy is essential. Also at the enterprise level, worker-management collaboration is critical. SafeWork promotes such collaboration at the national and enterprise levels. Safework technical co-operation activities assist to implement these instruments at the national level with the aim to improve working conditions at the work place.

Technical co-operation projects, and regional training seminars and symposia, have been held in all the developing and transition regions. Assistance is provided, for example, to:

- promote and aid in the implementation of the globally harmonised systems for classification and labelling as part of the UNITAR/ILO Global GHS Capacity Building Programme;
- develop legislation, strengthen national institutions through training;
- translate documentation related to occupational safety and health into local languages;
- promote the use of international chemical safety cards (ICSCs);
- use Training Modules on Chemical Safety in order to introduce safe use of chemicals at places of work, to present classification systems for the labelling and transport of dangerous goods, to allow the reading and use of chemical safety cards, to give a basic overview of toxicology, and to disseminate information on selected, widely-used hazardous substances; and
- provide special support to developing countries in the form of technical cooperation projects, as well as the provision of safety and health information, via the International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre's (CIS) network.

2.3 OECD⁹

The OECD, based in Paris, was established in 1960 and now includes thirty member countries sharing a commitment to democratic government and the market economy. The senior decision-making body is the Council of OECD ambassadors that can agree on Council Acts. The OECD Environment, Health and Safety Programme includes the Chemicals Programme, as well as work

⁷ See <http://www.ilo.org>

⁸ See <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/standard.htm>

⁹ See <http://www.oecd.org/home>

on pesticides, biocides, chemical accidents, harmonisation of regulatory oversight in biotechnology, Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs), and the safety of novel foods and feeds. The main areas of work of OECD related to capacity building activity include the following:

Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD): OECD works with non-members on their adherence to this legally binding OECD system. Non-members are full participants with the same rights and obligations as OECD countries, once they have adhered.

Good Laboratory Practice (GLP): These principles are used for the quality assurance of data and set out managerial concepts concerning the organisation of test facilities as well as the conditions under which safety studies are planned, performed, monitored, recorded and reported. They are a critical element for MAD. OECD gives courses for training inspectors from member and non-member countries.

Chemical Accidents Programme: This programme began in 1988 and addresses prevention, preparedness and response related to accidents involving hazardous substances. Guiding Principles and Safety Performance Indicators are in use widely also outside the OECD.

Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs): OECD work on PRTRs was initiated in 1993, as a follow-up to UNCED, with a project to prepare guidance for and promote the development of PRTRs. Many technical tools for use in developing and implementing PRTRs are freely available on the web.

2.4 UNDP¹⁰

UNDP promotes the sound management of chemicals as an important component of the global poverty reduction effort. In line with its role as the UN's development network, UNDP advocates the importance of addressing issues related to chemicals management and chemically linked pollution in developing countries by encouraging integration of rigorous chemicals management schemes into MDG-based national development policies and plans. UNDP also works with countries to identify necessary resources and sources of funding to improve their chemicals management regimes to achieve desired results.

UNDP uses a global network on the ground in 166 countries to help the UN system and its partners to raise awareness and track progress, while it connects countries to the knowledge and resources needed to achieve MDGs. The UNDP Executive Board is made up of representatives from 36 countries around the world, who serve on a rotating basis and meet three times per year.

With the support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Multilateral Fund (MLF) for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and various other donors and partners, UNDP helps countries reduce the vulnerability of their poor to health and environmental stresses; facilitates the integration of environmental issues into national environmental and poverty reduction planning frameworks; and helps increase access to the best available and affordable alternative technologies.

UNDP chemicals-related capacity building activities are mainly coordinated by the Energy and Environment Group, more specifically by the Montreal Protocol/Chemicals Unit based in New York. Chemicals Management activities are implemented in close cooperation with UNDP's Country Offices.¹¹

¹⁰ See <http://www.undp.org>

¹¹ See <http://www.undp.org/regions>

UNDP helps countries to improve their chemicals management and attain the MDGs by providing assistance in the following areas:

- Mainstreaming Sound Management of Chemicals into MDG-based plans;
- Ozone Layer Protection: Phasing-out of Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS) and achieving compliance with Montreal Protocol;
- Protecting Human Health and the Environment from Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): Reducing and eliminating releases of POPs under the Stockholm Convention; and,
- Reducing and Preventing Chemical Pollution of International Waters.

2.4.1 Mainstreaming Sound Management of Chemicals into MDG-based plans

In order to help countries improve their chemicals management, UNDP assists national governments to better integrate Chemicals Management into MDG-based National Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies (e.g. through provision of policies and instruments and assistance in catalyzing environment finance for sustainable development).

Upon SAICM adoption, UNDP has cooperated with UNEP in the development of a Partnership Initiative to help client countries to:

- Assess their sound management of chemicals regimes relative to the strategic objectives of the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy, and put in place a plan to begin addressing gaps in the national regime; and
- Improve the incorporation of national sound management of chemicals priorities into the national development discourse and planning agenda.

This partnership initiative draws on the unique support services that can be provided by the cooperating agencies. The initiative works in concert with other specialized agencies through inviting their substantive input on specific chemicals-related policy and economic issues in existing projects.

2.4.2 Ozone Layer Protection: Phasing-out of Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS) and achieving Compliance with the Montreal Protocol

UNDP, using resources from the Multilateral Fund (MLF) for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) works with public and private partners in developing countries to:

- Assist governments to develop more effective national policies and programmes to meet compliance targets for eliminating Ozone Depleting Substances, ODS including, country programmes, refrigerant management plans, national and sector phase-out strategies and institutional strengthening;
- Provide technical support and dissemination of information regarding ozone friendly alternatives through practical, hands-on training sessions and in-field demonstrations;
- Provide services, including financial and technical assistance to allow enterprises and governments to adopt alternative production processes and ozone-friendly technologies; and,
- Assist governments in the identification of finance partners and cross convention/protocol initiatives.

2.4.3 Protecting Human Health and the Environment from Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

UNDP also assists developing countries and countries with economies in transition in protecting human health and the environment from POPs by reducing and eliminating POPs under the Stockholm Convention. With the support of the Global Environment Facility, UNDP manages a US\$ 49 million POPs portfolio and undertakes projects in more than 40 countries that support activities in the three GEF Strategic Objectives for POPs:

- Strengthening capacities for National Implementation Plans (NIPs) implementation, including assisting those countries that lag farthest behind to establish basic, foundational capacities for sound management of chemicals;
- Partnering in investments needed for NIP implementation to achieve impacts in POPs reduction and elimination;
- Partnering in the demonstration of feasible, innovative technologies and best practices for POPs reduction and substitution.

In all regions, the bulk of UNDP's assistance in the POPs focal area is in the form of enabling/capacity building activities as well as PCBs management and disposal programmes.

As part of the aforementioned programme areas, NIP implementation support services provide client countries with assistance in areas such as legal, policy and institutional reform; strengthening of monitoring and enforcement capacities; awareness raising; promoting access to and transfer of environmentally sound alternative technologies, products and practices; and facilitating the environmentally sound management and/or destruction of POPs stockpiles and wastes.

UNDP is cooperating with UNIDO in an innovative project in Slovakia aimed at demonstrating and transferring non-combustion technologies for the destruction of POPs. UNDP also partners with WHO in the implementation of a global project aimed at reducing POPs and mercury emissions in 8 countries, through improved management of health care waste. Lastly, UNDP-GEF and UNITAR implement two projects aimed at building action planning skills in 40 Least Developed Countries to assist with NIP development under the Stockholm Convention.

2.4.4 Reducing and Preventing Chemical Pollution of International Waters¹²

A sizeable portion (60%) of UNDP's large (~\$300 million) GEF International Waters¹³ portfolio has a strong focus on reducing chemical pollution of shared river basins, lakes and marine ecosystems. Projects address a wide range of chemical pollution threats, from nutrient pollution in the Danube/Black Sea basin to mercury pollution from artisanal gold mining to industrial pollution from small scale industries in the Dnipro River basin. Capacity building support is provided in areas such as problem analysis and priority setting; legal, policy and institutional reforms; demonstrations of innovative pollution reduction technologies and practices; and establishing monitoring and indicator systems.

UNDP also has an active portfolio (~\$35 m. in over 25 countries) of non-GEF activities related to capacity building for chemicals management. These include projects in areas such as integrated pest management; solid and industrial waste management; policy, legal and regulatory reform; pesticides safety, management and phase-out; demonstration of more benign pesticides; oil/chemical spill damage assessments; industrial pollution control; and cleaner production.

2.5 UNEP¹⁴

UNEP is a programme of the UN General Assembly and has a mandate for co-ordination, and integration, of actions within the UN with respect to problems relating to the environment and for integrating a large number of separate efforts by intergovernmental, non-governmental, national and regional bodies. The UNEP Governing Council is the principle governing and legislative body for UNEP and usually meets every two years.

A number of UNEP divisions and units are involved in the management of chemicals and deliver related capacity building. These mainly include the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE), which includes UNEP Chemicals, the Energy and OzoneAction Unit and the Production and Consumption Branch, the Division of Policy Development and Law, and the Division of Global Environment Facility Coordination (DGEF). Of particular relevance to this report are activities undertaken by UNEP Chemicals, the Energy and OzoneAction Unit, and DGEF.

2.5.1 Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE)¹⁵

*UNEP Chemicals*¹⁶

Geneva-based UNEP Chemicals is the focus within UNEP of activities related to the management of chemicals. UNEP Chemicals works directly with countries to build national capacity for the safe production, use, and disposal of chemicals, and to promote and disseminate state-of-the-art information on chemical safety. UNEP Chemicals capacity building activities include:

- awareness-raising workshops, including support for implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, support for implementation of the Stockholm Convention (including UNEP-GEF

¹² UNDP – Chemicals programmes in the GEF focal area of International Waters are managed by UNDP's Integrated Water Governance Team based in New York.

¹³ See http://www.undp.org/gef/undp-gef_focal_areas_of_action/sub_international_water.html

¹⁴ See <http://www.unep.org>

¹⁵ See <http://www.unepdtie.org>

¹⁶ See <http://www.chem.unep.ch>

projects), reduction of emissions of dioxins and furans, sustainable alternatives to POPs pesticides, management of stocks of obsolete and unwanted pesticides, development of national information systems, development of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans, and chemicals legislation;

- awareness raising and capacity building to phase out lead in gasoline;
- support for development of national PCB inventories;
- CIEN, information exchange; and
- a mercury programme to facilitate and conduct technical assistance and capacity building activities to support the efforts of countries to take action on mercury pollution.

Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention: The Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention is collocated at FAO, Plant Protection Service, in Rome and with UNEP Chemicals in Geneva.¹⁷

2.5.2 Energy and Ozone Action Unit¹⁸

Since 1991, the Ozone Action Programme of the Energy and Ozone Action Unit, based in Paris, has strengthened the capacity of governments—particularly National Ozone Units (NOUs)—and industry in developing countries to elaborate and enforce the policies required to implement the Montreal Protocol and make informed decisions about alternative technologies. Examples of capacity building activities include:

- national and regional training builds the capacity of policy-makers, customs officers and local industry to implement national ODS phase-out activities;
- regional networking of ODS officers provides a regular forum for those officers to exchange experiences, develop skills, and share ideas with counterparts from both developing and developed countries;
- Country Programmes (CPs) and Institutional Strengthening (IS) to support the development and implementation of national ODS phase-out strategies, especially for low-volume ODS-consuming countries; and
- a regionally-based Compliance Assistance Programme.

2.5.3 Cleaner Production¹⁹

UNEP's Cleaner Production Programme, led by the Production and Consumption Branch of DTIE, in Paris, started in 1989 and includes a range of capacity building activities, which include:

- awareness raising campaigns, targeting industry, government, financing institutions, academia, and NGOs;
- compilation and dissemination of up-to-date information on cleaner production practices and technologies in a user-friendly manner, addressing specific local/regional/national needs;
- human resources development of personnel at various levels in the stakeholder groups; and
- demonstration projects in different sub-sectors and locations in the country, especially in SMEs.

2.5.4 Division of Global Environment Facility Coordination (DGEF)²⁰

¹⁷ See <http://www.pic.int>

¹⁸ See <http://www.unepdtie.org/energy>

¹⁹ See <http://www.unepdtie.org/pc/cp>

²⁰ See <http://www.unep.org/gef/content/index.htm>

DGEF, based in Nairobi, co-ordinates and implements UNEP activities funded through GEF. It develops and implements projects and provides secretariat support to the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the GEF. The portfolio of chemicals capacity-building-related projects, co-financed by GEF, via UNEP, include:

- strengthening the enabling environment through National Implementation Plans (NIPs) so that countries can more effectively implement commitments made as Parties to the Stockholm Convention;
- environmental information management, environmental assessments, analysis and research; and
- phase out of specific POPs.

2.5.5 Division of Policy Development and Law²¹

The objective of the Division is to enable members of the international community to develop integrated and coherent policy responses to environmental problems and to strengthen environmental law, as well as to improve compliance with and enforcement of legal instruments. The main activities of DPDL include:

- Analysis, review and the development of environment-related policies, and articulation of policy positions in response to emerging environmental issues and events;
- Developing new and strengthening existing legal, economic and other policy instruments and institutional frameworks to make environmental policy more effective;
- Enhancing environmental policy coordination and information exchange within and outside the United Nations system; and
- Promoting the involvement of the private sector, NGOs, and major interest groups in environmental policy dialogue and development.

2.6 UNIDO²²

UNIDO is a specialised agency of the United Nations dedicated to promoting sustainable industrial development in developing countries and countries in economic transition. The General Conference, composed of all Member States, meets once every two years. The General Conference approves the work programme and budget of UNIDO, and reviews implementation of the programme, budget and General Conference decisions.

With respect to strengthening the capacity of countries for the management of chemicals, UNIDO's capacity building activities are undertaken mainly by two "service modules" on environmental management and the Montreal Protocol, based in Vienna.

2.6.1 Environmental Management²³

Cleaner Production (CP) Programme²⁴

The UNIDO/UNEP Global Cleaner Production Programme develops and implements chemical management activities through 40 National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) and Programmes (NCPPs). UNIDO assists countries in formulating sustainable industrial policies that encourage

²¹ See <http://www.unep.org/Documents/Default.asp?DocumentID=296&ArticleID=3522>

²² See <http://www.unido.org>

²³ See <http://www.unido.org/doc/18260>

²⁴ See <http://www.unido.org/doc/4460>

cleaner production and enhance and promote transfer of environmentally sound technologies. UNIDO supports sound chemicals management at source to prevent emissions of dangerous chemicals to the environment, reduce waste loads and promote cleaner treatment and disposal aiming at increasing productivity and facilitating market access. It provides capacity building and technical assistance at the governmental, institutional and enterprise level. UNIDO can further rely on its field offices in promoting sound chemicals management,

UNIDO's worldwide Cleaner Production (CP) Programme has launched in March 2005 a project to promote Chemical Leasing business models in developing and transition countries. Chemical Leasing business models represent an innovative approach to respond to the global changes in international policies of the chemical sector. The key element is a shift in paradigm away from the focus on increasing sales volume of chemicals towards a more service-oriented and value-added approach. To discuss and define innovative and holistic approaches to promote Chemical Leasing at the global level, an international multi-stakeholder working group has been established end of 2005, which includes representatives from Governments, industry, TÜV SÜD, the consultant sector and UNIDO.

The Global Mercury Project (GMP)²⁵

The GMP began in August 2002 and aims to demonstrate ways of overcoming barriers to the adoption of best practices and pollution prevention measures that limit the mercury contamination of international waters from artisanal and small-scale gold mining.

POPs

With regard to POPs, UNIDO's services build up national capacities in the management of POPs and provide assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in developing their national implementation plans (NIPs) as provided for in the Stockholm Convention. UNIDO has also developed several post-NIP projects in different areas such as introduction of BAT/BEP strategies to the industrial sector, Sound Management of PCBs and PCB wastes, removal of barriers for transfer on non-combustion technologies, management of sites contaminated with POPs, treatment and management of Medical wastes, strengthening institutions, regulations and enforcement capacities for effective and efficient implementation of the NIPs.

UNIDO endeavours to promote non-combustion technologies for the destruction of POPs waste and stockpiles through two pilot demonstration projects underway in Slovakia and the Philippines. Promotion also extends through another global support project provided uniquely to NGOs in 40 countries to enable/maximize participation of NGOs in the NIPs development process and to eventually obtain ratification of the Stockholm Convention in these countries. Both projects are funded by the GEF.

Montreal Protocol²⁶

UNIDO is an implementing agency for the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund and assists developing and transition countries under this service module to phase out ODS with assistance for policy, strategy and programme design; institutional support; and enterprise level technical assistance.

²⁵ See <http://www.unido.org/en/doc/9668>

²⁶ See <http://www.unido.org/doc/5072>

2.7 UNITAR²⁷

UNITAR is an autonomous body within the UN with a mandate to enhance the effectiveness of the UN through training and research. To meet this aim, UNITAR provides training to assist countries in meeting the challenges of the 21st century; conducts research to explore innovative training and capacity building approaches; and forms partnerships with other UN agencies, governments and non-governmental organisations for the development and implementation of training and capacity building programmes that meet countries' needs. UNITAR is governed by a Board of Trustees (BOT) which provides overall guidance to the Institute, approves its work programme and adopts its budget.

UNITAR's "Training and Capacity Building Programme in Chemicals and Waste Management" (CWM) in Geneva emphasises co-operation among national stakeholders and international partner organisations in order to foster an integrated approach to chemical management capacity building. The Programme also addresses governance-related issues in the context of chemicals and waste management, and collaborates with UNITAR's "Environmental Governance Programme (EGP)", which develops methodologies, facilitates research and provides support to governments and stakeholders to strengthen capacity for effective environmental governance within the context of sustainable development. UNITAR's activities are exclusively funded through external resources.

2.7.1 Programmes to Facilitate Integrated Chemicals Management

National Chemical Management Profiles: Through its National Profile Support Programme, UNITAR provides guidance, training and technical support to assist countries in assessing their existing legal, institutional, administrative and technical infrastructures for sound chemicals management.

Integrated National Programmes for Chemicals and Waste Management: This programme assists developing countries to establish/strengthen a collaborative framework at the national level which can provide a foundation for effective and co-ordinated action to address both national chemicals and waste management priorities as well as the implementation of international chemicals and wastes-related agreements and initiatives, including SAICM.

2.7.2 Specialised Training and Capacity-building Programmes

Implementation of the GHS: This UNITAR/ILO GHS programme provides guidance documents, training materials, expert training and educational, awareness-raising and resource materials regarding the GHS. UNITAR/ILO are the designated focal point for capacity building in the UN ECOSOC Subcommittee of Experts on the GHS (SCEGHS). UNITAR, along with ILO and OECD, also initiated at the WSSD the Global Partnership for Capacity Building to Implement the GHS.

Design and Implementation of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers: The UNITAR PRTR Training and Capacity Building Programme assists countries in the design and implementation of national PRTR systems through multi-stakeholder processes and is implemented in co-operation with OECD and UNEP Chemicals.

POPs: The overall goal of UNITAR's Persistent Organic Pollutants Programme is to provide support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to take measures to eliminate or reduce the release of POPs into the environment, and it supports action plan

²⁷ See <http://www.unitar.org/cwm>

development, National Implementation Plan development, and National Profile Development for the Stockholm Convention.

UNITAR also executes a number of supporting services for capacity building, including the provision of 'virtual libraries' on CD-Rom on a variety of topics (National Profiles, GHS, PRTR) and the organization of global thematic workshops to facilitate an exchange of experience and to identify practical steps which countries can take to systematically address certain topics of national chemicals management.

2.8 WHO²⁸

WHO, a specialised agency of the UN, strives for the attainment by all people of the highest levels of health, defined to include physical, mental and social well-being. The World Health Assembly, the supreme decision-making body of the WHO, meets once a year in May. In addition to its Headquarters, located in Geneva, WHO has six regional offices each with its own programme geared to the particular health problems of the countries it serves. Regional offices are governed by Regional Committees, with representatives of the countries in the region. There are also WHO country offices in most of the 193 Member States of the World Health Assembly.²⁹

Capacity building activities of WHO related to chemical safety is undertaken largely through the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) and through regional offices and country offices. WHO/IPCS Programmes with a strong capacity building component include the following:

²⁸ See <http://www.who.int>

²⁹ See <http://www.who.int/countries/en>

2.8.1 Chemical Safety at WHO Headquarters

*Poisons centres and emergency response*³⁰: The IPCS programme on Poisoning Prevention and Management seeks to build capacity in countries to prevent and manage human exposures to chemicals.

*IPCS INTOX Project*³¹: Through a worldwide network of poison centres, first-aid and clinical management information are offered on a 24-hour basis. In addition, IPCS is responsible for the organisation of a number of training courses throughout the world. Training courses are also carried out in co-ordination with WHO Regional Offices and organisations with an interest in this area.

*Risk Assessment*³²: The WHO through the IPCS conducts risk assessments of chemicals, including POPs, and other chemicals, e.g., chemicals which are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic, and which may be included in the conventions in the future. Through its global network of poisons centres IPCS can assist in mobilizing awareness on countries and regions about how chemicals subject to the conventions are used and identify possible future chemicals for consideration, such as acutely toxic pesticides.

*Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)*³³ : IPCS is undertaking a series of capacity-building activities in support of GHS linked to the promotion of utilization of IPCS risk assessment products at country level.

2.9 World Bank³⁴

The mission of the World Bank is to fight poverty and improve living standards of people in the developing world. As a financier of development and poverty reduction initiatives, the Bank provides lending and non-lending services, policy advice, technical assistance and knowledge to low and middle income countries for health, agriculture, infrastructure, energy, waste management and many other purposes. Capacity building for chemicals management under the Bank takes place within larger projects and programs in related sectors; through analytical and advisory assistance; and via chemicals-based projects funded through trust funds, global partnerships and international environmental financial mechanisms.

A key element of the World Bank's Environment Strategy is to help build capacity, transfer experience, and promote good practice in technical and policy issues. This is being achieved through systematic environmental studies, such as country-level diagnostic studies and strategic environmental assessments that encourage environmental issues to be considered at earlier stages of the decision-making process, as well as integrate them into the policy dialogue, and poverty reduction and country assistance strategies.

The World Bank's emphasis on national implementation also allows for capacity building throughout project implementation. For example, countries execute projects based on accepted operational policies and guidelines. Certain categories of projects will require an environmental and pest management plan to be conducted by the loan recipient. In doing so, countries can develop in-country skills and institutions which specialize in risk management.

³⁰ See http://www.who.int/ipcs/capacity_building/poisons/en

³¹ See <http://www.who.int/ipcs/poisons/intox/en>

³² See http://www.who.int/health_topics/risk_assessment/en

³³ See http://www.who.int/ipcs/capacity_building/ghs_statement/en

³⁴ See <http://www.worldbank.org>

The World Bank is involved more specifically in enhancing client capacity in chemicals management as an implementing agency for the Multilateral Fund (MLF) for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through coordination by the Montreal Protocol-POPs Unit in its Environment Department.

Capacity-building-related work of the Montreal Protocol-POPs Unit aims to:

- study lessons learned through Montreal Protocol implementation to inform other chemical-related activities;
- develop analytical work on POPs and chemicals-related issues;
- promote ways to link POPs and chemical issues to the World Bank's work – in particular to promote mainstreaming in country assistance strategies and programs; and
- improve various operational policies to incorporate POPs and chemicals issues and build on existing tools (such as the Pollution Prevention Handbook which provides technical guidance to partner countries on chemical-related issues)

Under the MLF, the Bank works closely with its country partners to develop country-specific approaches to help them meet treaty obligations on phasing out ozone depleting substances. These include sector and national approaches that give maximum flexibility to the countries to take the lead in overall implementation, direct funding to priority areas and develop complementary policies.

The Bank is assisting countries in the management of POPs and implementation of the Stockholm Convention through GEF support. Projects on POPs elimination, PCB management, and medical waste are among the Bank's current portfolio of work. In partnership with United Nations organisations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and industry, the World Bank is also undertaking the African Stockpiles Programme (ASP). The objectives of the Programme, which is funded by many donors, including the GEF, are to clean up obsolete pesticides, prevent future toxic threats and protect human health and the environment.

Stand-alone project work at the World Bank on specific chemicals management issues therefore extends beyond MLF and GEF financing. For example, a POPs Trust Fund was established by Canada at the World Bank to support capacity-building in developing countries and countries in transition in order to reduce or eliminate releases of persistent organic pollutants from these countries.

3. BACKGROUND ON SAICM

3.1 Summary of the SAICM Process

The SAICM development process, which started formally through a series of sessions of a Preparatory Committee (“PrepComs”) commencing in 2003, included a number of key milestones, including:

- UNEP Governing Council, February 2002;
- World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, September 2002;
- World Health Assembly, May 2003;
- International Labour Conference, June 2003;
- World Summit, New York, September 2005;
- SAICM PrepComs 1, 2, and 3; and
- First session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM), February 2006.

The development process was multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder in nature, involving representatives of governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) drawn from sectors such as agriculture, environment, health, industry, and labour. UNEP, the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), and the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS) were co-convenors of the process.

Development of SAICM culminated with its adoption by the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) at its first session, which was held in Dubai in February 2006. SAICM consists of three core documents (see below), supplemented by four resolutions adopted by the ICCM on implementation arrangements, the Quick Start Programme, a tribute to the Government of the United Arab Emirates and on the IFCS. It is expected that the second session of the ICCM will be held in 2009 in order to review implementation and take stock of progress.

3.2 Main Outcomes of SAICM

The overall objective of the Strategic Approach is to support the achievement of the 2020 goal agreed at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). The main outcomes of the SAICM process are three key documents³⁵:

Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management

The Dubai Declaration, adopted by Ministers, heads of delegation and representatives of civil society and the private sector, provides an agreed overview of the political commitments made for SAICM. It reflects their “...firm commitment to the Strategic Approach and its implementation.” In particular, it reinforces the importance of issues such as the linkage of sound chemicals management to sustainable development and poverty eradication, contribution of SAICM to the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals), implementation of international agreements, and the roles of non-governmental stakeholders and importance of partnerships.

Overarching Policy Strategy (OPS)

³⁵ <http://www.chem.unep.ch/saicm/SAICM%20texts/Final%20standalone%206%20June%2006.doc>

The OPS provides information on the scope of SAICM, identifies needs for effective SAICM implementation, and outlines objectives, principles, and financial and implementation arrangements. The five categories of SAICM objectives found in the OPS are:

- Risk reduction;
- Knowledge and information;
- Governance;
- Capacity-building and technical cooperation; and
- Illegal international traffic.

The Global Plan of Action (GPA)

The GPA is a more detailed document that outlines proposed work areas, activities, actors, timeframes, targets, and indicators of progress related to SAICM implementation. The GPA contains 36 work areas, and 273 activities, structured in accordance with the five categories of SAICM objectives set out in the OPS. It is recommended for use and further development as a working tool and guidance document for stakeholders implementing SAICM. Implementation of the Strategic Approach at the national level (including the initial “enabling phase”) is suggested to include the development of national implementation plans. The activities listed in the GPA are included as Annex 4.

Initial capacity building activities for implementation of Strategic Approach objectives are supported, *inter alia*, by a Quick Start Programme (QSP).³⁶ The QSP contains a voluntary, time-limited trust fund, administered by UNEP, and may include multilateral, bilateral and other forms of cooperation. The objective of the QSP is to “support initial enabling capacity building and implementation activities in developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition” (ICCM Resolution I/4).

3.3 Strengthening National Capacities for SAICM Implementation and the Sound Management of Chemicals

Capacity building refers to the process by which individuals, groups, organizations, institutions and countries develop their abilities, individually and collectively, to perform functions, solve problems and achieve objectives. Thus, capacity building is not necessarily linked to external assistance activities. With respect to chemicals management, capacity building includes all activities by governments, the private sector and civil society to achieve specific objectives and perform specific functions in order to reach the 2020 goal for the sound management of chemicals.

When planning and implementing a capacity building project or activity, key questions are: *What exactly is a project or specific activity meant to achieve? Which functions need to be performed (and by whom) to achieve a specific project objective or goal?* Goals requiring capacity building may be broad and general, such as achieving the sound management of chemicals by the year 2020. Or they can be more specific and pragmatic, such as meeting obligations of a specific convention/protocol (e.g. the ILO Chemicals Convention; the Stockholm Convention; the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol) or a specific standard (such as the GHS), or a pesticide registration system.

Last but not least, capacity building takes place at the national, regional, and local levels as well as in the private sector and civil society, and it is at these levels that progress must be measured.

³⁶ SAICM OPS, para. 19. See also <http://www.chem.unep.ch/saicm/qsp.htm>.

External support activities, such as those provided by IOMC Organizations, can only be facilitative and supportive in nature.

3.4 Elements of a National Chemical Management System

In developing and agreeing on Agenda 21, Chapter 19, Programme Area E, countries agreed that a national chemicals management system should include a number of elements, which include the following:

- (a) adequate legislation,
- (b) information gathering and dissemination,
- (c) capacity for risk assessment and interpretation,
- (d) establishment of risk management policy,
- (e) capacity for implementation and enforcement,
- (f) capacity for rehabilitation of contaminated sites and poisoned persons,
- (g) effective education programmes, and
- (h) capacity to respond to emergencies.

One of the successes of SAICM is that it elaborates and provides further details for several of the above elements of Programme Area E of Chapter 19. Another challenge, both for countries and international organizations involved in capacity building, is to create bridges and identify synergies between strengthening the elements of a national infrastructure for sound chemicals management, as provided for by the above elements, and capacity building activities aimed at implementing a particular convention and its existing protocols.

3.5 Phased Approach to National SAICM Implementation

The Overarching Policy Strategy proposes that implementation of the Strategic Approach begin with an enabling phase to build the necessary capacity to develop, with stakeholder participation, a national Strategic Approach implementation plan. The plan should take into account existing national elements such as:

- Legislation;
- National profiles;
- Action plans;
- Stakeholder initiatives and gaps;
- Priorities; and
- Needs and circumstances.

The OPS also notes that subsequent implementation phases should focus on implementing specific action plans, including through the use of partnerships. In order to sustain an integrated approach to managing chemicals, each Government should establish arrangements for implementing the Strategic Approach on an inter-ministerial institutional basis, to ensure the representation of all national departmental and stakeholder interests. A Strategic Approach national focal point should be established in each country to facilitate the communication and information dissemination.

A challenge for countries committed to implementing SAICM will be to assess their current situation, identify priorities in line with national needs and circumstances, and implement actions in a co-ordinated and integrated way with the involvement of all actors and stakeholders. Fortunately, many countries and organizations involved in chemicals management are not starting from scratch and have, for example, completed National Chemicals Management Profiles (which document and

assess the current infrastructure and capacities for chemicals management) or National Implementation Plans under the Stockholm Convention (which outline actions to be taken towards fulfilling obligations under the Convention).

4. DOCUMENTS TO FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK FOR NATIONAL SAICM IMPLEMENTATION

This section of the document provides an overview of resource, guidance and training materials that are available through the IOMC to support countries in implementing an enabling phase for SAICM implementation. This phase would focus on development of national governance structure for SAICM implementation involving key sectors and stakeholder, completing a situation and gap analysis, and setting priorities for action plan development. Relevant resource documents have been grouped around major themes raised by SAICM including:

- Integrating Chemicals Management into National Development Priorities;
- Developing a Sound Institutional and Programmatic National Framework;
- Effective Project Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation;
- Participation of the Private Sector and Non Profit Civil Society; and
- Legislation and Enforcement.

4.1 Integrating Chemicals Management into National Development Priorities

Organizations that provide support for chemicals-related capacity building activities at the national level are calling for such activities to be reflected in a country's overall national development priorities. National priorities related to chemicals management can be reflected in a number of ways, for example, through their appearance in a national sustainable development strategy, or a national poverty reduction paper. This issue has also been raised by countries, IGOs, and other participants as an important factor during the ongoing deliberations on SAICM. If chemicals-related activities are not identified in development plans that represent the result of consensus-building at the national level, donor support to chemicals-related activities may be less likely.

Mechanisms for Integrating Chemicals Management into Development Priorities

Relevant materials relating to the integration of chemicals management into national development priorities include the following:

FAO				
Strategic Programme 2006-2011 for the implementation of the revised version of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides http://www.fao.org/ag/agp/agpp/pesticide/Codice/Download/Strategyguideline06.pdf	FAO	2006	29 pp.	English

UNDP				
UNDP Technical Guide for Mainstreaming the Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) in MDG-based Policies and Plans	UNDP BDP Montreal Protocol/Chemicals Unit	2007	108 pp.	English
Managing Chemicals for Sustainable Development: Sound Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants, Ozone-depleting Substances and Other Chemicals http://www.undp.org/chemicals/	UNDP BDP Montreal Protocol/Chemicals Unit	2007	28 pp.	English, French, Spanish

Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) - UNDP Contribution to SAICM Implementation http://www.undp.org/chemicals/	UNDP BDP Montreal Protocol/Chemicals Unit	2005	9 pp.	English
Chemicals Management: The why and how of mainstreaming gender in chemicals management http://www.undp.org/chemicals/	UNDP BDP Montreal Protocol/Chemicals Unit	2007	20 pp.	English, Spanish
Presentation, 2006-02-05 - Linking the Sound Management of Chemicals to Country Priorities and MDGs in National Development Planning http://www.undp.org/chemicals/	UNDP BDP Montreal Protocol/Chemicals Unit	2006	12 pp.	English
FACTSHEET, 2005-04-31 - Chemicals Management http://www.undp.org/chemicals/	UNDP BDP Energy and Environment Group	2005	2 pp.	English
How-to-Guide to MDG-based National Development Strategies <i>This “how-to” guide consolidates the efforts of UN Country Teams (UNCTs) by presenting a step-by-step approach to support country counterparts in MDG -based national development strategies.</i>	UNDP BDP	2005	77 pp.	English, French, Spanish
Preparing National Strategies to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals, Millennium Project <i>This handbook aims to help developing countries prepare strategies to achieve the MDGs, through conducting needs assessments and how-to guides to write MDG -based national development strategy.</i>	UNDP	2005	77 pp.	English
Environmental Sustainability in 100 Millennium Development Goal Country Reports <i>This report is a review of Millennium Development Goal 7 in 100 MDGRs. The purpose of this report is to highlight country-level progresses and practices in reporting on environmental sustainability.</i>	UNDP Energy & Environment Group	2005	27 pp.	English
“Mainstreaming Development in Trade and Finance: A Key to Global Partnership.” Development Policy Journal. Martin Khor, Third World Network. <i>A look at MDG 8 and how it affects the other seven goals.</i> http://www.undp.org/dpa/publications/DPJ3Final1.pdf	UNDP	Vol.3 (April 2003): 127-150	23 pp.	English

Toolkit for Localization of the Millennium Development Goals <i>This site provides very good resources with examples, cases, and illustrations.</i> http://www.capacity.undp.org/index.cfm?module=Library&page=Document&DocumentID=5669	UNDP Bratislava RC	2005	98 pp.	English
Capacity Development for the MDGs: Development Gateway Website <i>This topic page provides a reference and networking tool for sharing information on increasing capacity development that is relevant for the MDGs, particularly how best to deliver pertinent interventions.</i> http://topics.developmentgateway.org/capacitydevelopment	Development Gateway Foundation			English, French, Spanish
“Mainstreaming Development in Trade and Finance: A Key to Global Partnership.” Development Policy Journal. Martin Khor, Third World Network <i>A look at MDG8 and how it affects the other seven goals.</i>	UNDP	Vol. 3 (April 2003)	18 pp.	English

WORLD BANK

Opportunities for Integrating Sound Chemicals Management into Development Planning: An Information Paper. Final Draft	World Bank	2006	43 pp.	English
Mainstreaming Environment in Country Assistance Strategies, Discussion Paper No. 1. J. Bojö and R. Chandra Reddy	World Bank	1996	50 pp.	English
Poverty Reduction Strategies and the Millennium Development Goal on Environmental Sustainability: Opportunities for Alignment. J. Bojö and R. Chandra Reddy	World Bank	2003	72 pp.	English
Integrating Environmental Considerations in Policy Formulation: Lessons from Policy-Based SEA Experience	World Bank	2005	86 pp.	English

UNITAR

Financial Resource Mobilization for the Sound Management of Chemicals	UNITAR	2003	22 pp.	English
Fact Sheets on Bilateral Assistance for Chemicals Management	UNITAR/ IOMC	2001	72 pp.	English

4.2 Developing a Sound Institutional and Programmatic National Framework

A number of countries have taken steps to link their chemicals management capacity activities and projects within a national “programmatic” framework for the sound management of chemicals. A core feature of a programmatic approach is that it represents a long term national commitment to chemicals management where relevant government sectors establish and participate in a national chemical safety co-ordinating mechanism, while maintaining their independence to execute

individual components and projects within their mandate and competence. Development of a *National Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals* allows countries to conduct a strategic evaluation of progress made and challenges faced at the national level towards reaching the WSSD 2020 goals and the targets established by SAICM.

Establishing an Inter-ministerial Coordination Mechanism

UNDP				
UNDP Technical Guide for Mainstreaming the Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) in MDG-based Policies and Plans	UNDP BDP Montreal Protocol/Chemicals Unit	2007	108 pp.	English
CP #07: Multi-Stakeholder Engagement Processes http://www.capacity.undp.org/indexAction.cfm?module=Library&action=GetFile&DocumentAttachmentID=1945	UNDP BDP/CDG	2006	29 pp.	English
UNITAR				
Developing and Sustaining an Integrated National Programme for Sound Chemicals Management	UNITAR/IOMC	2004	72 pp.	English, French
Interministerial Coordination for Sound Chemicals Management, Guidance Note - Working Draft	UNITAR/IOMC	2001	18 pp.	English, French
Interministerial Coordination for the Sound Management of Chemicals – Thematic Workshop Final Report	UNITAR	2002	39 pp.	English
WHO/UNITAR				
Key Elements of a National Programme for Chemicals Management and Safety www.unitar.org/cwm/publications/cw/inp/key_elements.pdf	IPCS/WHO/UNITAR	1998	115 pp.	English

Setting National Priorities

UNITAR				
Developing a Capacity Assessment for the Sound Management of Chemicals and National SAICM Implementation: Guidance Document	UNITAR/IOMC	2007	47 pp.	English French Spanish Russian
Organizing a National Priority Setting Workshop for the Sound Management of Chemicals.	UNITAR/IOMC	2005	31 pp.	English, French, Spanish

Information Exchange Mechanisms

OECD				
OECD Environmental Outlook for the Chemicals Industry http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/7/45/2375538.pdf	OECD	2001	164 pp.	English

UNEP				
Chemical Information Exchange Network Internet training: participant's manual	UNEP	2002	76 pp.	English

UNITAR				
Preparing a National Profile to Assess the National Infrastructure for Management of Chemicals	UNITAR/IOMC	1996	102 pp.	English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Russian
Strengthening National Information Systems and Information Exchange for the Sound Management of Chemicals: Observations and Conclusions of an International Expert Meeting. Thematic Session (No.1)	UNITAR/IOMC	1998	42 pp.	English
National Chemicals Management Profiles: A Compilation of National Profiles Worldwide, 2nd Edition	UNITAR/IOMC	2003	CD ROM	English, French, Spanish
Information Exchange for Sound Chemicals Management, Guidance Note - Working Draft	UNITAR/IOMC	2001	12 pp.	English, French, Spanish

4.3 Effective Project Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Through specific projects concrete progress can be made towards building capacities for the sound management of chemicals and achievement of the WSSD 2020 Goal. In the perspective of the IOMC, a number of characteristics contribute towards the sustainable impact of capacity building projects. These include, for example:

- multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder consultation/participation in project design and implementation;
- sound project planning, monitoring and evaluation;

- evaluation of the sustainability of the capacity and infrastructure;
- building on the experiences gained and lessons learned from previous projects and activities; and
- solid linkages of project and activity goals to overall programmatic priorities.

Project Planning

UNDP				
UNDP Technical Guide for Mainstreaming the Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) in MDG-based Policies and Plans	UNDP BDP Montreal Protocol/Chemicals Unit	2007	108 pp.	English
Supporting Capacity Development, the UNDP Approach http://www.capacity.undp.org/indexAction.cfm?module=Library&action=GetFile&DocumentAttachmentID=2141	UNDP BDP/CDG	2007	21 pp.	English
CP#02 Capacity Diagnostics http://www.capacity.undp.org/indexAction.cfm?module=Library&action=GetFile&DocumentAttachmentID=1941	UNDP BDP/CDG	2006-07	30 pp.	English

UNITAR				
Guidance on Action Plan Development for Sound Chemicals Management, Draft Guidance Document	UNITAR/IOMC	2003	68 pp.	English, French, Russian
Developing a Gantt and PERT Chart, Draft Training Manual	UNITAR/IOMC	2004	19 pp.	English
Strengthening National Capabilities and Capacities for the Sound Management of Chemicals: Observations and Conclusions of an International Expert Meeting - Montezillon, Switzerland, August 1996	UNITAR/IOMC	1996	57 pp.	English
Synergies for Capacity Building under International Agreements Addressing Chemicals and Waste Management	UNITAR	2004	18 pp.	English

Monitoring and Evaluation

FAO				
Guidelines on Monitoring and Observance of the Code of Conduct http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/Code/Guidelines/Monitoring.htm	FAO	2006	32 pp.	English

UNEP				
Standardized Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Dioxin and Furan Releases: Air, Water, Land, Products, Residues: 2nd edition	UNEP	2005	14 pp.	Arabic, English, Russian, Spanish

Standardized Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Dioxin and Furan Releases: Air, Water, Land, Products, Residues: 1st edition	UNEP	2003	234 pp.	Arabic, English, French, Russian
Standardized Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Dioxin and Furan Releases: Air, Water, Land, Products, Residues: Draft	UNEP	2001	194 pp.	English

4.4 Legislation and Enforcement

Legislation and associated regulations comprise an important component of national chemicals management. Overarching legislation can establish a generic legal framework for the control of chemicals and make the basic principles of sound chemicals management legally binding. The legislative framework should be integrated across all sectors and should seek to address the entire life cycle of chemicals, including importation, manufacture, processing, storage, transport, use, disposal and recycling. The existence of a comprehensive and well coordinated legal framework can help to avoid piecemeal, overlapping, or conflicting regulations.

Legislation, Regulations and Policies—General

FAO				
International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/code/PM_Code.htm	FAO	2005	36 pp.	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish

OECD				
Proceedings of the OECD Workshop on Non-Regulatory Initiatives for Chemical Risk Management http://www.oilis.oecd.org/oilis/1997doc.nsf/LinkTo/ocde-gd(97)97	OECD	1997	200 pp.	English

UNEP				
Protecting human health and the environment: a guide to the Rotterdam Convention on hazardous chemicals and pesticides	UNEP	2004	20 pp.	English
Guidance to Designated National Authorities (DNAs) on the Operation of the Rotterdam Convention	UNEP/FAO	2004	31 pp.	English, French, Spanish
Guide on the Development of National Laws to Implement the Rotterdam Convention	UNEP/FAO	2005	60 pp.	English, French, Spanish
Decision Guidance Documents on chemicals subject to the PIC procedure	UNEP/FAO	2002-2006		English

UNIDO				
POPs in Africa: Skillshare and Workshop (July 2002, Tanzania). Ratifying and Implementing the Stockholm Convention	IPEN/UNIDO	2003	5 pp.	English

UNITAR				
Developing and Strengthening National Legislation and Policies for the Sound Management of Chemicals - Final Report	UNITAR	1999	62 pp.	English, French

WHO				
Public Health and Chemical Incidents: Guidance for National and Regional Policy Makers in the Public/Environmental Health Roles http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/en/Public_Health_Management.pdf	WHO	1999	118 pp.	English
Air quality guidelines for Europe; second edition, European Series: No 91 http://www.euro.who.int/air/activities/20050223_4	WHO Regional Office for Europe	2000	288 pp.	English
WHO air quality guidelines global update http://www.euro.who.int/Document/E87950.pdf	WHO Regional Office for Europe	2005	30 pp.	English
Children's health and environment: developing action plans. Lucianne Licari, Leda Nemer, and Giorgio Tamburini http://www.euro.who.int/document/E86888.pdf	WHO Regional Office for Europe	2005	94 pp.	English
Children's environment and health action plan for Europe: fourth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health, Budapest, Hungary, 23-25 June 2004 http://www.euro.who.int/document/e83335.pdf	WHO Regional Office for Europe	2004	13 pp.	English

World Bank				
The Global Pursuit of the Sound Management of Chemicals	World Bank	2004	83 pp.	English
Toxics and Poverty: The Impact of Toxic Substances on the Poor in Developing Countries	World Bank	2002	57 pp.	English

Pesticides Legislation and Policies

FAO				
Guidelines for legislation on the control of pesticides (planned to be updated) http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/C ode/Guidelines/Legislation2.htm	FAO	1989	16 pp.	English
Pesticide Legislation Guidelines: National Pesticide Law Reform: A Guide (In preparation)	FAO			
Pest and Pesticide Management Policy Guidelines: Guidelines on pest and pesticide management policy development (In preparation)	FAO			

OECD				
Agriculture, Pesticides and the Environment: Policy Options, Annexes http://www.oecd.org/bookshop	OECD	1997	264 pp.	English, French (Out of Print)
Towards Sustainable Agricultural Production: Cleaner Technologies http://www.oecd.org/bookshop	OECD	1994	99 pp.	English (Out of Print)

UNITAR/UNEP				
Preparing/Updating a National Profile as Part of a Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plan, Companion Guidance Note - Working Draft	UNITAR/UNEP	2003	38 pp.	English, French, Spanish
Decision Trees to assist with the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention: Draft User's Manual and Printable Version	UNITAR/UNEP	2005	26 pp.	English, French

WHO				
The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/pesticides_hazard/en/	WHO	2004	56 pp.	English

Draft Guidelines on the Management of Public Health Pesticides <i>English:</i> http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2003/WHO_CDS_WHOPEPES_2003.7.pdf <i>French:</i> http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2003/WHO_CDS_WHOPEPES_2003.7_fre.pdf <i>Spanish:</i> http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2003/WHO_CDS_WHOPEPES_2003.7_spa.pdf	WHO/WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES)	2003	54 pp.	English, French, Spanish
Global Strategic Framework for Integrated Vector Management http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Publications_and_Documents_OMS_CDS.pdf	WHO	2004	15 pp.	English
10 things you need to know about DDT use under the Stockholm Convention http://www.who.int/malaria/docs/10thingsonDDT.pdf	WHO	2004	2 pp.	English, French

Policies for Pollution Prevention and Cleaner Production

GEF/UNDP/UNIDO				
Identification, assessment and prioritization of Pollution Hot Spots	UNIDO	2002	142 pp.	
OECD				
Need for Research and Development Programmes in Sustainable Chemistry http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/9/55/2079870.pdf	OECD	2002	27 pp.	English
Extended Producer Responsibility - A Guidance Manual for Governments http://www.oecdbookshop.org/oecd/display.asp?sf1=identifiers&st1=972001041P1	OECD	2001	161 pp.	English
UNEP/UNIDO				
How to establish and Operate Cleaner Production Centres. <i>Guidance and Training Manual</i>			On-line and CD-ROM	

UNIDO				
Manual on the Development of Cleaner Production Policies – Approaches and Instruments. Guidelines for National Cleaner Production Centers and Programmes; One step ahead makes a difference <i>Training Kit</i> http://www.unido.org/en/doc/5136	UNIDO	2002	141 pp.; CD-ROM and on-line	English
Cleaner Production Toolkit - One step ahead makes a difference http://www.unido.org/doc/64671	UNIDO	2007	CD-ROM and on-line	English, Spanish

World Bank				
Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook 1998: Toward Cleaner Production	World Bank	1998	471 pp.	English
Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines: General and Industry Sector Guidelines (individual documents) www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/Content/EnvironmentalGuidelines	World Bank (IFC)	2007		English

4.5 Participation of the Private Sector and Non Profit Civil Society in Chemicals Management

Civil society and the private sector have major roles in chemicals management capacity building. The private sector, in particular industry, can be a net contributor to supporting capacity building, especially given increasing calls by government for this sector to work in partnerships for sustainable development. Where industry is involved, systems can be developed that work on a cost recovery basis to ensure sustainability. Civil society will be involved in certain aspects of chemicals management capacity building activities. Multilateral organizations such as the GEF and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, for example, recognize the potential of civil society and the private sector to assist governments in the "delivery" of chemicals-related commitments.

Voluntary Initiatives in the Private Sector

UNDP/PPPUE/IBLF				
<i>Public Private Partnership Resources and Tools</i> http://www.capacity.undp.org/index.cfm?module=ActiveWeb&page=WebPage&s=public_private_partn	UNDP/PPPUE	2004	Website	English

Business and the MDGs: A Framework for Action <i>This booklet by UNDP and the Prince of Wales International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF) suggests a framework of three kinds of activities: core business, social investment and philanthropic, and engagement in policy dialogue and advocacy action.</i> http://www.iblf.org/resources/general.jsp?id=56	UNDP/IBLF	2003	32 pp.	English
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UNIDO

The Chemical Leasing (ChL) approach, a new and innovative instrument to promote sustainable management of chemicals	UNIDO	2006	Video	English
Chemical Leasing goes global Selling Services Instead of Barrels: A Win-Win Business Model for Environment and Industry	UNIDO / federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management of Austria	2008	245 pp.	English
Sustainable Supply Chains – The Global Compact Case Studies	UNIDO	2005	30 pp.	English
Survey of Small and Medium Enterprises in the Global Compact	UNIDO	2004	55 pp.	English
CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY Implications for Small and Medium Enterprises in Developing Countries, Box 12: Sector Focus: Chemicals	UNIDO	2002	1 p.	English

UNITAR

Addressing Industry Concerns Related to PRTRs	UNITAR	1998	33 pp.	English
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Capacities of Civil Society**UNDP**

UNDP Technical Guide for Mainstreaming the Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) in MDG-based Policies and Plans.	UNDP BDP Montreal Protocol/Chemicals Unit	2007	108 pp.	English
UNDP Sourcebook: “Building Partnerships with Civil Society Organizations”. http://www.undp.org/partners/cso/publications.shtml	UNDP	Year	30 pp.	English

UNDP and Civil Society Organizations: A Policy of Engagement http://www.undp.org/partners/cso/publications.shtml	UNDP	Year	12 pp.	English
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UNITAR				
Preparing a National Profile to Assess National Capacities for Implementation of the Aarhus Convention	UNITAR	2004	100 pp.	English, Russian

5. RESOURCE DOCUMENTS ADDRESSING SPECIFIC TOPICS OF CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT

This section provides references to a range of documents developed by IOMC POs in support of specific chemicals management capacity building activities. In light of the complexity of chemicals management and the diversity of programmes and documents available, documents have been grouped in five main sections, with sub-sections as appropriate. The five main sections include:

- Information generation and dissemination;
- Risk management/ reduction;
- Education and awareness raising;
- Accident prevention and control; and
- Analytical and laboratory capacity.

In developing the structure, care has been taken to build upon the agreed SAICM objectives and to take into consideration prior work in the area of national chemicals management, namely Chapter 19 of Agenda 21. Table 1 provides an overview of the main categories and indicates those SAICM objectives to which they relate.

Table 1: Overview of main categories

Subsection	SAICM Objective				
	Risk reduction	Knowledge and information	Governance	Capacity building and technical cooperation	Illegal international trade
Information generation and dissemination	x	x	x	x	x
Risk management/ reduction	x			x	x
Accident prevention and control	x	x		x	
Education and awareness raising	x	x		x	
Analytical and laboratory capacity		x		x	x

5.1 Information Generation and Dissemination

Information is pivotal to a successful chemicals management programme. Ideally, the information should be comprehensive, validated and up-to-date. For the purposes of chemicals management, information is required to: identify chemicals of concern; assess problems that may arise and identify populations and environments at risk; implement focused and effective risk management programmes; monitor and evaluate health and environmental risks; raise awareness; and prepare and respond to chemical accidents and emergencies.

In the collection, processing and dissemination of information it is important to consider the ultimate users. This may be national authorities seeking to assess chemicals and take appropriate regulatory action, local authorities assessing risks in their community, workers handling chemicals,

and the public when taking action to reduce their own exposure. The level of detail and the technical nature of information, as well as the nature and format of the documentation, should vary according to the needs of the various groups.

Hazard Identification, Classification and Labelling (GHS)

FAO				
Guidelines on good labeling practice for pesticides (Revised version available in October 2007) http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/Code/Guidelines/Registration9.htm	FAO	1995	59 pp.	English
The Implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals – FAO’s position paper http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/Code/Guidelines/Registration9.htm	FAO	2007	5 pp.	English

ILO/WHO				
International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSCs) http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/cis/products/icsc/index.htm	ILO CIS	2006		English, Dutch, Chinese, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Hindi, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese.

OECD				
Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals, OECD, 1993 – 2004, 15 th Addendum http://www.oecd.org/document/40/0,2340,en_2649_34377_37051368_1_1_1_1,00.html	OECD	2004	250 pp.	English, French

Guidance Document for the Development of OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals – Revised Guidance Document, Series on Testing and Assessment No. 1 http://appli1.oecd.org/olis/2006doc.nsf/linkto/env-jm-mono(2006)20	OECD	2006	31 pp.	English (French forthcoming)
Current Approaches in the Statistical Analysis of Ecotoxicity Data: A Guidance to Application. Publication, Series on Testing and Assessment No. 54 <i>Main document:</i> http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/25/13/2956192.pdf <i>Annexes:</i> http://appli1.oecd.org/olis/2006doc.nsf/linkto/env-jm-mono(2006)18-ann	OECD EHS	2006	147 pp.	English
Guidance Document on the Validation and International Acceptance of New or Updated Test Methods for Hazard Assessment. Publication, Series on Testing and Assessment No. 34 http://appli1.oecd.org/olis/2005doc.nsf/linkto/env-jm-mono(2005)14	OECD EHS	2005	96 pp.	English
Co-operation on the Investigation of Existing Chemicals – Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances and Existing Databases http://www.oecd.org/env/existingchemicals	OECD	2006	10 pp.	English
Report from the Expert Group on (Quantitative) Structure-Activity Relationships [(Q)SARs] on the Principles for the Validation of (Q)SARs. Publication, Series on Testing and Assessment No. 49 http://appli1.oecd.org/olis/2004doc.nsf/linkto/env-jm-mono(2004)24	OECD EHS	2004	206 pp.	English
Manual for Investigation of HPV Chemicals http://www.oecd.org/env/existingchemicals	OECD	2004	300 pp.	English
Electronic Tools for Data submission, Evaluation and Exchange in the OECD HPV Chemicals Programme: The International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID) http://www.oecd.org/env/existingchemicals	OECD	2003	3 pp.	English
Descriptions of Selected Key Generic Terms Used in Chemical Hazard/Risk Assessment, OECD/IPCS Publication, OECD EHS Series on Testing and Assessment No. 44 http://www.olis.oecd.org/olis/2003doc.nsf/LinkTo/env-jm-mono(2003)15	OECD/IPCS	2003	92 pp.	English
Co-operation on the Investigation of Existing Chemicals – Published Assessments http://www.oecd.org/env/existingchemicals	OECD	2002	> 1000 pp.	English

Guidance Document on the Recognition, Assessment and Use of Clinical Signs as Human Endpoints for Experimental Animals Used in Safety Evaluation. Publication, Series on Testing and Assessment No. 19 http://www.oalis.oecd.org/oalis/2000doc.nsf/LinkTo/env-jm-mono(2000)7	OECD EHS	2000	39 pp.	English
Guidance Documents on Aquatic Toxicity Testing of Difficult Substances and Mixtures, Publication Series on Testing and Assessment No. 23 http://www.oalis.oecd.org/oalis/2000doc.nsf/LinkTo/env-jm-mono(2000)6	OECD EHS	2000	53 pp.	English
Detailed Review Paper On Aquatic Testing Methods for Pesticides and Industrial Chemicals <i>Main Document:</i> http://www.oalis.oecd.org/oalis/1998doc.nsf/LinkTo/env-mc-chem(98)19-part1 <i>Annexes:</i> http://www.oalis.oecd.org/oalis/1998doc.nsf/LinkTo/env-mc-chem(98)19-part2	OECD	1998	259 pp.	English
Final Guidance Document for Distinguishing Waste From Non-Waste http://www.oalis.oecd.org/oalis/1998doc.nsf/linkto/env-epoc-wmp(98)1-rev1	OECD	1998	18 pp.	English

UNITAR/ILO/IOMC

Developing a National GHS Implementation Strategy, Pilot Edition	UNITAR/ILO/IOMC	2005	64 pp.	English
Global Thematic Workshop on Capacity Building to Implement the GHS, Johannesburg, South Africa, November 2005	UNITAR	2005	6 pp.	English
Regional Workshop on Chemical Hazard Communication and GHS Implementation for Countries of ASEAN, Manila, Philippines, 17-20 October 2005	UNITAR	2005	58 pp.	English
South American Sub-regional Workshop on Chemical Hazard Communication and GHS Implementation, São Paulo, Brazil, 29 Nov - 2 Dec 2004	UNITAR/ILO	2004.	40 pp.	English, Spanish
SADC Sub-regional Workshop on Chemical Hazard Communication and GHS Implementation, Livingstone, Zambia, 1-4 September 2003	UNITAR/ILO	2003	34 pp.	English
WSSD Global Partnership for Capacity Building to Implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Annual Report 2006	UNITAR	2006	55 pp.	English

WSSD Global Partnership for Capacity Building to Implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Annual Report 2005	UNITAR	2005	52 pp.	English
WSSD Global Partnership for Capacity Building to Implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Annual Report 2004	UNITAR/ ILO/OECD	2004	38 pp.	English
WSSD Global Partnership for Capacity Building to Implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Annual Report 2003	UNITAR/ ILO/OECD	2003	38 pp.	English
WSSD Global Partnership for Capacity Building to Implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Annual Report 2002	UNITAR/ ILO/OECD	2002	36 pp.	English
Chemical Hazard Communication and GHS Capacity Building Library, 2 nd Edition, 2007	UNITAR	2007	CD-ROM	English

Exposure Assessment

FAO				
Submission and evaluation of pesticide residues data for the estimation of maximum residue levels in food and feed http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/AGRICULT/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/JMPR/Download/faom2002.doc	FAO	2002	194 pp.	English
OECD				
Comparison of Emission Estimation Methods Used in Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR) and Emission Scenario Documents (ESD): Case Study of Pulp and Paper and Textile Sectors, Publication, Series on Testing and Assessment No. 52 http://appli1.oecd.org/olis/2006doc.nsf/linkto/ENV-JM-MONO(2006)6	OECD EHS	2006	96 pp.	English
Emission Scenario Document on Antifouling Products. Publication, Series on Emission Scenario Documents No. 13 <i>Main document:</i> http://appli1.oecd.org/olis/2005doc.nsf/linkto/env-jm-mono(2005)8 <i>Annexes:</i> http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/33/37/34707347.pdf	OECD EHS	2005	166 pp.	English

Guidance Document on the Use of Multimedia Models for Estimating Overall Environmental Persistence and Long-Range Transport. Publication, Series on Testing and Assessment No. 4. http://appli1.oecd.org/olis/2004doc.nsf/linkto/env-jm-mono(2004)5	OECD EHS	2004	83 pp.	English
Emission Scenario Document for wood Preservatives. Publication, Series on Emission Scenario Documents No. 2 <i>Part 1:</i> http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/60/11/2502747.pdf <i>Part 2:</i> http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/60/10/2502757.pdf <i>Part 3:</i> http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/60/9/2502767.pdf <i>Part 4:</i> http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/60/8/2502780.pdf	OECD EHS	2003	225 pp.	English
Report of the OECD/UNEP Workshop on the Use of Multimedia Models for Estimating Overall Environmental Persistence and Long-range Transport in the Context of PBTs/POPs Assessment, Publication, Series on Testing and Assessment No. 36. http://www.olis.oecd.org/olis/2002doc.nsf/LinkTo/env-jm-mono(2002)15	OECD EHS	2002	191 pp.	English
Report of the OECD Workshop on Improving the Use of Monitoring Data in the Exposure Assessment of Industrial Chemicals, Publication, Series on Testing and Assessment No. 18. http://www.olis.oecd.org/olis/2000doc.nsf/LinkTo/env-jm-mono(2000)2	OECD EHS	2000	125 pp.	English
Environmental Exposure Assessment Strategies for Existing Industrial Chemicals in OECD Member Countries http://www.olis.oecd.org/olis/1999doc.nsf/LinkTo/env-jm-mono(99)10	OECD	1999	31 pp.	English
Role of human exposure assessment in Air Quality management. WHO Regional Office for Europe http://www.euro.who.int/document/e79501.pdf	OECD	2003	20 pp.	English

Toxicology

WHO				
Guidelines for Predicting Dietary Intake of Pesticide Residues www.who.int/foodsafety/publications/chem/pesticides/en/	WHO/Codex	1997	33 pp.	English, French
Indoor Air Pollution and Household Energy Monitoring: Workshop resources. WHO, Geneva, 2006 http://www.searo.who.int/en/Section23/Section1001/Section1110_12744.htm	WHO	2006		English
IPCS Training Module No 1: Chemical Safety: Fundamentals of Applied Toxicology - The Nature of Chemical Hazards, Second (Revised) Edition http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/1997/WHO_PCS_97.14_pp1-81.pdf	WHO/IPCS	1997	258 pp.	English
IPCS Training Module No 3 Chemical Risk Assessment : Human Risk Assessment, Environmental Risk Assessment and Ecological Risk Assessment http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/1999/WHO_PCS_99.2_pp1-106.pdf	WHO/IPCS	1999	106 pp.	English
IPCS Training Module No 4: General Scientific Principles of Chemical Safety	IPCS/WHO/ UNEP/ILO	2000	114 pp.	English
Basic Analytical Toxicology http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2000/WHO_PCS_00.8_pp1-104.pdf http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2000/WHO_PCS_00.8_pp105-205.pdf	IPCS/WHO	1995	274 pp.	English, French, Thai
Principles for the Safety Assessment of Food Additives and Contaminants in Food, Environmental Health Criteria 70 http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc70.htm	WHO/IPCS	1987	174 pp.	English
Principles for the Toxicological Assessment of Pesticide Residues in Food, Environmental Health Criteria 104 http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc104.htm	WHO/IPCS	1990	117 pp.	English

Epidemiology and Monitoring

WHO				
Assessing the Health Consequences of Major Chemical Incidents: Epidemiological Approaches http://www.euro.who.int/document/e57926.pdf	WHO (EURO)	1997	90 pp.	English

Teacher's Guide for Basic Epidemiology http://www.who.int/ncd_surveillance/resources/publications/en/index.html	WHO	1994	216 pp.	English, French
Basic Epidemiology http://www.who.int/ncd_surveillance/resources/publications/en/index.html	WHO	2000 (updated)	183 pp.	Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Evaluation and use of epidemiological evidence for environmental health risk assessment: guideline document http://www.euro.who.int/document/e68940.pdf	WHO (Regional EU office)	2000	39 pp.	English
Environmental health indicators for Europe: a pilot indicator-based report http://www.euro.who.int/document/eehc/ebak_doc04.pdf	WHO (Regional EU Office)	2004	52 pp.	English
Development of environment and health indicators for European Union countries: results of a pilot study: report on a WHO working group meeting, Bonn, Germany 7-9 July 2004 http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_projects/2002/monitoring/fp_monitoring_2002_frep_01_en.pdf	WHO (Regional EU office)	2004	117 pp.	English
Children's health and environment: A review of evidence. A joint report from the European Environment Agency and the WHO Regional Office for Europe. Ed. Giorgio Tamburlini, Ondine S. von Ehrenstein, and Roberto Bertollini. Environmental issue report No 29 http://www.euro.who.int/document/e75518.pdf	WHO (Regional EU office)	2002	227 pp.	English
Implementing Environment and Health Information System in Europe-ENHIS Final Technical Report http://www.euro.who.int/Document/EHI/ENHIS_Feb05.pdf	WHO/ECEH /Bonn	2005	477 pp.	English

PRTRs

OECD				
Framework for Selecting and applying PRTR Release Estimation Techniques. Publication, Series on PRTR No. 9 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/35/27/35639966.doc	OECD/EHS	2005	108 pp.	English

Uses of Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Data and Tools for their Presentation. Publication, Series on PRTR No. 7 http://www.oalis.oecd.org/olis/2005doc.nsf/LinkTo/env-jm-mono(2005)3	OECD/ EHS	2005	87 pp.	English
Presentation and Dissemination of PRTR Data: Practices and Experiences, Publication, Series on PRTR No. 3 http://www.oalis.oecd.org/olis/2000doc.nsf/LinkTo/env-jm-mono(2000)17	OECD/ EHS	2000	115 pp.	English

UNITAR

Implementing a National PRTR Design Project: A Guidance Document	UNITAR/ IOMC	1997	62 pp.	English, Spanish
Supplement 1: Preparing a National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment	UNITAR/ IOMC	1997	17 pp.	English, Spanish
Supplement 2: Designing the Key Features of a National PRTR System	UNITAR/ IOMC	1997	17 pp.	English, Spanish
Supplement 3: Implementing a PRTR Reporting Trial	UNITAR/ IOMC	1997	14 pp.	English, Spanish
Supplement 4: Structuring a National PRTR Proposal	UNITAR/ IOMC	1997	9 pp.	English, Spanish
Addressing Industry Concerns Related to Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers	UNITAR/ IOMC	1998	28 pp.	English
Guidance for Facilities on PRTR Data Estimation and Reporting	UNITAR/ IOMC	1998	56 pp.	English
Guidance on Estimating Non-point Source Emissions	UNITAR/ IOMC/ Ministry of Housing Spatial Planning and the Environment of the Netherlands	1998	82 pp.	English

Risk Assessment**FAO/WHO**

Pesticide Residues in Food – Reports http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/JMPR/JMPRreports.htm	FAO/WHO	1963-on-going		English
Pesticide Residues in Food – Evaluations http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/JMPR/JMPRreports.htm	FAO/WHO	1963-on-going		English
Assessing soil contamination: a reference manual http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/003/X2570E/X2570E00.HTM	FAO	2000	210 pp.	English, French, Arabic, Spanish

OECD				
OECD's Data Base on Chemical Risk Assessment Models http://webdomino1.oecd.org/comnet/env/models.nsf	OECD	2000-on-going	150 pp.	English
WHO				
Chemical Risk Assessment - Human Risk Assessment, Environmental Risk Assessment and Ecological Risk Assessment http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/1999/WHO_PCS_99.2_pp1-106.pdf	WHO	1999	222 pp.	English
Environmental Health Criteria Series http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/ehc/en/	WHO/IPCS	1976-2005		English (Executive Summaries are available in Spanish, French, English)
Concise International Environmental Health Criteria (CICAD) Series http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/cicad/en/	WHO/IPCS	1998-on-going		English
IPCS Harmonization Project Series http://www.who.int/ipcs/methods/harmonization/en/	WHO/IPCS	2001-on-going		English
A generic risk assessment model for insecticide treatment of mosquito nets and their subsequent use http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_PCS_04.1.pdf	WHO/WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES)	2004	78 pp.	English
WHO air quality guidelines for particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen, dioxide and sulfur dioxide: global update 2005: summary of risk assessment http://www.who.int/phe/air/aqg2006execsum.pdf	WHO	2006	22 pp.	English
Effects of air pollution on children's health and development - a review of the evidence http://www.euro.who.int/document/E86575.pdf	WHO (Regional EU office)	2005	191 pp.	English
Health Aspect of Air Pollution- Results from the who project "Systematic Review of Health Aspects of Air Pollution in Europe" http://www.euro.who.int/document/E83080.pdf	WHO (Regional EU office)	2002	30 pp.	English

Health effects of transport-related air pollution. Ed. Michal Krzyzanowski, Birgit Kuna-Dibbert, and Jürgen Schneider http://www.euro.who.int/document/e86650.pdf	WHO (Regional EU office)	2005	205 pp.	English
Health effects of transport-related air pollution: summary for policy-makers. Krzyzanowski Michal http://www.euro.who.int/document/e86650summary.pdf	WHO (Regional EU office)	2005	12 pp.	English
Health risks of particulate matter from long-range transboundary air pollution http://www.euro.who.int/document/E88189.pdf	WHO (Regional EU office)	2006	112 pp.	English
Monitoring ambient air quality for health impact assessment - European Series; No. 85 http://www.euro.who.int/document/e67902.pdf	WHO (Regional EU office)	1999	216 pp.	English
Health risks of persistent organic pollutants from long-range transboundary air pollution http://www.euro.who.int/document/e78963.pdf	WHO (Regional EU office)	2003	234 pp.	English
Health risk of heavy metals from LRTAP, summary of the preliminary assessment, Geneva, Switzerland 23-25 August, 2000 http://www.unece.org/env/documents/2000/eb/wg1/eb.air.wg.1.2000.12.e.pdf	WHO (Regional EU office)	2000	11 pp.	English
Health impact assessment of air pollution. Technical report from WHO/ECEH Project By request from info@ecehbonn.euro.who.int	WHO (Regional EU office)	2001		

WHO/IPCS

WHO Technical Report Series and Food Additive Series on additives and contaminants in food http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/jecfa/monographs/en/	WHO/IPCS	1956-on-going		English
Pesticide Residues in Food Evaluation Series. http://www.who.int/ipcs/food/jmpr/en/index.html	WHO/IPCS	1963-on-going		English

UNIDO

UNIDO/ICS (International Center for Science and High Technology) Information sheet on Chemistry	UNIDO/ICS	2007	2 pp.	
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5.2 Risk Reduction

The reduction of risks related to chemical exposure encompasses a broad range of options designed to limit the adverse effects in health and the environment by reducing the availability, or inherent hazards, of chemicals or by controlling the nature and extent of exposures. Risks may be reduced

through the elimination or reduction of the use of hazardous materials, substituting less toxic, persistent or bioaccumulative products, implementing safety procedures for the handling of dangerous chemicals and reducing the generation of hazardous waste. Actions to reduce risks may be encouraged through regulatory pressure, economic benefits and other incentives.

Chemical Safety—General

FAO				
Manual on the development and use of FAO and WHO specifications for pesticides http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/Specs/manual.htm	FAO/WHO	2004	300 pp.	Arabic, Chinese, English, Spanish
FAO Specifications for Agricultural Pesticides: 300 specifications for pesticides http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/Specs/faospecc.htm	FAO	1999		English

ILO				
Chemical safety in Asia: Law and practice by N. Wafra and S. Machida ISBN 92-2-110889-9.	ILO (Geneva)	1998	72 pp.	Arabic
Chemical Safety Training Modules <i>The Training Modules on Chemical Safety have been compiled in order to introduce safe use of chemicals at places of work, to present classification systems for the labelling and transport of dangerous goods, to allow the reading and use of chemical safety cards, to give a basic overview of toxicology and to disseminate information on selected, widely used, hazardous substances. It contains material usable in handouts, demonstrations and exercises, as well as slides, colour transparencies and diskettes containing text files and databases.</i> http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/cis/products/safetytm/index.htm	IPCS	2004		French, Spanish, English
CHEMICAL SAFETY CD-ROM http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/cis/products/safetycd/index.htm	ILO	2004	CD-ROM	French, English, Spanish

UNITAR				
Developing a Risk Management Plan for Priority Chemicals. Guidance Document - Working Draft	UNITAR	2001	79 pp.	English
Strengthening National Capacities for Risk Management Decision-Making for Priority Chemicals - Final Report, October 1999	UNITAR/ILO/WHO	1999	59 pp.	English

WHO/IPCS/ILO				
Laboratory Handling of Mutagenic and Carcinogenic Products http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/1998/WHO_PCS_98.9.pdf	WHO/IPCS	1998	118 pp.	English
Series of Health and Safety Guides http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/hsg/en/index.html	WHO/IPCS	1986		English
Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality, World Health Organization, 3 rd Edition, 2004 and Addendum 2005 http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/dwq/guidelines/en/index.html	WHO	2006	144 pp.	English
Rehabilitation following chemical accidents: a guide for public officials http://whqlibdoc.who.int/euro/ehs/EURO_EHS_33.pdf	WHO (Regional EU office)	1989	40 pp.	English
International Chemical Safety Card Series http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/icsc/en/index.html	WHO/IPCS/ILO/EU			English, Chinese, Dutch, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Malaysian, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese

Sound Management of Pesticides

ILO				
Occupational safety and health in agriculture, forestry and livestock rearing <i>Available from the ILO Infocus Programme on Safe Work</i>	ILO's Programme SafeWork	2000	CD-ROM	English

Case-studies on the impact of mechanization and the use of chemicals on safety and health in agriculture ISBN 92-2-107006-9 <i>Free publication available only from the ILO Infocus Programme on Safe Work</i>	ILO Programme on Safe Work	1989	257 pp.	
Safety and health in the use of agrochemicals: A guide ISBN 92-2-107281-9. SFR25 <i>This simple, non-technical guide places the emphasis on the safe handling and use of agrochemicals and gives practical safety measures that are easy to follow. For information on reproduction or translation rights, contact the ILO Publications Bureau</i>	IPCS	1991	66 pp.	English Spanish (Also published in local languages throughout the world)
Report on the ILO Asian Regional Seminar on Trade Union Action on the Effects of Modern Technologies and Chemicals on Agricultural Workers: Proceedings. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. ISBN 92-2-111322-1 <i>Free publication available from ILO Bureau for Workers' Activities.</i>	ILO Bureau for Workers' Activities (Geneva)	1998	66 pp.	Language .

WHO				
WHO-UNEP Resource Tool - Sound Management of Pesticides and Diagnosis and Treatment of Pesticide Poisoning http://www.who.int/whopes/recommendations/IPCSPesticide_ok.pdf	WHO/UNEP	2006	332 pp.	English
Pesticides and Their Application - for the control of vectors and pests of public health importance (Sixth edition) http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2006/WHO_CDS_NTD_WHOPEs_GCDPP_2006.1_eng.pdf	WHO, WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES)	2006	125 pp.	English
Equipment for Vector Control - Specification Guidelines http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2006/WHO_CDS_NTD_WHOPEs_2006.5_eng.pdf	WHO, WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES)	2007	66 pp.	English
Guidelines for Laboratory and Field Testing of Long-lasting Insecticidal Mosquito Nets http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2005/WHO_CDS_WHOPEs_GCDPP_2005.11.pdf	WHO, WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES)	2005	24 pp.	English
Guidelines for Testing Mosquito Adulticides for Indoor Residual Spraying and Treatment of Mosquito Nets http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2005/WHO_CDS_WHOPEs_GCDPP_2005.13.pdf	WHO, WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES)	2006	70 pp.	English

<p>Manual for Indoor Residual Spraying Application of Residual Sprays for Vector Control</p> <p><i>English:</i> http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2000/WHO_CDS_WHOPEP_GCDPP_2000.3.Rev.1.pdf</p> <p><i>Spanish:</i> http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2002/WHO_CDS_WHOPEP_GCDPP_2000.3_Rev.1_spa.pdf</p>	WHO, WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES)	2002	50 pp.	English, Spanish
<p>Space spray application of insecticides for vector and public health pest control A practitioner's guide</p> <p><i>English:</i> http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2003/WHO_CDS_WHOPEP_GCDPP_2003.5.pdf</p> <p><i>Spanish:</i> http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2003/WHO_CDS_WHOPEP_GCDPP_2003.5_spa.pdf</p>	WHO, WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES)	2002	50 pp.	English, Spanish
<p>Decision-making for the Judicious Use of Insecticides - Facilitator's Guide</p> <p><i>English:</i> http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_CDS_WHOPEP_2004.9b.pdf</p> <p><i>French:</i> http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_CDS_WHOPEP_2004.b_fre.pdf</p>	WHO, WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES)	2004	115 pp.	English, French
<p>Decision-making for the Judicious Use of Insecticides - Participant's Guide</p> <p><i>English:</i> http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_CDS_WHOPEP_2004.9a.pdf</p> <p><i>French:</i> http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_CDS_WHOPEP_2004.9a_fre.pdf</p>	WHO, WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES)	2004	37 pp.	English, French
<p>Instructions for Treatment and Use of Insecticide-treated Mosquito Nets</p> <p><i>English:</i> http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2002/WHO_CDS_RBM_2002.41.pdf</p> <p><i>French:</i> http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2002/WHO_CDS_RBM_2002.41_fre.pdf</p>	WHO, WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES)	2002	51 pp.	English, French
<p>Malaria Vector Control: Decision making criteria and procedures for judicious use of insecticides</p> <p><i>English:</i> http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2003/WHO_CDS_WHOPEP_2002.5_Rev.1.pdf</p> <p><i>French:</i> http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_CDS_WHOPEP_2002.5_Rev.1_fre.pdf</p> <p><i>Spanish:</i> http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_CDS_WHOPEP_2002.5_Rev.1_spa.pdf</p>	WHO, WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES)	2003	116 pp.	English, French, Spanish

Insecticides for indoor residual spraying http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2001/WHO_CDS_WHOPE_S_2001.3.pdf	WHO, WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES)	2001	102 pp.	English
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WHO/FAO				
Manual on development and use of FAO and WHO Specifications for Pesticides, March 2006 revision of the First Edition http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9_251048576_eng_update2.pdf	WHO/FAO	2006	301 pp.	English
Quality Control of Pesticide Products- Guidelines for National Laboratories http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2005/WHO_CDS_WHOPE_S_GCDPP_2005.15.pdf	FAO/WHO, WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES)	2005	21 pp.	English

UNEP/WHO/FAO				
International Code of Conduct for the distribution and use of pesticides, original version: adopted by the 123th session of the Council of the FAO	UNEP	2003		Spanish
Reducing and Eliminating the use of Persistent Organic Pesticides: Guidance on alternative strategies for sustainable pest and vector management	UNEP/ WHO/FAO	2002		English, French, Spanish
Manual on development and use of FAO and WHO specifications for pesticides: first edition	UNEP/FAO/ WHO	2002		English, Spanish

Chemical Safety in the Workplace

ILO				
Safety in the use of chemicals at work. (Second impression). ISBN 92-2-108006-4 <i>This code of practice provides guidance on the implementation of the Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170), and Recommendation, 1990 (No. 177), for all those engaged in framing provisions. The practical recommendations of the code cover all the elements necessary to ensure an efficient flow of information from manufacturers or importers to users of chemicals. They will also enable employers to formulate measures to protect workers, the public and the environment.</i>	ILO (Geneva)	1998	106 pp.	English, French, Spanish (Also published in local languages around the world).
Safety and health in the use of chemicals at work: A training manual. A. Bakar Che Man and D. Gold. (Second impression). ISBN 92-2-106470-0 <i>Includes the texts of ILO Convention No. 170 and ILO Recommendation No. 177 and a system for classification, identification and labelling of chemicals.</i>	ILO (Geneva)	1998	87 pp.	English (Also published in local languages throughout the world).
Occupational exposure to airborne substances harmful to health. (Third impression). ISBN 92-2-102442-3 <i>This ILO code of practice is intended to protect workers' health against the hazards due to the contamination of air at the workplace and in preventing contamination of the working environment. A full glossary defines the terms used in the text.</i>	ILO	1991	44 pp.	English
Ambient factors in the workplace. An ILO code of practice http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/cops/english/index.htm	ILO	2001	80 pp.	English

IPSC/ILO/WHO				
Control Banding: Practical tools for controlling workplace exposure to chemicals. Originally published by the Asia-Pacific Newsletter on Occupational Health and Safety http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/ctrl_banding/index.htm	IPSC (ILO/WHO)	2002	2 pp.	English

OECD				
Integrated Management Systems (IMS) – Potential Benefits Achievable from Integrated Management of Safety, Health, Environment and Quality (SHE&Q), OECD EHS Publication, Series on Chemical Accidents No. 15, 2005 http://appli1.oecd.org/olis/2005doc.nsf/linkto/env-jm-mono(2005)15	OECD/EHS	2005	32 pp.	English

WHO				
Preventing health risks from the use of pesticides in agriculture: Protecting workers' health series No. 1 http://www.who.int/occupational_health/publications/pesticides/en/index.html	WHO, Geneva	2001	35 pp.	English, French, Spanish

Chemical-Specific Risk Reduction

ILO				
Access to Chemical Exposure Limits <i>A database on texts providing information on the agency responsible for the establishment and publication of exposure limits in each country with an Internet link to a table or database containing the exposure limit values.</i> http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/cis/products/explim.htm	ILO CIS	2007		French, English, Spanish

OECD				
Lead Risk Management Activities in OECD Member Countries (1993 to 1998) http://www.olis.oecd.org/olis/2000doc.nsf/LinkTo/env-jm-mono(2000)1-PART1	OECD	2000	683 pp.	English
Recycling of copper, lead and zinc bearing wastes http://www.olis.oecd.org/olis/1995doc.nsf/linkto/ocde-gd(95)78	OECD	1995	27 pp.	English, French
Selected Brominated Flame Retardants: Background and National Experiences with Reducing Risk http://www.olis.oecd.org/olis/1994doc.nsf/LinkTo/ocde-gd(94)96	OECD	1994	152 pp.	English
Methylene Chloride: Background and National Experiences with Reducing Risk http://www.olis.oecd.org/olis/1994doc.nsf/LinkTo/ocde-gd(94)95	OECD	1994	123 pp.	English

Mercury: Background and National Experiences with Reducing Risk http://www.oelis.oecd.org/olis/1994doc.nsf/LinkTo/ocde-gd(94)98	OECD	1994	159 pp.	English
Cadmium: Background and National Experiences with Reducing Risks http://www.oelis.oecd.org/olis/1994doc.nsf/LinkTo/ocde-gd(94)97	OECD	1994	195 pp.	English
Lead: Background and National Experiences with Reducing Risk http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/50/1955919.pdf	OECD	1993	277 pp.	English

UNEP/UNICEF/UNITAR

Global Opportunities for Reducing the Use of Leaded Gasoline	UNEP/ UNICEF/ UNITAR	1998	59 pp.	English
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UNEP/WHO/FAO

Inventory of World-wide PCB Destruction Capacity, Second Issue	UNEP/WHO	2004	78 pp.	English
PCB Transformers and Capacitors: From Management to Reclassification and Disposal	UNEP	2003	71 pp.	Arabic, English, French, Spanish, Russian
Finding Alternatives to Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) for Termite Management	UNEP/FAO	2001	50 pp.	English
GEF: Regionally Based Assessment of Persistent Toxic Substances: Guidance document for the collection, Assembly and Evaluation of Data on Sources, Environmental Levels and Impacts of Persistent Toxic Substances	UNEP	2000	68 pp.	English, Spanish
Survey of Currently Available Non-Incineration PCB Destruction Technologies	UNEP	2000	70 pp.	English, Spanish

UNIDO

Protocols for Environmental and Health Assessment of Mercury Released by Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Miners	UNIDO	2004	289 pp.	English
Ozone-friendly industrial development-UNIDO in the Montreal Protocol - technology transfer to developing countries. Impact and lessons learned—Refrigerant Management Plans	UNIDO	2003	15 pp.	English

Ozone-friendly industrial development- UNIDO in the Montreal Protocol - technology transfer to developing countries. Impact and lessons learned – Refrigeration and Alternative Technologies for Domestic Appliances	UNIDO	2003	43 pp.	English
Ozone-friendly industrial development- UNIDO in the Montreal Protocol - technology transfer to developing countries. Impact and lessons learned - Solvents (including process agents) and aerosols	UNIDO	2003	32 pp.	English
Ozone-friendly industrial development- UNIDO in the Montreal Protocol - technology transfer to developing countries. Impact and lessons learned – Plastic Foams	UNIDO	2003	20 pp.	English
Ozone-friendly industrial development- UNIDO in the Montreal Protocol - technology transfer to developing countries. Impact and lessons learned – Fumigants	UNIDO	2003	25 pp.	

WHO				
Mercury in Health Care - Policy Paper http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/medicalwaste/mercury/en/index.html	WHO	2005	2 pp.	English, French, Spanish
Frequently asked questions on DDT use for disease vector control http://www.who.int/malaria/docs/FAQonDDT.pdf	WHO/UNEP	2004	12 pp.	English, French

Industry-sector Specific Risk Reduction

- No entries

Obsolete Pesticides and Wastes

FAO				
Disposal of Bulk Quantities of Obsolete Pesticides in Developing Countries http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/AGRICULT/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/Disposal/common/ecg/103811_en_w1604e.pdf	FAO	1996	44 pp.	English, French, Spanish, Arabic
Management of small quantities of unwanted and obsolete pesticides http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/AGRICULT/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/Disposal/common/ecg/103825_en_No_7_Small_quantities_stocks.pdf	FAO	1999	25 pp.	English, French, Spanish, Arabic

Baseline study on the problem of obsolete pesticides stocks http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/003/X8639E/X8639E00.HTM	FAO	2001	36 pp.	English, French, Spanish
FAO training manual for inventory taking of obsolete pesticides	FAO	2001	114 pp.	English
Country guidelines ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/005/y2566E/y2566E00.pdf	FAO	2001	2001	English, French, Spanish
Guidelines for inventory of Obsolete pesticides <i>FAO (in preparation)</i>				

OECD

Report of the OECD-FAO-UNEP Workshop on Obsolete Pesticides http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/35/2076941.pdf	OECD	2001	26 pp.	English, French
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UNEP

General Technical Guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Consisting of, Containing or Contaminated with Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	2005		English
Technical Guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Consisting of, Containing or Contaminated with Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs) or Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	2005	18 pp.	English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
Guidance Manual on the Preparation of Health Care Waste National Management Plan in Sub Saharan Africa	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	2004	87 pp.	English
Technical guidelines for the identification and environmentally sound management of plastic wastes and for their disposal	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	2004	77 pp.	English, French, Spanish
Technical Guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of the Full and Partial Dismantling of Ships	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	2003	94 pp.	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish, Russian
Technical Guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Biomedical and Healthcare Wastes	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	2003	79 pp.	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish, Russian

Interim Guidelines on the Hazardous Characteristics H12 – Ecotoxic	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	2003	23 pp.	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish, Russian.
National Reporting under the Basel Convention (2000), Compilation Part I: Status of Information	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	2003	43 pp.	English
Technical Guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Waste Lead-acid Batteries	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	2003	69 pp.	English, Arabic, Russian, Chinese, French, Spanish
Guidance in Developing National and/or Regional Strategies for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	1996	16 pp.	English
Guidance Document on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	1995	28 pp.	English
Technical Guidelines on Specially Engineered Landfill	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	1997	44 pp.	English
Technical Guidelines on Incineration on Land	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	1997	28 pp.	English
Technical Guidelines on Used Oil Re-Refining of Other Re-Uses of Previously Used Oil	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	1997	20 pp.	English
Technical Guidelines on Hazardous Waste from the Production and Use of Organic Solvents	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	1997	20 pp.	English
Technical Guidelines on Waste Oils from Petroleum Origin and Sources	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	2003	16 pp.	English
Technical Guidelines on Wastes Collected from Households	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	1997	9 pp.	English
Technical Guidelines on Physico-Chemical Treatment Biological Treatment	UNEP/Basel Secretariat	2003	68 pp.	English
Technical Guidelines on the Identification and Management of Used Tyres	UNEP/Basel Secretariat			English
Preparation of a national plan for ecological management of PCBs and equipment contaminated with PCBs within the context of implementation of the Basel Convention	UNEP/Basel Secretariat			English

Technical Guidelines on the Identification and Management of Used Tyres	UNEP/ Basel Secretariat	2000	47 pp.	English, French, Russian, Spanish
Methodological Guide for the Undertaking of National Inventories of Hazardous Wastes Within the Framework of the Basel Convention	UNEP/ Basel Secretariat	1999		English, French, Spanish

Prevention and Control of Chemical Pollution and Waste

FAO				
Prevention of accumulation of Obsolete Pesticides Stocks http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/AGRICULT/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/Disposal/commonecg/103807_en_v7460e.pdf	FAO	1995	33 pp.	English, French, Spanish, Arabic
Pesticide Storage and Stock Control manual http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/AGRICULT/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/Disposal/commonecg/103809_en_No_3_Storage.pdf	FAO	1996	36 pp.	English, French, Spanish, Arabic
Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers	FAO	2007 (in preparation)		

OECD				
Considerations for Evaluating Waste Minimisation in OECD Member Countries http://www.oilis.oecd.org/oilis/1997doc.nsf/linkto/env-epoc-ppc(97)17-rev2	OECD	1998	49 pp.	English
Reduction and Recycling of Packaging Waste http://www.oilis.oecd.org/oilis/1992doc.nsf/linkto/ocde-gd(92)147	OECD	1992	111 pp.	English, French

UNITAR				
Searching for Synergies: Linking Waste Management to an Integrated National Programme for Sound Chemicals Management, Guidance Note	UNITAR	2004	16 pp.	English, French

WHO/SEARO/IGNOU/FAO				
Safe Management of Wastes from Health-Care Activities http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/medicalwaste/wastemanag/en/	WHO	1999	230 pp.	English
Safe Health-care Waste Management - Policy Paper http://www.healthcarewaste.org/en/160_hcw_policy.html	WHO	2005	2 pp.	English, French, Spanish

Distance learning Certificate course on sound health-care waste management http://www.ignou.ac.in/ (see “ Certificate Programmes”)	WHO SEARO/ IGNOU			English, Hindi.
Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes from Health Care and from Agriculture: Report from a Joint WHO/ FAO Regional Workshop, Indonesia, 2006 http://www.searo.who.int/en/Section23/Section1001/Section1110_12840.htm	WHO/FAO	2006	72 pp.	English.

Promote Less Hazardous Alternatives

FAO				
Information available at the FAO Integrated Pest Management website: http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/IPM/Default.htm				

WHO/SEARO				
Safe Management of Bio-medical Sharps waste in India http://www.searo.who.int/en/Section23_10305.htm	WHO/ SEARO	2005	114 pp.	English
Evaluation Report of the Integrated Pest and Vector Management Project in Sri Lanka http://www.searo.who.int/en/Section23/Section1001/Section1110_12796.htm	WHO/ SEARO	2006	54 pp.	English

5.3 Education and Awareness Raising

Widespread cooperation among all relevant government authorities, industry, workers, non-governmental organisations and the public is fundamental to sound national chemicals management. This in turn, calls for a widespread awareness of the potential risks associated with the use of chemicals and chemical accidents, and an understanding of the ways in which chemicals can be handled safely. Such a general awareness can be promoted through targeted education and training, as well as through campaigns to raise public awareness.

Education

UNITAR/IOMC				
Strengthening National Awareness Raising and Education for Chemicals Management. Thematic Workshop (No. 2)	UNITAR/ IOMC	1998	48 pp.	English

WHO/IPCS				
Hazardous Chemicals in Human and Environmental Health: a Resource Book for School, College and University Students http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2000/WHO_PCS_00.1.pdf	WHO/IPCS	2000	110 pp.	English
Poisons Centre Training Manual, Part 1. http://www.who.int/ipcs/poisons/training_manual/en/	WHO/IPCS	2006		English
Teacher's Guide: Management of Wastes from Health-Care Activities http://www.who.int/occupational_health/publications/tgmanwaste/en/index.html	WHO	1998	227 pp.	English, Arabic
Teacher's Guide on Basic Environmental Health http://www.who.int/occupational_health/publications/tgbeh/en/	WHO	1996	227 pp.	English
Women, Health & Environment: A Teachers' Guide http://www.who.int/docstore/peh/archives/women/ehg95-1.pdf	WHO/GEE NET	1995	45 pp.	English
Educational game online: ENVIRO : "Healthy Environments for Children" Available as download or in Flash http://www.searo.who.int/en/Section23/Section1671_7505.htm	WHO/ SEARO and HRIDAY SHAN, India	2004	Computer Game	English

Information Dissemination

WHO				
The Budapest collection: a WHO global e-library on children's health and environment. Send request for CD to library.he@who.it	WHO (Regional Office for Europe)	2004.	CD-ROM	English

Training

WHO				
Children's health and environment case studies summary book - Work in progress. Ed. Leda Nemer and Kathrin von Hoff. http://www.euro.who.int/Document/CHE/CH_ECSSBook.pdf	WHO (Regional Office for Europe)	2004	120 pp.	English

Honoloko - an island to learn how to care for health and the environment Computer game for children http://www.honoloko.org/Honoloko.html	WHO/ Europe and the European Environment Agency (EEA)	2004	Com- puter Game	25 languages of the EEA member countries and in Russian
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5.4 Accident Prevention and Control

Chemical Accidents

ILO				
Prevention of major industrial accidents, an ILO Code of practice. Geneva, 1991. ISBN 92-2-107101-4	ILO	1991	108 pp.	English, French, Spanish
Major hazard control: A practical manual. Third impression (with corrections). ISBN 92-2-106432-8. <i>An overview on major hazards, presented in a readable format. Provides information on all the main subjects in this field, and the appendices contain some practical tools to be used and interesting examples of several applications.</i>	ILO	1994	296 pp.	English, Spanish, French

OECD				
Report of the OECD workshop on Lessons Learned from Chemical Accidents and Incidents, OECD EHS Publication, Series on Chemical Accidents No. 14 http://appli1.oecd.org/olis/2005doc.nsf/linkto/env-jm-mono(2005)6	OECD/EHS	2005	76 pp.	English
Report of the OECD Workshop on Sharing Experience in the Training of Engineers in Risk Management. OECD EHS Publication, Series on Chemical Accidents No. 13 http://appli1.oecd.org/olis/2004doc.nsf/linkto/env-jm-mono(2004)4	OECD/EHS	2004	73 pp.	English, French
Guiding Principles for Chemical Accident Prevention, Preparedness and Response, OECD EHS Publication, Series on Chemical Accidents No. 10 http://www.oecd.org/document/61/0,2340,en_2649_34369_2789821_1_1_1_1,00.html	OECD/EHS	2003	209 pp.	English, French, Czech, German, Hungar- ian, Korean

Guidance on Safety Performance Indicators, OECD EHS Publication, Series on Chemical Accidents No. 11 http://www2.oecd.org/safetyindicators/ and http://www.oecd.org/document/45/0,2340,en_2649_34369_32425389_1_1_1_1,00.html	OECD/EHS	2003	212 pp.	English, French, Korean
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UNIDO/UNESCO/IUPAC

The IUPAC-UNESCO-UNIDO Safety Training Program is an on-going activity of COCI www.iupac.org/standing/coci/safety-program.html				
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WHO

Guidelines for the public health management of chemical incidents and emergencies http://www.who.int/ipcs/emergencies/en	WHO, Geneva	2007 (draft)		
Preparedness and response to biological and chemical emergencies	WHO/ SEARO	2003		
Fact sheets on chemical warfare agents	WHO/ SEARO	2003		
Chemical incident: Frequently asked questions	WHO/ SEARO	2003		
Health Aspects of Chemical Weapons http://www.searo.who.int/en/Section23/Section1001/Section1110.htm	WHO/ SEARO	2003		
International Information Sources on chemical incidents http://www.searo.who.int/en/Section23/Section1001/Section1470.htm	WHO/ SEARO	2003		

Poisoning Prevention Treat and Control

ILO

Management of poisoning: a handbook for health care workers. J. A. Henry and H. M. Wiseman. International Programme on Chemical Safety. <i>Intended for people with little or no medical training who are likely to be the first to come into contact with someone who has been poisoned. Suggests ways of preventing poisoning. Available from the ILO Infocus Programme on Safe Work</i>	ILO	1997	315 pp.	French
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WHO/IPCS				
Management of Poisoning: A handbook for health care workers http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/training_poisons/management_of_poisoning/en/index.html	WHO/IPCS	1997	315 pp.	English, Farsi, French, Hindi, Spanish
Guidelines for Poison Control http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/training_poisons/guidelines_poison_control/en/index.html	WHO/IPCS	1997	112 pp.	English, French, Russian, Spanish
Treatment Guides for Poisoning INTOX Databank: http://www.intox.org/databank/pp./treat.html	WHO/IPCS	1996	47 guides	English, French, Spanish, Portuguese
Guidelines on the Prevention of Toxic Exposures http://www.who.int/ipcs/poisons/prevention_guidelines/en	WHO/IPCS	2004	99 pp.	English
Poisons Centre Training Manual, Part 1 http://www.who.int/ipcs/poisons/training_manual/en/index.html	WHO/IPCS	2006	7 chapters	English

5.5 Analytical and Laboratory Capacities

FAO				
FAO/WHO Joint publication: Quality control of pesticide products: Guidelines for National Laboratories http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/Specs/pdf/qualitycontrol05.pdf	WHO	2005	14 pp.	English

OECD				
OECD Series on Principles of Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) and Compliance Monitoring No. 1-14 http://www.oecd.org/document/63/0,2340,en_2649_34381_2346175_1_1_1_1,00.html	OECD	1992-2005	183 pp.	English, French, German, Spanish

WHO/IPCS/ILO/UNEP				
Developing Analytical Toxicology Services: Principles and Guidance http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/training_poisons/hospital_analytical_toxicology.pdf	WHO/IPCS	2005	36 pp.	English
Biological Monitoring of Chemical Exposure in the Workplace. Volumes 1 and 2 http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/1996/WHO_HP_R_OCH_96.1.pdf http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/1996/WHO_HP_R_OCH_96.2.pdf	WHO	1996	V1, 311 pp., V2, 214 pp.	English

ANNEX 1: INDEX OF SAICM WORK AREAS AND RELEVANT SECTIONS IN THIS GUIDE

Work Area	Relevant Section(s) in Guide
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Children and chemical safety	4.5, 5.2, 5.3
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Mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; those subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level	4.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3
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SAICM OBJECTIVE: KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION	
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Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, <i>inter alia</i> , the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous system; persistent organic pollutants (POPs).	4.4, 5.1, 5.2
Mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; those subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level	4.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3
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Work Area	Relevant Section(s) in Guide
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ANNEX 2: IOMC PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS AND OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS CONTACT INFORMATION

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ANNEX 3: LIST OF ACRONYMS

AGPP	Plant Protection Service
ASP	African Stockpiles Programme
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BEP	Best Environmental Practices
BOT	Board of Trustees
ChL	Chemical Leasing
CIEN	Chemical Information Exchange Network
CIS	International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre
COCI	Committee on Chemistry and Industry
CP	Country Programme
CWM	Chemicals and Waste Management Programme
DNA	Designated National Authority
DTIE	Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GLP	Good Laboratory Practice
GMP	Global Mercury Project
GPA	Global Plan of Action
IBLF	International Business Leaders Forum
ICCM	International Conference on Chemicals Management
ICS	International Center for Science and High Technology
ICSC	International Chemical Safety Card
IFCS	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University
IGO	Intergovernmental Organisation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMS	Integrated Management System
IOMC	Inter-Organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IS	Institutional Strengthening
IUCLID	International Uniform Chemical Information Database
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
JMPR	Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues
JMPS	Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Specifications
MAD	Mutual Acceptance of Data
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDGR	Millennium Development Goals Report
MFMP	Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
MLF	Multilateral Fund
NCPC	National Cleaner Production Centre
NCPP	National Cleaner Production Programme
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NOU	National Ozone Unit
ODS	Ozone-Depleting Substances

OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD EHS	OECD Environmental Health and Safety Programme
OPS	Overarching Policy Strategy
PBBs	Polybrominated Biphenyls
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCTs	Polychlorinated Terphenyls
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PMG	Pesticide Management Group
PO	Participating Organization
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
(Q)SARs	(Quantitative) Structure-Activity Relationships
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SCEGHS	ECOSOC Subcommittee of Experts on the GHS
SEARO	World Health Organization Regional Office for South-East Asia
SHE&Q	Safety, Health, Environment and Quality
SMC	Sound Management of Chemicals
TCP	Technical Cooperation Department
PPPUE	Public-Private Partnerships for the Urban Environment
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP BDP	UNDP Bureau of Development Policy (see UNDP Development Policy and Practice)
UNDP CDG	UNDP Capacity Development Group
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WHO	World Health Organization
WHOPES	WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development