



Strategic Approach
to International
Chemicals Management

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**Implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals
Management: financial and technical resources for implementation**

**Views of developing countries and countries with economies in
transition on the issue of mainstreaming sound management of
chemicals priorities into developing planning processes**

Note by the secretariat

The secretariat has the honour to circulate, in the annex to the present note, a copy of a document prepared by the United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Environment Programme partnership initiative for the integration of sound management of chemicals into developing planning processes. The document presents the views of developing countries and countries with economies in transition on this matter. It is presented without formal editing, as received from the partnership initiative, and is provided for the information of the Conference.

* SAICM/ICCM.2/1.



ICCM2 Information Paper

Views of Developing Countries and CEITs on the Issue of Mainstreaming (Integrating) SMC Priorities into Development Planning

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Integration of Sound Management of Chemicals
(SMC) into Development Planning Processes*

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1.0 Purpose

This paper, developed through the country driven process described in Section 2, is intended to support deliberations at the *Second Meeting of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM2)* on the topic of mainstreaming (integrating) sound management of chemicals priorities into development policies and plans by all governments under agenda point 4(e) (e) Financial and technical resources for implementation. Participants from environment, health and finance/development planning ministries from 22 developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CEITs) took part in one of four separate regional workshops to develop the content of this information paper. Their ideas are organized under headings and sub-headings created by the paper drafter that reveal prevalent discussion topics during the workshops. **However, the ideas aggregated under each heading and sub-heading are left in bullet form so as to be consistent with the original ideas expressed by workshop participants as they expressed them.**

The term “mainstreaming”, in this context, is used to signify integration (i.e. clear identification) of sound management of chemicals (SMC) priorities in a country’s development assistance policies, plans and programmes, including establishing the links between SMC priorities and major development priorities of the country (e.g. the Millennium Development Goals; sector development objectives, etc).

The context for these workshops has been well elaborated in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). SAICM, adopted February 2006, supports the achievement of the WSSD goal to ensure that by the year 2020 chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health. Two major value-added features of SAICM, relative to the international management of chemicals work that preceded it, are:

- A strengthened focus on improved cross-sectoral governance for the sound management of chemicals at the national and local levels; and
- Recognition that for sound management of chemicals to be advanced significantly beyond the pre-SAICM situation, there will need to be much stronger links established with the development planning priorities, processes and plans of developing countries and CEITs.

The international development partnership that has emerged since the Monterrey Consensus and the Paris Declaration has emphasized the importance of country driven programming as put forward in national development policies and plans. Therefore, where SMC is a country priority of sufficient magnitude, i.e. because it impacts upon achieving major development goals and objectives including the MDGs, it is important for the country to mainstream SMC priorities into development policies and plans. In addition to influencing national budgets, this is the basis for clear communication with the international community on aid priorities in support of the MDGs and other poverty reduction goals and targets.

In the absence of enhanced consideration of SMC issues in development planning, it is likely that international support for SMC will be intermittent and unpredictable, channelled on a project-by-project basis at the technical level as opposed to influencing economic and development policies at a more senior level at the centre of government, which is essential to improving SMC on the ground in developing countries and CEITs consistent with the SAICM 2020 goal. Mainstreaming SMC within development policies and plans supports the financing of SMC initiatives through bilateral aid from donor countries, global and regional development banks and from national budgets, creating favourable

Information Paper: *The Views of Developing Countries and CEITs on the Issue of Mainstreaming SMC Priorities into ICCM2 Development Planning*

conditions for a more fulsome cooperation with development partners. It will furthermore influence the UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) to include SMC as a priority in UN activities in the countries.

2.0 How this ICCM 2 Information Paper was developed

This information paper was developed through four regional workshops, generously funded by Norway, involving participants from 22 countries, run by UNEP Chemicals Branch as part of the *UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Integration of Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) into Development Planning Processes*. Workshops were held in:

- *Kampala, Uganda, September 9-11 2008* for six countries in the Sub-Saharan African Region, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia.
- *Phnom Penh, Cambodia, December 10 -12, 2008* for six countries from the Asia-Pacific, Bhutan, Cambodia, Laos, Maldives, Malaysia, and Vietnam.
- *Ohrid, Macedonia, February, 25-27, 2009* for six countries selected from two regions, Albania, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia and Serbia.
- *Belize City, Belize, March 18-20, 2009* for four countries from the Latin America and Caribbean region, Belize, Chile, Ecuador and Honduras.

In each case, countries were invited to bring management level officials to the meeting from environment, health, and finance/development planning ministries, and a representative from their UNDP country office. With the exception of one country, this attendance occurred with delegations having at least three participants. In the case of the one country, the desired level of attendance could not happen due to last-minute schedule conflicts, but the finance and development planning official sent along a presentation with the environment official. Each country gave two presentations in plenary: one on the status of SMC within the country¹, and one on the way the development planning process works within the country². The standard agenda used for all the workshops covered 3 days of deliberations and is attached as **Annex 1**.

¹ “The three main topics we would like to see addressed in these presentations are:

- Current level of development in the sound management of chemicals capacities of the government (i.e. policies, institutional responsibilities, interagency coordination mechanisms, public involvement and consultations)
- Significant gaps in the capacities of the country to advance the sound management of chemicals at the national and local levels (i.e. what have been the main results of research and government deliberations in this area? what needs to be done and why?)
- Drawn from topic 2 above, conclude on what are the highest priority needs that the country has identified for improving the sound management of chemicals at the national and local levels over approximately the next 5 years (e.g. improved policy and institutions, hazardous waste management infrastructure, industry awareness etc., as examples only)”

² “The three main topics we would like to see addressed in these presentations are:

- What is/are the main development plan(s) of the country and at what stage of development or implementation are they at?
- How does the development planning process work within your country (i.e. what stages are used to develop policies and plans for development, who is involved, how is planning approved, etc.), and what is the current schedule of work in this area within your country?

In the afternoon of the second day of the workshops, breakout groups with representation from each country in almost all cases were convened to discuss areas where they thought environment, health and development planning officials could agree on the importance of integrating SMC priorities into development planning within developing countries and CEITs.³ **They reached general consensus on the bulleted points captured under the various headings and sub-headings of this paper with minimal editing applied, although efforts were made to reduce some redundancy of important points made in the workshops.**

The background documents provided to participants in advance of these workshops can be found on the UNEP Chemicals Branch Web Site.⁴ The individual contributions of each of the meetings to the content of this Information Paper can also be found on the Web Site.

A first draft of this paper was provided to every participant in the regional workshops for comment. Revisions were made based on comments received to produce this final document.

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- What advice can you provide on how to approach the mainstreaming of environmental issues, such as sound management of chemicals priorities, into your country's development planning processes and final development policies and plans?"

³ In Uganda there were 4 breakout groups, in Zambia 3, Macedonia 2 and the Belize workshop addressed the information paper workshop objective in plenary. Each group addressed the entire information paper and reported back to plenary. At the end of the workshop, all group contributions were aggregated and reviewed for comment and revisions as appropriate by the workshop plenary.

⁴ For instance, the Belize City meeting organizers provided to participants the following advance workshop documents:

- Workshop Document #1: Guidance Note
- Workshop Document #2: Agenda for the Regional Workshop
- Workshop Document #3: Description of the UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative
- Workshop Document #4: Background Briefing Document on Mainstreaming
- Workshop Document #5: ICCM2 Information Paper Outline with Africa Regional Results Included
- Workshop Document #6: ICCM2 Information Paper Outline with Asia-Pacific Regional Results Included
- Workshop Document #7: ICCM2 Information Paper Outline: Aggregated Results – Macedonia Hosted Regional Meeting
- Workshop Document #8: Summary Report on the Africa Regional Meeting
- Workshop Document #9: Summary Report on the Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting

2.1 Workshop objectives

The regional workshops had two main objectives described in advance for participants as follows:

1. Advance SMC mainstreaming into development planning within developing countries and countries with economies in transition through increased dialogue and understanding between national agencies responsible for chemicals management and national agencies responsible for development planning and national budgets. This includes *improving* collective understanding of the:
 - Rationale for why it is important for developing countries to mainstream chemicals management priorities into national development plans consistent with the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy;
 - Terminology and approaches for mainstreaming chemicals management issues into development plans;
 - Issues, opportunities and potential barriers to overcome for prioritizing and mainstreaming chemicals management issues in development planning;
 - Progress so far in the area of mainstreaming; and
 - Proposals for further work on mainstreaming activities.
2. Contribute to the preparation of an Information Paper to be provided to the 2nd Meeting of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM2). The document will assist to strengthen discussions at ICCM2 on mainstreaming from the practical perspective of developing countries and CEITs. The Information Document will be produced out of the experiences of all four regional workshops. As such, workshops participants will be contributing to a document with international contributions.

Both of the objectives for the workshops are based on the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy where it is stated as one of the objectives under the thematic area on “Capacity-building and technical cooperation:

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

In addition, the links to the financial considerations of SAICM are quite clear as indicated in **Table 1**.

TABLE 1: Financing References Applicable to Mainstreaming in the Dubai Declaration and the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy

Dubai Declaration
<p>Paragraph 16: “We will continue to mobilize national and international financing from public and private sources for the life-cycle management of chemicals;”</p>
<p>Paragraph 26: “We will promote the sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste as a priority in national, regional and international policy frameworks, including strategies for sustainable development, development assistance and poverty reduction;”</p>
<p>Paragraph 27: “We will strive to integrate the Strategic Approach into the work programmes of all relevant United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, funds and programmes consistent with their mandates as accorded by their respective governing bodies;”</p>
Overarching Policy Strategy
<p>Paragraph 19: “The Strategic Approach should reflect national, regional and global efforts to advance the sound management of chemicals recognizing Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. The Strategic Approach should call upon existing and new sources of financial support to provide additional resources and should build upon, among other things, the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building. It should also include the mobilization of additional national and international financial resources, including through the Quick Start Programme and other measures set out in this paragraph, to accelerate the strengthening of capabilities and capacities for the implementation of the Strategic Approach objectives. The extent to which developing countries, particularly least developed countries and small-island developing States, and countries with economies in transition can make progress towards reaching the 2020 goal depends, in part, on the availability of financial resources provided by the private sector and bilateral, multilateral and global agencies or donors.”</p>
<p>(a) Actions at the national or sub-national levels to support financing of Strategic Approach objectives, including by:</p>
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) Integrating Strategic Approach objectives in relevant programmes, plans and/or strategies at various levels; ...</p>
<p>(b) Integration of the Strategic Approach objectives into multilateral and bilateral development assistance cooperation, including by:</p>
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) Developing countries and countries with economies in transition, where necessary with the technical support of donors, considering the integration of Strategic Approach objectives into relevant national documents that influence development assistance cooperation;</p>
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) Donors responding to requests by, and working in partnership with, developing countries and countries with economies in transition by recognizing Strategic Approach objectives as an important element of bilateral aid agency cooperation in support of sustainable development;</p>
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">(iii) Inviting United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes and other intergovernmental organizations to include Strategic Approach objectives within their activities, as appropriate; ...</p>

3.0 Views held in common by environment, health and development planning officials

3.1 SMC and development planning

Needed economic development is leading to increased chemical intensity and exposure in our countries

- In all developing countries and CEITs, chemicals production, consumption and disposal will continue to increase rapidly as will their impact on the sustainability for our development
- Chemicals are increasingly used in the everyday lives of our citizens unlike as little as a decade ago
- This entails that larger portions of our populations are being exposed to those chemicals that are found to be toxic or hazardous
- Therefore, there needs to be better linkages drawn between the development aspirations of our societies and the volumes of chemicals produced and/or used and disposed of in our countries

Chemicals management is a development planning issue of current and growing importance

- Environment, health and development are very closely linked and threatened by the unsound management of chemicals
- If chemicals are soundly managed, that may positively influence other economic sectors, e.g. sound management of pesticides will increase yields and food quality contributing to sound economic development
- We have already been witnessing that in the case of agricultural products, sound chemicals management is important for international trade and sustainable development
- Linking SMC to the MDGs is one useful way to draw attention to these linkages
- It is internationally agreed in SAICM that sound chemicals management is important for sustainable development

Chemical vulnerability is directly linked to the conditions of poverty

- Developing countries (being highly dependent on natural resources; agriculture, fisheries etc.) are especially vulnerable to negative chemical effects
- Our higher proportion of poor people also adds to our vulnerability
- When we address poverty through our development plan we need to address the exposure of the poor to chemicals
- It is the responsibility of governments to protect their citizens from chemical risks and hazards
- It is a human right to be protected from the effects of these chemicals

3.2 *Improved SMC governance in a development planning context*

Development planning processes facilitate needed cross-sectoral linkages

- Chemicals management issues must be addressed multi-sectorally because chemicals are in almost all sectors and have impacts in all sectors
- To address these linkages, intersectoral cooperation and multidisciplinary approaches in development planning processes are needed
- By addressing SMC through development planning we can begin to see all these linkages more clearly rather than working in sectoral silos
- Development planning is one of the few comprehensive priority setting and integrating governance tools available to many of our governments
- The development plan also helps decision-makers focus on what's most important for the country
- Through efforts to mainstream SMC into development planning, senior political and civil service leaders begin to recognise that management of chemicals is a cross-cutting issue
- By clearer integration into the development plan (which is future oriented) we can also identify and maximize the economic benefits of chemicals when they are properly managed, and to anticipate and avoid problems associated with some chemical uses for the future
- Mainstreaming encourages the establishment of Interagency Coordinating Mechanisms for SMC that have a sustainable purpose beyond a single project while promoting cooperation and communication among agencies
- Currently management of chemicals is all too often inadequately addressed within a piecemeal technical approach, and this needs to be improved through integrative planning initiatives, government-wide
- Chemicals management issues are also not yet well reflected in intra-sectoral strategies for development (e.g. industrial strategies, agricultural strategies, etc.) and this must be addressed head-on by systematic mainstreaming efforts

Mainstreaming imposes a stricter discipline on identifying SMC priorities rather than creating wish lists

- Mainstreaming SMC in national development planning draws attention from senior political and policy decision makers and public stakeholders on what should be the highest priorities for action for the country
 - This forces environment and health agencies to identify SMC priorities that have greater relevance to the development planning of our countries
 - Mainstreaming also puts more emphasis on chemicals management at a national and longer term planning level rather than the issues be confined to the departmental and short-term level
 - Seeing linkages between sectors in the development plan helps us understand how unsound chemicals management in one sector can negatively affect people and economic prospects in other sectors of the economy (e.g. mining effluent damages fisheries, etc.)
 - The national development plan can encourage accountability on other ministries by making them state how they will manage chemicals in their intra-sectoral strategies more carefully
 - National development planning can also send clear messages to the private sector on how the country values sound management of chemicals and can help put in place programs to help the private sector to comply
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3.3 Resource mobilization for sound management of chemicals

Resource mobilization is a key challenge for progress on SMC

- Bringing SMC into the national development plan is essential for mobilizing adequate resources to move forward with SMC implementation
- Our governments still suffer from limited capacity for dealing with SMC issues (financial, technical and human resources among others)
- There are too many chemical reports on the shelf that remain unfunded and, as such, their prioritisation in such case is very important
- In the absence of mainstreaming, the mobilization of resources is seriously constrained at the national and international levels
- Even when there are good environmental sector plans in place, the sound management of chemicals does not yet receive appropriate allocation by financial planners in the absence of efforts to systematically mainstream SMC priorities into development planning and economic policy
- Mainstreaming is needed to mobilize both internal and external resources and it is the best approach to address simultaneously the environmental, health and development issues
- Mainstreaming enables chemicals management to attract more resources from the centre of government and through international assistance because national planning documents are used to focus these partnerships
- Placing chemical management as a priority into the development plan allows us to begin a process to put in place infrastructure for SMC which is longer term in nature and requires more resources over time

3.4 Mainstreaming SMC and prevention

Mainstreaming encourages our governments to focus on prevention

- We need to avoid or prevent increasing damages to the environment as our economies develop; this involves delinking environmental impacts from development progress
- Mainstreaming facilitates interdisciplinary analysis of the scientific evidence and multisectoral policy assessment that favours preventive measures particularly relevant for health related policies and to avoid future costs to the national budget of developing countries and CEITs
- This is especially important in the current and future context that production, consumption and disposal of chemicals will continue to increase as well as their impact on the sustainable development unless properly addressed
- Mainstreaming is the most promising approach to address simultaneously the environmental dimension, ecosystem conservation, pollution control, preventive health and awareness/participatory action, etc.
- Our countries clearly wish to minimize current and future societal costs (r.g., health care, natural resource costs, etc.) of chemicals management in this context

4.0 Experiences with mainstreaming

There are successful experiences for mainstreaming of health and social issues in our countries

- We are not alone in demonstrating the importance of this approach; there are experiences in other sectors
- Mainstreaming has been advanced with positive results in areas such as HIV/Aids and disaster management in many developing countries and CEITs
- It is widely known that climate change issues have increasingly been integrated into development plans with associated financial commitments
- It is widely known that gender issues are a topic of mainstreaming efforts with some key successes
- There have been successful attempts to mainstream measures to provide safe potable water in some countries
- Management of certain groups of chemicals by cross-sector strategies, such as mainstreaming of narcotic issues (i.e. use, prevention, border control, education etc.) has been a topic of mainstreaming in several countries
- Integration of environmental education into school systems has also occurred in various countries
- Mainstreaming on forestry, wildlife, biodiversity conservation and replanting of trees has proceeded well in some countries
- With respect to chemicals management, more progress has been made to mainstream agricultural pesticide control than chemicals more broadly, and some countries can build on this experience
- These are all experiences that we can learn from and inform as SMC mainstreaming moves forward

Integrating SMC priorities into development planning requires more work

- Setting SMC priorities that are more relevant to the development planning agenda is proving to be a crucial lesson from early experiences; this should force us to think differently in the environment and health sectors
 - Limited capacity and expertise in the environment ministries to talk the language of development policies and plans is a key challenge
 - We need enhanced capacities to convey environment and health information in a way that is more relevant to development planners
 - Packaging of data has, until recently in some countries, been inadequately convincing to make the case for mainstreaming in terms that development and finance officials understand
 - Improving these circumstances requires enhanced:
 - Human resources
 - Finance and Logistics
 - Preparatory funding
 - Follow-on development partnerships
 - Improving understanding on the governance of the development planning processes and how to be timely in engaging these processes is also a vital step
 - Lack of details in terms of concrete outputs related to chemicals management in sectoral policies, plans and budgets is an enduring problem explaining a good part of why our sectoral plans are often on the margins of government
 - Limited accurate baseline data and information related to chemicals management to show trends that are relevant to development objectives and plans is an enduring problem
 - Dissemination and sharing of data, information, ideas and experiences on mainstreaming will be very helpful
-

There are improved conditions for mainstreaming work

- Initial steps for Mainstreaming of *Sound Management of Chemicals* have been started in many developing countries and CEITs (e.g. institutional setup, legislation development, awareness of the importance of economic analysis, and public awareness)
- We now have more environmental sector plans that outline how SMC should take place and these, once reviewed with development planning knowledge, become the basis for bringing the highest priorities into the national development plan
- The following types of activities have helped with intra-sectoral priority setting for SMC, which is a prerequisite for mainstreaming:
 - Ratifications of MEAs
 - Establishment of mechanisms for Stockholm NIPs development and implementation
 - Development or updating of national situation reports and chemical profiles
 - Stakeholders in chemicals management have been identified and engaged in context of implementation of national and international capacity building projects
 - Establishing pesticide authorization systems
- Many countries have become more sensitive to the need to prioritize their SMC actions, including readying the highest priorities for mainstreaming into the development plan
- Many countries have worked to establish a base of knowledge on chemicals management issues in other sectors/ministries and this is a foundation for continuing on to complete mainstreaming into the development plan
- Development planning in many countries is becoming more sophisticated and this experience can be shared
- More sophisticated development planning also allows greater opportunities to accommodate issues such as the sound management of chemicals
- In some of our countries environmental groups now have greater strength and sophistication to support mainstreaming activities
- Environment ministries are becoming more skilled at building alliances with ENGOs to advance issues on SMC to the centre of government
- Multisectoral committees are now functioning in many countries and these become a good basis to bring in finance and planning ministries to the dialogue; sectoral awareness is now higher than it was before, including with some private sector participation
- There are good alliances between the environment and health ministries to support mainstreaming work

5.0 Aligning SMC Priorities with National Development Planning

Linking SMC priorities to priority national development sectors is vital for success

- In order to foster mainstreaming, SMC priorities should be linked to the priority national development sectors identified by the government in its overall development policy, for instance health, agriculture, mining, textiles, etc.
- In addition there should be an environment chapter that will allow for consideration of cross-sectoral environmental governance issues related to SMC
- SMC priorities, however, should be framed in topics that relate to national development priorities to be better engaged in the development planning process
- Health arguments are also very strong ways to make convincing arguments for mainstreaming i.e. reducing public health costs, worker safety, etc.
- MDG planning can show strong links to SMC if the arguments are clear and simple for the non-expert and if they bring-in sound economic (cost-benefit) arguments

Improved economic analysis and communications skills are essential

- Capacities for economic analysis within our countries must be strengthened to make rationale choices for priorities and investments and to better communicate these choices to finance and development planning ministers and officials in a language they can understand
- Awareness raising among high level officials to understand the inter-linkages between development and SMC is also a key requirement
- It is also important to use Strategic Environmental Assessment as a tool in the process of preparation of development planning documents
- In this context, engaging a wider range of non-traditional stakeholders in SMC issues will be needed
- In order to ensure policy coordination and gap filling, environmental and health expertise should be placed in finance, planning or prime-minister's offices for coordination on highly SMC sensitive issues

You can't influence the process if you don't understand how development planning works

- Environment and health ministries must have a clearer understanding of the way the development planning process is working and where are the opportunities for interventions to influence the process
- We need to clarify ministerial/institutional roles and responsibilities so the planning process can work more smoothly as to who leads on what and who helps on what
- Environment, health and natural resource ministries must be clear on what our highest priorities are in anticipation of influencing key national development policies and plans; we cannot consider that to be work "done elsewhere"
- Minister level meetings with all the other ministries involved in SMC should be held to define processes and roles, and to make everyone more aware of the core issues that should be a priority early on when work to develop a new development plan is signalled by the Prime Minister or President
- We can strengthen our existing inter-ministerial bodies on SMC to include finance and planning officials so that they can build a better understanding of the SMC issues and how they relate to the country's development priorities
- Where possible, but this should not prevent mainstreaming work to go forward, countries should establish national chemical management policies as one basis for mainstreaming the highest priorities identified there into the development plan
- We should take the initiative to develop clear and concise indicators (goals, targets and timelines) of what we want to achieve with our priorities in the development plan so that these can be assessed and made more transparent for planning agencies and public stakeholders

- We need to bring community groups into our deliberations on what is needed for SMC in the development plan so they support these efforts with their local politicians

6.0 Opportunities and Approaches for Engaging the Development Planning Process in Practice

6.1 Opportunities

Our publics increasingly want change and mainstreaming is an essential step

- Throughout the developing world there is increasing concern about food safety i.e. recent incidents of chemical contaminated food resulting in public pressure on politicians and even producers
- Recent product trade-related incidents are also encouraging improvements in how chemicals are produced and used
- Water contamination is a problem in all parts of the world and with water scarcity is becoming even more serious
- A larger group of consumers and even producers are interested in promoting organic products
- International commitments on SMC, while inadequate, are still key for pushing action at the national level
- Media awareness raising is helping environment and health ministries to get more attention in government
- There are gradual improvements in corporate social responsibility
- Support from international donors is having many positive effects and must continue in this area

There are some positive improvements in political will for action on SMC

- The political situations in many of our countries have stabilized in the past decade or more
- Political will to better manage environmental issues in some sectors and states is critical and is happening
- There is increasing commitment at the ministerial level in some countries
- Development planners are coming on board when the issues are explained through a systematic mainstreaming process
- There are now many more opportunities through mid-term reviews and the preparation of new development plans to do a better job mainstreaming SMC, but this takes a commitment the first time around as lessons are learned and skills developed
- Some willingness of the private sector to participate in SMC-related development planning is also a plus

Institutions and processes that can support work on SMC mainstreaming are in better shape today

- Institutional frameworks are starting to be put into place, such as the Intersectoral Coordinating Mechanisms (involving finance and development planning managers) encouraged by the UNDP-UNEP PI
- There are good opportunities to build on Intersectoral Coordinating Mechanisms to advance mainstreaming that were put in place for the development of Stockholm NIPs
- With a planning mandate geared to national development planning, these SMC mechanisms have a *raison d'être* for sustainability that they have not had under previous SMC projects

- This needs to be coupled with continual institutional strengthening in areas of analysis and coordination, especially with economic portfolios

6.2 *Approaches for the way forward*

Improved economic analysis within the environment and health sectors is needed

- International support both technical and financial will be needed for advanced mainstreaming of SMC into development planning processes, especially in the areas of guidance, tools and experiences in environmental economics and development planning
- The bottom line is that there are opportunities to mobilize money for SMC with convincing arguments linking SMC priorities to development priorities, but better economic skills are sorely needed
- In this process, there is a need to change the way environmental/chemical experts communicate to development planners; we need to make the environmental information more relevant to that used by development planners
- Essentially we need environment and health sector managers to become more effective partners in the development planning process in terms of providing timely information, and converting technical data into useable forms of information for senior decision-makers in their context
- We need economic cost-benefit analysis to strengthen our hands; we need to begin somewhere even with limited data
- Economic/statistical skills to extrapolate convincingly from limited data or from similar trends in other countries is badly needed within the economic and health ministries

Experience indicates that improvements in environmental sector governance processes are needed for effective mainstreaming

- Making the effort to mainstream SMC into the national development plan can help identify weaknesses in the way we are doing business within our environment and health ministries
- SMC must be mainstreamed into the National Environmental Sector papers as a basic prerequisite for development planners to take SMC seriously: start there and work outwards in a planned way
- We must involve planners in SMC project activities particularly monitoring, evaluation and reporting from early on in our initiatives
- Separate planning should be avoided in favour of coordinated approaches to planning, which should be coordinated by an intersectoral body; but to influence these processes we must do our homework
- We also need to impose some obligations for development planners to do capacity building to better understand environmental and SMC issues
- We need to realize that our work is not just at the technical level but also at the policy and political levels
- Mainstreaming can also be advanced through the design and adoption of modern legislation for SMC by more clearly defining ministerial roles and responsibilities to help manage fragmentation and competition
- We should look for ways to engage parliaments to create awareness of the importance of SMC issues to socio-economic development
- We need to improve on existing coordination structures for SMC; many Stockholm NIP committees simply dissolved because they had no sustainable purpose and mandate beyond the initial technical projects

We don't communicate our concerns as effectively as we should and we must improve

- An up-to-date situation analysis is needed to communicate relevant baseline data to non-experts in a way they can understand; issues, relationships, concerns and opportunities

- Monitoring and evaluation of SMC priorities in the development plan and its implementation will be essential for government and public communications
- We can use key agencies with good public recognition to explain SMC issues to the public and through them to influence ministers
- Clear cabinet documents need to be prepared so that ministers can understand the benefits and risks of an issue;: what is the bottom line story with this; not too much detail
- We benefit from bringing ministers together with senior international experts to discuss the issues: but this is best in context of a national project that is building national capacity to do this on a more systematic basis

7.0 Types of Assistance Required for Mainstreaming Initiatives Based on Experience in the SAICM Process

- Our countries need capacity building in understanding development planning processes, linking SMC priorities to the development plan, and economic analysis to support our arguments
- Guidance/tools on doing this type of work (i.e. the UNDP Guidance on Mainstreaming) are very helpful
- We need training on the process and language of the development planner and finance ministry
- Capacity building for making the clear case for societal costing of SMC problems is absolutely critical
- There is a need for networking between different countries for experiences with respect to mainstreaming of SMC
- We need practical case study examples on how costs and benefits analysis is done and can be used to influence the development planning process
- We need to have ways to tie SMC issues to trade issues also; that can be a very powerful incentive for action
- We need financial support from international donors to implement mainstreaming efforts until our internal capacity is built-up

Annex 1: Standardized Workshop Agenda

DAY 1

OPENING SESSION OF THE WORKSHOP		
TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
8:00 – 9:00	Registration	Project Management Unit
9:00 – 10:00	WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION TO WORKSHOP INTRODUCTION TO THE WORKSHOP BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES WELCOME AND OFFICIAL OPENING	SENIOR MANAGER, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT UNDP RES REP OR ALTERNATE UNEP/UNDP PI REP MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT OR SECRETARY OF STATE OPENS WORKSHOP
10:00 – 10:30	COFFEE BREAK	
SESSION 1: SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS: SETTING THE CONTEXT		
10:30 – 11:00	WORKSHOP ORGANIZATION AND LOGISTICS SOUND CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: A RATIONALE FOR ACTION	FACILITATOR/INTERNATIONAL EXPERT
11:00 – 11:30	CHALLENGES, NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN INTEGRATING HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT RELATED ISSUES INTO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DECISIONS: LESSONS LEARNED FROM WHO/UNEP ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH LINKAGES INITIATIVE (HELI).	UNEP REPRESENTATIVE
11:30 – 12:30	OVERVIEW OF THE MAIN ISSUES, CONCEPTS, TERMINOLOGY AND PRACTICES IN THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS	FACILITATOR/INTERNATIONAL EXPERT
12:30 – 14:00	LUNCH	ALL
14:00 – 16:00	COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS ON THE CURRENT STATUS OF SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS IN THE WORKSHOP PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	ALL
16:00 – 17:00	PANEL DISCUSSION: TOPIC: CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INFORMATION DOCUMENT FOR ICCM2: WHERE ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT LINKS BETWEEN SOUND CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF OUR SOCIETIES? PLEASE USE EXAMPLES OF EXPERIENCES IN EACH OF YOUR COUNTRIES TO ENRICH THE DISCUSSION.	THE DAY'S PRESENTERS AND THE WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS
17:30	COCKTAIL	

DAY 2

SESSION 2: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS		
TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
8:30 – 9:00	FACILITATOR CALLS THE WORKSHOP TO ORDER, PROVIDES A SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS FROM THE PREVIOUS DAY'S PROCEEDINGS AND OUTLINES PLANS FOR DAY 2	WORKSHOP FACILITATOR/INTERNATIONAL EXPERT
9:00 – 10:00	OVERVIEW OF THE MAIN CONCEPTS, TERMINOLOGY AND PRACTICES IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	UNDP REPRESENTATIVE
10:00 – 10:30	COFFEE BREAK	ALL
10:30 – 12:30	COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS IN THEIR COUNTRIES	ALL
12:30 – 14:00	LUNCH	ALL
14:00 – 16:00	PANEL DISCUSSION: <u>TOPIC:</u> CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INFORMATION DOCUMENT FOR ICCM2: WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT REQUIREMENTS TO INFLUENCE THE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS TO BETTER REFLECT SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS PRIORITIES? PLEASE USE EXAMPLES OF EXPERIENCES IN EACH OF YOUR COUNTRIES TO ENRICH THE DISCUSSION.	THE DAY'S PRESENTERS AND THE WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS
SESSION 3: DEVELOPING THE KEY MESSAGES FOR ICCM2 ON MAINSTREAMING SMC IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING		
16:00 – 16:30	PROPOSAL FROM THE FACILITATOR FOR THE STRUCTURE/SECTIONS OF THE ICCM2 INFORMATION DOCUMENT AND BREAKOUT GROUPS ARE ASSIGNED SECTIONS TO IDENTIFY THE KEY POINTS TO BE ADDRESSED IN EACH INFORMATION DOCUMENT SECTION	INTERNATIONAL EXPERT
16:30 – 17:30	BREAKOUT GROUPS COMMENCE THEIR WORK TO ITEMIZE THE KEY ISSUES THAT NEED TO BE COVERED IN ASSIGNED SECTIONS OF THE ICCM2 INFORMATION DOCUMENT. THE SECTOR BREAKOUT GROUPS WILL CHOOSE A CHAIRPERSON AND A RAPPORTEUR WHO WILL SUBSEQUENTLY REPORT BACK TO PLENARY ON THE RESULTS OF THE GROUP'S DISCUSSIONS. BREAKOUT GROUPS WILL CONTINUE FOR PART OF THE MORNING ON DAY 3.	BREAKOUT GROUPS
17:30	ADJOURNMENT FOR THE DAY	

DAY 3

SESSION 3: DEVELOPING THE KEY MESSAGES FOR ICCM2 ON MAINSTREAMING SMC IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING CONTINUED		
TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
8:30 – 10:00	BREAKOUT GROUPS CONTINUE THEIR WORK TO ITEMIZE THE KEY ISSUES THAT NEED TO BE COVERED IN ASSIGNED SECTIONS OF THE ICCM2 INFORMATION DOCUMENT. (The breakout groups will have chosen a chairperson and a Rapporteur who will subsequently report back to plenary on the results of the group's discussions.)	BREAK OUT GROUPS
10:00 – 10:30	WORKING COFFEE BREAK	ALL
10:30 – 12:30	BREAKOUT GROUPS REPORT TO PLENARY ON THE RESULTS OF THEIR DELIBERATIONS	PLENARY
12:30 – 14:00	LUNCH	ALL
SESSION 4: ICCM2 INFORMATION DOCUMENT OUTLINE AND DRAFT CONTENTS		
14:00 – 16:00	THE FACILITATOR WILL REVIEW THE AGGREGATED RESULTS OF BREAKOUT GROUP DELIBERATIONS IN THE ICCM 2 INFORMATION DOCUMENT OUTLINE FORMAT COMMENTS/ADDITIONS/CORRECTIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS ARE REQUESTED AS WE WORK THROUGH THE MAIN POINTS IN THE INFORMATION DOCUMENT OUTLINE	ALL
16:00 – 16:30	CONCLUDING COMMENTS BY THE WORKSHOP HOST	