

MEETING REPORT

FIRST MEETING OF THE BUREAU OF THE 5th SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT (ICCM5)

Dead Sea, Jordan, 16 - 17 March 2016

Attendees:

Bureau members: Ms. Leticia Reis De Carvalho (Brazil, ICCM5 Bureau Member Latin America and the Caribbean), Mr. Szymon Domagalski (Poland, ICCM5 Bureau Member Central and Eastern Europe), Mr. David Kapindula (Zambia, ICCM5 Bureau Member Africa), Mr. Alexander Nies (Germany, ICCM5 Bureau Member Western Europe and Others).

Regional Focal Points: Mr. Heidar Ali Balouji (Iran representing Asia-Pacific), Mr. Kouame Georges Kouadio (Cote d'Ivoire representing Africa), Mr. Vladimir Lenev (Russia representing Central and Eastern Europe), Ms. Suzanne Leppinen (Canada representing Western Europe and Others).

Representatives of non-governmental participants and the IOMC: Ms. Susan Wilburn (health), Mr. Joe DiGangi (public interest groups), Mr. Brian Kohler (trade union), Mr. Greg Skelton (industry) and Ms. Carolyn Vickers (IOMC).

SAICM secretariat: Mr. Jacob Duer, Ms. Brenda Koekkoek.

Observers: Ms. Jutta Emig (Germany), Mr. Achim Halpaap (UNEP).

Regrets:

Mr. Mungath Madhavan Kutty (India, ICCM5 Bureau Member Asia-Pacific)

Mr. Philip Pile (Barbados, Regional Focal Point, Latin America and the Caribbean).

1) Opening of the meeting

The President, Mr. Alexander Nies, welcomed participants to the first ICCM5 Bureau meeting. He noted his commitment to the ICCM5 Bureau and to the Presidency. He thanked participants for the trust that has been placed in him in the role of ICCM5 President.

The President pointed out that with the deadline for the SAICM 2020 goal only four years away, the timeframe is unique for the mandate of the ICCM5 Bureau. There is both a need for urgent action to achieve the 2020 goal and an opportunity to consider SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020. He also highlighted the unique five-year mandate of this Bureau - previous intervals between ICCMs having been three years.

The President indicated that the aim of the meeting is to review the outcomes of ICCM4, provide updates on progress since ICCM4, discuss implementation of resolutions and undertake planning towards ICCM5 in 2020.

Following a brief welcome also by the SAICM secretariat, the President invited the participants to introduce themselves through a tour de table.

2) Organizational matters**(a) Adoption of the agenda**

The agenda for the meeting was adopted as set out in meeting document SAICM/ICCM.5/Bureau.1/1. Participants agreed to proceed through the agenda, moving agenda item 5 ahead of agenda item 4.

(b) Organization of work

The President opened this agenda item by reminding participants that the Bureau operates according to the Rules of Procedure set out for the ICCM. These rules are set out in ICCM Resolution II/1.

The group agreed to the following working hours for the meeting: from 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 16 March and from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on Thursday, 17 March.

3) Review of the outcomes of and reflections on the fourth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM4)

The President opened this agenda item, noting the importance of the Bureau reflecting upon ICCM4 and its outcomes. He indicated that lessons learned from ICCM4 should be fully reflected in the planning for OEWG3 and ICCM5.

He noted the need for urgent action to achieve the 2020 goal and that the Overall Orientation and Guidance, endorsed at ICCM4, is a good basis for achieving the 2020 goal. He stressed that this Bureau will play an important role in promoting implementation efforts to 2020. He also highlighted satisfaction with the results of ICCM4 regarding the intersessional process established for SAICM and sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020. He views this decision as a critical outcome of ICCM4.

A number of common points were highlighted in the ensuing discussion. Overall, it was agreed that ICCM4 was a successful meeting, raising the political profile of chemicals and waste, including the importance and success of the high-level segment. It was felt that there was a good balance between the resolutions on new emerging policy issues as well as towards the basic needs for sound management of chemicals and waste, reinforced through the endorsement of the Overall Orientation and Guidance for achieving the 2020 goal.

It was noted that SAICM as a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platform has matured and the benefits of it are emerging. Participants highlighted that there is a greater recognition of the challenges we are facing and the benefits of working together. Many participants expressed appreciation for enhanced engagement of the health sector at ICCM4 and urged further engagement. In this context, one participant highlighted the GEF funded Chemical Observatories project in Africa for which UNEP is leading implementation.

The newly adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was highlighted as an opportunity for SAICM stakeholders in moving forward.

Engagement of industry was also highlighted, including the need for industry-government cooperation as well as for more effective engagement of downstream users. The industry representative noted the International Council of Chemical Association partnership agreement that was signed at ICCM4 as an important opportunity to enhance support to the implementation of SAICM. He also indicated that in the coming period he wishes to focus on organization of industry in the SAICM context and to share better best practice information. In addition, the need of the engagement of the private sector in Africa was noted by the regional focal point for Africa.

Participants highlighted the importance of resolution IV/4 on SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 and expressed appreciation for the new issues agreed to at ICCM, in particular highly hazardous pesticides and environmentally persistent pharmaceutical pollutants. A number of participants highlighted the importance of the chemicals in products programme and the responsibility of industry in supporting these efforts pro-actively. In addition, a number of participants noted the importance of efforts to regulate lead in paint as well as the need to scale-up efforts related to hazardous substances in the life-cycle of electronics and electrical products.

The participants agreed that this Bureau is faced with the challenge between, first, promoting the achievement of the 2020 goal and, second, in guiding SAICM and the intersessional process for the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020. It was stressed that these tracks should complement each other and not compete with each other. The Bureau recognized its role in supporting these efforts and the need for collective responsibility to work together.

Regions stressed the importance of the regional meetings on the margins of ICCM4 and expressed appreciation to the secretariat for arrangements made for providing interpretation at the meetings. It was stressed that interpretation is required in order to follow a bottom-up approach. One participant noted that the regional meetings held in advance of OEWG2 have been underutilized and suggested that they can be further developed.

A number of participants stressed that SAICM is an overarching political commitment that should not be undermined because it is not legally binding. One participant noted that SAICM is an opportunity to highlight the role of a pro-active agenda for sound management of chemicals and waste, rather than a brown agenda.

The important link of SAICM to other agreements such as the International Health Regulations and the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions was stressed by many. One participant noted that financing is a problem for SAICM, particularly with the phasing out of the Quick Start Programme.

A number of participants commended ICCM4 President, Dr. Richard Lesiyampe from Kenya, for his role at ICCM4.

One participant indicated that the four and a half day structure of the meeting was too short and suggested ICCM5 be a five day meeting.

The secretariat highlighted that the resolutions, among others, request the secretariat to support national SAICM focal points in their efforts to implement the Overall Orientation and Guidance. In addition, the increase in the indicative budget has confirmed that SAICM is a platform for enhanced efforts, particularly with a five year mandate to ICCM5.

The President highlighted the need to raise the political profile of SAICM and to scale up the recognition of its decisions. He advocated greater proactive approaches toward prevention. In closing the agenda item, the President urged participants to work with their respective governments, sectors and regions to involve them and scale up efforts towards the achievement of the 2020 goal.

4) Update from Bureau members, regional focal points and non-governmental sectoral participants and IOMC on activities undertaken since ICCM4 and on any follow on work

The President highlighted the importance of enhanced stakeholder responsibility in the implementation of SAICM in line with the Overall Orientation and Guidance. He stressed that the involvement of all stakeholders is the key to achieving the objectives of SAICM. He indicated that he was pleased to see all regions and sectoral groups have met at least once since ICCM4 and expressed appreciation for the leadership taken.

He noted that regional focal points play an important facilitative role within their regions including chairing regional meetings; disseminating information within their regions; collecting views from SAICM national focal points on matters of interest to the region; assisting in the flow of information and views from the region to its Bureau members; reporting to the ICCM on the outcomes of regional meetings and other regional activities during the intersessional period.

The participants reported on progress since ICCM4 through a round table. In general, it was felt that the webinars organized by the secretariat were helpful in reaching out to regions and sectors, though participation could be significantly improved. A number of national initiatives were highlighted by the regional focal points.

The CEE Bureau member indicated that they preferred to host their future meetings on the margins of other meetings. They also noted the importance of translation at such meetings.

The regional focal point for Asia-Pacific reported problems with the regional mailing list. From a national context, he indicated that Iran has done some work internally on a national matrix for sound management of chemicals and waste. They are working to engage other ministries within the matrix.

The regional focal point for WEOG provided an update on the preparations for the World Health Assembly (WHA) where Canada has presented a resolution which focusses on enhancing the engagement of the health sector in chemicals management. The resolution urges countries to proactively take action to engage their health sector and requests WHO to create a road map of actions building on the health sector strategy and the Sustainable Development Goals. It was suggested that a health component may be included in the next briefing to the Permanent Missions in Geneva related to the sound management of chemicals and waste. It was also proposed that a similar approach could be considered to strengthen the engagement of other sectors in SAICM implementation, such as with the ILO for labour and FAO for agriculture.

The President, as the Bureau member for WEOG, highlighted that two side events are scheduled to take place at UNEA-2 on sustainable chemistry to be hosted by Germany and the link between sound management of chemicals to climate protection to be hosted by the USA and Sweden. He also informed that Germany will be establishing an international centre for sustainable chemistry in 2017.

The LAC Bureau member provided an update for LAC. She indicated concern with the limited participation in the LAC regional call. She also noted that the 20th Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean held in Cartagena from 28-31 March 2016 will discuss chemicals and waste.

The African regional focal point informed that he has asked the regional centre in Senegal to assist in coordination in the region. He is promoting a regional strategy on chemicals and waste management, indicating that ECOWAS will be developing this. He indicated the need for Africa to learn from other regions. The SAICM Quick Start Programme (QSP) project on poison centres in the region was also highlighted. The project has stimulated interest, and as a result, Tanzania has set up a centre. Zambia, Uganda and Ethiopia are also working on establishing centres.

The trade union representative indicated that his organization IndustriAll is writing a sustainable development goal document for all work sectors, including chemicals. This will be presented to the World Trade Union Congress in October 2016 and could be helpful for the chemicals community.

The health representative indicated that they had organized two webinars to promote global outreach. She also highlighted that the health webinar included governmental representatives. She indicated that the next call should take place in advance of the World Health Assembly. She highlighted the adoption of environmentally persistent pharmaceutical pollutants as a new emerging issue under SAICM. She noted that UNDP recently hosted a webinar on pharmaceutical procurement in the United Nations system. She also noted relevant efforts in Nepal, Argentina and Sweden.

The representative of the IOMC highlighted that they will be publishing a progress report related to indicators that they proposed at ICCM4.

The industry representative highlighted the Partnership agreement set up at ICCM4 between UNEP and the ICCA. Part of the initiative relates to building regulatory capacity in developing countries. The applicability of the partnership approach was discussed for other sectoral groups. The meeting discussed that a similar approach to be taken for other SAICM stakeholder groups, including civil society, health and labour.

The industry representative also noted an international workshop on chemicals and sustainability in China. They hope it will build engagement in China and draw attention from the downstream user community. They want to make it a multi-stakeholder initiative, setting up an informal multi-stakeholder group to identify speakers.

The representative of public interest groups highlighted ongoing work to promote ratification and implementation of the Minamata Convention and substantial progress in implementing the SAICM goal of eliminating lead paint by 2020. In December 2015, IPEN and UNEP jointly organized a meeting for 15 African countries which led to a call for the phase-out of lead paint in those countries. IPEN has also

worked with governments in seven Asian countries to secure regulations that prohibit lead paint. Among other mercury activities, IPEN and UNEP are currently collaborating to monitor mercury in women of child-bearing age in the Asia-Pacific region in support of Minamata Convention implementation.

Follow-up actions:

- The secretariat indicated they will follow-up with all focal points to continuously improve the respective e-mail distribution lists.
- The President intends to send two broadcasts per year to all SAICM stakeholders to promote SAICM implementation. He would welcome any ideas for such broadcasts in follow-up.
- The Bureau agreed that a calendar of events would be helpful in order to keep each other informed and to continue to build momentum for SAICM implementation.

The President encouraged participants to stay motivated in SAICM implementation and to communicate with their constituents. He indicated that both he and the secretariat are available to support the regions and sectors as appropriate.

5) Review and implementation of the resolutions of ICCM4

(a) Implementation towards the achievement of the 2020 goal

The President highlighted that ICCM4 endorsed the document entitled Overall Orientation and Guidance for achieving the 2020 goal in ICCM resolution IV/1, urging all stakeholders to take concerted steps to implement it. He reminded the Bureau that ICCM4 requested the secretariat, in cooperation with the SAICM regional focal points where appropriate, to support the SAICM national focal points in undertaking the action points set out in the Overall Orientation and Guidance. ICCM4 also requested the secretariat to report on progress in the implementation of the Overall Orientation and Guidance at ICCM5 and to submit an interim report to OEWG3.

The secretariat proceeded to introduce an Overall Orientation and Guidance Implementation Table. The three tables set out in document SAICM/ICCM.5/Bureau.1/3 are intended to support stakeholders and regional groups in work planning and tracking progress. They were developed taking into consideration the request from the IOMC to develop a common tracking tool for the implementation of the Overall Orientation and Guidance. The tables are set out to highlight what the sectors and stakeholders are doing to implement the Overall Orientation and Guidance and to highlight priorities.

The secretariat reminded the Bureau that regional work planning was undertaken at the last SAICM regional meetings.

In the discussion, a number of revisions were agreed to the tables:

- add other stakeholders in the column on the far right;
- include global activities;
- making it available in languages.

It was agreed that reporting will feed into broader SAICM knowledge management context. For example, items that should be included in the SAICM clearinghouse should be identified in the implementation tables. It was also suggested that the implementation tables link to the SAICM progress reporting.

It was noted that groups should identify where there are financial barriers to implementing priority actions. It was also proposed that other groups may be invited to fill in the implementation table, beyond the five regions and the five sectors represented on the Bureau.

Follow-up action:

The secretariat was requested to prepare a revised tracking table and provide it to SAICM stakeholders by May. The regional and sectoral groups would be asked to prepare the table for input to the

secretariat by end of October 2016 so that the secretariat can compile the reports for the next Bureau meeting.

(b) Strategic Approach and sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020

The President indicated that Resolution IV/4 is an important outcome of ICCM4 in setting the stage for SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020. The resolution established an intersessional process and initiated an independent evaluation of SAICM for 2006-2015.

He noted that guiding the work of this subsidiary body is a critical element of the ICCM5 Bureau mandate to 2020, setting the stage for multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder engagement in line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

He highlighted that one of the key expected outcomes of this meeting is to confirm the date for the first meeting of the intersessional process and that the secretariat would be asked to convey the date to SAICM stakeholders by 31 March 2016. He also indicated the need to encourage governments to offer to host meetings of the intersessional process. The secretariat provided an update on the hiring process for the independent evaluation, noting that a consultancy vacancy had been advertised through the UN Inspira system that closed on the 19 February 2016. There were 29 applicants total.

In the discussion, the Bureau emphasized that the problem of sound chemicals management will not end in 2020 while still emphasizing the importance of the 2020 goal. This is an opportunity to look at other ways to do things better. A new goal will need to be considered. The group also discussed the name SAICM. While many indicated the name is difficult to explain in reaching out to stakeholders, it was also acknowledged that it will likely not be productive to change the name in moving beyond 2020.

It was noted the important consideration of engaging governing bodies of the IOMC organizations in the decision making. It was requested that there be a discussion about process at the first intersessional meeting.

A number of participants raised the need to boost multi-sectoral involvement in moving forward, including the involvement of WHO in the SAICM secretariat. Others noted concern for realistic financing for SAICM implementation and for the secretariat. It was also noted that the issue of chemicals and waste is under consideration in this context. Consideration for the limit between local and international issues for waste will need to be also considered.

There was broad agreement that a platform for international chemicals and waste management is needed beyond 2020 and that a solid financial basis is key for making progress in the long term. Also, the Bureau emphasized that the multi-stakeholder character should be maintained in the future platform. While this is also true for the multi-sectoral character, the Bureau encouraged further thinking how the involvement of the different sectors could be strengthened in the future.

The Bureau agreed that the first meeting of the intersessional process will take place from 7-9 February 2017. A number of participants highlighted the importance of hosting the first meeting in a developing country.

(c) Emerging policy issues

The President opened the agenda item, highlighting resolution IV/2 on emerging policy issues. He indicated that the resolution reinforced actions on the existing emerging policy issues and established a new work area on environmentally persistent pharmaceutical pollutants. In addition, he pointed out that increased risk reduction and information sharing efforts on emerging policy issues is a core activity area identified under the Overall Orientation and Guidance.

He also highlighted that the emerging policy issues is an interesting aspect of SAICM, promoting actions on issues not currently addressed in existing agreements and complementing initiatives taken by other bodies. It is an excellent platform for sharing information.

In the ensuing discussion, there was significant dialogue about engaging in the Chemicals in Products Programme, including broader engagement of civil society organizations and downstream users.

The elimination of lead in paint was raised as an important test for SAICM in achieving the 2020 goal. The Bureau member for LAC informed that a national study on lead in paint in Brazil will be released in April. It was also noted that Zambia has a grant from WHO to do work on lead in paint.

The secretariat clarified that UNIDO continues to lead the emerging policy issue of Hazardous Substances in the Lifecycle of electronics and electrical products in the SAICM context. ITU is coordinating the e-waste partnership, hosted under the UNEP Global Partnership on Waste Management.

Follow-up actions:

- The secretariat will share the meeting notes on the coordination teleconference on Hazardous Substances in the Lifecycle of electronics and electrical products.
- The secretariat will ask UNITAR to follow up with more information about the nanotechnology e-learning platform.

(e) Highly hazardous pesticides

The President opened the agenda item indicating a great satisfaction that it was identified as an issue of concern. The representative of the IOMC highlighted the HHP Strategy has been developed which sets out actions to be undertaken on HHP. The actions in the HHP Strategy are centred on the Code of Conduct and the Resolution IV/3 on HHPs focuses on next steps. The last round of comments on the Code of Conduct closed on 7 March 2016.

A number of representatives highlighted how efforts on HHP link to food production and worker safety, issues at the core of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Bureau member from Africa highlighted the importance of this initiative to the African region. He noted that FAO has started to move towards on projects in Africa, Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, with a workshop last month. Some future work is envisaged in the SADC region.

In addition, he highlighted the forum of Southern African registrants of pesticides. They have developed a workplan, including for highly hazardous pesticides that was catalysed through a QSP project in Mozambique. The efforts have also gained momentum through a project, funded by the Government of Sweden and with support from the FAO. There was a workshop in Dar es Salaam to move forward following the same methodology in Mozambique and using the guidelines from FAO and WHO.

The representative of civil society asked how agro-ecological alternatives will fit into the HHP work. He requested more inclusion of NGOs in the HHP efforts and clarity on the timing of the release of the HHP Code of Conduct. He also indicated the value of a poisoning study in Asia-Pacific and the successful results of a HHP project in Costa Rica funded by the QSP.

6) Update by the secretariat on activities undertaken since ICCM4

(a) Update by the secretariat on the approved programme of work 2016 – 2020

The representative of the secretariat provided an update on the approved programme of work for 2016-2020. He indicated that ICCM Resolution IV/5 sets out the activities and budget of the secretariat for 2016-2020.

He stressed the role of the secretariat in the area of clearinghouse services and knowledge management, and the request to the secretariat to provide support in implementation of the Overall Orientation and Guidance during the 2016-2020 period. He also noted the need to engage with sectors

in a more structured way, noting industry as a pilot. The Health Sector Strategy was pointed out as a good example of a technique that led to momentum in implementing SAICM.

In the ensuing discussion, there was a discussion about focusing on a topic of interest to stakeholders for webinars, like what is done through the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention webinars. It was suggested that Highly Hazardous Pesticides could be a first topic.

A number of the sectors and regions noted the webinars as a helpful tool in reaching out with their constituents. The need for interpretation was stressed. It was also highlighted that side events are useful in reaching out.

A number of participants highlighted the GEF, the Special Programme and the Quick Start Programme as helpful executing mechanisms for SAICM implementation. It was highlighted that SAICM is a useful home for implementing the Integrated Approach for Financing Chemicals and Waste, as a programmatic approach.

The President noted the urgent need to finance the secretariat, highlighting there are significant gaps between the indicative budget and the secretariat's financing.

The President also indicated that it is an achievement for SAICM to be in the GEF. He urged stakeholders to spend that money strategically in order to increase SAICM funds in GEF7 and suggested the secretariat play a role in supporting this.

(b) Update on the Quick Start Programme

The representative of the secretariat provided a brief overview of the status of the Quick Start Programme (QSP) Trust Fund. He noted that the QSP Trust Fund was closed for contributions at ICCM4 and that all remaining funds have been allocated to approved projects in the portfolio.

He highlighted the impact evaluation for the Quick Start Programme that was presented at ICCM4. The report concluded that stakeholders overwhelmingly agree with the success of the projects in ensuring different stakeholders work together, and the strengthening of technical capacity.

Following the discussion on the QSP, the President also invited the secretariat to provide a brief update on Special Programme to support institutional strengthening at the national level for implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, the Minamata Convention and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. The Bureau was encouraged to share information about the Special Programme within their regions and sectors and to promote the development of projects.

(c) SAICM fundraising

The President noted that ICCM Resolution IV/5 sets out the activities and budget of the secretariat, with an indicative budget for the secretariat for 2016 set at 1.88 million USD. He indicated with concern that just over 700,000 USD is secured for the SAICM secretariat for 2016 from a finite list of donors. He also pointed out the important need for financing of SAICM through to 2020 to support the achievement of the 2020 goal.

He emphasized that funding for the secretariat is provided on a voluntary basis and noted the challenges this poses to the secretariat in planning and delivery.

Other participants noted that there is currently no dedicated financial mechanism for SAICM implementation in countries and highlighted the desirability of flexibility in the design of a financial mechanism. Participants reiterated that adequate, sustainable financing would be an important part of planning for work beyond 2020.

The Bureau encouraged the secretariat to continue to actively fundraise. The President encouraged all participants to encourage contributions from their constituents to the SAICM secretariat through to 2020, indicating the importance of broadening the donor base to SAICM.

(d) UNEP Project Document – Secretariat Services to SAICM

The secretariat presented the meeting document that sets out draft proposed elements of a new project document for ‘Secretariat services to SAICM’ for 1 October 2016 to 31 December 2020. The new project document will be aligned with UNEP’s overall Programme of Work and follows a results-based management approach.

The proposed draft elements were presented to the Bureau as part of the stakeholder consultations required in the drafting of such documents. The representative of the secretariat highlighted that the new project document is being developed in response to the policy direction set out in the ICCM4 resolutions and will build on lessons learned that come out of an internal UNEP evaluation of ‘Secretariat services to SAICM’ that is currently under development. She noted that the internal UNEP project evaluation is different than the ICCM4 mandated independent evaluation that is to inform the intersessional process for SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020. She indicated that the internal evaluation may provide useful information that could contribute to the mandated independent evaluation.

She noted that consultations with SAICM stakeholders in the project development is an essential requirement in promoting sustainable results in the development process.

It was noted that UNEP plays a dual role in SAICM, in terms of the providing the secretariat but also as a SAICM stakeholder leading a number of the emerging policy issues. The UNEP activities that are carried out as SAICM stakeholder are not included in the project document for the SAICM secretariat.

In particular, the secretariat sought guidance and input from the Bureau on the following: (a) How can the secretariat facilitate behavioural changes to support the achievement of the 2020 goal in its project planning? and (b) How can the secretariat facilitate institutional changes to support the achievement of the 2020 goal in its project planning?

The secretariat noted that significant feedback had already been received during the Bureau meeting and that this will be utilized in the further drafting of the document.

In providing comments, one representative encouraged the inclusion of support for regional efforts in project results, such as for example pesticide harmonisation in the ECOWAS region.

Another representative noted the valuable outputs of QSP projects, and highlighted the lack of opportunity for scale-up in follow-up. She suggested that the project document include elements that could promote scale up of QSP project, thinking about outcomes related to policy, capacity and enforcement.

Within the communication plan, the President reiterated his willingness to act as a spokesperson for SAICM. He also noted that towards the end of the 2020 mandate, there will be special communication needs for SAICM. Communications that describe the successes of SAICM and the kind of communication that will pave the way for transition beyond 2020. He proposed that this be included in the project planning.

Regarding the project objective, the President suggested that the objective, in addition to achieving the 2020 goal, also focus on the more specific role that the secretariat carries out in supporting SAICM stakeholders and SAICM implementation.

As part of the further stakeholder consultations, the secretariat informed that the draft Project Document will be forwarded to the Bureau for further input, if any, when it is available.

7) Sound management of chemicals and waste in other development processes

The President noted that SAICM's multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platform is well aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. He stressed that ICCM Resolution IV/4 requested the intersessional process to consider the need for and develop recommendations regarding measurable objectives in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Among relevant processes the following were noted:

- Second session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA2);
- Consultative Experts Meeting for Preparation of the Global Chemicals Outlook II;
- International Expert and Stakeholder Workshop on the Integrated National Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and International Chemicals and Waste Agreements;
- GEF Council;
- World Health Assembly;
- UN Inter-agency Meeting on Sound Chemicals Management.

From the perspective of Germany, he noted that the relationship between SAICM and the BRS Conventions needs further reflection in the future. He indicated that he would see SAICM, as an overarching framework, in a lead position to define the chemicals and waste area and in implementing the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

In relation to UNEA2, concern was raised about elements of the proposed stakeholder engagement policy. In addition, for UNEA2, the inclusion of emerging policy issue activities in various side events was deemed helpful as well as the possibility of a lead acid battery resolution.

The industry representative indicated that they recently undertook a prioritization exercise where SAICM and chemicals management was given a high level of priority. He indicated that this is likely to drive the future allocations of ICCA. He also indicated that the broader industry group needs to reflect upon the pillar of the integrated approach. The possibility of including SAICM secretariat in meetings or activities was raised.

The President indicated his willingness to represent SAICM, as the ICCM5 President, in related processes as appropriate.

8) Other matters

(a) Election of officers (ICCM5 rapporteur)

The Bureau appointed Mr. Szymon Domagalski (Poland) to serve as rapporteur to ICCM5, including OEWG3.

9) Next meeting of the Bureau

The Bureau agreed that the next meeting of the Bureau will take place in December 2016. This timing will support the planning for the first meeting of the intersessional process for considering SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020. The President proposed that Bureau meetings be hosted in the different regions.

The Bureau representative from Brazil offered to host the next meeting of the Bureau in Brazil during the week of 5 December 2016. She indicated that she will also attempt to organize a site visit as part of the meeting. The Health Sector NGO representative indicated she may be able to support the set-up of a site visit as her organization has a number of active hospital projects in Brazil.

10) Closure of the meeting

The President thanked the participants for an engaging Bureau meeting. He also highlighted the need for urgent action to achieve the 2020 goal and the important role of the Bureau in supporting the achievement of the goal.

A number of participants noted a feeling of good chemistry within the group, guided by an engaged President. It was felt that this spirit has excellent potential to lead to successful results at ICCM5.

In closing the meeting, the President challenged the group to consider how to actively engage all sectors in the intersessional process for considering SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020. He suggested it may be interesting to include a session where different sectors could present their feedback on SAICM, highlighting indispensable features. He urged the group to think about the set-up of the first meeting of the intersessional process.

List of meeting documents

Meeting documents	Title
SAICM/ICCM.5/Bureau.1/1	Provisional agenda
SAICM/ICCM.5/Bureau.1/2	Compilation of reports from regional and sectoral consultations, Nov 2015 – March 2016
SAICM/ICCM.5/Bureau.1/3	Supporting implementation of the Overall Orientation and Guidance for achieving the 2020 goal
SAICM/ICCM.5/Bureau.1/4	Update on emerging policy issues
SAICM/ICCM.5/Bureau.1/5	Update on the intersessional process for the Strategic Approach and sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020
SAICM/ICCM.5/Bureau.1/6	Project Document Elements – Secretariat Services to SAICM
SAICM/ICCM.5/Bureau.1/7	Consultative Experts Meeting for the Preparation of the Global Chemicals Outlook (GCO-II)
SAICM/ICCM.5/Bureau.1/8	Concept note on International Expert and Stakeholder Workshop on the Integrated National Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and International Chemicals and Waste Agreements
Information documents	Title
SAICM/ICCM.5/Bureau.1/INF/1	ICCM Rules of Procedure
SAICM/ICCM.5/Bureau.1/INF/2	Report of the 4th session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM4)
SAICM/ICCM.5/Bureau.1/INF/3	Overview of ICCM4 resolutions
SAICM/ICCM.5/Bureau.1/INF/4	Role of the health sector in the sound management of chemicals
SAICM/ICCM.5/Bureau.1/INF/5	Status of funding of SAICM activities July 2012 to February 2016