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# **The role of the health sector in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management towards the 2020 goal and beyond**

## **Report by the Secretariat**

1. The Executive Board at its 140th session considered and noted an earlier version of this report and the associated draft road map to enhance health sector engagement in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management towards the 2020 goal and beyond.<sup>1</sup> During the Board's discussion one region requested the Secretariat to prepare a draft decision on the road map for consideration by the Health Assembly, and one Member State indicated that they would submit written comments on the draft road map. The Secretariat invited Member States to submit any additional comments on the draft road map by 10 February 2017 and the draft road map was subsequently revised (see Annex).

2. In May 2016, the Sixty-ninth World Health Assembly adopted resolution WHA69.4, in which the Director-General was requested, inter alia, to develop, in consultation with Member States,<sup>2</sup> bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, a road map for the health sector at the national, regional and international levels towards achieving the 2020 goal<sup>3</sup> and contributing to relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Director-General was also requested to present the road map to the Seventieth World Health Assembly.

3. Accordingly, a draft road map was prepared by the Secretariat. An electronic consultation, involving a survey, on the draft was held from 9 August to 16 September 2016. The main findings of that consultation are also presented below. The draft road map was revised by the Secretariat in the light of the input received and was made available on the WHO website.<sup>4</sup> In addition, a report on the

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<sup>1</sup> See document EB140/33 and the summary records of the Executive Board at its 140th session, fifteenth meeting, section 2.

<sup>2</sup> And, where applicable, regional economic integration organizations.

<sup>3</sup> The 2020 goal is articulated in paragraph 23 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, adopted in resolution 2 by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002) ([http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/131302\\_wssd\\_report\\_reissued.pdf](http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/131302_wssd_report_reissued.pdf), accessed 5 April 2017).

<sup>4</sup> See <http://www.who.int/ipcs/saicm/roadmap> (accessed 5 April 2017).

development of the draft road map was included on the agenda of the 68th session of the Regional Committee for the Americas, as an information document.<sup>1</sup>

## INTRODUCTION TO THE DRAFT ROAD MAP

4. As requested in paragraph 2(1) of resolution WHA69.4, when developing the draft road map, the Secretariat took into account the overall orientation and guidance of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management<sup>2</sup> and the intersessional process to prepare recommendations regarding the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, established through the fourth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management.<sup>3</sup> It also built on WHO's existing relevant work, as well as on the strategy for strengthening the engagement of the health sector in the implementation of the Strategic Approach,<sup>4</sup> with particular emphasis on the specific areas described in paragraphs 2(1)(a)–(h) of resolution WHA69.4.

5. It is recognized that all sectors and stakeholders need to work together to achieve the goal of sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle. The draft road map identifies concrete actions where the health sector has either a lead or important supporting role to play. For those actions not completely within the mandate of the health sector, there still needs to be an awareness of the importance of the action, active support for implementation of the action and, in many cases, increased engagement by the health sector.

6. The actions are organized into four areas, namely: risk reduction; knowledge and evidence; institutional capacity; and leadership and coordination. These action areas are closely aligned with the objectives set out in the Strategic Approach's Overarching Policy Strategy.<sup>5</sup> Each action area has an outcome statement to describe what outcome the actions are intended to achieve. Because these action areas are interlinked, there are many actions that could have been included in a number of different places within the road map. To avoid repetition, each action has been included only once.

7. For each action, the main actor, or lead, has been identified. While it is recognized that, in many cases, success depends on cooperation between a variety of stakeholders and sectors, the identification of a lead within the health sector, where possible, is intended to be helpful and to facilitate progress. Member States have been identified as the lead in cases where governments, and in particular ministries with responsibilities for human health, would bear most of the responsibility for the action. Similarly, the WHO Secretariat has been identified as the lead in cases where the Secretariat would

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<sup>1</sup> Document CD55/INF/6, Add. I, available at [http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_download&gid=35899&Itemid=270&lang=en](http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=35899&Itemid=270&lang=en) (accessed 5 April 2017).

<sup>2</sup> See Overall orientation and guidance for achieving the 2020 goal of sound management of chemicals, available at <http://www.saicm.org/Portals/12/Documents/OOG%20document%20English.pdf> (accessed 18 April 2017).

<sup>3</sup> See resolution ICCM IV/4, The Strategic Approach and sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, in document SAICM/ICCM.4/15, Annex I, available at [http://www.saicm.org/Portals/12/documents/meetings/ICCM4/doc/K1606013\\_e.doc](http://www.saicm.org/Portals/12/documents/meetings/ICCM4/doc/K1606013_e.doc) (accessed 18 April 2017).

<sup>4</sup> See document SAICM/ICCM.3/24, Annex V, Strategy for strengthening the engagement of the health sector in the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, available at [http://old.saicm.org/images/saicm\\_documents/iccm/ICCM3/Meeting%20documents/iccm3%2024/K1283429e.pdf](http://old.saicm.org/images/saicm_documents/iccm/ICCM3/Meeting%20documents/iccm3%2024/K1283429e.pdf) (accessed 18 April 2016).

<sup>5</sup> The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management's Overarching Policy Strategy was adopted in February 2006, and is available at <http://www.saicm.org/Portals/12/Documents/Overarching%20Policy%20Strategy.doc> (accessed 5 April 2017).

bear most of the responsibility for the action. In other cases, it is recognized that the entire health sector – including Member States, the Secretariat and others, including other bodies of the United Nations system and non-State actors – needs to play a leadership role.

8. A number of actions within the road map fall within the mandate of WHO and also contribute to increasing the capacity of the secretariat of the Strategic Approach to support activities related to the health sector, as requested in paragraph 2(8) of resolution WHA69.4. These actions are marked in the road map and an explanatory note is provided. For actions with more than one lead actor, this note applies only to the WHO Secretariat's role.

9. As individual Member States and other stakeholders have different priorities, based on their specific contexts, the actions are not presented in priority order. Furthermore, some of the actions are very broad, while others are quite specific. This variation is intentional and recognizes that Member States and other stakeholders have chosen different approaches to chemicals management and are at different stages of implementation. The inclusion of broader actions makes it possible for countries to tailor the implementation of the road map to their own context.

10. It is hoped that the draft road map will be a useful tool to assist Member States and other health sector stakeholders in identifying areas of primary focus for engagement and additional actions relevant for chemicals management at the national, regional and international levels. It is envisaged that the various components of the health sector will define their own implementation plans for this road map, which will take into account the need to engage and cooperate with others as appropriate.

11. The timeline of the road map is towards the 2020 goal and beyond (to the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development). In paragraph 2(10) of resolution WHA69.4, the Director-General is requested to update the road map according to the outcome of the intersessional process to prepare recommendations regarding the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020.

## **MAIN FINDINGS OF THE CONSULTATION**

12. In the electronic consultation, Member States,<sup>1</sup> bodies of the United Nations system and others were invited to participate in a survey on the content and general structure of the draft road map. The Secretariat received 60 responses (40 from Member States, three from bodies of the United Nations system, and 17 from others) and took them into account when revising the draft.

13. In general, survey respondents were very supportive and welcoming of the draft road map. In particular, there was agreement that the draft road map responded to the request in paragraph 2(1) of resolution WHA69.4. Respondents also generally agreed that the title was appropriate, the organization and illustration of the road map were effective, and the outcome statements were appropriate. They also generally agreed that the actions chosen were the most important and would contribute to achievement of the stated outcomes. It was noted, however, that actual achievement of the outcomes would depend on capacity, resources and political commitment. Some specific suggestions were made for additions or edits to the actions and outcome statements and the Secretariat took these into account when preparing the revised draft.

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<sup>1</sup> And the European Union.

14. The survey included a question on how the health sector can best actively participate in the intersessional process to prepare recommendations regarding the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, as requested in paragraph 2(1)(e) of resolution WHA69.4, given that the first meeting was scheduled to take place in February 2017. A range of suggestions were put forward, the most common of which was to ensure health sector representation in the delegations to the meeting. Other suggestions included raising health sector concerns at all levels, networking, and holding meetings in conjunction with international meetings at which the health sector is already represented.

15. The survey also asked how Member States could share information on progress, successes and lessons learned in implementing the road map at the national, regional and international levels. Respondents suggested that information could be shared through the use of existing or new networks, online platforms and reporting processes, as well as through Secretariat reports to various international forums, including the Health Assembly and the International Conference on Chemicals Management.

## **DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE 140TH SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**

16. Following the 140th session of the Executive Board, one Member State submitted written comments on the draft road map. In response the Secretariat made two changes to the knowledge and evidence action area. First, “based on objective evidence” was added to the overview of the actions included in this action area. Secondly, the action for WHO to provide guidance on how to prioritize chemicals for assessment and management was changed to be an action for Member States to identify priority chemicals for national assessment and management from a health perspective, to reflect the ultimate output of this activity. In addition, the document has been edited.

17. The first meeting of the intersessional process to prepare recommendations regarding the Strategic Approach and sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, held on 7–9 February 2017, in Brasilia. Representatives of 62 governments, including 17 health ministries, attended the meeting along with other stakeholders. The draft road map was described during the meeting as useful for assessing and identifying national priorities and was suggested as a model for other sectors to consider. During a health sector side meeting convened by WHO, participants discussed how the road map could be used by governments to develop national action plans and by other stakeholders to identify priorities for their own action. In addition, the draft road map was seen as useful for identifying actions for collaboration with other sectors and for advocating action from decision-makers. The importance of capacity-building and support for implementation of the road map, and the value of sharing experiences, for example through regional and subregional networking, were also discussed.

## **REPORT ON HEALTH IMPACTS OF WASTE**

18. Resolution WHA69.4 also requested the Director-General “to develop a report on the impacts of waste on health, the current work of WHO in this area, and possible further actions that the health sector, including WHO, could take to protect health” and to present a progress report to the Seventieth World Health Assembly on the preparation of the report. The Secretariat has undertaken an initial review of available data on solid waste production and related health risks globally. This is an important first step in assessing the areas of highest risk to health with respect to different collection and disposal practices. Much of the existing work concerns disposal of solid waste, from both domestic and clinical sources. The initial findings indicate that the review will need to be broadened to take into account the health risks resulting from solid waste being discharged into water bodies and

contributing to atmospheric pollution. The Secretariat is in the process of identifying the additional resources needed to broaden the data collection for the report.

### **ACTION BY THE HEALTH ASSEMBLY**

19. The Health Assembly is invited to note the report and consider the following draft decision:

The Seventieth World Health Assembly, having considered the report on the role of the health sector in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management towards the 2020 goal and beyond,<sup>1</sup> decided:

- (1) to approve the road map to enhance health sector engagement in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management towards 2020 and beyond;
- (2) to request the Director-General to report to the Seventy-second World Health Assembly on the progress on the implementation of the road map, and at the Seventy-fourth World Health Assembly to report further on the progress as well as on actions by the Secretariat to update the road map in the light of the outcome of the intersessional process to prepare recommendations regarding the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020.<sup>2</sup>

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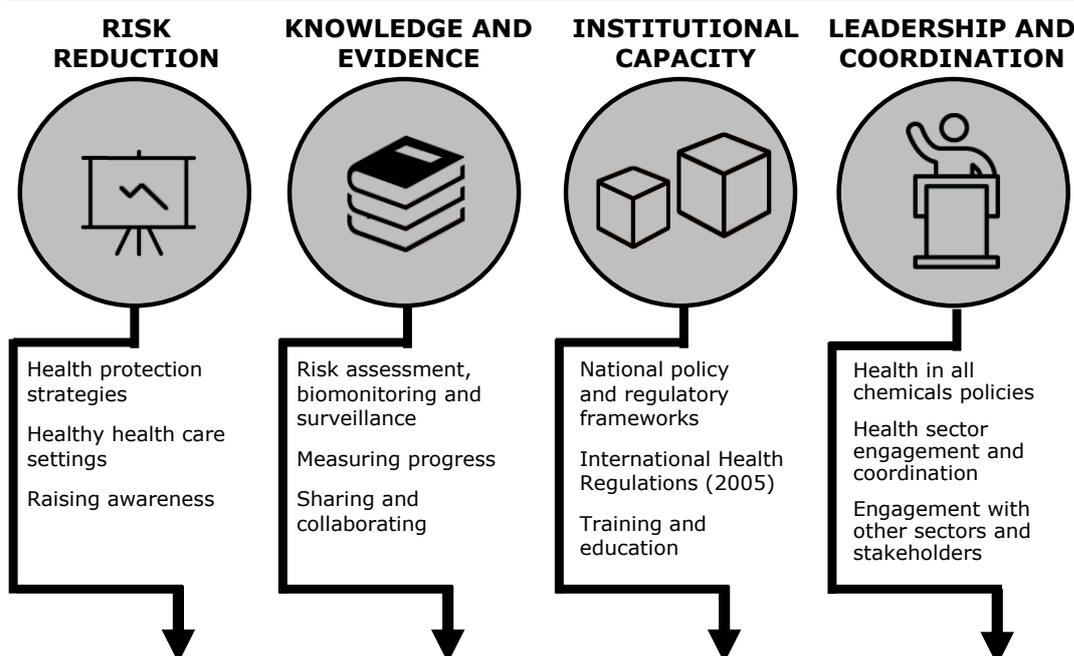
<sup>1</sup> Document A70/36.

<sup>2</sup> See resolution WHA69.4 (2016), paragraph 2(10).

## ANNEX

## Road map to enhance health sector engagement in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management towards the 2020 goal and beyond

### ACTION AREAS



### Overall objective of the Strategic Approach

To achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle so 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.

### 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Achieving the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle is a cross-cutting issue that will contribute to achieving many, if not all, 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

**The targets below are those that specifically mention chemicals.**



#### Goal 3 Target 3.9

By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination



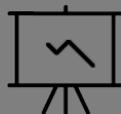
#### Goal 6 Target 6.3

By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally



#### Goal 12 Target 12.4

By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment



## RISK REDUCTION

Actions focused on risk management by and within the health sector, including health protection strategies, regulating chemicals, public education, and sharing information and best practices.

### HEALTH PROTECTION STRATEGIES

- MS<sup>†</sup>** Develop and implement health promotion and protection strategies and programmes for the life cycle of high-priority chemicals, particularly for vulnerable populations.
- MS** Actively engage in and support the implementation of the chemicals- and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements, particularly health protective aspects. Support ratification and implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and build capacity to assess and address health impacts of mercury exposure in line with resolution WHA67.11 (2014).
- All** Collaborate to identify and promote reduced-risk alternatives, taking into account the life cycle of substances and products, including waste, and promoting the use of these alternatives.
- WHO Sec** Provide guidance on the prevention of negative health impacts from specific chemicals of concern.
- WHO Sec** Finalize guidelines on the prevention and management of lead poisoning
- MS** Implement forthcoming guidelines, and phase out paints containing lead by 2020 as per the objectives of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint.

### HEALTHY HEALTH CARE SETTINGS

- MS** Provide guidance for health care settings to promote and facilitate the use of safer alternatives and sound management of health care waste, drawing on relevant guidance from WHO and others, such as that adopted under multilateral environmental agreements.
- MS** Develop and implement awareness campaigns for health care workers about chemicals of concern and established best practices for safe chemicals management within the health sector, including occupational, patient/community and environmental impacts in health care settings.
- MS** Use WHO guidance to reduce the use of mercury in health care and manage mercury-contaminated wastes (in line with Articles 4, 10, and 11 of the Minamata Convention and resolution WHA67.11).

### RAISING AWARENESS

- All** Develop and launch public awareness campaigns for priority health issues related to chemicals throughout their life cycle (e.g. e-waste, highly hazardous pesticides, lead, mercury and other chemicals of major public health concern), occupational hazards, chemicals subject to international actions, and maternal and child health.
- All** Promote communication of relevant information, including training, on chemicals used in products and processes, to enable informed decision-making by all actors throughout the product life cycle, and to promote safer alternatives.
- All** Publish and use articles on chemicals-related health sector issues in peer-reviewed health care, medical, toxicology and other related journals, including those of professional bodies.
- MS WHO Sec** Support development of the health-related components of the Strategic Approach information clearing house.<sup>†</sup>
- All** Document experiences with and effectiveness of various awareness-raising, risk-reduction actions and prevention strategies and share this information with others.

### Outcome:



Improved health, in both the short and the long term and for future generations, through the reduction of risk to health from exposure to chemicals throughout their life cycle, including as waste, resulting from increased health protection activities by the health sector at the national, regional and international level, as well as from greater interest and awareness within the health sector and in the general community.

<sup>†</sup> Actions that are within the mandate of WHO and also contribute to increasing the capacity of the secretariat of the Strategic Approach to support activities related to the health sector in line with resolution WHA69.4. For actions with more than one lead actor, this note applies only to the WHO Secretariat's role.

**All:** all stakeholders; **MS:** Member States; **WHO Sec:** WHO Secretariat.



## KNOWLEDGE AND EVIDENCE

Actions focused on filling gaps in knowledge and methodologies for risk assessment based on objective evidence, increasing biomonitoring and surveillance, estimating the burden of disease from chemicals, and measuring progress.

### RISK ASSESSMENT, BIOMONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE

- All** Engage in efforts to fill gaps in scientific knowledge, including work taking place under the Strategic Approach, (e.g. on endocrine-active chemicals, nanomaterials, environmentally persistent pharmaceuticals, combined exposures to multiple chemicals, gender, links to non-communicable diseases).
- All** Contribute to the development of globally harmonized methods, and new tools and approaches, for risk assessment (e.g. integrated approaches, combined exposures to multiple chemicals) that take into account use patterns, climatic conditions, gender and countries capacities, where appropriate.
- MS** Investigate the link between exposure and health impacts at the community level, including from pollution and contaminated sites.
- MS** Identify priority chemicals for national assessment and management from a health perspective.
- All** Work towards integrated health and environmental monitoring and surveillance systems for chemicals throughout their life cycle at the national, regional and international levels.
- MS** **WHO Sec** Facilitate coordination of health ministries, health care establishments, poison information centres, and others to enhance toxicovigilance/toxicosurveillance.
- All** Further explore the relationships between climate change and chemicals, and the potential impacts on health.

### MEASURING PROGRESS

- MS** Improve systems for civil registration and vital statistics, and strengthen systems to document causes of hospital admissions and deaths due to chemical exposures.
- MS** **WHO Sec** Devise better and standardized methods to estimate the impacts of chemicals on health for improved burden-of-disease estimates and predictions.
- All** Devise better and standardized methods to estimate the socioeconomic impact of disease from chemical exposures.
- MS** **WHO Sec** Collaborate with the international community to improve global indicators to better measure progress toward the 2020 goal<sup>†</sup> and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Agenda with respect to health impacts of chemicals.
- MS** Identify and describe national indicators of progress in reducing the burden of disease from chemicals, aligned with global indicators where possible.
- All** Develop mechanisms to collect and manage health data and information necessary for reporting progress on the Strategic Approach<sup>†</sup> and other international instruments.

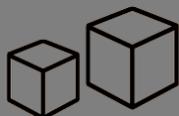
### SHARING AND COLLABORATING

- MS** Participate and actively engage in and contribute to networks including the WHO Chemical Risk Assessment Network and the WHO INTOX network of poison centres.
- All** Participate in or, if necessary, foster the creation of interactive websites and/or discussion forums for specific issues related to chemicals and health.
- MS** Make health-related chemicals data available (e.g. risk assessment, human and environmental monitoring, disease surveillance), where possible and appropriate, and easily accessible to the local and international communities, including relevant international scientific and technical committees.
- All** Collaborate with other scientific forums studying chemicals related diseases, in particular, noncommunicable diseases.
- All** Share experiences on establishing and using indicators for measuring progress.

#### Outcome:



Enhanced engagement of the health sector in cooperative efforts to fill current gaps in knowledge and methodologies for risk assessment, biomonitoring, surveillance, estimating the burden of disease, and measuring progress. This includes greater participation in networks and development of new cooperative mechanisms, as necessary, to facilitate knowledge sharing and collaboration within the health sector on specific technical issues.



## INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Actions to strengthen national institutional capacities to address health threats from chemicals, including in response to chemical incidents and emergencies.

### NATIONAL POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

- MS** Identify gaps and support stronger national policy and regulatory frameworks to address the health impacts of chemicals throughout the life cycle of chemicals with a focus on the 11 basic elements set out in paragraph 19 of the Strategic Approach's orientation and guidance document.
- All** Contribute to international efforts to develop tools and guidance for developing national frameworks, such as the IOMC Toolbox.
- MS** Establish health-based guidelines for water, air, soil, food, products, and occupational exposure, drawing on WHO norms, standards and guidelines, as appropriate, and participating in their development.
- MS** Support implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, coordinating internationally, where appropriate.
- MS** Support regulations to prevent discharge of toxic chemicals and advocate appropriate recovery and recycling technology, as well as safe storage and disposal, in line with resolutions WHA63.25 and WHA63.26 (2010), and relevant multilateral environmental agreements.
- MS** Support stronger monitoring of production, transport, use and releases of hazardous chemicals and waste, and promote regional and international cooperation with a view to enhancing compliance with existing regulations and preventing illegal traffic.

### INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (2005)

- MS** Establish/strengthen core capacities for chemical incident and emergency preparedness, detection and response, including: chemical event surveillance, verification, notification, risk assessment and communication, and inspection capacities at ports of entry.
- WHO Sec** Continue to develop and enhance tools, guidance and other support to countries, in order to strengthen core capacities for chemical incidents and emergencies, and promote awareness among all stakeholders.
- MS WHO Sec** Establish an international health workforce to be mobilised to respond to chemical emergencies, e.g. contribute to a WHO roster of experts for chemical incidents and emergencies.
- MS** Strengthen existing, and establish new poison centres and networks, coordinating as necessary to achieve the objective of all countries having access to a poison information service.
- MS** Develop or enhance regional networks to coordinate, strengthen and share existing laboratory capacity.
- MS** Improve communication and collaboration between national focal points for the International Health Regulations (2005), the Strategic Approach, and chemicals- and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements to leverage synergies, e.g. need for risk assessment, surveillance, laboratory capacity and reporting.

### TRAINING AND EDUCATION

- All** Disseminate training materials for targeted audiences (e.g. nongovernmental organisations, government officials, teachers, medical professionals, and health care workers) on specific topics (e.g. assessing and monitoring health risks, gathering evidence, diagnosing and treating health disorders, chemical safety awareness, and labelling).
- All** Enhance curricula in medical schools and other academic institutions to address the health impacts of chemicals, with an emphasis on toxicology and occupational and public health, and encourage residencies, fellowships, or specializations; encourage inclusion of curricula in other academic programmes that would promote safe and sustainable chemistry (e.g. Safer by Design).
- WHO Sec** Provide a portal of WHO training materials on chemicals and health as a contribution to the Strategic Approach information clearing house.<sup>†</sup>
- All** Link health professional associations with academic environmental health or risk analysis groups and institutions to strengthen engagement on and knowledge of chemicals management issues.



#### Outcome:

Increased capacity and resilience of health systems in order to address all aspects of chemical safety.



## LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

Actions to promote the inclusion of health considerations in all chemicals policies, engagement of the health sector in chemicals management activities at the national, regional and international levels, and engagement of the health sector with other sectors.

### HEALTH IN ALL CHEMICALS POLICIES

- All** Improve awareness of the health impacts of chemical exposures throughout their life cycle, and the resulting costs.
- MS** Promote inclusion of health priorities in chemicals policies, gap analyses, profiles, implementation plans and strategies, at all levels, including for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- All** Pursue additional initiatives to mobilize financial resources for the health sector, including for WHO, for the sound management of chemicals and waste.
- All** Organize high-level briefing sessions on chemicals and health for politicians and senior officials at the national, regional and international levels. †
- All** Strengthen the chemicals component of national, regional and international health and environmental processes, including at the highest levels.
- All** Include gender and equity as a component in all policies, strategies and plans for the sound management of chemicals and waste.

### HEALTH SECTOR ENGAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

- MS** Nominate a health ministry contact point for issues related to chemicals and health including implementation of this road map, and establish a national chemicals and health network.
- WHO Sec** Establish a global chemicals and health network, with links to existing subregional, regional and international networks, to facilitate health sector implementation of this road map (including participation in the Strategic Approach †).
- MS** Participate in and promote the inclusion of health sector priorities in the intersessional process to prepare recommendations regarding the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020.
- MS** Participate actively in decision making and support strengthening of national policy and regulatory frameworks relevant for chemicals and health.
- MS** Engage in national, regional, and international chemicals forums, including for Strategic Approach emerging policy issues and other issues of concern as well as for noncommunicable diseases.
- All** Implement the strategy for strengthening the engagement of the health sector in the implementation of the Strategic Approach and promote it to others.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH OTHER SECTORS AND STAKEHOLDERS

- MS** Participate in and encourage the development of sustainable, effective and operational multisectoral coordination networks to maximize collective efforts, as envisaged by the Strategic Approach.
- All** Facilitate inclusion and active participation of all relevant sectors and stakeholders in chemicals management throughout the life cycle, at all levels, while recognizing the shared leadership of the health and environment sectors.
- All** Highlight the multisectoral impact that health investments can have on economies and communities.
- All** Build capacity within the health sector for multisectoral engagement and look for opportunities to share information, harmonize and leverage efforts of networks in other sectors.
- All** Actively engage in relevant regional and international negotiations, including those related to multilateral environmental agreements, development financing and technical cooperation, and, where possible and appropriate, establish a standing item to discuss issues relating to the health sector.



### Outcome:

Increased awareness and integration of health considerations and engagement of the health sector in chemicals management activities at the national, regional and international levels, including engagement with other sectors, leading to an increased profile and priority for the global sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle.