

WELCOME TO THE UCT CHEMICALS NETWORK DISCUSSION



School of Public Health
Departement Openbare Gesondheid
Isikolo Sempilo Yoluntu



Sweden
Sverige

Introduce yourself (name, job title, organization and country) in the **chat section**.

Only the presenter and facilitator will speak. Any comments or questions from attendees should be typed in the **chat section**.

Please kindly keep you microphone muted and cameras off during the discussion

NOTE: If you are having [technical difficulties](#), please join the WhatsApp group for assistance:

<https://chat.whatsapp.com/CdEJNdPEva30263AB3KYBq>

Discussion | Topic: Issues Related to Domestically Financing Chemicals And Waste management.

Date: 07th March 2023

- Time: 14h00 – 15h30 (GMT+2)
- Presenter: Ule Johansson, Gilbert Kuepouo and Atilio Savino
- Facilitator: Andrea Rother, University of Cape Town

CHEMICALS NETWORK DISCUSSION

ISSUES RELATED TO DOMESTICALLY FINANCING CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT.



Ule Johansson
Legal Advisor,
Swedish Chemical Agency



Atilio Savino
Senior consultant on solid waste management
and climate change,
President of ARS, Argentina,
National member of ISWA,



Gilbert Kuepouo,
Executive Director, CREPD
NGO Focal Point for SAICM
Cameroon

INTRODUCTION

PRESENTED BY: ULE JOHANSSON

- Lack of financing is a common challenge when you try to build capacity for sound management of chemicals and waste. A lack of financing could mean that you can't hire competent staff, can't buy tools for inspection, afford to analyse samples, etc. Some of these challenges can however be handled if one can raise sufficient long-term funding. In a guidance entitled 'Sustainable Financing of Institutional Capacity for Chemicals Control' (see below), the Swedish Chemicals Agency (KemI) provides different solutions and discusses who should bear the cost for different aspects of chemicals management.
- In this context it's important to discuss some key terms, sustainable, financing, chemicals, waste and responsibility

BACKGROUND TO QUESTION I

- Responsibility, who should be responsible for what, private sector vs government?
- Chemicals, which chemicals are we talking about?
- Waste, when does a chemical become waste?
- Sustainable, what do we mean with this?
- Financing, is this cash or something more?

BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 1

When financing is discussed three main sources are usually mentioned;

- Taxes
- Fees
- Donor/funds

QUESTION 1

How should the government's work with chemicals and waste be funded, e.g, taxes, fees, donors or a combination thereof?

Are there other options?

There will be 20 minutes to discuss this question in the chat section.

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Make use of the chat function to discuss

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How is your work, institution or organisation financed? (List your sector and country in your response)

16 Answers

through contribution of member states and donors

Tax payers tax, Donor funding on short term projects

I think that government work on chemicals should be funded by taxes from the chemical industry even though it will be a challenge for governments. In addition, the government should have a budget allocated for chemical management.

Government fiscal budget, very low penalties and very low pesticide registration costs. South Africa

In SA, department of forestry, fisheries & the environment (DFFE) is financed by tax payers

Mostly through Croplife container management schemes for pesticide waste but through Environmental legislation for chemicals

My sector is the management of end of life Electrical and Electronics Equipment (EEE). Producers of EEE fund my organization in Nigeria.

Related directly to my institution it is financed by fees, but there are some cooperations and agreements with others actors.

Kenya, Ministry of Health. Most chemicals in the Ministry come as drugs (medicines) and lab. reagents. These are financed among / with other medical functions and products. For disposal they are as waste, they join other medical wastes



How is your work, institution or organisation financed? (List your sector and country in your response)

16 Answers

civil society organizations (e.g. NGOs) are much reliant on donor funding, their work is crucial especially at grassroots problem identification and action and for awareness raising, but funding situation is rarely sustainable

Strengthening of institutional frameworks to enforce the laws that's one way to do it

Tax payers money

Related directly...(Brazil/INMETRO)

Through government budget and donors fund

Children's Environmental Health Foundation , Zambia. By support from IPEN and World Alliance for Mercury Free Dentistry and Clean Lighting Coalition. But difficult with other Donors. It is necessary to give priority to NGOs support

In Tanzania it is through government budget and donor fund


BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 2
PRESENTED BY: **ATILIO SAVINO**

Atilio Savino

President of ARS, Argentine National Member of ISWA

ISWA LAC Regional Chapter



- 
- According to the Global Waste Management Outlook (UNEP 2015), the Waste Management Outlook (WMO) for Latin America and the Caribbean, the WMO for Asia and the Pacific, WMO for Africa and the WMO for Mountain regions, the models for financing waste management operations deserve full attention.
 - The guiding principles behind such models shall be the duty of preventing pollution, the Life Cycle concept, the producer pay principle and the adequate internalization of costs.

Target audience / Stakeholders

	Policy makers and National Authorities	Local Government /Authorities	Private Equity	IFI's	Waste Management Sector	Industry PRO's	Academia	Urban Recyclers/ Informal Sector	NGO's	Individuals
What has been done and written							Academia as potential contributor?			
Cost of Providing Waste Management Worldwide										
Ways of financing or paying for waste management										
Approaches to waste management governance										
Fractionizing the waste management system										
Willingness and Affordability to pay for waste management services							Academia as potential contributor?			
Describing the consequences of inaction							Academia as potential contributor?			

QUESTION 2

What kind of system should be provided to finance waste management in your country? What should it include, at a minimum? List your country in your response.

There will be 20 minutes to discuss this question in the chat section.

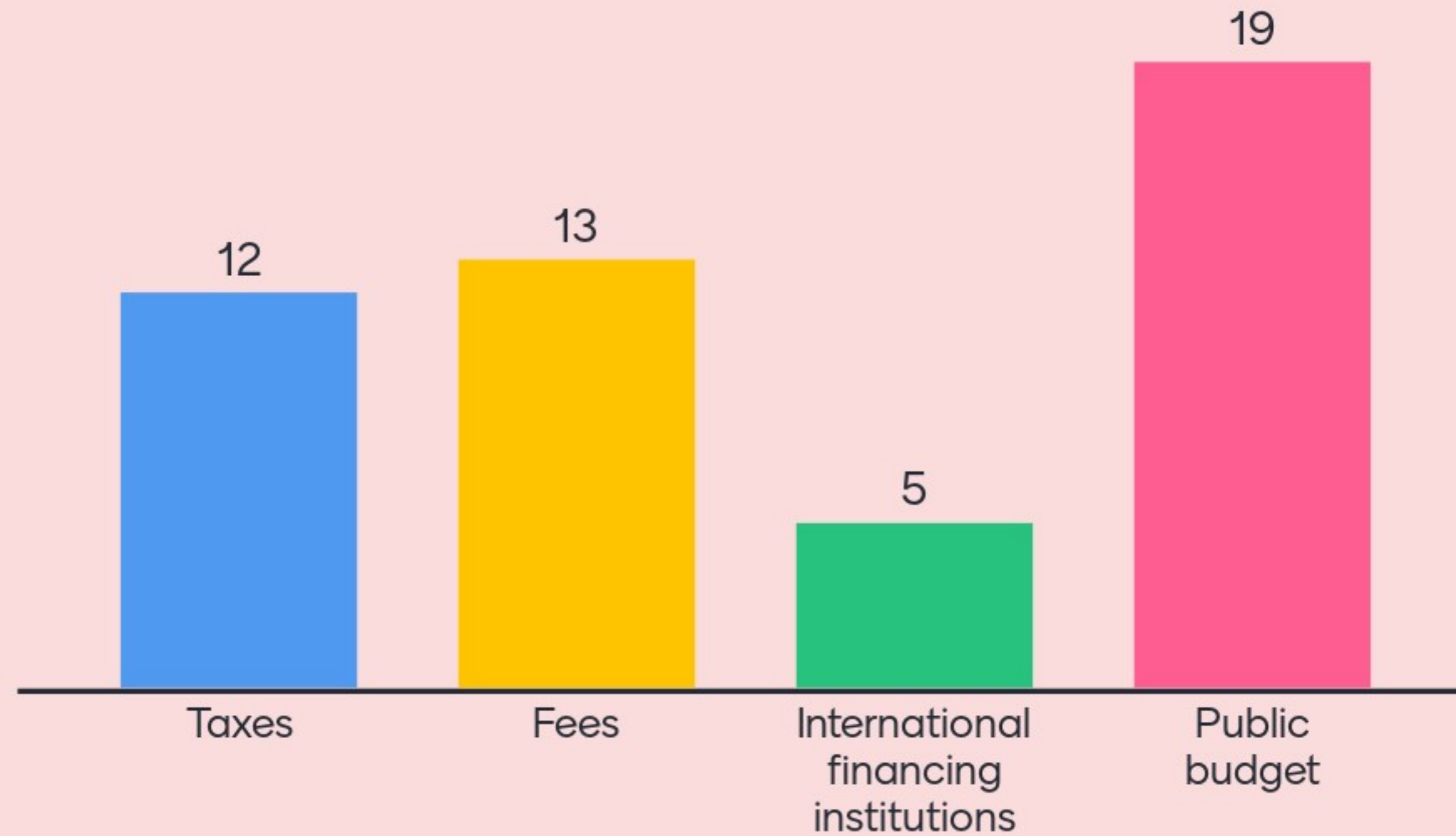
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What is needed to finance the cost of waste management services in your country?



BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 3 PRESENTED BY: GILBERT KUEPOUO,

The integrated approach to financing the sound management of chemicals and waste was proposed to the Governing Council of UNEP, at its twenty-seventh session in 2013, by the Executive Director of UNEP in his report on the consultative process on financing options for chemicals and wastes (UNEP, 2012).



In its decision 27/12, the **Council invited Governments**, relevant organizations and entities and other stakeholders to apply such an integrated approach in order “to support efforts at the national and international levels to secure **sustainable, predictable, adequate and accessible financing for the sound management of chemicals and wastes**” (UNEP, 2012).

Industry involvement is one of the three pillars of the integrated approach, along with the **mainstreaming** of the sound management of chemicals and wastes into development planning and **dedicated external financing**, and it is central to the mobilization of the necessary funding.

INTEGRATED APPROACH TO FINANCE THE SMCWs

SAICM 1

Mainstreaming

Government budgets through sectoral ministries (including managing the burden of diseases), academic and research institutions

Industry Involvement

Responsible Care programme

External Dedicated Financing

GEF
Special Programme (2015)

Inputs = Insignificant Financial Resources for the Implementation of SMCWs

INTEGRATED APPROACH TO FINANCE THE SMCW_s

SAICM 1

Mainstreaming

- A. **Dedicated institutions (environment ministries or Dpts)**
- B. **Environment funds (fiscal environmental tax not often used for the chemical management problems)**
 - Fines for industry's non compliance with the chemicals and environmental laws
 - Government inspection fees
 - Fees for EIAs
 - Portion of the government budget
 - Pesticide registration fees
 - Tax on plastic PET bottle containers

Industry Involvement

- Lack of clarity and coherence in the allocation of mandates and responsibilities between public bodies and industry that prevents effective and cost-efficient involvement of industry
- Lack of implementation of appropriate economic instruments (Tax, fee, charge) that can provide financing for chemicals management, in particular, cost recovery measures to shift the hidden public costs of managing chemicals from government budgets to private sources.

External Dedicated Financing

- Never been mobilized at the scale of the needs

INTEGRATED APPROACH TO FINANCE THE SMCWs

SAICM 1

Mainstreaming

Industry Involvement

External Dedicated Financing

- **Industry involvement through economic instrument at national level is inappropriate:**
 - i. Generate insufficient resources due to the size and structure of chemical industry
 - ii. Lead to industry delocalization
 - iii. Partial implementation of EPR

- **Never been mobilized at the scale of the needs to manage chemicals**

QUESTION 3

Given that low and middle-income countries face challenges implementing an integrated approach for financing chemicals management at a national level, including challenges with industry involvement at this level, how could an integrated approach be implemented at a global level instead?

There will be 20 minutes to discuss this question in the chat section.

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What is needed to develop/improve robust national External Producer Responsibility (EPR) to implement the polluter pays principle for chemical mgmt.?

12 Answers

high technical capacities; training, financial support, enforcement

Training, enforcement

Uganda-enabling legislative framework, human resource and institutional capacity enhanced, PRO systems established and financing sources established

Introduction of inspectors to identify industries who pollute i think it not full enforced, empowering this section can assist to issue directives for pollutor pay prunciple. Silindile Nobuhle Thabethe South Africa

Armenia: as a first step, a dialogue with private sector, and a study of various scenarios for EPR introduction, international expertise to develop an appropriate model

stakeholder mobilization and organization, especially industries, bench marking from successful countries

Kenya - Stakeholder engagement, Legislative framework, training, enforcement

National agencies established by law and trusted with this mandate.

it seems difficult to develop and improve robust national External Producer Responsibility (EPR) in order to implement the polluter pays principle but legislation is the one way butbut for chemical mgmt.?



What is needed to develop/improve robust national External Producer Responsibility (EPR) to implement the polluter pays principle for chemical mgmt.?

12 Answers

There is need to develop laws that that defines the roles of all the players in the life cycle of the chemicals. this should include production , transport, storage, distribution, use and disposal of chemical waste.

Enforce the EPR to all industries who contributes to waste production. increase capacity building.

undertake inventory to generate data to build the problem case for the development of an EPR system and to get government buy-in to facilitate additional financial support

What role does good governance play in minimizing challenges faced by countries to secure resources for chemicals management?

4 Answers

quite important role

Using resources for the intended purposes

Good governance plays a role minimizing challenges in that if the chemicals are regulated properly then you have less chemicals in the market and these chemicals will be well managed.

Uganda-Good governance system should channel all funds from taxes, fees, EPR generated from chemicals related regulation towards facilitating adequate management of waste and chemicals



Division of Environmental Health
School of Public Health and Family Medicine
Isikolo Sempilo Yoluntu kunye Namayeza Osapho
Departement Openbare Gesondheid en Huisartskunde



THANK YOU FOR JOINING UCT'S CHEMICALS NETWORK DISCUSSION

**Save the date:
Chemicals Network
Discussion 2
18th April 2023
14h00 - 15h30
(GMT+2)**

This network has been produced with financial assistance from Sweden, through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida, which has been arranged by the Swedish Chemicals Agency (KemI).

The views herein shall not be taken to reflect the official opinion of Sida or the Swedish Chemicals Agency.