



Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
Global Partnerships for Chemical Safety

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Contributing to the 2020 Goal

FORUM VI

SIXTH SESSION
OF THE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL FORUM ON CHEMICAL SAFETY

Dakar, Senegal
15 – 19 September 2008

FINAL REPORT

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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.

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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 the 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.

MEETING SUMMARY

OPENING OF FORUM

1. 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 governments participated in the meeting, together with representatives from twelve intergovernmental organizations (IGO) and representatives from forty-one non-governmental organizations (NGO). A list of participants is provided in Annex 6. Dr Zoltan Szabó (Hungary) officiated as President, with Prof Jamidu Katima (Tanzania), Mr Gholamhossein Dehghani (Islamic Republic of Iran), Dr Marta Ciraj (Slovenia), Dr Jules F. M. De Kom (Suriname), and Dr Georg Karlaganis (Switzerland), serving as Vice Presidents. The Forum designated Ms Imogen Ingram (Island Sustainability Alliance C.E. Inc., Cook Islands) as Rapporteur for Forum VI.

2. Participants were welcomed by opening statements from the President of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS) and S.E. Monsieur Djibo Leyti KA, Ministre d'Etat, Ministre de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la Nature, des Bassins de retention et des Lacs artificiels, Senegal, who underlined the Forum's importance for human health and the environment. He stressed the need to consider the impact of nanotechnology and nanomaterials, called for an efficient strategy on substitution, highlighted lead and cadmium as major concerns, and underscored the importance of discussing the future of IFCS. He stated that high priority must be given to implementing the Forum's recommendations.

3. The Opening Session continued with the presentation of the Special Recognition Awards by the IFCS President, recognizing exceptional contributions to a special topic or activity related to chemical safety, and the Awards of Merit, recognizing overall contribution to chemical safety. Dr Lilian Corra, International Society of Doctors for the Environment and Argentinean Association of Doctors for the Environment (AAMMA), Mr Ravi Agarwal, Toxics Link, India, and Mrs Abiola Olanipekum, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria, received the Special Recognition Award. Dr Corra was recognized for her exceptional efforts to raise awareness about chemicals and human health, and especially on the impact of adverse exposures on vulnerable population groups, in particular children. Dr Corra's efforts on the national, regional, and international levels have resulted in a large number of new child-oriented chemical safety activities and research initiatives. In accepting the award, Dr Corra stressed the importance of working for the sound management of chemicals and reducing their harmful effect on human health and the environment. She stressed the significant and essential roles the health sector and scientific community have in the work. Mr Agarwal was recognized for his tireless work over two decades on issues related to chemical safety and healthy communities in the developing world. Mr Agarwal has committed his life to the pursuit of chemical safety and environmental justice for the most vulnerable in society (women and children, peasant farmers, and the poor and disadvantaged) by providing both research and advocacy to help ensure that they are protected against the worst of toxic impacts. Mr Agarwal's work has helped to elevate local and national consciousness about these issues, and has been integrated into national policy that has resonated internationally. In accepting the award, Mr Agarwal praised the IFCS for providing civil society with the opportunity to participate in international chemicals management on an equal footing with governments. Noting that the production of chemicals was shifting to emerging economies and developing countries, he stressed that it was the poorest that are least able to protect themselves against negative impacts from this production. Mrs Olanipekum was recognized for her active engagement over the past twenty years in environmental protection and pollution control, with a special focus on advancing the sound management of toxic and hazardous substances in the African Region. Mrs Olanipekum has become widely recognized as the leading voice of the African region in many of the most important international chemicals management negotiations and processes of the last decade. Mrs Olanipekum's tireless efforts on behalf of the African region and the developing world in advancing the sound management of chemicals make her an extraordinary role model for women in Africa and throughout the world, providing leadership in the development of national and international environmental health policy. In accepting the award, Mrs Olanipekum noted that she considered the award as an award for Africa. She emphasized the importance of access to resources, capacity building, implementation of policies and regulations, information sharing, and technology transfer for sound chemicals management in Africa.

4. Ms Barbara Dinham (formerly Director, Pesticides Action Network (PAN) - United Kingdom), Dr Georg Karlaganis (Federal Office for the Environment, Switzerland) and Dr Franz Perrez (Federal Office for the Environment, Switzerland) received the Award of Merit. Ms Dinham was recognized for her international work over the past three decades to make the dangers of pesticides widely recognized in the international policy arena. Her ability to collaborate effectively in international processes and her commitment to the highest standards of accuracy have proven her to be an outstanding and creative leader working on human rights and chemical safety. In accepting the award, Ms Dinham noted the upcoming 25th anniversary of the Bhopal disaster and suggested that the IFCS contribute to its commemoration. She also reminded delegates that many pesticide users in developing countries lack the necessary equipment and access to information to protect themselves. Ms Dinham called for enhanced collaboration among key stakeholders to achieve more rapid substitution or phasing out of toxic chemicals. Dr Karlaganis and Dr Perrez were recognized jointly for the strong and productive cooperative team work they carry out that enables them to make significant and substantive contributions to international work on the sound management of chemicals. Their productive collaboration and complementary expertise has provided strategic scientific, technical, and policy guidance and direction for international work on a number of identified priority topics and areas. In accepting the award, Dr Karlaganis stressed that the non-bureaucratic working structures of the IFCS and its multi-stakeholder and multi-disciplinary approach make it the ideal forum to address emerging issues and contribute to the sound management of chemicals at the global level. In accepting the award, Dr Perrez emphasized the role of the IFCS as a link between fostering understanding and formulating solutions. He emphasized that it was the Forum's flexible and inclusive working structures that enabled the IFCS to fulfill its role.

5. The IFCS President also presented a tribute to the Government of Senegal, expressing the Forum's deep appreciation of the courtesy and hospitality extended by the Government of Senegal and sincere gratitude to the Government of Senegal for the cordial welcome which they accorded to the Forum (Annex 2).

PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS REPORT

6. The IFCS President presented his progress report. The President highlighted the importance of Forum VI and stressed the relevance of its agenda for African countries. He noted that the agenda items are relevant to both today's problems and tomorrow's problems and as a result, discussions held during Forum VI will help to improve chemical safety, especially in developing countries. The President also highlighted the impact of past IFCS decisions. He noted that the Budapest Statement on Mercury, Lead, and Cadmium, agreed upon at Forum V, was presented to the UNEP Governing Council at its 24th Meeting and contributed to the discussion of heavy metals during this meeting. The President then provided each of the Vice Presidents with the opportunity to address the Forum.

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS CONCERNING FORUM VI

7. The IFCS President reported on preparations for Forum VI. He noted the work of the Forum Standing Committee (FSC), who met via teleconferences and two face to face meetings between Forum V and Forum VI. He also explained that the Forum VI agenda was developed by the FSC following the IFCS practice of a lead sponsor approach.

Proposed provisional agenda and time schedule

8. The IFCS Executive Secretary presented the Proposed Provisional Agenda (IFCS/FORUM-VI/01w), Proposed Provisional Annotated Agenda (IFCS/FORUM-VI/02w), and Proposed General Time Schedule for Forum VI (IFCS/FORUM-VI/03w). She provided a brief introduction to the agenda items and highlighted the issues to be considered and actions requested.

9. The Forum adopted the Proposed Provisional Agenda, together with the Proposed General Time Schedule.

10. A series of side events and informal lunchtime presentations on special topics were organized by several groups of participants. These included: Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Information Session (sponsor SAICM Secretariat); An Example of South-South Cooperation: Capacity Building on Chemicals and Health: Protecting Children from Chemicals -Tools, Strategies and Successful Experiences (sponsors SAICM Regional Focal Point Africa, SAICM Regional Focal Point Latin America and the Caribbean, ISDE, in collaboration with the World Health Organization); Chemical Leasing (sponsors UNIDO, Austria, Germany); Lead in Paints in Developing Countries: An Unfinished Agenda (sponsors IPEN, Toxics Link); Ethical and Other Fundamental Considerations on Nanotechnology and Manufactured Nanomaterials (sponsor France); The Central Role of the International Code of Conduct and Use of Pesticides in Achieving Sustainable Chemicals Management (sponsor FAO); Ecological Pest Management in a Sustainable World (sponsor PAN Asia Pacific); Pilot Project for a Regional Chem Helpdesk to Strengthen the Sound Management of Chemicals: A Joint Initiative of the Chulabhorn Research Institute and World Health Organization Regional Office for South East Asia (sponsors Chulabhorn Research Institute, Thailand, WHO); and Information Session: Planning for Workshop on Substances in Articles (sponsor Sweden).

IFCS ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS

IFCS Financial Statement

11. The IFCS Executive Secretariat presented the IFCS Financial Statement (IFCS/FORUM-VI/04w). The report presented information on the IFCS Trust Fund for organizational and administrative arrangements, in-kind contributions, and the IFCS Twinning Funds (government and NGO). Contributions from Austria, Germany, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the Organization for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to the IFCS Twinning Funds to support the participation of developing countries, countries with economies in transition and non-governmental organizations in Forum VI were recognized with sincere gratitude. Bilateral/cost sharing arrangements to support participants by Argentina, Botswana, France, Germany, Haiti, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, AAMMA, PAN Asia Pacific, IDSE and WHO were acknowledged with deep appreciation. The Secretariat noted that the report did not contain an estimated future budget for the Forum and proposed the issue be taken up following the Forum's consideration and decision on the Future of IFCS (agenda item 5). Following the adoption of the Dakar Resolution on the Future of IFCS, the Executive Secretary proposed that the Forum adopt a proposed estimated budget that allows IFCS to operate according to standard procedures for a non-Forum year. (Table 1, IFCS/FORUM-VI/11 INF). The Forum approved the proposed estimated budget. (Annex 3). During the closing plenary following the adoption of the Resolution on the Future of IFCS, a number of governments and organization pledged continuing support, financial and in-kind, to IFCS.

FUTURE OF IFCS

12. The President of IFCS, Dr Zoltán Szabó who served as co-chair of the Working Group established by Forum V to prepare a draft decision document on the future role and functions of IFCS for consideration at Forum VI, made an introductory presentation covering the history and background of the IFCS. He then indicated the parameters that the Working Group had identified for discussion and decision about the future role and functions of IFCS. IFCS should have a substantive, internationally recognized role that is supported with adequate financial and in-kind resources. In considering the role of IFCS in the new international chemicals framework, the following should be taken into account. IFCS should: complement and support existing sustainable development and chemical safety processes, especially the Strategic Approach, and not duplicate or conflict with them; and contribute to implementation of the Strategic Approach and achievement of the 2020 Goal, and to the work of other chemicals-related international organizations and institutions. He emphasized the role of the IFCS in fostering coordination and cooperation among stakeholders, its inclusive participatory character, and its contribution to knowledge and information.

13. Prof. Jamidu Katima, IFCS Vice-President of the African region and co-chair of the Working Group presented the Draft Decision Document, which sets out in detail the suggested future role and functions of the IFCS, the Forum's relation to the International Conference on Chemicals Management

(ICCM), and options for the future IFCS structure and institutional arrangements, together with a draft resolution for consideration by Forum VI.

14. In the ensuing discussion, participants stressed the benefits of the open, flexible and transparent procedures of the IFCS, its ability to build consensus and trigger political action and agreed on the critical need to ensure synergies with current implementation efforts under SAICM. The important contribution IFCS has made and can continue to make to the implementation of SAICM and the work of ICCM were acknowledged. Several participants noted that the invitation by ICCM to IFCS to continue its work demonstrates that the functions of ICCM and IFCS are complementary and that the ICCM believes the IFCS has a valuable role to play to support the implementation of SAICM and the ICCM in carrying out its functions. ICCM, as a high level political forum, may be seen as supervising implementation of SAICM through strategic guidance, programmatic oversight and coordination, project development, and funding; while IFCS can contribute to SAICM implementation and can support the work of the ICCM through the preparation of synthesized information and reports on specific topics, which enhance mutual awareness and understanding of current and emerging issues among scientific and technical experts and other stakeholders.

15. A number of participants supported the three proposed functions of the IFCS: (i) to provide all stakeholders, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition, an opportunity to share and acquire information through open discussion and debate; (ii) to provide an independent, objective source of synthesized information about chemicals management issues, including potential health, environmental, and socioeconomic impacts and possible response actions; and (iii) to 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 that package accurate, relevant and important information in accessible language that educates and may stimulate action, particularly for ICCM.

16. In considering the options for IFCS structure and institutional arrangements, a number of participants underscored the need to integrate the IFCS within the SAICM framework and proposed the adoption of the third option which would integrate IFCS into ICCM as a subsidiary body. Participants stressed that although under this option, IFCS might no longer have a distinct institutional identity, its functions would be the same as the current “Forum” functions and its activities would be performed by a distinct ICCM subsidiary body.

17. Several participants from developing countries and the African and Asia Pacific regional groups voiced support for the first option, that is to modify IFCS as a distinct/independent institutional arrangement that avoids duplication, enhances synergies, and saves costs. This option is the most similar to the present IFCS arrangement, but some of the IFCS structures would be eliminated or cut back, and synergies and/or cost savings would be enhanced through revised institutional arrangements.

18. One participant from industry proposed the adoption of the second option to integrate IFCS into ICCM by designating part of each ICCM meeting as a session of the Forum. In this option, the IFCS will no longer have a distinct institutional identity, but its functions, which would be performed by ICCM and the SAICM secretariat, would be identified as “Forum” activities.

19. One participant stated that enhancing synergies, avoiding duplication of functions, and saving costs can be applied to any of the three options proposed in the draft decision document introduced for this session. A call was made to be practical and realistic in the negotiations leading to the new Forum, taking into account what is feasible and what is not.

20. In the ensuing discussions, participants highlighted key attributes of the Forum which had contributed to its success over the years, included its openness, flexibility, inclusiveness, participatory approach, and the use of lead sponsors. Further, they stressed the need to avoid duplication of efforts which are already being addressed through the SAICM process. The collaborative, participatory process of considering, developing, and finalizing the Forum “thought starters” and reports uniquely contributes to realizing the objectives of ICCM functions. The current political, institutional and financial challenges faced in securing the future of the Forum were also a major concern to many participants at the meeting. Many participants called for a mutually supportive approach for SAICM and IFCS noting the need for both policy setting and bridge-building brainstorming forums.

21. The Latin American & Caribbean region noted the commitment made by ICCM in 2006 to provide new and additional financial resources for international chemicals management and highlighted that this commitment has not yet been fulfilled by those countries and other stakeholders in a position to do so. One participant further stressed that the current financial situation, which puts the continuity of the Forum at stake, was part of this problem.

22. While recognizing the lack of a sustainable financial mechanism for SAICM and the urgent need for donors to commit to new and additional resources in order to achieve the 2020 goal, several participants were doubtful of suggestions by some that SAICM is able to effectively take on the functions of the Forum.

23. Several speakers stressed the importance of choosing an option for the future of the IFCS that preserves the core functions of the Forum, while seeking to strengthen international chemicals management and in particular ICCM. A number of participants drew attention to the importance of the Forum for developing countries and economies in transition and underscored the need to maintain the distinct and independent working mechanisms of the IFCS.

24. The SAICM Secretariat responded to concerns raised by participants with respect to the financial, institutional and political sustainability and stability of the strategic approach by drawing attention to the progress made since its inception, including the financial contributions pledged and received and the implementation activities undertaken by a number of developing countries through the SAICM Quick Start Programme Trust Fund projects. However, the challenges that SAICM faces as a newly-established institution were acknowledged.

25. WHO drew attention to recent chemical incidents in a number of African countries noting that these were the tip of the iceberg. The gap between policy formulation and action at the field level is a major challenge needing to be addressed. More effort is needed to actively engage the health sector in work on the sound management of chemicals. The World Health Assembly resolution on SAICM and the recent health and environment ministerial conference in Gabon were advancements in this regard. IFCS has played a substantive role in advancing public health actions in the area of chemical safety not only at the international level but also in countries. WHO is willing to continue hosting IFCS, should governments so decide and adequate financial and in-kind resources are made available.

26. In summarizing the discussions, the President proposed the establishment of a working group to consider the proposed options set out in the draft decision document in a simple, realistic manner that will reconcile the challenges signaled during plenary discussions of achieving synergies, improve institutional arrangements, broaden political outreach and establish sustainable funding while preserving the integrity of the Forum's functions and operations.

27. The output of the working group was forwarded to plenary for consideration. The Forum adopted unanimously the Dakar Resolution on the Future of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), which can be found in the Executive Summary.

28. During open discussion following the adoption of the Dakar Resolution on the Future of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), a number of delegations made statements to the plenary for inclusion in the meeting report.

29. Germany put the following statement to the Forum:

With reference to the Resolution of Forum VI on the Future of IFCS, Germany understands this decision that the key functions of the future of IFCS will be fulfilled by a subsidiary advisory body to ICCM in an inclusive, open, non-bureaucratic and flexible manner.

Furthermore, Germany will reconsider its position with regard to the future of IFCS in light of the outcome of the ICCM-2 Conference in May 2009 and its efforts to integrate IFCS into ICCM also in reply to the promotion of synergies and cost-effectiveness for the overall benefit of enhanced global chemical safety.

30. Germany stated that in 2009 it will continue to financially contribute to IFCS at the level it has in previous years.

31. Switzerland made the following statement:

The key functions of IFCS will be fulfilled by a subsidiary advisory body of ICCM in an inclusive, open, non-bureaucratic, and flexible manner.

Switzerland is working on the understanding that the IFCS Terms of Reference are valid up until ICCM-2.

Let me assure you that Switzerland will support the IFCS in this important period leading up to ICCM-2, including financially. And Switzerland will do everything we can to ensure that ICCM-2 accepts the invitation that we have formulated now.

32. The Islamic Republic of Iran made the following statement:

I would like to thank all members of the working group for the efforts they made to have a consensus based resolution on the future of IFCS. This compromised resolution is the outcome of intensive negotiations between interested developing and developed countries. Therefore, it should serve as the basis for integration of IFCS to ICCM, upholding the autonomous status, openness, inclusiveness, and transparency of the IFCS.

33. WHO made the following statement:

As already mentioned to this Forum, and taking into account that the delegates of Forum VI leave decided that the IFCS will continue to contribute to the overall strategic approach to enhanced international chemicals management, WHO wishes to reiterate its willingness to continue hosting the IFCS Secretariat.

34. Slovenia pledged to financially support IFCS in 2009 as in past years and to make every effort to continue to do so. Madagascar stated that it was prepared to continue its annual financial contribution to IFCS and urged all countries to consider financially supporting IFCS at whatever level possible.

NANOTECHNOLOGY AND MANUFACTURED NANOMATERIALS: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

35. Dr Georg Karlaganis (Switzerland), the lead sponsor, introduced the agenda item, stating that the objective of the plenary session was to exchange information about the opportunities and challenges of nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials. He also noted that the rationale for this session was to have an open discussion among all stakeholders and identify potential next steps for the international community to move forward. He submitted to the plenary a proposed Dakar Declaration on Nanotechnology and Manufactured Nanomaterials and proposed that the Forum use it as the basis for preparing recommendations.

36. The plenary session began with a series of presentations from governments and other stakeholders from a range of regions about the potential benefits and risks of nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials, relevant activities in intergovernmental/international organizations, and the present status of nanotechnology science and policy challenges in developed and developing countries. The following presentations were made:

- Dr Georg Karlaganis, FOEN, Switzerland, "Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials: opportunities and challenges - General Introduction";
- Dr Germ Visser, DSM Innovation Center- CTO, The Netherlands, "Nanotechnology, what is it?";
- Prof Vyvyan Howard, University of Ulster, UK, "Health effects of free engineered nanoparticles: an evolutionary perspective";
- Prof Peter Gehr, University of Bern, Switzerland, "The interaction of manufactured nanomaterials with our organism – example lung";

- Dr Pieter van Broekhuizen, University of Amsterdam, Holland, “Occupational Health and Safety: possible challenges and risks for workers” ;
- Mr Pat Mooney, Executive Director, ETC Group, Canada, “Little BANG theory (bits, atoms, neurons and genes): the socioeconomic impact of technological convergence at the nanoscale”;
- Dr Claudia Neubauer, Citizen Sciences Foundation, France, “Nanotechnologies – new technological hype with uncertain consequences for society? How choices of technologies impact on the development of society”;
- Mr Andreas Bachmann, ethic im diskurs, Switzerland, “Nano-divide: a question of justice?”;
- Dr Robert Visser, OECD, “ Nanotechnologies at the OECD”
- Dr Françoise Roure, Ministry of Economy, France, Vice-President of the OECD Working Group on Nanotechnology, “ Intergovernmental dialogue on nanotechnologies: The case of the OECD Working Group on Nanotechnology”;
- Ms Jane Stratford, Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs, UK, “Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials – ongoing and planned work in the UK”;
- Dr Lerson Tanasugarn, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, “NanoSafety in Thailand”;
- Dr A. Fasasi, on behalf of Prof Olusegun O. Adewoye, National Agency for Science & Engineering Infrastructure (NASeni), Nigeria, “Status of Nanotechnology in Nigeria: Prospects, Options and Challenges”;
- Dr Kyung-Hee Choi, Director, National Institute of Environmental Research, Ministry of the Environment, Republic of Korea, “ Current Status and Perspectives of the Nanotoxicity Research in Korea”;
- Dr Thomas K. Epprecht, Swiss Reinsurance Company, Switzerland, “The small and the risk - A view from the re/insurance industry”;
- Dr Noppawan Tanpipat, National Nanotechnology’ Center (NANOTEC), Thailand, “Role of NANOTEC and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Nanotechnology in Thailand”;
- Prof Babajide I. Alo, University of Lagos, Nigeria, “ Nanotechnology in a Developing Country – Applications and Challenges”.

37. Some key themes from these presentations included:

- Nanotechnology is an expensive technology to develop, but nanoproducts have high market value. It is estimated that within seven years, nanotechnology will contribute to annual sales amounting to US\$3 trillion.
- Nanotechnology is rapidly growing and has the potential to respond to major societal challenges, including energy, water, and food. However, the risks posed to human health and the environment need to be properly identified, assessed, and managed.
- Existing scientific evidence suggests that unintended release manufactured nanoparticles, due to their small size and ability to act like a gas, may have toxic effects on the human body, especially in the lungs, the gastrointestinal tract, the cardiovascular system, and the central nervous system.
- There is a significant lack of knowledge on the impacts manufactured nanoparticles may have on worker's health. As a result, the precautionary approach should be applied to manage these occupational risks.
- The ability of society to develop appropriate and effective regulatory standards is not able to keep pace with the rapid development of nanotechnologies.
- Large investments are being made to develop military and commercial applications of manufactured nanoparticles. Comparatively, very little is being spent on assessing the health, environmental, and social impacts of these technologies.
- Advances in nanotechnology could exacerbate the divide between developing countries without access to such technology and those countries which are able to invest in research and development.
- The insurance industry has recognized that: where there is uncertainty about inherent, novel hazards of nanomaterials, a proactive and precautionary approach is needed, case-by-case, for the purpose of comprehensive risk appraisals and regulatory adaptations.

- OECD has been conducting a number of activities through the Working Party on Manufactured Nanomaterials (WPMN) and the Working Party on Nanotechnology (WPN) to help address the safety issues of manufactured nanomaterials at the global level.
- The UK Government has established cross-ministerial working arrangements to promote the responsible development, use, and fate of nanomaterials while ensuring appropriate control of possible risk to health and the environment.
- The Republic of Korea Government realizes the importance of safety issues with regard to manufactured nanomaterials and has established an inter-ministerial consultation body for the safe management of nanomaterials.
- In Thailand, the National Nanotechnology Center (NANOTEC) has been established to oversee the development of nanotechnology. Thailand is approaching these technologies under the guidance of a national code of conduct.
- In Nigeria, the National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI) has coordinated the country's nanotechnology research initiative. There is currently a lack of adequate resources for this research that could be remedied by the establishment of a Global Fund.

38. In the open discussion, participants raised a range of issues for consideration with respect to nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials, including:

- Lack of information about hazards and exposure levels hinders the effective risk assessment of manufactured nanomaterials. Therefore, the precautionary principle should be applied in the process of risk management.
- Nanomaterials might pose significant risks to children and pregnant women, particularly vulnerable populations.
- Risk assessment should consider not only nanomaterials but also subsequent pollution and waste issues.
- In the view of industry, the precautionary principle should be carefully considered.
- The potential health and environmental risks posed by nanomaterials make it imperative to push for the creation of an International Convention for the Evaluation of New Technologies (ICENT).
- Awareness-raising and the public's right-to-know about nanomaterials should be emphasized.
- A labeling scheme for identifying nanoparticles in products, especially in basic goods like food, should be developed. At present, only Taiwan has a labeling system to inform consumers of nanoparticles in products.
- A regulatory process to ensure safe practices with regard to production of nanoparticles and nanomaterials should be established, together with proper monitoring and compliance follow-up procedures.
- There is an urgent need to expedite risk assessment of nanomaterials through collaboration that transfers knowledge and expertise among intergovernmental, international agencies and from developed countries to developing countries and economies in transition.

39. After the plenary discussion, the President established a working group with the mandate to prepare draft recommendations using the text of the proposed Dakar Declaration on Nanotechnology and Manufactured Nanomaterials as the basis for its work. The output of the working group was forwarded to plenary for consideration. The Forum adopted unanimously the Dakar Statement on Manufactured Nanomaterials, which can be found in the Executive Summary.

SUBSTITUTION AND ALTERNATIVES

40. Dr Michael Wittmann (Austria), the lead sponsor, introduced the agenda item. He noted that substitution of dangerous chemicals has been one of the major tools for the protection of the environment and human health. It is a strategy that is often adopted in response to the identification of particularly hazardous substances or as the result of a ban. However, there has been little international consideration of the broader goals of substitution and use of alternatives as a means for identifying solutions for optimizing products, seeking cost efficiency, and for minimizing risks to human health and the environment. Dr Wittmann noted that the aim of the session was to consider substitution and alternatives as an overall strategy, including key elements, driving factors and business models. He submitted to the plenary a document presenting proposed Dakar Recommendations on Substitution and Alternatives and proposed that the Forum use it as the basis for preparing recommendations.

41. During the session, a broad definition of the term substitution was used, intending to capture more than the replacement of one substance by another, but to also include non-chemical alternatives, change of processes, and change of business practices.

42. The plenary session began with a series of presentations from governments and other stakeholders from a range of regions about various aspects of substitution and alternatives assessment. The following presentations were made:

- Dr Ken Geiser, Director, Lowell Center for Sustainable Production, University of Massachusetts Lowell, Massachusetts, USA, "Substitution and Alternatives Assessment: Framing, Practice and Opportunities";
- Dr Lothar Lissner, Kooperationsstelle Hamburg, Germany, "How to Promote Substitution Effectively - Practical Lessons from Case Studies";
- Mr Richard Kiaka, iLima, Kenya, "Dependency Syndrome as the Underlying Challenge to Substitution of Toxic Chemicals in Developing Countries and Economies";
- Mr Jorge Pérez, National Cleaner Production Center, Mexico, "Chemical Leasing Business Model: A Strategic Approach for Sustainable Management of Chemicals";
- Mrs Dolores Romano, ISTAS, Spain, "Workers Promoting Substitution - Case Studies, Tools, Databases";
- Dr Michael Streek, Schülke & Mayr GmbH, Germany, "Substitution Strategy of a Manufacturer of Disinfectants";
- Dr Jorge Méndez-Galvan, Ministry of Health, Mexico, "Lessons Learned to Phase Out DDT from Mexican Malaria Programme";
- Dr Joel Tickner, Lowell Center for Sustainable Production, University of Massachusetts Lowell, USA, "Establishing Tools and Criteria for Facilitating Application of Substitutes".

43. Some key themes from these presentations included:

- Key elements for the promotion of substitution include: a regulatory framework that guarantees worker and citizen rights to information and participation and that obliges companies to substitute substances of high concern; publicly accessible databases on uses of substances, hazardous properties of substances and alternatives; and training and technical support for workers and companies.
- Successful substitution requires precise knowledge, both strong and soft legal pressure, and incentives for innovative solutions.
- Actors wishing to promote substitution must be supported by tools and networks. Building capacities of developing countries and economies in transition is key to realizing the potential of substitution and alternatives.
- There are a number of challenges to substitution and alternatives assessment, including: identifying the materials of highest concern, identifying what products the materials of concern are in, defining a safer substitute, addressing possible health and safety trade offs of alternatives, balancing changes in cost and performance characteristics of alternatives, and dealing with the lack of alternatives. Developing countries and economies often face additional barriers resulting from the lack of technical, financial, or research capacity necessary for substitution.

- The chemical leasing business model can increase substitution of hazardous chemicals and reduce consumption of raw materials.
- Workers are important stakeholders for the substitution of hazardous substances.
- Substitution has been implemented successfully in a number of cases, including the substitution of hazardous substances in hospital disinfecting products in Germany and the elimination of the use of DDT to treat malaria in Mexico.
- There is a need to develop effective alternatives assessment procedures that are comprehensive, transparent, and well documented as tools for decision-making.
- A comprehensive information framework is necessary to make decisions that improve safety.

44. In the open discussion, participants raised a range of issues for consideration with respect to substitution and alternatives, including:

- It is often difficult to identify products containing hazardous materials, especially when these products are illegally traded, counterfeit, or mislabeled.
- The absence of effective and viable alternatives is a barrier to substitution, especially in the developing world. In many countries, there is also a lack of will to implement substitutes.
- The use of lead in paint is an example of an area where alternatives are available but have not always been adopted by producers. The problem of lead in paint should be raised as a priority and the costs of inaction on this issue should be considered.
- Information about malaria vector control without DDT in Mexico should be more widely disseminated.
- The success of including trade unions and workers in decisions relating to the adoption of alternative materials should be highlighted.

45. Mr Ravi Agarwal (Toxics Link) noted the success of work to phase out lead in gasoline and the important work done by the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles addressing the issue. He referred to the room document "The Need for International Action to Phase out Lead in Lead-based paints by implementing paragraph 57 of the World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation" submitted by Toxics Link on behalf of IPEN and introduced a draft resolution proposing the establishment of a global partnership to promote the implementation of paragraph 57 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that calls for the phase out of lead in lead-based paints and other sources of human exposure.

46. After the plenary discussion, the President established a small drafting group with the mandate to discuss and propose recommendations on substitution and alternatives using the text of the proposed Dakar Recommendations on Substitution and Alternatives as the basis for its work. The President charged the working group to consider also the proposal for the establishment of a global partnership to implement paragraph 57 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

47. The output of the drafting group was forwarded to plenary for consideration. The Chair of the drafting group presented the Dakar Recommendations on Substitution and Alternatives to the Forum for its consideration and adoption. He informed the plenary that the group supported the proposal for a global partnership to promote the implementation of paragraph 57 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that calls for the phase out of lead in lead-based paints and other sources of human exposure as a separate resolution given its specific focus.

48. The Forum adopted unanimously the Dakar Recommendations on Substitution and Alternatives, which include actions with the aim to create favorable conditions for substitution, such as awareness raising, prioritizing, capacity building, and the creation of an internet portal to serve as a clearinghouse for information on substitution. The recommendations can be found in the Executive Summary.

49. Mr Agarwal introduced the proposed Resolution for Eliminating Lead in Paints and where feasible, in other Consumer Products. Mr Michael Musenga (Zambia) on behalf of the African region presented a statement of support for work to phase out lead in lead-based paint and other sources of exposure and called on WHO, UNEP and other international organizations to support the work. During open discussion, the lead industry supported the proposal, but suggested that the restriction on lead in paint be limited specifically to paint that is used in households. Germany supported the proposal for the elimination of lead in paint, but did not support provisions pertaining to lead in other

consumer products stating that an appropriate process to identify these was needed. Germany also suggested additional references to UNEP, including a reference to the Twenty-Fifth Session of the UNEP Governing Council. The Forum adopted unanimously the Resolution for Eliminating Lead in Paint with Germany's proposed changes, which can be found in the Executive Summary.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF LEAD AND CADMIUM VIA TRADE: AN INTERNATIONAL CONCERN?

44. Dr. Reiner Arndt (Germany), the lead sponsor of the agenda item, introduced the topic. The objective of the session was to examine whether the dispersal of lead and cadmium through international trade of these metals throughout their lifecycles (e.g., as commodities and in products and wastes) may warrant coordinated international action to protect human health and the environment. The agenda item aims to analyze whether such trade may lead to problems that cannot be addressed by countries acting alone, whether those problems may rise to the level of an international concern, and thus whether they call for a coordinated international approach to addressing them. This Forum VI session is intended to complement other ongoing United Nations work on lead and cadmium by providing input to discussions on the subject that may take place in 2009 at the second International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM-2) and the Twenty-Fifth Session of the UNEP Governing Council.

45. The plenary session began with a series of presentations from governments, representatives of intergovernmental organizations; scientists, industry representatives and non-governmental organizations from different regions, describing a broad range of experiences and problems in different regions with respect to the international trade in lead and cadmium, as well as efforts to address these problems. The following presentations were made:

- Dr Reiner Arndt, Head of Division, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany, "Introduction";
- Dr Georg Karlaganis, Federal Office for the Environment, Switzerland, "Outcome of the Budapest Conference on Heavy Metals Relevant to International Transport of Lead and Cadmium via Trade";
- Ms Erika Rosenthal, CIEL, USA, "Overview of Issues and Concepts Presented in Thought Starter Meeting Paper",
- Mr Brian Wilson, International Lead Management Centre, UK, "Lead – Industry";
- Mr Patrick de Metz, International Cadmium Association, "Cadmium: Just Facts";
- Mr Ravi Agarwal, Toxics Link, India, "Lead and Cadmium: Global Impacts Through E-Waste";
- Mr Kaj Madsen, UNEP and Ms Anne Nkwimba Magashi, ARSCP, Tanzania, "Study on the Possible Effects on Human Health and the Environment in Africa of the Trade of Products Containing Lead, Cadmium and Mercury";
- Dr Joel Tickner, Lowell Center for Sustainable Production, University of Massachusetts Lowell, USA, "Presumption of Safety: Limits of U.S. Federal Policies on Toxic Substances in Consumer Products";
- Mr Michael Musenga, Environmental Health Officer and Public Prosecutor for Environmental Health, Zambia, "Zambia Action to Minimize Heavy Metals (Lead and Cadmium) in Dairy Products, Fertilizer, Paints, and Other Foods";
- Mr Perry Gottesfeld, OK International, USA, "Implications of International Trade on Better Environmental Sustainability Targets (BEST) Certification for Lead Battery Manufacturers";
- Mr Ibrahim Shafii, Basel Convention Secretariat/UNEP, "The Basel Convention: A Key Instrument in Addressing Lead and Cadmium Waste";
- Dr Jaime Delgado Zegarra, President, Peruvian Association of Consumers Unions (ASPEC), "Lead in Peru".

46. Some key themes from these presentations included:

- Lead and cadmium are present in many different products, including, but not limited to: batteries, electronic equipment, toys, jewelry, and paint.
- Products containing lead and cadmium are traded globally.

- Electronic devices have a complex global supply chain - manufacturing, assembling of components, and marketing are geographically dispersed operations. Usage of lead and cadmium is inter-linked to this production.
- Complex product flows make the application of extended producer responsibility difficult.
- Products containing lead and cadmium often are disposed of in landfills or by open burning, especially in the developing world.
- E-waste is considered by most developing countries to be a rapidly-growing emerging issue.
- Those in developing countries suffer greater exposure to lead and cadmium in products due to the lack of infrastructure for appropriate disposal.
- Developing countries with limited chemicals management capacity and institutional and technical infrastructure face many challenges in effectively addressing the risks from the international trade of lead and cadmium throughout their lifecycles via unilateral action alone.
- Common harmonized global standards and procedures are required to deal with lead and cadmium in products given their global manufacture and transport.

47. In the open discussion, several points were raised by delegates with respect to the international transport of lead and cadmium via trade, including:

- There is a need to develop professional capacity and laboratory facilities to improve testing capacity for heavy metals in developing countries.
- There is concern about the lack of data available on the international trade of lead and cadmium.
- A recent research paper on the resuspension of aerosols as a source of heavy metals was brought to the attention of the plenary.
- Imports of obsolete equipment are also an issue.
- The transboundary movement of wastes containing lead and cadmium is a problem.
- There is the need for further development of local legislation and institutional capacity to enforce the Basel and Bamako Conventions.
- There is an urgent need for coordinated international action on the issue of international transport of lead and cadmium via trade, and it was proposed to the Forum that it adopt and forward a statement to the UNEP Governing Council and to ICCM-2.

48. After the plenary discussion, the President established a working group with the mandate to consider whether trade in lead and cadmium poses unacceptable risks to human health and the environment, and if so, to consider questions of responsibility and remedy. Following the working group meetings, the Session Chair reported to plenary that the group was unable to reach consensus on the question of whether trade in lead and cadmium poses unacceptable risks to human health and the environment and on possible actions. The Session Chair proposed that he write a summary of the findings of the working group. The Chair's Summary - International Transport of Lead and Cadmium Via Trade: An International Concern? can be found in the Executive Summary.

49. During discussion of the results of the trade in lead and cadmium session, the Nigeria, supported by Austria, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland and Zambia, delivered a statement on international transport of lead and cadmium via trade requesting that the statement be included in the meeting report. The following delegations joined the statement: ITUC, PAN Asia Pacific, Czech Republic, Slovenia, ISDE, EHF, France, CIEL, Toxics Link, SDPI, Island Sustainability Alliance C.E. Inc., Germany, and UETMAC. The Statement can be found in Annex 4.

ECOLOGICALLY BASED INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT AND INTEGRATED VECTOR MANAGEMENT: KEY ELEMENTS OF PESTICIDE RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES

51. Mr Nassereddin Heidari (Islamic Republic of Iran), joint lead sponsor of the agenda item, opened the meeting, introduced the objective of the session, and stated that the session aimed to encourage support for Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Vector Management (IVM) from governments and NGOs to reduce reliance on pesticides. These strategies form a key element of pesticide reduction while maintaining control of pests. The session also aimed to bring non-chemical

methods to the attention of the forum, and encouraged deployment of new approaches. IPM and IVM rely less on pesticides and more on integrated methods. The session also aimed to raise awareness of policy impediments, knowledge gaps, ways to broaden acceptance and adoption. Mr Heidari also noted that Dr Hossein Ladonni of Tehran University, who was invited to make a presentation on IVM monitoring and evaluation, could not attend.

With this brief introduction, Mr Heidari requested Dr Romy Quijano (PAN Asia Pacific), joint lead sponsor of the agenda item, to facilitate the session.

52. The plenary session began with a series of presentations from governments and other stakeholders from a range of regions about developments, benefits, and challenges in the implementation of IPM and IVM. The following presentations were made:

- Dr Robert Bos, WHO, "Integrated Vector Management: Essential Principles and Attributes";
- Mr William Settle, FAO, "Integrated Pest Management: A Brief Overview and Key Principles";
- Dr Harry van der Wulp, FAO, "Integrated Pest Management - International Trends and Developments";
- Mr Mohamed Hama Garba, FAO, "Integrated Production and Pest Management with Farmer Field Schools (IPPM/FFS): The Case of Senegal";
- Dr Hasan Bolkan, Campbell's Agricultural Research Center, USA, "Campbell Soup Company's IPM Program for Processing Tomatoes: Reducing Reliance on Synthetic Pesticides";
- Dr Robert Bos, WHO, "Integrated Vector Management: WHO Global Strategic Framework";
- Dr Henk van den Berg, Wageningen University and Research Centre, The Netherlands, "A Framework on Decentralized Decision-making in IVM";
- Dr V.P. Sharma, Indian Institute of Technology, India, "Vector Control in Urban and Peri-urban India";
- Dr Hossein Ladonni, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran, "Vector Control Monitoring and Evaluation with an Emphasis on Resistance";
- Dr R.R. Abeyasinghe, National Malaria Control Programme, Sri Lanka, "Integrated Pest & Vector Management Project, Sri Lanka – A Combination of IPM and IVM to Reduce Both Agricultural Pests and Disease Vectors".

53. Some key themes from these presentations included:

Regarding IPM

- IPM can make an important contribution to the challenges faced by government with regard to agriculture and production such as increasing food prices, population increases, change in food consumption patterns, climate change, biofuels, consumer demand for safe food, and the development of export markets. It should be recognized that the use of pesticides does not guarantee food security.
- A key element of IPM that is consistent with SAICM goals is pesticide risk reduction through reducing the use of agrichemicals.
- Another key element is community-based training through Farmer Field Schools, which covers broad agronomic issues, such as soil and water management, planting densities, seed breeding, and marketing issues.
- Appropriate and sustainable alternatives to pesticides are available through a range of pest management strategies such as use of natural predators, habitat management and conservation strategies (trap crops), introduction of insect diseases, mating disruption and mechanical controls.
- There is a need to assess and make public the true costs of chemical pesticides, which include agronomic risks, food safety, public health risks, environmental risks, risks to market access (residues), and poor pesticide quality resulting from illegal trading.
- Sectoral policies are available to deal with water quality, environmental protection and labour standards. The range of policy tools available to governments include strengthening regulatory controls on pesticides, non-chemical strategies, capacity building, financial incentives and disincentives in the form of subsidies and taxes.

- International trade requirements, such as maximum residue levels (MRLs) and good agricultural practice (GAP) also need to be considered.
- IPM needs to be promoted at international, regional and national levels and to the private sector. At the international level, policies include the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides (Code of Conduct), the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, Montreal Protocol, and CODEX Alimentarius.
- It is important to mainstream the principles of IPM in all work on agricultural production. Adoption of IPM at the policy and field levels is encouraged by the FAO, World Bank, and other institutions. This means that IPM adoption needs to be supported at policy level, recognizing that it is relevant in both industrialized and developing countries.
- Agricultural practices in West Africa have undermined decision-making capacities by encouraging farmers to use pesticides without support in access to information, education or training. Lack of regulations for pesticide means there are no controls over the pesticides sold on the open market, exacerbating problems in the region.
- In the private sector, IPM is a demonstration of a company's corporate social responsibility resulting in the delivery of high-quality food to consumers and the minimization of environmental impacts, while addressing public concerns about residues in food and in the environment, and improving safety of farm workers.

Regarding IVM

- The IVM approach encourages evidence-based decision-making procedures that are targeted, affordable and sustainable, and are undertaken by communities for optimal use of vector control resources. Key elements include: advocacy, social mobilization, supportive legislation, capacity building, and collaboration between sectors.
- Critical elements for successful IVM are community involvement and capacity building, which assists communities to take appropriate action to protect themselves.
- IVM processes include analytical review and recommendations for decision making, strategic identification of risk through mapping where people live, insect breeding habitats and the development of a comprehensive strategy for other sectors and communities.
- IVM may contribute to national achievement of the millennium development goals through reducing the use of pesticides and reliance on synthetic chemicals for vector control.
- Other important factors of IVM are the establishment of regulations to promote its adoption, the collaboration of different sectors (such as health, environment, and agriculture), and analysis of the ecosystem to enable development of suitable localized vector control practices.
- Constraints to IVM adoption include lack of capacity and skills for inter-sectoral dialogue, and limited collaboration at the field level because of incomplete decentralization.
- IVM has the potential to reduce public health risks through a package of wider and more effective measures than the conventional approach from the 1960s.
- A global strategic framework for IVM should be adopted and to this end a Resolution for submission to the World Health Assembly in May 2009 or 2010 is being prepared that requests WHO regions and member states to prioritise research, training and development of IVM programmes. A call was made for IFCS to support this resolution.

Distinctions and common elements of IPM and IVM

- Although the knowledge and technologies for IPM and IVM are available, financial and political support is needed for their implementation. Increased international support for these initiatives is critical.
- In IPM, the main stakeholder is the individual farmer, who responds to economic incentives. By contrast, IVM covers a large area, heterogeneous conditions and involves many stakeholder communities, and offers no direct economic incentives.
- Where possible, IPM and IVM training should be carried out at the same time to ensure a coordinated approach and to enable resolution of issues.
- It is likely that global warming will increase public health problems from vector-borne diseases.

54. In the open discussion, several points were raised by participants, including:
- The need for governments to support actions to implement IPM and IVM in order to reap significant benefits. SAICM and point 17 of the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management highlight non-chemical solutions, and the SAICM Global Action Plan calls for implementation of IPM and IVM. Forum VI should indicate a clear way forward to ICCM-2 in 2009 to promote these strategies as part of SAICM.
 - Despite IPM projects since the 1980s, pesticide use continues to increase in some countries but households are not benefiting because yields are not improving and cases of poisoning have risen. Information, education and training are critical and a more proactive approach should be adopted that promotes principles of IPM in sub-regions.
 - Global warming is likely to increase crop pests and disease vectors. This may also trigger a misunderstanding that more pesticides are required to respond to the crisis. It is therefore urgent to increase information about these approaches to respond to additional challenges posed by global warming to pest and vector management.
 - Governments should adopt Farmer Field Schools and other participatory approaches as the preferred strategy when enabling communities to respond sustainably to climate change.
 - It is necessary to be aware that when one part of IVM methodology does not work, the system can collapse, so it is important to ensure that all aspects are working together to achieve the objective.
 - The Stockholm Convention permits DDT only under strict conditions; but most countries do not have capacity to enforce these regulatory conditions. It is often argued that DDT is the cheapest way to control malaria vectors, but when the cost of these regulatory mechanisms is taken into account, its cost effectiveness becomes questionable.
 - The IFCS should make a strong recommendation on rational use of chemicals, and should highlight the importance of labelling to ensure farmers know what they are using.
 - At present, Africa may have to rely on certain pesticides in its IVM strategies. But governments should consider whether indoor residual spraying or insect-treated nets is the preferred option: the latter appears more effective (recent research), they use lower quantities of insecticides and carry reduced risks to health and the environment.

55. After the plenary discussion, the President established a working group with the mandate to draft recommendations from the input and discussions of this plenary session. The output of the working group was forwarded to plenary for consideration. The Forum adopted unanimously the Dakar Recommendations on Ecologically based Integrated Pest Management and Integrated Vector Management: Key Elements of Pesticide Risk Reduction Strategies, which can be found in the Executive Summary.

ELECTION OF IFCS OFFICERS AND FORUM STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

56. The Vice Presidents presented the regional group nominations for IFCS Officers and the Forum Standing Committee. The nominations were adopted unanimously by the Forum. The newly elected IFCS Officers and government members of the Forum Standing Committee are listed in Annex 5.

57. The following NGO representatives were designated by their respective participant groups: science: Dr Lilian Corra (ISDE) interim, labor: Mr Bjorn Erikson (ITUC), public interest: shared position Mr Glenn Wiser (CIEL) interim and Dr Romy Quijano (PAN Asia Pacific) interim, industry: Mr Michael Gribble (ICCA).

58. Mr Cheick Ndiaye Sylla (Senegal) addressed the Forum, stating that, as IFCS President, Senegal will work to ensure the continuing progress on chemical safety through dialogue, collaboration and hard work. He thanked all the participants for their work during Forum VI which resulted in substantive and significant outcomes and wished everyone a very safe journey home.

REVIEW OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, ADOPTION OF THE FORUM VI REPORT

59. The Rapporteur presented the draft meeting report that had been prepared in cooperation with the lead sponsors and recorders for each plenary agenda topic. She thanked the contributors for their work and requested that any proposed revisions or amendment be submitted in writing to the Secretariat. Iran, Switzerland, Argentina, Chile, and Nigeria proposed minor changes to the report. These changes were incorporated into the final report.

60. The Executive Secretary proposed that, consistent with the practice followed by previous sessions of the Forum, the report be finalized by the Rapporteur, in cooperation with the Secretariat, and approved by the President of Forum VI. The final report of the session will be circulated after the closure of the session. The Forum agreed to the proposal.

CLOSURE OF FORUM VI

61. Mr Sidy Gueye, Directeur de Cabinet du Ministre d'Etat, Ministre de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la Nature, des Bassins de retention et des Lacs artificiels, Senegal, presided over the closure of Forum VI. He thanked the IFCS for bestowing the honour of hosting Forum VI on Senegal. He thanked all who took part in the Forum for their contributions to the success of the session. He also thanked the interpreters, translators, and support staff for their hard work. He stated that implementation of the Forum recommendations and agreed actions will provide an important and substantive contribution to the achievement of chemical safety and economic development in all countries. He also stated that Senegal will continue to strive towards proper chemicals management and would like to continue to strengthen international cooperation in this endeavour.

62. Many delegations expressed their deep gratitude for the warm welcome and significant support the Government of Senegal provided to the Forum, as well as for the hard work done by the interpreters, translators, and staff throughout the week.

63. The IFCS President thanked all the participants for their work throughout the week. He noted that this participation and dedication resulted in significant outcomes that will help many to move forward on chemical safety issues. He especially thanked the Government of Senegal, the Vice Presidents of IFCS, the Forum Standing Committee, and the Executive Secretary.

64. Mr Gueye wished the participants a safe journey home and declared Forum VI closed.

ANNEX 1

List of Meeting Documents



Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
Global Partnerships for Chemical Safety

1 INF
Rev 1

Contributing to the 2020 Goal

IFCS/FORUM-VI/1 INF
Rev 1
Original: English
4 September 2008

FORUM VI
SIXTH SESSION
OF THE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL FORUM ON CHEMICAL SAFETY

Dakar, Senegal
15 – 19 September 2008

List of Meeting Documents

Prepared by: IFCS Secretariat

List of Meeting Documents

Agenda Item	Topic	Document Title	Document No. IFCS/FORUM-VI
1.	Opening of the meeting		–
2.	Organizational matters concerning Forum V1 - designation of rapporteur		–
	- adoption of agenda	Proposed Provisional Agenda	01w Rev1
		Proposed Provisional Annotated Agenda	02w
	- adoption of provisional timetable	Proposed General Time Schedule	03w
3.	President's report	<i>(Verbal)</i>	–
4.	IFCS administrative items	IFCS Financial Statement	04w
5.	Future of IFCS	Forum VI – Future of IFCS - Draft Decision Document	05w
		IFCS Revised Terms of Reference and Guidelines – Revision Proposals	06w
		Future of IFCS – proposed options & alternatives, estimated costings	11 INF
6.	Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials: opportunities and challenges	Thought Starter - Nanotechnology and manufactured Nanomaterials: Opportunities and Challenges	01.TS
		Nanotechnologies at the OECD	4 INF
		Activities on Nanotechnologies in the IOMC Organizations	5 INF
		International Organization for Standardization - ISO/Technical Committee 229 – Nanotechnologies	6 INF
7.	Substitution and alternatives	Thought Starter - Substitution and alternatives	02.TS

8.	International transport of lead & cadmium via trade: an international concern?	Thought Starter - International Transport of Lead and Cadmium via trade: an International concern?	03.TS
		Lead and Cadmium Reference List Complementary document to the Forum VI Thought Starter: International transport of lead & cadmium via trade: an international concern?	7 INF
		Update on UNEP Chemical's Lead and Cadmium Activities	12 INF
9.	Ecologically based Integrated Pest Management and Integrated Vector Management: key elements of pesticide risk reduction strategies	Thought Starter - Ecologically based Integrated Pest Management and Integrated Vector Management: key elements of pesticide risk reduction strategies	04.TS
10.	Any other business		
11.	Review of conclusions and recommendations		
12.	Adoption of the report of the Meeting		
13.	Closing of the Meeting		

Other Meeting Documents		
Agenda Item	Document Title	Document No. IFCS/FORUM-VI
	List of Meeting Documents	1 INF
	IFCS List of Acronyms	2 INF
	Conduct of Business in Plenary Sessions of the Forum - Regional Group Meetings, and ad hoc Working Groups	3 INF
	Information Note: IFCS Simple Indicators of Progress	
5.	IFCS History and Overview	9 INF
5.	IFCS Major Activities and Achievements (1994 – 2008)	10 INF
6.	Nanotechnology and nanomaterials: opportunities and challenges - Abstracts	Room Document
7.	Substitution and Alternatives - Abstracts	Room Document
	Substitution & Alternatives – case studies examples & tools	http://www.who.int/ifcs/documents/standingcommittee/substitution/en/index.html
	International agreements concerning substitution and use of alternatives	8 INF
8.	International transport of lead & cadmium via trade: an international concern? - Abstracts	Room Document
9.	Ecologically based Integrated Pest Management and Integrated Vector Management: key elements of pesticide risk reduction strategies - Abstracts	Room Document

Documents and Materials submitted by IFCS participants

In order to enrich and facilitate the dialogue and discussions at Forum VI, IFCS participants were invited to make documents and other materials relevant to the Forum VI agenda and programme available via the IFCS Forum VI website. The documents and materials have not been reviewed or edited by the IFCS Secretariat or Forum Standing Committee. The posting does not imply endorsement by the IFCS.

http://www.who.int/ifcs/documents/forums/forum6/meet_docs/en/index.html

Room Documents and Materials submitted by IFCS participants (as of 4 September 2008 – see web site for later submissions)		
Agenda Item	Document Title	Document No. IFCS/FORUM-VI
	Pilot Project for a Regional Chem Helpdesk to strengthen the sound management of chemicals. A joint initiative of the Chulabhorn Research Institute and World Health Organization Regional Office for South East Asia (WHO/SEARO)	Room Document
	Make Zambia a Clean and Healthy Programme	Room Document
5.	Accomplishments of the IFCS: from the perspective of public interest, trade unions and science NGOs	Room Document
6.	The Dakar Declaration on Nanotechnology and Manufactured Nanomaterials	Room Document
6.	NanoSafety in Thailand	Room Document
7.	Proposed: The Dakar Recommendations on Substitution and Alternatives	Room Document
7 & 8.	The Need for International Action to Phase out Lead in Lead-based paints by implementing paragraph 57 of the World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation	Room Document
8.	Zambia Action to minimize Heavy Metals (Lead & Cadmium) in Dairy Products, Fertilizer, Paints and other foods	Room Document
8.	Phasing out of leaded petrol in Zambia	Room Document
8.	Dusty Toxics: A Study on Lead in Household Dust in Delhi	Room Document
8.	Heavy Metals in Food Packagings: The State of the Art	Room Document
8.	The Problem of Environmental Contamination by Cadmium, Lead and Mercury in Russia and Ukraine: A Survey	Room Document

ANNEX 2

Tribute to the Government of Senegal

Sixth Session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety

Tribute to the Government of Senegal

The Forum,

***Meeting at its sixth session in Dakar from 15 – 19
September 2008 at the gracious invitation of the Government of
Senegal,***

***Convinced that the efforts made by the Government of Senegal
and by the authorities of Senegal and the city of Dakar in providing
facilities, premises and other resources contributes significantly to
the smooth and successful conduct of the proceedings,***

***Deeply appreciates the courtesy and hospitality extended by
the Government of Senegal and the city of Dakar to the members of
the delegations, observers and the secretariat of the
Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety,***

***Expresses its sincere gratitude to the Government of Senegal
for the cordial welcome which they accorded to the Forum and to
those associated with its work and for their contribution to the
success of the Forum.***

ANNEX 3

IFCS Trust Fund - 2009 Budget of the IFCS Secretariat

**IFCS Trust Fund
2009 Budget of the IFCS Secretariat (US\$)¹**

Administrative costs:	
Professional staff (1.0)	240,846
Secretarial/Web/Finance/administrative staff (2.0)	201,980
Temporary Staff	
Consultants	
Duty Travel - staff & temporary advisors	10,000
Document Pre session Production - translation/word processing	
Duplication/printing	1,000
Communications - teleconferences, telephone & fax; mailing	10,000
Equipment, supplies & misc. operating expenses	5,000
Subtotal	468,826
Programme support costs	60,947
TOTAL	529,773

¹ Budget figures are shown in US dollar, actual costs are based on Swiss Franc and therefore dependent on exchange rate

ANNEX 4

International transport of lead and cadmium via trade

Statement of Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Nigeria, Senegal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Zambia, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Environmental Health Fund (EHF), International Society of Doctors for the Environment (ISDE), International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), Island Sustainability Alliance C.E. Inc., Pesticides Action Network (PAN) - Asia Pacific, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Toxics Link, Uganda Network on Toxic free Malaria Control (UNETMAC)

International transport of lead and cadmium via trade

Statement of Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Nigeria, Senegal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Zambia, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Environmental Health Fund (EHF), International Society of Doctors for the Environment (ISDE), International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), Island Sustainability Alliance C.E. Inc., Pesticides Action Network (PAN) - Asia Pacific, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Toxics Link, Uganda Network on Toxic free Malaria Control (UNETMAC)

Sixth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (Forum VI) 19 September 2008

We wish to draw the attention of this meeting to the severe challenges faced by developing countries in undertaking unilateral actions to address the international trade in lead and cadmium.

The challenges include lack of: coordinated enforcement; capacity; and adequate testing facilities.

Trade in and subsequent use and disposal of and recycling products containing lead and cadmium can be the cause of exposure to these metals. So the responsibility also lies with the exporting and importing country.

We also wish to recall the Budapest statement made by Forum V on Hg, Pb and Cd; to undertake specific actions at the global, regional and national levels in dealing with these challenges.

While we welcome that the contact group was able to find common ground on some elements as enunciated in the Chair's summary, on which we hope to build at future occasions, we regret the inability of the CG on Pb and Cd to assist the Forum at this session to progress on resolutions from Budapest. Developing countries are still faced with the grave risks and challenges from the lack of concrete actions to minimize or eliminate the risks posed for health and environment in the face of ample data available in this regard.

We also wish to draw the attention of this meeting to the results from the UNEP Interim Scientific reviews on lead and cadmium which revealed that substances flows as a consequence of trade and waste disposal mainly in developing countries are major causes of human exposure.

In specific, accidents and incidents that we have heard of during the week, eg in Senegal show that we are facing actual and unacceptable risks that need to be eliminated to the extent possible.

Therefore, we believe that international transport of lead and cadmium via trade of products is an international concern.

We therefore recommend that:

1. Global control measures are introduced to reduce the health and environment risks throughout their life cycles, including in transport and trade
2. This issues should be tabled as an emerging issue a the next forum session and or submitted to ICCM-2 by the IFCS Secretariat as an emerging issue for consideration by ICCM-2
3. We underline the importance of making the findings of the meeting known to other relevant bodies, e.g. UNEP Governing Council for their further consideration.

We furthermore ask that this statement be attached to the report of the meeting.

ANNEX 5

IFCS Elected Officers and Government Forum Standing Committee Members

Forum VI

Elected IFCS Officers and Government Forum Standing Committee members

Officers

President	Senegal
Vice Presidents	Mauritius Iran (Islamic Republic of) Poland Suriname Switzerland

Forum Standing Committee

Region	Member	Alternate
Africa	Mozambique	To be announced
	Togo	To be announced
Asia & the Pacific	China	To be announced
	Korea (Republic of)	To be announced
	Thailand	To be announced
Central & Eastern Europe	Lithuania	To be announced
	Russian Federation	To be announced
Latin America & the Caribbean	Brazil	Argentina ²
	Chile	Haiti ¹
Western Europe & Other Groups	Austria	To be announced
	France	To be announced
	Germany	To be announced

² Regional alternate

ANNEX 6

Participants List

FORUM VI List of Participants Dakar, Senegal GOVERNMENT

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