The challenges of the mid-21st century for chemicals and waste in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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What I will cover

• The journey so far
• The 2030 Agenda and Chemicals
• Why stakeholders Matter: Multi-stakeholder nature of the SDGs and SAICM
• Partnerships and lessons learnt
• The Science and Policy Interface
• Financing the SDGs
• Timelines
• New targets and Indicators?
An amazing journey
A wonderful world
The Roadmap to the SDGs & the Paris Climate Agreement

1972: The UN’s First Conference of the Environment
1985: The Vienna Convention 1987 Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Chemicals
1992: Rio Earth Summit – Agenda 21: Chapter 19
Environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals, including prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products”
2000: Millennium Development Goals
2002: World Summit on Sustainable Development – Johannesburg Plan of Implementation:
“by 2020, [that] chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.”
2006: Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and President Mbeki’s speech
2007: President Lula's Speech
2008: Financial Crisis
2009: Copenhagen Climate Summit
2013: Minamata Convention on Mercury
2012: Rio+20
2015: Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Agreement
The Challenge

• The exact number of chemicals on the market is unknown
  
  The US Environmental Protection Agency adds an average of about 700 new chemicals per year to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

• There has been over the last ten years an acceleration of chemical production from developed to developing countries.

KEY REPORTS ON HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

  Limited number of chemicals fully assessed from a human health and environment perspective.

• Global Burden of Disease (WHO, March 2016)
• Heathy Environment, Healthy People (UNEP, May 2016)
• Global Commission on Pollution, Health and Development (GAHP/Lancet, 1st Q 2017)
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - 2015

To replace the MDGs:
- 100 National Consultations
- 11 Thematic Consultations
- 2 High Level Panel Reports (2011 and 2013)
- 2 Secretary General Reports
- Rio+20
- 13 sessions of the Sustainable Development Goals Open Working Group
- 8 Intergovernmental Negotiations Sessions
- Number of negotiating days
Sustainable Development Goals

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace and Justice, Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development
What are the differences between the MDGs & SDGs?

The MDGs just applied to developing countries. The SDGs apply to ALL countries.

The MDGs addressed development. The SDGs address sustainable development.

The MDGs addressed the symptoms. The SDGs address the actual causes.

The MDGs addressed the sectors only. The SDGs address the cross-sectoral issues.
The 2030 Agenda: Chemicals and Waste
SDGs relevant to the Beyond 2020 AGENDA
Ocean Detritus | Much of the world’s mismanaged plastic waste ends up fouling global waters

Origin by country of mismanaged plastic waste in 2010 (metric tons)

- China: 8.8 million
- Vietnam: 1.8
- Philippines: 1.9
- Indonesia: 3.2
- Brazil: 10.0 million
- Egypt: 1.0
- Sri Lanka: 1.6
- Bangladesh: 0.8
- Thailand: 1.0
- Malaysia: 0.9

Sources: Science; University of Georgia; University of California; Sea Education Association

The Wall Street Journal
An example on where a conversation on this could happen - 2017

- First intersessional for the Independent Evaluation Review for SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 (February 7-9)
- Oceans prepcom Feb (15-16)
- Africa Conference on Marine Litter (Date TBC)
- Chemicals COP Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions (April 24-May 5)
- The Oceans Conference (June 5-9)
- World Environment Day - Oceans (June 5)
- G20 (July 7-8).

- The High Level Political Forum - will address the Oceans Goal (July 10-19)
- UN General Assembly (September 18-29)
- The UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA-IGR4) (TBC)
- United Nations Environmental Assembly (December 4-6)
Stakeholders Matter
Points of Light
1992 Earth Summit agreed:

- **Agenda 21** – 40 chapters – a blueprint for the 21st century
- **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**
- **United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity**
- **The Forestry Principles**

An increased role for ‘**stakeholders**’ in policy development and implementation
Stakeholders

Nine Major Groups

• Women.
• Children and Youth.
• Indigenous Peoples.
• Non-Governmental Organizations.
• Local Authorities.
• Workers and Trade Unions.
• Business and Industry.
• Scientific and Technological Community
• Farmers

SAICM Stakeholders

• Governments
• Regional Economic Integration Organizations
• Intergovernmental Organizations
• NGOs/stakeholders/Major Groups – industry, trade union, health sector, public interest NGO
• Individuals involved in management of chemicals through their lifecycle.
Partnerships
Decides the criteria and guidelines for partnerships.

Partnerships:
- voluntary initiatives undertaken by Governments and relevant stakeholders
- contribute to the implementation A21, JPoI;
- not intended to substitute commitments made by Governments;
- bear in mind the economic, social and environmental dimensions;
- predictable and sustained resources for their implementation, should include the mobilization of new resources, and where relevant, should result in the transfer of technology to, and capacity-building in, developing countries;
- designed and implemented in a transparent and accountable manner;
- should be consistent with national laws and national strategies
- providing information and reporting by partnerships registered with the CSD

THESE WILL BE REVIEWED FOR THE 2017 UN GA RESOLUTION ON PARTNERSHIPS
A quick review of what are NOT and WHAT ARE SDG partnerships

• SDG Partnerships ARE multi-stakeholder
• SDG Partnerships ARE partnerships that are linked to at least delivering one of the SDGs
• SDG Partnerships ARE inline with the UN values

• SDG Partnerships are NOT Public Private Partnerships
• SDG Partnerships are NOT individual organizations voluntary commitments
• SDG Partnerships are NOT general global partnerships for development (government to government MDG8)
Architecture for SDG multi-stakeholder partnerships

• Reporting to the UN – SMART Criteria: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Resource based, with time bound deliverables.

• Review of partnerships – traffic lights

• Reporting annual by May 1st

What could be added? Having a set of agreed Guidelines by the UN General Assembly for all partnerships

• Mapping partnership already out there in the UN system

• UN system coordination - partnership teams in different UN bodies could be linked together

• Management of UNs reputational risk – Have an early warning system to delist partnerships that impact on UN reputation

• To be listed as partnerships companies that are members must be a member of the UN Global Compact and comply with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

• UN Agencies, Programmes and Conventions to consider hosting Partnership Forums where they have a lead interest in a particular goal linked to their meetings dealing with the SDGs

• Independent evaluation of partnerships - do we need certification of partnerships?

• Could SAICM to map out and cluster all chemical Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships around their events?
The Science and Policy Interface
### Clustering Conventions and Policy Frameworks

#### Clusters
- Chemicals and hazardous wastes;
- Biodiversity associated;
- Climate associated;
- Oceans/Regional seas and related conventions.

#### Scientific body
- None
- IPBES
- IPCC
- None

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one ring to rule them all?
Pooling Financial Resources
Overseas Development Assistance: 1990s - the Lost Decade
Addis Ababa Action Agenda Implications for Funding the SDGs

• The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Achieving these global goals will cost an estimated $3-5 trillion a year and will likely shape the next 15 years of financing for development.

• Delivering the SDGs are quite manageable at around two per cent of world GDP.

• ODA if given at 0.7% would account for around $260-$280 billion a year.

• Domestic mobilization and stakeholder resources - in particular the private sector financing - is expected to address the remaining.

• Foundations have created a SDG Philanthropy Global Platform (SDGfunders) which is being replicated at national level and regional level.

• What role will PPPs play? UNECE is developing a set of Principles for PPPs and the UN Finance for Development Office is also looking at an initiative around agreeing a set of PPPs.

• Environment, Social, Governance reporting of companies.

• Development Banks can play a critical role multinational, national and sub-national eg World Bank Group/GEF, Development Bank of South African New York Green Bank.
SDG Timelines
2017
- SAICM intersessional 1 6-9 Feb
- Feb prepcom Oceans Conference 15-16
- WHA April ILO March/Oct
- May-June Ministerial Declaration on HLPF
- Oceans Conference SDG 14 (5-9th June)
- High Level Political Forum 8-19 July SDGs, 2,3,5,9,14 and 17
- HLPF countries announce who will do Voluntary Reviews
- UN General Assembly High Level Session September 19-30 September
- UNEP GPA Conference? 4-6

2018
- HLPF Regional implementation meetings
- SAICM 2nd intersessional
- WFA April ILO March/October
- May-June Ministerial Declaration on HLPF
- High Level Political Forum July SDG 6,11,12,14,17
- UN General Assembly September
- SAICM Working Group either 2018/2019

2019
- UN Date Forum (no date) UAE
- HLPF Regional implementation meetings
- WHA April ILO March/October
- UNEA June
- SAICM 3rd intersessional meeting 2019 or 2020
- Drafting Ministerial Declaration May and June
- HLPF SDG 4,8,13,1 6,17 July
- Heads of State review of ALL SDGs September

ICCM5 2020
New Targets and Indicators?
What to do with targets that fall between 2017 and 2025 and updating indicators?

Targets

- 23 targets will occur in 2017-2025

- **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.

- **6.6** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

- **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.

- **14.2** By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

Indicators

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 and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment:

- Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (2015-2030)
- Additional and complementary indicators will be developed at the regional, national and sub national level.
- **World Data Forum** (2017-2019-2021)
Key Message – Interlinkages and High Hanging Fruit

• The 2030 Agenda and Chemicals
• Stakeholders Matter: Multi-stakeholder nature of the SDGs and SAICM
• Partnerships
• The Science and Policy Interface
• Financing the SDGs
• Timelines
• New Targets and Indicators?
It’s up to all of us!

“We can't solve problems by using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them.”

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