



FORUM V
Chemical Safety
for Sustainable Development
IFCS
Budapest, Hungary
25-29 September 2006

Plenary Information/Discussion Session on Tools and Approaches for Applying Precaution in the Context of Chemicals Safety

Information Request for Background Paper

Dear Colleague,

A Forum V Plenary Open Information/Discussion Session has been organized to advance open dialogue and understanding about how precaution is applied in practice with regards to chemical safety to protect health and environment and implementation of goals identified in IFCS declarations and recommendations and the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy (OPS). A Forum V Thought Starter paper presents the rationale, objectives and organization of the session.¹

Through a series of practical case examples, the session will explore tools and approaches for applying precaution in chemical safety decision-making as well as commonalities and differences in these approaches. Following these presentations, guided discussion with delegates will occur, with the goal of identifying some key commonalities and differences in approaches and providing practical next steps for the future.

To ensure adequate thinking occurs in individual countries before the start of Forum V and thoughtful discussion at the Forum, an Information Background Document will be provided to delegates in advance of Forum V. This Background Document will summarize information collected on how governments and other organizations domestically apply precaution in chemicals management including:

- A collection of structured information requested from governments and organizations to provide examples of tools and frameworks for how they have applied precaution in the context of domestic chemicals safety efforts.
- Interviews with selected active members in IFCS to understand differences in how precaution is applied and some of the controversies in its application; how they are applying precaution in chemicals management including tools and approaches and the types of tools and processes that would support precautionary decision-making in the context of chemicals management.

¹ Thought Starter: Forum V Plenary Open Information/Discussion Session On Tools And Approaches For Applying Precaution In The Context Of Chemicals Safety, Prepared By: Forum Standing Committee (IFCS/FORUM-V/01-TS
http://www.who.int/ifcs/documents/forums/forum5/meet_docs/en/index.html)

Information Request

The purpose of this structured information collection process is to collect examples of tools, approaches and frameworks for applying precaution (or making decisions in the face of uncertainty) with regards to national chemical safety efforts. The goal is to understand similarities and differences in how precautionary decisions (or decisions in circumstances of uncertainty) are made across countries; what tools and approaches countries use to apply precaution in chemicals management; how policy, regulatory and scientific processes support precautionary decision-making in the context of chemicals management; the challenges and needs for applying precaution in the context of chemicals management; and varying perceptions with its application.

This information will be collected via the template questionnaire (Annex) which consists of specific and more open-ended questions. We ask that you fill in the template as thoroughly as possible. *Please provide any links or additional supporting materials that provide information on particular policies, tools, or activities.*

Process of soliciting information

The request for information submissions is being sent to the entire IFCS mailing list. Submissions are welcomed from everyone and government staff are encouraged to coordinate submissions through the IFCS National Focal Point (see IFCS website for list of designated NFP: <http://www.who.int/ifcs/focalpoints/en/>).

We ask that submissions be returned by **20 July 2006**. Please return completed form to:

IFCS Secretariat
Email: ifcs@who.int
Fax: +41 22 791 4875

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Thank you for your willingness to participate in this important effort.

Sincerely,

Joel A. Tickner, ScD
Special Advisor, IFCS
Email: joel_tickner@uml.edu

Judy A. Stober, PhD
Executive Secretary, IFCS
Email: ifcs@who.int

Annex

IFCS Forum V
Plenary Information/Discussion Session on Tools and Approaches for
Applying Precaution in the Context of Chemicals Safety

Information Request for Background Paper

Structured Questionnaire

Background Information

Country: Haiti

Ministry/Agency/Institute/Organization: Ministry

Contact Person: Carre Jean Claude

Contact Details:

Mailing address:

181,Haut Turgeau Ave. Jn Paul II, Port-au-prince, Haiti

Email: pophaiti@hotmail.com

For telephone and fax numbers, please indicate country and city codes:

Tel : (509)245 7275,(cell)461 1977

Fax : (509)245 7360

Please submit completed questionnaire by 20 July 2006 to:

IFCS Secretariat
Email: ifcs@who.int
Fax: +41 22 791 4875

Please note: Unless you indicate otherwise in your response, these submissions will be posted on the IFCS website.

Please provide any links or additional supporting materials that provide additional information on particular policies, tools, or activities.

National chemicals policy or management:

1. How is the concept of precaution explicitly or implicitly (in terms of decision-making under conditions of uncertainty) incorporated in national chemicals policy or management in your country/organization?

Please check all that apply.

In the country constitution ?

In legislation?

In agency/ministry/organization policy?

In specific guidance documents for risk assessment or risk management?

Applied in specific cases but no particular policy?

Not applied at all?

Please provide greater detail (1 para).

There are some documents concerning the use of chemicals et the management of risks caused by their unappropriate use. Health , Agricultur and Environment Ministries have proposed a lot of measures to preserve human Health, Eco-systems and wide environment.

Tools and approaches for applying precaution:

2. What are some of the key tools and approaches used by your country/organization in applying precaution (or making decisions in circumstances of uncertainty) in the context of chemicals safety?

a. Is there a defined approach to applying precaution or decision-making under uncertainty?

Yes No

If yes, can you outline the elements of that approach or provide references to it?

b. Is precaution integrated in other decision-making processes, tools and approaches such as;

Please check all that apply.

- o Data collection?
- o Prioritization of substances for risk management actions
- o Uncertainty characterization?
- o Socio-economic analysis (e.g., social impact, proportionality/cost-benefit assessment, trade concern)?
- o Risk assessment and risk management options?
- o Screening, comparison of alternatives, informed substitution?
- o Stakeholder and Public involvement?
- o Other

For those boxes checked, please briefly provide greater detail or links to additional information.

In the framework of enabling activities relative to the Stockholm Convention, Data are collected on environment pollution by chemicals in mother milk, food , waste water and soil.

Prioritization was made on chemicals (pesticides) used to preserve fish.

Television and broadcast were used to inform the population (and stake holders) on the risks caused by inappropriate use of chemicals and environment pollution

c. How are gaps in knowledge addressed?

Please check all that apply.

- o Though conservative risk assessment assumptions
- o Through safety factors
- o Through modeling techniques
- o Through an assumption that lack of information is indication of potential harm
- o Through requesting additional research
- o Gaps are not addressed

For those boxes checked, please briefly provide greater detail or links to additional information.

3. Please provide details of a particular case (or example) where precaution was applied (or decisions made in the face of uncertainty) in the context of chemicals management?

a. What stimulated/initiated the precaution process/action?

Please check all that apply.

- o Government concern over hazards and/or exposures
- o Stakeholder concerns over the particular threat
- o International policy requirements/pressures
- o Negative impacts/experience(s) from not acting on a previous chemical risk
- o Other

For those boxes checked, please briefly provide greater detail or links to additional information.

Haiti signed the Stockholm and the Basel Convention. In the framework of the Stockholm Convention Haitian authorities are asked to provide information on the POPs and hazards resulting from use of POPs.

The negative impacts are the fact that pesticides are used to preserve fish and other food.

b. What process was used to make the decision? (please briefly describe the process or tools used to make the decision)

c. Were there positive or negative impacts of this process/action?

Please check all that apply.

<u>Positive</u>		<u>Negative</u>	
Ecological or Health benefits	x <input type="checkbox"/>	Ecological or health impacts	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economic benefit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Economic impacts	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improved government/industry image	x <input type="checkbox"/>	Substitutes/alternatives did not work	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improved government/public morale	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative public reaction	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improvements to scientific tools/decision processes	x <input type="checkbox"/>	Other?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other?	<input type="checkbox"/>		

For those boxes checked, please briefly provide greater detail or links to additional information.

We hope to reduce cancer risks that highly rose in the late 20 years. Breath illnesses and infections due to high environmental pollution might be reduced too.

Numerous birds and trees have disappeared, we want to give a new life to those kinds of beings.

Our goal is also to get more and reliable information on the environment pollution in order to bring the stake holders and government to take the necessary steps to protect health and environment.

d. Were there any unintended consequences from this process/action?

Positive x – please describe

With a healthier environment, industry and tourism have more chance to develop as many investors rebuffed for environment pollution as many as tourists from abroad and from the country concerned. The life standar will increase and people will better live.

Negative - please describe

-
4. Are there any particular cases in your country/organization where precaution was not applied (decisions not made in the face of uncertain chemical risks) resulting in adverse impacts?

Yes No

If yes, briefly describe if and how decision-making processes have been modified as a result.

5. Does your government have processes in place to re-examine decisions made based on precaution or made in the face of uncertainty as additional data are available?

Yes No

If yes, briefly describe the process and how this process may be used to modify decisions, decision-making process, or tools.

Lessons Learned from applying precaution in chemicals management

6. What are some of the biggest challenges to your country's (organization's) application of precaution in the context of chemicals management or in chemicals management decision-making in the face of uncertainty?

Please check all that apply.

- Scientific capacity
- Lack of scientific information
- Legal challenges
- Technical challenges
- Financial challenges
- Trade Challenges
- Other?

For those checked boxes, please briefly indicate what were the implications of these barriers and how have they been addressed or if not yet addressed, how could they be addressed?

Are these challenges also applicable to decision-making and actions regarding established risks?

Yes No

Next steps

7. What are the most important needs of your country or organization for more effectively applying precaution (or making decisions in the face of uncertainty) and overcoming barriers in chemicals management decision-making?

Please check all that apply.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Data on chemical toxicity/risks | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Tools for prioritization | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Tools for risk assessment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Decision-making tools/frameworks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Technical assistance in risk assessment processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Technical assistance in risk management processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Financial support for implementation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> International dialogue | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Information sharing to facilitate understanding of the issues | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

For those boxes checked, please briefly provide greater detail or links to additional information.

We need reliable information to convince political authorities and stake holders to have more interesting the environment problems. Haiti is a poor country and does not have financial ressorces to make these kind of diagnostics.

We can share experiences with technicians other countries in order to improve procedures and environment methods and analyses.

8. Briefly describe your perceptions as to some of the concerns regarding application of precaution in the context of chemicals safety?

Please briefly provide details or links to additional information.

The princip of precaution certainly is one of the best strategies to control environment and reduce risks in terms. This princip must be accompanied with public awareness raise and enough data available to all people directly or indirectly concerned by the problems

(environment pollution by chemicals). This can take time in some countries where there is a high rate of illiterates, like major developing countries.

9. Do you have any additional information on tools and approaches for applying precaution that would be helpful to inform discussion?

Please provide any additional materials or web links.

The use of image in developing countries with high rate of illiteracy can be helpful to bring people to better understand the principle of precaution in case of chemicals management.

Please note: Unless you indicate otherwise in your response, your submission and those of others will be posted on the IFCS website.