



Fourth meeting of the intersessional process considering the Strategic Approach and sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 (IP4)
Bucharest, Romania, 29 August – 2 September 2022

Stakeholder input on contributions to achieve enhanced sectoral and stakeholder engagement for beyond 2020

Note by the secretariat

1. The secretariat has the honour to circulate, in the annex to the present note, the document entitled “*Stakeholder input on contributions to achieve enhanced sectoral and stakeholder engagement for beyond 2020*”. The document is a compilation of input received from stakeholders and has not been formally edited by the secretariat. Input was received from the following governments and organizations: Government of Iran, Pesticide Action Network (PAN), International Pollutants Elimination Network (IPEN) and the World Health Organization (WHO).
2. At the third meeting of the intersessional process in Bangkok, Thailand, October 2019, the thematic group on enhanced governance and institutional arrangements discussed enhanced sectoral and stakeholder engagement for beyond 2020. As an outcome of the thematic group, relevant stakeholders and sectors were requested to develop their contributions to achieve enhanced sectoral and stakeholder engagement in the beyond 2020 process and submit these, if possible, to the secretariat prior to the fourth meeting of the intersessional process. The secretariat was requested to make this information available to stakeholders.
3. Participants may wish to review and consider the inputs received during the related discussions.

Annex: Stakeholder input on contributions to achieve enhanced sectoral and stakeholder engagement for beyond 2020

Government of Iran input on enhanced sectoral and stakeholder engagement for beyond 2020

Iran's preliminary submission on the text "Stakeholder engagement subject regarding the SAICM"

New Paragraph:

1.bis "To ensure enhance sector and stakeholder engagement, it is essential that all stakeholders in particular those with advanced capabilities to commit unequivocally to provide technical assistance, technology transfer and financial support to other stakeholder in need upon their request."

Paragraphs 3, 7 and 10 should read as follows:

Para 3: Relevant regional and international [conventions], programmes, bodies and processes such as health and environmental ministerial forums **should unequivocally support and provide necessary technical assistance, technology transfer and financial aids to the countries in need, ~~should support and~~ with a view to enhance** ~~augment~~ such national efforts, fostering coordination and cooperation.

Para 7:

All relevant sectors and stakeholders [throughout the value chain of chemicals and waste] are invited and encouraged to enhance their contributions, as appropriate, **taking into account their national circumstances, and their need for technical assistance, financial support and technology transfer**, to achieve the shared vision, the objectives and targets of the beyond 2020 instrument.

Para 10:

The Secretariat is requested to compile the contributions from the relevant stakeholders and sectors and, taking into account the objectives and targets of the beyond 2020 instrument, identify any potential engagement gaps **as well as the need for technical assistance, financial support and technology transfer**, in consultation with other stakeholders. The Secretariat is also requested to prepare an analysis using input from stakeholders and others to identify any additional coordination and collaboration necessary to enhance the multisectoral and multi-stakeholder engagement within the framework of the beyond 2020 instrument.

IPEN input on enhanced sectoral and stakeholder engagement for beyond 2020

December 2019

One of the outcomes of the 3rd Intersessional Process (IP3) meeting of the Beyond 2020 process was a request for relevant stakeholders, “to develop their contributions to achieve enhanced sectoral and stakeholder engagement in the beyond 2020 process.”

Active participation in the Beyond 2020 process

IPEN has participated actively in SAICM since PrepCom1 in 2003. In the Beyond 2020 process, IPEN has participated in all intersessional process (IP) meetings and in the 3rd Open-Ended Working Group meeting. IPEN and its participating organizations have contributed to stakeholder engagement in the Beyond 2020 process in the following ways.

IP1 2017 Brazil

1. Convened 27 public interest NGO representatives (13 women, 14 men) from 23 countries in all UN regions for capacity building and participation in the meeting.
2. IPEN Views of [IP1](#) in all UN languages
3. IPEN Beyond 2020 [Perspectives](#)

IP2 2018 Sweden

1. Convened 48 public interest NGO representatives (27 women, 21 men) from 36 countries in all UN regions for capacity building and participation in the meeting.
2. IPEN Views of [IP2](#) in all UN languages
3. IPEN Beyond 2020 [Perspectives](#)
4. Informational [materials](#)

OEWG3 2019 Argentina

1. Convened 38 public interest NGO representatives (23 women, 15 men) from 27 countries in all UN regions for capacity building and participation in the meeting.
2. IPEN Views of [OEWG3](#) in all UN languages
3. IPEN Beyond 2020 [Perspectives](#) for OEWG
4. Side [event](#): Chemical Safety Contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals: The SAICM Experience and Perspectives for Beyond 2020

IP3 2019 Thailand

1. Convened 47 public interest NGO representatives (25 women, 22 men) from 33 countries in all UN regions for capacity building and participation in the meeting.
2. IPEN Views of [IP3](#) in all UN languages
3. Though [Starter](#) on Beyond 2020 Indicators and Milestones: Chemical Safety Contributions to the SDGS
4. Update on [HHPs in Six African Countries](#): Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia
5. Information [materials](#)

Toxics-Free SDGs

IPEN has established a Toxics-Free SDGs campaign to support a decision by the international community to continue meaningful, international, multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral cooperation in support of chemical safety and sound chemicals management and waste objectives beyond 2020, with the understanding that advancing chemical safety should be viewed as a necessary component of the sustainable development agenda. The Toxics-Free SDGs Global Campaign will engage civil society organizations, with the aim to secure a decision by the international community to achieve this objective. IPEN Participating Organizations (POs) around the world are carrying out activities related to the Toxics-Free SDGs Campaign. These activities address agroecology, chemicals in products, endocrine disrupting chemicals, hazardous chemicals in the lifecycle of electronics, highly hazardous pesticides, lead in paint, women and chemicals, workplace right-to-know, and / or zero waste issues.

Currently information on project activities includes:

Anglophone Africa

Kenya: [Mercury Trade and Supply in ASGM Hotspots: Kenya Country Situation Report](#) Kenya: [Country Situation Report on highly hazardous pesticides](#)

Tanzania: Country Situation Report on highly hazardous pesticides Uganda: Documenting DDT spraying, production, pollution, alternatives Zambia: Country Situation Report on highly hazardous pesticides Zambia: Documenting DDT spraying, production, pollution, alternatives

Central Eastern Europe

Belarus: [Raising Awareness on Health Hazards of Chemicals in Toys](#)

Serbia: [Raising Awareness on Health Impacts of the Chemicals Used in Children's Toys and Childcare Products](#)

Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

Armenia: [Raising Awareness on Health Hazards of Phthalates in Toys](#)

Azerbaijan: [PCBs inventory and case studies in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia \(EECCA\)](#)

Kyrgyzstan: [PCBs inventory and case studies in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia \(EECCA\)](#)

Russia: PCBs inventory and case studies in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA)

Francophone Africa

Cameroon: [Country Situation Report on highly hazardous pesticides](#) Cameroon: Importance of Low POPs Content for Africa

Ivory Coast: Importance of Low POPs Content for Africa

Mozambique: Documenting DDT spraying, production, pollution, alternatives Mozambique: Country Situation Report on highly hazardous pesticides

Togo: Importance of Low POPs Content for Africa

Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina: [Country Situation Report on highly hazardous pesticides](#) Brazil: [Country Situation Report on highly hazardous pesticides](#) Brazil: [Ending the PBDE recycling exemption](#)

Brazil: [Exposing sulfluramid in Latin America](#)

Chile: [Country Situation Report on highly hazardous pesticides](#) Colombia: [Mercury Trade and Supply in ASGM in Colombia](#) Costa Rica: [Exposing sulfluramid in Latin America](#)

Cuba: [Alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides in Latin America](#) Cuba: [Exposing sulfluramid in Latin America](#)

Mexico: [Exposing sulfluramid in Latin America](#) Mexico: [Highly Hazardous Pesticides in Mexico](#)

Uruguay: [Exposing sulfluramid in Latin America](#)

Middle East and North Africa

Egypt: PCBs inventory and case studies in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Egypt: [PFOA situation reports in support of Stockholm Convention listing](#)
 Jordan: [PFOA situation reports in support of Stockholm Convention listing](#)
 Morocco: PCBs inventory and case studies in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)

South Asia

Bangladesh: [PFOA situation reports in support of Stockholm Convention listing](#) India: Documenting DDT spraying, production, pollution and alternatives
 India: [PFOA situation reports in support of Stockholm Convention listing](#) Nepal: Effective implementation of the asbestos ban in Nepal
 Nepal: [PFOA situation reports in support of Stockholm Convention listing](#) Nepal: [Toxic Chemicals in Children's Products in Nepal](#)
 Sri Lanka: [PFOA situation reports in support of Stockholm Convention listing](#)

Southeast Asia and East Asia

Cambodia: [Ending the PBDE recycling exemption](#)
 China: [Establishing a Pollutant Release and Transfer Register](#)
 Indonesia: [PFOA situation reports in support of Stockholm Convention listing](#) Japan: [Ending the PBDE recycling exemption](#)
 Japan: [PFOA situation reports in support of Stockholm Convention listing](#) Malaysia: [PFOA situation reports in support of Stockholm Convention listing](#) Philippines: Promoting non-combustion technologies for PCBs elimination Philippines: [Harmful Chemicals detected in Toys Sold in the Philippines](#)
 South Korea: [Stories from the Clean Room](#) (Please note that screenings of the film have been shown in 19 countries to date)
 Thailand: [PFOA situation reports in support of Stockholm Convention listing](#) Vietnam: [PFOA situation reports in support of Stockholm Convention listing](#)

Pledge: A toxics-free future is essential for sustainable development IPEN has created a "Pledge" that outlines our vision of a world where chemicals and wastes are no longer a source of harm and where all people have the right to a safe and healthy environment, free from toxic threats to surrounding environments and to future generations. We invite public interest, non-profit, non-governmental civil society organizations to join the global campaign for a toxics-free future as an inherent part of sustainable development by endorsing the Pledge. The Pledge is available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Kiswahili, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. We hope to have additional language versions shortly.

A toxics-free future is essential for sustainable development

August 2018

As public interest civil society organizations, we join the global campaign for a toxics-free future as an inherent part of sustainable development. Our vision is a world where chemicals and wastes are no longer a source of harm and where all people have the right to a safe and healthy environment, free from toxic threats to surrounding environments and to future generations. We will:

1. Apply the precautionary principle and give priority consideration to the application of preventive measures. (Rio Principle 15)
2. Advance equal participation of women in decision-making, work to obtain gender disaggregated data, and promote policies that protect women from harmful chemicals and wastes. (SDG 5)
3. Advocate for best interests of children during the design, implementation and enforcement of public health, environmental and labor laws to protect children from toxics and pollution. (SDG 3, Rights of the Child)

4. Work to phase out the production and use of chemical pesticides, especially highly hazardous pesticides and develop national programs to promote and implement agroecology to support sustainable agriculture. (SDG 2)
5. Reveal pollution and chemicals in products and processes and uphold and implement the right to information about emissions of chemicals and wastes and full disclosure about their presence in products. (SDG 12, Rio Principle 10)
6. Identify, characterize, and advocate for sustainable clean-up of contaminated sites including the meaningful participation communities, and ensure intergenerational equity and promote ecological restoration. (SDG 15)
7. Raise public awareness about harmful chemicals and wastes including through monitoring air, land, water, food, products, and people and promote the development and implementation of safer processes and alternatives, including non-chemical alternatives, and strengthened laws to minimize and prevent pollution. (SDG 6, 12, 16)
8. Work to reduce and eliminate ocean pollutants including mercury, persistent organic pollutants, endocrine disrupting chemicals, and plastics. (SDG 12, 14)
9. Conduct waste audits, promote recycling and zero waste, and push for cradle to cradle policies without toxic chemical recycling into new products. (SDG 11)
10. Advocate and enforce occupational health and safety policies that provide meaningful right to know, prioritize prevention and precaution, establish exposure limits protective of the most vulnerable, and provide equal protection in the workplace and the community. (SDG 8, 9)
11. Work with governments to ban single use plastic packaging and products and lead in paint, varnishes, lacquers, stains, enamels, glazes, primers and coatings. (SDG 3, 12, 14)
12. Actively participate in decision-making and implementation of policies and agreements on chemicals and wastes at the national, regional, and global levels. (SDG 16, Rio Principle 10)
13. Demand that the private sector complies with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights; takes responsibility to internalize all costs of chemical production including wastes and recycling infrastructure; adopts extended producer responsibility; provides comprehensive toxicity information on chemicals including nanomaterials; achieves zero discharge of toxic chemicals and wastes in production; and implements green chemistry to make products that are non-toxic, durable, and reusable. (SDG 8, 9, 12, 17, Rio Principle 16)

PAN input on enhanced sectoral and stakeholder engagement for beyond 2020

7 January 2020

1. *Contributions to achieve enhanced sectoral and stakeholder engagement for beyond 2020. These may include workplans, road maps, action items, milestones, pledges or other commitments that would contribute to the achievement of the objectives and targets, while providing opportunities for joint collaboration or actions.*
2. *Proposed ‘Capacity-building Principles’ developed at IP3 by the co-chairs of the thematic group D on financial considerations. Found in Annex IV of the IP3 meeting report (SAICM/IP.3/12), page 43.*

The SAICM secretariat will compile the input and make it available to the next meeting of the Bureau and to IP4. Please direct any questions and provide your input to: saicm.chemicals@un.org

PAN International supports all of paragraph 1. Regarding paragraph 2 we would like to make the following encouraging comment: We welcome the recognition of the need of an increased financial contribution from the private sector and support the demand that the public sector takes over extended producer responsibility for their products taking in account the whole lifecycle of the product (including its production). We support the implementation of the “polluters pay” principle e.g. through levies. Examples are available.

E.g. pesticide tax systems such as in DK, where since 2014 the more problematic a pesticide is for humans and the environment, the more expensive it is. The rationale behind the introduction of a risk-based tax on pesticides is that pesticides should not only be more expensive to account for the harm they cause to the environment, but that the tax should be levied in such a way that products which constitute a higher health or environmental risk are more heavily taxed. This would mean that the least harmful products would become comparatively cheaper and thus more attractive and that harmful products would be replaced by less harmful alternatives. The tax revenue could then be used for specific purposes.

SAICM Knowledge Management Platform

Within the framework of the GEF project 9771, executed by the SAICM Secretariat, a [Knowledge Management Platform](#) has been developed. This platform provides a space for knowledge exchange on emerging policy issues amongst SAICM stakeholders and also facilitates the tracking of data and progress at a national and global levels. The SAICM Secretariat would like to request the submission of any recent (last 3 years) and relevant content produced by stakeholders on emerging policy issues (e.g., technical documents, best practices documents, case studies, etc.) so these may be included in the Knowledge Management Platform. Please send submissions to: knowledgehub.saicm@un.org

PAN International welcomes the establishment of a Knowledge Management Platform and assumes that the Platform will provide information on emerging policy issues and issues of concerns. Please find below relevant documents and case studies we would like to provide on HHPs and alternatives, on EDCs, and on EPPPs.

HHPs & alternatives

PAN International List of Highly Hazardous Pesticides: *The PAN HHP-List is based on the HHP-criteria set by WHO/FAO and includes additional hazard criteria. Stakeholder groups can use it as a decision tool for their pesticide policies, such as developing prohibited or restricted*

lists in private standards or to priorities actions for reducing pesticide hazards and risks in a specific country.

http://pan-international.org/wp-content/uploads/PAN_HHP_List.pdf

PAN International Consolidated List of Banned Pesticides: The Consolidated List has been developed to identify which pesticides have been banned by particular countries, because there appears to be no other comprehensive compilation of such information. The Consolidated List also shows whether these pesticides are regarded as highly hazardous (HHP) according to the criteria established by the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPPM) and/or according to the criteria agreed by PAN. <http://pan-international.org/pan-international-consolidated-list-of-banned-pesticides/>

Report by RAPAL and IPEN: Highly Hazardous Pesticides in Mexico. Full report [*Los Plaguicidas Altamente Peligrosos en México \(in Spanish\) Executive Summary \(in English\) Recommendations \(in English\)*](#)

Report by RAPAL and IPEN: Highly Hazardous Pesticides in Chile:

<https://rap-al.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/INFORME-FINAL-HHP-0419-1.pdf>

Report by RAPAL and IPEN: Highly Hazardous Pesticides in Argentina.

Informe Sobre los Plaguicidas Altamente Peligrosos en la Argentina (in Spanish)

https://ipen.org/sites/default/files/documents/argentina_hhp_final_7-03-19red.pdf

Country Situation Report on Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) in Argentina (Executive Summary (in English).

https://ipen.org/sites/default/files/documents/hhps_country_situation_report_exec_summary_argentina_final.pdf

Report by PANAP: *Of Rights and Poisons: Accountability of the Agrochemical Industry.* With a total of 2,025 respondents, this comprehensive survey revealed the rampant use of HHPs in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines and Vietnam. Seven out of 10 of the respondents said that they have suffered ill-effects due to pesticide exposure. (<http://files.panap.net/resources/Of-Rights-and-Poisons-Accountability-of-the-Agrochemical-Industry.pdf>)

Case study: Toxic Exports – The export of highly hazardous pesticides from Germany into the world (executive summary in English): <https://pan-germany.org/download/toxic-exports-the-export-of-highly-hazardous-pesticides-from-germany-into-the-world-executive-summary/>

Full Report in German: <https://pan-germany.org/download/giftige-exporte-ausfuhr-hochgefaehrlicher-pestizide-von-deutschland-in-die-welt/>

Global Governance of Hazardous Pesticides to Protect Children: Beyond 2020 (Position Paper), PANAP2017 <https://panap.net/2017/02/global-governance-hazardous-pesticides-protect-children-beyond-2020-2/>

Alternatives To Synthetic Chemical Herbicides (Booklet) PANAP 2017 <https://panap.net/2017/08/alternatives-synthetic-chemical-herbicides/>

PAN International Agroecology briefing paper: as an alternative to reliance on HHPs, in six languages (English, Spanish, French, German, Portuguese and Arabic)

○ in English: [*Agroecology: The Solution to Highly Hazardous Pesticides: A PAN International*](#)

Position Paper (in English)

- in French: *L'agro-écologie: La solution aux pesticides extrêmement dangereux: Exposé de position de PAN International*
- in Spanish: *Agroecología: La solución frente a los plaguicidas altamente peligrosos: Un documento de posición de PAN Internacional*
- in German: *Agrarökologie: Die Lösung für den Ersatz hochgefährlicher Pestizide: Positionspapier von PAN International*
- In Portuguese: *Agroecologia: A Solução para os Agrotóxicos Altamente Perigosos*
- In Arabic: <http://www.panna.org/sites/default/files/201909Agroecology-PositionARABICFINAL.pdf>

International People's Agroecology Multiversity (IPAM) website with 50 learning sites. <https://ipam-global.org/>

Stories from the Fields: Women working towards a non-toxic environment, PANAP, TFA, FAO, KEMI, 2016. Documentation of women practicing agroecology and supporting to non-chemical alternatives to pesticides. <http://files.panap.net/resources/Stories-From-The-Field.pdf>

Women in Agroecology: Stories from the Field (Video) by PANAP 2018
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vh6jpXqWbuY&feature=emb_logo

Pesticide Free Schools (Video) by PANAP 2018.
<https://panap.net/2019/06/pesticide-free-schools/>

On Rights and Poisons [Infographics] by PANAP 2018
<https://www.facebook.com/panasiapacific/photos/a.157477657625450/2245393582167170/?type=3&theater;>
<https://www.facebook.com/panasiapacific/photos/a.157477657625450/2245395195500342/?type=3&theater>

Towards A Non-Toxic Environment In South-East Asia: “Lessons Learned – PANAP Component” (Video) PANAP 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7oWKR76zSg4&t=2s>

(POC Watch) Cases, Studies and Newspaper Articles on Children Being Poisoned By Pesticides (Meme) PANAP 2017- 2018. <https://panap.net/2017/06/cases-studies-newspaper-articles-children-poisoned-pesticides/>

Benin – Organic Cotton and Shea Butter production (Partner: (OBEPAB): Project supporting over 3,000 organic cotton farmers; provides training via FFS, capital grants for equipment to allow basic processing to add value and improve quality. The project has helped communities to increase and diversify their incomes, eradicate ill-health and fatalities caused by HHPs and ensure the sustainability of farmer practices so that their land remains productive and is better placed to withstand environmental shocks. <https://www.pan-uk.org/cotton-in-benin/>

Ethiopia – Organic cotton production in the Southern Rift Valley (Partner: PAN Ethiopia): This project provides high quality, participatory training on organic crop husbandry and pest management techniques to over 3,000 smallholder cotton producers in Ethiopia. Trained farmers have been able to achieve a much higher net income without HHPs. Trained farmers obtained yields 16-75% higher than untrained farmers. Plots under organic practices delivered up to 55% increased income, compared with conventional practice. <https://www.pan-uk.org/cotton-in-ethiopia/>

EDCs

Revealing children’s exposure to ED pesticides on playgrounds: <https://pan-germany.org/pestizide/pestizide-aus-obst-und-weinbau-auf-kinderspielplaetzen/>

General information on EDCs and the related growing danger especially for children
<https://pan-germany.org/download/faltblatt-hormonell-wirksame-pestizide-eine-schleichende-gefahr/>

PAN Europe-Report: Endocrine Disrupting Pesticides in Food. 2017. This report aims to inform European Regulators, as well as to raise public awareness, on the presence of certain pesticides, which have been identified to have endocrine disrupting properties in scientific literature, in European food. Endocrine Disrupting Pesticides (EDPs) may be putting the current European population and its future generations at risk. [Report ED pesticides in EU food PAN Europe.pdf](#)

Measures against endocrine disrupting chemicals. The example of Denmark, Sweden and France. The harmful effects of endocrine disrupting chemicals have been known for years. The joint report by WECF, PAN Europe and Wemos wants to create awareness and disseminate knowledge about the risks and regulatory possibilities. The measures taken by France, Denmark and Sweden, analysed in this report, are examples of effective policy. [https://www.pan-europe.info/sites/pan-](https://www.pan-europe.info/sites/pan-europe.info/files/public/resources/reports/measures-against-endocrine-disrupting-chemicals-june2016.pdf)

[europe.info/files/public/resources/reports/measures-against-endocrine-disrupting-chemicals-june2016.pdf](https://www.pan-europe.info/files/public/resources/reports/measures-against-endocrine-disrupting-chemicals-june2016.pdf)

PAN Germany Leaflet (in German): Hormonally active pesticides - A creeping danger
<https://pan-germany.org/download/faltblatt-hormonell-wirksame-pestizide-eine-schleichende-gefahr/>

Best practice: Stop biocide pollution & strengthen water protection: The Wakenitz Regulation and the antifouling ban for sporting boats (in German). <https://pan-germany.org/download/wakenitz-informationsblatt/>

EPPPs

PAN – Webinar documentation / Workshop documentation (in German language): Environmental impact of veterinary drugs (Umweltbelastungen durch Tierarzneimittel): When do cattle, pig and chicken need antibiotics? What dangers does the regular use of veterinary medicines pose to human health and nature? How can prevention contribute to maintaining animal health and to a responsible reduction of veterinary medicines? PAN Germany has addressed these questions in the webinar "Environmental impacts of veterinary medicines - species-appropriate animal husbandry as a key to animal health and drug reduction" (<https://pan-germany.org/tierarzneimittel/pan-webinar-umweltbelastungen-durch-tierarzneimittel-artgerechte-tierhaltung-als-schluessel-fuer-tiergesundheit-und-arzneimittelreduktion/>) as well as in the workshop "Bitter Pills – more protection for animals, environment and human health" (<https://pan-germany.org/download/dokumentation-pan-germany-workshop-bittere-pillen-mehr-schutz-fuer-tier-umwelt-und-gesundheit/>).

PAN Germany Fact sheet: Antibiotics from animal husbandry are a threat to human health and the environment. The inappropriate or excessive use of antibiotics in animal production has substantial risks, because it contributes to the development of resistant bacteria, which renders these antibiotics less and less effective. As a result, there may no longer be a cure for some bacterial infections.

Multidrug-resistant pathogens have become a serious global problem that threatens human health and the environment. <https://pan-germany.org/download/antibiotics-from-animal-husbandry-are-a-threat-to-human-health-and-the-environment/>

PAN Germany Background paper: Antibiotics in Livestock Farming. The use of antibiotics in intensive livestock farming promotes the development of antibiotic resistance and the spread of resistant bacterial strains. The livestock industry has a special responsibility in the fight against antibiotic resistance and against the environmental impacts of veterinary pharmaceuticals. The background paper gives an overview on the issue, shows that pharmaceutical residues have become a global environmental problem and highlights the need for a change in animal production. <https://pan-germany.org/download/antibiotics-in-livestock-farming/>

PAN Germany position paper: Call for more animal welfare in farm animal husbandry. (in German language). In the fierce struggle for lower prices, animal production worldwide has developed into an industry geared solely to mass production. The welfare of animals is largely left by the wayside.

Instead of adapting husbandry conditions to the needs of the animals, exactly the opposite happens - using drugs such as antibiotics and hormone preparations. There is an urgent need for action in terms of animal welfare, environmental protection and health protection. In order to implement a change, there is a need for binding guidelines that guarantee that animals are kept in a manner appropriate to their species and in a way that promotes their health and reduces the need for medication. In its statement, PAN Germany formulates corresponding demands to politicians and provides comprehensive background information. <https://pan-germany.org/download/pan-stellungnahme-aufruf-fuer-mehr-tierwohl-in-der-nutztierhaltung/>

WHO input on enhanced sectoral and stakeholder engagement for beyond 2020

7 January 2020

In May 2017, the Seventieth World Health Assembly with its decision WHA70(23) approved the WHO Chemicals Road Map¹ for the health sector at the national, regional, and international levels towards achieving the 2020 goal and contributing to relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, requested by the WHA 69.4 resolution in 2016.

The road map considers the overall orientation and guidance of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, the intersessional process to prepare recommendations regarding the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 (intersessional process) as well as WHO's existing relevant work and the strategy for strengthening the engagement of the health sector in the implementation of the Strategic Approach. It also emphasizes certain areas, defined by the WHA 69.4 resolution. One of those areas is establishment or strengthening of national, regional, or international coordinating mechanisms, proper for multisectoral cooperation, and enhancing engagement of all relevant health stakeholders.

The road map identifies concrete actions where the health sector has a lead or important supporting role to play in the sound management of chemicals, recognizing the need for multi-sectoral cooperation. For each action, the main actor, or lead, has been identified. The actions are organized, without priority order, in four areas closely aligned with the objectives set out in the Strategic Approach's Overarching Policy Strategy: risk reduction, knowledge and evidence, institutional capacity, leadership and coordination.

Some of the actions are very broad, while others are quite specific. This variation is intentional to consider different approaches to chemicals management chosen by Member States and other stakeholders as well as different stages of their implementation.

Such a variety of actions, possible to prioritise, makes the road map applicable to all Member States according to their needs, regardless of the development stage, and ensures the involvement of a broad range of stakeholders.

As a companion to the road map, the WHO chemicals road map workbook was developed. It offers a structured way to work through the road map, choose priorities, and plan activities.

One of the activities in road map mandated the WHO Secretariat to establish a Global Chemicals and Health Network that serves as a global forum for discussion among senior level policy makers and representatives about issues related to health and chemicals. The goal of the network is to facilitate implementation of the road map by promoting collaboration on common policy challenges, perspectives and priorities of health ministries in managing chemicals, especially considering the intersessional process on Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 (the intersessional process), and to facilitate continuity of contact among health ministries and with WHO. The WHO Global Chemicals and Health Network currently comprises 71 Member States.

In accordance with decision WHA70(23), which approved the WHO Chemicals Road Map, the WHO Director-General will report to the 74nd WHA on progress made in implementing the road map, and on actions taken by the WHO Secretariat to update the road map in the light of the outcome of the intersessional process.

¹ <https://www.who.int/publications-detail/chemicals-road-map-and-workbook>