

IOMC Webinar #6

Preparation of the Global Framework on Chemicals – First International Conference Report on Existing Emerging Policy Issues (EPIs) and other Issues of Concern (IOCs)

Lead in Paint Workplan – 2025 - 2030

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Outcome of the discussion at GFC OEWG1

Extract from the GFC OEWG report [UNEP/GFC/OEWG.1/14]:

Lead in Paint: The contact group on emerging policy issues and issues of concern “expressed general support for the continued designation of lead in paint as an issue of concern under the Global Framework on Chemicals. Many delegates also supported expanding the scope to include lead more broadly. However, it was noted that a broader scope should be treated as a new issue of concern and follow the procedure outlined in annex I to the Framework, on issues of concern, in order to avoid diverting attention from ongoing efforts regarding lead in paint, among other considerations. Several participants encouraged the development of more detailed workplans to address broader sources of lead – for example, by identifying prevention, mitigation and regulation as potential priority areas. One delegation expressed opposition to considering the broader scope of lead under the Global Framework on Chemicals.”

Lead in Paint workplan overview (2025–2030)

Objective: Accelerate the global phase-out of lead paint by strengthening legislation, industry action, awareness, and partnerships.

Timeline: 2025–2030

Lead partners: Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint partners

Main areas of work

-  Strengthen **national legislation**
 -  Improve **enforcement**
 -  Support **industry reformulation**
 -  Increase **public awareness**
 -  Strengthen **partnerships and engagement**
 -  Coordinate with **global initiatives**
 -  Address **lead chromates risks**
-

Strengthening national regulations

Milestone by 2030	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)
Countries with legally binding lead paint laws.	93	125
Countries with draft lead paint laws.	26	50
Countries strengthening existing laws.	–	10
Countries implementing enforcement actions.	–	50
Countries or manufacturers adopt new policies or regulatory measures on lead chromates.	–	10

Indicators

Numbers of countries that have adopted legally binding laws, regulations, standards and/or procedures to control the production, import, and sale of lead paints.

Numbers of countries with draft laws, regulations, standards and/or procedures to control the manufacture, import and sale of lead paint.

Number of countries that revised/improved existing lead paint laws.

Number of countries demonstrating progress in enforcement.

Number of countries or manufacturers taking policy or regulatory action.

Industry engagement

Milestone by 2030	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)
Paint companies receive technical support to reformulate and eliminate lead additives.	43	+25
Paint companies obtain independent certification confirming no intentionally added lead.	–	10

Indicators

Number of paint companies supported to build their capacity to reformulate their paint.

Number of paint companies that have secured third-party certifications that their paints do not contain intentionally added lead.

Awareness and stakeholder engagement

Milestone by 2030	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)
Countries carry out national awareness campaigns on the risks of lead paint.	52	80
Contributors actively engage in Global Alliance activities such as webinars, CoP sessions, and peer reviews.	–	120
New stakeholder organizations join the Alliance and participate in its activities.	105	130
Awareness raising activities on lead chromate risks are completed.	–	20

Indicators

Numbers of countries that conduct national awareness activities on the risks of lead paint.

Numbers of contributors participating in the work of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint.

Number of new stakeholder organizations that formally join the Alliance and actively contribute to its activities.

Number of awareness-raising activities conducted on the risks of lead chromates.

Coordinate with international initiatives

Milestone by 2030	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)
Contributions to the Partnership for Lead-free Future and Global Framework on Chemicals implementation efforts.	–	50

Indicators

Number of contributions of Alliance members to the Partnership for Lead-free Future and Global Framework on Chemicals implementation programmes.

Governance

- The workplan will be implemented through the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint.
 - The Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint has been established through ICCM-2 Resolution II/4 on Emerging policy issues.
 - The Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint, co-led by UNEP and WHO, includes a growing network of more than 120 partners whose leadership and engagement are highly valued.
 - The Alliance operates under an Operational Framework and is supported by an Advisory Group. Its activities are guided by a Business Plan that is updated regularly and currently covers the period 2025–2030.
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Thank you

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Proposed approach on “Chemicals in Products”

Outcome of the discussion at GFC OEWG1

Extract from the GFC OEWG report [UNEP/GFC/OEWG.1/14]:

" **Chemicals in products:** Diverging views were expressed regarding the future treatment of the issue. While some delegates supported its integration into the implementation programmes as an alternative to its continued designation as an issue of concern under the Global Framework on Chemicals, others viewed integration as a complementary approach. Several participants called for further clarification on how such integration might be approached, including through the report to be prepared by the responsible organizations of IOMC. Several also emphasized the importance of shifting from a chemical-by-chemical approach to a more holistic, sector-focused strategy."

Practical experience in projects and programmes

- Experiences from recent or ongoing GEF funded programme and projects implemented by UNEP :
 - “Global best practices on emerging chemicals policy issues of concern”, 2019-2023, pointed to sectoral approaches to address chemicals in products (buildings, toys, electronics)
 - “Reducing uses and releases of chemicals of concern, including POPs, in the textiles sector”, 2023-2028.
 - “Eliminating hazardous chemicals from supply chains” (fashion and construction), 2025-2032.
 - ...
- Building upon International Organizations and partners activities, eg OECD assessment methodologies on chemical exposure

Practical experience in projects and programmes

- Lessons learnt:
 - Adopting a sectoral value chain approach, and addressing chemicals upstream (eg design) and downstream (eg traceability) supports holistic engagement throughout the life cycle.
 - Key levers identified to address chemicals in products:
 - Regulations, monitoring and enforcement
 - Transparency, traceability and access to information
 - Green and Sustainable innovations for developing substitutes
 - Leveraging finance

Proposed approach

- Mainstream the work on “Chemicals in Products” across implementation programmes, including:
 - IP2 on economic and industry sectors, as well as
 - IP1 on legal frameworks and institutional capacities
 - the cross-thematic workstreams, such as on Transparency and Traceability Along Value Chains, and Green and Sustainable Chemistry Innovations and Solutions



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United Nations Institute for Training and Research

NANOTECHNOLOGIES AND MANUFACTURED NANOMATERIALS

Former SAICM “Emerging Policy Issue”

Oliver Wootton, UNITAR





ICCM2 in May 2009 adopted Resolution II/4 on *Nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials*. The aim of the resolution was to:

- foster “public dialogue on nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials and strengthen the capacity for such engagement by providing accessible information and channels of communication”;
- encourage “the wider dissemination of human health and environmental safety information in relation to products containing nanomaterials”;



ICCM₃ in September 2012 adopted Resolution III/2 which reaffirmed the objectives of the previous resolution and in addition:

- recommended “the development of *international technical and regulatory guidance and training materials* for the sound management of manufactured nanomaterials”;
- invited “all stakeholders, in particular manufacturers and suppliers [...] to *generate information on manufactured nanomaterials* to facilitate their safe handling and use throughout their life cycles and to make that information available”;
- recommended “that [...] pilot projects be developed at the national level to *enhance stakeholder capacity* for the sound management of nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials”



Outcome of the discussion at **OEWG1**

- Extract from the report of the Open-Ended Working Group [UNEP/GFC/OEWG.1/14]:

*“Many delegates **supported the continued designation of the issue** [nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials] as an issue of concern under the Global Framework on Chemicals, citing current regulatory and action gaps, ongoing research needs, and the particular challenges faced by developing countries.*

One suggested, that there was work ongoing in other more technical fora and therefore the issues need not be covered under the Framework.

*The lead IOMC organizations **acknowledged their limited resources**, which constrained their capacity to lead further efforts in a meaningful way. They suggested that the issue could be addressed through integration into the implementation programmes as an alternative, and they invited other organizations to take a leadership role in advancing work on the issue.”*

Activity / Deliverable	Milestone	Indicator of Progress	Lead / Partners	Timeline
Development of technical tools for the risk assessment of nanomaterials (tbc)	For example new or updated OECD Test Guidelines or Guidance documents for the risk assessment of nanomaterials	Number of Guidance documents and Test Guidelines developed/downloaded	OECD	2026 – 2029
Information sharing on tools for regulatory preparedness for nanomaterials (including advanced materials) (tbc)	For example guidance documents and tools for regulatory preparedness to facilitate their adoption	Number of Webinars to disseminate outputs and relevance for stakeholders	OECD	2026 – 2029
Capacity building: tailor-made workshops [upon request and pending resources]	Identifying the areas that would be needed to be covered by regulation	Number of workshops	OECD / UNITAR	2026-2029
Global, regional and national capacity building: workshops, training tools and materials, national projects to disseminate information and develop policies and roadmaps, engage stakeholders, and outreach [pending resources]		Number of capacity building activities	UNITAR	2026-2029



Proposed Governance *(should the topic be continued as an Issue of Concern)*

- It is proposed **not** to create a separate ad hoc multi-stakeholder working group to oversee the work on this Issue of Concern.
- Intersessional reports of progress could be made to the governance structure of Implementation Programme 1 as needed.
- Progress reports would of course be submitted to meetings of the Open-Ended Working Group and the International Conference of the GFC.



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Hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products

Maren Mellendorf – Industrial Development Officer



SAICM History

ICCM2 – Resolution II/4 (2009)

Focus on hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products:

- Promote public dialogue and stakeholder engagement across the electronics value chain
- Improve generation, accessibility, and sharing of information on hazardous chemicals and lifecycle risks
- Support safer design, sustainable production, and environmentally sound management of electronics

ICCM3 – Resolution III/2 (2012)

Reaffirmed ICCM2 and expanded actions:

- Develop international technical guidance, regulatory approaches, and training materials
- Encourage information sharing on chemical content and risks among manufacturers, suppliers, recyclers, and other actors
- Address hazardous substances across the entire product lifecycle (raw materials → production → use → e-waste)
- Promote best practice tools: safer design, chemical disclosure, substitution guidance, green public procurement, and extended producer responsibility (EPR)
- Support national and regional pilot initiatives to build capacity and demonstrate lifecycle management approaches

ICCM4 – Resolution IV/2 (2025)

- Reaffirmed the objectives and continued global commitment to managing hazardous substances in electronics.



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Outcome of the discussion at OEWG1

Many delegates supported the continued designation of hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products (HSLEEP) as an Issue of Concern under the Global Framework on Chemicals, highlighting persistent regulatory and implementation gaps, increasing global production and consumption of electronic products, and the particular challenges faced by developing countries in managing hazardous substances across electronics value chains.



Hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products refers to the presence and management of dangerous chemicals used, produced, or accumulated throughout the entire lifecycle of electrical and electronic products (EEPs), from design to disposal.

This includes various phases such as:

1. Raw material extraction: Mining and processing materials that may contain toxic substances (e.g., heavy metals, solvents, and plastics).
2. Manufacturing and assembly: The creation of electrical and electronic components, where hazardous chemicals might be used in the production process (e.g., soldering materials, flame retardants, and solvents).
3. Product use phase: The period during which electrical and electronic products are in active use, potentially releasing hazardous substances (e.g., through wear and tear, degradation, or leakage of chemicals like lead, mercury, or cadmium).
4. End-of-life phase: The disposal, recycling, or reuse of electronic products, where chemicals can pose environmental and health risks (e.g., during e-waste processing or landfilling).



Progress made

Progress has been made to meet the objectives of the SAICM Resolutions, especially on the development and approval of a Global Program, entitled ‘Global Electronics Management – GEM’, funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), for which UNIDO is the lead GEF implementation agency.

The Global Electronics Management (GEM) Program

Funded by:



Program Lead



In partnership with



Participating Countries

Philippines, Türkiye, Peru, Colombia, Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Vietnam, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa

Program objective:

To significantly reduce the generation of electronic waste and increase circularity and resource recovery in the electronics sector of developing countries, through the creation of an enabling environment, including access to finance, technology and policy and legislative change that fosters responsible electronics management.

Opportunities for future work

The implementation of the GEM-program in cooperation with other UN agencies and countries promote cooperation across global, regional and national stakeholders, and towards addressing hazardous substances in a value chain approach



Activity / Deliverable	Milestone	Indicator of Progress	Lead / Partners	Timeline
Solutions and challenges baselining and mapping with sector experts on regulatory, technological and social (including gender) aspects of sustainability considerations for ICT products	Summary report for baselining and mapping for ICT products	Availability of summary report	UNIDO	2027
Participate in global forums, conventions, and events in the electronics sector, and deliver knowledge exchange sessions and panel discussions with global brands, OEMs, and CSOs	Participation in events, and knowledge product available	Number of events attended	UNIDO and other UN agencies	2027-2030
Disseminate a series of gender-inclusive policy papers, toolkits and policy guidance on social and technical aspects in core themes like procurement, EPR, sustainable financing models for e-waste collection and recycling, circular economy in ICT policy, repairability, repair businesses, ICT equipment reuse, recycling and urban mining.	Availability of documentation	Number of documents provided	UNIDO and other UN agencies	2027-2030



Activity / Deliverable	Milestone	Indicator of Progress	Lead / Partners	Timeline
Develop and deliver guidance and training materials for up-stream/mid-stream and down-stream value chain activities (i.e. disposal and reverse logistics) both vertically within ICT devices of the same categories, and horizontally across different ICT devices or even as components of non-ICT devices, ensuring gender responsiveness	Number of training documents available	Number of trainings delivered	UNIDO	2027-2030
Develop and deliver guidance and training materials on Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) for component and material recycling	Training materials available	Number of trainings delivered and guidance on BAT/BEP available	UNIDO	2027-2028



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Thank you very much for your
kind attention!

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Proposed approach on “Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDCs)”

Outcome of the discussion at GFC OEWG1

Extract from the GFC OEWG report [UNEP/GFC/OEWG.1/14]:

***"Endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs):** The contact group expressed support for the continued designation of EDCs as an issue of concern under the Global Framework on Chemicals, with several participants also acknowledging and appreciating the work done on EDCs by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and OECD. One delegation supported the mainstreaming of EDCs in the implementation programmes."*

EDCs as IOC

High level areas of work identified (September 2025 consultation)

- *Awareness raising and education*
- *Information sharing and transparency*
- *Capacity building, training, technology transfer*
- *Promotion of innovation, safer alternatives and processes*
- *Support to regulatory and legislative action, including GHS*
- *Fostering sector specific action*
- *Knowledge and science*
- *Interface with other relevant global frameworks*

EDCs workplan – initial list of possible activities

POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES ON EDCs

- Mainstream the issue of EDCs in Implementation Programmes & relevant cross thematic workstreams
- Disseminate the updated UNEP & WHO State of the Science Report to key stakeholders, developed as per UNEA resolution 5/7 and WHA resolution 76/17
- Produce set of communication products and awareness raising tools, building on the updated State of the Science Report
- Support action on EDCs in key industry sectors
- (OECD) Develop Test Guidelines and guidance for identifying and assessing EDCs, including new *in vitro* methods to detect several thyroid-related modes of action & updated OECD Guidance Document on Standardised Test Guidelines for Evaluating Chemicals for ED
- ...

Proposed governance approach for EDCs as an IoC

- Actions mainstreamed in Implementation Programmes as well as relevant cross thematic workstreams (e.g. Transparency and Traceability Along Value Chains, Green and Sustainable Chemistry Innovations and Solutions)
- Progress reported intersessionally to the governance structure of Implementation Programmes
- Reporting on progress also provided to meetings of the GFC.

Next steps ahead of the International Conference

- **By mid-April:** stakeholders interested in contributing to the workplan proposal are invited to provide their input, indicating their organization's specific area of potential contribution
- **May:** Dedicated follow-up online consultation to finalize the proposal

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Proposed approach on “Environmentally persistent pharmaceutical pollutants (EPPPs)”

Outcome of the discussion at GFC OEWG1

Extract from the GFC OEWG report [UNEP/GFC/OEWG.1/14]:

***"Environmentally persistent pharmaceutical pollutants:** Several delegates expressed support for the continued designation of the issue as an issue of concern under the Global Framework on Chemicals, emphasizing that substantial work remained to be done and underscoring the issue's cross-sectoral nature, particularly its strong link to antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and the One Health approach. Several participants called for further clarification of what additional actions could be taken, which other platforms could be leveraged to address the issue, and how it might be effectively integrated into the implementation programmes across relevant sectors, including health, agriculture and animal welfare."*

EPPPs workplan – initial list of possible activities

POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES ON EPPPs

- Establish a working group / “community of practice” across key sectors to support knowledge sharing and coordinated action, building on existing networks.
- Conduct awareness raising, education and outreach activities considering the lifecycle of pharmaceuticals & relevant stakeholders
- Support identification of major EPPPs hotspots and possible preventive and mitigation actions in selected countries/sectors
- Advance green and sustainable chemistry (GSC) solutions and sustainability assessment that minimize EPPPs from manufacturing processes
- Build capacities on legal and policy frameworks to address EPPPs, e.g. in relation to take-back schemes / EPR, sustainable public procurement strategies, ERA
- Strengthen global monitoring and surveillance efforts, building on existing initiatives and networks
- ...

** Scope would depend on stakeholders' participation and support received*

Proposed governance approach for EPPPs as an IoC

- Working group, bringing together representatives from relevant stakeholder groups, to be lead/co-lead by one or more partners.
- Progress reported intersessionally to the governance structure of Implementation Programmes as needed, in particular the “Health sector”.
- Reporting on progress also provided to meetings of the GFC.

Next steps ahead of the International Conference

- **By mid-April:** stakeholders interested in contributing to the workplan proposal are invited to provide their input, indicating their organization's specific area of potential contribution
- **May:** Dedicated follow-up online consultation to finalize the proposal



Managing Per- and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS) and the Transition to Safer Alternatives

Former SAICM “Other Issues of Concern”

Eeva Leinala, OECD



SAICM History

ICCM2 in May 2009 adopted Resolution II/5 on *Managing perfluorinated chemicals and the transition to safer alternatives*. The aim of the resolution was to:

- invite the OECD and the other Participating Organisations of the IOMC, together with Governments and other stakeholders “to consider the development, facilitation and promotion in an open, transparent and inclusive manner of *national and international stewardship programmes and regulatory approaches to reduce emissions and the content of relevant perfluorinated chemicals of concern* in products and to work toward global elimination, where appropriate and technically feasible”;
- encourage Governments and other stakeholders “to contribute to: (a) *Information-gathering activities*, (b) *Information exchange* on alternatives currently in use, including short-chain-length fluorocarbons, and potentially safer alternative substances or technologies for their use; on criteria for alternatives; on the necessity and possibility of technology transfer; on progress in and examples of regulatory actions and voluntary programmes; on monitoring; on emissions; on exposure; on environmental fate and transport; and on the potential effects of perfluorinated chemicals and alternatives on human health and the environment”;



Outcome of the discussion at **OEWG1**

- Extract from the report of the Open-Ended Working Group [UNEP/GFC/OEWG.1/14]:

“[Stakeholders] expressed broad support for the continued designation of the issue as an issue of concern under the Global Framework on Chemicals. Delegates highlighted per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) as a priority issue in many regions, citing long-range environmental transport and widespread detection across environmental media. Several participants emphasized the need for holistic action, including the use of all types of activities – such as collaboration through the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) – and addressing a broad range of applications, including in agriculture.”



Activity / Deliverable	Milestone	Indicator of Progress	Lead / Partners	Timeline
Synthesis of information to support risk management of PFAS including technical information and information on alternatives to PFAS.	Dissemination of reports to support risk management.	Number of OECD reports elaborated.	OECD	2026-2029
Sharing of national approaches for the risk management of PFAS	Countries developing and communicating national or regional approaches to the risk management of PFAS.	Number of countries sharing national risk management approaches via OECD website.	OECD	2026-2029
Multi-stakeholder information sharing on PFAS.	Holding of different topical webinars on risk management of PFAS.	Number of OECD webinars on PFAS related topics to disseminate outputs or risk management approaches by stakeholders.	OECD	2026-2029
Systematic collection and evaluation of key health effects evidence for prioritized PFAS	Evidence reviews completed	Publication of evidence reviews	WHO	2026-2027
Assessment by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)	Published assessment	Published assessment	WHO/FAO	To be determined by JECFA procedures

Activity / Deliverable	Milestone	Indicator of Progress	Lead / Partners	Timeline
Monitoring of PFOA, PFOS and PFHxS in environmental and human matrices.	Sample collection and data generation	Number of countries with data available on environmental presence and human exposure to PFOS, PFOA and PFHxS.	UNEP	2026-2030
Capacity building on laboratory analysis of PFAS listed under the Stockholm Convention	Guidelines developed, training sessions and interlaboratory assessments organized.	Number of guidelines published; Number of training sessions and rounds of interlaboratory assessments organized.	UNEP	2026-2027
Technical assistance to Stockholm Convention Parties in updating their inventories and action plans of the PFAS-related chemicals listed under the Convention	Updated national implementation plans submitted to the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention	Number of national implementation plans submitted	UNEP	2026-2029
Draft model regulation for phasing out PFAS containing firefighting foams and switching to fluorine free foam	Draft model regulation developed and shared with project countries	Number of model legislations developed	UNEP	2026-2027
Regulator training from import to disposal of PFAS containing firefighting foams, including Convention reporting	Training material developed; training organized	Number of stakeholders trained	UNEP	2026-2028



Proposed Governance *(should the topic be continued as Issue of Concern)*

- **OECD** - It is proposed to maintain the Global PFAS Group to oversee the work on PFAS for the deliverables lead by the OECD.
 - The group has proven to be very effective in guiding the work over the last few years.
 - Participation in the group is open to all stakeholders.
 - Progress reports would of course be submitted to meetings of the Open-Ended Working Group and the International Conference of the GFC.
- **WHO** - Systematic evidence collection and evaluation of key ingested PFAS and health effects will be carried out in accordance with WHO procedures for normative products. Assessment by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) will follow the published procedures of that committee.

on behalf of
FAO, UNEP, UNDP and WHO

Report on Issue of Concern Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs)

Baogen Gu (FAO)

19 March 2026



Target A7: By 2035, stakeholders have taken effective measures to phase out highly hazardous pesticides in agriculture where risks have not been managed and where safer and affordable alternatives are available; and to promote transition to and make available those alternatives

Resolution V11: The conference

- **Endorses** the formation of a global alliance on HHPs
- **Invites** all interested stakeholders to become members of the alliance
- **Invites** FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP and WHO to coordinate the work of the alliance (within the scope of their available mandates and resources)

1.1 Facilitating the establishment of the Global Alliance on HHPs (GAHHPs)

- UN Task Force developed the operational framework of GAHHPs: Version 3 (July 2025)
- Establishment of Interim Steering Committee (Stakeholder Working Group): (September 2025)
- UN Task Force and iSC completed the terms of reference for members (of the GAHHPs): (January 2026)
- UN Task Force and iSC completed the application form for members: (February 2026)
- UN Task Force and iSC are working on terms of reference for GAHHPs Advisory Committee

1.2. Support to countries on addressing HHPs

- **2 Regional strategies** on HHPs endorsed in SADC and EAC
- Supporting **Identification, risk assessment and mitigation** of HHPs in 37 countries
- Promoting **Alternatives**: agroecology, IPM and biopesticides, and farmers and extension officers trained in 60 countries.
- **A HHP model** developed for Pesticide Registration Toolkit and trainings provided to national pesticide regulators over 40 countries Asia, Africa, Nea East, and Latin America and Caribbean in past in 2024-25.
- Supporting phasing out HHPs in countries, such as Kenya in 2026



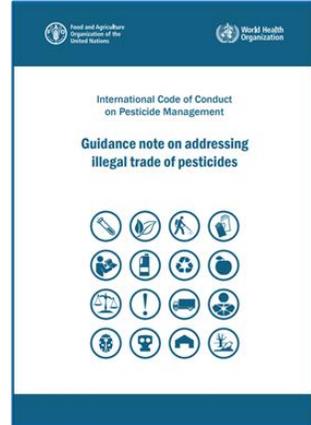
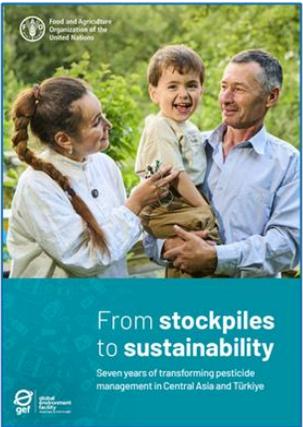
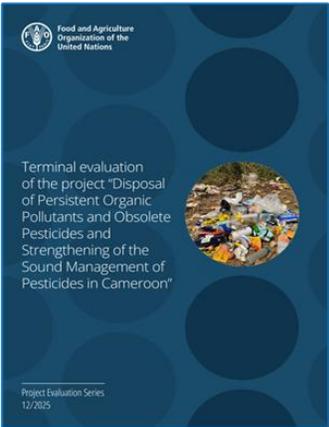
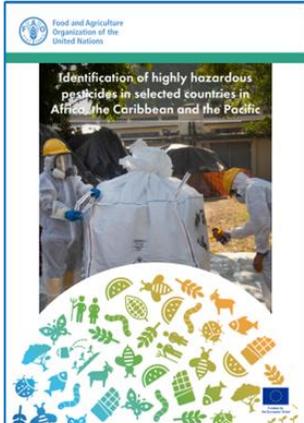
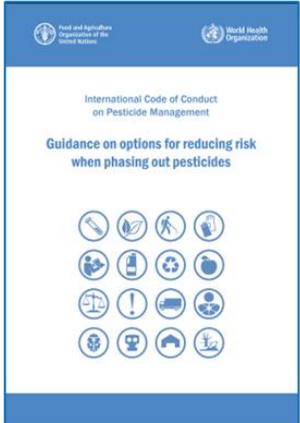
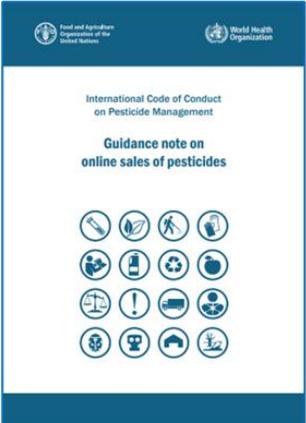
1.2 Supporting countries on addressing HHPs (e.g., GFC Fund)

- Colombia and Peru – “Strengthening Industrial Chemicals Management through Regional Cooperation: Action Plans, Legislation, IT Systems and Capacity Building”
- El Salvador and Honduras – “Strengthening Capacities to Implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals in El Salvador and Honduras”
- Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea and Senegal – “Highly Hazardous Pesticides: Analysis, Regulation and Sustainable Alternatives”
- Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania – “Building Capacity for Replacing Highly Hazardous Pesticides with Agroecology”

IOCs: Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) – 1 Progress on Addressing HHPs

1.3. Communications and guidance

Several publications relevant to HHPs have been published since the OEWG (June 2025)



IOCs: Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) – 2 Opportunities to Further Address HHPs

- Increasing **awareness** and **interests** of countries and relevant stakeholders.
- The GAHHPs will provide a **global platform** for relevant stakeholders to address HHPs collaboratively.
- **Regional strategies on HHPs** will facilitate actions on HHPs
- **National programs on HHPs** will facilitate concrete progress with practical achievements in the field

IOCs: Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) – 3 Next Steps/Workplan

Activity / Deliverable	Milestone	Indicator of Progress	Lead / Partners	Timeline
Call for applications as members of GAHHPs	Calls announced	Number of applications	FAO/UNDP/UNEP/WHO	April 2026
Awareness raising and advocating the GAHHPs	Support to stakeholders improved	Webinars completed	FAO/UNDP/UNEP/WHO	May 2026
Establishment of the GAHHPs and Advisory Council before September 2026	GAHHPs established	Numbers of GAHHPs members and Action Plan developed	FAO/UNDP/UNEP/WHO	Sept 2026
GAHHPs Launch at GFC – First International Conference	GAHHPs launched officially	The GAHHPs operational	FAO/UNDP/UNEP/WHO and Advisory Council of GAHHPs	Nov 2026
Support the operation of the GAHHPs	Operation of GAHHPs	Numbers of HHPs addressed and Number of safer alternatives developed,	FAO/UNDP/UNEP/WHO And other POs	2027-2035
Provide technical support to Members on addressing HHPs	Capacity of members enhanced	Number of countries supported, Number of technical guidance developed, Number of trainings organized, Number of workshops organized	FAO/UNDP/UNEP/WHO and other POs GAHHPs	2027-2035
Mainstreaming addressing HHPs through the relevant GFC sectors (e.g. textiles; agrifood)	HHPs addressed in relevant GFC sectors	Number of GFC sectors that have integrated actions to address HHPs	FAO/UNDP/UNEP/WHO And other GFC stakeholders	2027-2035

1. To maintain HHPs as an Issue of Concern under the GFC
2. To mainstream addressing HHPs through the relevant GFC sectors
3. To coordinate the operation of GAHHPs within the IOMC framework with more engagement of POs such as UNITAR, BRS and others

FAO, UNEP, UNDP and WHO



Thank you