





- Introduction to SAICM
- Planning for SAICM implementation



### **Introducing SAICM: overview**

- What SAICM is and what it's not
- What's new
- Mandates for development
- The development process
- What does SAICM consist of?
  - Dubai Declaration
  - Overarching Policy Strategy
  - Global Plan of Action
  - ICCM resolutions



### Introducing SAICM: what it is

- SAICM is a global policy framework to support efforts to achieve the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation goal that, by 2020, chemicals should be produced and used in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.
- SAICM aims to coordinate, catalyse and facilitate.

### SAICMの紹介: SAICMとは何か

- SAICMは、ヨハネスブルグ実施計画に定められた、「2020年までに化学物質の製造と使用による人の健康と環境への悪影響を最小化する」との目標を達成するための世界規模の政策フレームワークである。
- SAICMは調整、媒介、促進の役割を果たす ことを目指す。

### Introducing SAICM: what it's not

- SAICM is not a legally binding instrument.
- SAICM is not a new organization.
- SAICM does not replace existing institutions and mechanisms.



### Introducing SAICM: what's new

- SAICM builds on previous initiatives. It is notable for its:
  - broad scope;
  - ambitious goal (the Johannesburg 2020 target);
  - endorsement at the highest political levels;
  - emphasis on the sound management of chemicals as a sustainable development issue;
  - resource mobilization;
  - formal endorsement or recognition by IGO governing bodies.





- UNEP Governing Council, February 2002
- World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, September 2002
- World Summit, New York, 2005
- World Health Assembly, May 2003
- International Labour Conference, June 2003
- African Environment Ministers (AMCEN), June 2004
- Latin American and Caribbean Environment Ministers, November 2005
- Arab Environment Ministers (CAMRE), December 2005
- Council of the European Union, December 2005



### Introducing SAICM: the development process

- A multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral consultation, involving representatives of Governments, plus NGOs and IGOs drawn from sectors such as agriculture, environment, health, industry and labour.
- Three sessions of a Preparatory Committee (Bangkok, November 2003; Nairobi, October 2004; Vienna, September 2005).
- Regional consultations.
- International Conference on Chemicals Management, Dubai, February 2006.



#### Introducing SAICM: Government engagement in the development process

- Over 140 Governments participated.
- Emphasis on multi-sectoral representation.
- Regional consultations enhanced the ability of developing countries to shape the agenda.







### Introducing SAICM: NGO engagement in the development process

- Around 60 NGOs took part, including public interest groups focussed on the environment and health, trade unions, industry associations and the scientific community.
- NGOs were full "participants" alongside Governments and IGOs.



### Introducing SAICM: what does it consist of?

- Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management (political commitment)
- Overarching Policy Strategy (scope, needs, objectives, principles, financial and implementation arrangements)
- Global Plan of Action (work areas, activities, actors, timeframes and targets, indicators of progress)
- Note also: resolutions of the ICCM



#### Introducing SAICM: the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management

- Adopted by "Ministers, heads of delegation and representatives of civil society and the private sector".
- "... our firm commitment to the Strategic Approach and its implementation."
- "The sound management of chemicals is essential if we are to achieve sustainable development, including the eradication of poverty and disease, the improvement of human health and the environment and the elevation and maintenance of the standard of living in countries at all levels of development."



### Introducing SAICM: the Overarching Policy Strategy (1)

- Adopted by "Ministers, heads of delegation and representatives of civil society and the private sector".
- Structure:
  - Scope
  - Needs
  - Objectives
  - Financial considerations
  - Principles and approaches
  - Implementation arrangements



### Introducing SAICM: OPS (2): Scope





### Introducing SAICM: OPS (3): Needs

- Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the 'Earth Summit', Rio, 1992), "much has been done to improve chemicals management".
- "It is, however, recognized that the existing international policy framework is not completely adequate and needs to be further strengthened."



### Introducing SAICM: OPS (4): Objectives

- Risk reduction
- Knowledge and information
- Governance
- Capacity-building and technical cooperation
- Illegal international traffic



### Introducing SAICM: OPS (5): financial considerations

- "The extent to which developing countries... can make progress towards reaching the 2020 goal depends, in part, on the availability of financial resources provided by the private sector and bilateral, multilateral and global agencies or domors.
- "SAICM should call upon existing and new sources of financial support to provide additional resources..."
- SAICM financial arrangements include:
  - Actions at the national or sub-national levels;
  - Enhancing industry partnerships;
  - Integration of SAICM objectives into development cooperation;
  - Making more effective use of and building upon existing sources of relevant global funding (e.g. GEF and Montreal Protocol MLF)

  - Quick Start Programme



### Introducing SAICM: OPS (6): principles & approaches

- The OPS cites existing declarations, policy documents and agreements rather than individual principles.
- These include the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions.



### Introducing SAICM: OPS (7): implementation arrangements

- National and other SAICM implementation plans (e.g. regional and IGO)
- National SAICM focal points
- ICCM to be reconvened to undertake periodic reviews (2009, 2012, 2015, 2020)
- Intersessional regional meetings
- Bureau (arrangements not yet agreed)
- Secretariat (UNEP to establish and assume overall administrative responsibility. UNEP and WHO to take lead roles.)

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## Introducing SAICM: Global Plan of Action

- Recommended for use and further development as a working tool and guidance document for stakeholders implementing SAICM. Not fully negotiated.
- 36 work areas, 273 activities, actors, targets/timeframes, indicators of progress, implementation aspects.
- Structured in accordance with the 5 categories of SAICM objectives set out in the OPS.



## Introducing SAICM: ICCM resolutions

- ICCM adopted 4 resolutions at its first session:
  - I/1 Implementation arrangements
  - 1/2 IFCS
  - I/3 Tribute to the host Government
  - I/4 Quick Start Programme





- Importance of and responsibility for implementation
- Implementation at the national level
- Implementation at the regional level

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- Focal points
- Quick Start Programme
- Regional meetings
- IGO governing bodies
- Secretariat set-up



#### Implementing SAICM: the importance of and responsibility for implementing SAICM

- Adoption of SAICM in Dubai was the beginning not the end - success depends on implementation.
- All stakeholders have roles and responsibilities.
- SAICM provides the policy framework and can facilitate assistance but progress depends on the initiatives of individual actors, including Governments, IGOs and NGOs.
- Dubai Declaration:
  - "We collectively share the view that implementation and taking stock of progress are critical to ensuring success..."
  - "We will promote the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes as a priority in national, regional and international policy frameworks, including strategies for sustainable development, development assistance and poverty reduction."

SAICMの実施: SAICM実施の重要性と 責任
<ul> <li>ドバイにおけるSAICMの採択は、始まりであって、 終わりではない-その成功はその実施如何に 係っている。</li> <li>すべての利害関係者が役割及び責務を負って いる。</li> <li>SAICMは政策フレームを提供し、その支援を促 進するが、その進捗は政府、IGOおよびNGOを 含む各行動主体のイニシアティブに係っている。</li> <li>ドバイ宣言:         <ul> <li>"我々は、実施及び進捗の管理は、成功を確実にする上で決定 的な事項で…あるとの認識を共にする。"</li> <li>"我々は、化学物質及び有害廃棄物の適正管理を、持続可能な 開発、開発援助及び貧困の削減のための戦略などの、国、地域 及び国際的な政策枠組みにおいて、優先事項として推進する。"</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### Implementing SAICM: the national level

Governments are expected to:

- integrate SAICM into relevant programmes and plans, including those for development cooperation [OPS paragraph 19 (a)];
- consider developing, with relevant stakeholder participation, a national implementation plan, taking into consideration existing elements [OPS paragraph 22];
- establish arrangements for implementing SAICM on an inter-ministerial or inter-institutional basis so that all concerned stakeholder interests are represented and all relevant substantive areas are addressed [OPS paragraph 23].



### SAICMの実施: the regional level

- The SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy and ICCM resolution I/1 call for regional meetings as a key element in work on SAICM between ICCM sessions.
- An Asia-Pacific regional meeting is expected to be held in Bangkok from 21 to23 May 2007, with support from Japan through the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies.



### **Implementing SAICM: focal points**

- National focal points (118 officially nominated so far)
  - To be nominated via Foreign Ministries after full consultation
     Japanese national focal point: Dr. Tatsuya Aoki, Ministry of the Environment
- Regional focal points (Africa, Asia-Pacific, Central & Eastern Europe, Latin America & Caribbean, Western Europe and Others)
  - Asia-Pacific regional focal point: Mr Eisaku Toda, Japanese Ministry of the Environment
  - Note: additional regional representatives for QSP Executive Board: Iran and Thailand
- NGO focal points
  - e.g. Pesticide Action Network (Asia-Pacific), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (Pakistan), Toxics Link (India)



### Implementing SAICM: Quick Start Programme (1): establishment

- ICCM Resolution I/4
- The objective of the QSP is to support initial SAICM enabling capacity-building and implementation activities in developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition.
- The QSP includes a UNEP trust fund (for 5 years) and multilateral, bilateral and other forms of cooperation.



#### Implementing SAICM: Quick Start Programme (2): institutional set-up

- QSP Trust Fund Implementation Committee (FAO, ILO, OECD, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO + UNDP)
- QSP Executive Board (2 Government representatives for each UN region, plus bilateral and multilateral donors and other contributors)
  - Government regional representatives: Burundi, Egypt, Iran, Thailand, Belarus, Georgia, Jamaica, Peru, Belgium, USA
- UNEP trust fund administration
- SAICM secretariat



### Implementing SAICM : Quick Start Programme (3): trust fund

- Approximately \$6 million was pledged in 2006 (Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, India, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US).
- Operational guidance from the TFIC and EB is now in place, allowing the trust fund to proceed on a trial basis.
- Governments of developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS, and countries with economies in transition are eligible to apply, plus civil society networks on an "exceptional basis".
- Applications via SAICM national focal points.
- Application forms and guidelines are available on the SAICM web site.
- Deadline for applicants in the second round: 16 April 2007. (Next round: 14 September 2007.)



# Implementing SAICM: IGO governing bodies

- Dubai Declaration: "We will strive to integrate SAICM into the work programmes of all relevant UN organizations, specilaized agencies, funds and programmes consistent with their mandates as accorded by their respective governing bodies."
- ICCM Resolution I/1: "Commends the Strategic Approach to the attention of the governing bodies of relevant intergovernmental organizations and encourages them to endorse or otherwise appropriately acknowledge the Strategic Approach."
- UNEP Governing Council endorsed SAICM on 9 February 2006 in its decision SS.IX/1 (note also earlier decision 23/9).
- The UNITAR Board of Trustees endorsed SAICM on 27 April 2006.
- The World Health Assembly formally noted SAICM on 27 May 2006 in its resolution A59.15.
- The FAO Council endorsed SAICM on 25 November 2006.
- The ILO Governing Body also endorsed SAICM in November 2006.

SAICMの実施: 国際機関の意思決定会合 ドバイ宣言: "我々は、すべての関連した国連機関及び国連専門機 関、基金および計画の作業プログラムの中に、SAICMを統合す るよう努める。" 関、 国際化学物質管理会議(ICCM)決議 I/1: "関連する政府間機関の意思決定機関に対し、SAICMへの注意を喚起し、これらの機関がSAICMを承認するか、適切な形で認識するよう呼びかける。" 国連環境計画(UNEP)管理理事会は、2006年2月9日の決議 SS.IX/1 (前掲決議 23/9参照)においてSAICMを承認した。 国連訓練調査研究所(UNITAR)理事会は、2006年4月27日に SAICMを承認した。 世界保健総会は、2006年5月27日の決議A59.15において、正式 にSAICMに留意し、加盟国に対してその実施を呼びかけた。 国連食糧農業機関(FAO)理事会は、2006年11月にSAICMを承 認した。 ■ 世界労働機関(ILO)理事会も2006年11月にSAICMを承認した。

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### Implementing SAICM: secretariat set-up

- Secretariat functions set out in the OPS and ICCM Resolution I/4 include:
  - Facilitating ICCM and regional meetings
  - Progress reports
  - Maintaining a network of stakeholders
  - Guidance materials
  - Information clearing house
  - Supporting the Quick Start Programme
- ICCM Resolution I/1 sets out an indicative secretariat structure and budget for 2006-2009



### Conclusion

#### SAICM:

- an ambitious new policy initiative;
- success will depend on stakeholders' commitment to implementation.
- "The sound management of chemicals is essential if we are to achieve sustainable development."





