

**SYNERGIES FOR CAPACITY BUILDING UNDER
INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS ADDRESSING CHEMICALS AND
WASTE MANAGEMENT**

By:

**HARUKI AGUSTINA
HEAD OF SUB DIVISION FOR DATABASE MANAGEMENT
ASSISTANT DEPUTY FOR AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY**

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
INDONESIA
2004**

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As one of developing countries, Indonesia has been joined as a party in several International Agreements addressing chemicals and waste management, such as Montreal protocol, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention and Stockholm Convention, etc. Two of them have been ratified called Basel Convention for controlling the trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Depleted the Ozone Layer (ODS). Impact of these signing International Agreements, we have to obligate all mandates under the agreements in order to deal with global and trans-boundary environmental problems. Table 18 shown Pollution-Related Global Conventions and Indonesia.

In collaboration and cooperation with the international community, Indonesia is implementing a number of instruments in its efforts to address environmental issues of concern.

The Ozone Layer

The objective of the Montreal Protocol is to protect the ozone layer by taking measures to phase out global emission of ozone depleting substances (ODS) while taking technical, environmental and economic considerations, as well as the needs of developing countries, into account. Indonesia started to phase out activities of the ODS in 1993. In fact it has reduced its consumption of ODS from 7,728 tons (Ozone Depleting Potential) to a total consumption of 5,019 ODP in 2001.

This achievement was made possible through a combination of policies, awareness creating activities, and financial support from Multilateral Fund for assisting a large number of enterprises in converting their production from using ODS to substitute technologies. Further complete phase-out of ODS in Indonesia is scheduled by December 2007.

Basel Convention for the Trans boundary Movement of Hazardous Waste

The purpose of the Basel Convention is the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste, specifically reducing of trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste to a minimum and disposes as close as possible to where they generated and waste minimization. Indonesia has reported in 1988 17,131 MT of

hazardous waste generation. Further, Indonesia has completed phase out of import the used batteries in September 2002.

The successful of this achievement was made through serious commitment from all stakeholders and strongly policy stated by the Government simultaneous by creating awareness activities.

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

Indonesia signed the Stockholm Convention on 23 May 2001. States that the covering 12 synthesized chemicals have consented to be bound by the Convention. The objective on this Convention is to reduce and eliminate POPs chemical gradually that releases from production, intentionally and unintentionally usage, and also from waste and storage areas.

Following the UNEP guidance for conducting the inventory of chemical POPs as a basis for determination National Implementation Plan (NIP) is helped Indonesia to obligate the Convention and phase out for elimination activities.

Indonesia now is on processing ratification of the Convention. This program is implemented by coordination with all stakeholders.

Rotterdam Convention

The objective of this Convention is to protect the environment from the trans-boundary movement activities of the restricted chemical use. For this purpose, Indonesia has implemented the notification system by coordinating within institution to control the movement. At present, Indonesia is on processing the ratification of the Convention.

Problem Faced

However, there are some significant achievements in pollution management in Indonesia, we still faced many challenges remain, such as follow:

- Poor chemical and hazardous waste management including technology is degrading land, air and water and also having impact on human health. Open dumping remains the most prevalent form disposal in the country. 90 percent of the waste disposed in this manner, producing leachates that contaminate air, ground water and land.
- However significant efforts have been made by the Government, there still needed to improve the application of environmental management and technology in reduced energy consumption, emission and toxic releases.
- Further new legislation and regulation requirements are still needed to develop in order to reduce costs related to raw materials and treatment of

emissions and wastes, including public concerns are frequently credited as the main drivers for these achievements.

- Lack or incomparability of valid data is difficult to measure real progress globally. There are significant differences in what is measured, how it is measured (relative or absolute reductions), and the time period used, making it difficult to determine whether environmental progress is real or no.
- There is growing awareness among business and industry that the social side of global sustainable development needs to be taken in to account alongside environmental and economic aspects.

Suggestion

These series present numerous efforts developed by the Government in reducing the environmental footprint and addressing other sustainability challenges to despite the difficulties of successfulness for global level environmentally sound management at the first time.

However, there is a broadening gap between the efforts and the worsening global environmental situation, the impact is evident with the confronted of worrying global trends related to biodiversity, chemical emission, land degradation, air pollution and toxic of hazardous wastes. Therefore conjunction with all provision International Agreements has to be considered in order to synergies the capacity building of the Conventions specifically on addressing chemicals and waste management. It is agreed to consider the following issues for synergies the capacity building as described below:

1. Information exchange on the regional basis,
2. Providing the provisional guidance for classification and labeling for export/import control,
3. Strongly public participation with focus on women and children for awareness raising.
4. Integration of social, environmental and economic issues,
5. Environmentally sound management and technology transfer for specific chemicals of PCBs, dioxin and furan,
6. Strongly commitment from focal point as an institutional coordination to implement the Convention successful,
7. Risk assessment and risk management
8. reporting and evaluation will help to ensure transparency, assess performance improvements and spread environmental and sustainability reporting practices.

