



SAICM/ICCM.2/INF/5

Distr.: General
17 December 2008



Original: English

International Conference on Chemicals Management
Second session
Geneva, 11–15 May 2009
Item 5 of the provisional agenda*
Cooperation with intergovernmental organizations

Report of the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety¹

Note by the Secretariat

The Secretariat has the honour to circulate, for the information of the Conference, the executive summary of the report of the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety, which was held in Dakar from 15 to 19 September 2008. The full report is available at <http://www.who.int/ifcs/documents/forums/forum6/report/en/index.html>.

* SAICM/ICCM.2/1.

1 The executive summary is reproduced in the form in which it was received and has not been formally edited.

Annex



Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
Global Partnerships for Chemical Safety

IFCS/FORUM-VI/07w
Original: English
10 October 2008

Contributing to the 2020 Goal

FORUM VI
SIXTH SESSION
OF THE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL FORUM ON CHEMICAL SAFETY

Dakar, Senegal
15 – 19 September 2008

FINAL REPORT
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Forum VI Final Report available on IFCS website at:
<http://www.who.int/ifcs/documents/forums/forum6/report/en/index.html>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Sixth Session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (Forum VI) was held 15-19 September 2008 in Dakar, Senegal, hosted by the Government of Senegal. Seventy-one governments participated in the meeting, together with representatives from twelve intergovernmental organizations (IGO) and representatives from thirty-nine non-governmental organizations (NGO).

The Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS or Forum) is an innovative participatory mechanism with the purpose of providing an open, transparent and inclusive forum for discussing issues of common interest and also new and emerging issues. The general awareness of the difficult and controversial aspects of chemicals management and that all stakeholders have responsibility to take action to create a better future led to the establishment of the IFCS to find workable solutions. IFCS plays a unique multi-faceted role as a flexible, open and transparent brainstorming and bridge-building forum for governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations including the private sector. One of the functions of IFCS is to foster an understanding of the issues. As a broad-based alliance of all stakeholders it provides a mechanism for discussing issues of common interest and also new and emerging issues in the area of sound management of chemicals. It was established in 1994 at an Intergovernmental Conference on Chemical Safety convened by ILO, UNEP and WHO, in response to a recommendation adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development – UNCED, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. In its brief history the IFCS has been successful in bringing together stakeholders and all sectors of society to address and manage the national, regional and global problems of chemical safety. Forum VI was another building block in creating a strong framework for improved chemicals management in all countries.

The theme of Forum VI, *Global Partnerships for Chemical Safety Contributing to the 2020 Goal*, was chosen to bring renewed focus to the integral role partnerships have in achieving the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) goal that by 2020 chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. The fundamental working premise of the IFCS is to enable and engage all relevant stakeholders in the dialogue with an aim to understand everyone's issues and concerns. The contribution of all relevant stakeholders is important to formulate practical solutions, actions and strategies to address issues and concerns arising from the use of hazardous chemicals. Following the guidance provided by IFCS participants at Forum V and the invitation of the International Conference on Chemicals Management in February 2006, Forum VI provided countries and other stakeholders the opportunity to consider their priority topics and emphasize their special needs and concerns with respect to improving chemicals management. The plenary topics at Forum VI included nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials: opportunities and challenges; substitution and alternatives; international transport of lead and cadmium via trade: an international concern?; and ecologically based integrated pest management and integrated vector management: key elements of pesticide risk reduction strategies.

The Forum VI resolutions, recommendations and agreed action items provide an important contribution to the global efforts to advance the sound management of chemicals including the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM-2) in May 2009. The outcomes of Forum VI will be submitted to ICCM-2 and to other relevant entities and organizations for consideration and further action.

The Forum VI resolutions, recommendations and agreed action items are presented in the following sections.

Dakar Resolution on the Future of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS)

The sixth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety,

Having met in Dakar, at the invitation of the Government of Senegal, from 15-19 September 2008,

Having regard to the adoption of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) by the International Conference on Chemical Management (ICCM) on 6 February 2006,

Intending to contribute to the goal articulated in paragraph 23 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, which aims “to achieve, by 2020, that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment”,

Recalling the adoption at Forum V of the Resolution on the Future of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), which established a working group to prepare a draft decision on the future role and functions of the IFCS, including options for its institutional arrangement and consideration of a joint secretariat with SAICM, mindful of the need to avoid duplication, its possible relationship to the ICCM, and its contribution to the implementation of the SAICM, for consideration at Forum VI,

Commending the successful conclusion of the mandate of the working group,

Further recalling the invitation by the International Conference on Chemical Management to the Forum to continue its important role in providing an open, transparent and inclusive forum for discussing issues of common interest and also new and emerging issues, and to continue to contribute through this to the implementation of the Strategic Approach and the work of other chemicals-related international organizations and institutions,

Appreciating the unique multi-faceted role that the Forum has played as a flexible, open and transparent brainstorming and bridge-building forum for Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations including from the private sector which has facilitated consensus building, taking into particular account the specific situations and interests of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

Recognizing the desirability of continuing to have such a forum,

Acknowledging the need to use human and financial resources efficiently and to avoid duplication of functions and work areas in order to enhance international chemical safety by effective implementation of SAICM and achievement of the 2020 goal, complemented and supported by the Forum,

1. *Decides* that the Forum will contribute, within available resources, to the overall strategic approach to enhanced international chemicals management;
2. *Decides* that the role of the Forum is to provide an open, transparent, and inclusive forum for enhancing knowledge and common understanding about current, new and emerging issues related to sound chemicals management;
3. *Decides* that the functions of the Forum are to:
 - 3.1. Provide all stakeholders, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition, an opportunity to share and acquire information through open discussion and debate;
 - 3.2. Provide an independent, objective source of synthesized information about chemicals management issues, including potential health, environmental and socioeconomic impacts and possible response actions; and

- 3.3. Prepare and disseminate reports that reflect a state-of-the-art understanding of key subjects; are based on solid scientific evidence; ensure a balance of existing view points; and package accurate, relevant and important information in accessible language that educates and may stimulate action, particularly for ICCM;
4. **Encourages** the President, Vice Presidents, and Forum Standing Committee members to undertake all efforts to ensure that this Resolution receives adequate attention during the preparatory process of ICCM-2, and authorizes the Forum Standing Committee to take any decisions with regard to the integration of the Forum into the ICCM;
5. **Invites** the International Conference on Chemicals Management to decide, at its second session, to integrate the Forum into the ICCM by establishing IFCS as an ICCM advisory body;
6. **Proposes** that the new name of the Forum will be the “International Forum on Chemical Safety,” which thus will continue to be known as “IFCS”;
7. **Invites** ICCM-2 to include in the new terms of reference and rules of procedure for the Forum the elements identified in the Annex;
8. **Invites** the ICCM to specify tasks for the Forum, such as the preparation of reports on new and emerging issues on chemical safety management, as substantial input for consideration of specific situations and interests, in particular of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, mindful of the need for adequate resources for these tasks;
9. **Recognizes** that successful integration of the Forum into ICCM will require sufficient human, financial and in-kind resources to ensure that the Forum can effectively serve its functions, and urges all Governments, intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations, including from the private sector, to provide such resources on a voluntary basis;
10. **Decides** that until ICCM integrates the Forum into ICCM as described in this Resolution, in particular in Paragraph 7 and its annex, the Forum will continue to operate under its current terms of reference, and the Forum Standing Committee will continue to operate under its current terms of reference;
11. **Requests** the IFCS Secretariat to support the Forum Standing Committee and to work closely with the SAICM Secretariat in the implementation of this Resolution;
12. **Invites** all Governments, intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations, including from the private sector, to provide voluntary financial and in-kind resources in support of the IFCS Secretariat in the fulfillment of its functions.

Dakar Resolution on the Future of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS)

Annex

Key Elements for Operation of the Forum

Representatives of governments, inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other representatives from civil society, should all be entitled to attend and fully participate in Forum organized meetings (e.g. ad-hoc working groups, plenary, regional, etc.)

The representative of each government should be a senior official concerned with chemical safety, including health and environmental issues. Advisers may accompany each representative. Governments should ensure that their delegations reflect the full range of national interests

The Forum should, in addition to undertaking tasks assigned to it by the ICCM, be able to raise issues, including new and emerging issues, for discussion at the Forum in order to fulfil its role and functions and, in particular, to stimulate action by the ICCM.

The Forum should continue to follow the lead country/sponsor/organization approach to preparing materials for agenda items.

The Forum should meet during the ICCM intersessional period, in time to contribute to ICCM processes.

The bureau/standing committee of the Forum should comprise, government representatives and representatives of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other groups in civil society.

Dakar Statement on Manufactured Nanomaterials

Preamble

1. The IFCS met in Dakar at the invitation of the Government of Senegal at the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety from 15-19 September 2008.
2. The potential benefits, new opportunities, challenges, hazards, risks, ethical and social issues of manufactured nanomaterials and nanotechnologies were recognized and the need to raise the awareness of these was also acknowledged.
3. The necessity to address the safety aspect of nanotechnologies has been acknowledged. Nanotechnologies deal with visualizing, characterizing and manufacturing tailored materials, devices and systems in the size of ≤ 100 nm. For this statement, it was agreed to focus on safety aspects of nanomaterials only.
4. The ongoing work of intergovernmental and international organizations and relevant ongoing national and regional activities of governments and nongovernmental organizations were taken into account. It was agreed that current efforts to identify potential environmental, health and safety risks of manufactured nanomaterials have not yet been fully conclusive and therefore efforts need to be expanded and supported globally.
5. Although recognising many national and regional activities dealing with manufactured nanomaterials, many countries lack comprehensive policy frameworks, despite rapid development. The lack of an inclusive global policy framework was also noted.
6. The special vulnerability of groups like children, pregnant women and elderly people to manufactured nanomaterials is recognized and therefore the need to take appropriate safety measures to protect their health are emphasized.
7. The need to ensure contributions of manufactured nanomaterials to sustainable development and pollution prevention to achieve the 2020 goal was emphasized. The necessity to adequately embed risk assessment and risk management strategies into work in this area was underlined.
8. The requirement for research and research strategies to support better analysis of the potential risks on human health and the environment were acknowledged.
9. The special needs and capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to cope with manufactured nanomaterials were noted.
10. In order to strive to achieve the minimization of risks of manufactured nanomaterials, the rights of countries to accept or reject manufactured nanomaterials was recognized.

The Forum recommends:

1. Governments and industry apply the precautionary principle as one of the general principles of risk management throughout the life cycle of manufactured nanomaterials.
2. Governments and stakeholders initiate or continue dialogue to consider the potential benefits and risks of manufactured nanomaterials.

3. Governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, universities, private sectors and other stakeholders make information on the use and risks associated with the life cycle of manufactured nanomaterials readily accessible to the general public in order to raise awareness and prepare it for informed decisions.
4. The capacity of civil society be strengthened so that it may effectively take part in decision making related to manufactured nanomaterials.
5. Researchers and academics increase knowledge necessary in evaluating effectively the potential risks of nanomaterials especially for particularly vulnerable groups, e.g. children, pregnant women and elderly people.
6. Governments and industries continue to fill gaps in knowledge of risk assessment including the whole life cycle of manufactured nanomaterials under real world conditions.
7. Industry involves workers and their representatives when developing occupational health and safety programs and measures, including risk assessment, selection of risk prevention measures and the surveillance of risks related to manufactured nanomaterials.
8. Measures be taken to prevent or minimize exposure of workers and releases to environment, particularly for hazardous manufactured nanomaterials or where there is uncertainty around the environmental and human health impact of manufactured nanomaterials.
9. Researchers employing manufactured nanomaterials cooperate with environment and health and safety experts and medical communities on existing and planned research programs.
10. The international community continues to develop, fund, and share effective research strategies on potential risks to human health and the environment.
11. Downstream users through the whole supply chain be informed about health and safety risks and novel characteristics of manufactured nanomaterials via Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) or other means.
12. Industry continues or initiates communications and awareness raising within their responsible stewardship programs on environmental and health and safety (occupational) aspects of manufactured nanomaterials including workplace monitoring and instigates further cooperative approaches between industry and other stakeholders.
13. Governments and stakeholders promote and share safety information on manufactured nanomaterials.
14. Countries and organizations establish partnerships, with consideration of financial support, to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to build scientific, technical, legal, regulatory policy expertise related to the risks of manufactured nanomaterials.
15. Governments according to their capacity, to cooperate in the preparation of national codes of conduct with inclusion of all stakeholders, and assisted by international organizations and evaluate the feasibility of developing global codes of conduct in a timely manner.
16. Governments exchange relevant information on manufacturing nanomaterials while exploring the need for changes to current legislative frameworks.
17. International Standards Organisation (ISO) expedites its ongoing development of clear definitions of manufactured nanomaterials including but not limited to size characteristics.
18. Producers to provide appropriate information about the content of manufactured nanomaterials in order to inform consumers about potential risks through product labeling and, as appropriate, websites and databases.

19. Governments, intergovernmental, international organizations and nongovernmental organizations, industry and other stakeholders support these recommendations.
20. Intergovernmental organizations and other relevant organizations consider how they may assist governments to implement these recommendations.
21. The second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM2) consider these recommendations for further actions.

Dakar Recommendations on Substitution and Alternatives

Having met in Dakar at the invitation of the Government of Senegal at the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety from 15-19 September 2008,

Mindful of the overarching goal from the (WSSD) Johannesburg Summit Plan of Implementation: to achieve, by 2020, that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment,

Defining substitution as the replacement or reduction of hazardous substances in products and processes by less hazardous or non-hazardous substances, or by achieving an equivalent functionality via technological or organizational measures, including the use of traditional low- and non-chemical practices,

Having regard to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), in particular to paragraphs 14(j) and 15(g) of the Overarching Policy Strategy,

Recognizing that most existing multilateral environmental agreements, such as the Stockholm Convention, and many national regulatory policies in the chemicals policy area advocate or mandate substitution and the use of alternatives,

Building on the IFCS Forum V recommendations on Tools and Approaches for Applying Precaution in the Context of Chemicals Safety,

Acknowledging the need to promote and support the development and implementation of, and further innovation in, environmentally sound and safer alternatives, including cleaner production, informed substitution of chemicals of particular concern and non-chemical alternatives,

Recognizing that some existing economic policies and other incentives work against substitution and support continued use of dangerous materials,

Considering the costs of inaction with regards to substitution of harmful materials as demonstrated by the global health effects of lead in petrol and paint,

Recognizing the challenges that exist for industry, government, and other stakeholders in developing and applying substitutes,

Understanding the important role of workers, communities and other stakeholders in providing critical information and implementing alternatives,

Taking into account the needs and situations of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to address chemical issues,

The Forum recommends the following actions:

1. For all stakeholders to inform, increase awareness and educate the public, media, enterprises, workers, regulators and administrations about alternative substances and technologies;
2. For governments to support international regulatory frameworks to promote the substitution of dangerous substances, with clear objectives and timelines, supported by national plans;
3. For governments and international organizations to support culturally and economically appropriate tools, technical and administrative capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to develop and adopt alternative substances and technologies;

4. For governments, international organizations, industry, and other stakeholders to promote global substitution of substances which have already been carried out in some parts of the world owing to their widely known and acknowledged harmful impacts on human health and the environment;
5. For governments and international organizations to identify the substances and uses of highest priority concern (carcinogens, mutagens, endocrine disrupters, PBT, vPvB, sensitizers and neurotoxicants) through an international and publicly accessible database on hazardous properties of existing substances;
6. For governments and international organizations to develop an international portal on substitution to raise awareness of a broad range of potential alternatives and to encourage adoption of tested, proven and documented alternatives. This portal should include tools and processes for alternatives assessment and an alternatives database that can be used across sectors and countries;
7. For governments and international organizations to implement a transparent alternatives assessment process in considering exemptions for substances nominated for substitution in national and international chemicals agreements;
8. For governments and international organizations to promote publicly accessible systems for collecting information on chemical uses through supply chains, including substances in articles;
9. For governments to support research and development of safe and effective alternatives to chemicals or processes of particular concern by adopting tools such as subsidies and incentives that contribute to favourable regulatory framework and business conditions;
10. For governments and other stakeholders to support the adoption of existing alternatives by a wide range of enterprises in developed, developing and countries in transition through a mixture of incentives, technical support and regulations taking into account sectoral driving and impeding factors;
11. For governments, industry, and other stakeholders to provide mechanisms for training workers, plant operators, environment and health and safety officials and technicians, and others on substitution methodologies and implementation of safer alternatives;
12. For governments and international organizations to establish an international technical support network to facilitate application of safer materials, processes and products in industrial and agricultural settings, via the UNIDO/UNEP Cleaner Production Centre network, agricultural support services and other agencies;
13. For industry associations to encourage chemical producers to take responsibility for the impacts of their products throughout the entire life cycle;
14. For governments, international organizations and industry to effectively engage product manufacturers and retailers and their supply chains in dialogue about development and application of safer alternatives at a global level;
15. For governments and non-governmental organizations to strengthen the capacity of the civil society to promote effective and efficient advocacy for the formulation and implementation of alternative substances, technologies, and processes in all levels of economic development; and
16. For governments and industry to ensure that potentially affected parties, particularly workers, are involved in substitution decision-making to ensure safer alternatives are implemented.

Dakar Resolution for Eliminating Lead in Paints

The sixth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (Forum VI),

Having met in Dakar, at the invitation of the Government of Senegal, from 15-19 September 2008,

Recognising that lead in paints poses serious risks to human health and the environment, and especially to the health of children,

Taking into account that most children exposed to lead live in developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

Recognising that household paints sold in developing countries contain lead,

Aware that safer and affordable alternatives already exist for lead in paints,

Affirming that many consumers especially in developing countries, are unaware of the dangers posed by lead in paints,

Noting that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development paragraph 56 (b) supports the phasing out of lead in gasoline,

Applauding the important work of the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV) in its implementation of paragraph 56 (b) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Further noting that much progress has been made toward achieving a global phase out of lead in automotive fuels,

Recognising that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in paragraph 57 also calls for the phasing out of lead in lead-based paints and in other sources of human exposure, and calls for work to prevent, in particular, children's exposure to lead and to strengthen monitoring and surveillance efforts and the treatment of lead poisoning,

1. *Decides* that a global partnership to promote the implementation of the measures contained in paragraph 57 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development is essential, especially for developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
2. *Further decides* that such a partnership should be to support the phasing out of lead in lead-based paints;
3. *Requests* the Forum Standing Committee to establish an ad hoc Working Group following the lead sponsor approach to prepare draft Terms of Reference for a global partnership to be submitted to the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM-2) for it to consider taking a decision to support concerted action to promote the implementation of the measures contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development paragraph 57;
4. *Invites* the Governing Bodies of relevant intergovernmental organisations including UNEP and WHO to support and participate in such an initiative;
5. *Invites* the UNEP Governing Council at its 25th session to consider providing support for such concerted action.

International Transport of Lead and Cadmium Via Trade: An International Concern?

Chair's Summary

1. Objective of the Session

Based upon the decisions of the UNEP Governing Council (22/4 and 24/3), paragraph 57 of the WSSD POI (Plan of Implementation), the Budapest Statement on Heavy Metals of the Fifth Forum of the IFCS, the objective of the session was to provide a platform for further consideration of the question on whether the international transport of lead and cadmium via trade rises to the level of an international concern and thus warrants coordinated international action.

2. Presentations at the Plenary Session

- Outcome of the Budapest Conference on Heavy Metals Relevant to International Transport of Lead and Cadmium Via Trade (Georg Karlaganis, FOEN, Switzerland)
- Overview of issues and concepts presented in Thought Starter meeting paper (Erika Rosenthal, CIEL, USA)
- Cooperation and Partnership: "The ILMC Experience" (Brian Wilson, International Lead Management Center, UK)
- Cadmium: Just Facts (Patrick de Metz, SAFT, France)
- Lead and Cadmium: Global Impacts Through E-waste (Ravi Agarwal, Toxics Link, India)
- Study on the Possible Effects on Human Health and the Environment in Africa of the Trade of Products Containing Lead, Cadmium and Mercury (Kaj Madsen, UNEP and Anne Nkwimba Magashi, ARSCP, Tanzania)
- Presumption of Safety: Limits of Federal Policies on Toxic Substances in Consumer Products (Joel Tickner, University of Massachusetts Lowell, USA)
- Zambia Action to Minimize Heavy Metals (Lead and Cadmium) in Dairy Products, Fertilizer, Paints and Other Foods (Michael Musenga, Environmental Health Officer, Zambia)
- Implications of International Trade on the Better Environmental Sustainability Targets (BEST) Certification for Lead Battery Manufacturers (Perry Gottesfeld, OK International, USA)
- The Basel Convention: A Key Instrument in Addressing Cadmium and Lead Wastes (Ibrahim Shafii, Scientific and Technical Program Officer, Secretariat of the Basel Convention)
- Lead and Cadmium Issues in Peru and Latin America (Jaime Delgado Zegarra, Peruvian Association of Consumers Unions, ASPEC, Peru)

3. Process – Forum VI

A Thought Starter paper for the session was prepared by an *ad hoc* working group of the IFCS. The Thought Starter suggested a framework for analysis of the session topic: whether the international transport of lead and cadmium via trade presents an international concern that warrants coordinated international action.

At Forum VI, the Lead Sponsor (Government of Germany) requested the President of the IFCS to form a working group to further discuss the session topic, and was requested to facilitate the discussions of the working group. The working group met and held a series of intensive deliberations and exchanges of views. There was considerable discussion with regard to question of whether sufficient data currently exists for political decision-making. Moreover, significant discussion centered on the inability of developing countries and countries with economies in transition with limited chemicals management capacity, to effectively address problems arising from the international transport of lead and cadmium via trade through unilateral action alone.

The group was unable to fully address the question of international concerns during its deliberations at Forum VI, therefore it was agreed to draft a Chair's summary to reflect the views expressed during the working group, including the types of actions that may be needed.

The Chair wishes to thank the participants of the group for their efforts and cooperation.

4. The following reflects elements upon which the group agreed:

- The desirability of an integrated, lifecycle approach for addressing the risks presented by lead and cadmium throughout their lifecycles;
- The need for efforts by Governments and other relevant stakeholders to reduce risks to human health and the environment of lead and cadmium throughout the life cycle of those substances.
- The request to governments, intergovernmental organizations and the private sector to provide financial support to the developing countries and the countries with economy in transition for their capacity building.
- The encouragement of governments and private entities to take measures, within their capacities, to take measures to promote the environmentally sound management of products and waste containing lead and cadmium.
- The call to governments for the strengthening of consumer protection from risks of lead and cadmium, for example via awareness raising and enhancing standard setting.

5. The following reflects elements upon which the group did not reach consensus but for which there was significant support:

- That producers phase out the production and use of lead-containing paints, toys, jewelry, pipes for the delivery of drinking water and the production and use of cadmium containing jewelry.
- The consideration by governments and producers of other measures to reduce the health and environmental risks of lead and cadmium throughout their lifecycles, including for example, the establishment of extended producer responsibility initiatives and recycling certification programs for lead acid batteries;
- The encouragement of exporting countries and private entities to provide information on the lead and cadmium content and risks to importing parties and all interested stakeholders, e.g. by introducing and promoting safety data sheets, certification programs, databases and labeling schemes.
- The need for governments and private sector to consider measures at the national, regional and global level to promote the substitution of lead and cadmium containing products by safe and feasible alternatives;
- That the UNEP Governing Council at its 25th session, and the second meeting of the International Conference on Chemical Management, should further reflect upon these needs and action items to address risks caused by international transport of lead and cadmium via as a basis for consideration of further response.

**Dakar Recommendations on Ecologically Based Integrated Pest Management and Integrated Vector Management:
Key Elements of Pesticide Risk Reduction Strategies**

Having met in Dakar at the invitation of the Government of Senegal at the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety from 15-19 September, 2008,

Taking into account the Forum Priorities for Action on the establishment of risk reduction programmes, including:

“To protect health and the environment (including surface and groundwater), countries should establish ecologically sound and integrated strategies for the management of pest and , where appropriate, vectors for communicable diseases”,

Recalling that the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Global Plan of Action includes several activities to implement ecologically sound and integrated approaches for the management of crop pests and vectors of human and animal disease,

Emphasizing the contributions of ecologically based Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Vector Management (IVM) as key elements of pesticide risk reduction strategies,

Recognizing the major achievements in IPM and IVM, as well as challenges and opportunities in promoting and implementing these approaches as key elements of pesticide risk reduction strategies,

Considering the role of IPM and IVM in policies of international organizations such as the FAO and WHO and other relevant international and regional organizations, as well as ongoing national and regional activities, including those of governmental and non-governmental organizations,

Taking into account the special situations of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and international cooperation for capacity building programmes to carry out pest and vector control needs assessments, using the approaches developed by the FAO, WHO and other relevant bodies;

The Forum recommends the following actions,

1. governments and other stakeholders to adopt a pesticide use-reduction strategy as the first step in risk reduction;
2. governments, international organizations and nongovernmental organizations to consider IPM and IVM as preferred options in responding to challenges posed by potential increases in crop pests and vector borne disease transmission due to climate change;
3. governments, international organizations and nongovernmental organizations to ensure the sustainability of IPM and IVM achievements by implementing participatory approaches that aim at community empowerment;
4. governments to establish intersectoral and cross-border collaboration in the development and implementation of IPM and IVM;
5. governments to develop the necessary regulatory and institutional framework in order to facilitate ecologically based IPM and IVM;
6. donor countries and institutions to support capacity building to conduct environmental and health impact and risk assessment and monitoring;
7. governments and donors to promote activities to increase awareness of the health risks and adverse effects of pesticide use and to build capacity of rural health workers to recognize and address such adverse effects;
8. governments to develop mechanisms for supporting and encouraging technical and financial assistance and public and private investments in ecological alternatives in pest management (including IPM and IVM) in differing country contexts;
9. governments to develop national strategies to mobilize national and external resources and to raise the importance placed on ecological pest and vector management;
10. countries to analyse their pest and pesticide management policies and identify areas for reform in order to eliminate any unjustifiable incentives for pesticide use and to support the development and implementation of IPM and IVM;

11. donor countries and institutions to consider supporting research and development programmes for ecological pest management including research to support the economic viability of ecologically based IPM and IVM as key elements of pesticide risk reduction strategies, and to apply existing research results;
12. governments to strengthen their planning and development with an IVM component that combines planning criteria, impact assessment methods and the deployment of housing design and management approaches ensuring reduced vector-borne disease transmission risks and leaving chemical interventions restricted to rare outbreak situations when the spread of disease has to be curbed rapidly;
13. WHO and FAO to strengthen their policy basis for IPM and IVM in support of programmes on plant production and protection, disease prevention and control, and chemical risk reduction in member states;
14. ensure civil society representation in formulating, carrying out and monitoring ecologically-based IPM and IVM programs;
15. governments, international organizations and nongovernmental organizations, industry and other stakeholders to mainstream IPM and IVM in relevant programmes, and promote capacity building, training, technology transfer and sharing of information on IPM and IVM;
16. adopt a pro-active approach to involve the agricultural and health sector in SAICM implementation and other strategies or programmes aimed at chemicals risk reduction in order to capture the potential offered by IPM and IVM;

The Forum invites the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) and other relevant entities and organizations to consider these recommendations for further action.