

Draft for review

Waste Management Partnership

Report of

1st Consultation Workshop

Geneva, 30 November – 1 December 2009

Compiled by



United Nations Environmental Programme
Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
International Environmental Technology Centre
Osaka/Shiga, Japan

Preface

Waste generation rates have been increasing rapidly due to urbanization and industrialization. Per capita waste generation rates in many developing countries have now crossed the one-kilogram per day mark. In most OECD countries, municipal solid waste generation rates are slightly above one-kilogram per capita. Moreover, the population growth and urbanization in developing countries is very high in comparison to OECD countries. As a result, overall waste generation amount is also much higher than most developed countries. Industrial waste generation rates are also very high as most of the industries are primary industries producing raw materials for industrial production. Furthermore, due to improved living standards, improved healthcare and due to globalization, a number of new waste streams have emerged, especially e-waste and hazardous waste.

Following pressing trends in waste generation are becoming a major challenge:

- Cities are facing an increasing growth in population, and shares in GDP growth, resulting in – among other things – increasing quantities of waste being generated
- Due to varied lifestyles and consumption patterns, the quality and composition of waste has been more varied and changing.
- Industrialization and economic growth has produced more amounts of waste, including hazardous and toxic wastes.
- There is a growing realization of the negative impacts that wastes have had on the local environment (air, water, land, human health etc.)
- Complexity, costs and coordination of waste management has necessitated multi-stakeholder involvement in every stage of the waste stream. This calls for an integrated approach to waste management.
- Local Governments are now looking at waste as a *business opportunity*, (a) to extract valuable resources contained within it that can still be used and (b) to safely process and dispose wastes with a minimum impact on the environment

Conventional waste management systems were not designed for either of these trends - increased waste generation rates and new and special waste streams. Such systems in many developing countries were also not based on 3R principles (reduce, reuse, and recycle) as the per capita generation rates were low, and scavengers picked up almost all recyclable waste.

Furthermore, awareness for resource recovery and the industries utilizing waste as a resource was also low. However, changing waste generation patterns and composition – and its resultant problems has lead to higher awareness for resource augmentation and recycling. As a consequence, there is a clear need for strategies to redesign conventional waste management systems in such a way that it can effectively and efficiently handle growing amounts of waste with diversified waste streams, and can incorporate the 3R Principles.

New waste management systems that address the above challenges should be designed keeping in view the barriers and opportunities in developing countries. One major barrier is financial constraints and the opportunities presented by waste include a growing market for material recovery and resource augmentation due to rapid industrialization. Increasing costs of waste management itself is also driving the need for material recovery and resource augmentation. Financial expenditures per capita in developed countries range from USD 50 to more than USD

100, while in developing countries per capita expenditures on solid waste are below USD 5 and in many countries these are below USD 2.

To overcome these challenges and to consider waste as a resource, the Governing Council of UNEP took a decision (GC 25/8) during its meeting in 2009 to enhance national capacities in integrated waste management and to seek partnerships among international organizations, national governments and other stakeholders to accelerate the pace of efforts for waste management.

On the one hand, UNEP has accelerated its support on waste management and on the other hand UNEP is facilitating to develop partnerships among various international, regional, national and local stakeholders. In this regard, the first consultative workshop was held in partnership with Secretariat of the Basel Convention in Geneva on 20 November and 1 December 2009. This workshop was attended by international organizations, donor countries and national governments. This report includes the summary of the workshop, background documents and participants' list.

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ACRONYMS

3R	Reduce, Reuse and Recycle
BCRC	Basel Convention Regional Centre
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
COP	Conference of Parties
DTIE	Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
EC	European Commission
ESTs	Environmentally Sound Technologies
E-waste	Electronic waste
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IETC	International Environmental Technology Centre of UNEP-DTIE
ISWM	Integrated Solid Waste Management
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PACE	Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
SAT	Sustainability Assessment of Technologies
SBC	Secretariat of the Basel Convention
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch of UNEP-DTIE
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
USD	The United States Dollar
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronics Equipment

Summary of the Workshop

1. Agenda, participants and background paper

This two-day consultation workshop was divided in plenary sessions and working group discussions (Annexure 1). The plenary sessions were kept for introducing the activities on waste management and discussions on possible framework of partnerships and global platform for joint efforts. The group work discussion sessions were divided to focus on partnerships, policy dialogues and information sharing. Final plenary session was organized to discuss the outcome of group discussions and to develop a common understanding on next steps and way forward.

Participants from international organizations, MEAs, donor countries, national governments and UNEP divisions/branches were invited. About 25 participants (Annexure 2) attended this two-day workshop and took active part in plenary as well as in group discussions. They provided valuable inputs and suggestions to develop a common understanding and to chalk out future direction. After an introduction, the meeting was co-chaired by Dr. Heinz Leuenberger, Director of Environmental Management Branch, UNIDO, and Dr. Oladele Osibanjo, Director of Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for the African Region in Nigeria.

A background paper (Annexure 4) was developed in consultation with SBC to provide concrete basis for the discussions. A dedicated web page was developed at UNEP-DTIE-IETC website (<http://www.unep.or.jp/ietc/spc/news-nov09.asp>) before the workshop to post all the information as well as future progress.

2. Aims and objectives

During the first session, the Executive Secretary of SBC welcomed the participants in Geneva and stressed the need for joint efforts to build capacity of the governments and local stakeholders on waste management especially in developing countries.

The Director UNEP-DTIE-IETC highlighted the aims and objectives of the workshop. This is the first consultation workshop to consult with some of the important international organizations, donors and national governments with a focus on waste management. The workshop is aimed to initially highlight the efforts being made by the organizations, donors, governments and stakeholders to improve waste management, prevent waste generation and convert most the waste into a resource. Thereafter, consultation is aimed to chalk out the possibility of joint efforts to optimize the impact of the efforts by individual organizations, governments and stakeholders. The need for partnerships among various actors is highlighted in UNEP Government Council decision (**GC 25/8**) on Waste Management (Annexure 4).

GC 25/8 acknowledges the role of UNEP and its International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC) of Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE) and requests the Executive Director UNEP to provide further assistance to developing countries in their efforts to strengthen national implementation of an Integrated Waste Management (IWM) approach, to support the implementation of the actions in the **Bali Declaration on Waste Management for Human Health and Livelihood** (Annexure 5), to invite international organizations and

governments and members of the industry and business sector to provide resources and technical assistance including creating a conducive environment for facilitating investments waste management, to strengthen support in the field of waste management in line with Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building, and to propose IWM as a key priority area for the UN “Delivering as one” initiative. It also calls upon Governments and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen public-private partnership and provide additional means for assisting developing countries. It invites all the relevant UN agencies such as UNDP and UN Habitat, international institutions and forums, and processes to consider further action. Furthermore Bali Declaration even confirms that the countries will further promote international, regional and inter-agency cooperation, coordination and planning. Moreover, UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) has also agreed to undertake waste as one of the focus areas for CSD 18 in May 2010 and CSD 19 in May 2011.

3. UNEP activities on waste management

UNEP is undertaking various projects and activities on waste management and most of these are being implementing through IETC. Some of the important current IETC activities, focusing on waste, are as follows:

Integrated solid waste management covering all waste sectors and whole waste management chain from waste segregation at source to recycling and final disposal:

- ISWM Plan for Wuxi New District, China – Mar 08
- ISWM Plan for Pune City, India – Aug 08
- ISWM Plan for Maseru City, Lesotho – June 09
- ISWM Plan for Matale City, Sri Lanka – Oct 08
- ISWM Plan for Novo Hamburgo, Brazil – Aug 09
- ISWM Plan for Nairobi, Kenya – In progress
- ISWM Training Package on ISWM - online
- Regional Training for Africa in Mauritius – Mar 09
- Regional Training for Asia-Pacific in Osaka – Oct 09
- South-South Cooperation on ISWM – Bali 2008

Specific waste streams including WEEE/E-waste, waste agricultural biomass, waste plastics etc. and emerging or re-emerging issues including waste and climate change:

- E-waste management:
 - Manuals on E-waste Inventory - online
 - Manual on E-waste Management - online
 - E-waste management Plan for Phnom Penh City, Cambodia
- Converting agricultural waste biomass into a resource:
 - Compendium of Technologies - online
 - Piloting in Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka – In progress
 - Recycling of waste palm trees in Malaysia – under development
- Converting waste plastic into a resource:
 - Compendium of technologies -
 - Baseline/Piloting in India, the Philippines and Thailand
- Waste management in the context of climate change
- Destruction Technologies for Hazardous Waste – 2010-11

Following documents are developed to build capacity at national and local level:

- Resource Augmentation in Viet Nam

- E-waste Inventory Manual
- E-waste Management Manual
- Waste Characterization & Quantification
- Assessment of Waste Management System
- Target Setting and Issues of Concern for ISWM
- How to develop ISWM Plan
- Compendium of Technologies for Converting Waste Agricultural Biomass into Resource
- Compendium of Technologies for Converting Waste Plastics into Resource
- Sustainability Assessment of Technologies (SAT) Framework (Draft)
- Assessment Methodology for Waste Plastics

In addition to above, UNEP is implementing some vital programmes including Mercury / metals and POPs management by UNEP-DTIE-Chemicals and Resource Efficiency Panel by UNEP-DTIE-SCP.

UNEP is also actively supporting international efforts on waste management through UNEP administrated MEAs including Basel Convention, Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention and Montreal Protocol.

4. Activities on waste management by other organizations/governments

Representatives of international organizations including UNIDO, UNDP, GEF and SBC highlighted their activities aimed to develop capacity of developing countries for effective and efficient management of waste from various sources. The representatives of donors including EC, Germany, Japan and Sweden provided information on their own waste management system as well as their support for developing countries. The national and local governments including Cambodia, Indonesia, Kenya and Thailand mentioned about their activities and highlighted the need for accelerated action and joint partnerships to develop effective waste management system at national and local level in the wake of rapidly increasing waste volumes and its local and global impact. The other stakeholders, such as representative of Institute Venturi Brazil (UNEP partner for ISWM projects in Brazil) addressed the importance of replication of ISWM projects to create a visible impact and raise political awareness for national replication strategy. A dedicated web page is developed at UNEP-DTIE-IETC website (<http://www.unep.or.jp/ietc/spc/news-nov09.asp>) for workshop materials and information.

5. Group discussions

In line with the background paper, the following objectives were proposed to be discussed in groups:

- a) To collect and disseminate knowledge and information
- b) To facilitate building partnerships and cooperation
- c) To support and facilitate the implementation of MEAs
- d) To promote replication and scaling up of pilot and demonstration projects
- e) To support and facilitate policy dialogues
- f) To explore and facilitate financing options.

The participants were divided in three groups on their background and focus areas. The first group discussed on knowledge management (objective a), while a second group discussed on partnerships (objectives b, c and d) and a third group discussed on policy dialogues including financing (objectives e and f).

On Day 1, the groups discussed about the coverage and targets for each focus area and on Day 2, they discussed about how to achieve these targets. The summary of group discussions is as follows:

A. Knowledge Management

Day 1:

Key consensus points:

- There is strong need to facilitate information and knowledge management through an **information platform**
- The information platform has to be **built upon existing** information and data systems in order to avoid starting from scratch
- The information platform needs to have appropriate **dissemination and transfer** mechanisms

Coverage/targets

1. Waste management technologies/techniques: generic techniques and technologies covering key waste streams and different levels of applications (Clean tech, BATNEC, Indigenous, etc)
2. Regulation and economic instruments: provision of information on existing innovative and effective regulations, policies and use of economic instruments for environmentally sound management of waste
3. Financing mechanisms: information on existing and upcoming financing mechanisms and opportunities on waste management
4. Guidelines, manuals and training materials: covering the whole management hierarchy with respect to major waste streams in an integrated way
5. Best practices, success stories and lessons learnt
6. Project database: existing and planned project activities by waste stream and country with information on implementing agency

Suggestions:

- The platform need to focus on providing common templates and formats and ensuring the quality of the information need to be the responsibility of the contributing partner.
- The group noted that the task could be enormous and there will be a need to start with what is realistically achievable.

Day 2:

Proposed approaches on developing the information platform on waste management:

Elements of the function	How to do it?	Who will do it?	Timeline	Cost
1. Project portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major sources of information including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ GEF Project Database 	IETC as a lead focal point (GC?) with key contributing institutions including SCB,	6 Months (with the actual work load estimated to be less than	USD 50,000 (incl. logo and portal design) USD

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Quick Start Programme ○ Basel Secretariat ○ Solving the E-waste Programme (StEP) ○ 3R KH: 3R Knowledge Hub ○ Basel and Stockholm Regional Centers ○ Regional Forum for 3R in Asia ● Create a link to the key resources ● Provide clarity on the use of the portal through good web design with a monitoring function ● The portal could be developed to a database in the medium and long term 		1 month)	50,000 for material identification and gathering
2. Technical resource materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preparing a comprehensive list of available technical materials ● Creating links that is supported by search functions ● Develop a classification mechanism to be agreed by contributing partners (medium) 	The same institution that will maintain the portal	6 months	
3. Financing mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify the relevant websites on sources of financing (eg.: GEF, QSP, EU, Bilateral development agencies, private foundations) ● Provide a link to these websites 	IETC as a lead focal point (GC?) with key contributing institutions including SCB,	6 months	
4. Success stories and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify the success stories 	IETC as a lead focal point (GC?)	1 year	USD 50,000/ye

lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare the story and pictures with the necessary authorization • Update the success stories continuously 	with key contributing institutions including SCB,		ar (on 30% of P4 Basis) . This is an important function but it has to be done well.
5. Regulation and economic instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link to existing relevant international and regional conventions • Link with source documents on application of economic instruments 	IETC as a lead focal point (GC?) with key contributing institutions including SCB,	1 year	
6. Waste management technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a link with existing partners web-pages on available technologies and selection of technology • Provide specific information on available technologies by waste streams: medium term (Reservation expressed by some members) 	IETC as a lead focal point (GC?) with key contributing institutions including SCB,		Covered under 1

Additional key points:

1. Explore the possibility of utilizing existing information systems (eg. InfoCap, CEIN, SBC, ESTIS, etc) with some modification to the purpose of the platform.
2. The cost indicated for the information platform is not including the overall administrative and management cost required for the platform.
3. The quality assurance of the information to be provided rests with the organization that provides the information and a disclaimer need to be added on the webpage.
4. The initial focus is on a web-based platform but this does not exclude other ways of information dissemination and transfer.
5. The information on waste management technologies should be limited to generic technologies and should not cover proprietary technologies.

B. Partnerships

Day 1

What should be covered under key functions?

- General partnerships to more specific focusing different waste streams and different functions under waste management chain
- For concrete outcomes within specific timeline and implementation plan
- There is a need to develop guidelines and tools and then start dialogues to foster partnerships among different actors
- Links with current partnerships, forums and market places (e.g. BAT/BREFs)
- For implementation of programmes, projects and activities, the partnerships among national government, industry and NGOs
- Funding mechanism from partners to be developed
- Partnerships' focus should be on implementation including technology
- Partnerships for information sharing, funding, sharing good practices and match-making within public and private sector.

Day 2

Priorities, how to do, who will be doing what, time and cost

Priority:

- Replicate existing national and/or regional partnerships in other countries in the region (example: waste management master plan Brazil)
- Follow a bottom-up approach with general waste management partnerships

How to do it?

- Disseminate information from Brazil partnership:
 - Involve national government with support from UNEP for political and technical support (Forum)
 - Arrange for training courses to disseminate the model
 - Initiate a waste exchange bank for all industries in the country

Who will do it?

- Stakeholders from Brazil model can do, but need financing for dissemination activities:
 - Universities, Foundations, Regional Centres (e.g. Basel, Cleaner Production, UNEP Regional Offices)
 - UNEP to support and scale up

What to do on global level?

- UNEP to disseminate information on good national and regional partnerships, approaches and lessons learned from different regions
- Establish a global Alliance to:
 - Collect and disseminate information (Clearing House Mechanism)
 - Provide services, trainings, documentation in languages, advice
 - Provide experts recruited from partners in the Alliance to assist in regions
 - Link actively entities from one country/region to other interested entities
 - Advocate the approach (UNEP)

What is needed?

- An established and functioning Clearing House Mechanism
- An established Alliance with a Charter of Membership describing
 - the right to request assistance, and
 - the obligation to respond within capacity

Costs:

- Cost of Clearing House Mechanism
- Staff time to establish and advocate the Alliance

C. Policy Dialogues including Financing

Day 1

What should be covered under key functions?

Examples for previous experiences in policy dialogues: COP experiences, Chemicals (Mercury Partnerships), E-waste by SBC, 3R Forum, IOMC Chemicals, Regional dialogues on E-waste, CSD dialogues, local dialogues within projects, regional roundtables for sustainable consumption and production, ICCM (SAICM), Industry associations and government dialogues, Basel Convention Partnerships (MPPI and PACE,), National dialogues involving stakeholders for even planning purposes, UNDP National Strategy Paper based dialogues, World Water Forum, Global Water Partnership, UN Energy Forum, World Urban Forum, Stockholm Water Week, Clean Air Initiative (CAI), Basel Business Platform:

1. Global, regional, national and local level: Political, working level
2. Topics: Examples: Waste streams or sectors – e.g.: WEEE / E-waste, Hazardous waste, municipal waste, possibilities to raise political will, integrated waste management, waste as a business, waste as a resource, financing mechanisms, possibilities for cooperation and coordination
3. Purpose: Examples: raising awareness, raising profile; exchange of experiences; to link clearly with country's development agenda; linking with the areas financing, development, climate change etc.; to guide governments on setting up, integrating science and policy, benchmarks and criteria; cooperation and coordination, to raise political will
4. Participation level: UN agencies and programmes, MEAs, governments, stakeholders (industry and civil society)
5. Institutional and legal frameworks dimension: Existing frameworks and development of new ones
Ideas for new frameworks:
 - IOMC type including non UN agencies
 - World Waste Forum / Global Platform for Waste Management (World Water Forum or CAI)

Further process for formal institutional setup: to develop concrete proposal (concept paper), as part of the progress report, for consideration of GC 26. Idea for a side event at GC SS Bali 2010 by IETC and SBC

Info: UNEP POW 2010-2011 – HSHW – Global Outlook – Global Platform

Financing Options:

Existing initiatives: e.g. UNEP Initiative Financing for Chemicals and Waste for existing conventions (UNEP Study on Financing for Chemicals and Waste); Global Mercury Partnership (funding is identified by partners – two level system such as trust fund and financed by partners or decentralization)

1. Level: global, national and local
2. Financing mechanisms for waste management
3. Financing mainstreaming
4. How to reduce waste management costs and increase earnings
5. Investments at national and local level
6. How to generate resources? Private Sector Participation, International Support, etc.
7. Economic instruments or market based instruments
8. To know what type of financing options are existing and what is the room for improvement?

How to finance Global Platform and its activities?

Financing Key functions?

1. Co-budget or voluntary contributions for secretariat function within existing institution with some staff costs
2. Contributions from UN organizations
3. Contributions from governments
4. Contributions from industry associations and civil society

Day 2

Priorities, how to do, who will be doing what, time and cost

1. Background paper (Annexure 4) – means to achieve key functions
2. Priority: implementing the GC Decision and Bali Declaration
3. First step (informal) with UN agencies (like SBC, UNIDO, UNDP, UN-Habitat etc) and other relevant int. institutions (World Bank, GEF, etc.) – **UN Waste**; start with some work – with own money and gather some money from partners/external sources; UNEP will initiate and coordinate the efforts. Informal participation of some governments and some stakeholders
4. Second step to broaden and get support from all the potential partners (**Global Platform**)
5. Existing examples which could be used as model for the first step: UN Water, UN Energy or other informal partnerships with coordinating the work and come up with lead areas.
6. Work to start with in the first step: information and knowledge, partnerships, implementation for replication and scaling up, national policy dialogues, study by donor funding (like inventories, information collection) etc.
7. Work plan for first step:
 1. Work on the tasks defined in the paper;
 2. Further develop concept note on a Global Platform, then consult with key governments and stakeholders;

8. Priorities: political will, raise the profile (including for seeking funding and implementation), capacity building, promoting a positive attitude (waste as a resource and business, waste management as part of green economy including green industry)
9. Replication and scaling up of demonstration projects, carryout major demonstration projects with substantial scale and impact, establish “market place” for match making of the project proposals and funding opportunities
10. “One UN” coordinate among UN agencies – policy recommendations on waste management for carrying out the activities for delivering “One UN”
11. Process:
 - a. To gather the momentum and develop a concept note on a Global Platform (initiated and coordinated by UNEP)
 - b. Side event at GC SS on Bali in Feb 2010 (Invite the stakeholders on self-funded basis for the side event).
 - c. Presentation at CSD 18 in May 2010 and Basel OEWG7 in May 2010.
 - d. Second Consultation Workshop during second half of 2010 to get feedback from the governments and stakeholders (requests can be sent for funding) based on a concept note.
 - e. Look out for possibility to link with International Waste Management Meeting organized by UN-DESA with Government of Japan in preparation for CSD 19 in May 2011.
 - f. Report for next GC in Feb. 2011.

Financing Options:

I. How to finance Global Platform and its activities (key functions)?

Step 1:

1. Co-budget or voluntary contributions for secretariat function within existing institution with some staff costs
2. Contributions from UN organizations

Step 2 (including continuation of step 1):

3. Contributions from governments
4. Contributions from industry associations and civil society

II. Financing waste management:

1. Existing financing resources, for example multilateral and bilateral agencies
2. To initiate and coordinate with international organizations, governments and stakeholders for financing the enabling environment for investments in waste management
3. Assist governments to create financial tools/instruments for waste management (infrastructure, collection system, institutions, etc.) taking into account polluter pay principle, for example collection fees, take back deposits, recycling fee (upfront and pay when discarded), Corporate Social Responsibility and Extended Producer Responsibility, waste management as an industry
4. Waste as a resource to reduce waste management costs and to increase earnings

5. Cooperation: international cooperation through private sector and international regional cooperation by public institutions, south-south cooperation to complement north-south cooperation

6. Summary of final discussions

Following important issues were discussed and consensus was developed for next steps:

Major issues:

1. The participants identified that one of the most important challenge, to develop national and local capacity on waste management, is to **collect and disseminate knowledge** on all the aspects including technologies, financing, policies and stakeholders' participation to manage all types of wastes such as municipal waste, industrial waste, healthcare waste, construction and demolition waste, sludge, hazardous waste, E-waste/WEEE and waste agricultural biomass. Also information sharing on carrying out awareness-raising, training, policy formulation, identification of environmentally sound technologies and project implementation is essential for developing countries to develop and implement integrated waste management plans. A way forward could be to gather links to relevant information in one place, building on existing information and systems into a web-based waste portal. This should be done in a realistic scale and approach especially in regard to that the resources are likely to be very limited. The portal could be linked to a clearing-house mechanism for the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions which is under discussion.
2. The participants discussed about how to foster partnerships as local, national and international level enhance scale and impact of waste management efforts. It was agreed that it would be vital to **facilitate building partnerships and cooperation** among various agencies and governments to optimise the impact of the support and efforts of international agencies and governments.
3. The participants also suggested that national capacities are required to be built to **support and facilitate the implementation** of multilateral environmental agreements (MEA) including their COP decisions, decisions taken by Governing Councils of various UN offices and programmes on waste management, and CSD18/19 for waste management
4. The participants reviewed the efforts by UNEP-IETC and others and appreciated the need to **promote replication and scaling of the activities**, e.g. through a web-based portal or policy level dialogues.
5. The participants also identified other important areas. Firstly, there is lack of policies at local, national and global level. Therefore, there is an urgent need to **support and facilitate policy level dialogues** at all levels including global, regional, sub-regional, national and local. Priorities for the work may include to raising the political will, raising the profile of waste management, capacity building and promoting a positive attitude to waste (waste should be seen as a resource and as part of green economy).
6. The participants identified "finance" as one of the most critical challenge for developing countries to develop and implement effective integrated waste management system. Hence, the participants suggested that the leading organizations, governments and stakeholders should **explore and facilitate the financing options** including public-private partnerships, foreign direct investment,

international cooperation, and national and local financing mechanism. In addition, options were presented for financing a GPWM and on financing waste management at domestic, regional and multilateral levels.

7. Next Steps

The participants developed a consensus on 2-step approach as follows:

1. UNEP-IETC would lead to establish Global Platform for Waste Management (GPWM).
2. During the initial phase, all the UN agencies and some donors focusing on waste would be invited to nominate focal points and start the activities on information clearinghouse, partnerships, support for implementation of MEAs, mechanism for replication of the activities, financing options and policy dialogues. These activities will start, on small scale, from January 2010 and then around April/May 2010, an internal review workshop would be conducted (may be in Vienna hosted by UNIDO). Based on the outcome of the workshop, a concept would be chalked out to scale up the GPWM and its activities. UNEP-IETC would also make presentations on the GPWM in relevant forums including CSD, 3R Initiative to get feedback for devising the concept to scale up GPWM.
3. For scaling up the GPWM, a consultation workshop would be held in the second half of 2010 (e.g. September) to review the concept and to seek further support from developing countries and donors. Based on the outcome of the workshop, full scale activities would be launched and in response to a request under GC 25/8 to submit the progress report during GC 26, the progress report would notify the GC on the GPWM so GC may endorse it and request donors and international agencies for substantial financial resources to implement the activities under GPWM.

Annexure 1: Workshop Agenda**UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME****DIVISION OF TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY & ECONOMICS (DTIE) INTERNATIONAL****ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY CENTRE (IETC)****In partnership with the****SECRETARIAT OF BASEL CONVENTION (SBC)****Consultation Workshop on****Waste Management Partnership****(30 November – 1 December 2009)****Room No. 2, MIE (International Environment House), Geneva****DRAFT AGENDA****Monday 30 November**

08 30 – 09 00	Registration	
09 00 – 09 10	Welcome Remarks	Ms. Katharina Kummer Peiry, Executive Secretary, Secretariat of the Basel Convention
09 10 – 09 40	Aims & Objectives	Mr. Takehiro Nakamura, Director, UNEP-DTIE-IETC
09 40 – 09 50	Election of Chair for the Workshop	
09 50 – 10 30	Round table: introduction of participants and activities of the organisations/agencies	Participants
10 30 – 10 50	Tea Break	
10 50 – 1230	Round table: introduction of participants and activities of the organisations/agencies (continued)	Participants
12 30 – 13 30	Lunch	
13 30 – 15 30	Plenary discussion on possible Partnerships and Global Platform	Participants
15 30 – 15 50	Tea Break	
15 50 – 17 30	Plenary discussion on possible Partnerships and Global Platform	Participants
17 30 – 18 00	Summary of the Day	Chair

Tuesday 1 December

08 45 – 10 00	Participants will have an opportunity to meet with distinguished guests and UN colleagues at GEN - 10 Celebrations (GEN = Geneva Environmental Network) Note: Information leaflet is provided separately	
10 00 – 12 30 (With working tea/coffee)	Introduction of Working Groups Working Groups on partnership, policy dialogues, and information sharing	Working Group Chairs
12 30 – 13 30	Lunch	
13 30 – 15 00	Plenary Discussions on the summary from Working Groups	Workshop Chair
15 00 – 15 20	Tea Break	
15 20 – 17 00	Finalisation of Next Steps	Workshop Chair
17 00	Closure	

Annexure 2: List of Participants

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Annexure 3: Background Paper**1. Background and mandate**

UNEP Government Council decision (**GC 25/8**) on Waste Management (Annex 1) acknowledges the role of UNEP and its International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC) of Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE) and requests the Executive Director UNEP to provide further assistance to developing countries in their efforts to strengthen national implementation of an Integrated Waste Management (IWM) approach, to support the implementation of the actions in the **Bali Declaration on Waste Management for Human Health and Livelihood** (Annex 2), to invite international organisations and governments and members of the industry and business sector to provide resources and technical assistance including creating a conducive environment for facilitating investments waste management, to strengthen support in the field of waste management in line with Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building, and to propose IWM as a key priority area for the UN “Delivering as one” initiative. It also calls upon Governments and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen public-private partnership and provide additional means for assisting developing countries. It invites all the relevant UN agencies such as UNDP and UN Habitat, international institutions and forums, and processes to consider further action. Furthermore Bali Declaration even confirms that the countries will further promote international, regional and inter-agency cooperation, coordination and planning. Moreover, UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) has also agreed to undertake waste as one of the focus areas for CSD 18.

2. Coordinated efforts and focus areas

Implementation of these important decisions on waste management, including hazardous waste, requires coordinated efforts by the international agencies, governments, civil society and private sector. These efforts could be classified with respect to their focus area, geographical coverage, expected outcomes/impacts and actors involved. Waste management system requires coherent policy development and its implementation, financing, technology and infrastructure, and clear roles and responsibilities for stakeholders.

Traditionally, at the local level, important efforts are in terms of implementation of policy and regulations, providing waste collection and management service, generating funds to support the waste management system, and coordination among the stakeholders to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the system. At the national level, the major efforts are focused on policy development, supporting the local government through subsidies and capacity building for the implementation of waste management system, and coordinating with bilateral and multilateral agencies. At the international level, the bilateral and multilateral agencies with a focus on waste management provide technical and financial support to developing countries to improve waste management system at the national and local level.

Recently various new focus areas have been opened up in waste management. Some important focus areas are as follows:

Economic activities: Waste management is turning into a business and private sector, either directly or through public-private partnerships, is getting involved at various stages of waste management chain. The level of involvement varies in line with the local policies, size of private sector organization and type of the business within the waste management chain. The

community enterprises are often involved at door-to-door collection system and primary recycling that includes sorting, cleaning and balling. These enterprises are also involved in small scale composting. Local private companies usually get involved in collection and transportation of waste and operation of transfer stations with or without material recovery facility. These companies also get engaged with medium level composting and recycling activities. Big businesses, including multinational companies, get involved with major investment avenues such as landfills, treatment of hazardous waste, incineration, and converting waste into material or energy source through different types of contracts such as built-operate-transfer or built-own-operate. Some of the big businesses may opt for controlling whole chain of waste management under franchise agreement.

Waste as a resource: The philosophy of waste management has further evolved from focusing on public health by collecting waste and environmental aspects by properly disposing the waste. Now, the additional aspect is that waste is a resource and most of waste could be converted into a material and energy source. There are two major benefits out of this approach. On the first hand, the final waste volumes reduce substantially and that reduces the cost of waste management. On the other hand, recovered materials and energy brings back revenue to support the cost of waste management. This philosophy is the basis for 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle) approach in waste management.

Waste and Climate change: Increasing challenges of climate change have brought focus on the linkages between waste and climate change. Green house gas (GHG) emissions from open dumps, landfills and open burning are considered to be substantial in amount. Furthermore, if methane is captured and waste is converted into an energy source, then this could replace the dependence on some of the fossil fuels and may result in substantial reduction of fossil fuels related GHG emissions. Therefore, the projects under clean development mechanism (CDM) are trying to bring waste management and converting waste into energy into its fold; thus, creating new investment opportunities.

Hazardous waste: Mainly due to rapid industrialization, urbanization and related healthcare facilities hazardous waste has become one of the important issues at local, national and international level due to rapid increase in hazardous waste and due to awareness and political will to tackle this issue on the top priority. However, hazardous waste management requires technical and financial capacity as there are various different sources and types of hazardous waste such as industrial hazardous waste, healthcare hazardous waste, and urban agricultural hazardous waste. In addition, recently end-of-life equipment such as electrical and electronic waste has emerged as an important waste management challenge in most countries. The collection, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste could be beyond the traditional capacity of local governments managing municipal waste. Hence private sector needs to be involved and that could be done through creation of enabling environment focusing policies, financial mechanism and support.

Based on these recent focus areas, the roles and responsibilities as well as the policies/regulations, financing mechanisms, and technology and infrastructure has to be transformed accordingly. This transformation or capacity building of national and local partners including governments and private sector is being supported by various national, bilateral and multilateral agencies. Various agencies supporting capacity development on policy framework, financing mechanisms including public-private partnerships, and technology are undertaking various activities.

So far these efforts are scattered, uncoordinated and not sufficient to address the needs of countries especially developing countries. Keeping in view the demand for international support on waste management as reflected in GC Decision 25/8 and Bali Declaration by Basel Convention COP, these efforts required to be scaled up and coordinated. Scaling up of these efforts would require additional resources and efficient use of current resources. Hence coordination is a vital element as it can reduce the chance of duplicating the efforts and it will improve the confidence of bilateral and multilateral agencies to increase their participation. The coordination will also increase the exchange of experiences across countries and across private sector to further consolidate their partnerships at national and local level.

To facilitate the coordination and scaling up of the international support on waste management, UNEP and its administrated conventions wish to launch a coordination mechanism that could be in the form of a “Global Platform for Waste Management (GPWM)” with regional and national level sub platforms. The Platform, however, would not duplicate the different mandates already acquired by the various bodies, but rather to enhance and ensure coherence of these efforts.

3. Objectives

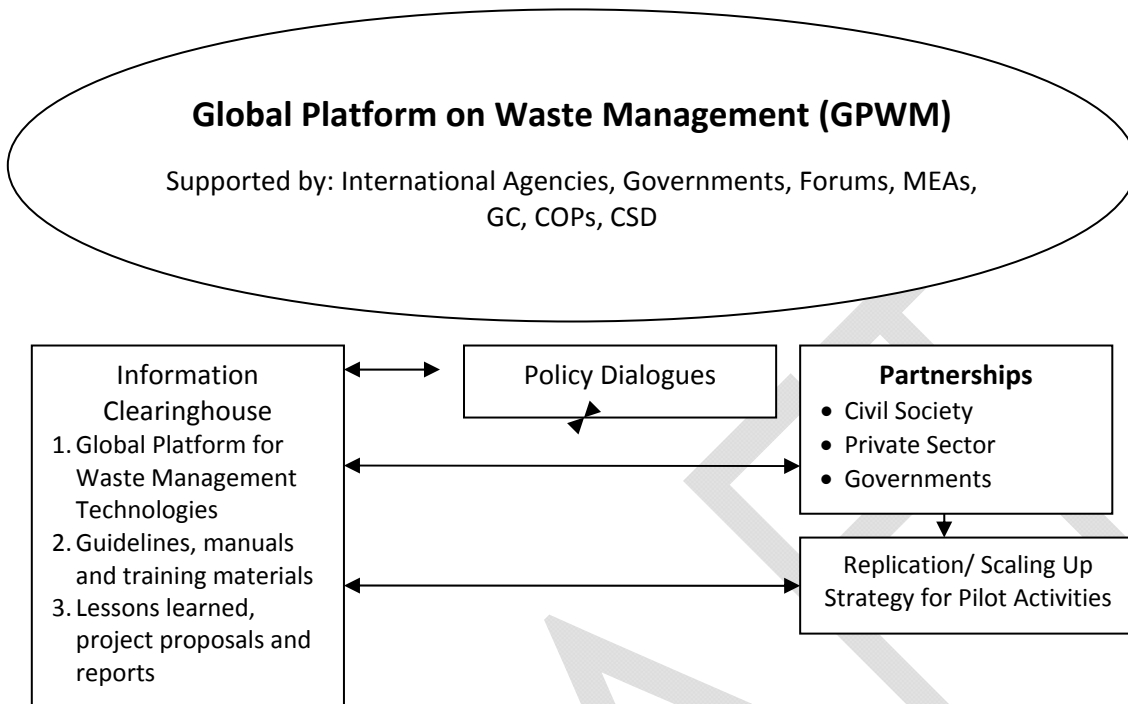
This platform (GPWM) may target to achieve following objectives:

7. To **collect and disseminate knowledge** on all the aspects including technologies, financing, policies and stakeholders’ participation to manage all types of wastes such as municipal waste, industrial waste, healthcare waste, construction and demolition waste, sludge, hazardous waste, E-waste/WEEE and waste agricultural biomass. Also information sharing on awareness-raising, training, policy formulation, identification of environmentally sound technologies and project implementation
8. To **support and facilitate policy level dialogues** at all levels including global, regional, sub-regional, national and local
9. To **facilitate building partnerships and cooperation** among various agencies and governments to optimise the impact of the support and efforts of international agencies and governments
10. To **explore and facilitate the financing options** including public-private partnerships, foreign direct investment, international cooperation, and national and local financing mechanism
11. To **support and facilitate the implementation** of multilateral environmental agreements (MEA) including their COP decisions/declarations, decisions taken by Governing Councils of various UN offices and programmes on waste management, and CSD18 for waste management
12. To **promote replication and scaling of the activities** being conducted by the GPWM partners

4. Sketch and Strategy

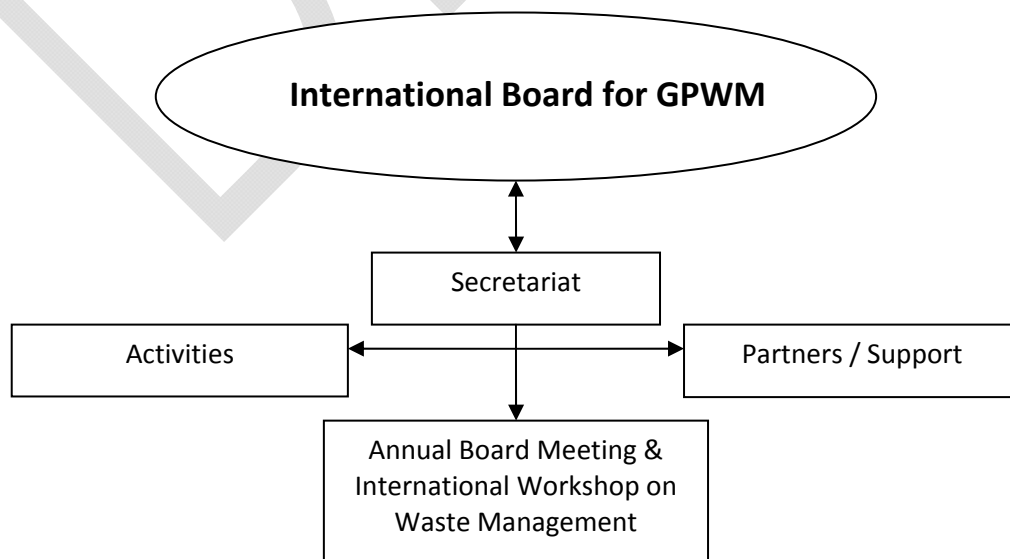
The GPWM will be a Platform for international agencies, governments and various forums including inter-governmental, public-private, and non-governmental forums. There will be three major areas: Information Clearinghouse to collect and disseminate knowledge and to support other four areas, Policy Dialogues at international and national level among various stakeholders including MEA/GC/COP and CSD on range of issues related with waste

management, and Partnerships to strengthen cooperation among all stakeholders (private sector, civil society, governments).



This Platform will be guided by a Board with 30 members. Half of the members will be the representatives of major international (multilateral and bilateral) agencies working on waste and half of the members will be elected from member countries. The board will be meeting annually during International Workshop on Waste Management.

UNEP-DTIE-IETC in close cooperation with Secretariat of Basel Convention will host the Secretariat for GPWM and will undertake the activities in collaboration with partners and in consultation with stakeholders. The collaborative partners will be required to provide in-cash and in-kind contributions to undertake the activities.



5. Coverage

The Secretariat in collaboration with all the stakeholders will support/undertake will promote following areas under GPWM

1) Partnerships

Overarching central thread for this GPWM is to promote partnerships and undertake all the activities in partnerships with all the actors including private sector, civil society and governments. The platform will also be utilized to facilitate and support the partnerships among international agencies, governments, MEAs, CSD and other stakeholders for implementation of policy, technologies and voluntary measures to improve the management of waste and to optimize the resource recovery from waste. To support the policy dialogues, capacity building, replication of pilot projects and support for implementation of MEAs, partnership with these actors is vital as ever evolving waste management systems in developing countries are bringing in private sector and civil society into their fold to raise the awareness, improve the financing situation through public-private partnerships, and to increase the management efficiency of the system. These actors are also encouraged to build the partnerships among themselves as well to facilitate the implementation of waste management system at local and national level in respective cities and countries.

2) Information clearinghouse:

This information clearinghouse will not be a new database to replicate the information clearinghouses already available. However, this will develop the linkages and search facility to find the appropriate information from these clearinghouses. Furthermore, if some information is not available in the existing databases, then GPWM will support the compile that information. In the line with the focus and objectives of GPWM, the following areas for information sharing could be the starting point for this clearing house

a) Waste Management Technologies

Compendium of technologies for major waste streams including hazardous waste, municipal waste, waste biomass etc would be compiled or linked. The technologies would cover all the stages of waste management including source segregation, collection and transportation, transfer station, treatment and waste conversion into material and energy source and final disposal. Experiences of the technology use and lessons learned are considered as the vital information for the countries to identify appropriate technologies.

b) Regulations and financing mechanisms

Compendium of regulations, policies, and financing mechanisms would also be compiled or linked as many countries want to learn from the experiences of other countries on how they develop and implement the policies and financing mechanisms and what are the major barriers and strategies to overcome these barriers.

c) Guidelines, manuals and training materials on

For capacity building of the policy makers and professionals, the most important aspect is to focus on the process of how to develop waste management system either as integrated solid waste management covering all the waste streams or for management of specific waste streams such as hazardous waste, E-waste, waste biomass, etc. One the most crucial elements are accurate data and information.

Therefore, inventory of waste and stock of current management system (policies, institutions, financing mechanism, technology and infrastructure, and roles of stakeholders) is the foundation to develop a waste management plan. Thereafter, target setting process is quite important as that would lead to develop appropriate interventions under the management plan. Furthermore, the success of the implementation of the plan depends on the acceptance and participation of the stakeholders. Hence their concerns should also be kept in view to develop the plan. Once, interventions are identified and plan is developed, then its implementation strategy is developed to chalk out the ways and means including the financing and investment through various avenues such as public-private partnerships and national/international support. There are various organizations and institutes conducting various training programmes and a partnership with these institutions should be fostered to avoid duplication of efforts and to make efficient use of the resources available. Training packages available or linked through information clearinghouse may cover the following areas:

- Waste inventory
- Assessment of current waste management and gaps therein
- Target setting
- Identification of stakeholders' issues of concern
- Development of "Plan" with "Implementation Strategy"

d) Lessons learned, project proposals and reports

The information clearinghouse will also be linked with the other agencies and institutions having a compilation of lessons learned, and project reports available. Lessons learned and project reports with respect to the develop and implement of waste management system could provide important information for policy dialogues, capacity building and replication of the pilot and demonstration projects

3) Policy dialogues

There are two aspects of policy dialogues. Firstly, the sub-regional, regional and international policy dialogues or consultations on how to implement the decisions such as GC 25/8 and what type of new decisions or agreements are required? Secondly, the policies required to implement waste management at national and local level by learning from each other's experience. GPWM may not necessarily organize all the policy dialogues, but may support international agencies in organizing and facilitating these dialogues.

4) Replication strategy for demonstration projects

In consultation with partners and stakeholder, develop and facilitate the implementation of replication strategy for demonstration or pilot projects. This strategy would also be part of the policy dialogues.

5) Contributions to MEAs, GC, COPs and CSD

This platform will also assist the international agencies responsible for implementation of MEAs, GC decisions, COP declaration, and CSD for waste related activities including hazardous waste. This assistance will be in the form of above areas such as facilitating partnerships, policy dialogues and replication of pilot and demonstration activities. The starting point for the assistance will be the contributions for:

- MEAs (Basel Convention, Stockholm Convention, Montreal Convention, etc.)
- COPs (UNFCCC, SBC, etc.) – Paper on “Waste Management for Climate Change” for Copenhagen 2009
- UNEP GC 24 decision on six thematic areas and 25 decision on waste through POW 2010-11, 2012-13 and 2014-15
- CSD 18 with particular focus areas on waste and chemicals

6. Next Steps

To organize a 2-day consultation workshop on 30 November – 1 December 2009 in Geneva to finalize the sketch and strategy and to formalize the launching of GPWM

To finalize the list of Board members and get agreement on initial activities and support mechanism

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Annexure 4: UNEP GC Decision on Waste (GC25/8)

Recalling its decisions 24/5 of 9 February 2007 and SS.X/1 of 22 February 2008 on waste management,

Recalling also the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development²⁴ and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Conscious that the increased amount of wastes and the associated hazards that they pose are having a severe impact on the environment at the global, regional and local levels, on natural resources, on public health, on local economies and on living conditions, and thus threatening the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming that waste management is a significant issue, especially for developing countries, and that international organizations should undertake more focused and coordinated actions to fill current gaps in the support given to developing countries' efforts,

Welcoming the Bali Declaration on Waste Management for Human Health and Livelihood adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal at its ninth meeting, held in Bali in June 2008, which recognized that waste, if not managed in a safe and environmentally sound manner, may trigger serious consequences for the environment, human health and sustainable livelihood, and therefore reaffirmed the commitment to preventing the illegal transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, to minimizing the generation of hazardous wastes and to promoting the safe environmentally sound management of waste within each country,

Acknowledging with appreciation the report of the Executive Director on waste management²⁵ and the need for further implementation of its recommendations, and also the role of the International Environment Technology Centre,

Recognizing that stronger efforts and support for means of implementation are needed to assist Governments in developing national policy frameworks to encourage a shift from what is termed an "end-of-pipe" approach in waste management to an integrated waste management approach,

1. *Requests* the Executive Director to provide further assistance to developing countries in their efforts to strengthen national implementation of an integrated waste management approach through the programme of work and budget;
2. *Also requests* the Executive Director to support the implementation of the actions envisaged in the Bali Declaration on Waste Management for Human Health and Livelihood within the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, and within available resources as reflected in the programme of work and budget;
3. *Invites* international organizations and Governments and members of the industry and business sector to provide resources and technical assistance to developing countries, including creating a conducive environment for facilitating investment in waste management, to enable them to pursue actively integrated waste management;
4. *Requests* the Executive Director to strengthen support for capacity-building and technology support in the field of waste management, in line with the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, and further to undertake demonstration and pilot projects on waste management, in cooperation with relevant actors, including among others the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, and within available resources as reflected in the programme of work and budget;
5. *Recommends* to the Executive Director that he propose integrated waste management as a key priority area for the United Nations "Delivering as one" initiative;
6. *Calls upon* Governments and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen public-private partnership in waste management to provide additional means for assisting developing countries to

²⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development*, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

²⁵ UNEP/GC.25/5/Add.2.

implement the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, including for the construction of the necessary facilities and infrastructure in waste management;

7. *Recognizes* the need for more intensive awareness-raising designed to change the attitude of waste generators, particularly industrial and municipal waste generators, consumers and the informal sector with regard to the “3Rs” concept (reduce, reuse and recycle), environmentally sound waste management and, where appropriate, the need for final disposal of wastes in the States in which they were generated;

8. *Invites* Governments and relevant organizations to provide extrabudgetary resources for the implementation of the present decision in supporting the United Nations Environment Programme and other entities including the Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal in its programmes and activities;

9. *Invites* the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant United Nations bodies, international institutions, forums and processes to consider further actions regarding waste management, taking into account the recommendations and the description of the outcome of cooperation with other bodies contained in the report by the Executive Director, and to inform the Governing Council, through the Executive Director, on the outcome of their consideration;

10. *Requests* the Executive Director to forward his report²⁶ to the entities referred to in paragraph 9 above;

11. *Also requests* the Executive Director to present a report on progress in the implementation of the present decision to the Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session.

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Annexure 5: SBC Bali Declaration**Bali declaration on waste management for human health and livelihood**

We, the Ministers and other heads of delegation from the Parties to the Basel Convention and from other States,

Having met in Bali, Indonesia, from 23 to 27 June 2008, on the occasion of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, and in particular during the World Forum on Waste Management for Human Health and Livelihood,

Mindful that the conditions of life on our planet are threatened and that the challenge for Governments, civil society and the private sector is to protect and improve the environment and human health and livelihood for present and future generations,

Declare that:

1. We reaffirm our commitment to the principles and purposes of the Basel Convention adopted on 22 March 1989, including the fundamental objective to protect, by strict control, human health and the environment against the adverse effects resulting from the generation, transboundary movement and management of hazardous wastes and other wastes, in a spirit of solidarity and partnership and are willing to contribute to a new momentum to achieve the Convention's objectives;
2. We also reaffirm our commitment to sustainable development, including those principles set out in Agenda 21, including chapters 20 and 21, as agreed upon at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992;
3. We further reaffirm our commitment to the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan for Implementation, which aimed to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development – economic development, social progress and environmental protection – at the local, national, regional and global levels;
4. We are convinced that full and effective action to implement the Basel Convention will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, notably internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, through waste prevention and minimization, the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and safe and environmentally sound management of waste. In this way, progress can be made in the area of poverty eradication, health, education, gender equality, environmental sustainability and the global partnership for development;
5. We are fully aware that waste, if not managed in a safe and environmentally sound manner, may have serious consequences for the environment, human health and sustainable livelihood, and therefore we reaffirm our commitment to preventing the illegal transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, to minimizing the generation of hazardous wastes and to promoting the safe and environmentally sound management of waste within each country;
6. We are convinced that if those actions are taken, there is high potential to improve the health and livelihood of all citizens and to provide economic opportunities through the safe and efficient reduction, re-use, recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal of waste. We believe that we could help to realize such potential benefits by encouraging the incorporation of sound waste management in development and sustainability strategies and through strengthened cooperation at all levels;

7. We will further promote international, regional and inter-agency cooperation, coordination and planning, including among the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, to facilitate capacity-building, information sharing and technology transfer in tackling hazardous waste issues, including through the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building;

8. We note that resource mobilization is an important task to be undertaken for achieving the objectives of the Basel Convention. In this context, as set out in decision VIII/34 on resource mobilization and sustainable financing, in particular its paragraph 5, which takes into account the co-benefits between the environmentally sound management of waste and climate protection, we encourage raising of such resources, including from the flexible mechanism under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol;

9. We call upon international and regional partners to support and enhance the implementation of the Basel Convention at the bilateral, regional and global levels by providing adequate resources and assistance for the safe and environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes and we believe that a public-private partnership approach could be an important way to advance activities for the environmentally sound management of waste. In this context, we also recall the importance of the role played by the Basel Convention regional centres in enhancing the implementation of the Convention and the need to support the building of their capacity to improve their effectiveness;

10. We encourage the following actions by Parties and by relevant public and private organizations, including international and regional organizations and programmes, to:

- (a) Promote awareness-raising of the link between waste management, health and livelihood and the environment;
- (b) Strengthen subregional and regional cooperation on waste and health issues by promoting national, regional and international human and appropriate technical capacities;
- (c) Improve waste shipment and border controls to prevent illegal movements of hazardous and other wastes, including through capacity-building, technology transfer and technical assistance;
- (d) Improve cooperation between national authorities in the waste, chemicals and health sectors and, in collaboration with other relevant authorities and stakeholders, in the development and implementation of effective and sound waste management systems;
- (e) Increase capacity-building and promote and, where possible, enhance, public and private investment for the transfer and use of appropriate technology for the safe and environmentally sound management of waste;

11. We invite the World Health Assembly to consider a resolution related to the improvement of health through safe and environmentally sound waste management.