

The Aichi Biodiversity Targets: Are approaches and lessons from the biodiversity cluster relevant for the management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020?



The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions: Goals, objectives and targets

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Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions: Time line



Basel Convention

- Adopted **1989**
- Entry into force 5 May 1992
- 188 Parties



Rotterdam Convention

- Adopted **1998**
- Entry into force 24 Feb. 2004
- 160 Parties



Stockholm Convention

- Adopted **2001**
- Entry into force 17 May 2004
- 182 Parties



A Framework for Life Cycle Management

- **Scope:** Hazardous wastes and other wastes
- **Key provisions:**
 - **Minimization** of generation
 - Promotion of **environmentally sound management**
 - Conditions and procedure for **controlling transboundary movements**

BASEL
Convention



- **Scope:** banned or severely restricted chemicals and SHPFs (annex III)
- **Key provisions:**
 - **Prior Informed Consent procedure for export/import** (annex III)
 - **Exchange of information** on a broad range of potentially hazardous chemicals

Rotterdam
Convention

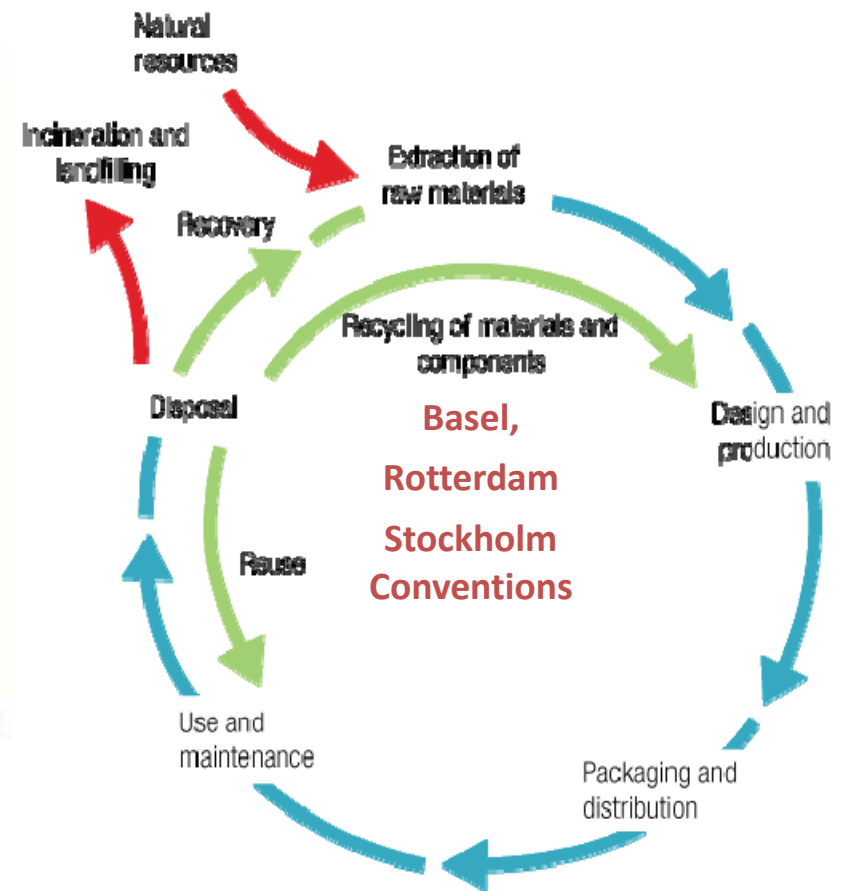
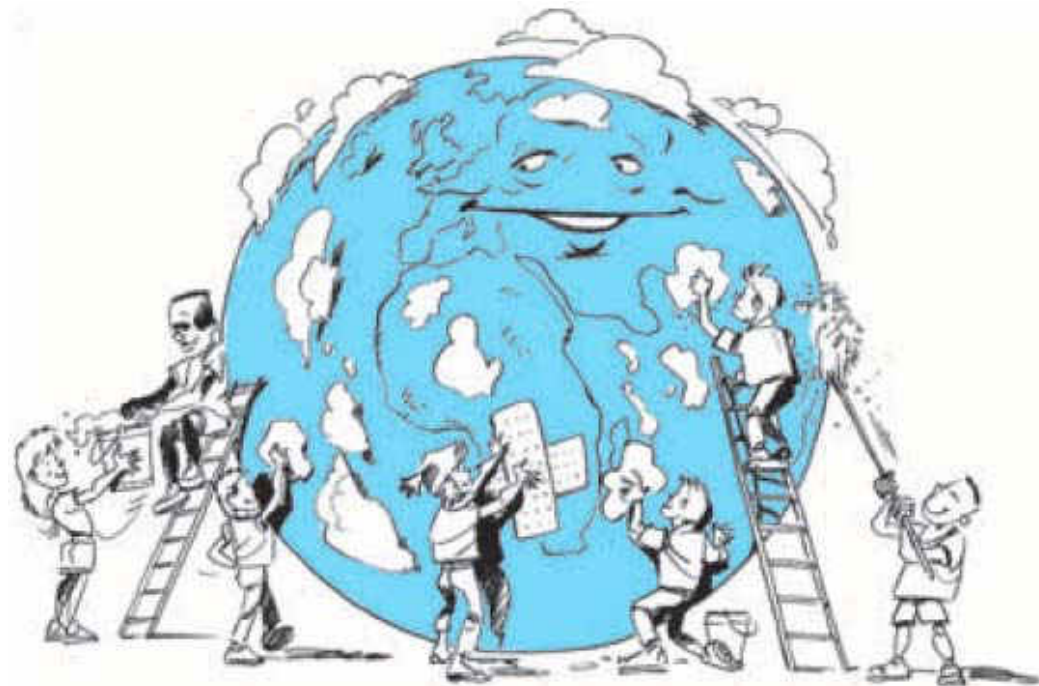


- **Scope:** POPs
- **Key provisions:**
 - **Elimination** (POPs in annex A)
 - **Restriction** (POPs in annex B)
 - **Reduction or elimination** (unintentionally produced POPs in annex C)

Stockholm
Convention






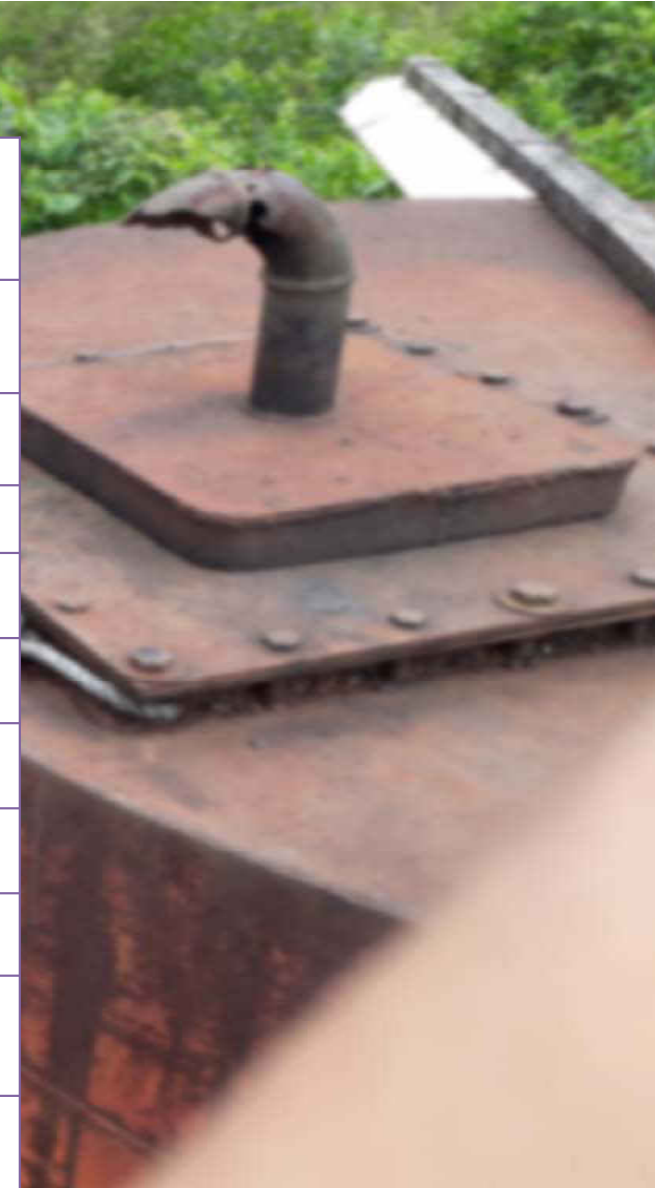
A Framework for Life Cycle Management: The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions



Cross-cutting elements



			
Evaluating/regulating new and existing chemicals		X	X
Import/export controls	X	X	X
Risk assessment	X	X	X
Waste management	X		X
Risks/hazard communication	X	X	X
Alternatives		X	X
Environmental releases	X		X
Technical assistance	X	X	X
External Financial mechanism	X	X	X
Reporting	x		x



Institutional arrangements

COPs

- Similar Roles: Reviews the effective implementation of the Convention

Technical and Scientific Bodies

- Basel Convention: The Open-ended Working Group
- Rotterdam Convention: The Chemical Review Committee
- Stockholm Convention: The POPs Review Committee

Compliance mechanisms

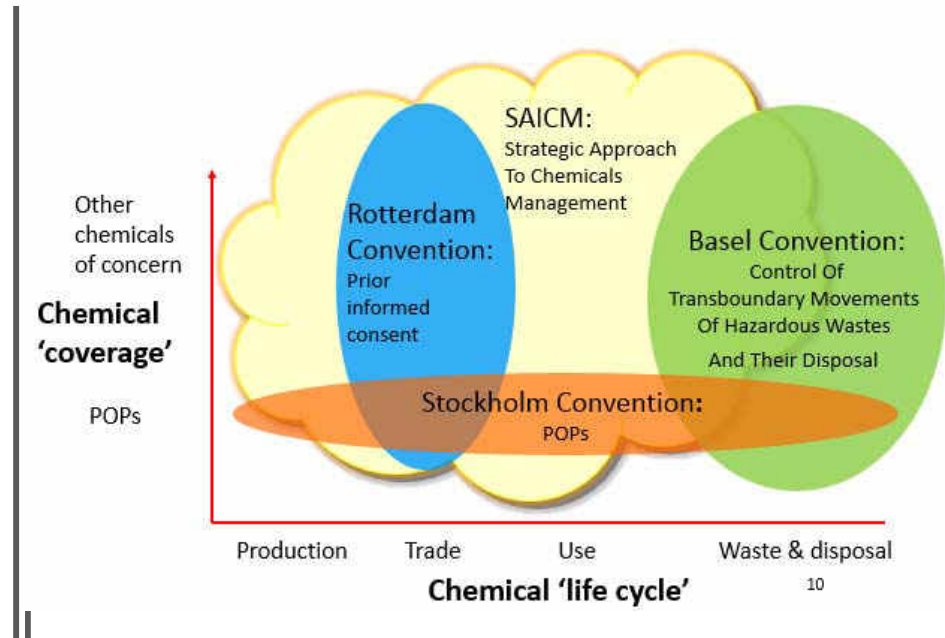
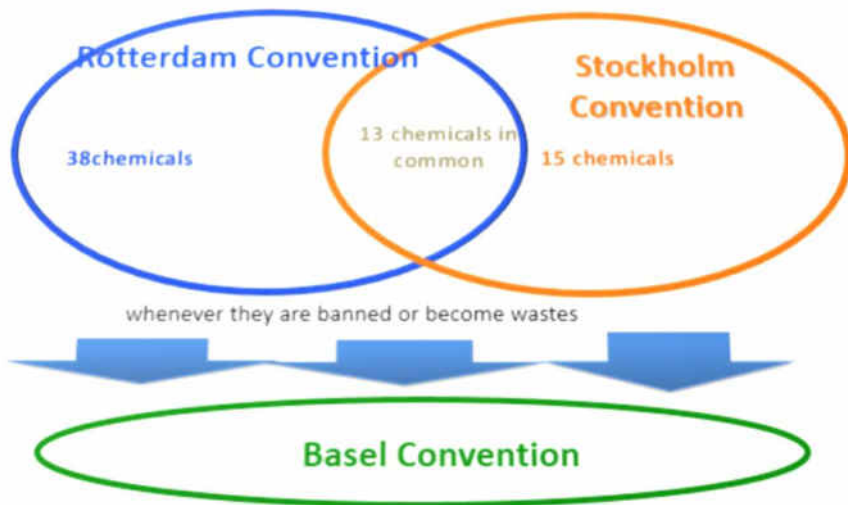
- Basel Convention: Implementation and Compliance Committee (2002)
- Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions: Under Negotiation

Dispute Settlement Mechanisms

- Present in the three Conventions

Secretariat

- Similar roles
- Technical Assistance



Scope of the BRS policy framework



Time-bound Goals under the Stockholm Convention

- **2025** Elimination of the use of PCB in equipment (eg. Transformers, capacitors or other receptacles containing liquid stocks)
- **2028** Achieving the environmentally sound management of liquids containing PCB and equipment contaminated with PCB
- **2030** Elimination of hexa- and heptabromodiphenyl ether (expiration of the specific exemption); tetra- and pentabromodiphenyl ether (expiration of the specific exemption)
- **2036** Decabromodiphenyl ether: Expiration of specific exemption for parts for use in legacy vehicles defined as vehicles that have ceased mass production and for parts in vehicles as specified in the convention.



The Basel Convention Strategic Framework

- Vision:
“to protect human health and the environment by controlling transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes and by ensuring and strengthening the environmentally sound management of such wastes as a contribution to promoting sustainable livelihoods and attaining the Millennium Development Goals.”
- Structure:
 - Goal 1: Effective implementation of parties’ **obligations** on transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes.
 - Goal 2: Strengthening the **environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes**.
 - Goal 3: Promoting the implementation of the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes as an essential **contribution to the attainment of sustainable livelihood**, the Millennium Development Goals and the protection of human health and the environment.



Effectiveness evaluation under the Stockholm Convention

- Three main information sources are identified in Article 16: GMP, national reports pursuant to Article 15, and non-compliance information; Supplemented by other relevant scientific, environmental, technical and economic information available;
- Every six years
- **Overall outcomes**
 - The Convention provides an effective and dynamic framework to regulate POPs throughout their lifecycle;
 - However, inadequate implementation is the key issue identified in the evaluation;
 - Mechanisms and processes required by the Convention to support Parties in meeting their obligations have all been put in place, with the exception of compliance procedures;
 - For legacy POPs, concentrations measured in air and humans have declined; for newly listed POPs, concentrations are beginning to show decreases although in a few instances, increasing and/or stable levels are observed.
- **Recommendations**
 - The conclusions and recommendations on the effectiveness of the Convention pertain to all of the Articles of the Convention





Chemicals and wastes are essential for the implementation of goals on **poverty reduction, health, gender, water, cities, oceans, food and sustainable consumption and production**



SDGs: Goals, targets and indicators of relevance to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions



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 substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

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 and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by the city
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

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

2.4 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	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
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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	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services)
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional Poisoning

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.4 By 2020, achieve the 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 in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita, proportion of hazardous waste treated and by type oftreatment
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of materialrecycled

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



Global indicators: data collected by the BRS conventions

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12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

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

12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

The Chemicals and wastes MEAs as a tool in the implementation of SDGs

- Providing for a policy, legal and institutional framework at the national level
- Promoting policy coherence at global, regional, national levels
- Serving as a platform for collecting national data through their reporting mechanisms
- Casting a vision through the SDG goals, targets and indicators in specific areas

SDGs also support the implementation of MEAs

- Promoting integrated and multi-sector approach for the MEAs implementation
- Increasing political visibility
- Strengthening national capacities on reporting under MEAs

Thank you for your attention!

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