

# Enforcing environmental treaties in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries- ACP-MEAs III

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# Context

- ▶ The environmental crisis is accelerating. Chemicals pollution is on the increase .
- ▶ Most states are facing significant challenges in developing national environmental governance frameworks that respond effectively to the environmental threats of our time.
- ▶ Furthermore, despite their importance, oceans are facing unprecedented threats as a result of pollution from human activity.
- ▶ As a result of agricultural intensification, global pesticide use has continued to grow over the past 20 years to 3.5 billion kg of active ingredients per year.



## Background & Objective

ACP MEAs results from a longstanding partnership between EC, the ACP Secretariat, UN Environment and FAO.

The main objective of the programme is to build national and institutional capacity in African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries to implement multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) in the biodiversity and chemicals and waste clusters.

# Phase I

- ▶ Total budget: Euro 21 million for a period of 5 years (2009-2013)
- ▶ In Phase I, the programme worked towards mitigating the adverse effects of climate change, loss of biodiversity, drought, land degradation, chemicals, hazardous wastes and other threats to the environment.
- ▶ Partners: African Union Commission (AUC), Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP); UNEP Risøe Centre on Energy, Climate and Sustainable Development; UNEP Chemicals / SAICM Secretariat; The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD); Council of the Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP); Regional Economic Communities (RECs); ACP government agencies and national stakeholders; IGOs.

# Phase II

- ▶ Total budget: Euro 11 million for a period of 5 years (2014-2018), of which Euro 6.47 million budgeted for UNEP.
- ▶ In Phase II the programme supported key areas of environmental governance, focusing on stopping biodiversity loss and enabling the sound management of chemicals and waste.
- ▶ Partners: MEAs Secretariats; African Union Commission (AUC), Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP); The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD); Council of the Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP); Regional Economic Communities (RECs); ACP government agencies and national stakeholders; NGOs; IGOs.

# Lessons learned

- 1) One-size-fits-all approaches are not adequate.
- 2) Partnerships with NGOs were highly successful.
- 3) Setting clear, quantifiable outputs, outcomes and milestones is needed.
- 4) Activities have generally been more effective when undertaken at the national level.
- 5) In addition to the support provided to the regional Hubs activities should be extended to sub-regional partners.
- 6) The relationship with the ACP Secretariat and the involvement of the various partners could be improved. The Programme should more directly involve regional and national institutions with specific technical expertise.
- 7) Ad hoc nature of South-South cooperation: explore the development of a regular mechanism of knowledge and experience sharing

## Some achievements

- ▶ Creation of national environmental management strategies in Small Island Developing States like Tuvalu, Vanuatu, with support provided in the review processes in Tonga, Solomon Islands, the Republic of Marshall Islands, among other Pacific Island States.
- ▶ Development of the first ever regional Biodiversity Strategy for the Caribbean by the Caribbean Hub (housed in CARICOM Secretariat).
- ▶ Parliamentarian Colloquiums in Africa held in 2012 with a focus on environmental issues which led to the creation of the network of African Parliamentarians.
- ▶ Launch of the Pesticide Registration Toolkit, a key instrument to support the work and decision-making process of pesticide registrars worldwide.



▶ Phase 3



# Phase III - Key Programme Details

## Angola

- Antigua and Barbuda -

Belize - Cabo Verde - **Comoros**

- Bahamas - Barbados - Benin - Botswana

- **Burkina Faso** - Burundi - Cameroon - Central African Republic - Chad - Congo – Democratic Republic

of the Congo - Cook Islands - Cote d'Ivoire - **Cuba** - Djibouti

- Dominica - **Dominican Republic** - Eritrea - Ethiopia - Fiji

- Gabon - Gambia - Ghana - Grenada - Guinea - Guinea-Bissau -

Equatorial Guinea - **Guyana** - Haiti - Jamaica - Kenya - **Kiribati**

- Lesotho - Liberia - Madagascar - Malawi - Mali - Marshall Islands

- Mauritania - Mauritius – Micronesia - Mozambique - Namibia -

Nauru - **Niger** - Nigeria - Niue - Palau - **Papua New Guinea**

- Rwanda - Saint Kitts and Nevis - Saint Lucia - Saint Vincent and

the Grenadines - **Solomon Islands** - Samoa - Sao Tome

and Principe - Senegal - Seychelles - **Sierra Leone** -

Somalia - South Africa - Sudan - Suriname - Swaziland

– United Republic of Tanzania – Timor-Leste -

Togo - Tonga - **Trinidad and Tobago**

- Tuvalu - Uganda - Vanuatu -

Zambia - Zimbabwe

- Financed by the European Commission through its 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund.
- Total budget: Euro 26.7 million for a period of 5 years (2019-2023), of which Euro 15.4 million budgeted for UN Environment.
- Builds on lessons learned and experiences gained from Phase 1 and 2 of the ACP MEAs programme
- With a mandate to work in 79 of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific group of countries

# Phase III - Programme Structure

ACP MEAs 3		
AFRICA	CARIBBEAN	PACIFIC
<b>Specific Objective 1 – Enforcement of and compliance with MEAs related to biodiversity and chemicals and waste</b>		
Implemented in Africa by: African Union Commission UN Environment Law Division	Implemented in the Caribbean by: Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) UN Environment Law Division	Implemented in the Pacific by: Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) UN Environment Law Division
<b>Specific Objective 2 – Better management of coasts and oceans and effective implementation of the related regional seas conventions</b>		
Implemented in Africa by: Abidjan Convention (UN Environment) Nairobi Convention (UN Environment)	Implemented in the Caribbean by: Cartagena Convention (UN Environment)	Implemented in the Pacific by: Noumea Convention Secretariat (SPREP)
<b>Specific Objective 3 – Effective mainstreaming of biodiversity and environmental sustainability in agriculture and better implementation of the decisions of the related conventions</b>		
<b><i>Implemented in all three regions by FAO</i></b>		

# Scope

## Biodiversity Cluster



## Chemicals & Waste Cluster



# Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals



MEAs cluster	SDG
Overall	<p><b>SDG 16:</b> Promoting strong regional institutions for environmental governance (16.6; 16.7; 16.8; 16.A)</p> <p><b>SDG 17:</b> Building capacity and promoting partnerships, especially South-South cooperation to achieve the SDGs (17.9)</p>
Biodiversity cluster	<p><b>SDG 14:</b> Protecting life below water through the development of National Environment Management Strategies, which serve as the single strategic document for an integrated approach to the environment in many Pacific countries (Target 14.1, 14.2, 14.5, 14.7);</p> <p><b>SDG 15:</b> Preventing biodiversity loss by integrating biodiversity into national planning and strategic instruments, for example, in Sudan and Benin and supporting the implementation of revised NBSAPs (contributes to all targets)</p>
Chemicals & Waste cluster	<p><b>SDG 12:</b> Promoting the sound management of chemicals and waste by developing national legislative frameworks and integrated strategies, for example, regulatory frameworks for persistent organic pollutants in Liberia and Burkina Faso (Target 12.2; 12.4; 12.5; 12.A)</p>

# Beneficiaries



The Programme beneficiaries include the ACP Secretariat, ACP countries and other direct beneficiaries, including national and sub-regional organisations, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), NGOs, relevant academic institutions, rural and grassroots communities, private sector operators, women's organisations and youth groups.

# QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

- ▶ What is the role of international cooperation in helping countries to achieve the objectives of the SDGs through synergistic and coordinated implementation of chemicals and waste related MEAs
- ▶ What are the mechanisms that can be put in place to foster exchange of information on best practices on the sound management of chemicals and waste.
- ▶ What type of support can the ACP project provide to accelerate the ratification process for Bamako and Minamata Conventions.