



The role of the new Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution in making the Global Framework on Chemicals successful

Focus:

Challenges developing countries face in the execution of ISP-CWP and the GFC to addressing chemicals and wastes problems



Intergovernmental
Science-Policy Panel
on Chemicals, Waste and
Pollution (ISP-CWP)

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Global Framework
on Chemicals

Global Framework on Chemicals – for a planet free of harm from chemicals and waste

- The Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) is a comprehensive, voluntary, multi-stakeholder, and multisectoral agreement that aims to guide countries and relevant stakeholders in collectively addressing the full lifecycle of chemicals, including products and waste.
- It promotes the safe and sustainable management and use of chemicals while preventing adverse impacts on human health and the environment.





Intergovernmental Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution (ISP-CWP)



UNEA resolution 5/8 established the science policy panel to contribute to sound management of chemicals and waste and prevent pollution.



ISP-CWP was adopted by Decision IM/1 in June 2025 at Punta del Este, Uruguay

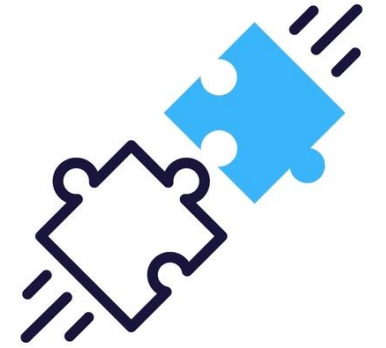
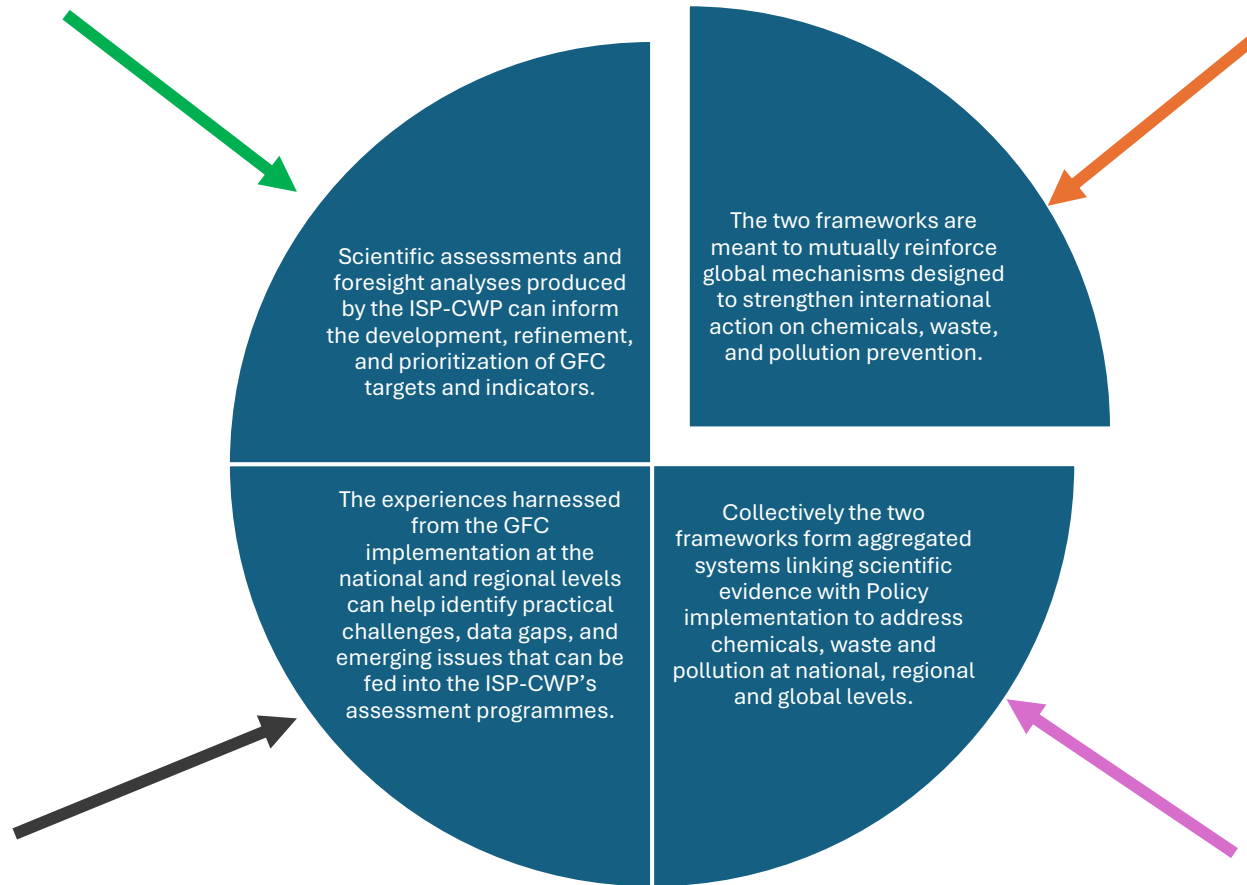


The objective of the ISP-CWP is to strengthen the science-policy interface to contribute to the sound management of chemicals and waste and pollution prevention



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Complementarity: SPP and GFC



Impact of GFC & ISP in the Global South



STRATEGIC APPROACH TO
INTERNATIONAL CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT

UN
environment
programme

Global Framework
on Chemicals

The predecessor of GFC, SAICM;

- Strengthened institutional capacity by establishing coordination mechanisms
- Helped countries in establishing chemicals management units as well as National focal Points
- Provide training for regulators and technical staff
- Develop policies and regulatory frameworks of chemicals and waste management
- Help countries in developing their first national chemicals profiles
- Awareness creation

Although the impacts SAICM was Uneven, the Current GFC will;

- Further strengthen institutional and regulatory framework of developing countries in the global south
- 11 countries projects have been approved its first rounds of application mainly for developing countries and countries in economic transition
- These projects will strengthen national chemicals legislation, implementation of the GHS classification and labelling and HHPs
- Projects approved from the Africa Regions countries; Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea and Senegal (Regional 1) and Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania (Regional 2)

Impact of GFC & ISP-CWP in the Global South

For ISP-CWP ;

- The panel has approved the establishment a financial trust fund to assist member states from developing countries and countries in economic transition to implement the objectives of the panel.
- While we could not agreed on kickstarting the operation of the trust fund at 1st Plenary in February 2026, we obtained to it operational at the resumed session in order to welcome donor and possible roll out funds for implementation.
- Possibly the funds will be use to fund projects to address chemicals, wastes and prevent pollutions in our Region.



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Impact of GFC & ISP-CWP in The Gambia

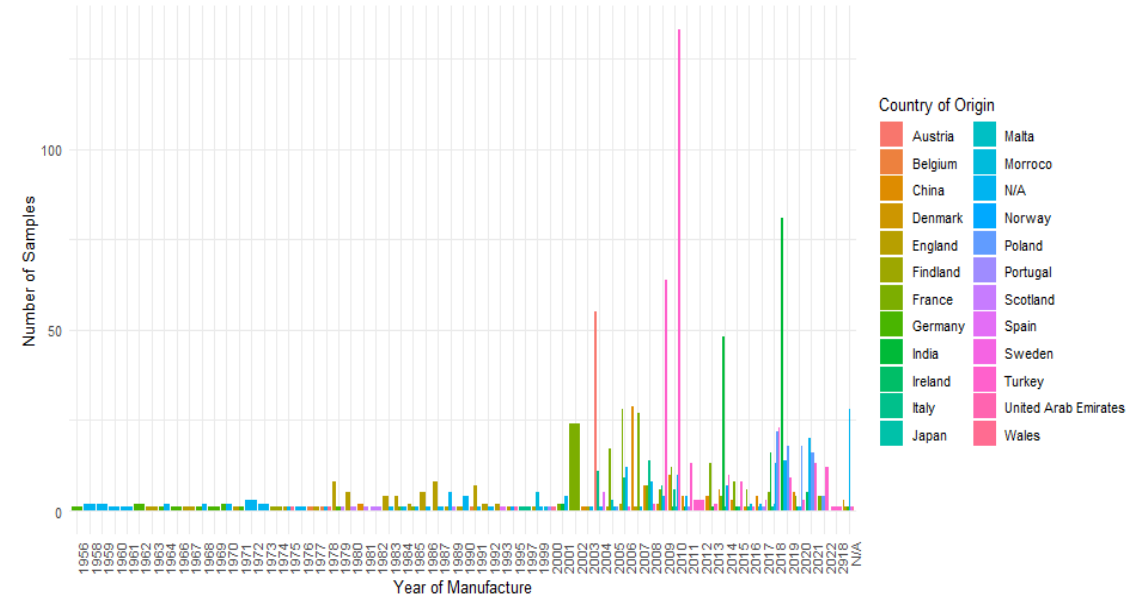
PCB free	151
< 50 ppm	19
≥ 50 ppm	7
Total	177

- Although GFC succeeds SAICM, The Gambia like many developing countries in the region benefited from numerous projects in the realm of chemicals and waste management.
- One of many funds inter-linked with objectives of both the GFC and ISP-CWP is the Special Programme Funds, UPOPs and PCB, FFEM and others. The Gambia has benefit from 2 projects under this fund.



Transformer Oil Test - 2023

A Bar Chart Showing a total of 1179 transformer tested at Field level



Date source: PCB and UPOPs project The Gambia

Impact of GFC & ISP-CWP in The Gambia

- Legislative and regulatory reforms- such a development of National Asbestos Management Regulation
- Strategies developed – e.g. National Solid Waste Management strategy
- Wide range of awareness creation one chemicals and waste management



Pesticides Market surveillance – 2023 (SP funded)



Consultation and physical interaction with vendors – 2023 (SP funded)

What are the challenges that developing countries could face in executing the objectives of GFC & SPP

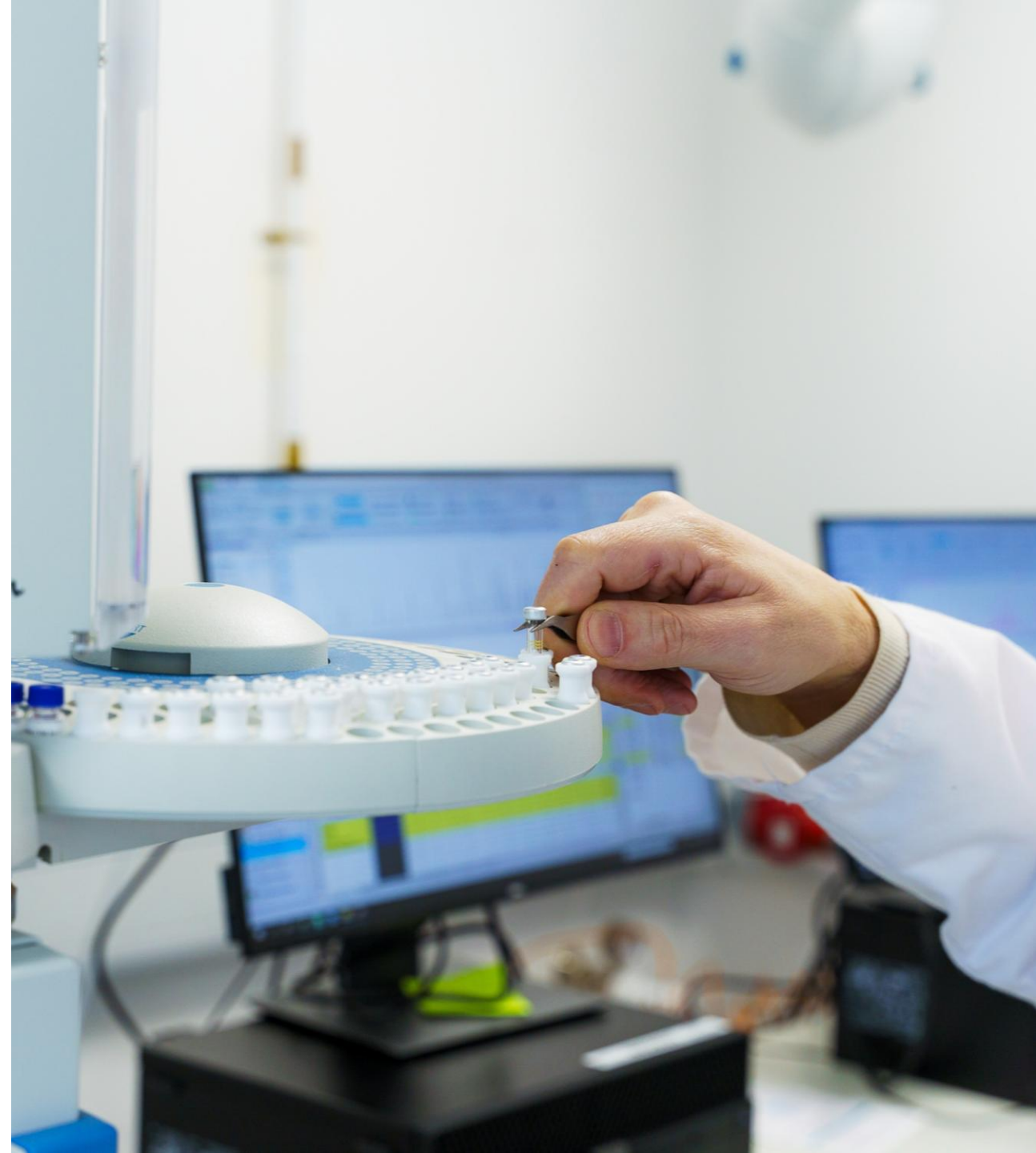
- Limited financial resources
- Limited Technical and technological expertizes
- Lack of transparency (chemicals information in articles and products)
- In compatibility in terms of replicating projects (pilot activities)
- Weak Inter-regional cooperation and balance
- Weak institutional and legal frameworks
- Isolation private sector participation (e.g. financial sector)
- Neglect of the academia leading to the absences of researches relevant to realm of chemicals and waste



Dumpsite, The Gambia (obtained during the NIPs Inventory Activity 2026)

What are our needs/ expectations to realise the objectives of GFC & SPP in our Region

- Projects that not earmarked by donors but rather based on country/ regional specific needs and priorities.
- Up-to-date and harmonise chemicals and waste legislation aligned with the goals GFC and ISP-CWP.
- There is need for all for all inclusive stakeholders implementation system for the effective implementation of both frameworks
- The Region struggles a lot with data generation and acquisition, thus the need for functioning/ accredited laboratories.
- Human resource capacity building in prime areas such as toxicology, risk assessment, life-cycle management, regulatory assessment and others.



Take home

- For effective management of chemicals, every stakeholder must establish a framework that addresses chemicals within and out of its borders as chemicals know no borders and can be transported into ones country via the non-usual ways (e.g. LRET)
- For us to effectively manage chemicals, waste and prevent pollution, we will need to have harmonised best practices that promotes chemicals information sharing among countries.

Thank you for your attention!

Question?