

Public Interest NGOs Contribution to SAICM

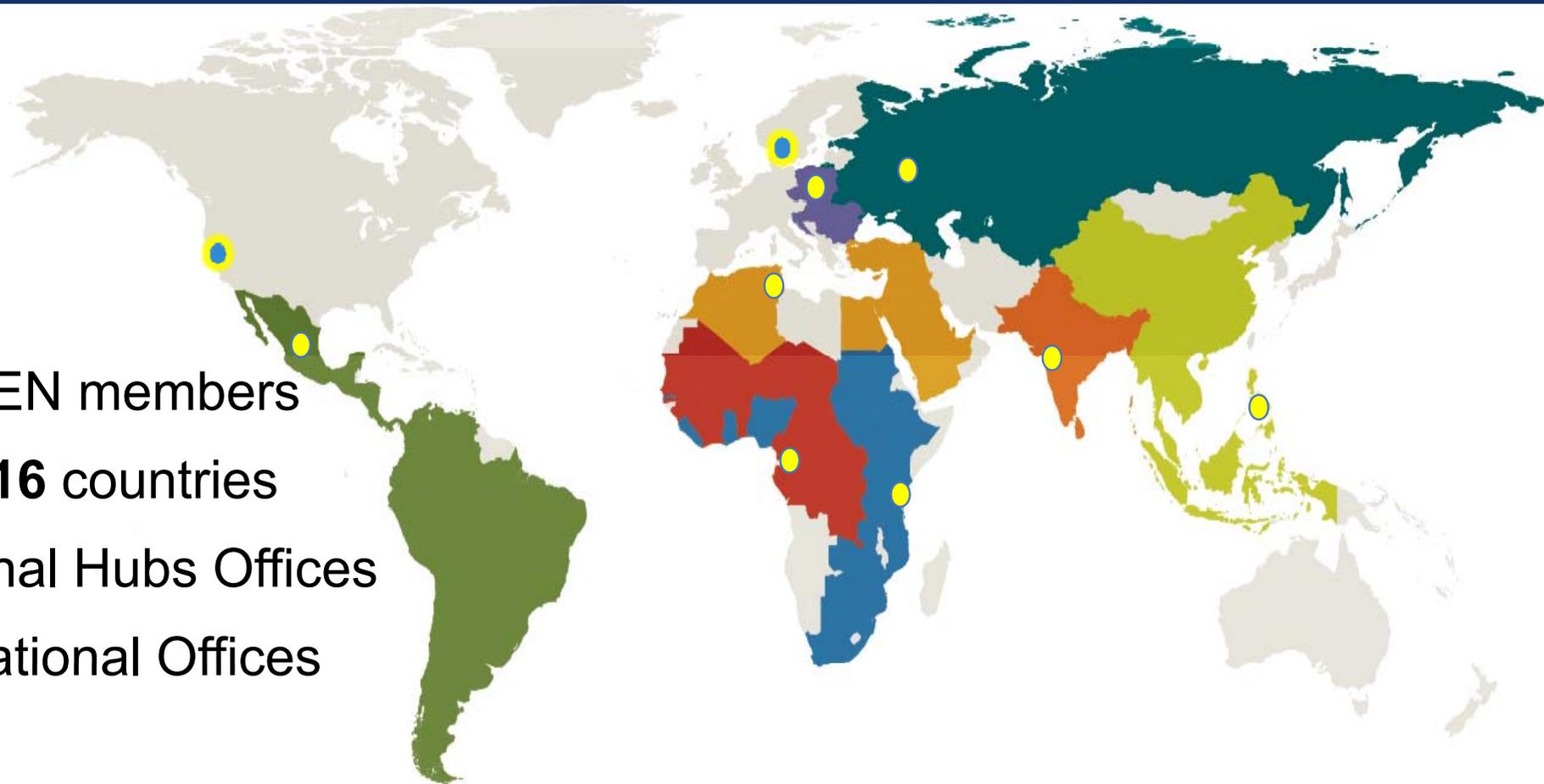
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Global Network



500+ IPEN members

116 countries

8 Regional Hubs Offices

2 International Offices

Globalizing Local Concerns Localizing Global Policies



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IPEN's Mission

A TOXICS-FREE FUTURE FOR ALL

**Working to eliminate harm to human health
& the environment from toxic chemicals**



SAICM is unique in its multi-stakeholder nature.

- SAICM is the only global forum where the full range of known and newly discovered health and environmental concerns associated with the chemical life-cycle can be identified, assessed and addressed.
- SAICM catalyzes and enables multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral efforts to achieve chemical safety and to minimize or eliminate all sources of toxic exposure.
- The Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint and the decisions of ICCM4 on HHPs are just two examples of how SAICM stimulates and enables multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral efforts to address sources of toxic exposure.

SAICM is unique...

- SAICM provides a framework that stimulates and enables government officials, public interest NGOs, community groups, UN agencies, the private sector, the health sector, trade unions, and other relevant actors to interact and collaborate with one another in support of sound chemicals management objectives.
- Public interest NGOs and other stakeholders can align their own chemical safety initiatives with internationally approved policies and frameworks that their governments acknowledge and support.

What are the unique contributions of public interest NGOs

- Public interest NGOs often contribute expertise, data, and knowledge to the discussion that would not otherwise be presented.
- Civil society actions on chemical safety cover all major areas of key chemicals agreements. These areas include development and implementation of national policies, agroecology, zero waste, obsolete stockpiles, contaminated sites, POPs, mercury, plastics, compliance, public awareness-raising, chemicals in products, and right to know through pollutant release and transfer registries (PRTR)
- Public interest NGOs can often become effective resources and contribute to national policy design
- Public interest NGOs stand in contrast to other participants who necessarily must represent the sectoral interests of individual governments, regions, and/or industry groups

How can non-state actors more effectively contribute

- Public interest NGOs have an excellent track record of documenting SAICM implementation
- Indicators and reporting elements should be relevant
- Challenges include meaningful participation and funding

How can we build synergy to better track overall progress, in line with the SDGs?

- Establish clear links between measures and specific SDGs
- Develop measurable indicators that include milestones with dates: - **Objective Indicator** **Milestone** **Links to SDGs**
- Multi-sectoral input into reviews of implementation
- Periodic review system that reports on actions in the National Action Plan