Interactive Panel Discussion on

SDGs: Make it happen for chemicals and wastes

Speakers will reflect on:

What can WE the chemicals and waste community, offer to solve broader development challenges?

What is OUR role in implementing the post-2015 development agenda at national level?

How do WE communicate with stakeholders about the important role of the sound management of chemicals and wastes?

Come to find out!

jointly organized by the UNEP Chemicals Branch, the Interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Monday, 28 September 2015, 1:15 p.m. – 2:45 p.m.

CICG, Exhibition area (ground floor)

Background

On 2 August 2015, the final version of the draft post-2015 development agenda, titled "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" was agreed at intergovernmental consultations under the auspices of the UN General Assembly. The post-2015 development agenda is expected to be officially adopted by the General Assembly during a United Nations Summit from 25-27 September 2015, at UN headquarters, in New York.

We should celebrate achievements made by the governments and stakeholder groups in agreeing on the ambitious agenda. Now, however, even a bigger challenge is ahead. It is the challenge of the implementation of this agenda.

Many people outside New York, including country Parties' representatives involved in the implementation of the chemicals and waste multilateral environmental agreements and frameworks, tend not to know about the post-2015 development agenda and how to take part of its future implementation.

NOW is the right time to think ahead about:

- How to promote and implement a post-2015 development agenda which is supportive of the sound management of chemicals and wastes?
- How to foster collective action at national, regional and international levels for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
- How to tap into the means of implementation to achieve chemicals and wastes related goals and targets?

The objective of the interactive panel discussion is to reflect on what could be the role of the government authorities and stakeholders responsible for or involved in the management of chemicals and wastes in implementing the post-2015 development agenda at national, regional and global levels.

The outcome of the panel discussion will be a summary report to be available to the panel's participants. It will also aim to support the discussion of the SDGs issue in the plenary.

As part of the panel discussion, a SDGs CHALLENGE on "Transforming our world: innovative approaches to integrate chemicals and waste management into the new Agenda" will be launched to collect stakeholders views on the matter. Details will be provided during the panel discussion.

Tentative annotated agenda

Moderator

13:15 – 13:20

Ms. Fatoumata Keita-Ouane, former Head of the Chemicals Branch, United Nations Environment Programme

- I wish to welcome you to the Interactive Panel Discussion on "SDGs: Make it happen for chemicals and wastes". It is jointly organized by the Chemicals Branch of UNEP, the Interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

- The post-2015 development agenda was officially adopted by the General Assembly during the United Nations Summit, has which completed its work yesterday at UN headquarters, in New York.

- Today we have gathered here to reflect on what the new sustainable development agenda means for the chemicals and wastes management agenda and the role that government authorities and other stakeholders responsible for the management of chemicals and wastes in their countries and organizations should play in implementing the post-2015 development agenda at national, regional and global levels.

- The outcomes of the panel discussion will be presented in the summary report to be distributed by email. We hope that the discussion will also provide insights for the deliberations on the SDGs issue in the plenary this afternoon.

- Without further due, please allow me to invite Mr. Rolph Payet, Executive Secretary of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and Ms. Ligia Noronho, Director, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, United Nations Environment Programme to make **opening remarks.**

Welcome and introduction

13:20 – 13:30

Mr. Rolph Payet, Executive Secretary of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (5 mins)

- Brief introduction on the SDGs, governance architecture, chemicals and wastes in SDGs, role of MEAs.

Ms. Ligia Noronho, Director, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, United Nations Environment Programme (5 mins)

- To be completed

Perspectives of SAICM stakeholders (interviews)

13:30-14:00

Ms. Letícia Reis de Carvalho, Director, Department of Environmental Quality in Industry, Ministry of the Environment, Government of Brazil (7-8 mins)

Now that the SDGs are formally adopted, governments have a big task ahead of them to plan for the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda at the national level.

Questions: How the Government of Brazil is preparing for the implementation of SDGs? What lessons learned can be applied from the implementation of MDGs? What is the experience of the Brazilian Government in mainstreaming chemicals and waste management into broader national policies (e. g. national budgeting and sustainable development strategy) and lessons learned?

Ms. Jill Hanna, Advisor, DG Environment, European Commission (7-8 mins)

We know that the goals and targets will be followed-up and reviewed using a set of global indicators. These will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by member states. Having a set of technically sound and rigorous indicators serving to measure the progress in achieving goals and targets will be crucial to help countries to maximize and track progress in implementing the agenda.

Questions: What important aspects of the process of developing indicators should we be aware of? Why is it relevant for the sound management of chemicals and wastes? How can the indicators encourage an integrated and multi-sectoral approach for the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in the national / regional context?

Mr. Greg Skelton, Senior Director, Regulatory & Technical Affairs, American Chemistry Council, International Council of Chemical Associations (7-8 mins)

The post-2015 development agenda acknowledges the role of the diverse private sector, ranging from micro-enterprises to cooperatives to multinationals. It calls for the private sector to be intensively engaged in support of implementation of all the goals and targets, and mobilizing all available resources.

Questions: What is ICCA planning to do to implement the post-2015 development agenda? Which goals and targets are relevant for the work of ICCA? What do you see as the format of ICCA's contribution and the private sector's contribution in general in achieving these goals and targets?

Ms. Olga Speranskaya, Bureau Member, Co-Chair / Director of Programme, Chemical Safety Programme, Eco-Accord, Russian Federation) (7-8 mins)

The goals and targets are the result of intensive public consultation and engagement with civil society and other stakeholders around the world, which paid particular attention to the voices of the poorest and most vulnerable. The civil society is expected to contribute to the regular

and reviews progress at the national and sub- national levels which are country-led and country-driven.

Questions: What role the civil society should play in the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda, in particular with regard to chemicals and wastes related goals and targets?

Interactive discussion

14:00 – 14:20

Open discussion with audience:

- What is our role, as the chemicals and wastes community, in implementing the post-2015 development agenda at national/regional levels?
- Should we change the way we communicate with stakeholders (e. g. different ministries, sectors, etc.) about the important role of the sound management of chemicals and wastes?
- What can we the chemicals and waste community, offer to solve broader development challenges?

Ask the panellists to briefly answer the questions above (2-3 mins each):

14:20-14:30

Way forward

14:30-14:45

Mr. Achim Halpaap, Head, UNEP Chemicals and Waste Branch, United Nations Environment Programme

Key messages will be presented and the way forward in supporting the implementation of the SDGs in the chemicals and waste cluster will be discussed (e. g. planned joint (UNEP/BRS/UNITAR) international expert meeting on "Integrating Chemicals Management in National SDG Implementation" and a teaser to support jointly pilot projects in some developing countries.)

Announcement of the SDGs CHALLENGE on "**Transforming our world: innovative approaches to integrate chemicals and waste management into the new Agenda**"

Three best responses will be offered fellowships in the upcoming (October 2015) global GHS e-learning course.

Closure

14:45

The panel discussion will be in English

Light refreshments will be offered before the session


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BASEL CONVENTION

ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

FAO

Key facts about agreed international frameworks for the sound management of chemicals and wastes

BASEL CONVENTION

Title: Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
Legal status: Legally binding
Adoption: 22 March 1989
Entry into force: 10 September 1998
Number of parties: 183 (as of August 2015)

Objectives: to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects of hazardous wastes
Scope: hazardous wastes based on their origin and / or composition and their characteristics and other wastes(household waste and incinerator ash)
Key provisions:

(i) minimization of the generation of hazardous and other wastes
(ii) obligation to ensure the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes
(iii) control system for transboundary movements of hazardous wastes based on the concept of Prior Informed Consent

ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

Title: Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
Legal status: Legally binding
Adoption: 10 September 1998
Entry into force: 24 February 2004
Number of parties: 154 (as of August 2015)

Objectives: to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use
Scope: pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons by Parties and which have been notified by Parties for inclusion in the Prior Informed Consent procedure.
Key provisions:

(i) prior Informed Consent procedure which provides for a national decision making process on import of hazardous chemicals in Annex III and attempts to ensure compliance with these decisions by exporting Parties
(ii) exchange of information on a broad range of potentially hazardous chemicals

STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	**Title**: Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants **Legal status:** Legally binding **Adoption:** 23 May 2001 **Entry into force:** 17 May 2004 **Number of parties:** 179 (as of August 2015) **Objectives:** to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants **Scope:** 26 persistent organic pollutants **Key provisions:** (i) elimination of persistent organic pollutants listed in annex A (ii) restriction of persistent organic pollutants listed in annex B (iii) minimization of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants listed in annex C
MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY	**Title**: Minamata Convention on Mercury **Legal status:** Legally binding following entry into force **Adoption:** 10 October 2013 **Entry into force:** not in force yet – the Convention will enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession **Number of parties:** 12 (as of August 2015) **Number of signatories:** 128 (as of August 2015) **Objective:** to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds **Scope:** Mercury **Key provisions:** (i) controls on the entire life-cycle of mercury, from its primary extraction, its trade, its uses in mercury-added products, in manufacturing processes as well as in artisanal and small-scale gold mining, its emissions and releases through various processes, its storage, to its treatment as waste (ii) dedicated article on "Health aspects" related to mercury
saicm	**Title**: Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management **Legal status:** Voluntary global framework **Adoption:** 2006 **Entry into force:** N/A **Number of parties:** Voluntary framework, with multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral participation **Objectives:** the overall objective is the achievement of the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle so that, by 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on human health and the environment **Scope:** SAICM is distinguished by its comprehensive scope; ambitious "2020" goal for sound chemicals management; multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral character; endorsement at the highest political levels; emphasis on chemical safety as a sustainable issue; provision for resource mobilization; and formal endorsement or recognition by the governing bodies of key intergovernmental organizations **Key provisions:** grouped under five themes: risk reduction; knowledge and information; governance; capacity-building and technical cooperation; and illegal international traffic.

Chemicals and wastes in the SDGs

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination.

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.3 by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally.

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.6 by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management.

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.4 by 2020 achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

12.5 by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse.

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.