SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste

Indicators workshop, Cambridge, UK

1. Background & context
2. Intersessional process
3. Reporting on progress
4. Going Beyond 2020
5. Strengths, Weaknesses and Opportunities
What is SAICM?

Policy framework established in 2006 to promote chemical safety around the world

- Multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder
- Coordinates, convenes and catalyzes action
- Voluntary (not legally binding), complements existing efforts
- Builds capacity at country and regional levels
- Addresses emerging issues
- Governed by the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM)

Overall Objective: Achieve the sound management of Chemicals throughout their lifecycle by 2020
SAICM - Institutional structures and processes

International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM)
• Bureau
• Open-ended Working Group (OEWG)
• Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC)
• Government Focal Points (Regional and National)
• Stakeholders
• Secretariat

ICCM is Supported by
• Intersessional Meetings
• Bureau Meetings
• Regional Meetings
Projected growth in world chemical sales 2017 - 2030

Projected to double by 2030!

Note: Excludes pharmaceuticals
Source: Global Chemicals Outlook II
Key finding...

We will not reach the global goal to minimize the adverse impacts of chemicals and waste by 2020
Intersessional Process
Intersessional Process considering SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020

• **Mandate:** Prepare recommendations for SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 for adoption at the fifth session of the International Conference in Germany, October 2020

• **Co-chairs:** Canada and Uruguay

• **Participants:** All SAICM stakeholders (governments, industry, IGOs, NGOs, academia)

• **Approach:** Mandate recognizes added value of SAICM’s current voluntary, multisectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to mobilize all actors

• **Process:** 4 Intersessional Meetings; OEWG; Regional Meetings; ICCM5
Agenda 6. (b) Timing and hosting of regional meetings in preparation for ICCM5

Road towards ICCM5

2019

- 3-5 September
  - Cambridge, UK
  - Technical Expert Workshop on Indicators

- 30 September - 4 October
  - Bangkok, Thailand
  - Third Intersessional

- 23-27 March
  - Bucharest, Romania

2020

- August – September*

- 5-9 October
  - Bonn, Germany
  - High Level Ambition Alliance

- 2-13 December
  - UNFCCC COP 25
  - Santiago, Chile

Regional Meetings *
- Asia Pacific
- Africa
- CEE-Central Asia
- GRULAC
- EU-JUSSCANNZ

* Dates to be confirmed
Third meeting of the intersessional process

**Location:** Bangkok, Thailand

**Venue:** United Nations Conference Centre (UNCC)

**Dates:** 30 September - Regional Meetings and Technical Briefings
1 - 4 October - 3rd Meeting of the Intersessional Process

*Registration is still open:* [www.saicm.org](http://www.saicm.org)
Overall Objective:
Prepare recommendations on future arrangements for SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020
Reporting on progress for SAICM
Background – SAICM Progress Reporting

- 20 Indicators of Progress
- 11 Basic Elements
- SAICM Global Plan of Action
- IOMC Indicators of Progress in Implementing SAICM

Please refer to document: ‘1. SAICM Background Reading’
Overview of SAICM Progress Reporting

- 20 indicators of progress aligned to each SAICM objective
- Data for 20 indicators were to be collected nationally and monitored at the regional and global levels in achieving the SAICM objectives over time
- Performed through on-line questionnaire with all SAICM stakeholders
- So far, 20 indicators of SAICM have been used to inform:
  - Baseline report (2006-2008)
  - First Progress Report (2009-2010)
  - Second Progress Report (2011-2013)
  - Third Progress Report (2014-2016) – Includes also 8 IOMC Indicators
IOMC indicators of progress in the implementation of Strategic Approach

1. Number of countries with National Profiles (UNITAR)
2. Number of countries with a PRTR (UNITAR)
3. Number of countries with poisons centres (WHO)
4. Countries with controls for lead in decorative paint (WHO and UNEP)
5. Countries which have implemented pesticide legislation based on the FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct (FAO)
6. Number of countries that have achieved core capacities for chemicals under the International Health Regulations (WHO)
7. Number of parties to the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions (Convention Secretariats)
8. Implementation of the GHS (UNITAR/UNECE)
Looking Beyond 2020
Proposed Strategic Objectives beyond 2020

Strategic objective A
Measures are identified, implemented and enforced in order to prevent or, where not feasible, minimize harm from chemicals throughout their life cycle and waste

Strategic objective B
Comprehensive and sufficient knowledge, data and information are generated, available and accessible to all to enable informed decisions and actions

Strategic objective C
Issues of concern [that warrant [global] [and] [joint] action] are identified, prioritized and addressed

Strategic objective D
Benefits to human health and the environment are maximized and risks are prevented or, where not feasible, minimized through safer alternatives, innovative and sustainable solutions and forward thinking

Strategic objective E
The importance of the sound management of chemicals and waste as an essential element to achieving sustainable development is recognized by all[; adequate financial and non-financial resources are [identified and] mobilized; actions are accelerated; and necessary [transparent and accountable] partnerships are established to foster cooperation among stakeholders].
Key considerations and challenges for chemicals and waste beyond 2020

1. Raise political attention, including science policy nexus

2. National and regional implementation (linkage to pollution implementation plan, SDGs, MEAs, UN Sustainable Development Frameworks)

3. Maximize engagement of all stakeholders, including industrial sectors

4. Linkages to biodiversity, climate and other agendas

5. Sufficient financing for implementation
Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities
Strengths

- Enabled assessment of global and regional progress over time
- Provided stakeholders with a framework to set priorities, highlight areas of success, and identify gaps and room for improvement
- User-friendly and straightforward
- Data collected enabled a comparative analysis across three reporting periods
- Using the indicators has marked strengths of the different regions and differences in pace in reaching the overall 2020 goal
Weaknesses, Challenges and Gaps

- Current set of indicators are process based
- Indicators do not specifically address industrial and consumer chemicals
- Baseline estimates not available for all indicators
- Stakeholder reporting through online survey tool:
  - Significant variation in reporting response rate and response quality
  - Applicability of indicators varies for different stakeholder groups
- Extent of national funding through government budgets and ODA is not addressed
Opportunities for the Beyond 2020 Framework

- Demonstration of credible, continuous progress will help to secure political support and financing over the long term.
- SMART targets and indicators
- Outcome and impact focused indicators to complement current process indicators
- Broader linkages across SDGs and other clusters.
Results of this workshop will serve as an important input to... 

IP3

...and help shape the Beyond 2020 framework
Thank you!

Questions?

Brenda.koekkoek@un.org

www.saicm.org

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