



## ***Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)***

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### **Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management**

Second session

Nairobi, 4–8 October 2004

Item 3 of the provisional agenda\*

### **Further development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management**

## **African regional meeting on development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management**

### **Note by the secretariat**

The secretariat has the honour to circulate, in the annex to the present note, the report of the African regional meeting on development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management, which was held in Abuja, Nigeria, from 24 to 26 May 2004, for the information of the Preparatory Committee at its second session.

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## Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)

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General

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3 June 2004

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**African Regional Meeting on the Development  
of a Strategic Approach to International  
Chemicals Management (SAICM)  
Abuja, 24-26 May 2004**

# **Report of the African Regional Meeting on the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management**

## **Introduction**

1. At its seventh special session, held in February 2002, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) adopted decision SS.VII/3, in which it decided that there was a need to develop further a strategic approach to international chemicals management (SAICM) and endorsed the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action Beyond 2000 of the International Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS) as the foundation of that approach. The decision requested UNEP to work in consultation and collaboration with Governments, participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), IFCS, and other stakeholders.
2. The SAICM initiative was endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in September 2002. This endorsement was given in the context of the Summit's Plan of Implementation, which set a goal that by 2020, chemicals would be used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. The Plan of Implementation of the Johannesburg Summit also set a target of 2005 for the completion of SAICM.
3. In response to a progress report, the UNEP Governing Council took a further decision, 22/4 IV, on SAICM at its twenty-second regular session in February 2003. It endorsed the concept of an open-ended consultative process taking the form of preparatory meetings leading to the convening of a final international conference. The invitation for active collaboration by the full range of stakeholders was reiterated. The decision recognized the need for an open, transparent and inclusive process for developing SAICM. Decision 22/4 IV also called upon UNEP to compile possible draft elements of SAICM and invited Governments, relevant international organizations and other actors to contribute to that compilation.
4. The World Health Assembly, in May 2003, and the International Labour Conference, in June 2003, both formally expressed support for the SAICM process and called upon the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), respectively, to contribute to it.
5. SAICM was discussed at the fourth session of IFCS, held in Bangkok from 1 to 7 November 2003. As part of its contribution to the SAICM process, the Forum developed a "thought-starter" document, including consideration of gaps in the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action Beyond 2000 and their implementation. That

document (SAICM/PrepCom.1/INF/3) had been transmitted to the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management at its first session, which took place in Bangkok from 9 to 13 November 2003.

6. The current African regional meeting was convened in response to requests by participants at the first session of the Preparatory Committee for inter-sessional work at the regional level, as reflected in the report of that session (SAICM/PrepCom.1/7, para. 145). The outcome of the present meeting would go forward to the Preparatory Committee at its second session, as a contribution by Africa to the SAICM process.

## **I. Opening of the meeting**

7. The African Regional Meeting on the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management was held at the Abuja Sheraton Hotel and Towers in Abuja, Nigeria, from 24 to 26 May 2004.

8. The meeting was called to order at 10.20 a.m. on 24 May 2004. Following the singing of the Nigerian national anthem and the recitation of prayers, a welcoming address from Mr. Malam Nasir El-Rufai, the Minister for the Federal Capital Territory, was delivered on his behalf by Ms. Jumai Kwanashie, Director of the Abuja Environment Protection Board.

9. In his address, Mr. El-Rufai welcomed the participants to Abuja. After thanking the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for organizing the meeting and the Government of Switzerland for supporting it financially, he noted that it would be the first regional meeting on SAICM not just in Africa, but anywhere, and expressed his satisfaction that it would contribute to a SAICM process that took into account the problems and views of developing countries and recognized that the world was increasingly a global village. Observing that chemicals posed serious challenges for the continent, as evidenced by increasing concentrations of hazardous chemicals in the air, water and soil that produced a range of ill effects, he urged the participants to search exhaustively for an approach to international chemicals management that reflected Africa's unique social, cultural and political realities.

10. Following Mr. El-Rufai's welcoming address, good will messages were delivered by Mr. Jamidu Katima, of IFCS, Mr. Craig Boljkovac, of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), Mr. Ranojoy Basuray, of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Mr. Jim Willis, Director of UNEP Chemicals, who welcomed the participants on behalf of Mr. Klaus Töpfer, the Executive Director of UNEP, Mr. Halldor Thorgeirsson (Iceland), President of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, Mr. Franz Perrez, of the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape, and Mr. Olivier Praz, who spoke on behalf of the Government of Switzerland.

11. Mr. Bala Mande, Minister of Environment for Nigeria, delivered the keynote address for the meeting, which he said was a wonderful opportunity to take stock of progress in Africa toward sound chemicals management and to develop a strategy for a more sustainable and environmentally sound approach to international chemicals management. He praised the commitment of the meeting participants, which was evident from the enthusiasm of their past efforts and their presence at the current meeting, expressed a special note of thanks to the Government of Switzerland for its financial support for the current meeting and its chemicals-related efforts in general, and praised UNEP for its efforts in connection with the current meeting as well as its initiation of closer cooperation with the Government of Nigeria, including the signing of a strategic framework agreement. After reviewing programmes undertaken by his Government aimed at control of hazardous substances, he stressed the need for Africa to re-strategize its approach to chemicals management in order to meet the 2020 goal of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. To do

that, the participants needed to examine gaps in existing policy and institutional frameworks, consider ways to integrate and take advantage of synergies between existing chemicals-related conventions and devise a broad-brush plan of action that would ensure the protection of vulnerable groups. In closing, he expressed his eagerness to receive the fruits of the current meeting, which it would be his responsibility to present to the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) at its forthcoming session in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in June 2004.

12. Following Mr. Mande's address, Mr. Samuel Adekunle, Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of the Environment of Nigeria, noting that that the morning's proceedings thus far augured well for the success of the meeting, delivered a vote of thanks on behalf of his Government to the many individuals and organizations whose efforts had made the meeting possible.

## **II. Organizational matters**

13. Following the opening segment, Mr. Thorgeirsson introduced Mr. Oladapo Afolabi, the representative of the host Government, who assumed the chair. Mr. Afolabi was assisted in his functions as Chair of the meeting by Mr. Oludayo Dada (Nigeria), who acted as chair on his behalf when he was called away to attend to other pressing business.

### **A. Attendance**

14. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following countries: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe; intergovernmental organizations: IFCS, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), interim secretariat of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), UNDP and UNITAR; and non-governmental organizations: African Centre for Environmental Advocacy and Governance (CEAG-Africa), Association pour la protection de l'environnement et du développement (Djibouti), Chemical and Allied Industries' Association (South Africa), Environmental Health Fund (EHF) (United States of America), Ilima (Injira ya Uri) (South Africa), International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN), National Consumers and Environmental Association of Togo, Pesticides Action Network (PAN)-Africa, Propreté, environnement et santé (PES) and South African Chemical Workers Union. In addition, representatives of the Swiss Government, including the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape, also attended the meeting.

### **B. Adoption of the agenda**

15. The meeting participants adopted the following agenda for the meeting:

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (b) Organization of work;
  - (c) Report by the secretariat on inter-sessional work requested by the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

3. Views of the African region on the further development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management.
4. Other matters.
5. Adoption of the report.
6. Closure of the meeting.

### **C. Organization of work**

16. The chair introduced the programme of work and stressed that the primary focus of the meeting was to be the formulation of an African position on the management of chemicals. In addition, participants would be invited to prepare a statement, to be called the Abuja Statement, as a public manifestation of the agreements concluded at the present meeting. Finally, the participants would also be called upon to prepare a draft decision on SAICM for consideration and possible adoption by African environment ministers at the forthcoming meeting of AMCEN in June 2004.

### **D. Report by the secretariat on inter-sessional work requested by the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management**

17. The representative of the SAICM secretariat reported on work undertaken by the secretariat in preparation for the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, to be held in Nairobi in October 2004, and introduced the documents circulated for that session, which had also been made available as an input for the present meeting. In that context, he noted that funding would be available for two representatives from each country to attend the session. Those representatives should come from different sectors, to ensure that the SAICM process had a truly multisectoral nature, and nominations for participation should be submitted through the UNEP Chemicals focal points in each country, by 1 July 2004. He hoped that the two documents prepared for the Preparatory Committee, namely, the compilations of concrete elements and strategic elements, headings and sub-headings identified during the Preparatory Committee's first session (SAICM/PrepCom.2/2) and the possible matrix structure for mapping interrelationships among SAICM actions (SAICM/PrepCom.2/2/Add.1), both of which had been posted on the web site, would help inform participants in their current deliberations. He noted that comments had been invited on those documents, to be received by the SAICM secretariat by 7 June. In conclusion, he affirmed that the outcomes of the present African regional meeting would be presented to the Preparatory Committee at its second session, in October 2004.

## **III. Views of the African region on the further development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management**

18. The participants took up the item at their first plenary meeting, on the morning of Monday, 24 May, and continued consideration of it at their second meeting, on the afternoon of the same day. General statements under the item were made by the representatives of Botswana, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe; by the representatives of IFCS, UNDP and UNITAR; and by the representatives of ICCA, PAN and the South African Chemical Workers' Union.

19. At the participants' third plenary meeting, on the morning of Tuesday, 25 May, the Chair introduced a proposal to move forward the work on the African position on SAICM which had been the subject of deliberations by an informal technical working group the previous evening. The chair of the informal working group, Mr. Babajide Alo (Nigeria), then reported on the group's work and described the terms of the draft proposal, following which statements on the draft were made by the representatives of Egypt and Togo, by the representative of UNEP and by the SAICM President. The participants then agreed that plenary should be suspended and that the informal technical working group should continue its work on the draft Chair's proposal and report back to the participants at their fourth plenary meeting, that afternoon. Also at the third plenary meeting, with a view to carrying forward the work on the draft Abuja statement, the Chair convened an informal group of friends of the Chair, chaired by the representative of South Africa, comprising the representatives of Egypt, Kenya, Niger and South Africa, which would report back to the participants at the next plenary meeting on the results of its work.

20. The fourth plenary meeting was convened on the afternoon of the same day to hear progress reports from the working group on the African position on SAICM and the friends of the Chair group on the Abuja Statement. Following those reports, the participants agreed to establish a working group chaired by the representative of the Gambia and comprising the representatives of Mali, Mauritania, Tanzania and Swaziland to prepare a draft AMCEN decision for the participants' consideration. The plenary meeting was then suspended again to allow the three groups to carry forward their deliberations.

21. At their fifth plenary meeting, on the morning of 26 May, the participants heard progress reports from the chairs of the working groups and the friends of the chair group and considered the draft documents that those groups had produced. Statements were made by the representatives of Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Togo and Zambia, by the representative of UNEP and by the representatives of ICCA, IPEN and PAN.

22. There was considerable debate during the meeting on the scope of SAICM; the participants accordingly established another small working group comprising the representatives of Botswana, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya and South Africa to finalize the treatment of that issue in the draft African position paper on SAICM and report back at the sixth plenary meeting, to be held that afternoon. Meanwhile, the secretariat would work to incorporate the comments made during the fifth plenary meeting on the draft AMCEN decision and the Abuja Statement and present clean drafts of those documents at the sixth plenary meeting.

23. The participants then took up the documents again at their sixth plenary meeting, at which time statements were made by the representatives of Angola, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Togo and Zimbabwe, by the representatives of UNEP and UNITAR and by the representatives of IPEN and the South African Chemical Workers' Union.

24. The participants then adopted, at the same meeting, the draft AMCEN decision on SAICM, the Abuja Statement and the African position on SAICM, all as orally amended during the meeting. The draft AMCEN decision on SAICM, the Abuja Statement and the African position on SAICM are contained in annexes I, II and III, respectively, to the present report.

#### **IV. Other matters**

25. No other matters were raised by participants.

## **V. Adoption of the report**

26. The meeting participants adopted the present report on the basis of the draft contained in documents SAICM/AfRM/L.1 and Add.1, which had been circulated during the meeting, on the understanding that finalization of the report would be entrusted to the SAICM secretariat.

## **VI. Closure of the meeting**

27. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the Chair declared the meeting closed at 6.10 p.m. on Wednesday, 26 May 2004.

## Annex I

### **Draft decision for consideration by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment on the development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management**

*We, the Ministers of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment,*

*Recalling* decisions SS.VII/3 and 22/4 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme of 15 February 2002 and 7 February 2003, respectively, in which the Governing Council initiated the development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management through a multi-sector consultative process,

*Recalling also* the Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg on 4 September 2002, which set a goal that, by 2020, chemicals would be used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment and endorsed the development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management,

*Recalling* that the Plan of Implementation also called for initiatives to assist African countries in elaborating national chemical profiles and regional and national frameworks and strategies for chemical management and establishing chemical focal points,

*Recalling also* decision 6 of the ninth session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, adopted on 5 July 2002, in which the Conference endorsed the Rabat Declaration on the Environmentally Sound Management of Unwanted Stocks of Hazardous Wastes,

*Recalling further* the resolution on the prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products adopted by the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety at its fourth session (1-7 November 2003),

*Welcoming* the entry into force of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade on 24 February 2004 and of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants on 17 May 2004, and urging African Governments which have not yet done so to become parties to the two conventions as soon as possible,

*Welcoming also* the timely and important Africa Stockpiles Programme, the objective of which is to clean up and safely dispose of all obsolete pesticide stocks from Africa and establish preventive measures to avoid future accumulation, and underlining the need for additional donor funding to support the programme,

*Noting* the successful launch of consultations on a strategic approach to international chemicals management at the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, held in Bangkok from 9 to 13 November 2003, as continued during the African regional meeting held in Abuja, Nigeria, from 24 to 26 May 2004,

*Further noting* the link between poverty and vulnerability to toxic chemicals, the impact of toxic chemicals on biodiversity, including natural resources depended upon by the poor, and the significance of chemicals and hazardous wastes in the context of the Environment Initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

*Declaring* our interest in and commitment to implementing fully and quickly relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other integrated chemicals



management mechanisms such as the Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals by 2008, as agreed by the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety at its third session (15-20 October 2000) and in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and as reinforced by the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety at its fourth session, with the understanding that, in many cases, such implementation will require substantial international technical and financial support,

*Decide:*

1. To endorse and encourage the development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management;
2. To emphasize the need for African Governments to prioritize sound chemicals management in national, subregional and regional planning;
3. To urge stakeholders to elaborate a comprehensive plan for enhanced capacity-building for developing countries in the development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management;
4. To express appreciation for international support for chemical safety initiatives in Africa and call upon donors to consider providing increased resources for this important purpose;
5. To encourage multi-stakeholder participation in the development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management, particularly with respect to sectors such as agriculture, environment, justice, health, industry, labour and customs, including civil society and public-interest non-governmental organizations;
6. To urge regional economic integration organizations such as the Arab Maghreb Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the Economic Community of Central African States and the Southern African Development Community to assist Governments in negotiating conventions and participating in conferences of the parties to conventions;
7. To invite the African Union, the New Partnership for Africa's Development and subregional organizations such as the Arab Maghreb Union, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the East African Community, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States, the Southern African Development Community and others to participate actively in the development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management as an integral part of efforts by African Governments to achieve the goal of sustainable development and poverty reduction;
8. To appeal to the governing bodies of the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals to adopt and to reflect in their programme of work the above decisions to enable African countries to implement fully the strategic approach to international chemicals management;
9. To urge that the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa be held without undue delay and that efforts be made to accelerate implementation of the Convention;
10. To urge the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to adopt a decision on undertaking the tasks assigned to it in ensuring the prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products.

## Annex II

### **Abuja Statement on the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management**

The present Abuja Statement on the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management was adopted on 26 May 2004, at an African regional meeting held in Abuja, Nigeria, attended by representatives of African countries and of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and private sector bodies with relevance to sound chemicals management.

As representatives of African countries, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector,

We recognize that advancement of chemical safety is imperative for African countries and society to achieve the goal of sustainable development;

We believe that, in the context of the increasingly widespread application of chemicals for development in different fields, the improper use of chemicals causes and continues to cause major problems for human health and the environment;

We are therefore fully committed to the development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management;

We commit ourselves to join with other stakeholders in advancing the safe management of chemicals for sustainable development, such that by 2020 chemicals are produced, transported, stored, used and disposed of in ways that lead to the significant minimization of adverse effects on human health and the environment;

We commit ourselves to increasing our efforts in systematically developing an integrated and coordinated approach to the safe management of chemicals through the preparation and regular updating of national chemicals profiles, identification of capacity-building priorities and development of national chemical safety action plans, assisted by tools such as the United States Environmental Protection Agency and United Nations Environment Programme's Chemical Information Exchange Network (CIEN) and the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety's Information Exchange Network on Capacity-Building for the Sound Management of Chemicals (INFOCAP);

We indicate our full commitment to chemical safety by initiating the necessary process for effective implementation of key international chemical safety conventions, including: the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade; the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and, upon its entry into force, the Ban Amendment to that convention; the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa; the Convention concerning the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents (International Labour Organization convention no. 174); the Convention concerning Safety and Health in Agriculture (International Labour Organization convention no. 184); the Convention concerning Safety in the use of Chemicals at Work (International Labour Organization convention no. 170); the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer; the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; and provisions of the Kiev Protocol to the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters dealing with pollutant release and transfer registers, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and other instruments;

We declare our interest in and commitment to the full and prompt implementation of the Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals by 2008, as agreed by the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety at its third session (15-20 October 2000) and in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and as reinforced by the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety at its fourth session (1-7 November 2003), with the understanding that in many cases such implementation will require substantial international technical and financial support;

We welcome measures taken on the phase-out of leaded gasoline in Africa by some countries and underline the importance of this as a grave and urgent matter for early action by countries that have not yet taken such measures;

We welcome the decision by the Global Environment Facility, the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Wide Fund for Nature, donor countries and others to launch the Africa Stockpiles Programme, the goal of which is to collect and dispose of stockpiles of obsolete pesticides across the continent. Support for the Africa Stockpiles Programme must be reflected in the strategic approach to international chemicals management, and a greater effort will be needed to assure the mobilization of sufficient resources to ensure the full success of the programme and to enable it to cover all African countries;

We recognize the need for active technical and financial assistance from all relevant intergovernmental organizations, bilateral and multilateral aid agencies and other development institutions in achieving chemical safety in Africa;

We recognize that the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety has provided an open, inclusive, multi-stakeholder forum for Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to discuss issues and to assist countries in identifying priorities for cooperative action on chemical safety and note the need for it to play an active role in strengthening coordinating mechanisms at all levels within the strategic approach to international chemicals management;

We are firmly of the opinion that the strategic approach to international chemicals management is an important approach to chemicals management in Africa and accordingly invite the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment to accord the strategic approach to international chemicals management the highest political support;

We strongly recommend:

That the strategic approach to international chemicals management should promote the building of sustainable capacity at the national, subregional and regional levels, so as to make Africa more self-sufficient in its ability to acquire, develop and maintain its own research and monitoring facilities, to undertake effective training programmes, to implement pilot projects and to increase its own pool of knowledgeable national experts;

That the strategic approach to international chemicals management should stimulate the harmonization of legal instruments and bodies responsible for chemicals management at the national, subregional, regional and international levels;

That the strategic approach to international chemicals management should incorporate existing, and promote new, strategies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels to prevent, detect and control illegal international traffic in hazardous substances and dangerous products;

That the strategic approach to international chemicals management should incorporate strategies and promote activities in different sectors in African countries in order to prevent the exposure of the most vulnerable groups;

That the strategic approach to international chemicals management should facilitate clean technology development, transfer and adaptation and should promote best available techniques and best environmental practices as important components of country development and poverty reduction strategies;

That the strategic approach to international chemicals management should incorporate strategies and promote activities to enhance each country's national institutional framework for implementing chemical safety across all relevant ministries and Government agencies. This will enable Governments to establish not only the necessary laws and regulations, but also the infrastructure, the monitoring capacity and the enforcement ability that they will need to move their countries closer toward the 2020 goal of the strategic approach to international chemicals management;

That the strategic approach to international chemicals management should facilitate mechanisms to help African countries overcome a general lack of well-functioning poison control and treatment facilities, including access to assistance in developing comprehensive inventories of hazardous wastes and contaminated sites;

That the strategic approach to international chemicals management should serve as a general framework that would guide and assist African countries in dealing safely with hazardous chemicals, substances and products and enhance their ability to implement existing multilateral environmental agreements without creating a new burden. It should not entail additional legally binding commitments and should not strive to be an alternative to existing international conventions that govern the management of chemicals. It should be applicable to all chemicals except those controlled by the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction;

That the strategic approach to international chemicals management will require multi-stakeholder participation in chemicals management, particularly with respect to sectors such as agriculture, environment, justice, health, industry, labour and customs, including civil society and public-interest non-governmental organizations;

That an appropriate funding mechanism to achieve the goals and objectives of the strategic approach to international chemicals management, such as a multilateral trust fund to support specific activities, should be established;

We therefore call on the African Union, the New Partnership for Africa's Development and subregional organizations such as the Arab Maghreb Union, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the East African Community, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States, the Southern African Development Community and others to participate actively in the advancement of chemical safety as an integral part of efforts by African Governments to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;

We also call on donors to provide increasing assistance to African countries in order to enhance capacity-building for chemical safety, conscious of the fact that successful capacity-building depends upon the recognition of chemical safety as a priority issue for both donors and African countries;

We also call on the governing bodies of the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and other relevant intergovernmental organizations to adopt decisions that enable African countries to implement fully the strategic approach to international chemicals management.

## Annex III

### African position on the strategic approach to international chemicals management

#### I. Vision, goal and scope of SAICM

##### A. Vision

To ensure a world where chemicals in all forms are produced and managed safely throughout their life cycle to ensure that there are no significant adverse impacts on human health and the environment as a result of chemical exposures.

##### B. Goal

Advancement in the sound management of chemicals for sustainable development while enhancing the capacity of developing countries actively to participate and progress towards that end, such that by 2020 chemicals are produced, transported, stored, used and disposed of in ways that lead to the significant minimization of adverse effects on human health and the environment.

##### C. Scope

SAICM should be all-encompassing to cover all chemicals except those controlled by the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. SAICM should manage chemicals at all stages of their life cycle, using the principles of “cradle-to-grave”, targeting the most toxic and hazardous chemicals as a priority and ensuring full integration of chemicals management actions and better coordination of such actions among all stakeholders.

#### II. Overarching policy strategy of SAICM

An overarching policy strategy, central to the framework of SAICM in ensuring a coherent international policy, has been provided for in this statement of Africa’s position to describe the basic challenges and to formulate policy goals and objectives, including relevant principles and mechanisms, and to ensure coherence among the various international agreements, institutions and processes for the integration of chemicals policy at all levels.

##### A. Statement of needs

The following areas of need for sustainable capacity-building at the national and regional levels should be addressed by SAICM:

- (a) Implementation of internationally binding instruments;
- (b) Development of chemicals management instruments (national profiles, national implementation plans, national emergency preparedness and response plans);
- (c) Development of sound, clean and sustainable technologies;
- (d) Acquisition, generation, storage and dissemination of information;
- (e) Development of monitoring, research and training capacities;

- (f) Development of standards and risk assessment and management procedures;
- (g) Prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products;
- (h) Development of a regional information network.

## **B. Objectives**

SAICM should have the following objectives:

- (a) To take actions to ensure the protection of children and other vulnerable populations from the risks posed by chemicals, while increasing chemical safety capacity at all levels;
- (b) To promote corporate social responsibility through the development of approaches that reduce human and environmental risks for all and do not simply transfer risks to those least able to address them;
- (c) To bridge the widening gap between countries' capacities for sound chemicals management;
- (d) To develop sustainable capacity-building strategies for sound chemicals management in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
- (e) To promote best practices in the manufacture, distribution, trade, use and disposal of chemicals and products required to meet sustainable development objectives;
- (f) To enhance partnerships and synergies among Government ministries and relevant international and regional agreements, secretariats and agencies;
- (g) To reduce the risks posed by chemicals to human health and the environment, with a focus on measurable indicators.

## **C. Principles and approaches**

SAICM should incorporate the principles of substitution, prevention, polluter pays, right to know, greening industry and trade-off. The precautionary, life-cycle, partnership, liability and accountability approaches should also be integral parts of SAICM.

## **D. Coordination**

The African region believes that coordination is necessary to achieve efficiency and enhance synergies among and within Governments and international organizations, while ensuring that chemical safety is integrated into sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies.

The Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), which has been involved in providing an open, inclusive, multi-stakeholder forum for Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non governmental organizations to discuss issues and identify priorities for cooperative action on chemical safety, should play an active role in strengthening coordinating mechanisms at all levels. The IFCS terms of reference should be reviewed and revised to achieve the goals and objectives of SAICM.

SAICM should be established at the national, regional and international levels as a coordinating structure for the harmonization of legal instruments and bodies responsible for chemicals management. The African Union, the New Partnership for Africa's Development and subregional organizations such as the Arab Maghreb Union, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the East African Community, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States, the Southern African Development Community and others should also be encouraged to participate actively in chemicals management and the implementation of SAICM.

#### **E. Implementation and taking stock of progress**

SAICM should include a strong strategic implementation plan, with clear targets and timetables, which should provide for the regular review of SAICM in order to update it to reflect changing needs, incorporate new issues and priorities as they emerge, and measure progress at the global, regional and national levels against a specified overall goal.

SAICM should consist of indicators and targets, following the model of the Bahia Declaration, with initial target dates of up to 2015, with a view to achieving the ultimate goal of 2020.

#### **F. SAICM framework**

The SAICM framework should have as its components: high level adoption as a global programme of action; a broad strategy with high level political support; international voluntary agreements, partnerships and synergies; and strengthened implementation of existing agreements. SAICM should not be a legal instrument and should allow the various stakeholders involved in its implementation to continue to function in line with their various mandates.

### **III. SAICM global programme of action**

In developing a global programme of action for SAICM, the African region has tried to identify in this statement of its position the principal issues and actors and targets and timeframes.

The concrete measures on scientific activities and capacity building identified in implementing the global programme of action are outlined in the attached appendices I and II.

## Appendix I

### Scientific activities in support of concrete measures

	Concrete measures	Scientific activity	Responsible authority	Targets/timeframes	Indicators of progress
1	Research, monitoring and data	Establishment of infrastructure to assess and monitor levels of contaminants in humans and the environment  Data on the use pattern of chemicals	International: WHO, UNEP, ILO Regional: regional representatives of all these organs National: relevant Government departments and agencies such as health, environment, occupational health and safety, agriculture, industry and trade, legal and research institutions, etc.	2015	All countries must have established assessment infrastructure and datasets
2	Hazard data generation and availability	Establishment of infrastructure to assess and monitor exposure and impacts including social and economic impacts, chronic and synergistic effects on both health and environment	International: WHO, UNEP, ILO Regional: regional representatives of all these organs National: relevant Government departments and agencies such as health, environment, occupational health and safety, agriculture, industry and trade, legal and research institutions, etc.	2015	All countries must have established assessment infrastructure and datasets
3	Children and chemical safety	Establishment of infrastructure for research into the impact of exposure to chemicals on children and women	International: WHO, UNEP, ILO, UNICEF Regional: regional representatives of all these organs	2008	All countries must have established research infrastructure into the impact of exposure to chemicals on children and women



			National: relevant Government departments and agencies such as health, environment, occupational health and safety, agriculture, industry and trade, legal and research institutions, etc.		
4	Occupational safety and health	<p>Development of a standard for evaluating exposure of workers and communities</p> <p>Establishment of infrastructure to collect data on production processes, medical surveillance of exposed workers and hazard data including mechanisms to ensure access of workers to information and participation in decision-making</p> <p>Chemical risk assessment</p> <p>Introduction of best available technologies and cleaner production at occupational level</p> <p>Research into development of appropriate personal protective equipment</p> <p>Research into alternative less toxic materials</p>	<p>International: WHO, UNEP, ILO</p> <p>Regional: regional representatives of all these organs</p> <p>National: relevant Government departments and agencies such as health, environment, occupational health and safety, agriculture, industry and trade, legal and research institutions, etc.</p>	2008	All countries must have established assessment infrastructure and databases
5	Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling of chemicals	<p>Review legislation to align with GHS requirements</p> <p>Establishment of accredited testing facilities to undertake testing of hazard characteristics of chemicals for hazard classification and</p>	<p>International: WHO, UNEP, ILO</p> <p>Regional: regional representatives of all these organs</p> <p>National: relevant Government departments and agencies such as health,</p>	2007	All countries must have established accredited testing facilities and databases

		<p>verification of label information</p> <p>Establishment of national chemical tracking systems</p> <p>Establishment of information management systems to manage hazard information</p>	<p>environment, occupational health and safety, agriculture, industry and trade, legal and research institutions, etc.</p>		
6	Highly toxic pesticides – risk management and reduction	<p>Establishment of accredited testing facilities to undertake testing of hazard characteristics of chemicals for hazard classification and verification of label information</p>	<p>International: WHO, UNEP, ILO, FAO</p> <p>Regional: regional representatives of all these organs</p> <p>National: relevant Government departments and agencies such as health, environment, occupational health and safety, agriculture, industry and trade, legal and research institutions, etc.</p>	2010	At least one functioning facility per country established and databases and sharing of information
7	Information management and dissemination	<p>Establishment of infrastructure to facilitate information management</p>	<p>International: WHO, UNEP, ILO</p> <p>Regional: regional representatives of all these organs</p> <p>National: relevant Government departments and agencies such as health, environment, occupational health and safety, agriculture, industry and trade, legal and research institutions, etc.</p>	2008	System in place linking 80 per cent of countries
8	Cleaner production	<p>Research into use of waste</p> <p>Research into innovative</p>	<p>International: WHO, UNEP, ILO, UNIDO</p>	2010	International cleaner production centre established

		means of cleaner production	Regional: regional representatives of all these organs National: relevant Government departments and agencies such as health, environment, occupational health and safety, agriculture, industry and trade, legal and research institutions, etc.		
9	Environment (remediation of contaminated sites)	Establishment of infrastructure for analysing and remediating contaminated sites	International: WHO, UNEP, ILO, UNIDO Regional: regional representatives of all these organs National: relevant Government departments and agencies such as health, environment, occupational health and safety, agriculture, industry and trade, legal and research institutions, etc.	2020	At least 50 per cent of identified sites remediated per country
10	Environmental problems associated with transportation (lead in fuel)	Establishment of infrastructure for analysing fuel  Research into alternative additives	International: WHO, UNEP, ILO Regional: regional representatives of all these organs National: relevant Government departments and agencies such as health, environment, occupational health and safety, agriculture, industry and trade, legal and research institutions, etc.	2008	Unleaded fuel available and in use in all countries

11	Good agricultural practices	Research and implementation of better agricultural practices	International: WHO, UNEP, ILO Regional: regional representatives of all these organs National: relevant Government departments and agencies such as health, environment, occupational health and safety, agriculture, industry and trade, legal and research institutions, etc.	2015	Facilities for research into less toxic alternatives established in all countries
12	Industry aspects	Innovation to develop new and safer processes and products  Implementation and adaptation of cleaner production technologies	International: WHO, UNEP, ILO, UNIDO Regional: regional representatives of all these organs National: relevant Government departments and agencies such as health, environment, occupational health and safety, agriculture, industry and trade, legal and research institutions, etc.	2015	Cleaner production technologies in place in all industries and service providers
13	International agreements	Establishment of infrastructure to undertake the necessary testing of chemicals controlled by international agreement	International: WHO, UNEP, ILO, UNIDO Regional: regional representatives of all these organs National: relevant Government departments and agencies such as health, environment, occupational health and safety,	2010	Accredited facilities for testing chemicals in place

			agriculture, industry and trade, legal and research institutions, etc.		
14	Life cycle	Establishment of infrastructure to undertake the necessary testing of chemicals for management across the life cycle	International: WHO, UNEP, ILO, UNIDO Regional: regional representatives of all these organs National: relevant Government departments and agencies such as health, environment, occupational health and safety, agriculture, industry and trade, legal and research institutions, etc.	2010	Accredited facilities for testing chemicals in place
15	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs), carcinogens, mutagens and reproductive toxins (CMRs); endocrine disruptors; heavy metals; very persistent and very bioaccumulative chemicals	Establishment of infrastructure to undertake the necessary testing of toxicity and other adverse effects	International: WHO, UNEP, ILO, UNIDO Regional: regional representatives of all these organs National: relevant Government departments and agencies such as health, environment, occupational health and safety, agriculture, industry and trade, legal and research institutions, etc.	2008	Accredited facilities for testing chemicals in place
16	Pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs) – creation of national and international registers	Establishment of infrastructure to undertake the necessary testing of emissions	International: WHO, UNEP, ILO, UNIDO Regional: regional representatives of all these organs National: relevant Government departments	2009	Accredited facilities for testing chemicals in place

			and agencies such as health, environment, occupational health and safety, agriculture, industry and trade, legal and research institutions, etc.		
17	Risk assessment, management and communication	Establishment of accredited testing facilities to undertake testing of hazard characteristics of chemicals for hazard identification	International: WHO, FAO, UNEP, ILO, UNIDO Regional: regional representatives of above, NEPAD, SADC, ECOWAS, etc.  National: relevant Government departments and agencies	2015	Accredited testing facilities established
18	Social and economic considerations	Establishment of capacity to collect and analyse social and economic data	International: WHO, FAO, UNDP, World Bank, ILO Regional: regional representatives of above, NEPAD, SADC, ECOWAS, etc.  National: relevant Government departments and agencies	2012	Social and economic data available
19	Waste management and minimization	Establishment of infrastructure to undertake the necessary testing and management of wastes Waste recycling Establishment of PRTRs	International: GEF, UNEP, World Bank, UNIDO Regional: regional representatives of above, NEPAD, SADC, ECOWAS, etc.  National: relevant Government departments and agencies	2010	Established infrastructure for testing and management of wastes
20	Prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous goods	Establishment of infrastructure to undertake	International: WHO, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, ILO, UNIDO	2012	Illegal and international trafficking in toxic and dangerous goods

		the necessary testing of goods	Regional: regional representatives of above, NEPAD, SADC, ECOWAS, etc. National: relevant Government departments and agencies		controlled
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## Appendix II

### Capacity-building in support of concrete measures

	Concrete measures	Capacity-building activities	Responsible agency	Targets/timeframes	Indicators of progress
1	Research, monitoring and data	Develop research and training capacity in accredited local institutions (develop training material and modules, curricula, etc.) Laboratory equipment, maintenance and servicing Analytical methodology Train the trainers Indigenous knowledge development Generation of national and regional data (e.g., emission factors, bio-indicators, etc.) Collaboration with regional centres (e.g., Basel Convention centres) Laboratory accreditation and establishment of subregional accreditation bodies	International: GEF, UNITAR, WHO, ILO, ILAC Regional: Basel Convention regional training centres, Regional accreditation bodies National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions	2008	At least one training institution in each country offers relevant training programmes  Capacity to maintain laboratory equipment exists in all countries  Contacts between each country and its relevant Basel Convention regional training centre have been established  Every country has access to a laboratory accreditation system
2	Hazard data generation and availability	Capacity to acquire, generate, store and disseminate information Information technology infrastructure	International: GEF, UNITAR, WHO, ILO, OECD Regional: regional accreditation bodies National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions	2007	Every country has established infrastructure to store and disseminate hazard information
3	Children and chemical safety	Develop capacity for monitoring environmental and human health impacts Poison centres (provide necessary resources)	International: GEF, WHO, UNICEF, IFCS Regional: relevant regional bodies National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions	2007	Capacity exists in all countries to monitor environmental impacts  Capacity exists in all countries to monitor human health impacts  At least one poison centre has been established in each country
4	Occupational safety and health	Training in the use of personal protective equipment	International: GEF, UNITAR, WHO, ILO,	2009	At least one training institution in place in each country



		<p>Training in hazard awareness among workers</p> <p>Training in medical surveillance</p> <p>Upgrading of occupational health and safety centres</p> <p>Training in emergency preparedness and response measures including first aid</p>	<p>UNIDO</p> <p>Regional: relevant regional bodies</p> <p>National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions</p>		
5	Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals	<p>Training in hazard classification</p> <p>Preparation of safety data sheets</p> <p>Preparation of labels</p>	<p>International: UNITAR, WHO,</p> <p>Regional: relevant regional bodies</p> <p>National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions</p>	2006	Training courses in hazard classification; preparation of safety data sheets; preparation of labels available in all countries
6	Highly toxic pesticides – risk management and reduction	<p>Training in risk management and health related techniques and communication techniques</p> <p>Awareness-raising and training of workers</p> <p>For pesticides that pose unmanageable risks under their conditions of use in Africa substitutes less toxic pesticides or alternative techniques must be used</p> <p>Establishment of poison centres</p> <p>Training in</p>	<p>International: GEF, FAO, WHO</p> <p>Regional: relevant regional bodies</p> <p>National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions</p>	2008	Capacity exists in all countries to implement risk management and reduction
7	Information management and dissemination	<p>Capacity to acquire, generate, store and disseminate information and IEC materials</p> <p>Information technology infrastructure</p> <p>Laboratory facilities</p> <p>Personnel</p> <p>National and regional web sites</p> <p>Media programmes</p>	<p>International: GEF, UNITAR, WHO, UNEP</p> <p>Regional: relevant regional bodies</p> <p>National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions</p>	2008	Information systems in place in all countries
8	Cleaner production	<p>Capacity to develop and adapt sound, clean and sustainable technologies</p> <p>Cleaner technology transfer and adaptation</p>	<p>International: GEF, UNITAR, WHO, UNEP, UNIDO</p> <p>Regional: cleaner production</p>	2008	At least one national cleaner production centre established in each country

		Technology development Training Recycling and reuse Waste reduction at source Stockpile management and disposal of hazardous substances, products and wastes	centres National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions cleaner production centres		
9	Environment (remediation of contaminated sites)	Training in rehabilitation approaches  Capacity to rehabilitate contaminated sites and remediation techniques	International: GEF, UNITAR, WHO, UNDP, UNEP Regional: Basel Convention regional training centres National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions	2007	At least one training institution established per country
10	Environmental problems associated with transportation (use of lead)	Awareness-raising  Capacity to identify alternatives  Training in emergency preparedness  Upgrading of infrastructure	International: GEF, WHO, UNEP, UNIDO Regional: relevant regional bodies National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions	2007	Vending facilities exist for unleaded fuel for all countries
11	Good agricultural practices	Training in alternative and ecological agricultural practices (including non-chemical alternatives)  Information exchange on alternative and ecological agricultural practices (including non-chemical alternatives)	International: GEF, FAO, ILO Regional: relevant regional bodies National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions	2008	Codes of practice available in all countries
12	Industry aspects	Awareness-raising on voluntary initiatives  Training in all aspects of the life cycle of chemicals	International: GEF, UNITAR, WHO, ILO, UNIDO, industry associations Regional: relevant regional bodies	2009	At least one train-the-trainer programme on industrial aspects in place in all countries

		Training in emergency preparedness	National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions  Industry associations		
13	International agreements	Capacity to implement internationally binding instruments (Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and ILO conventions on chemicals, etc.) Awareness-raising among decision makers and other stakeholders Ratification of conventions on chemicals Strengthen the capacity of relevant national authorities to manage chemicals and coordinate chemicals management activities Strengthen scientific, technical, analytical and legal instruments to back the conventions Harmonization of policies at subregional level Strengthen inspection capacity to implement the conventions (particularly at points of entry)	International: GEF, UNITAR, WHO, Convention secretariats, UNEP, UNIDO Regional: relevant regional bodies National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions National focal points		Capacity to implement national implementation plans and national action plans in all countries
14	Life cycle	Training in the application of life cycle analysis  Incorporation of life cycle issues in school curricula	International: GEF, UNITAR, UNIDO Regional: relevant regional bodies National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions	2008	At least one train-the-trainer programme on life cycle analysis in place in all countries
15	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs) carcinogens, mutagens and reproductive toxins (CMRs); endocrine disruptors; heavy metals; very persistent/ very bioaccumulative chemicals	Capacity to acquire, generate, store and disseminate information  Capacity-building, human resource development in information technology infrastructure, laboratory facilities and awareness-raising and training	International: GEF, UNITAR, UNEP, UNIDO Regional: relevant regional bodies National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions	2007	At least one training institution established in each country  Facilities to manage laboratories in place in all countries  At least one train-the-trainer programme on specific chemicals of concern in place in each country

					Capacity to implement national implementation plans and national action plans in place in all countries
16	Pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs) – creation of national and international registers	Capacity to develop standards  Standardized analytical methods and equipment to support the establishment of PRTRs	International: UNITAR, UNEP, UNIDO Regional: relevant regional bodies National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions	2007	Registers in place in all countries
17	Risk assessment, management and communication	Training in risk assessment, management, related health techniques and communication	International: UNITAR, WHO, UNEP, IPCS, UNIDO Regional: regional representatives of the above, NEPAD National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions	2012	Risk assessment management and communication infrastructure established in all countries
18	Social and economic considerations	Training in psycho-analytical and social and economic evaluation techniques Awareness-raising Incorporation of chemical safety into national development agenda	International: World Bank, UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, Regional: representatives of the above, NEPAD National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions	2010	Appropriate institutional and training facilities established
19	Waste management and minimization	Awareness-raising on waste management and minimization Recycling and reuse Waste reduction at source Stockpile management and disposal of hazardous substances, products and wastes Standardized analytical methods and equipment PRTRs	International: GEF, UNITAR, UNEP, FAO, World Bank, UNIDO Regional: representatives of the above, NEPAD, Basel Convention regional training centres, recycling centres National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions	2008	PRTRs established Availability of trained personnel

20	Education and training (public awareness)	Incorporate chemical safety in school curricula  Training of trainers	International: GEF, UNITAR, WHO, UNEP, UNESCO, FAO, UNDP Regional: representatives of the above, NEPAD, Basel Convention regional training centres National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions Cleaner production centres	2010	Improved curriculum established  Availability of trained trainers established
21	Interagency coherence (international and national) and coordination	Awareness-raising among Government representatives on governing boards of intergovernmental organizations on the need for coherence	International: GEF, UNITAR, WHO, UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, IFCS, FAO, convention secretariats Regional: representatives of the above, NEPAD National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions National focal points	2008	Coherence in activities of intergovernmental organizations established
22	National actions	Capacity to develop chemicals management instruments (national profiles, national implementation plans, national emergency preparedness and response plans) Scientific and technical training of personnel Facilities (laboratory instruments, equipment, etc.)	International: GEF, UNITAR, WHO, ILO, UNEP, UNIDO Regional: regional representatives of the above National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions	2008	National profiles on chemicals established
23	Prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous goods	Training customs, agricultural and health officials on capacity to detect illegal and dangerous chemicals  Information network across intentional borders	International: UNEP, WCO, WHO, FAO, UNIDO Regional: representatives of the above, NEPAD National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions Customs authorities	2010	Trained personnel established

24	Legal aspects Policy and institutional aspects	Training in legislative approaches Capacity-building in policy formulation, analysis and management Capacity-building in legislation enforcement Setting up effective implementation and monitoring arrangements	International: GEF, UNITAR, UNEP, UNIDO Regional: relevant regional bodies National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions	2014	Coordination arrangements set in place Number of violations reduced Laws and regulations harmonized Regional and subregional coordination bodies set in place
25	Liability and compensation	Training in application of liability and compensation mechanisms Capacity-building in policy formulation, analysis and management Capacity-building in legislation enforcement Setting up effective implementation and monitoring arrangements	International: GEF, UNITAR, convention secretariats Regional: relevant regional bodies National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions	2014	Liability and compensation arrangements set in place
26	Stakeholder participation	Awareness-raising	International: UNEP, IFCS, ILO, UNIDO Regional: relevant regional bodies National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions	2009	Stakeholders sensitized and trained Multisectoral forums set up
27	Trade and environment	Training in link between trade and environment, including in negotiating skills	International: World Trade Organization Regional: relevant regional bodies National: relevant Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions	2015	World Trade Organization negotiators trained Decline in imports of banned products and improved health of consumers Decline in trade-related polluting activities
28	Use of chemicals in protected areas	Training in concept of protected areas and legislative mechanisms Capacity-building in identifying and monitoring biological indicators	International: GEF, Regional: relevant regional bodies National: relevant	2008	Status of biological indicators

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			Government departments and agencies and research and accredited training institutions		
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