Convention on Biological Diversity

UN environment programme

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

2025 MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY COP-6

FOR MORE INFORMATION
www.minamataconvention.org

CONTACT
haddy.guisse@un.org

Pre-COP-6 Online Event:

OCTOBER 13, 2025 | 14:45-15:45 Online

Integrating Chemicals and Waste Management into Biodiversity Conservation –The Power of Synergies

SPEAKERS

Ms. Tita Korvenoja
Chief of Branch, Environmental Conventions and Policy Branch , UNEP (Opening Remarks)

Mr. Agustin Harte
Programme Management Officer, BRS

Mr. Ludovic Bernaudat
Senior Programme Management Officer, UNEP (Moderator)

Ms. Kay Williams
Head of the United Nations Global Framework on Chemicals Secretariat (Closing Remarks)

Ms. Lara Ognibene
Legal Officer, Minamata Convention Secretariat

Mr. Motoo Kaneko
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva

Mr. Asad Naqvi
I Principal Programme Management Officer

Mr. Patrick Umuhoza
International environmental Agreements Officer at the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)

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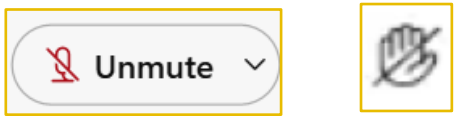
- The moderator will call names based on the order of raised hands and allow you to unmute. When you are named, please **unmute** yourself and speak. When your speaking is over, kindly **mute** yourself and click the **Lower Hand** icon.



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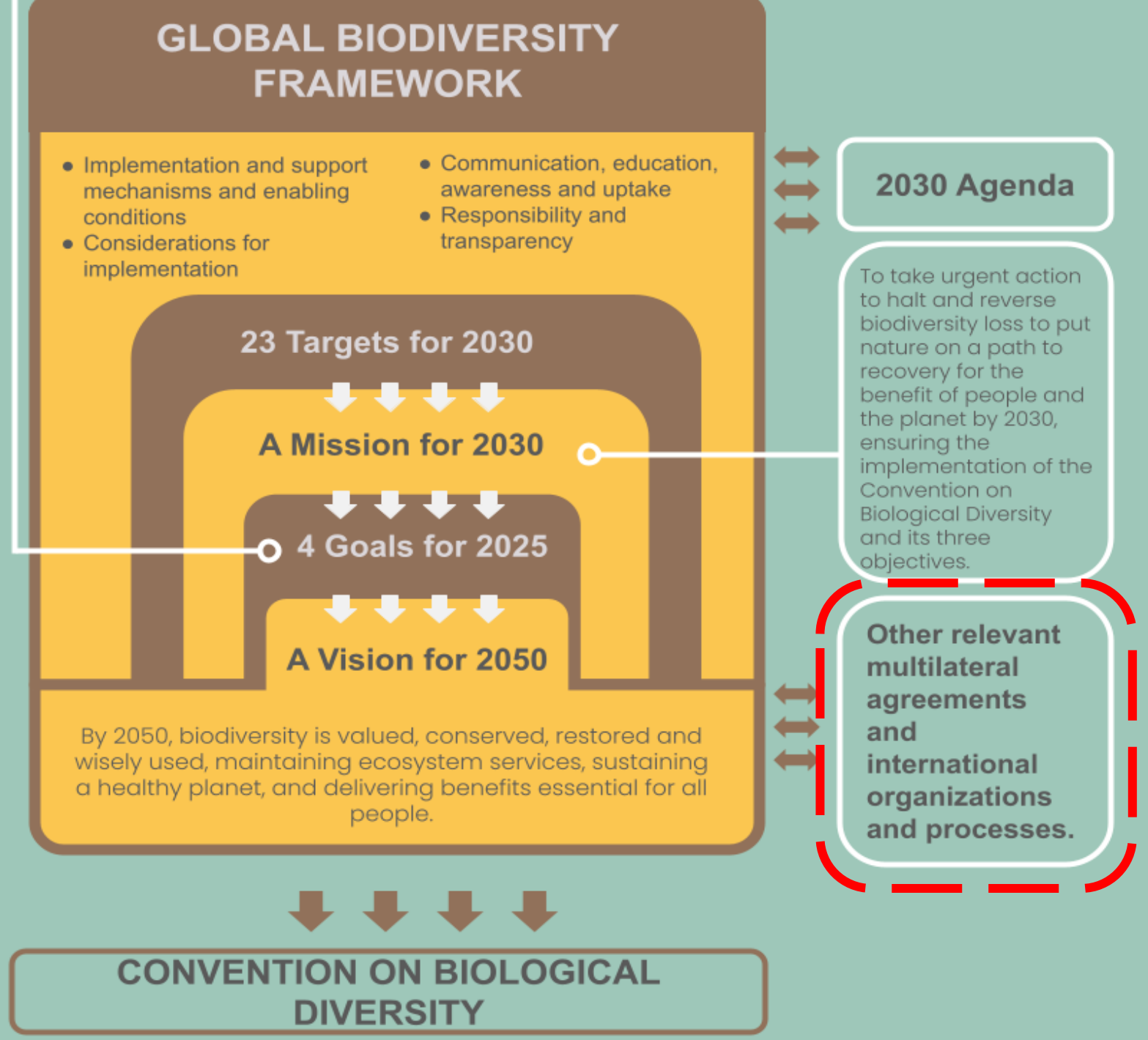
Pre-COP 6 side events – Monday 13 Oct 2025

BASEL | ROTTERDAM | STOCKHOLM
CONVENTIONS

Integrating Chemicals and Waste Management into Biodiversity Conservation:

Contributions of the BRS Conventions to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Agustin Harte (agustin.harte@un.org)
Programme Management Officer, BRS Secretariat


GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK
Implementation and support mechanisms and enabling conditions
Considerations for implementation
Communication, education, awareness and uptake
Responsibility and transparency
23 Targets for 2030
A Mission for 2030
4 Goals for 2025
A Vision for 2050
By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet, and delivering benefits essential for all people.
2030 Agenda
To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and the planet by 2030, ensuring the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its three objectives.
Other relevant multilateral agreements and international organizations and processes.
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Pollution – driver of biodiversity loss

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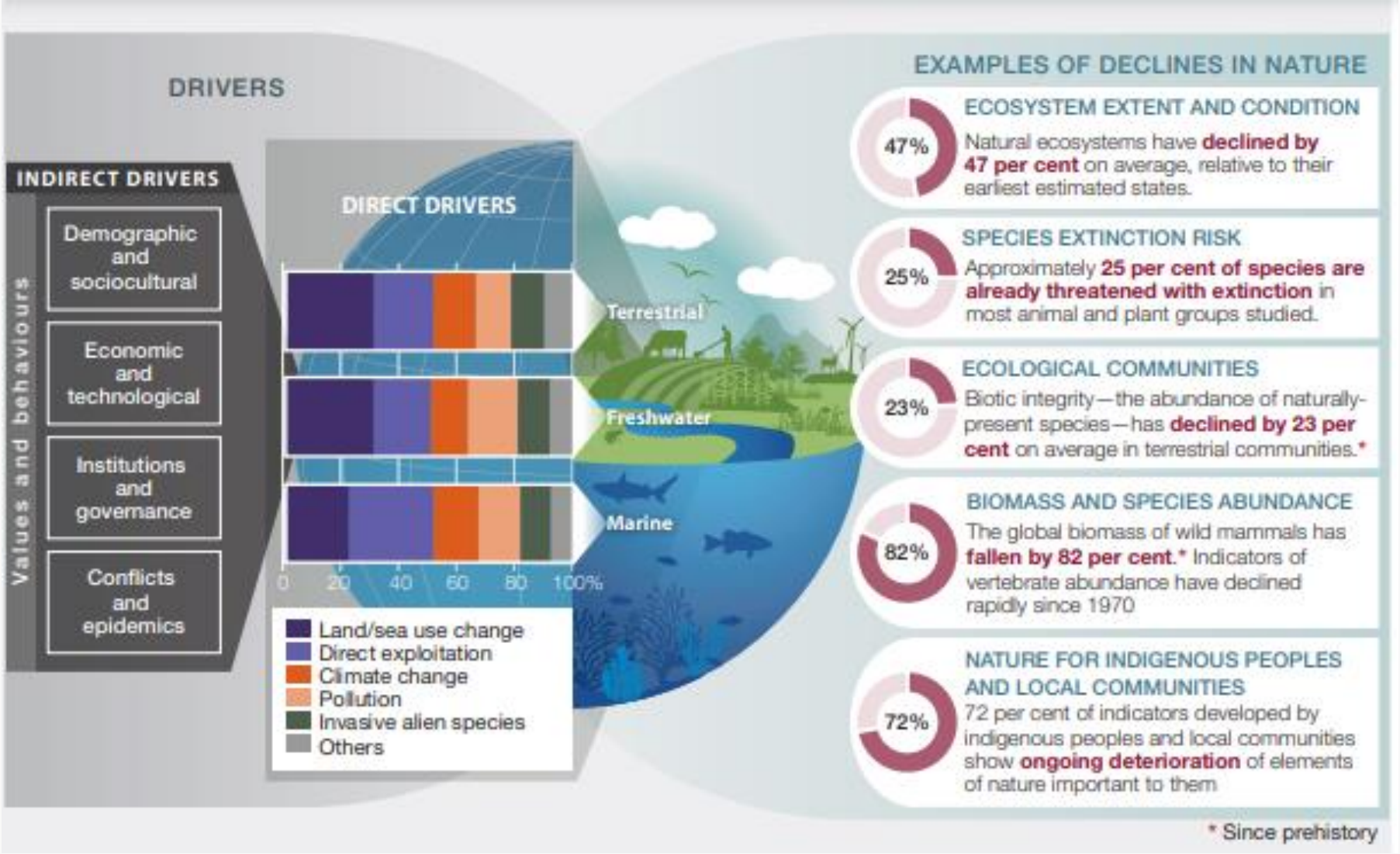
CONVENTIONS



IPBES global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversit and Ecosystem Services

Identification of interlinkages and efforts for international cooperation

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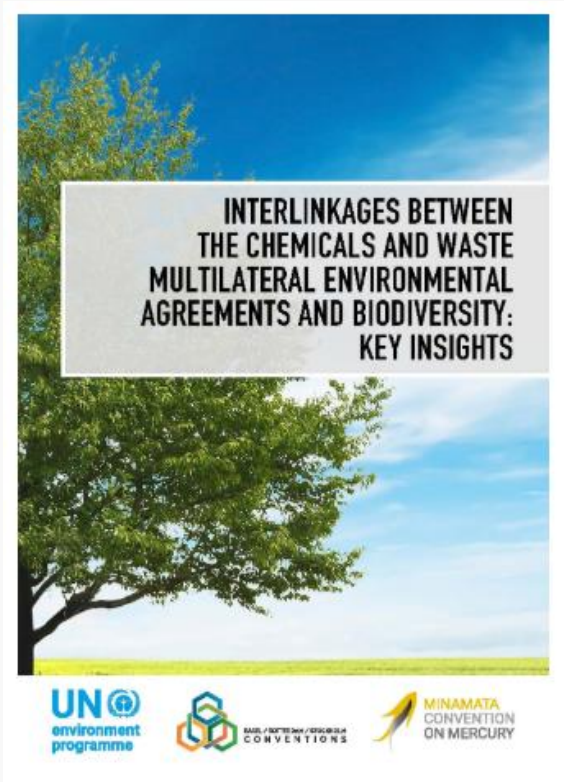


***Interlinkages between the chemicals and waste multilateral environmental agreements and biodiversity: key insights"* (UNEP, 2021)**


UN environment programme

Report of the Bern III Conference on Cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Bern, Switzerland, 23-25 January 2024

Contents

Bern III Conference on Cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions for the implementation of the GBF (UNEP, 2024).

BRS and GFC report

BASEL | ROTTERDAM | STOCKHOLM CONVENTIONS

Report on the contributions of the chemicals and waste international agreements and frameworks to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

May 2025

MITIGATION OF POLLUTION IMPACTS ON ECOSYSTEMS AND SPECIES

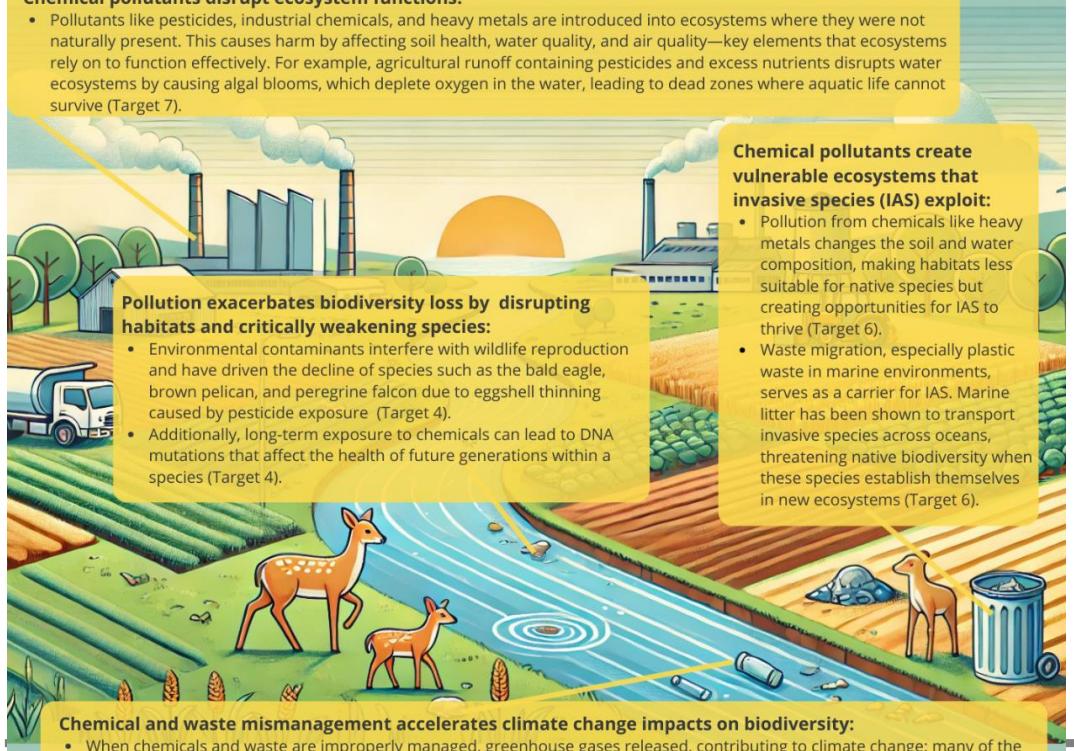
Targets in this group address the reduction of chemical and waste pollution to prevent biodiversity loss and enhance ecosystem resilience.

The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and the Global Framework on Chemicals help countries reduce pollution impacts on biodiversity by promoting BAT and BEP for managing hazardous chemicals and waste, encouraging reductions in Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), and supporting safer alternatives. By providing guidance on managing chemicals across their lifecycle, along with practical capacity-building, these agreements support countries in actively reducing pollution and fostering resilient, biodiverse ecosystems.

- **Target 7:** Reduce pollution to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity
- **Target 8:** Minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and build resilience
- **Target 4:** Halt species extinction, protect genetic diversity, and manage human-wildlife conflicts
- **Target 6:** Reduce the introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact

Chemical pollutants disrupt ecosystem functions:

- Pollutants like pesticides, industrial chemicals, and heavy metals are introduced into ecosystems where they were not naturally present. This causes harm by affecting soil health, water quality, and air quality—key elements that ecosystems rely on to function effectively. For example, agricultural runoff containing pesticides and excess nutrients disrupts water ecosystems by causing algal blooms, which deplete oxygen in the water, leading to dead zones where aquatic life cannot survive (Target 7).



Pollution exacerbates biodiversity loss by disrupting habitats and critically weakening species:

- Environmental contaminants interfere with wildlife reproduction and have driven the decline of species such as the bald eagle, brown pelican, and peregrine falcon due to eggshell thinning caused by pesticide exposure (Target 4).
- Additionally, long-term exposure to chemicals can lead to DNA mutations that affect the health of future generations within a species (Target 4).

Chemical pollutants create vulnerable ecosystems that invasive species (IAS) exploit:

- Pollution from chemicals like heavy metals changes the soil and water composition, making habitats less suitable for native species but creating opportunities for IAS to thrive (Target 6).
- Waste migration, especially plastic waste in marine environments, serves as a carrier for IAS. Marine litter has been shown to transport invasive species across oceans, threatening native biodiversity when these species establish themselves in new ecosystems (Target 6).

Chemical and waste mismanagement accelerates climate change impacts on biodiversity:

- When chemicals and waste are improperly managed, greenhouse gases released, contributing to climate change: many of the drivers of air chemical pollution (i.e. combustion of fossil fuels) are also sources of greenhouse gas emissions and waste is the largest anthropogenic source of methane (Target 8).
- While some organisms may develop tolerance to certain pollutants, this adaptation often reduces genetic diversity, making species more vulnerable to other stressors like climate change. For instance, a fish population that adapts to a pollutant may lose its resilience to changing water temperatures, reducing its chances of survival in a warming climate (Target 8).

SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

This group focuses on driving sustainable production and consumption practices that minimize the environmental impact of chemical pollutants, promoting lifecycle management and reducing risks to biodiversity.

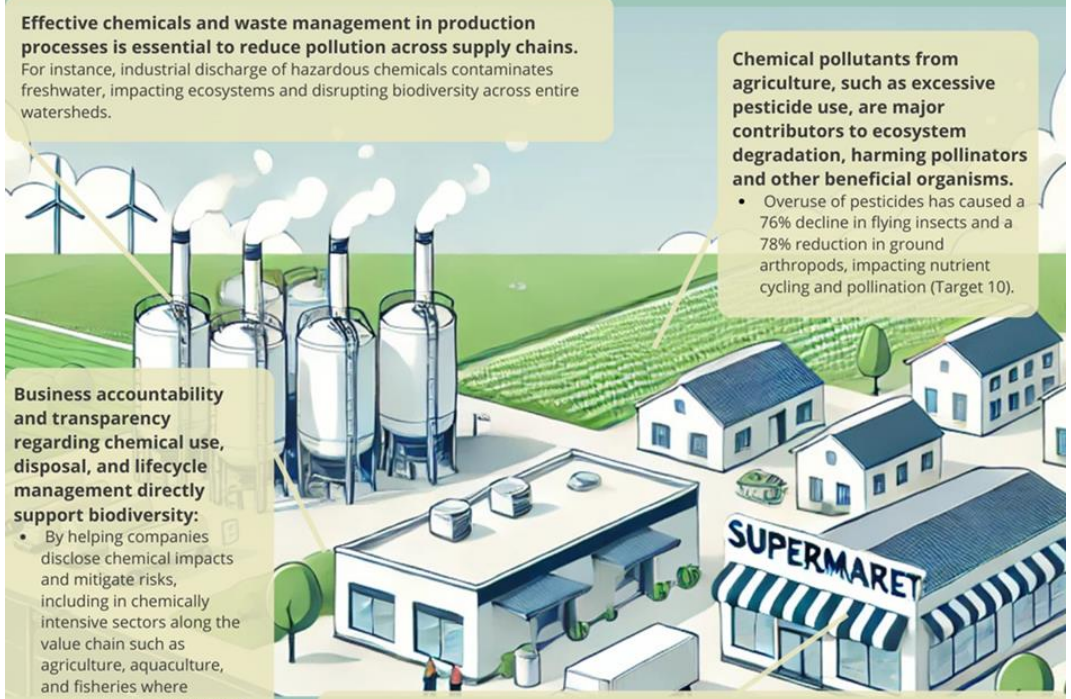
The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and the Global Framework on Chemicals help promote safer production and consumption patterns by setting standards for hazardous chemicals, encouraging the phase-out of harmful substances, and advancing sustainable alternatives across industries. By providing technical guidance on best available techniques and best environmental practices, these agreements help businesses identify and implement practices that minimize harmful discharges and support biodiversity.

- **Target 10:** Enhance biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry.
- **Target 15:** Businesses assess, disclose, and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts
- **Target 16:** Enable sustainable consumption choices to reduce waste and overconsumption

Effective chemicals and waste management in production processes is essential to reduce pollution across supply chains. For instance, industrial discharge of hazardous chemicals contaminates freshwater, impacting ecosystems and disrupting biodiversity across entire watersheds.

Chemical pollutants from agriculture, such as excessive pesticide use, are major contributors to ecosystem degradation, harming pollinators and other beneficial organisms.

- Overuse of pesticides has caused a 76% decline in flying insects and a 78% reduction in ground arthropods, impacting nutrient cycling and pollination (Target 10).



Business accountability and transparency regarding chemical use, disposal, and lifecycle management directly support biodiversity:

- By helping companies disclose chemical impacts and mitigate risks, including in chemically intensive sectors along the value chain such as agriculture, aquaculture, and fisheries where chemical use is high (Target 15).
- Establishing producers ' roles and responsibilities for managing waste including through Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes (Target 15).

Waste generated from consumer goods contributes to pollution that accumulates in natural habitats, such as microplastics and toxic chemicals in water sources:

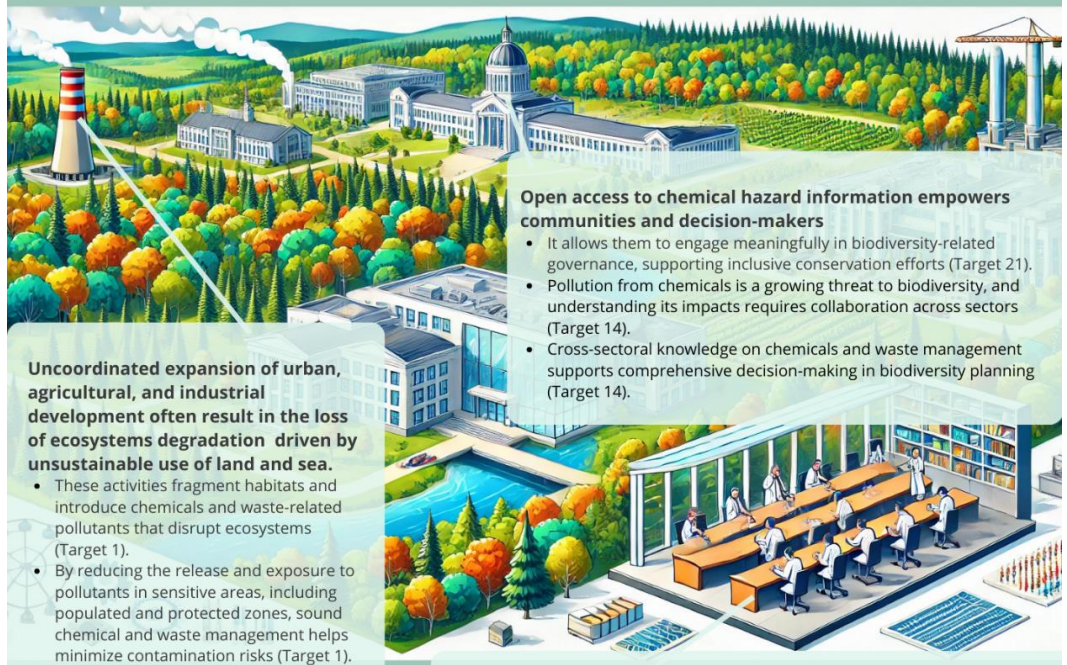
- Controlling these pollutants at their source and promoting safer consumer choices helps reduce long-term biodiversity risks (Target 16).

ENHANCING KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY FOR INFORMED DECISION MAKING

This group focuses on building technical expertise, strengthening research capabilities, and increasing access to data on chemicals to inform biodiversity conservation efforts.

The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and Global Framework on Chemicals foster international cooperation in knowledge-sharing, technology transfer, and capacity-building on chemicals and waste management. Their initiatives provide crucial tools for data gathering and scientific collaboration that allow countries, especially those with limited resources, to develop informed conservation strategies.

- **Target 1:** Plan and manage all areas to reduce biodiversity loss
- **Target 14:** Integrate biodiversity in decision-making at every level
- **Target 20:** Strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer, and scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity
- **Target 21:** Ensure knowledge is available and accessible to guide biodiversity action



Uncoordinated expansion of urban, agricultural, and industrial development often result in the loss of ecosystems degradation driven by unsustainable use of land and sea.

- These activities fragment habitats and introduce chemicals and waste-related pollutants that disrupt ecosystems (Target 1).
- By reducing the release and exposure to pollutants in sensitive areas, including populated and protected zones, sound chemical and waste management helps minimize contamination risks (Target 1).

Open access to chemical hazard information empowers communities and decision-makers

- It allows them to engage meaningfully in biodiversity-related governance, supporting inclusive conservation efforts (Target 21).
- Pollution from chemicals is a growing threat to biodiversity, and understanding its impacts requires collaboration across sectors (Target 14).
- Cross-sectoral knowledge on chemicals and waste management supports comprehensive decision-making in biodiversity planning (Target 14).

Lack of environmental monitoring in low-income, high-biodiversity regions makes it difficult to track pollution threats.

- Sound chemicals management directly supports knowledge-building efforts essential for conservation (Target 20).
- Without data on chemical pollution, especially in biodiversity-rich regions, conservation strategies risk being ineffective (Target 21).

MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION EFFORTS

This group focuses on protecting, restoring, and maintaining ecosystems by addressing pollution threats and enhancing ecosystem services.

The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and the Global Framework on Chemicals provide essential guidance and capacity-building on managing pollutants that disrupt ecosystem services. By promoting safe waste disposal, remediation of contaminated sites, and clean production practices, these agreements support the restoration, conservation, and sustainable use of ecosystems.

- **Target 2:** Restore 30% of all degraded ecosystems
- **Target 3:** Conserve 30% of land, waters, and seas
- **Target 11:** Restore, maintain, and enhance nature's contributions to people
- **Target 12:** Enhance green spaces and urban planning for human well-being and biodiversity

In urban areas, pollution from waste impacts air and water quality.

- This affects urban green spaces and biodiversity directly (Target 12).
- Effective waste management improves urban biodiversity and well-being (Target 12).

Many protected areas suffer from airborne and waterborne pollution that originates outside their boundaries.

- Sound chemical management and control measures are essential to preserve habitats and prevent chemical encroachment in conservation zones (Target 3).

Chemical contaminants in degraded ecosystems can hinder restoration efforts

- Proactive pollution control supports the rehabilitation of degraded habitats (Target 2).

Persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals disrupt key ecosystem services like water purification and pollination, which are essential for biodiversity.

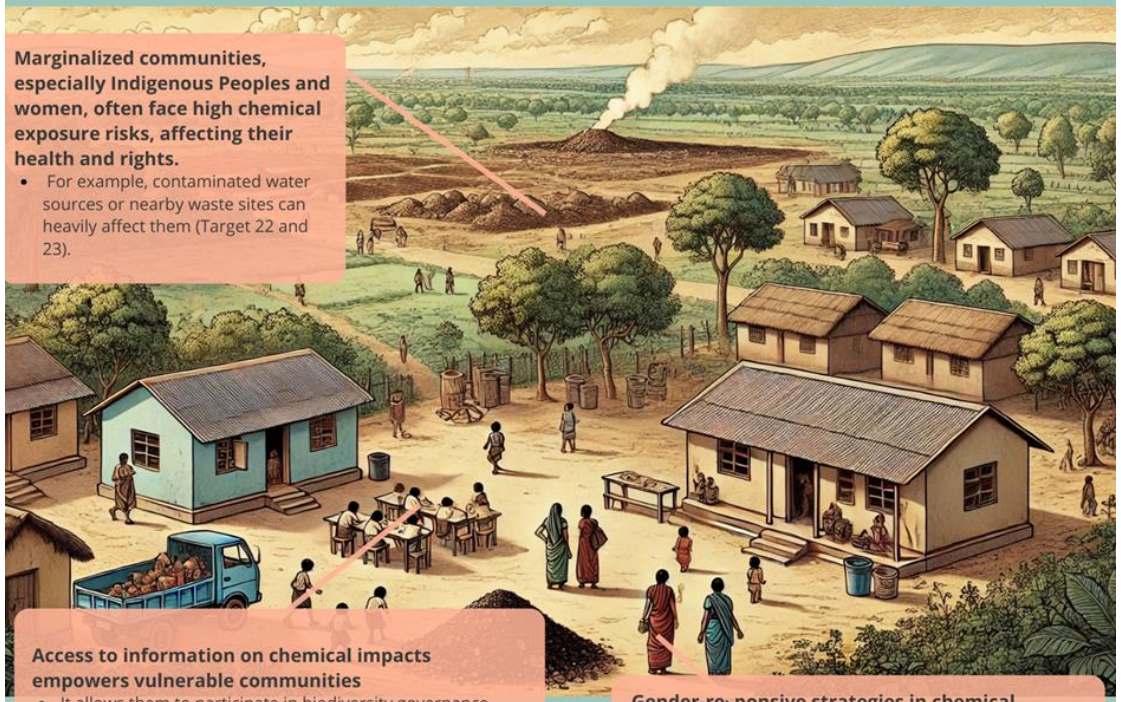
- Targeted chemical restrictions help safeguard these functions (Target 11).

MAINSTREAMING GENDER AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

This group emphasizes equitable representation and inclusion in decision-making processes related to biodiversity, addressing the specific vulnerabilities of marginalized communities to pollution.

The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and Global Framework on Chemicals uphold the "Right to Know" principle and work to ensure vulnerable communities have access to chemical safety information. By promoting gender equality through targeted initiatives and disaggregated data collection, they enable more inclusive and informed biodiversity governance.

- **Target 22:** Ensure participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity for all
- **Target 23:** Ensure gender equality and a gender-responsive approach for biodiversity action



Marginalized communities, especially Indigenous Peoples and women, often face high chemical exposure risks, affecting their health and rights.

- For example, contaminated water sources or nearby waste sites can heavily affect them (Target 22 and 23).

Access to information on chemical impacts empowers vulnerable communities

- It allows them to participate in biodiversity governance, advocating for their rights and health protections (Target 22).

Gender-responsive strategies in chemical management acknowledge women's unique roles in local waste management and pollution control

- This enhances equitable participation in conservation and (Target 23).

INTREGRATED FINANCIAL APPROACH

This group addresses the mobilization of financial resources and reform of harmful incentives to support biodiversity and encourage sustainable practices.

The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and Global Framework on Chemicals support financial reform and mobilization efforts that align with biodiversity goals. By promoting the phase-out of harmful subsidies and encouraging investments in sustainable chemical technologies, they help redirect financial flows toward biodiversity-friendly practices.

- **Target 18:** Reduce harmful incentives by at least $500 billion per year and scale up positive incentives for biodiversity
- **Target 19:** Mobilize $200 billion per year for biodiversity from all sources, including $30 billion through international finance.

Positioning pollution prevention bonds and biodiversity credits as vehicles for financing sustainable chemical management highlights their dual role in waste reduction and ecosystem restoration.

- By formally integrating these instruments into biodiversity finance frameworks, countries can mobilize new funding streams (Target 19)

Harmful subsidies encourage unsustainable practices in agriculture and industry, resulting in increased chemical pollution that degrades biodiversity.

- Redirecting these funds can enable cleaner production and responsible waste management (Target 18).

Recognizing private-sector investments in sustainable chemical practices as direct contributions to biodiversity goals can unlock a critical, yet often overlooked, source of financing.

- Integrating these efforts into biodiversity finance frameworks not only expands the resource base for conservation but also drives innovation and accountability

BRS website and access to the report

Thank you!

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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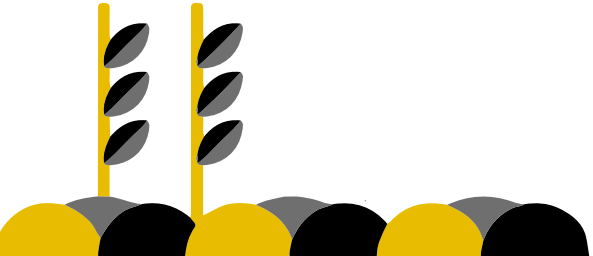
Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions
United Nations Environment Programme
International Environ ment House I
11-15 Chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland
Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy
www.brsmeas.org
@brsmeas

Minamata Convention on Mercury: Interlinkages with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Online, 13 October 2025

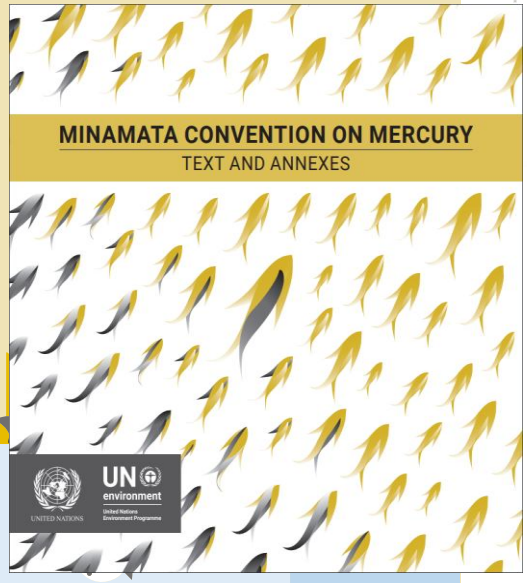
Lara Ognibene and Richard Gutierrez, *JD, LI.M.*
Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury

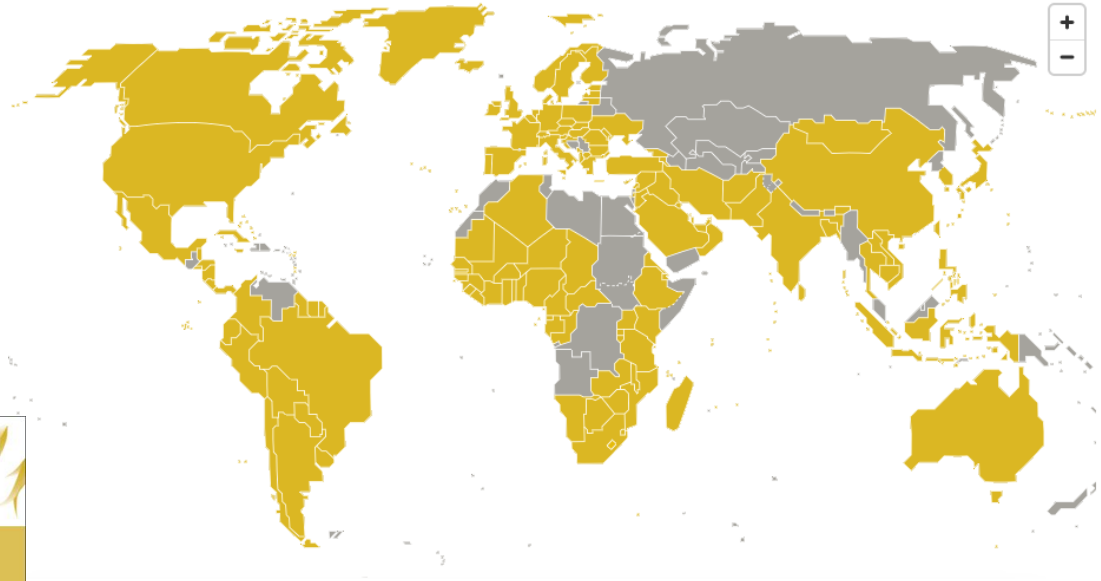


UN environment programme

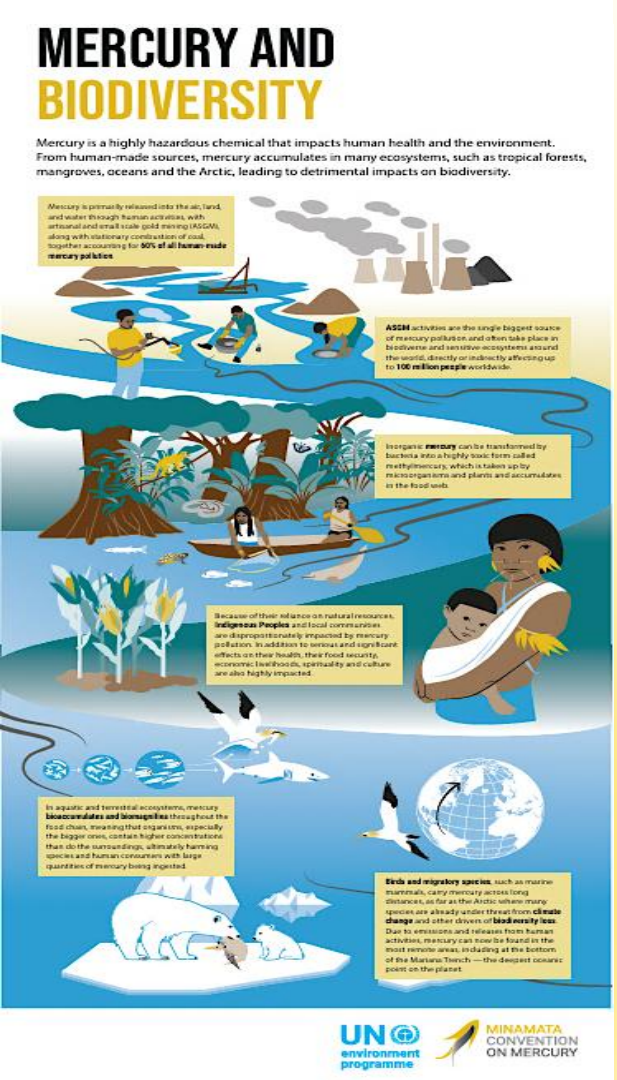
MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Minamata Convention on Mercury





- Objective: to **protect the human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds**.
- Adopted in October 2013, entered into force in August 2017.
- 153 Parties, as of 13 October 2025



Mercury Health Effects:

- Highly hazardous chemical that causes serious neurological effects on all life forms examined to date.
- In humans, it crosses the blood-brain barrier and causes irreversible lifelong effects on babies in the womb.
- Effects in adults. Loss of IQ, memory, disability and death
- Research in animals: change in behavior, lower reproduction rate (stillbirth) overall lower fitness

P - ersistent

B - ioaccumulates

T - oxic

Overview of the Convention's provisions

ARTICLE 1

The objective of the Convention is to protect the human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds.

Control Measures

Keep mercury underground	Reduce the use and presence of mercury in the economy, industry and society	Reduce mercury to the environment
Art. 3.3: No new primary mines	Art. 3.5 (a): Stocks	Art. 7: ASGM
Art. 3.4: Existing mines - 15 years	Art. 3.5 (b): Excess mercury from de-commissioned chlor-alkali facilities	Art. 8: Emissions
	Art. 3.6 – 3.10: Trade of mercury	Art. 9: Releases
	Art. 4: Mercury added Products	
	Art. 5: Manufacturing Processes	
	Art. 7: ASGM	
	Art. 10: Interim Storage	
	Art. 11: Mercury wastes	
	Art. 12: Contaminated sites	

Enabling / Supportive Context

Art. 13: Financial Mechanism

Art. 14: Capacity-building, technical assistance and technical transfer

Art. 15: Implementation and Compliance Committee

Art. 16: Health aspects

Art. 17: Information Exchange

Art. 18: Public information, awareness and education

Art. 19: Research, development and monitoring

Art. 20: Implementation plans

Art. 21: Reporting

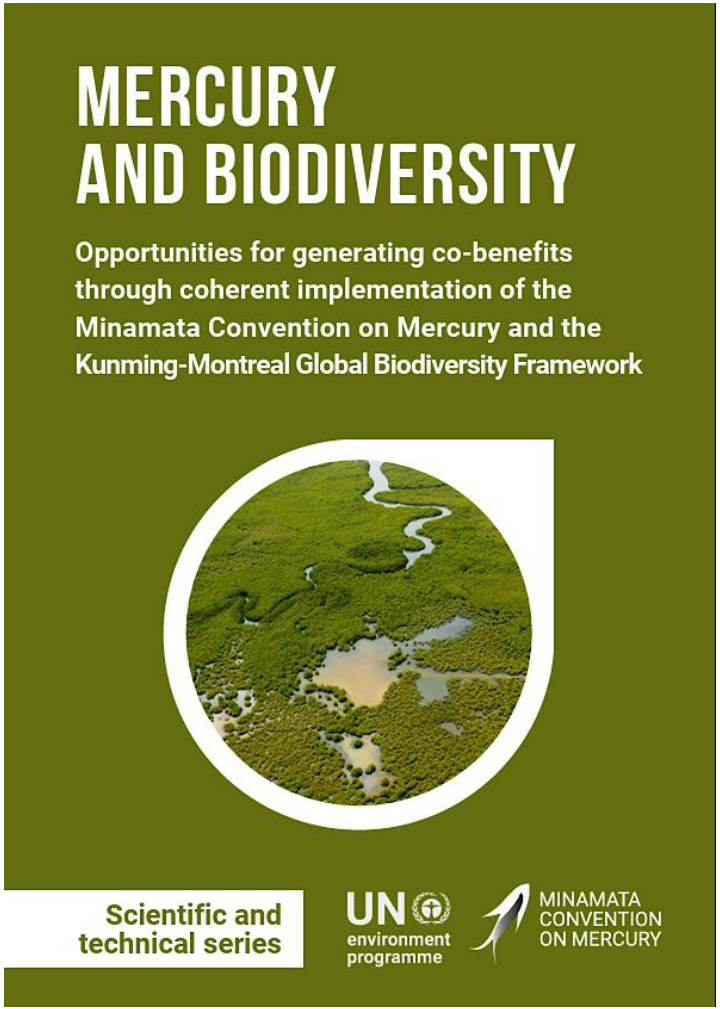
Art. 22: Effectiveness evaluation

Art. 23: Conference of the Parties

Art. 24: Secretariat

Arts. 25-35: Various procedural articles

Section 3: Mutually supportive implementation of the Minamata Convention and the KMGBF



COP-5: ASGM, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and biodiversity

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Decision 5/1: Effects of mercury pollution on indigenous peoples and local communities

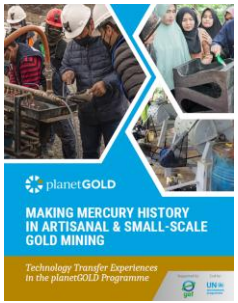
- Importance of **broadening participation of Indigenous Peoples, as well as local communities**, in the implementation of projects and programmes undertaken under the Minamata Convention

Indigenous Peoples Platform

The Indigenous Peoples Platform of the Minamata Convention on Mercury aims to bring together Indigenous voices to promote the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in the work of the Minamata Convention to put an end to mercury pollution.

Decision 5/7: Artisanal small-scale gold mining

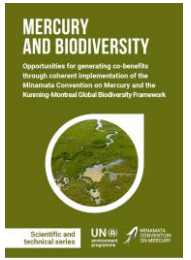
- Requested the secretariat to prepare an additional section of the guidance document **on collaboration with indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders**



MC-5/17: Mercury and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

- Minamata Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework can be **implemented in a mutually supportive manner**
- Encourages parties, through their operational focal points of the Global Environment Facility, to **integrate mercury action into projects developed under the biodiversity focal area and integrated programmes** of the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility trust fund.

Target 7: Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources, by 2030, [...] reducing the overall risk of **highly hazardous chemicals** by at least half...



COP-6 Item 4(l): Mercury and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

- **6/20: Road map for enhancing co-benefits from implementation of the Minamata Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**
- INF/27: Technical document on integrating action to reduce mercury pollution from ASGM into NBSAPs aligned with the KMGBF (funded by the Netherlands)
- INF/41: Key CBD decisions relevant to the Minamata Convention

UNEP/MC/COP.6/20: Road map for enhancing co-benefits from implementation of the Minamata Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

- Includes an **overview of activities** undertaken in response to decision MC-5/17 and **the proposed roadmap**

- **Key pillars of the roadmap** include:
  - **Contribution to the monitoring framework** of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
  - Inclusion of **mercury reduction actions and targets** in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national biodiversity targets;
  - Creation of an **enabling environment** for enhanced co-benefits;
  - **Indicators for measuring progress** in implementing the road map.

Item 4(I): Mercury and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (cont.)

- **6/20: Road map for enhancing co-benefits from implementation of the Minamata Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**
- INF/27: Technical document on integrating action to reduce mercury pollution from ASGM into NBSAPs aligned with the KMGBF
- INF/41: Key CBD decisions relevant to the Minamata Convention

INF/27: Technical document on integrating action to reduce mercury pollution from artisanal and small-scale gold mining into national biodiversity strategies and action plans aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (funded by the Netherlands)

INF/41: Key decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity relevant to the Minamata Convention on Mercury

- Annex I provides a list of key decisions from COP-15 and COP-16 to the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- Annex II provides resources to support parties in integrating mercury reduction actions into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs).

Table 1. **KMGBF Targets of relevance to mercury pollution, with sample actions, and a crosswalk to elements of ASGM National Action Plans.**

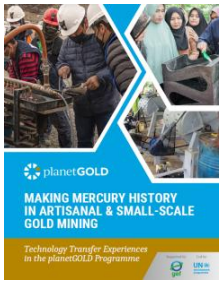
NBSAP Target	NAP Element (Annex C)	Sample Actions
Target 1. Ensure that all areas are under participatory integrated biodiversity inclusive **spatial planning and/or effective management processes** addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.	**1(b)** Take actions to eliminate the four worst practices: • whole ore amalgamation • open burning of amalgam or processed amalgam • burning of amalgam in residential areas • cyanide leaching in sediment, ore or tailings to which mercury has been added without first removing the mercury **1(c)** Take steps to facilitate formalization or regulation of the ASGM sector. **1(d)** Develop baseline estimates of the quantities of mercury used and the practices employed in ASGM and processing within its territory. **1(i)** Strategies to prevent the exposure of vulnerable populations, particularly children and women of child-bearing age, especially pregnant women, to mercury used in artisanal and small-scale gold mining	**To contribute to spatial planning processes, Parties could:** • Identify which of the four worst practices are being conducted and where. This includes collecting information on practices as well as contamination levels in people who live nearby and indicator species such as higher trophic level fish and mammals. • Consider land use planning mechanisms that protect natural resources and population centers (e.g., no handling of mercury within 1km of freshwater resources; tailings may not be discharged in or near a water body; no amalgam burning in or near residential areas). • Identify locations of ASGM sites and quantities of mercury used, including areas of deforestation from ASGM activity. See recommendations above regarding spatial prioritization of areas for intervention. • Consider degree of remoteness of potential ASGM regions. Remote areas often have higher biodiversity values since they are less settled and may warrant higher prioritization in a spatial planning process to increase their conservation. • Account for locations of vulnerable populations, including Indigenous Peoples, who may be particularly impacted or at risk of ASGM-related activities. • Consider adopting a set of comprehensive standards for ASGM, see planetGOLD criteria for environmentally and socially responsible operations at: planetGOLD Criteria for Environmentally & Socially Responsible Operations **To contribute to effective management processes, Parties could do the following:** • Regular review of mining permits to ensure these do not overlap with sensitive biodiversity areas. • Regular monitoring of mining operations to ensure they do not encroach on biodiverse areas. • Restrictions on ASGM activity within 1km of water • Bodies and tailings may not be discharged in or near a water body

COP-6: Artisanal and small-scale gold mining Indigenous Peoples and local communities

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

6/7: Matters for consideration by the Conference of the Parties pursuant to decision MC-5/7 on artisanal and small-scale gold mining

- Effective **engagement and participation of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and other stakeholders**:
  - Draft provisional guide on the effective engagement and participation of Indigenous Peoples and of local communities **(INF/11).**
- **Add.1** – Review of the implementation of Article 7



6/17: Strengthening the effective engagement of Indigenous Peoples as well as local communities

- Summary of the **report**, requested in paragraph 4 of COP-5 decision MC-5/1, **on the needs and priorities of Indigenous Peoples and local communities** with regard to the effects of mercury. The report is presented in full in document **INF/24**.

Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury
United Nations Environment Programme
11-13, Chemin des Anémones - 1219 Châtelaine, Switzerland

WEB: www. minamataconvention.org
MAIL: MEA-MinamataSecretariat@un.org
X: @minamataMEA
#MakeMercuryHistory

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MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Integrating Chemicals and Waste Management into Biodiversity Conservation - The Power of Synergies

Mechanisms for strengthening the synergistic implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs

To enhance coordination in the implementation of MEAs and strengthen synergies between chemicals and waste-based conventions and biodiversity-based conventions, Rwanda has established the following national mechanisms:

- **Department in charge of Monitoring the MEAs implementation:** In 2010, Rwanda created a dedicated department within the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) responsible for overseeing the implementation of all Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) ratified by the country.
- **Establish a platform that brings together different National focal points from different institution**
- **Biennial National focal point meeting:** Since 2012, Rwanda conducts two regular National Focal Point meetings each year. The first NFPs meeting, organized at the beginning of the fiscal year, focuses on planning activities across all clusters, while the second meeting serves as an evaluation forum to assess the progress and implementation of the planned MEA activities.
- **MEAs implementation Status report**: At the end of each fiscal year, the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) prepares a National MEA Implementation Status Report, providing an overview of the country's progress in implementing each Multilateral Environmental Agreement.
- **Establishing Chemicals and waste and biodiversity-based conventions steering committee:** To enhance the harmonized implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), this steering committee has been established. It has its specific mandates and committee meet twice in year.

Rwanda's ongoing effort towards

- **Rehabilitation of 5 wetland in Kigali city:** degraded and contaminated wetland are now under rehabilitation to bring back its functionality and regenerate the ecosystem to meet the GBF target 2
- **Rwanda's vision 2050 and 2nd National Strategy for Transformation:** Different industrial zones integrating sustainable management of chemicals and wastes established promoting the biodiversity conservation implementing GBF target 7
- NSAP: Rwanda has recently launched the NBSAP aligned with linking the target 7 under GBF

Challenges to achieve for MS to achieve synergy among the MEAs

Below are key measure challenge to achieving the objective of synergy

- Limited capacities among the National focal points of both clusters
- Lack of dedicated fund to support the developing countries

Thank you