

**International Centre for Environmental Education and Community
Development (ICENECDEV)**

**Road to OEWG 3 | Towards a Science-Policy Panel to Contribute Further
to the Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste and to Prevent
Pollution**

Role of Civil Society Organisation: Farmers in the Science-Policy Panel

Aim

The objective of the panel is to strengthen the science-policy interface to contribute to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution for the protection of human health and the environment in line with UNEA Resolution 5/8/. Prioritizing Agricultural Science and Food system Science Within the Panel will support the realization of healthy environment for healthy People.

The Contribution of stakeholders; Member states ,Businesses and Major groups including the farmers and indigenous communities is relevant in the lead-up to the establishment of a science-policy panel (SPP) to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution, Chemicals and waste pollution remain global threat that warrants global action. As indicated in the Global Chemicals Outlook II. The Consumption and production of chemicals are rapidly increasing in emerging economies. Global supply chains, and the trade of chemicals and products, in developing countries largely dependent in Agriculture, Forestry and fishing and are becoming increasingly complex.

We welcome the continuation of discussion on the scope of the Panel at the second session and recommend that the scope of the Panel should be shaped by its objectives, functions and territorial influence, needs of the panel to contribute effectively to the sound management of chemicals and waste and prevent pollution and the realities of stakeholder and member states.

The participation of civil society in the panel is relevant and The Science Policy Panel will need an elaborate and inclusive engagement procedure for civil society organisations to contribute systematically its work programme and shaping priorities. Prioritization procedures of the World Health Assembly, United Nations Environment Assembly, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) stand as good examples.

The inclusive nature of panel ensures on regional and gender balance and balanced expertise of the selected scientists Meeting needs and request of developing countries, member states and relevant stakeholders ,political blocs including Women and farmers as part of the Panel.

Gender norms, women's greater time constraints and other structural constraints continue to prevent women the same opportunities as men to decision-making related to the management and sustainable use of many Panels and Networks. Addressing gender gaps related to participation and leadership in decision-making processes, from the local to global levels, can help making Science Policy Panel more effective , as well as helping women better engage in decisions to shape the work programme and functioning of the Science Policy Panel and strengthening the science-policy interface through enhanced collaboration of scientists and decision-makers.

Civil society, indigenous communities and relevant stakeholders will promote Knowledge Exchange and Best Practices in the Panel . This will support the Panel Facilitating dynamic and diverse knowledge exchange and expertise among governments and organizations, showcasing innovative projects and best practices in chemicals, waste, and pollution prevention. By sharing experiences and lessons learned, Striving to foster collaboration and inspire collective action towards a more sustainable future.

We request that further consideration of the issue of capacity building in the Third Sessions of the open work group can facilitate transition and sustainability within and beyond Science Policy Panel and should include scientific research capacity, role of civil society organisations,, technological, organizational matters, institutional and governance of Natural Resources.

We Continue to support the inclusion of Civil Society Organisations in the Panel for capacity building in its function and acknowledge its relevance to in UNEA Resolution 5/8 , Resolutions of World Health Assembly and Multilateral Environmental Agreement based on the principle of universality and integration as driving forces of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In the future, The Science Policy Panel need to continues capacity building training and guidance for panelists to enhance their operating principles, functions and technical level; at the same time, the Government, Partners and other AMultilateral organisations should provide more support and assistance to the Science Policy Panel to promote better participation in chemical, Waste and prevention of pollution. Through joint efforts, we believe that Civil Society organisations, farmers and indigenous communities will play a vital role in Science Policy Interface on chemical waste and prevention of pollution and making greater contributions to the improvement of the global ecological environment and 2030 Agenda sustainable development And Sustainable Development Goals

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