

**REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21 AND THE JOHANNESBURG PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION JPO CHEMICALS DOC. E/CN.17/2010/5**

The Kenya delegation appreciates the work done by the Secretary General in prioritizing sound chemicals and waste management as contained in document E/CN 17/2010/5.

Chemicals are key to Kenya's sustainable development programme in as much as they contribute 7% of inputs to agriculture, manufacturing and services. Unfortunately, we have observed unacceptable increase in workplace accidents and ailments attributable to misuse of chemicals as well as many avoidable accidents when chemicals are being used, transported and stored. These negative impacts can be attributed to lack of awareness of the risks that chemicals pose, inadequate protection and lack of emergency preparedness when dealing with chemicals.

Madam Chair,

Kenya has actively participated in action agreed in Johannesburg and is on the road to meeting the target agreed in JPOI and its target that by 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that protect human health and the environment. Accordingly, Kenya has taken the following broad and cross cutting actions;

- Has acceded to most of the multilateral environmental agreements on chemicals and has domesticated most of them.
- Several institutions are implementing the international action called for on ozone depleting substances, the Persistent Organic Pollutants and precautionary measure required by the chemical MEAS, and
- Is addressing elements of the Global Action Plan, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) with a view to ensuring that chemicals management is mainstreamed in the country's development agenda in relation to risks reduction and prevention, governance, monitoring and capacity building initiatives in these efforts, guided by UNITAR, UNEP and WHO and other Partners.
- As a pilot country, Kenya has developed and recently launched the Situational Analysis and Needs Assessment on Libreville Declaration.

As we say in chemicals reactions, the rate determining step is the one that can mobilize resources to drive risk reduction, governance and capacity building efforts. It is in this context that we support SG observation that the link between chemical safety and sustainable development needs to be fully reflected in the bilateral and

multilateral funding decisions. We in Kenya expect to prioritize sound chemicals management across sectors, institutions and policies in the next Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) of the Government of Kenya. In doing so, we expect to accelerate the enforcement of the national legislation arising from the domestication of MEAS especially with regard to safer chemical programs in the agricultural, industrial and services sector. To ensure that all stakeholders participate in this efforts, the GOK is adopting stakeholder involvement mechanisms detailed in the Johannesburg plan of implementation as well as decisions agreed in the many international meetings on sound chemicals management that cover information sharing, synergy, performance monitoring as well as emerging issues of biotechnology.

Thank you.