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**Ad hoc open-ended working group on a science-policy panel
to contribute further to the sound management of
chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution
Second session**

Nairobi, 11–15 December 2023
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

**Preparation of proposals for the establishment of a science-policy
panel**

**Mapping of capacity-building activities in the chemicals, waste
and pollution space**

Note by the secretariat

The annex to the present note contains a mapping analysis of the current landscape of existing capacity building activities on chemicals, waste and pollution prevention. The ad hoc open-ended working group for the science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution may wish to consider the information provided. The annex has not been formally edited.

* UNEP/SPP-CWP/OEWG.2/1.

Annex*

Mapping of capacity-building activities in the chemicals, waste and pollution space

I. Introduction

1. At its resumed fifth session, held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 28 February to 2 March 2022, the United Nations Environment Assembly decided, by resolution 5/8, that a science-policy panel should be established to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution, with details to be further specified according to the provisions in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the resolution.
2. In addition, the Environment Assembly decided to convene, subject to the availability of resources, an ad hoc open-ended working group that would commence its work in 2022, with the ambition of completing it by the end of 2024.
3. The Environment Assembly also appreciated the work on the promotion of the sound management of chemicals and waste and the prevention of pollution by the relevant multilateral agreements, other international instruments and intergovernmental bodies, including the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and the International Conference on Chemicals Management, and welcomed the continuation of their scientific work to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution.
4. In promoting close cooperation with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and relevant international organizations and bodies, as appropriate, resolution 5/8 also decided that the ad hoc open-ended working group will prepare proposals for the science-policy panel to consider the following issues, among other things:
 - (a) principal functions of the panel “while respecting the mandates of relevant multilateral agreements and other international instruments and intergovernmental bodies, avoiding overlap and duplication of work, and promoting coordination and cooperation” (paragraph 5(c)) and
 - (b) “Relationships of the panel with relevant key stakeholders, including governmental and non-governmental organizations, and civil society” (paragraph 5(d)).
5. The Environment Assembly further decided that the ad hoc open-ended working group should take into account the need to ensure that the panel:
 - (a) Undertakes work that is complementary to and does not duplicate the work of the relevant multilateral agreements, other international instruments and intergovernmental bodies, including those that are members of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (paragraph 6(d));
 - (b) Coordinates, as appropriate, with other science-policy bodies, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) (paragraph 6(e));
 - (c) Has the flexibility to respond, to the extent possible, to the needs identified by stakeholders and agreed to by its member Governments (paragraph 6(g)).
6. In addition, during the resumed first session of the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG 1.2), Member States agreed that, regarding the principal functions of the new panel, the four functions as adopted in Environment Assembly resolution 5/8 should be included and that a fifth function, on capacity-building, would be added, but that further discussions were needed to finalize the function. During OEWG 1.2, Member States also requested the Secretariat of the OEWG to “prepare mapping of capacity building in [the] chemicals, waste and pollution space”.
7. This document is organized in three parts. The next section sets out the process for gathering information and summarizes the information collected. Appendix 1 presents a compilation of the submissions received relating to capacity-building activities in the chemicals, waste and pollution space. Appendix 2 applies the information presented in Appendix 1 to the tables prepared for the

* The annex has not been formally edited.

mapping analysis of the current landscape of science-policy interfaces, including capacity-building activities ([UNEP/SPP-CWP/OEWG.1/INF/4](#)).

II. Mapping approach

8. The Secretariat solicited submissions from Multilateral Environmental Agreements and United Nations organizations on their capacity-building activities on sound management of chemicals and waste and pollution prevention. Members of the UN [Environment Management Group](#)¹ (EMG) were invited to provide submissions identifying and briefly describing their capacity-building activities related to the sound management of chemicals and waste and pollution prevention. The call was open from 24 October 2023, with an initial deadline of 10 November 2023.

9. Seven submissions were received.² The submissions received are compiled in Appendix 1 to this document, and Appendix 1 has also been posted to the “Written Submissions” section of the OEWG website.

10. The submissions received were also used to update the tables developed for the mapping analysis of the current landscape of science-policy interfaces prepared for OEWG 1.2 ([UNEP/SPP-CWP/OEWG.1/INF/4](#)). These updated tables are contained in Appendix 2 to this document.

11. The ad hoc open-ended working group may also want to consider the mapping of existing efforts to tackle pollution within the UN system in the context of the EMG Consultative Process to prepare a UN system-wide approach on a Pollution-Free Planet. This mapping is detailed in EMG’s April 2023 report [An overview of UN Activities and Initiatives related to Pollution](#).

12. Despite submissions being received by only a sub-section of EMG members, the compilation of submissions in Appendix 1 point to a wide array of existing capacity-building activities being undertaken in the chemicals, waste and pollution space. Such activities range from initiatives aimed specifically at building capacity in order to ensure more effective participation by experts in a specific science-policy interface to organizing worldwide interlaboratory comparisons and proficiency testing for the harmonization and coordination of quality assurance programmes.

13. The capacity building activities described in submissions also include a variety of modalities and points of intervention in the policy cycle. In terms of modalities, they include in-person activities such as workshops on gender issues in pest management tailored to a specific location, online modules available on a centralized website, and a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC). As to the point of intervention in the policy cycle, the submissions include activities aimed at improving science-based decision making (strengthening the science-policy interface) while others focus on supporting policy implementation.

Appendix 1

Compilation of the submissions from MEAs and UN organizations received by the secretariat on their capacity-building activities on sound management of chemicals and waste and pollution prevention

14. In response to the call for submission circulated on 24 October 2023, the secretariat received submissions from seven organizations regarding their capacity-building activities on sound management of chemicals and waste and pollution prevention:

- A. The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions Secretariat;
- B. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Marine Environment Laboratories;

¹ The UN Environment Management Group is a “system-wide coordination body on environment and human settlements”. Established in 2001, its membership consists of the 51 specialized agencies, programmes and organs of the United Nations including the secretariats of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

² Submissions were received from : the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions Secretariat; the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Marine Environment Laboratories; the International Labour Organization (ILO); the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); the Passenger and Cargo Border Team, Border Management Branch, Division for Operations, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Ozone Secretariat.

- C. The International Labour Organization (ILO);
- D. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD);
- E. The Passenger and Cargo Border Team, Border Management Branch, Division for Operations, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);
- F. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
- G. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Ozone Secretariat.

15. The information on capacity-building activities submitted by these organizations are compiled below. Some of the activities reported have a world-wide reach, others focus on a specific region or sub-region, or have only been deployed in a single country. Similarly the range of submissions received point to the breadth of issues that have been included under the topics of sound management of chemicals and waste and prevention of pollution. Among the submissions received, just a few of the areas addressed include plastic pollution, air pollution, ocean pollution, illegal traffic in hazardous waste, occupational safety, nitrogen management, waste management, and health protection. The ad hoc open-ended working group may wish to consider gathering more targeted information on capacity building activities whether through particular types of modalities or relating to specific issue areas.

A. The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions Secretariat

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 1
<p>1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:</p> <p>Joint workshop for enhancing the effective participation of Parties to the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions in the work of the Rotterdam Convention's Chemical Review Committee and the Stockholm Convention's POPs Review Committee.</p>
<p>2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:</p> <p>Three examples:</p> <p>https://www.brsmeas.org/Implementation/TechnicalAssistance/Workshops/WSBrnoCzechRepublicFeb2018/tabid/6246/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <p>https://www.brsmeas.org/Implementation/TechnicalAssistance/Workshops/WSIndonesiaNov2018/tabid/7729/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <p>https://www.pic.int/Implementation/CapacityDevelopment/Workshops/CRCOrientationWorkshopMarch2023/tabid/9511/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p>
<p>3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:</p> <p>The Chemical Review Committee (CRC) and the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee (POPRC) are the scientific subsidiary bodies of the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, respectively, and play a central role in the process of listing new chemicals and advancing the technical work under the conventions. Both committees follow several processes and policies in reviewing chemicals for listing under the conventions.</p> <p>The processes for review and listing new chemicals are quite complex and the national coordination to collect information is not a simple task. Since the committees rely heavily on the information and comments provided by Parties and observers, it is essential that they have good understanding on how they can contribute/participate in the process and aware of chemicals under review.</p> <p>The objectives of this kind of activity are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the understanding on the processes for review and listing new chemicals under the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions - Inform participants of the latest work of CRC/POPRC and what's expected in the upcoming meetings - Inform participants of the chemicals recently added to the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and related obligations - Strengthen participants' capacity to provide more inputs to CRC/POPRC and participate in the processes for review and listing new chemicals.
<p>4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:</p> <p>Official contact points, national focal points, designated national authorities to the conventions.</p>
<p>5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:</p>

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 1
Both conventions aim at protecting human health and the environment from the adverse effects of chemicals of concern. Listing chemicals in the annexes of both conventions, imply that specific control measures will need to be put in place by Parties, aiming to reduce the negative impacts of those chemicals in the environment. In this type of capacity building activity, attendees have a chance to learn and understand the role of the scientific bodies under the conventions, and their responsibilities from their national perspectives as well.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
This depends on the number of participants attending the events, especially those representing developing countries, and where the activity takes place, as their travels are financially supported.
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
There are reports from these activities available on the webpages cited above. Additionally, it can be observed that the quality of the technical discussions of the two Scientific Bodies, and the participation of those who have attended the workshops is increased after having attended this kind of technical assistance activity.
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
FAO, UNEP
CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 2
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Projects and training activities carried out by regional centers of the Basel and the Stockholm Conventions
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
Webpage showing the regional centers, and links to their websites https://www.pops.int/Partners/RegionalCentres/Overview/tabid/425/Default.aspx https://www.basel.int/Partners/RegionalCentres/Overview/tabid/2334/Default.aspx Examples of projects being implemented with the assistance of regional centers on plastic wastes: https://www.basel.int/Implementation/Plasticwaste/Technicalassistance/Projects/ProjectsMap/tabid/8772/Default.aspx Examples of projects being implemented with the assistance of regional centers on e-waste: https://www.basel.int/Implementation/TechnicalAssistance/Partnerships/FollowuptoPACE/Pilotprojects/tabid/8723/Default.aspx
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
Regional centers to the Basel and Stockholm Conventions carry out various types of technical assistance activities, such as projects, training workshops, development of technical documents and publications, among others.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
Official contact points, national focal points, designated national authorities to the conventions.
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
Projects under the BRS conventions aim at helping Parties to the conventions in achieving progress with the implementation of these agreements. They may have a specific focus (e.g., on the development or revision of legislative framework for one of the conventions, or collecting mechanisms for e-waste, etc), or they have a more comprehensive approach to one or more of the conventions (e.g., a Basel Convention projects on the 3 pillars of the convention) A workshop or training activity can have a cross-cutting theme (e.g., illegal traffic of chemicals and wastes) or be specific to one topic or to one convention (e.g., national reporting under the BC and SC, on Chemicals Management and the Rotterdam Convention).
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
This depends on the number of participants attending the events (if a workshop), or funds available (projects).
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
Reports of the projects and workshops are made available in the conventions' websites.
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
BC and SC regional centers, FAO country offices.

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 3
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Capacity-building and training activities to support Parties in science-based decision-making and action in the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions.
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
https://www.brsmeas.org/Implementation/FromSciencetoAction/Overview/tabid/4749/language/en-US/Default.aspx
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
Workshops are organized to facilitate the strengthening of the capacity of Parties to assess and promote science-based decision-making and science-policy-industry interaction in the implementation of the conventions at the national level. The BRS Secretariat was also requested to continue to cooperate and coordinate with UNEP and, as appropriate, other relevant organizations, scientific bodies and stakeholders with the aim of strengthening the science-policy interface; and with UNEP in the preparation of the assessment of options for strengthening the science-policy interface at the international level for the sound management of chemicals and waste, as per UNEA resolution 4/8, particularly with regard to possible synergies and opportunities between the existing mechanisms under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and the science-policy interface for the wider sound management of chemicals and waste.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
Official contact points, national focal points, designated national authorities to the conventions, scientific associations and universities and other stakeholders.
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
The training workshops aim at improving the effectiveness of the three conventions, by increasing the understanding of participants of the importance of accessibility and availability to scientific and technical information relevant to the conventions and national capacity to review and assess scientific and technical information for decision-making and implementation of the conventions.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
This depends on the number of participants attending the events, especially those representing developing countries, as their travels are financially supported, and where the activity takes place.
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
Reports of the workshops are made available on the conventions' websites: Examples of 3 workshops: https://www.brsmeas.org/Implementation/FromSciencetoAction/Workshops/tabid/8318/language/en-US/Default.aspx
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
BC and SC regional centers.

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 4
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Technical assistance on implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, including workshops on pesticide registration, gender issues on pesticide management, and field surveys for the collection and analysis of data on pesticide poisoning incidents in farming communities.
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
National Workshop on the Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention in Pakistan (Training and Development of a National Action Plan) https://www.pic.int/Implementation/CapacityDevelopment/Workshops/WorkshopPakistanNov2023/tabid/9691/language/en-US/Default.aspx High-level online consultation on integrating gender issues in pesticide risk prevention and reduction strategies in Tunisia - An initiative of FAO and the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention for effective interventions for the protection of rural women against the risks posed by pesticides http://www.pic.int/Implementation/CapacityDevelopment/Workshops/WorkshopTunisiaOct2023/tabid/9687/language/en-US/Default.aspx

<https://www.pic.int/Implementation/CapacityDevelopment/Workshops/WorkshopOnline22Nov2022/tabid/9361/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

Workshop on the FAO Pesticides Registration Toolkit in Tanzania and

Jordan <https://www.pic.int/Implementation/CapacityDevelopment/Workshops/WorkshopTanzaniaApr2023/tabid/9570/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

<https://www.pic.int/Implementation/CapacityDevelopment/Workshops/WorkshopJordanMarch2023/tabid/9555/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

Field Survey: Collection and Analysis of Data on pesticide poisoning incidents in farming communities in

Suriname <https://www.pic.int/Implementation/CapacityDevelopment/Workshops/WorkshopSurinameFeb2023/tabid/9491/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:

The technical assistance program under the Rotterdam Convention comprises of a wide range of activities. Among others, the Secretariat facilitates technical assistance workshops with the objective to train Designated National Authorities (DNAs) and the supporting staffs as well as relevant stakeholders at national level in the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention. Some of the activities were:

- A national workshop that provided an opportunity to review in detail the status of implementation of the Convention in Pakistan and to exchange information pertaining its national system for chemical and pesticide management. A high-level consultations on addressing gender issues in pesticide risk prevention and reduction in Tunisia by the Rotterdam Convention team and the Gender team of FAO, to strengthen the technical capacities of key actors in terms of strengthening women's resilience in rural areas against the risks caused by exposure to pesticides.
- 2 workshops on The FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit (PRT) to support the pesticide registrars in countries with limited resources. It assisted registrars in the evaluation and authorization of pesticides. The Toolkit can be considered a web-based registration handbook intended for day-to-day use by pesticide registrars. Trainings were provided to parties on the use of this Toolkit.
- A Collection and Analysis of Data on pesticide poisoning incidents in farming communities in Suriname

4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:

Designated National Authorities (DNAs) for the Rotterdam Convention and their supporting staff; Agencies responsible for the collection and management of chemicals/pesticides incidences; Domestic enforcement authorities of pesticides/chemicals; Border Control Agencies (such as Custom Department, Quarantine/Biosecurity etc); Pesticide Trader/Manufacturer/Importer/Exporter Association; Relevant NGOs and other related stakeholders. Extension workers, plant protection officers, farmers from different regions.

5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:

The main objectives of the workshops were

- to build capacity at the national level in order to facilitate and assist national planning for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention in Pakistan.
- To familiarize staff responsible for pesticide registration in Tanzania and Jordan with the structure and contents of the FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit.
- To present the results of the pesticide poisoning survey to stakeholders of the RC in Suriname
- To Provided tailored training to national authorities in Tunisia on gender issues and pesticide exposure

6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:

This depends on the number of participants attending the activities.

7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:

The outcomes were:

National Workshop on the Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention in Pakistan (Training and Development of a National Action Plan)

- To Increase knowledge of the obligations and operational procedure of the Convention.
- Enhancement of cooperation among both DNAs and relevant stakeholders for the implementation of the Convention at national level was enhanced.
- Development of national action plans for implementation of the Rotterdam Convention.

- *High-level online consultation on integrating gender issues in pesticide risk prevention and reduction strategies in Tunisia - An initiative of FAO and the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention for effective interventions for the protection of rural women against the risks posed by pesticides* Promotion of pesticide risk reduction and sustainable agriculture production were promoted.
- To provide tailored training to national authorities on gender issues and pesticide exposure.
- Deliver a training of trainers on methodologies for sensitization activities in rural communities on gender issues and pesticide management.
- Capacity development tool on gender issues and pesticide management recently developed “Acting against risks” - toolkit for role play on gender and pesticide exposure.

Workshop on the FAO Pesticides Registration Toolkit in Tanzania and Jordan

- To familiarize staff responsible for pesticide registration with the structure and contents of the Toolkit.
- To do short introductions of the different modules of the Toolkit and practical case studies to be developed and discussed by participants.
- To discuss the HHPs and their alternatives
- Identification of follow-up technical assistance activities.

8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:

FAO regional, sub regional and national offices, National Focal Points (NFP) and Designated National Authorities (DNAs), National authorities and agencies such as the Swedish Chemicals Agency (KEMI), universities and research centres.

B. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Marine Environment Laboratories

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 1
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Harmonization and coordination of quality assurance (QA) programmes relating to the assessment and control of marine pollution caused by chemical contaminants
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
https://www.iaea.org/about/organizational-structure/department-of-nuclear-sciences-and-applications/division-of-iaea-environment-laboratories/marine-environmental-studies-laboratory
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
Organization of worldwide interlaboratory comparisons and proficiency testing to evaluate the performance of analytical laboratories, production of certified reference materials for laboratory QA support, knowledge transfer on analytical techniques and associated QA through training and publication of technical documents (such as guidelines/protocols for marine pollution monitoring)
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
Organizations and scientists involved in marine pollution monitoring.
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
Provision of quality assurance tools, technical assistance and knowledge products on marine environment quality *1995 Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention): Programme for the Assessment and Control of Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean *2001 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): Global Monitoring Plan (GMP)c
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
not applicable
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
Technical reports on interlaboratory comparisons and the characterisation of reference materials are published on the IAEA website
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
UNEP/MAP (MED POL)

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 2
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
NUTEC Plastics - establishing a global network of laboratories for monitoring microplastics in marine ecosystems using nuclear applications
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
https://www.iaea.org/services/key-programmes/nutec-plastics
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 2
Training of IAEA Member States' experts in marine microplastic sampling and analysis with focus on nuclear techniques. Harmonization of sampling protocols and analytical methods. Requisition of equipment.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
Research institutes and young scientists, environmental agencies with monitoring tasks
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
This activity supports baseline monitoring and monitoring of progress related to the International Legally Binding Instrument to end with Plastics Pollution, including in the marine environment.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
/
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
OBJECTIVE: Contributing to the global understanding of the abundance and impact of marine plastic pollution through the NUTEC Plastic initiative OUTCOME Enhanced global understanding of the abundance and impact of marine plastic pollution Output 1. Global awareness raised on the application of isotopic techniques for marine plastic monitoring and impact assessment. Output 2. Operational laboratories with adequate equipment and trained staff established and appropriate protocols adopted. Output 3. NUTEC Plastics Marine Monitoring Network, established. A NUTEC Network governance mechanism formally established in the Networks Term of References by the end of 2025. By the end of 2026, one NUTEC Marine Microplastics Database established
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
Contribute to the UN Decade on Ocean Science (Recently applied to become partner of this initiative)
CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 3
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Sponsoring organization of GESAMP Working Group 45 (Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Related Impacts on Contaminants in the Ocean)
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
http://www.gesamp.org/work/groups/wg-45-ghg-impacts-on-contaminants-in-the-ocean
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
The working group has an advisory role to the UN system on the scientific aspects of marine environmental protection. Objectives of the working group include: 1. to critically review existing research on the effects of climate change (ocean physics and chemistry) on the speciation, toxicity, bioaccumulation, mobilization, and transport of pollutants in the ocean and coastal ecosystems identifying knowledge gaps; 2. to document the central role and global importance of climate change on the coastal and marine ecosystems' functions and services. 3. to make recommendations for future research directions on the effect of climate changes in the speciation, cycling, toxicity, transport, mobility, and bioavailability of diverse pollutants, including trace elements, radionuclides, organic pollutants, and nutrients.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
United Nations system
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
To better understand the interactions of pollutants and climate change stressors to inform stockholders and decision-makers to better act towards the expected outcomes of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (a clean, healthy, productive, resilient, and predictable ocean) in consonance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SGD 14 - Life below water; SGD 2 - Zero hunger; SGD 6 Clean water and sanitation; SGD 13 - Climate action) of the 2030 agenda
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
/
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
See website link provided above
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
Co-sponsoring partners to this working group are the United Nations Environment Programme, IOC-UNESCO, World Meteorological Organization, International Maritime Organization

C. International Labour Organization (ILO)

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 1	
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:	Knowledge development and dissemination to ILO Members
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:	https://www.ilo.org/safework/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/lang--en/index.htm
3. Brief description of nature of capacity-building activity:	The ILO develops and shares data, knowledge and guidance on the sound management of chemicals and waste in the world of work and promotes their wide use by ILO Members for informed decision-making and continued improvements to occupational safety and health conditions. Capacity building in this area involves the provision of targeted training programmes on chemical safety, as well as risk-specific and sector-specific technical tools.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:	ILO Members: Governments, employers' and workers' organizations
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:	The ILO recognizes that effective and evidence-based systems for the sound management of chemicals must be implemented at both the national and workplace levels. To this end, it provides guidance to its Members, in the form of codes of practice, technical guidelines, risk assessment tools and other capacity building programmes to promote the safe use of chemicals in workplaces globally.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:	/
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:	/
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:	/

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 2	
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:	Technical assistance and support to ILO Members
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:	https://www.ilo.org/safework/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/lang--en/index.htm https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/normative-instruments/conventions-recommendations/lang--en/index.htm https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/normative-instruments/code-of-practice/lang--en/index.htm
3. Brief description of nature of capacity-building activity:	The ILO provides technical and policy assistance to its Members to support the ratification and implementation of international labour standards on chemical safety, as well as implementation of specific codes of practice and technical guidelines. This includes capacity building trainings on the development of sector-specific policies and strategies, as well as laws, regulations and collective agreements, built on relevant international labour standards and codes of practice.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:	ILO Members: Governments, employers' and workers' organizations
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:	The sound management of hazardous chemicals and waste is essential to achieve a safe and healthy working environment and is key for any comprehensive workplace occupational safety and health strategy. In the last 100 years, the International Labour Organization (ILO) has adopted more than 40 legal instruments relevant to the sound management of chemicals and waste. These instruments encompass fundamental occupational safety and health Conventions, namely the Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155) and the Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187) . Additionally, they encompass the Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170) , the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993 (No. 174) , the Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation, 1981 (No. 164) , the Promotional Framework for

Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation, (No. 197) , the Chemical Recommendation, 1990 (No. 177) , and the Prevention of Major Industrial Accident Recommendation, 1993 (No. 181) .
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
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7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
/
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
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CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 3
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
International Training Centre (ITC) Turin courses that include chemicals management
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
Overview of courses https://www.itcilo.org/courses?field_topics[159]=159
Examples of courses Major industrial accidents and their prevention: https://www.itcilo.org/courses/major-industrial-accidents-and-their-prevention Management of the Chemical Risk in the Agricultural Sector: https://www.itcilo.org/courses/management-chemical-risk-agricultural-sector ILO code of practice on occupational safety and health in the textiles, clothing, leather and footwear industries: https://www.itcilo.org/courses/ilo-code-practice-occupational-safety-and-health-textiles-clothing-leather-and-footwear
3. Brief description of nature of capacity-building activity:
The ITC, the training arm of the ILO, has been at the forefront of learning and training since 1964. Is is dedicated to achieving decent work while exploring the frontiers of the future of work. The training courses usually last one to five weeks and range from free self-guided modules to multi-week academies. Participants gain access to an eCampus platform, virtual reality experiences, hands-on workshops, and much more. There are a number of courses available related to chemicals management in the workplace, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major industrial accidents and their prevention. • Management of chemical risk in the agricultural centre. • ILO code of practice on occupational safety and health in textiles, clothing, leather and footwear industries.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
ILO Members: Governments, employers' and workers' organizations
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
The sound management of hazardous chemicals and waste is essential to achieve a safe and healthy working environment and is key for any comprehensive workplace occupational safety and health strategy. To this end, the ILO provides training programmes to its Members on chemical safety in the workplace, to inform decision-making and facilitate the continued improvement of occupational safety and health conditions at both national and workplace levels.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
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7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
/
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
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CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 4
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
IOMC Toolbox
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
https://iomctoolbox.org/node/50035/steps
3. Brief description of nature of capacity-building activity:
The IOMC Internet-based Toolbox for Decision Making in Chemicals Management (IOMC Toolbox) is a problem-solving tool that enables countries to identify the most appropriate and efficient national actions to address specific national problems related to chemicals management. The ILO is responsible for the 'Occupational Safety and Health Management Scheme for Chemicals', which provides information on how to

prevent or reduce the incidence of chemically induced illnesses and injuries at work, consequently enhancing the protection of the general public and environment.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
ILO Members: Governments, employers' and workers' organizations
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
The Occupational safety and health management scheme aims to provide practical guidance to prevent or reduce illnesses or injuries caused by hazardous chemical exposures in the workplace. In order to provide targeted and relevant advice, different sections have been created for governments, employers and workers. Information is provided about many different topics related to chemical safety, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational safety and health (OSH) policies and frameworks. • Key ILO international labour standards on chemicals safety and other international instruments. • OSH management systems. • The safe storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous chemicals, including classification and labelling. • Workplace risk assessment and exposure monitoring. • Common hazardous chemicals in the workplace and sectors of high risk. • Information and training.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
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7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
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8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
IOMC partners: OECD, The World Bank, WHO, UNITAR, UNIDO, UNEP, UNDP, FAO

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 5
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Training modules on the ILO website
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
Improving chemical safety in the world of work - A guide to the training modules https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-administration-inspection/resources-library/publications/WCMS_872988/lang--en/index.htm
Examples of training modules
Introduction to chemical safety in the world of work: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/WCMS_871780/lang--en/index.htm
Routes of chemical exposure and health impacts: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/WCMS_871783/lang--en/index.htm
State of the evidence: Results from the ILO Global Chemicals Review (2021): https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/WCMS_872982/lang--en/index.htm
ILO Conventions on Chemicals: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/WCMS_871787/lang--en/index.htm
Policy level actions on chemicals: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/WCMS_871786/lang--en/index.htm
Workplace level actions on chemical safety: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/WCMS_871781/lang--en/index.htm
OSH Management Systems and Chemicals: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/WCMS_871788/lang--en/index.htm
Preventative measures for key chemical hazards: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/WCMS_872983/lang--en/index.htm
The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS): https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/WCMS_871778/lang--en/index.htm
International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSCs): https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/WCMS_872985/lang--en/index.htm
Chemicals in Mining: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/WCMS_871779/lang--en/index.htm
Chemicals in agriculture: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/WCMS_871784/lang--en/index.htm
Mercury and OSH: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/WCMS_871785/lang--en/index.htm

Chemicals and Climate Change: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/WCMS_871790/lang--en/index.htm
Chemicals and Climate Change Priority Actions: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/WCMS_871791/lang--en/index.htm
Plastics: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/areasofwork/chemical-safety-and-the-environment/WCMS_871789/lang--en/index.htm
3. Brief description of nature of capacity-building activity:
To support sound chemical management globally, there has been an identified need for the development of chemical safety training modules that can be utilized by representatives from governments, workers organizations, employers and all other parties with an interest in chemical safety. The modules were created with the aim of consolidating existing chemicals resources and information into a comprehensive training package for ILO constituents that can be used to improve chemicals management. Aside from modules regarding general chemical safety, two additional areas of concern were identified: The environmental impact of chemicals use in the world of work, and chemicals and major industrial accidents (MIA). Two further training packages were therefore created to specifically cover these topics. They can be utilized by representatives from governments, workers organizations, employers and all other parties with an interest in chemical safety. They were designed to be used by both ILO trainers in the field or by those doing self-directed learning.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
ILO Members: Governments, employers' and workers' organizations
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
The global mismanagement of chemicals in the workplace continues to have damaging effects on human and environmental health. These training modules were created to provide evidence-based education on chemicals, in order to improve chemical safety in the workplace. They aim to identify the key chemical hazards faced by workers globally, understand the health risks of different chemical exposures, and describe preventative measures for protecting workers at both policy and workplace levels.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
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7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
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8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
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D. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 1
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Capacity building on reducing risks in agricultural pesticides - OECD Egypt country programme 2021-2024 OECD Chemicals and Biotechnology Committee (CBC) and its Working Party on Pesticides
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
/
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
Two capacity building workshops on pesticides management and reduction of risk from agricultural pesticides. Two capacity building workshops in Egypt on pesticides management and reduction of risks from agricultural pesticides with invited experts from various organisations and other countries governmental agencies invited to share their country experience. The workshops could be of interest to representatives from ministries and agencies responsible for evaluating and managing the risks of pesticides (e.g., environment, health, agriculture). Webinars may be organised in preparation of the workshops.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
Egypt government
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
The project would support Egypt's efforts to improve its pesticides management system in order to further protect the environment and human health from the risks of pesticides. The objective of this project is to help Egypt explore best practices in setting up and implementing a pesticides management system based on existing OECD guidance and the experience of OECD governments. It would support Egypt in using OECD harmonised approaches for the assessment of and reduction of risks from agricultural pesticides. Relevant OECD legal instruments: Recommendation on Countering the Illegal Trade of Pesticides [OECD/LEGAL/04461]
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 1
90,000€
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
The project would allow Egypt to draw on a wide range of expertise and best practices across OECD Members and partner countries who have established pesticides management systems.
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
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CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 2
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Reviews of Alignment with Environmental and Waste Management Instruments in Ukraine
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
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3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
Environmentally sustainable, net-zero and green development are identified as key priorities of Ukraine's Post-war Recovery and Reconstruction Plan and are major components of the EU integration requirements, including in light of the European Green Deal. The OECD will undertake a series of OECD reviews to take stock and evaluate the existing environmental, waste and chemicals management policies and instruments. This proposed work will include targeted capacity building activities and will be a continuation of the OECD support to the environmental policy reform that the OECD has been providing to Ukraine under the GREEN Action Task Force. The activity will identify areas for reform of Ukraine's existing environmental, waste and chemicals management policies and instruments. The reform will promote Ukraine's alignment and adherence with OECD environmental instruments while also identifying synergies to support implementation of Ukraine's Post-war Recovery and Reconstruction Plan and accelerate environmental aspects of Ukraine's EU integration requirements.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
Ukraine Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources and Ministry of Economy
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
The activity will identify areas for reform of Ukraine's existing environmental, waste and chemicals management policies and instruments. The reform will promote Ukraine's alignment and adherence with OECD environmental instruments while also identifying synergies to support implementation of Ukraine's Post-war Recovery and Reconstruction Plan and accelerate environmental aspects of Ukraine's EU integration requirements.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
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7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
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8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
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CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 3
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
OECD support to the Philippines on sound chemicals management
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
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3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap analysis and priority reports from the Philippines • Three webinars on pesticides, biocides, chemical accidents, and OECD Test Guidelines (and the IOMC Toolbox where applicable) • Provide legal advice and additional technical advice, building on webinars and other discussion • Workshop on Biocides Management
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
Regulatory authorities
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
The key activities focus on building capacity for chemicals management in the Philippines, specifically on pesticides, biocides, chemical accidents, chemical testing, and the IOMC Toolbox.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
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7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 3
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8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
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E. The Passenger and Cargo Border Team, Border Management Branch, Division for Operations, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 1
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Countering Illegal Hazardous Waste Trafficking Through the Container Control Programme.
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
Website of the Container Control Programme: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/ccp/index.html Webstory about the launch of the plastic and hazardous waste project: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/ccp/story-template.html Link to PCBT/CCP webpage on specialized training on plastic and hazardous waste: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/ccp/activities/plastic-and-hazardous-waste.html?testme
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
The Passenger and Cargo Border Team (PCBT) through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)-World Customs Organization (WCO) Container Control Programme (CCP) launched a project in 2021 targeting plastic and hazardous waste trafficking in Southeast Asia. Funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), the objective of the project is to improve the capacity of frontline customs officers, other law enforcement officers, and employees of relevant government bodies (such as environmental agencies) to interdict illegal hazardous waste shipments (such as plastic, scrap waste, e-waste, and chemicals) at key ports in five countries – Cambodia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. This includes enhancing cooperation within and between inter-agency units established by the CCP and Member States in these countries. PCBT aims to expand these capacity-building activities to other regions.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
Customs, other law enforcement officers and employees of relevant government bodies (such as environmental agencies) based at Port Control Units (PCUs) and key ports in Southeast Asia.
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
There are hundreds of thousands of tonnes of plastic and other hazardous waste being imported into the Southeast Asian region each year. This waste may end up in landfill, remain in abandoned containers in ports, or cost customs administrations significant fees in repatriation and/or destruction. Since the project was initiated, customs administrations have significantly increased their capacity to detect imported waste through risk profiling, such as creating profiles on low value plastic/paper scrap shipments, examination techniques, and a focus on the analysis of abandoned container data to identify waste and other illicit shipments. Interagency cooperation between customs and environmental administrations has been enhanced. Customs officers have been trained on evidence collection/record keeping and the importance of exchanging this information to the competent environmental authorities. There has also been a focus on international cooperation, information exchange between customs and Environmental administrations and repatriation guidance. In particular, the counterparts in Philippines and Thailand stressed the importance the project has had in terms of raising awareness and technical capacity to detect waste trafficking. This all contributes to deterring the trafficking of illicit chemicals, waste and/or pollution. In fact, over 84,000 tonnes of plastic and other hazardous waste has been seized or identified during the course of this project. Of this, some 50,000 tonnes of dumped hazardous waste, predominantly plastic, has been identified in abandoned containers during waste mentorships.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
16,900,000 Norwegian Krone (NOK), which is equivalent to approximately USD 1,624,435.
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 1
<p>In order to increase the capacity of PCU officers to interdict illicit shipments of hazardous waste, the project includes two outputs. Firstly, these officers are provided with training. This begins with short technical needs assessments (including assessments of cooperation between competent authorities) conducted in each participating country. Officers are then provided with advanced training inter-agency workshops, regular mentorships, a regional meeting to bring together officers from all countries involved and work study tours between participating countries so that officers can learn the best practices and techniques of their counterparts in other participating countries. Secondly, PCU officers are also trained on how to utilize ContainerCOMM, a secure communication system developed by the WCO to facilitate the encrypted exchange of sensitive information, particularly the movement of suspected high-risk cargo, between units and other authorized users in participating countries. This includes a regional information sharing exercise utilizing this platform to strengthen networks of cooperation and collaboration in the region.</p> <p>A mid-term independent project evaluation was also undertaken in 2023. According to the final report, the project was consistent, the project activities were interconnected and complementary, and the project benefitted from the PCBT's prior work on illicit trafficking and years of collaboration with customs agencies, which facilitated and enhanced implementation of the project.</p> <p>One of the comments made about the project's good practices was the combination of national and regional interventions. This was classed as an asset, which enabled the project to implement nationally tailored activities and expand the geographic reach of beneficiaries. It was also highlighted that combining local and regional locus into a single project was the optimal scheme for addressing problems on multiple levels. For more information on the evaluation outcome, please see: https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent Project Evaluations/2023/Mid-term Evaluation Report_RAS190027_GLOG80.pdf</p>
<p>8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:</p> <p>The World Customs Organization (WCO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BRS Secretariat), Grid Arendal, INTERPOL Working Group on pollution crimes.</p>

F. The United Nations Environment Programme

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 1
<p>1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:</p> <p>Strengthening technical capacity and collaborative work of National Focal Points and United Nations Country Teams in West African countries for implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) for attaining the Sustainable Development Goals - ACP MEAs Programme.</p>
<p>2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:</p> <p>Insert text here</p>
<p>3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:</p> <p>The overall objective of the training was to support African countries to implement selected chemicals and waste and biodiversity MEAs as well as contextualize financing for MEAs implementation at the national and regional levels and ultimately contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and Agenda 2063. The focus of the workshop was to strengthen technical capacity of UNCTs together with national MEA focal points to support host countries to mainstream, implement and adhere to MEA obligations. Specifically, for UNCTs to be able to integrate MEA obligations and objectives at different stages of the UNSDCF. Technical capacity includes capacity for data generation and utilization to ease CF strategic planning and result development, and to strengthen national MEA focal points of Biodiversity and Chemicals Clusters MEAs on modalities for implementation of national strategies and action plans for compliance and reporting through the formulation of stronger CF result areas.</p>
<p>4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:</p> <p>-The training participants were representatives from the UNCTs of the targeted countries and respective national MEA focal points for biodiversity and chemicals clusters. Representative from the UNCTs in Togo, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Mali, Burkina Faso -National biodiversity MEAs focal points from Togo, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Mali, Burkina Faso -National chemicals and waste MEAs focal points from Togo, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Mali, Burkina Faso</p>
<p>5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:</p>

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 1
The ACP MEAs Programme supports national and regional activities to reduce and stop use of hazardous chemicals and waste, ensure safe movement of chemicals across regions, develop guidelines on safe handling of chemicals and support synergies between activities related to biodiversity and chemicals and waste. The targeted MEAs within the chemicals and waste cluster being the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions, the Minamata Convention, and one regional convention (the Bamako Convention). Through supporting the implementation of MEAs within the biodiversity cluster, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Programme also seeks to mitigate biodiversity loss and promote sustainable management and use of ecosystems including plant and animal species.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
Two sub-regional workshops were held, one in Lome, Togo, and the other in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trainings were conducted, and a post evaluation session was done revealing great satisfaction by the participants. • Participants gained improved awareness and capacity to use the statistical tools, approaches and opportunities needed to generate and use environmental data, finances in the implementation of MEAs. • Reports summarizing the key recommendations are available.
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
UN Resident Coordinators, UNEP Regional Development Coordinator for Africa, UNEP Law Division Head of Environment Policy Unit, UNEP Regional Coordinator for Africa on Chemicals and Pollution Action, UNEP Head a.i, Addis Ababa Liaison Office, Senior Policy Advisor at World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), UNEP Coordinator of Kenya Country Programme, Representatives from the EMG Secretariat, UNCATD, WHO, FAO and UN University, Nature and Climate Lead, African Development Bank (AfDB),

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 2
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Air Quality Action Week for Asia and the Pacific was organized in conjunction with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) Conference 2023 in Bangkok from 29 May to 2 June 2023 in the United Nations Conference Centre, Bangkok. It was held as part of the UNEP-wide project on Improving Air Quality. The Week attracted 400 participants from over 50 countries. During the four days (plus one day of field visits) UNEP organized 44 sessions and 4 networking receptions. The Air Quality Week sessions saw 49.8% female speakers and 50.2% male speakers.
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
https://www.ccacoalition.org/events/climate-and-clean-air-conference-2023
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
The week-long event featured the CCAC Annual Meeting alongside UNEP Asia and the Pacific Office's Air Quality Action Week, highlighting a call for a more integrated approach to addressing air pollution and climate change by developing capacities, strengthening cooperation, facilitating knowledge exchange and identifying new opportunities to combat air pollution and its adverse impacts on public health, development, environment and climate.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
Integrated planning and multi-stakeholder cooperation Stories of success and priorities for clean air at cities, national and regional levels, including inter-governmental leadership; Scientific underpinnings and best practices to support policy, promote a pollution-free economy and increase stakeholder awareness; and Technological and industrial solutions for air quality management.
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
Air pollution is one of the primary focus of the UNEP's work on pollution-free. A World Health Organization update in 2022 reveals that almost the entire global population is exposed to unhealthy levels of air pollution [1], causing preventable diseases and premature deaths. Aside from health hazards, air pollution adversely affects the economy, food and water security, and climate systems, which ultimately hampers efforts for sustainable economic growth, poverty alleviation and climate action. This activity brought the holistic view and engagement

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 2
of all the stakeholders to tackle air pollution, including achieving the co-benefits of climate change and vice versa.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
Direct funds for the air quality action week are around USD 100,000 in addition to staff time and in-kind support by UNEP.
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polluted air is creating a health emergency and our region is at the epicentre of this crisis, with about 4 million preventable deaths each year from breathing unhealthy air.” • While cities often suffer from the worst air pollution, they are important sources of solutions, which can be scaled up to the national level. Demonstrating the health impacts of air pollution at the local level – using municipal level data – creates a powerful argument for acting. Making this data public is important for raising awareness and stimulating further research. • Many developing countries and cities, however, currently lack fundamental research to identify sources of emissions and assess the impacts of air pollution.
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 3
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Intergovernmental Network on Chemicals and Waste for Latin America and the Caribbean: Strengthening regional cooperation for the sound management of chemicals and waste through technical capacity building, information exchange and collaborative work, through the implementation of its 2021-2024 Action Plan.
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
https://www.unep.org/intergovernmental-network-chemicals-and-waste-latin-america-and-caribbean
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
The Action Plan for Regional Cooperation on Chemicals and Waste 2021-2024 comprises 33 actions related with capacity building and exchange of knowledge. This includes the development of regional assessments and data collection on chemicals and waste, dialogues on effective communication of scientific information and data to strengthen the science-policy interface, or trainings and workshops on priority topics for LAC countries. The Action Plan is endorsed by the LAC Forum of Ministers of Environment, and UNEP Latin America and the Caribbean serves as Secretariat.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
The Intergovernmental Network on Chemicals and Waste is comprised by the governmental focal points from the 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Also, more than 12 non-governmental organizations are members of the Network. Some of the national focal points of the Network are also national representatives of chemicals and waste MEAs. Many of the knowledge exchange activities are open and widely outreach to practitioners and interested audiences.
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
The actions included in the 2021-2024 Action Plan of the Intergovernmental Network aim to strengthen the sound management of chemicals and waste to minimize and prevent the adverse impact of the unsound management of chemicals and waste for the protection of human health and the environment. Based on LAC countries expressed needs, the Plan covers 6 priority areas related with chemicals and waste, namely: Governance; knowledge, information and monitoring; priority issues in the framework of (former) SAICM; Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions; Mercury; and Waste Management.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
During the Work Programme 2021-2022 of the implementation of the Action Plan, more than 500,000USD were mobilized or leveraged for the implementation of capacity building activities.
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
Some key ultimate outputs are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments and policymakers are better engaged to take action to minimize and prevent the impact of the unsound management of chemicals and waste. • Data and information on chemicals and waste are consistent and facilitate science-based decision-making and effective communication to policymakers.

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 3

The latest progress report with an assessment of the activities of the Network and the Action Plan is available: “Progress Report 2021-2023 for the Action Plan for regional cooperation on chemicals and waste management in Latin America and the Caribbean” [[English](#)].

Some key results and indicators include:

- **85% of actions** Work Programme 2021-2022 of the Regional Network have been completed or initiated, including 9 knowledge products, and more than 80 cooperation activities registered;
- **6,000 participants** engaged in regional cooperation and information exchange activities;

8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:

Non-governmental members that participate in the activities of the Network and provide technical support, namely: Argentina Solid Waste Association (ARS); Basel Convention Coordinating Centre, Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for LAC (BCCC/SCRC Uruguay), Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean Region (BCRC-Caribbean); Argentina Petrochemicals and Chemicals Industry; Center for Research and Information on Medications and Toxic Substances (CIIMET)/Basel and Stockholm Conventions Regional Centre located in Panama (BCRC-SCRC Panama); Basel Convention Regional Centre for the South American region in Argentina; National Business Association in Colombia (ANDI): CropLife Latin America; Global Alliance on Health and Pollution (GAHP); National Institute of Ecology and Change Climate (INECC-Mexico); IPEN Latin America; ISWA Regional Chapter; and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO).

Other key partners: Swedish Chemicals Agency (KEMI), Secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, Secretariat of the Minamata convention, SPP Secretariat, OHCHR, UNITAR, Montevideo Programme’s Secretariat, UNEP Law Division, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), UN-Habitat, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), among others.

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 4**1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:**

EANET - for acid deposition and air quality management from data to policy- was established in 2001 originally as an intergovernmental initiative to create a common understanding on the state of acid deposition problems in East Asia, provide useful inputs for decision making at various levels, and promote cooperation among countries. In 2021, EANET expanded its scope to cover wider air pollution issues with the adoption of the Annex to the EANET Instrument. At the same time, the EANET Project Fund was established to encourage collaboration outside of the EANET network and mobilize more resources.

2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:

<https://www.eanet.asia/>

3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:

With the goal to strengthen monitoring capacities of PM2.5 and Ozone (Surface Ozone) in Asia, the EANET has launched in 2023, as part of its Project Fund Activities, the Hybrid Air Quality Monitoring Network (HAQMN) project for practitioners to consider how they can wisely select and use reliable LCS to be integrated with reference-level sensors for enhanced air quality monitoring. By the end of the project, guidelines will be developed to help government officials replicate this integration in their own country.

In Viet Nam, as part of the HAQMN project led by EANET, ACAP and in collaboration with ADB, the 3-year project will allow to expand the coverage of the monitoring network by integrating LCS to the existing network, develop guidelines and policies and share reliable data. A mobile application combining air pollution and weather data will also be developed. Over the duration of the project, until December 2024, five LCS are planned to be deployed in the city of Hao Binh, 76 Km from Hanoi, and five in Hanoi.

4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:

13 countries in East Asia are participating in EANET at present. UN Environment Programme Asia Pacific is the Secretariat and the Asia Center for Air Pollution Research (ACAP) located in Japan is the Network Center for EANET. The EANET is the only network in East Asia to monitor both acid deposition and air pollution,

<p>CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 4</p> <p>producing high-quality open data, providing knowledge-sharing, capacity-building, and public awareness to government officials, researchers, and the general public, promoting regional cooperation.</p>
<p>CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 5</p> <p>1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:</p> <p>Voluntary coalition for the progressive closure of dumpsites in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC): Strengthening integrated management of solid waste, developing the necessary policies and strategies to progressively eradicate inadequate final disposal practices, such as dumpsites and open burning of waste, through the implementation of its Work Plan 2024-2025, approved by the LAC Forum of Ministers of Environment at its XXIII Meeting (24 - 26 October 2023, Panama City, Panama).</p> <p>2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website of the XXIII Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean (24 - 26 October 2023, Panama City, Panama) [Access link]. • Website of the Voluntary Coalition for the progressive closure of dumpsites in Latin America and the Caribbean [Access link]. • Work Plan 2024-2025 of the Voluntary Coalition for the progressive closure of dumpsites in Latin America and the Caribbean [Access link]. <p>3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:</p> <p>The Work Plan 2024-2025 of the Coalition is structured by 4 objectives and made up of 8 actions comprised of 16 specific activities. These include (1) the implementation of the Roadmap for the progressive closure of dumpsites and the effective transition to integrated waste management in LAC; (2) the development, adaptation, and dissemination of technical, social, health, environmental and economic guidelines; (3) the strengthening of capacities and exchange of information, experiences and good practices about policies, instruments, related projects, and funding opportunities; and (4) the promotion of awareness raising on the importance of the sound management of waste at all stages of the life cycle. The four Coalition objectives have a capacity building component and related specific activities but, in particular, objective 3 is composed by 2 actions with respect to the science policy linkage. The Work Plan is endorsed by the LAC Forum of Ministers of Environment, and UNEP LAC serves as Secretariat.</p> <p>4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:</p> <p>The Coalition for the progressive closure of dumpsites in LAC is comprised by the governmental focal points from the 20 countries of LAC. Also, 15 non-governmental organizations are members of the Coalition. Many of the knowledge exchange activities developed in the framework of the Coalition or disseminated by it, are open and widely outreach to practitioners and interested audiences.</p> <p>5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:</p> <p>The activities included in the Work Plan 2024-2025 of the Coalition aim to prevent waste and pollution through the strengthening of integrated solid waste management, developing the necessary policies and strategies to progressively eradicate inadequate final disposal practices, such as dumpsites and open burning, and ultimately prevent pollution to soil, water and air (e.g. methane). This has been implemented since the establishment of the Coalition, as a follow-up to Decision 1 of the XXI Meeting of the LAC Forum of Ministers of Environment (Buenos Aires, Argentina, October 9-12, 2019), and through the work plans already implemented (Work Plan 2019-2020 and Work Plan 2021-2022) and planned to be implemented (Work Plan 2024-2025)</p> <p>6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:</p> <p>The progress report of the Work Plan 2021-2022 of the Voluntary Coalition for the progressive closure of dumpsites in LAC is available here [access link]. 63% of the work plan activities were implemented, benefiting more than 6,000 people, and some key outputs are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments and decision makers are aware of the roadmap for the progressive closure of dumpsites and the effective transition to integrated waste management in LAC.

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 5

- Governments and relevant agencies have increased their technical, social, environmental and economic expertise, disposing a compilation of guidelines in this regard.
- Capacities strengthened and information, experiences and best practices on policies, instruments, related projects and funding opportunities exchanged among governments and relevant organizations in the region.
- Population of the LAC region more sensitized to the importance of proper integrated waste management throughout the waste life cycle.

8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:

Non-governmental members that participate in the activities of the Coalition and provide technical support, namely: Inter-American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering (AIDIS), Brazilian Association of Public Cleaning and Special Waste Companies (ABRELPE), International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), Association for the Study of Solid Waste (ARS), Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), Interamerican Development Bank (IDB), University Consortium for Sustainable Solid Waste Management in LAC, Coordination Metropolitan Area Society of States (CEAMSE), Basel Convention Coordinating Center/Stockholm Convention Regional Center, Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), Avina Foundation, Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), Ibero-American Union of Municipalists (UIM), World Bank (WB).

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 6**1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:**

In December 2022, the member states approved a resolution 75/4 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) on strengthening regional cooperation to tackle air pollution challenges in Asia and the Pacific, member States recognized the pressing environmental challenge posed by air pollution. UNEP is partnering with UN ESCAP for the implementation of this resolution.

In response to the regional and transboundary challenges posed by air pollution, the **Regional Action Programme on Air Pollution [for Asia and the Pacific] (RAPAP)** includes but is not limited to the following objectives:

- To promote science-based and policy-oriented cooperation for improved air quality management, taking into account good practices and relevant experiences from other regions;
- To establish an open regional platform for the exchange of information and best practices on air pollution challenges and solutions, as may be deemed necessary and appropriate by members and associate members of ESCAP.
- To promote domestic actions and regional cooperation on air pollution;
- To identify technical and financial resources to accelerate multilateral and cooperative action on air pollution;
- To foster dialogue and technical cooperation aimed at effective air quality management, including by addressing transboundary air pollution, with the competent authorities of members and associate members determining the thematic areas of such dialogue and technical cooperation

2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:

<https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/event-documents/AP.pdf>

3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:

In support of actions, the RAPAP underlines opportunities of strengthening and leveraging existing multilateral cooperation initiatives and their relevant scientific committees. The RAPAP also recommends formally involving national experts in scientific and technical activities including through a Technical Expert Group, and engaging major groups and other stakeholders.

In this regard, the forum is focused on operationalizing the RAPAP through further elaborating areas and modality of cooperation, strengthening connections among existing subregional initiatives, and creating a foundation of knowledge and expertise.

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 6
The high level forum was organized by Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia, ESCAP, UNEP, North-East Asia Clean Air Partnership (NEACAP), and Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET).
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
Present the RAPAP to multilateral, regional and national stakeholders for strengthening science-based and policy-oriented cooperation for improved air quality management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further elaborate the areas and modality of policy and technical cooperation of the RAPAP • Develop partnership activities among multilateral and international cooperation mechanisms on air pollution in support of national action on clean air • Discuss contribution of the RAPAP to the work of multilateral and international cooperation mechanisms • Formulate the modality of working groups on data and air quality standards.
CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 7
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Intergovernmental Network on Atmospheric Pollution for Latin America and the Caribbean: Strengthening regional cooperation for prevention and reduction of air pollution through technical capacity building, information exchange and collaborative work on air quality management, through the implementation of its Regional Action Plan on Air Quality 2022-2025 and its Resources Mobilisation Strategy .
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
Website of the Intergovernmental Network on Atmospheric Pollution for Latin America and the Caribbean; https://www.unep.org/intergovernmental-air-pollution-network-latin-america-and-caribbean
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
The Regional Action Plan on Air Quality 2022-2025 comprises 16 actions in 4 priority areas to establish the basis for <u>regional cooperation and technical assistance</u> to improve air quality management: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air quality monitoring and surveillance systems 2. Identification of emission sources 3. Development of sectorial policies, plans, and actions to reduce emissions. 4. Awareness and communication <p>The Action Plan, also summarizes 33 concrete air quality management actions (11 actions) and sectoral actions (22 actions), providing guidelines to advance in the development and implementation of <u>action plans at national and subnational scales that contribute to improve air quality</u>. The sectors considered are: energy generation and industrial sector, transport, waste management and open burning, food cooking and residential heating, and agricultural and forestry activities. The actions outlined in this plan are strategically designed for countries and cities to consider implementing according to their unique circumstances. They are intended to enhance air quality management, with the ultimate goal of reducing emissions of air pollutants from priority sectors during the implementation period from 2022 to 2030</p> <p>It is also considered that, in order to strengthen regional cooperation in these priority areas, coordination and follow-up, governmental articulation and alliances with strategic partners, visibility and communication, as well as resource mobilization, are required. The Action Plan has been endorsed by the LAC Forum of Ministers of Environment, and UNEP Latin America and the Caribbean serves as Secretariat.</p>
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
The Intergovernmental Network on Atmospheric Pollution is comprised by the government focal points from 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Strategic alliances have been established with partners in the region to develop capacity building, information exchange and dialogues with experts activities in close collaboration with partners, such as the Pan-American Health Organisation (PAHO), Environmental Defense Fund, Clean Air Institute and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition. Many of the knowledge exchange activities are open and widely outreach to practitioners and interested audiences.
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
Actions included in the Regional Action Plan on Air Quality 2022-2025 aim to foster cooperation at the regional level to achieve the establishment and implementation of multi-benefit air quality actions that significantly

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 7
contribute to reducing emissions of air pollutants, including some short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), while achieving co-benefits in health, climate and contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
During the 2022-2023 period of the implementation of the Regional Action Plan, around 250,000 USD were mobilized or leveraged for the implementation of capacity building activities.
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
Some key ultimate outputs are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments and policymakers are better engaged to take action to prevent and reduce air pollution • Governments are aware of opportunities to cooperate with international agencies and experts to formulate projects for funding to mitigate pollutant emissions • UNEP technical assistance has been presented to Government to provide support on legal frameworks and strengthen monitor air quality <p>Some key results and indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38% of actions of the Regional Action Plan 2022-2025 have been completed or initiated, including 2 regional workshops, 4 technical seminars for air quality officials and other raise awareness and outreach activities (for example, webinar series on air quality and health PAHO-UNEP and the observance of the International Day of Clean Air for blue skies); • 300 participants engaged in regional cooperation and information exchange activities; <p>UNEP has prepared a Progress Report 2022 – 2023 of the implementation of Decision 1 on “Atmospheric Pollution” of the XXII Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean. This reports contains a summary of activities performed and outputs achieved within the framework of the Intergovernmental Network on Atmospheric Pollution [English].</p> <p>More information: International Clean Air Workshop - Bogotá, Colombia (Oct 2022): https://globalcleanair.org/clean-air-solutions-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean/</p> <p>Regional Workshop on Air Quality and SLCP – Bogota, Colombia (April 2023): https://www.ccacoalition.org/news/latin-american-countries-plan-together-mitigate-slcp</p>
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
Non-governmental members that have contributed to develop capacity building activities for the Network and provide technical support; Pan-American Health Organisation (PAHO), Environmental Defense Fund, Clean Air Institute, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition and the Integration System of Central America.
Other potential partners identified for future collaboration are: World Resources Institute, C40, Clean Air Task Force, World Bank and the Inter-Agency Technical Committee (ITC)

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 8
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Preparations towards the 3rd Africa Regional Consultations on the Inter-governmental Negotiating Committee Processes
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
In response to the above UNEA resolution, the resumed eighteenth ordinary session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), in its decision 18/2, established the African Group of Negotiators on plastics pollution (AGN on plastic pollution) with a view of coordinating Africa’s interests in the intergovernmental negotiating committee processes. The regional consultation focused on equipping the AGN members with the skills needed to coordinate and negotiate in the Plastic Pollution INC-3 and contribute to the

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 8
zero draft of the agreement. The consultation featured knowledge sharing from experts from the field of negotiation techniques, technical science issues related to plastic and the climate sector to guide the AGN navigate through the Zero Draft and develop strategies for making sure the regional priorities are included.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
INC National Focal Points, Africa Group of Negotiators in Nairobi
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
Strengthen countries' technical understanding of specific interventions to end plastic pollution, while providing a tailored regional opportunity for peer learning and knowledge sharing. Tools and platforms for knowledge sharing and multistakeholder engagement. Information on the Global Partnership on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter. Update from the Science Policy Panel on Chemicals and Waste
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
2 of the 5 days were specifically on information sharing, science policy issues related to lastic waste management and negotiations training
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
UNEP Divisions, UNITAR, WWF, IPEN, GAIA, GRID Arendal

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 9
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
To provide training to the Special Programme Project and to strengthen national capacity for the sound management of chemicals and wastes in Sao Tome and Principe
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
Insert text here
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
The project objective was to strengthen São Tomé and Príncipe's National Chemicals and Waste Management Programme by establishing sustainable, integrated, and coherent national coordination framework which emphasises private sector and community participation. This will be done through improving national governance (strengthening inter-agency and inter-sectoral coordination, coordination of national implementation of international agreements, information exchange, and stakeholder involvement); strengthening the implementation of and compliance with the national chemicals and waste management legislation including the extended producer responsibility law; undertaking training for a wide range of institutional representatives on number of key issues including coordinated implementation of the international agreements and best practices; strengthening and coordinating reporting for the international agreements; and raising awareness at various target levels, from the ministerial level to the general public.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
Relevant Ministries at National level, Ministries of Environment, Health, Customs, Agriculture, Labour. Civil Society, MEAs Focal Points, Private Sector, SAICM and GEF Focal Points.
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
Implementation of obligations under the MEAs
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
UNEP Special Programme
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
Insert text here
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
GreenVista, FAO, WHO, CIEL, UNITAR

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 10
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Release of the masterclass on Unnecessary Avoidable and Problematic (UAP) Plastic Products and Polymers and development of the revised Massive Open Online Course on Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution (MOOC) as part of the Global Partnership on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter (GPML)
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
Masterclass on UAP Plastic Products and Polymers Massive Open Online Course on Marine Litter
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
A masterclass on Unnecessary Avoidable and Problematic Plastic (UAPP) Products and Polymers

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 10
A revised Massive Open Online Course on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter (MOOC). The masterclass was released in October 2023 and includes chapters on chemicals in plastics, plastics and circularity and policy approaches amongst others and the updated MOOC is scheduled for release in Q1 2024.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
Governments, individuals, private sector, academia, NGO's, grassroot organizations, intergovernmental organizations.
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
The masterclass on UAP plastic products and polymers includes chapters on chemicals in plastics, plastics and circularity, policy approaches and multi-stakeholder action. These chapters offer in-depth understanding of the different types of chemicals that are intentionally added during plastic production as well as other mechanisms through which chemicals may find their way into plastic materials, the scale of the use of chemical substances as additives in plastics, according to scientific research, as well as the share of these chemicals that have been identified as chemicals of concern, examples of mechanisms through which human beings are exposed to hazardous chemicals from plastics, and three challenges in regulating chemicals in plastics.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
\$87,284 USD
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
The free masterclass on UAP plastic products and polymers was launched at the GPML October webinar and participants were encouraged to enroll and receive their certificates upon completion. The MOOC is still being developed with plans for release in multiple languages.
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
Open Universiteit of the Netherlands and the Global Partnership on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter (GPML).
CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 11
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Sustainable Nitrogen Management
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
https://www.unep.org/nitrogen-management-WG
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
UNEA Resolution 5/2 on sustainable nitrogen management, paragraph 3a. requests the ED to "Support Member States, at their request, in the development of national action plans for sustainable nitrogen management, subject to the availability of resources". In this regard, and through the work of the UNEP Working Group on Nitrogen, UNEP has issued a call to Member States inviting them to submit their request for assistance for the development of nation action plans.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
As identified in the Terms of Reference of the UNEP Working Group on Nitrogen, Focal Points (nominated by Member States) have worked under the leadership of the Co-Chairs from Romania and India on the development of potential action areas for voluntary national action plans . Action area 8 and Action area 9 directly mention the support for capacity building. Thus, UNEP will provide capacity building support to Member States through the development of national action plans.
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
The significant increase of reactive nitrogen on the planet has greatly enhanced food security and nutrition of a growing world population, but the alteration of the nitrogen cycle, with excess ammonia, nitrous oxide and nitrates emissions, has also become a growing threat to the environment, impacting climate and greenhouse gas emissions, natural ecosystems and human health, and resulting in toxic tides, terrestrial eutrophication, biodiversity loss, lifeless rivers and dead zones in coastal areas. This cross-cutting threat has a direct impact on the triple planetary crisis, contributing seriously to the decline in air quality, loss of terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity, exacerbation of climate change, and depletion of the ozone layer. Since it is not nitrogen itself, but excessive environmental accumulation of unused reactive nitrogen that is posing a threat, sustainable nitrogen management seeks to balance efficient production, consumption, and utilization to avoid inefficient use and wastage.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
N/A
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
N/A
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
Global Partnership on Nutrient Management (GPNM)

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 12	
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:	Release of an updated version of the Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) “From Source to Sea to Sustainability” with focus on youth and private sector under the new project managed by the Source to Sea Pollution-Free Unit.
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:	https://environmentacademy.org/mod/page/view.php?id=88#:~:text=This%20course%20will%20offer%20a,technologies%20for%20turning%20waste%20into. UNEP webpage : https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/education-environment/what-we-do/massive-open-online-courses. 2
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:	In 2017, UNEP together and Concordia University, Canada developed a MOOC that offers a holistic conceptual and practical approach to understanding the nutrient cycle and wastewater management. Overall, it aimed at showing that wastewater and nutrient management should be viewed as an opportunity and a resource to pursue greater sustainability and ensure the health and integrity of the aquatic ecosystems upon which we depend. The content of the MOOC will be revised based on the latest developments, I.e., protection of marine and freshwater ecosystems, climate change, physical alteration and destruction of habitats. It is also foreseen that the new MOOC will focus on certain stakeholders specifically, for example the private sector and youth.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:	governments, individuals, private sector, academia, NGO’s, grassroot organizations, and marginalized groups.
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:	The MOOC included and will include pollution impacts of wastewater and nutrients, methodologies and assessment tools, financial mechanisms to protect our waters, policy and governance issues, as well as technologies for turning waste into resources.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:	Not yet clear, I.e., to be discussed.
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:	Not applicable
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:	Concordia University, Canada GRID-Arendal World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Global Partnership on Nutrient Management (GPNM) Global Wastewater Alliance

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 13	
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:	Capacity development to catalyze actions and commitments at the national and global level to reduce plastic pollution, including in the marine environment
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:	
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:	The project aims to support countries to build their capacity to successfully combat plastic pollution through the development of national source inventories and national strategies/roadmaps/plans to address plastic pollution, including in the marine environment (2022-2025).

This work is linked to the efforts of the Global Partnership on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter (GPML), particularly its Action Track 2, focused on action strategies/roadmaps/plans to address plastic pollution at regional, national and sectoral levels. The GPML Digital Platform will directly support knowledge-sharing activities. Participating countries span the regions of Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Key elements:

1. Support for the development of national source inventories and roadmaps/strategies/plans.
2. Facilitate information exchange among countries on project relevant activities through coordination meetings back-to-back with upcoming intergovernmental negotiating committee meetings.
3. Showcasing of country efforts and case studies through different events.
4. Coordination among existing initiatives and actors to avoid duplication and maximize synergies.

4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:

(19+ countries envisioned), countries engaged so far, national Governments of Cambodia, Cote D'Ivoire, Ecuador, Fiji, Guinea, Kiribati, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Senegal, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Togo, Tuvalu, Trinidad and Tobago and Vanuatu.

5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:

The project aims to help countries address plastics across their entire life cycle, including from source-to-sea. This is being primarily facilitated through a dynamic interactive digital workspace in the GPML Digital Platform, where countries can develop state of knowledge reports, national source inventories, reports and finally design and implement their national roadmaps/strategies and plans. The project fundamentally aims to address plastic pollution prevention by facilitating new data collection, to complement existing data, using established methodologies covering all stages of the plastic lifecycle, from source to sea. It also aims to build capacity for data collection and management where needed among stakeholders including through the Global Partnership on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter Digital Platform.

6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:

\$7,208,750 USD.

7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:

Country needs assessments: (in English, Spanish and French) were conducted with participating countries. The survey focuses on the state of policy, legislation and knowledge with regards to the plastics lifecycle and pollution issues.

Two Coordination Meetings for the project have been convened covering training on various aspects of the development of source inventories, including planning for thorough and inclusive stakeholder engagement, the development of a legislative review and a national source inventory on plastics throughout their lifecycle.

The [GPML Digital Platform](#) aims to support countries in the development and implementation of their source inventories and strategies through newly created guided steps (workflow), which will be made accessible to countries through a personalised workspace. The collaboration features in the workflow will enable country staff to coordinate with external stakeholders and manage information and data relevant to the activity. The workflow is a private space on the GPML Digital Platform.

8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:

UNEP-DHI, Grid-Arendal, AKVO Foundation, Global Partnership Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter (GPML), Law Division UNEP, SDG and Environment and Statistics Unit.

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 14

1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:

Experts' consultation workshop on e-waste regulation in the East African Region, Kigali 22-23 January 2024

2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:

This falls under the umbrella of the Montevideo Programme (<https://leap.unep.org/en>) (no specific documentation available yet)

3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:

The workshop will bring together experts involved in the sound management of electrical and electronic equipment from the East African Community member countries and beyond, to discuss a possible model e-waste regulatory framework that countries in the Community can use to develop, strengthen, and harmonize their regulatory frameworks. The experts will be drawn from ICT Regulatory Authorities, Environment Management Agencies, National Ozone Units and National Focal Points of the UNEP Montevideo Programme on Environmental Law.

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 14
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
Expert and key stakeholder in the sound management of electrical and electronic equipment in countries in the sub-region or organizations, ultimately targets are the policymakers and legislators
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
e-waste
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
USD 25,000
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
Model law
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
EACO

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 15
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Unwaste: tackling waste trafficking to support a circular economy
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
USD 710,300
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
The overall objective of the project is to fight trafficking in waste between the EU and Southeast Asia by promoting enhanced EU-ASEAN Member States partnerships, in support of ongoing efforts towards a circular economy transition, and in line with the relevant policy frameworks in the EU and partner countries. The activities under the project aim to help better understand waste flows between Europe and Southeast Asia, with an additional focus on the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on medical and hazardous waste movements; to promote cooperation through national dialogues to combat the illicit movements of waste from the EU towards Southeast Asia; and to facilitate intra- and inter-regional dialogues at the policy level to promote partnership between the EU and Southeast Asian nations with a view to promote circular economies.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
10 ASEAN countries, with a focus on Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
The activity relates to waste flows/trafficking between the EU and ASEAN countries.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A first comprehensive study detailing waste flows from Europe to Southeast Asia, as well as policy and legislation gaps launched and disseminated; - A comparative analysis of administrative and criminal remedies adopted to respond to violations of the legal frameworks in place in the Priority 1 group of countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, and Thailand); - A paper on the obstacles that waste trafficking pose to the development of circular economies and best practices from Europe and Asia; - A feasibility study of new tools and initiatives that are relevant to promote the development of joint database or real-time information exchange related to Customs procedures, verification of companies' information and other information that is necessary to detect potential breaches of compliance of national and international regulations.
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
UNODC

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 16
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
The Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution Legal Toolkit, Montevideo Environmental Law Programme
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
https://leap.unep.org/en/knowledge/toolkits/plastic
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
The Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution Legal Toolkit was developed by the UNEP secretariat to assist legislators and policymakers in taking comprehensive action to tackle plastic pollution and marine litter through the development of legal and regulatory frameworks.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
Legislators and policymakers
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
The Plastic Toolkit offers a variety of resources to guide decision makers in crafting effective legislation on plastics that addresses various aspects of the problem to ensure a healthy, clean, and safe environment.

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 16
Effective legal and regulatory frameworks, tailored to the country-specific context, can help in implementing the various upstream and downstream synergistic interventions that are required. These include waste management and circularity policies; phasing out and banning problematic products and polymers; fiscal instruments such as taxes and charges; extended producer responsibility and deposit-refund schemes; tradeable permits; and eco-design for product reuse. Legal frameworks should be informed by the latest information and research, take the entire life cycle of plastics into account and support other local, national, regional, and global action.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 17
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme: The Special Programme on Institutional Strengthening for the Chemicals Cluster
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme: https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/special-programme
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity: The Special Programme (SP) provides support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to enhance their sustainable institutional capacity to develop, adopt, monitor and enforce policy, legislation and regulation for effective frameworks for the implementation of the Minamata Convention, the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). SP focuses its programmatic intervention to: 1) eliminate pollutants that pose significant risks to the environment and health; 2) reduce the volume and toxicity of waste and wastewater that enters the environment and stop most harmful practices such as open dumping and burning, and 3) scale up the adoption of circularity policies and practices across high impact sectors and systems, namely electronics, plastics, textile and mining. The SP has successfully processed six rounds of applications since its inception in 2015. The Programme approved 75 projects from 65 countries.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity: Governments
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 18
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme: One Planet Network
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme: https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/about/the-one-planet-network#:~:text=The%20One%20Planet%20network%20is%20a%20global%20community,12%3A%20ensuring%20sustainable%20patterns%20of%20consumption%20and%20production
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity: One Planet Network implements the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP) and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 18
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:

G. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Ozone Secretariat

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 1
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Vienna Convention Trust Fund on Research and Systematic Observations (VCTF RSO) – Provision of support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CEITs) to implement approved projects for the continued maintenance and calibration of the existing World Meteorological Organization/Global Atmosphere Watch Programme (WMO/GAW) ground-based stations for monitoring column ozone, ozone profiles and solar ultraviolet (UV) radiation
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
https://ozone.unep.org/treaties/vienna-convention
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
Training ozone researchers and instrument operators through workshops and instrument inter-calibration activities.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
Ozone researchers in developing countries and CEITs including instrument operators; some of the activities carried out have led to peer reviewed publications which, in turn, feed into the Montreal Protocol Assessments.
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
Stratospheric ozone and UV are influenced by the atmospheric abundances of chemicals controlled under the Montreal Protocol, either directly (ozone-depleting substances (ODSs)) or indirectly through the effect of these substances (ODSs and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)) on global warming. Building capacity for measuring accurately stratospheric ozone and UV is therefore important.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
Since its inception in 2003, the VCTF RSO has received voluntary contributions from 16 parties amounting to US\$730 000.
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
Information about the activities supported by the VCTF RSO can be found on the Ozone Secretariat website at: https://ozone.unep.org/activities .
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
WMO; National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), USA; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA; Canadian Brewer Trust Fund; International Ozone Commission (IO ₃ C); The Advanced Global Atmospheric Gases Experiment (AGAGE) supported by various institutions and organizations; World Ozone and Ultraviolet Radiation Data Centre (WOUDC) and others.

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 2
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Vienna Convention Trust Fund – Support to national ozone focal points or other appropriate officials for participation in Ozone Research Managers (ORM) meetings.
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
ORM meetings available on the Ozone Secretariat website .
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
Funding the participation in ORM meetings of national ozone focal points or other appropriate officials of countries with insufficient ozone research with a view to encouraging them to distribute information on, and coordinate where relevant, monitoring, research and scientific activities in their countries.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
National ozone focal points or other appropriate officials in countries with insufficient ozone research.
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
Stratospheric ozone research relates to chemicals controlled under the Montreal Protocol, i.e., ODSs and HFCs, as they affect the recovery of the ozone layer, its interaction with climate and UV levels.
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
At the rate of US\$ 5000 per developing country/CEIT participant
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
Preparation of national ozone reports by countries with no prior such contribution.

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 2
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
Governments and relevant national institutions of developing countries and CEITs.
CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 3
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
EU funded project: Regional quantification of emissions of substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol - A Pilot Project
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
https://ozone.unep.org/eu-funded-project-regional-quantification-emissions-substances-controlled-under-montreal-protocol
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
Establishment of systems for monitoring chemicals controlled under the Montreal Protocol in one or two developing countries including capacity building activities such as training local operators.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
Building capacity in developing countries for monitoring controlled substances (ODSs and HFCs) with a view to attracting additional funds to replicate such activities in more developing countries around the globe.
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
Monitoring activities relate to chemicals that are ozone-depleting (ODSs) and potent greenhouse gases (ODSs and HFCs).
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
Approximately US\$ 300 000.
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
Final outputs of the pilot project not yet available.
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
European Commission; NASA; AGAGE; Colorado State University; Scripps Institution of Oceanography, USA; University of Bristol, UK; University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.
CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY 4
1. Name of activity and if relevant overarching programme:
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol – Provision of technology transfer, capacity building and institutional strengthening to developing countries to assist them comply with their Protocol obligations, including through the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) and its Regional Ozone Networks.
2. Website/link(s) to relevant documentation for activity/programme:
http://www.multilateralfund.org/default.aspx ; https://www.unep.org/ozonaction/networks .
3. Brief description of capacity-building activity:
Building the capacity of developing countries to implement the Montreal Protocol including through training of national ozone officers and institutional strengthening.
4. Key target(s)/client(s) of capacity-building activity:
National ozone officers and national stakeholders.
5. Brief description of how activity relates to chemicals, waste and/or pollution prevention:
Capacity building enhances the ability of stakeholders to manage the consumption and production of controlled substances (ODSs and HFCs).
6. If available, information on scale of budget devoted to this activity:
Approximately US\$ 5 billion since the establishment of the MLF in 1990.
7. If available, information on outputs or any assessments of this activity:
Successful project implementation by many developing countries and compliance with the Montreal Protocol.
8. If applicable, please list key partners in this activity:
MLF secretariat and its implementing agencies (UNEP/OzonAction, UNDP, UNIDO and world Bank); Bilateral agencies; National Governments and stakeholders; Ozone Secretariat.

Appendix 2

Revised tables, incorporating the submissions documented in Appendix I, from the mapping analysis of the current landscape of existing science-policy interfaces on the sound management of chemicals and waste and on the prevention of pollution undertaken for OEWG 1-2 (Part III of [UNEP/SPP-CWP/OEWG.1/INF/4](#))³

I. Mapping analysis of current landscape of science-policy interfaces

16. The following sections present tables with the results of an initial mapping analysis of the scope and functions of relevant science-policy interfaces. Appendix 3 details the methodology used in compiling these tables. They can help to understand the space that the science-policy panel on chemicals, waste and prevention of pollution will interact with, once its scope is determined.

A. Related global and regional multilateral environmental agreements

17. There are several global MEAs and many regional MEAs whose scope and functions may require consideration by the panel as to how best to avoid overlap and duplication of work while also promoting coordination and coordination. Not all of these have established subsidiary science-policy interfaces.

18. In many circumstances, promoting coordination and cooperation with the relevant science-policy bod(ies) associated with a given MEA will require coordination with the MEA’s decision-making body first, with the respective secretariats playing a coordination role.

19. Tables 1 and 2, based on a review of publicly available information, provide an overview of the scope (Column I) of each of the relevant global (Table 1) and regional (Table 2) MEAs. Column II provides an overview of the functions of the subsidiary science-policy body(ies) if there are any.

Table 1

Brief overview of the scope and functions of science-policy interfaces under relevant global Multilateral Environmental Agreements. Note that the darker shade employed in the scope column indicates the interface’s central scope, and the lighter shade indicates a secondary scope.

Subsidiary or associated science-policy interfaces	Scope			Main functions				Notes	
	Chemicals	Waste	Pollution	Horizon scanning	Assessments	Knowledge management, communication and information-sharing, and stakeholder engagement	Capacity-building		Conducting Research
1) 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer									
Ozone Research Managers (ORM)									Developing recommendations for research and co-operation on ODS, HFCs, ozone layer and so on
Environmental Effects Assessment Panel (EEAP)									Assessing the effects of ozone-layer depletion

³ Appendix 2 of UNEP/SPP-CWP/OEWG.1/INF/4 details the methodology employed for the mapping analysis. Note that pilot projects and single country projects from Annex I were not included the table updates in this document.

Scientific Assessment Panel (SAP)								Assessing the status of the ozone layer and relevant atmospheric science issues; identifying emerging issues
Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP)								Assessing alternative technologies to ODS and HFCs, and other technical issues (e.g., possible exemptions), per request
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF)								The MLF provides technology transfer, capacity building and institutional strengthening to developing countries, namely through its Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) and its eight Regional Ozone Networks.
Vienna Convention Trust Fund								The VCTF provides supports to developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CEITs) to implement approved projects for the continued maintenance and calibration of the existing World Meteorological Organization/Global Atmosphere Watch Programme (WMO/GAW) ground-based stations for monitoring column ozone, ozone profiles and solar ultraviolet (UV) radiation. It also supports national ozone focal points or other appropriate officials for participation in Ozone Research Managers (ORM) meetings.
<i>2) 1989 Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal</i>								
Open-ended Working Group (OEWG)								Developing guidelines, practical manuals and guidance, and international cooperation and coordination; reviewing any applications for amendments to the Basel Convention
Small intersessional working groups (SIWGs)								Developing guidelines for the environmentally sound management of specific hazardous or other wastes; Developing guidelines for disposal technologies; Developing a renewed strategic framework of the Convention
Regional and Coordinating Centres (BCRCs)								Providing technical assistance, capacity building and technology transfer of the management of hazardous and other wastes and the minimization of their generation
Plastic Waste Partnership (PWP)								Addressing diverse aspects of the prevention, minimization, collection, and management of plastic waste
Household waste partnership								Tasked to develop guidance, implementation tools and manuals on, among others, best practices, business models, policies and innovative solutions for the environmentally sound management of household waste.
PACE II								Tasked to develop guidance on environmentally sound repair and refurbishment of used and ESM of waste of TV screens, audio and video equipment and on environmentally sound repair and refurbishment of used and ESM of waste of refrigerators, cooling and heating equipment and on

									how to collect data on these two waste streams.
ENFORCE									The Environmental Network for Optimizing Regulatory Compliance on Illegal Traffic (ENFORCE) was established with the mission to promote parties' compliance with the provisions of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal pertaining to preventing and combating illegal traffic in hazardous wastes and other wastes through the better implementation and enforcement of national law.
<i>3) 1998 Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade</i>									
Chemical Review Committee (CRC)									Assessing notifications of final regulatory action for chemicals and proposals for listing severely hazardous pesticide formulations to provide recommendations to the COP on possible listing under the Convention and develop draft decision guidance documents
FAO Regional Offices									Providing support to countries to effectively implement the Rotterdam Convention
Technical assistance program									The technical assistance program under the Rotterdam Convention comprises of a wide range of activities. Among others, the Secretariat facilitates technical assistance workshops with the objective to train Designated National Authorities (DNAs) and the supporting staffs as well as relevant stakeholders at national level in the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention.
<i>4) 2001 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)</i>									
POPs Review Committee (POPRC)									Assessing nominated chemicals (including sources, hazardous properties, life cycle, environmental fate, exposure, alternatives, socio-economic impacts and risk control measures) to provide recommendations to the COP on possible listing as POPs under the Convention. Undertake other technical work as assigned by the COP, for example assessments of alternatives to the listed POPs, evaluations of the continued need for exemptions for certain listed POPs, and exploration of options for identifying POPs in stockpiles, products, articles in use, and waste.
Global Monitoring Plan (GMP)									Collecting and assessing comparable monitoring data on POPs from all regions; capacity-enhancement activities
Joint Toolkit and Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental									Reviewing guidelines and guidance on best available techniques and best environmental practices to facilitate measures on reducing or eliminating releases from intentional production

Practices (BEP) expert roster								and use and unintentional production of POPs including contaminated sites.
DDT Expert Group								Assessing the global production and use of DDT and its alternatives; assessing progress of transition from DDT to other alternatives; consulting Parties in the DDT register through the intersessional process on a possible phase-out plan and withdrawal from the register
Small Intersessional Working Group on PCB (SIWG PCB)								Promoting and encouraging the environmentally sound management of PCBs; Developing guidance and assessing progress on PCB elimination
Science to Action Roadmap								Established under the BRS conventions, this roadmap aims to enhance science-based action to support the implementation of the conventions
Regional and subregional centres (SCRCs)								Providing technical assistance and technology transfer to support Parties' implementation.
<i>5) BRS Conventions Secretariat</i>								
Activities								Various capacity-building activities related to the implementation of the Conventions
<i>6) 2013 Minamata Convention on Mercury</i>								
Groups of technical experts								Developing guidance, reports and plans on technical aspects related to the Convention
<i>7) ILO Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)⁴</i>								
Currently, no subsidiary or associated science-policy interface identified by the secretariat								
<i>8) ILO Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170)⁵</i>								
Currently, no subsidiary or associated science-policy interface identified by the secretariat								
<i>9) ILO Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995 (No. 176)⁶</i>								
Currently, no subsidiary or associated science-policy interface identified by the secretariat								
<i>10) ILO Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention, 2001 (No. 184)⁷</i>								
Currently, no subsidiary or associated science-policy interface identified by the secretariat								

⁴ Scope of the Convention: Article 4, paragraph 1—Each Member shall, in the light of national conditions and practice, and in consultation with the most representative organisations of employers and workers, formulate, implement and periodically review a coherent national policy on occupational safety, occupational health and the working environment.

⁵ Scope of the Convention: Article 4—In the light of national conditions and practice and in consultation with the most representative organisations of employers and workers, each Member shall formulate, implement and periodically review a coherent policy on safety in the use of chemicals at work.

⁶ Scope of the Convention: Article 3—In the light of national conditions and practice and after consultations with the most representative organizations of employers and workers concerned, the Member shall formulate, carry out and periodically review a coherent policy on safety and health in mines, particularly with regard to the measures to give effect to the provisions of the Convention.

⁷ Scope of the Convention: Article 4—In the light of national conditions and practice and after consulting the representative organizations of employers and workers concerned, Members shall formulate, carry out and periodically review a coherent national policy on safety and health in agriculture. This policy shall have the aim of preventing accidents and injury to health arising out of, linked with, or occurring in the course of work, by eliminating, minimizing or controlling hazards in the agricultural working environment.

Table 2
Brief overview of the scope and functions of science-policy interfaces under selected regional Multilateral Environmental Agreements. Note that the darker shade employed in the scope column indicates the interface's central scope, and the lighter shade indicates a secondary scope.

Subsidiary or associated science-policy interfaces	Scope			Main functions				Notes	
	Chemicals	Waste	Pollution	Horizon scanning	Assessments	Knowledge management, communication and information-sharing, and stakeholder engagement	Capacity-building		Research
<i>1) UNECE's 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)</i>									
European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP)									Atmospheric monitoring and modelling related to acidification and eutrophication, ground-level ozone, POPs, heavy metals and particulate matter
Working Group on Effects (WGE)									Assessing the degree and geographic extent of the impacts of major air pollutants on human health and the environment
<i>2) UNECE 1998 Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) and Its 2003 Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR)</i>									
Working group of the Parties to the Protocol on PRTRs									Assessing the guidance document; information exchange on technical issues and good practices; exploring methodologies for information-sharing
International PRTR Coordinating Group									improving coordination between international organisations, Governments and other interested parties; promoting capacity-building for PRTR systems
<i>3) 1992 Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the North-East Atlantic – the OSPAR Convention</i>									
Hazardous Substances and Eutrophication Committee (HASEC) and its subsidiary working groups									Identifying substances that are of concern for the marine environment (including establishing the List of Chemicals of Possible Concern); monitoring and assessing the sources, pathways, concentrations and effects of contaminants (including maintaining databases); identifying actions and measures
<i>4) Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment in the Baltic Sea Area – the Helsinki Convention (HELCOM)</i>									
HELCOM Monitoring and Assessment Strategy									Covering sources and inputs of human pressures and various variables on the marine environment; conducting assessments to evaluate progress
<i>5) 1995 Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention)</i>									
Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development									Assisting parties to integrate environmental issues in their socioeconomic programmes; promoting sustainable development policies

Programme for the Assessment and Control of Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean								Assisting parties to implement the three protocols on pollution from land-based sources, from dumping from ships and aircraft, and by hazardous wastes and their disposal, including assessments, information-sharing, and capacity-building
Regional Activities Centres (RACs)								Providing essential expertise for the execution the Convention on individual specific aspects
<i>6) 1991 Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa</i>								
See Notes								Many science-policy functions/activities are mainly undertaken through joint implementation with external bodies (e.g., under the Basel Convention, United Nations Environment Programme)

B. Voluntary Instruments

20. There are a variety of “other international instruments” that bring together a combination of governmental and non-governmental actors in addressing issues related to the sound management of chemicals and waste and the prevention of pollution – here we highlight several voluntary instruments.

21. Table 3, based on a review of publicly available information, provides an overview of the scope and functions of these voluntary instruments.

Table 3

Brief overview of the scope and functions of science-policy interfaces under selected relevant voluntary instruments. Note that the darker shade employed in the scope column indicates the interface's central scope, and the lighter shade indicates a secondary scope.

Subsidiary or associated science-policy interfaces	Scope			Main functions					Notes
	Chemicals	Waste	Pollution	Horizon scanning	Assessments	Knowledge management, communication and information-sharing, and stakeholder engagement	Capacity-building	Conducting Research	
1) Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)									
Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint									Promoting the phase-out of paints containing lead
OECD/UNEP Global PFC Group									Assessing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and alternatives; information exchange (e.g., webinars)
2) Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)									
Sub-Committee of Experts on GHS									Updating GHS (including minimum information for safe data sheets that include requirement on disposal considerations); developing guidance on the application of the GHS system; facilitating the coordinated national implementation
3) Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP)									
Reuse Portal									Providing easy access to practical guidance, tools and networks to take action for reuse solutions
4) Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy (PACE)									
PACE									A global collaboration platform for key public and private decision makers to share a vision, best practices, and scale the circular economy together

C. Intergovernmental Institutions (including the IOMC)

22. There are several intergovernmental bodies whose mandates relate, at least in part, to the sound management of chemicals and waste and the prevention of pollution. The most relevant are the nine member organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC):

- (a) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- (b) World Health Organization (WHO)
- (c) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- (d) International Labour Organization (ILO)
- (e) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- (f) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- (g) United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- (h) World Bank
- (i) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Other relevant intergovernmental institutions also include the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions Secretariat⁸, the Arctic Council, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Marine Environment Laboratories as well as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

23. Tables 4 and 5, based on a review of publicly available information, provide an overview of the scope and functions of some of the relevant subsidiary/associated science-policy interfaces of these intergovernmental organizations (IGOs). Table 4 includes interfaces under one IGO, while Table 5 includes interfaces that are cooperative ventures of two or more IGOs.

Table 4

Brief overview of the scope and functions of science-policy interfaces under a single relevant IGO. Note that the darker shade employed in the scope column indicates the interface's central scope, and the lighter shade indicates a secondary scope.

Subsidiary or associated science-policy interface	Scope			Main functions				Notes	
	Chemicals	Waste	Pollution	Horizon scanning	Assessments	Knowledge management, communication and information-sharing, and stakeholder engagement	Capacity-building		Conducting Research
<i>1) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</i>									
International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC)									Transferring environmentally sound technologies, particularly waste management, to developing and transition countries
Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)									Conducting initiatives to provide transformative action to reduce methane, black carbon and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
UNEP Life Cycle Initiative (LCI)									Enabling the global use of credible life cycle knowledge by private and public decision makers
UNEP Pollution Action Note									Displaying the global state of air pollution, major sources, the impact on human health, and national efforts to tackle this critical issue
UNEP Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV)									Providing a range of technical, financial and networking support related to cleaner fuels and vehicles for governments and other stakeholders to reduce vehicle emissions
Global Environment Outlook (GEO)									An assessment of the state of the environment, the effectiveness of the policy response, and possible pathways to achieve environmental goals; providing derivative reports for youth, cities and business; developing fellowship and educational materials

⁸ BRS Conventions secretariat activities are included in Table 1 of this appendix.

Global Chemicals Outlook (GCO) I and II								Providing assessments to alert policymakers and other stakeholders to the critical role of the sound management of chemicals and waste in sustainable development (including identifying issues where emerging evidence indicates a risk)
Global Waste Management Outlook (GWMO)								scientific global assessment on the state of waste management and a call for action to the international community
Global Alliance for Alternatives to DDT								Developing and deploying products, methods and strategies as alternatives to DDT for disease vector control
Intergovernmental Network on Chemicals and Waste for Latin America and the Caribbean								The activities include the development of regional assessments and data collection on chemicals and waste, dialogues on effective communication of scientific information and data to strengthen the science-policy interface, or trainings and workshops on priority topics for LAC countries.
The Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET)								The EANET has launched the Hybrid Air Quality Monitoring Network (HAQMN) project for practitioners to consider how they can wisely select and use reliable LCS to be integrated with reference-level sensors for enhanced air quality monitoring.
Voluntary coalition for the progressive closure of dumpsites in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)								The initiative includes activities aimed at (1) the implementation of a Roadmap for the progressive closure of dumpsites and the effective transition to integrated waste management in LAC; (2) the development, adaptation, and dissemination of technical, social, health, environmental and economic guidelines; (3) the strengthening of capacities and exchange of information, experiences and good practices about policies, instruments, related projects, and funding opportunities; and (4) the promotion of awareness raising on the importance of the sound management of waste at all stages of the life cycle
Intergovernmental Network on Atmospheric Pollution for Latin America and the Caribbean								Strengthening regional cooperation for prevention and reduction of air pollution through technical capacity building, information exchange and collaborative work on air quality management
UNEP Working Group on Nitrogen								UNEP will provide capacity building support to Member States through the development of national action plans for sustainable nitrogen management.
Global Partnership on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter – Project on capacity development								The project aims to support countries to build their capacity to successfully combat plastic pollution through the development of national source inventories and national strategies/roadmaps/plans to address plastic pollution, including in the marine environment (2022-2025).

The Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution Legal Toolkit, Montevideo Environmental Law Programme									The toolkit was developed to assist legislators and policymakers in taking comprehensive action to tackle plastic pollution and marine litter through the development of legal and regulatory frameworks.
Special Programme on Institutional Strengthening for the Chemicals Cluster									Provides to countries to enhance their sustainable institutional capacity to develop, adopt, monitor and enforce policy, legislation and regulation for effective frameworks for the implementation of the Minamata Convention, the BSR Conventions and SAICM
The One Planet Network									The One Planet network is a global community of practitioners, policymakers and experts, including governments, businesses, civil society, academia and international organisations. It namely houses a global repository of projects, policies, tools and resources.
<i>2) World Health Organization (WHO)</i>									
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)									Promoting international collaboration in cancer research
WHO Chemical Risk Assessment Network									Improve chemical risk assessment globally through facilitating sustainable interaction between chemical-risk-assessment-related institutions
WHO Global Chemicals and Health Network									A global forum for discussion about issues related to health and chemicals
INTOX Network of Poisons Centres									Providing a means to tap into the knowledge and experience on the diagnosis and management of poisoning, and on poisons centre operations
WHO Drinking-water quality guidelines									International norms on water quality and human health that are used as the basis for regulation and standard setting world-wide
WHO Air quality guidelines (AQG)									Integrating scientific evidence on air pollution's health impacts; monitoring countries air quality progress
Scientific Advisory Group on Air Pollution and Health (SAG)									Providing expert guidance and advising WHO on programmatic issues related to ambient and household air pollution and health
Global Air Pollution and Health-Technical Advisory Group (GAPH-TAG)									Providing technical guidance and inputs to support WHO's work on air pollution and health
<i>3) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</i>									
FAO Programme on the Prevention and Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides									Making developing countries aware of the hazards associated with obsolete pesticides stockpiles and what they can do about them
<i>4) International Labour Organization (ILO)</i>									

International Labour Standards on Occupational Safety and Health								Providing standards as tools for establishing sound prevention, reporting and inspection practices and provide for maximum safety at work
Global database on occupational safety and health legislation (LEGOSH)								Compiling the wealth of legislation in occupational safety and health (OSH)
Knowledge development and dissemination to ILO Members								The ILO develops and shares data, knowledge and guidance on the sound management of chemicals and waste in the world of work and promotes their wide use by ILO Members for informed decision-making and continued improvements to occupational safety and health conditions. Capacity building in this area involves the provision of targeted training programmes on chemical safety, as well as risk-specific and sector-specific technical tools.
Technical assistance and support to ILO Members								The ILO provides technical and policy assistance to its Members to support the ratification and implementation of international labour standards on chemical safety, as well as implementation of specific codes of practice and technical guidelines. This includes capacity building trainings on the development of sector-specific policies and strategies, as well as laws, regulations and collective agreements, built on relevant international labour standards and codes of practice.
International Training Centre (ITC) Turin courses								The ILO provides training programmes to its Members on chemical safety in the workplace, to inform decision-making and facilitate the continued improvement of occupational safety and health conditions at both national and workplace levels. There are a number of courses available related to chemicals management in the workplace.
Training modules on ILO website								These training modules were created to provide evidence-based education to improve chemical safety in the workplace.
<i>5) United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)</i>								
Sustainable Cycles (SCYCLE) Programme								Developing sustainable production, consumption and disposal patterns for electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), and for other ubiquitous goods
Online courses								Assisting national officers and key stakeholders on chemicals and waste management issues.

<i>6) World Bank</i>							
Activities							Providing technical assistance, financing and knowledge products, including on air and water quality, waste management, climate pollutants, cleaner production and pollution prevention
<i>7) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</i>							
Chemical leasing							Developing different tools (e.g., toolkits, sustainability criteria) to promote the business model; demonstration cases
UNIDO Montreal Protocol Division							Delivering policy advice, technology and financial solutions, and technical training to Member States.
UNIDO Stockholm Convention Division							Supporting developing and transition countries to implement the Convention; promoting BAT and BEP; developing new industries without POPs releases; creating supportive framework conditions
UNIDO Mercury Programme							Facilitating the introduction of clean technologies and policy reform; promoting BAT/BEP through awareness raising, capacity building and technology transfer
Global consultation on circular economy							Facilitating exchanges on best practices, emerging innovations and the promotion and adoption of circular economy principles and practices by industries of Member States
<i>8) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</i>							
GEF Project Portfolio							POPs; mercury; other toxic chemicals; hazardous waste; municipal solid waste; ODS and alternatives; secondary aluminium, lead, zinc and lithium sectors; national programme for chemicals and waste management; agrochemical reduction and management
<i>9) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</i>							
OECD Test Guidelines Programme							A collection of the most relevant agreed testing methods used by governments, industry and independent laboratory for chemical safety
Assessment of chemicals							Assisting countries in developing and harmonizing methods for assessing risk to human health and the environment, including eChemPortal, QSAR Toolbox, IUCLID, Product Release and Exposure Data Warehouse
Chemical accidents programme							Developing common principles and policy guidance; analysing issues of concern and making recommendations; facilitating the sharing of information and experience

Global Inventory of Pollutant Releases									Bringing publications and data on PRTRs; presenting a tool to explore trends in global releases
BAT to Prevent and Control Industrial Pollution									Assisting governments to implement policies and practices that embody BAT to prevent and control industrial pollution
Biocide Programme									Harmonizing the main data requirements for biocides and the methodologies for the interpretation of these data
Safety of manufactured nanomaterials									Harmonizing the approaches for hazard, exposure and risk assessment for manufactured nanomaterials
<i>10) Arctic Council</i>									
Arctic Monitoring & Assessment Programme (AMAP)									Monitoring and assessing the Arctic region regarding pollution and climate change (including levels and trends, pathways and processes, and effects on ecosystems and humans); proposing actions; producing policy-relevant assessments and public outreach products
<i>11) Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)</i>									
Activities									OHCHR supports the implementation of international human rights standards by assisting government efforts to fulfil their human rights obligations. It also supports individuals in the exercise of their rights, monitors and reports objectively on human rights abuses and offers support, advice, and training to relevant stakeholders. Human rights mechanisms, including special procedure mandate holders appointed by the Human Rights Council, have also engaged on human rights and pollution.
Three special Rapporteurs on human rights and pollution									OHCHR serves as the secretariat to the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes; the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, amongst other human rights mandates relevant to addressing the impact of pollution worldwide, amongst other human rights mandates relevant to addressing the impact of pollution worldwide.

12) The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Marine Environment Laboratories							
Harmonization and coordination of quality assurance (QA) programmes							Organization of worldwide interlaboratory comparisons and proficiency testing to evaluate the performance of analytical laboratories, production of certified reference materials for laboratory QA support, knowledge transfer on analytical techniques and associated QA through training and publication of technical documents.
NUTEC Plastics							NUTEC Plastics aims at establishing a global network of laboratories for monitoring microplastics in marine ecosystems using nuclear applications. This activity supports baseline monitoring and monitoring of progress related to the International Legally Binding Instrument to end with Plastics Pollution, including in the marine environment.
Sponsoring organization of GESAMP Working Group 45 (Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Related Impacts on Contaminants in the Ocean)							The working group has an advisory role to the UN system on the scientific aspects of marine environmental protection. Its work aims at better understanding the interactions of pollutants and climate change stressors to inform stockholders and decision-makers to better act towards the expected outcomes of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development.
13) The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime							
Countering Illegal Hazardous Waste Trafficking Through the Container Control Programme							The Passenger and Cargo Border Team (PCBT) of UNODC launched a project targeting plastic and hazardous waste trafficking in Southeast Asia, to improve the capacity of frontline customs officers, other law enforcement officers, and employees of relevant government bodies to interdict illegal hazardous waste shipments at key ports in five countries – Cambodia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. PCBT aims to expand these capacity-building activities to other regions.

Table 5
Brief overview of the scope and functions of science-policy interfaces under two or more relevant IGOs. Note that the darker shade employed in the scope column indicates the interface’s central scope, and the lighter shade indicates a secondary scope.

	Scope			Main functions				Notes
	Chemicals	Waste	Pollution	Horizon scanning	Assessments	Knowledge management, communication and information-sharing, and stakeholder	Capacity-building	
Subsidiary or associated science-policy interfaces								

Global Mercury Partnership									Focuses on supporting implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, providing knowledge and science on mercury, and raising awareness towards global action
Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP)									Offering easy access to the latest research, case studies, guidance and tools on the transition to an inclusive green economy; featuring webinars, courses and academic programmes to facilitate ongoing capacity building
United Nations Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)									Assisting and leading partner countries towards their transition to an inclusive Green Economy (IGE)
Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP)									Conducting global assessments of the marine environment; providing guidance on the design and execution of marine environmental assessments; providing assessments on specific topics relevant to the marine environment; providing an overview of marine environment-related activities of UN agencies; identify emerging marine environmental issues
International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS)									Consolidating current, peer-reviewed chemical safety-related publications and database records from international bodies, for public access
WHO/ILO joint estimates of the work-related burden of disease and injury									Quantifying the population exposed to occupational risk factors (including asbestos, arsenic, benzene, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, formaldehyde, nickel, sulphuric acid and trichloroethylene) and amount health loss caused by these exposures.
Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR)									Harmonizing the requirement and the risk assessment on the pesticide residues
Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Specifications (JMPS)									Producing recommendations to FAO and WHO on the specifications and to develop guidance and procedures in establishing pesticide specifications
Codex Alimentarius and Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme									A collection of internationally adopted food standards and related texts presented in a uniform manner
FAO/WHO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management (JMPPM)									Advising on matters pertaining to pesticide regulation, management and use, and alerts to new developments, problems or issues that otherwise merit attention
FAO-WHO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management									Framework on pesticide management for all entities related to production, regulation and management of pesticides; tools and guidelines, supported by technical guidelines
ILO-WHO International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSCs)									Providing essential safety and health information on chemicals in a clear and concise way

Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Global Environment Facility (GEF STAP)								Providing objective, strategic scientific and technical advice on GEF policies, operational strategies, programs and on projects and programmatic approaches
UNEP/GEF Towards the Establishment of an International Nitrogen Management System (INMS)								Website of the GEF/UNEP project: 'Targeted Research for improving understanding of the global nitrogen cycle towards the establishment of an International Nitrogen Management System (INMS)', including ongoing preparation of International Nitrogen Assessment.
UNIDO/UNEP National Cleaner Production Centres and Global Network for Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECPnet)								Training national experts; raising awareness of resource efficient and cleaner production (RECP); demonstrating RECP; helping obtaining financing; providing policy advice; disseminating technical information; innovation and knowledge sharing; institutional capacity building; awareness-raising and advocacy; quality assurance and branding
IOMC Toolbox								The IOMC Internet-based Toolbox for Decision Making in Chemicals Management (IOMC Toolbox) is a problem-solving tool that enables countries to identify the most appropriate and efficient national actions to address specific national problems related to chemicals management.
EU / Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) / UNEP / FAO ACP MEAs Programme								The ACP MEAs Programme supports national and regional activities to reduce and stop use of hazardous chemicals and waste, ensure safe movement of chemicals across regions, develop guidelines on safe handling of chemicals and support synergies between activities related to biodiversity and chemicals and waste.
UNEP/UN ESCAP Regional Action Programme on Air Pollution [for Asia and the Pacific] (RAPAP)								RAPAP namely aims to promote science-based and policy-oriented cooperation for improved air quality management; to establish an open regional platform for the exchange of information and best practices; to promote domestic actions and regional cooperation on air pollution; to identify technical and financial resources; to foster dialogue and technical cooperation aimed at effective air quality management
UNEP / Open Universiteit of the Netherlands / Global Partnership on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter (GPML)								Release of the masterclass on Unnecessary Avoidable and Problematic (UAP) Plastic Products and Polymers and development of the revised Massive Open Online Course on Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution (MOOC)

D. Other Science-Policy Panels

24. As provided for in UNEA resolution 5/8, the ad hoc open-ended working group should take into account the need to ensure that the panel “Coordinates, as appropriate, with other science-policy bodies, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services” (paragraph 6 (e)).

25. The following three science-policy panels have been identified as relevant to the science-policy panel on the sound management of chemicals and waste and the prevention of pollution: the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and the International Resource Panel (IRP). These do not directly address the sound management of chemicals and waste and prevention of pollution in their scope, but each has a scope with potential points of connection with the science-policy panel and the panel, or the ad hoc open-ended working group, may want to elaborate on means of coordination.

26. It is worth noting that, to date, coordination among science-policy panels has been challenging, especially since they each set their own work programmes, often in different time frames/frequencies (this is discussed in more detail in UNEP/SPP-CWP/OEWG.1/4). Nevertheless, there have been punctuated efforts at coordination, including for example a 2021 IPBES-IPCC Co-Sponsored Workshop on Biodiversity and Climate Change. Such initiatives may inform the ad hoc open-ended working group or the panel as they consider means of coordination with these other science-policy panels.

27. For the purpose of this mapping analysis, the scope and functions of each of these three panels are reported below. The ad hoc open-ended working group may also wish to consult the information documents prepared for its resumed first session that provide a more extensive comparative analysis of these panels’ institutional arrangements and procedures (UNEP/SPP-CWP/OEWG.1/INF/5 and UNEP/SPP-CWP/OEWG.1/INF/7).

Table 6

Brief overview of the scope and functions of related science-policy panels (IPCC, IPBES and IRP). Note that the darker shade employed in the scope column indicates the interface’s central scope, and the lighter shade indicates a secondary scope.

Science-policy panel	Scope			Main functions					Notes
	Chemicals	Waste	Pollution	Horizon scanning	Assessments	Knowledge management, communication and information-sharing, and stakeholder engagement	Capacity-building	Conducting Research	
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)									See UNEP/SPP-CWP/OEWG.1/INF/5
Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)									See UNEP/SPP-CWP/OEWG.1/INF/5
International Resource Panel (IRP)									See UNEP/SPP-CWP/OEWG.1/INF/5

E. Multistakeholder partnerships, associations and alliances

28. As noted in Section II of this document, there are numerous “relevant key stakeholders” with which the panel may need to consider its relationship. For the purpose of this mapping analysis, this document provides a snapshot of just a few of the partnerships, associations and alliances that bring together different combinations of these stakeholders to gather and leverage their diverse knowledge and constituencies.

29. Table 7, based on a review of publicly available information, provides an overview of the scope and functions of only some of the relevant partnerships, associations and alliances that make up the current landscape of science-policy interfaces.

Table 7

Brief overview of the scope and functions of relevant multistakeholder partnerships, associations and alliances. Note that the darker shade employed in the scope column indicates the interface’s central scope, and the lighter shade indicates a secondary scope.

Partnership / Alliance / Association	Scope			Main functions				Notes	
	Chemicals	Waste	Pollution	Horizon scanning	Assessments	Knowledge management, communication and information-sharing, and stakeholder engagement	Capacity-building		Conducting Research
1) Private-sector-led									
Alliance to End Plastic Waste									Collaborate with members and partners to help develop and implement scalable projects around the world. Aim to de-risk these initiatives by providing guidance on their viability, while offering funding and access to a network of like-minded Alliance members to secure collective action.
Better Cotton International									Largest cotton sustainability programme in the world; goal: to train farming communities to produce cotton in ways that improve things for everyone and everything connected with cotton.
Clean Cargo									Collaborative partnership between ocean container carriers, freight forwarders, and cargo owners that is focused on tracking and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from container shipping
Clean Electronics Production Network--- Toward Zero Exposure									Uniting companies throughout the electronics industry to reduce worker exposure to hazardous chemicals; includes commitments that companies make with their participation, principles that guide the program design and requirements and verification to document how companies implement the commitments.
CropLife Obsolete Stocks Programme									Engaged in the clean-up of obsolete pesticide stocks and the prevention of new stockpiles for nearly three decades. Contributes to obsolete stocks safeguarding and disposal in collaboration with national and international development agency partners.

Global Battery Alliance (GBA): Critical Minerals Advisory Group								Working with its members across the value chain on ensuring that critical materials are produced, sourced, processed, transported, manufactured and recycled in a responsible and sustainable manner which minimizes environmental harm, respects human rights and creates benefits for stakeholders along the supply chain.
ICCA's Responsible Care								Voluntary initiative to drive continuous improvement in safe chemicals management; supports collaboration among the chemical industry, government and local authorities to help facilitate excellent practices in sound chemicals management and sustainable growth in regions around the globe.
International Solid Waste Association (ISWA) Task Force on Marine Litter								Addressing three key challenges to establishing a sound waste management system, which will prevent plastic waste reaching our oceans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop practices for sound collection and disposal of municipal waste. - Identify and demonstrate realistic best practices that can be adopted by local, regional and national authorities. - Promote sufficient value of secondary plastics as part of a resource efficient circular economy.
Responsible Business Alliance (RBA): Responsible Minerals Initiative								Evolving business practices to support responsible mineral production and sourcing globally, including but not limited to conflict-affected and high-risk areas, providing companies with tools and resources that improve regulatory compliance, align with international standards, and support industry and stakeholder expectations.
Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC)								ZDHC is a multi-stakeholder organisation comprising over 170 contributors from across the industry including Brands, Suppliers, Chemical Suppliers, and Solution Providers. The Roadmap to Zero Programme, by ZDHC, leads the fashion industry to eliminate harmful chemicals from its global supply chain by building the foundation for more sustainable manufacturing to protect workers, consumers and our planet's ecosystems.
<i>2) Civil-society-led</i>								
ChemSec (the International Chemical Secretariat)								Advocates for substitution of toxic chemicals to safer alternatives. Through independent research, cross-border collaboration and practical tools, driving the development of more progressive chemicals legislation and pushing businesses towards the transition to non-toxic alternatives.
Clean Production Action's BizNGO for Safer Chemicals & Sustainable Materials								Collaboration of business and environmental leaders working together to define and implement the leading edge in safer chemicals and sustainable materials. A multi-sectoral informal network, participation is open to downstream users of chemicals, NGOs, governments, and academics who support the BizNGO Principles for Safer Chemicals.

Global Alliance on Health and Pollution (GAHP)								Formulating strategies to address pollution and health at scale. Focuses on improving health as a priority and key metric for combatting pollution. At the forefront of generating arguments (and the data and science behind them) that resonate with decision-makers for investing in solutions to pollution and health problems.
International Pollutants Elimination Network (IPEN)								Global network of public interest NGOs forging a healthier world where people and the environment are no longer harmed by the production, use, and disposal of toxic chemicals. Work to strengthen global and national chemicals and waste policies, contribute to ground-breaking research, and build a global movement for a toxics-free future.
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)								Membership Union of government and civil society organisations; implements a large and diverse portfolio of conservation projects worldwide.
Pesticide Action Network (PAN) International								Network of over 600 participating nongovernmental organizations, institutions and individuals in over 90 countries working to replace the use of hazardous pesticides with ecologically sound and socially just alternatives.
<i>3) Academia-led</i>								
International Panel on Chemical Pollution (IPCP)								To initiate, prepare and disseminate condensed state-of-the-science documentation on all aspects of environmentally relevant chemicals; to act internationally and in countries with particular needs for improving knowledge regarding chemicals for them to manage issues related to chemicals; to offer the scientific expertise accumulated within IPCP to international organizations, national governments and other parties for discussions and review of all aspects of the scientific basis for regional and/or global management of chemicals.
Systems of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SSCP) Knowledge-Action Network (KAN) of International Science Council's (ISC) Future Earth								Global network of researchers and practitioners interested in ways that sustainable consumption and production systems can be created, nurtured, and contribute to a more sustainable world. SSCP KAN works to advance a more systemic SCP approach, encouraging and enabling an urgent transformation in theory and practice to SCP systems.
University of Capetown's Chemicals Network								To facilitate the sharing of knowledge around sound chemicals and waste management and to establish a platform where stakeholders can meet and discuss key issues around sound chemicals and waste management in the hopes of building the capacity of low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) to improve on sound chemicals and waste management practices.
<i>4) Foundation-led</i>								
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation: Malaria Eradication Program								With partners, fighting malaria by working to expand access to existing tools, using data to better track and target the disease, advancing research on potentially transformative innovations, and advocating for others to join in the effort to end malaria.

<p>Ellen MacArthur Foundation's Plastics Pact Network</p>													<p>Connects national and regional initiatives around the world to implement solutions towards a circular economy for plastic. Globally aligned response to plastic waste and pollution, which enables vital knowledge sharing and coordinated action.</p>
<p>Ocean Foundation's Plastics Initiative</p>													<p>Working to influence sustainable production and consumption of plastics, to ultimately achieve a truly circular economy for plastics, beginning with prioritizing materials and product design.</p> <p>Goal of protecting human and environmental health, and advance environmental justice priorities, through a holistic policy approach to reduce plastic production and promote plastic redesign.</p>

Appendix 3

Methodology Employed for the Mapping Analysis

30. This Appendix provides additional details on the methodology employed in populating the tables contained in the document. This work was undertaken in two broad steps:

I. Identifying relevant science-policy interfaces

31. A first step of this analysis involved identifying existing science-policy interfaces in the realm of the sound management of chemicals and waste and the prevention of pollution at the global, inter-regional and regional levels, particularly by mapping those subsidiary or associated interfaces under multilateral environmental agreements and under other international instruments and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs).

32. The analysis is not meant to be exhaustive. Because of the breadth and complexity of the institutional landscape in the field of chemicals management, waste management, and prevention of pollution, and due to the restricted time and resources available, not all existing science-policy interfaces were included in the analysis, particularly the many interfaces that exist at the regional, national and local levels.

33. Those interfaces that have global to inter-regional coverage were emphasized, while some examples of regional interfaces are also provided. It should also be noted that member states may also conduct science-policy activities related to their participation in MEAs, other international instruments and intergovernmental organizations. For example, under the Stockholm Convention, member states may conduct their own horizon scanning to make nominations of chemicals for listing under the Convention, triggering the subsequent official assessments by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee. Such member state-driven science-policy initiatives are not part of this mapping analysis.

II. Categorizing scope and functions of identified science-policy interfaces

34. This second step entailed reviewing available information on these interfaces in order to characterize their scope and main functions in tabular format. Information about each body was collected through a review of publicly accessible online information and relevant reports or documents published by the interfaces themselves. The quality and completeness of the data sets considered depend on the availability and (online) accessibility of data. In some cases, a complete analysis for all the interfaces considered could not be completed due to data gaps.

A. Scope

35. The identified scope (Column I) of science-policy interfaces considered were categorized into one or more of the following groups: chemicals, waste and pollution. For the purpose of this analysis, considerations were made as follows.

(a) The “Chemicals” category refers to a mandate related to managing “chemical life cycle” or “chemical value chain” in the technosphere, including addressing the inherent properties of chemicals. The waste generated from the life cycle or value chain of chemicals would be considered in the “waste” category below, whereas the pollution generated from the life cycle or value chain of chemicals in the environment or biota would be considered in the “pollution” category below.

(b) The “Waste” category refers to a mandate related to managing waste, regardless of which types of waste or waste mixtures.

(c) The “Pollution” category refers to a mandate related to addressing pollution in air, water, soil and resulting health effects, including the presence of chemicals in the environment or biota, and associated adverse impacts.

36. As noted in the Annex to the working document on scope (UNEP/SPP-CWP/OEWG.1/4), the sound management of chemicals and waste and prevention of pollution can be considered as part of closely interconnected and interrelated issues. For example, the chemicals that make up the global value chains can cause waste and emissions throughout their life cycle, contributing to pollution in air, water, soil and humans. Thus, addressing chemicals or waste will inevitably contribute to addressing pollution. Therefore, two shades of blue were used to indicate scope: the darker shade indicates the

body's central scope, whereas the lighter shade is used to identify secondary scope, including as a result of co-benefits arising from the body's work.

B. Functions

37. To categorize functions, we relied on the four principal functions discussed in working document UNEP/SPP-CWP/OEWG.1/5. Furthermore, a fifth category, conducting research, was also mapped since it was deemed necessary to convey an accurate picture of the landscape of science-policy interfaces. And so, the categories used in populating the table included:

- (a) Horizon scanning: any systematic review of available data and information to detect, collect and interpret signals of possibly early changes in a specific field. This is typically carried out as part of a comprehensive foresight process to identify potential medium- and long-term opportunities and risks.
- (b) Assessments: sharing of authoritative information on topics related to the interface's scope of work. Assessments are typically extensive documents that build on existing peer-reviewed literature and other diverse sources of data that are publicly available, such as grey literature and indigenous and local knowledge. The function of various science-policy interfaces may generate different types of assessments, including comprehensive (global), regional, thematic and methodological assessments.
- (c) Knowledge management, communication and information-sharing, and stakeholder engagement: such activities include providing up-to-date and relevant information, identifying key gaps in scientific research, encouraging and supporting communication between scientists and policymakers, explaining and disseminating findings for different audiences, raising public awareness and facilitating information-sharing with countries, in particular developing countries seeking relevant scientific information.
- (d) Capacity building: refers to "the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt, and maintain capacity over time,"⁹ including developing guidance documents, webinars, e-learning courses, training workshops, and other educational programmes.
- (e) Conducting Research: conducting new research, including data generation and analysis.

⁹ United Nations Development Group, "Capacity development: UNDAF companion guidance."