



Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Global workshop on enhancing national cooperation and coordination for the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions

21-23 June 2016, Geneva, Switzerland

Group report IA on stakeholder analysis, gender, public participation, and industry involvement



List of participants in the working group

Facilitator: Caroline Theka, Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining, Malawi

Other panel members: Mr. Olawale Akande, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria, and Ms. Amal Lemsoui, Ministère délégué chargé de l'Environnement, Morocco, and Mr. Laurentino Rufino Da Cunha, Secrétariat d'Etat à l'Environnement, Guinea-Bissau

Secretariat resource persons: Matthias Kern

Governments: Jordan, Morocco, Nigeria (2), Malawi, Brazil, Nepal, Ghana, Yemen, etc.
(incomplete)



Key themes, issues and highlights

- Gender issues:

2 elements: **involvement of women in public administration** and as protection of women as a particularly affected group

Emerging issues in African countries: mostly supported by NGOs, it is becoming a concern in the governmental organization (Morocco: only women in chemicals and waste management agency, Nigeria: not many women in chemical sector but textile sector)

Nepal (least developed country): a lot of women participation (parliament) because they speak for children...

- Public participation

Formal and informal industries' workers?

Small governmental departments exist in Brazil and Morocco to ensure representation of people working in informal sectors (integration)

- Strategic national actions

General policies as implementation of the national law (super-legislation) cf. action plans...
Avoid the conflict between health and economic aspects – need to improve the business sector
Cannot stop the economic growth but can regulate through tools like EIAs

- Support for countries

Capacity-building but what else?(5 million to phase out PCBs in Jordan and 25 million in Brazil)
Technical assistance in technology transfer > the Secretariat could differentiate the countries not only by regions but by “advancement” in chemical management (NIPs as indicators)
How the Convention can help at the national level?

Transfer environmental projects to the business model – local environmental fund for sectors where it is not possible (Jordan: 4 sources generators tax in the form of deposit to encourage people to bring their devices back for recycling, eco-tax, donations and industries = used based on requests from the business sector cf. subsidies but not yet functional)
Conventions as a business opportunity to engage the private sector while reaching the target of environmental protection.

- Key stakeholders

Other than business sector: NGOs, Governmental officials, academia, trade unions, professional associations, MEDIA!!, other groups like indigenous people, religious groups

- Innovative measures

Public consultation, discussion with communities (it does not matter how many are actually interested in the topic, it depends on how you transmit the message...)
Coordination Report (Ghana): fast communication through phone call, text messages...
Share responsibility: not a problem for one ministry but for the whole government (including narcotics, security...)
How to motivate people to join meetings? Financial incentives for public service agents...