



CSD 18 Chemicals Seminar

Means of Implementation: Financial resources, Technology and Capacity Building

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Structure of the presentation

1. Recap of Agenda 21 chapter 19 and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation chapter III paragraph 23 and key progress.
2. Different national starting points for achieving Sound Management of Chemicals.
3. Resources for implementation
4. Capacity building, Technology Transfer and roles of IGOs

Agenda 21 Chapter 19

- (a) Expanding and accelerating international assessment of chemical risks;
- (b) Harmonization of classification and labelling of chemicals;
- (c) Information exchange on toxic chemicals and chemical risks;
- (d) Establishment of risk reduction programmes;
- (e) Strengthening of national capabilities and capacities for management of chemicals;
- (f) Prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products.



WSSD III. 23

- (a) Promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, Rotterdam Convention PIC and Stockholm Convention on POPs



- (b) Further develop a strategic approach to international chemicals management;
- (c) Encourage countries to implement the new globally harmonized system for the classification and labelling

WSSD III. 23 (cont'd)

- d) Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at enhancing environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes.
- (e) Promote efforts to prevent international illegal trafficking of hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes
- (f) Encourage development of coherent and integrated information on chemicals, such as through national pollutant release and transfer registers;
- (g) Promote reduction of the risks posed by heavy metals that are harmful to human health and the environment, Mercury.

SAICM

- Adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) 2006, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) is a policy framework to foster the sound management of chemicals.
- SAICM was developed by a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral Preparatory Committee and supports the achievement of the goal agreed at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development of ensuring that, by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health.
- Progress in the implementation of SAICM was reviewed at the second session of the ICCM held from 11 to 15 May 2009.

Starting points for Sound Management of Chemicals

Implementation needs differentiate from country to country:

- Agricultural production (pesticides)
- Domestic chemicals production vs. import (environment, workers or consumer protection).
- Level of industrialization (new chemicals, applications)



Resources for implementation

Private vs. Public resources, partnerships for implementation

National vs. International

- Agenda 21 and WSSD emphasizes issues with international dimension, all chemicals management also have national dimensions.
- Important not to forget the national domestic Sound Management of Chemicals needs not captured by major chemicals conventions.

Financial Resources

1. SAICM QSP voluntary trust fund for overall Sound Management of Chemicals.
2. Global Environment Facility POPs/Chemicals.
3. Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (ODS)
4. Synergies between Conventions
5. Bi-lateral and National resources



WHAT IS CHEMICALS MAINSTREAMING?

A strategy for translating health and environmental effects of inadequacies in management of chemicals into a language that is being understood by development and finance ministries.

Why?

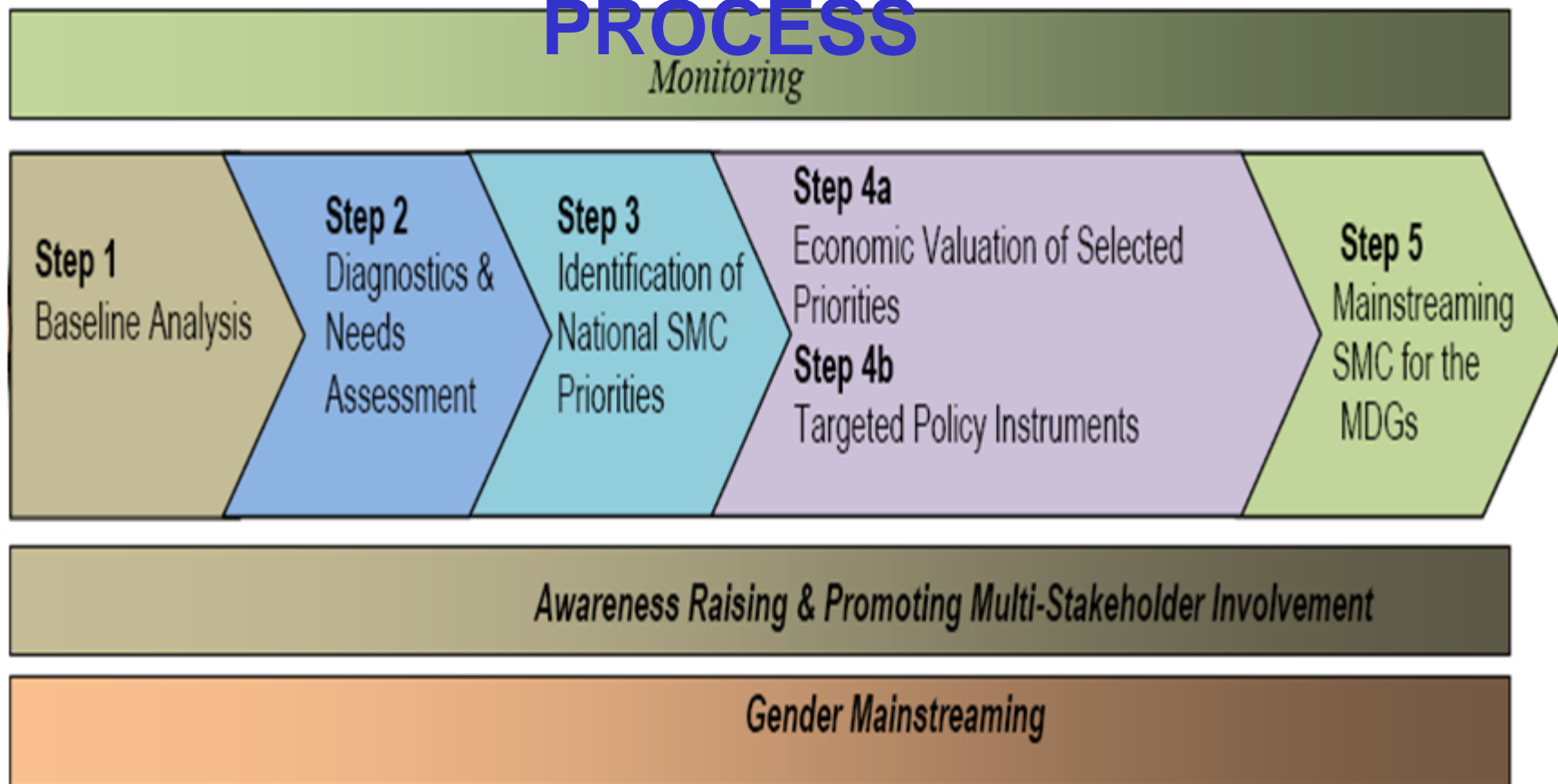


1. International recognition that in order to advance the sound management of chemicals – much stronger links with the development planning processes need to be established
2. To ensure a broader financial basis for sound management of chemicals by fostering national budget commitments as well as bi-lateral support

“MAINSTREAMING SMC” involves establishing the links between poverty and chemicals:

- Integration of SMC related priorities into a country’s development plans, but also into sector strategies, local level implementation and programmes.
- Reactive when as well as proactive i.e. effects of development plans
- Establish enduring institutional processes within government ministries and the wider stakeholder community to achieve the Sound Management of Chemicals

MAPPING THE MAINSTREAMING PROCESS



Capacity Building and Technology Transfer

National:

- Integration of toxicology, chemicals risk assessment and management in educational programs.
- Foster staff development and knowledge transfer between line ministries

International:

- Private sector
- Public Sector organizations
IOMC

IOMC

The Inter-Organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) was established in 1995 following recommendations made by the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development to strengthen co-operation and increase international co-ordination in the field of chemical safety.

The participating organisations are FAO, ILO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO and OECD. The World Bank and UNDP are observers.



Thank you !

