

Needs and Questions the Panel May Handle

Request for Written Submissions from Member States and Relevant Stakeholders

Member states, during the resumed first session of the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG1.2), requested the Secretariat of the OEWG to solicit input from Member States and relevant stakeholders regarding the **needs** and **questions** the panel may handle in order to inform negotiations through the OEWG process (OEWG2 and OEWG3).

In support of this request, member States are invited to provide submissions through their respective national focal points (list of focal points available [at this link](#)). Non-government stakeholders are invited to submit their submissions on behalf of their organization or group. Once complete, please submit this filled document to SPP-CWP@un.org. All submissions will be uploaded online and will be summarized in an INF document in order to inform the work undertaken at OEWG2 and OEWG3.

Please complete and submit this form by 5 September 2023.

Several documents prepared by the secretariat for OEWG1.2 are of relevance to this submission, including:

- The Mapping and Gap analysis that was presented at UNEA 4 ([UNEP/EA.4/INF.9](#))
- The UNEP report “Assessment of options for strengthening the science-policy interface at the international level for the sound management of chemicals and waste” <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/33808/OSSP.pdf>
- UNEP/SPP-CWP/OEWG.1/INF/1 - [UNEA Resolution 5/8 entitled “Science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution”](#)
- The stakeholder survey conducted between OEWG 1.1 and OEWG 1.2, which was summarized in Information document “Stakeholder Engagement Feedback” ([UNEP/SPP-CWP/OEWG.1/INF/6](#))
- Reports of OEWG1.1 and OEWG1.2, available with all other meeting documents on the [OEWG website](#)

How best can international governments curb the sharp rising marginal damage cost with production or use of a chemical or production.

Curtailling the rising marginal damage cost associated with the production or use of chemicals, while ensuring that Tanzania aligns with its sustainable development goals, requires a multi-pronged approach involving international governments, local authorities, industries, and civil society. Here are some steps that can be taken:

1. Strengthen International Regulations and Agreements:

- International governments can work together to strengthen existing agreements and create new ones aimed at regulating the production, use, and disposal of chemicals. Examples include the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent.

- Encourage all countries, including Tanzania, to become signatories to these conventions and ensure they implement their provisions effectively.

2. Capacity Building and Technical Assistance:

- Provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to Tanzania to enhance its ability to regulate and manage chemicals safely. This can include training for local authorities, improving testing and monitoring capabilities, and developing risk assessment expertise.

3. Promote Sustainable Chemical Management:

- Encourage industries to adopt sustainable chemical management practices, such as the use of safer alternatives, pollution prevention, and resource efficiency. This can be incentivized through tax incentives, subsidies, or regulatory measures that reward environmentally responsible practices.

4. Promote Circular Economy Principles:

- Encourage the adoption of circular economy principles, which focus on reducing waste and maximizing resource use. This can involve the recycling and reuse of chemicals and materials, reducing the need for constant production.

Implementing an early warning and risk assessment model that will assist underserved and underdeveloped areas

5. Invest in Research and Innovation:

- Support research and innovation in the development of safer chemicals and technologies that have lower environmental and health impacts. This can include funding for research institutions and promoting partnerships between academia and industry.

6. Public Awareness and Education:

- Raise awareness among the general public, businesses, and policymakers about the risks associated with certain chemicals and the benefits of sustainable chemical management. Education campaigns can help drive demand for safer products and practices.

7. Local and Regional Collaboration:

- Foster collaboration between Tanzania and neighboring countries to address cross-border chemical issues. Pollution and environmental damage often transcend national boundaries, and regional cooperation can be essential.

8. Monitoring and Enforcement:

- Strengthen regulatory bodies and enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance with chemical regulations. This includes regular inspections, penalties for non-compliance, and reporting mechanisms for incidents or violations.

9. Incentives for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- Align policies and incentives with Tanzania's sustainable development goals, ensuring that chemical management practices contribute to poverty reduction, economic growth, and environmental sustainability.

10. International Aid and Funding:

- International governments can provide financial assistance and funding to support Tanzania's efforts in implementing sustainable chemical management practices. This can include grants, loans, or technical assistance.

11. Collaboration with NGOs and Civil Society:

- Work closely with non-governmental organizations and civil society groups to promote transparency, accountability, and public engagement in chemical management efforts.

12. Long-term Planning and Monitoring:

- Develop long-term strategies and plans for sustainable chemical management in Tanzania, with regular monitoring and evaluation to assess progress and adapt policies as needed.

Implementing these strategies in collaboration with the Tanzanian government and other stakeholders can help curb the rising marginal damage costs associated with chemical production and use while contributing to the country's sustainable development goals. It's important to tailor these approaches to the specific needs and challenges faced by Tanzania.