OUTCOMES OF THE TECHNICAL EXPERT WORKSHOP ON INDICATORS FOR THE SAICM STRATEGIC APPROACH BEYOND 2020

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UN **WCMC**
environment 40 years

TECHNICAL BRIEFING PROGRAMME   12.00 -13.30

- **The aims and organisation of the Technical Expert Workshop on Indicators**

- **The workshop's method and results**

- **Questions and answers to clarify understanding of the workshop.**

- **UK DEFRA conclusions and intentions from the workshop.**

- **Discussion on how to use the workshop's results in the IP3**

Workshop hosted by UK Department for
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

Organised by the SAICM Secretariat, and
UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring
Centre (UNEP-WCMC).

3 – 5 September 2019

Cambridge, UK

Nearly 50 participants from over 30 countries
representing governments, business, NGOs and
academia, from multiple sectors.

All the workshop documents are on the SAICM website under 'Reporting'.

 www.saicm.org/Implementation/Reporting/tabid/5462/language/en-US/Default.aspx

Objectives of the workshop

1. **To clarify the draft targets,** as detailed in the Co-Chairs paper (SAICM/OEWG.3/4), through examining their component parts.

2. **To suggest existing and potential indicators and supporting data to measure the draft Targets,** and to suggest additional target areas where relevant and measurable.

3. **To identify areas of synergy between the beyond 2020 framework** for chemicals and waste, biodiversity, climate change, health and other relevant areas, identifying potential for commonality of indicators.

Workshop report

http://saicm.org/Portals/12/documents/meetings/IP3/INF/
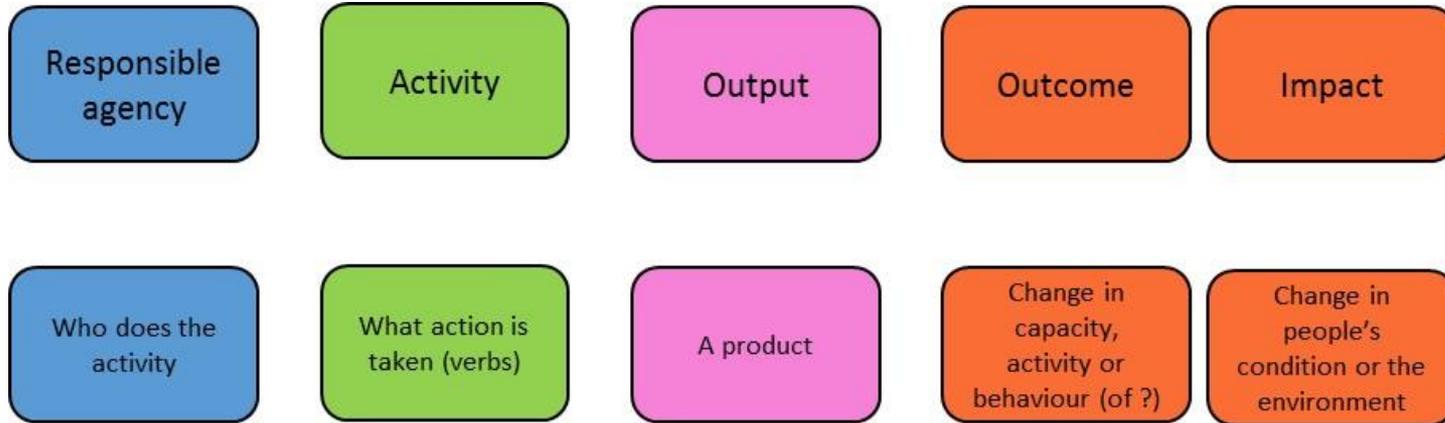SAICM_IP3_INF_2_Report_indicator-workshop.pdf

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Workshop method for analysis of draft targets and consideration of indicators

1) **Categorise the words of a draft target into components of a strategy** without making any changes to the words.

Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome	Impact
Who does the activity	What action is taken (verbs)	A product	Change in capacity, activity or behaviour (of ?)	Change in people's condition or the environment

A target does not have to include all of these components.

Target A1: Countries adopt, implement and enforce legal frameworks that address risk prevention and the reduction of adverse impacts from chemicals throughout their life cycle and waste.

Breakdown of the target

Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
Countries	Adopt Implement Enforce	Legal framework	Risk prevention is addressed Adverse impacts from chemicals throughout their lifecycle and waste are reduced

Workshop method for analysis of draft targets and consideration of indicators

2) **Consider clarifications that could improve the measurability of each component of the target**.

3) **Identify 'ideal' indicators for the target**, if there were no constraints such as data availability.

4) **Identify existing indicators and data sources**

5) **Assess the achievability of 'ideal' indicators and the relevance of existing indicators.**

6) Discussion of how impact could be measured.

Target A1: Countries adopt, implement and enforce legal frameworks that address risk prevention and the reduction of adverse impacts from chemicals throughout their life cycle and waste.

Breakdown of the target

Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
Countries	Adopt Implement Enforce	Legal framework	Risk prevention is addressed Adverse impacts from chemicals throughout their lifecycle and waste are reduced

Clarifications that would improve the measurability of the target

- What does 'addressed' mean in the context of risk prevention?
- What is meant by 'the lifecycle'?
- This target aims to reduce adverse impacts on whom?
- To 'implement' was taken to mean various different things, including transcribing the requirement into national law across to seeing evidence of action from stakeholders. This may need defining more fully.

[The comments on each target were developed in working groups and were not discussed or agreed by all the workshop participants]

Target A1: Countries adopt, implement and enforce legal frameworks that address risk prevention and the reduction of adverse impacts from chemicals throughout their life cycle and waste.

Breakdown of the target

Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
Countries	Adopt Implement Enforce	Legal framework	Risk prevention is addressed Adverse impacts from chemicals throughout their lifecycle and waste are reduced

Measuring the impact of this target

Determining the impact of this target is difficult, and no specific impact indicators were suggested. One suggestion was to measure the strength or the capacity of legal frameworks in some way.

ANNEX 1: List of indicators as identified at the workshop

The below list of indicators includes those that were identified through the group exercises at the workshop in relation to each of the draft targets. This was intended as a brainstorming exercise, rather than to produce a definitive list of recommended indicators for use under Beyond 2020.

Indicator	Considerations
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]]	
A1: Countries adopt, implement and enforce legal frameworks that address risk prevention and the reduction of adverse impacts from chemicals throughout their life cycle and waste.	
Number of legal frameworks adopted by countries to address risk prevention	Suggest minimum number of legal frameworks that should be adopted, or a baseline to show progress
Number of legal frameworks adopted by countries to reduce adverse impacts from chemicals throughout their lifecycle and waste	
Number of legal frameworks implemented by countries to address risk prevention	
Number of legal frameworks implemented by countries to reduce adverse impacts from chemicals throughout their lifecycle and waste	
Number or percentage of countries adopting elements [or had elements in place] from the IOMC toolkit, including: • Inventory • GHS • Chemicals products register • Risk Assessment for New Chemicals • etc	The IOMC Toolbox has levels corresponding to the number of elements incorporated into legal framework(s). These could be displayed as a map showing countries that had reached level 1, level 2 etc. Data would be self-reported by countries.
Number or percentage of countries implementing elements from the IOMC toolkit.	Implementation could be recorded through secondary indicators such as: • If PRTR implemented, annual data reported (Y/N) • If Risk Assessment of New Chemicals implemented, the number of risk assessments undertaken per number of new chemicals on the market.
Number of inspections undertaken/inspectors per the number of relevant industries	It is recognised that 'relevant industries' is poorly defined, however it is questioned whether the ILO has data on the number of companies within any one country within its remit?
Number of inspections/inspectors per the volume of chemicals imported and produced	It is noted that this does not specify what kind of inspections are included, which would need to be defined in order to ensure quality reporting
Number of inspections/inspectors per population	
Number of inspections/inspectors expressed as a % of GDP	
Number of enforcement fines levied	This requires further elaboration on the circumstances in which fines are levied.

A1: Countries adopt, implement and enforce legal frameworks that address risk prevention and the reduction of adverse impacts from chemicals throughout their life cycle and waste.

Indicators identified at the workshop

Number of legal frameworks adopted by countries to address risk prevention

Number of legal frameworks implemented by countries to address risk prevention

Number of legal frameworks adopted by countries to reduce adverse impacts from chemicals throughout their lifecycle and waste

Number of legal frameworks implemented by countries to reduce adverse impacts from chemicals throughout their lifecycle and waste

Number or percentage of countries adopting elements from the IOMC toolkit, including:
- Inventory
- GHS
- Chemicals products register
- Risk Assessment for New Chemicals
- etc.

Target A1: Countries adopt, implement and enforce legal frameworks that address risk prevention and the reduction of adverse impacts from chemicals throughout their life cycle and waste.

Where could data come from?

- Where countries report the number of legal frameworks adopted or implemented, additional reporting could allow specification (through drop down menu?) of:
  - which national and international legal frameworks are adopted;
  - which implementing agencies are responsible for implementation; and
  - which risks are assessed by the Framework.
- An accompanying qualitative report could provide more detail on the progress of specific countries
- The OECD[9] has a proposed indicator on 'the number of countries with basic legislation in place', which could be used to measure Target A1.
- Potential synergies with OECD indicator on framework on industrial chemicals

- Potential synergies with FAO[10] indicators on framework on pesticides
- Hazardous waste in Brazil
- ILO
- The International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005)
- Other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)

Target A1: Countries adopt, implement and enforce legal frameworks that address risk prevention and the reduction of adverse impacts from chemicals throughout their life cycle and waste.

Links to existing reporting that should be explored further to increase synergies and reduce risk of overlap

- There is a strong link here to convention reporting already underway, which should be used where possible.
- There is also a strong link to reporting under the ILO and under other agreements, such as the GHS[11].
- For the secondary indicators suggested above, there is thought to be some overlap with indicators currently being proposed by the OECD, particularly with the Framework on industrial chemicals.
- There may be existing reported data from the FAO Framework on pesticides.
- International Health Regulations reporting on achievement of core capacities for chemicals.
- Similar indicators may exist within intergovernmental organisations (IGOs).

Target E2: Policies and processes for the management of chemicals and waste are integrated into national and regional development strategies.

Breakdown of the target:

Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
	Policies for the management of chemicals and waste are integrated Processes for the management of chemicals and waste are integrated	National and regional development strategies	

E2: Policies and processes for the management of chemicals and waste are integrated into national and regional development strategies.	
% of countries with national and regional development strategies that include policies and processes for the management of chemicals and waste	

Target E2: Policies and processes for the management of chemicals and waste are integrated into national and regional development strategies.

Clarifications that would improve the measurability of the target:

- Does 'regional' refer to sub-national or international regions?
- The further definition of the terms 'policies', 'processes' and 'development strategies' would aid measurement by providing more clarity for countries when they respond and ensuring that the indicator is robust in what it reports.

Target E2: Policies and processes for the management of chemicals and waste are integrated into national and regional development strategies.

Other considerations for this target:

- The addition of a 'responsible agency' as part of the target would aid measurement through identifying who would likely have responsibility for fostering change.
- In the absence of clarity on who is collecting the data, it is assumed the data could be collected nationally through a focal point. Many countries have legislation that gives the focal point the authority to request the data.
- This target makes the assumption that most countries have regional and national development strategies. This assumption was supported at the workshop.
- This target would be interpreted very differently in different countries, particularly between the developed and the developing world, due to different regional definitions.

Overall Workshop Key Message:

The targets and indicators for the Beyond 2020 process
should continue to be developed in parallel
to ensure their mutual effectiveness.

Key message 1:

The process of developing targets and indicators is a great **opportunity to build momentum** for the Beyond 2020 framework

Indicators can also be communication tools and should together clearly convey the purpose and scope of the Beyond 2020 framework.

- **Keep it simple, SMART and focussed -** prioritising and limiting the number of indicators.

- Identifying **a few high-level indicators -** targeted approaches for different audiences.

- Create a **process for stakeholders to contribute** to and have ownership of the targets and indicators.

The **targets are not easily measurable** as they are currently drafted

The targets should contain unambiguous terms, a clear structure and clarity of purpose in order to be measurable.

- It is **difficult to measure progress towards the impact** of a target if the intended impact is unclear.

- The majority of the draft targets are currently process-focussed. It would be helpful if some of the **targets were impact-focussed** so that the impact of the Strategic Objectives can be measured.

- It will be important to have an **agreed understanding of the scope of 'waste'** in the context of the Beyond 2020 framework to measure progress against waste-related targets.

Key message 3

There is a **wealth of existing data and indicators**
already available

- Capitalise on the **synergies between the Beyond 2020 framework and other frameworks**, such as the chemicals and waste conventions, Sustainable Development Goals, the Convention on Biological Diversity and others.

- A **mapping exercise for existing global and regional data and indicators** would be helpful.

- **Potential for innovation to increase data availability** using new and emerging technologies and data sources.

- There are a **number of existing mechanisms** to collect industry data.

Key message 4

The **structure of the suite of indicators** is an important factor in maximising their effectiveness

The ongoing process to develop indicators should consider the different levels at which indicators can be set and how they would be used by different stakeholders.

The **differing circumstances and priorities of different stakeholders** should be reflected in the suite of indicators prioritised.

One option is to use a layered approach, with a minimum required set of indicators to be used by all and additional ones that could be optional. This would help the core set of indicators to stay simple, limited in number and focussed.

The **structure of the suite of indicators** is an important factor in maximising their effectiveness

- **Indicators on the Beyond 2020 framework** itself would be useful. Institutional indicators, for example on reporting, would allow assessment of the structure in place to enable the Beyond 2020 framework.

- The **links between different Strategic Objectives** and therefore targets should be made explicit. Different targets may be tracked by the same indicators or data flows, allowing **one indicator to be used multiple times**. Similarly, different targets may share the same impacts (and thus benefit from the same impact indicators) but be achieved in different ways.

- **Custodians could be assigned to indicators** or groups of indicators to ensure the consistency and accuracy of data collection over time.

Questions about the workshop

Possible discussion questions

- What should indicators for Beyond 2020 be used for?

- Should there be a few high-level and required indicators and optional additional ones?

- Is it helpful if some of the targets and indicators were impact-focussed?

- How should the Intersessional Process define indicators for the targets?

- Does the choice and use of indicators for the Beyond 2020 process affect the design of its Reporting Mechanism?

- ???