

# Indicators of progress and monitoring

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## **Integrated National Implementation of SDGs and International Chemicals and Waste Agreements**

International Expert and Stakeholder Workshop

Geneva, Switzerland, 11-13 April 2016

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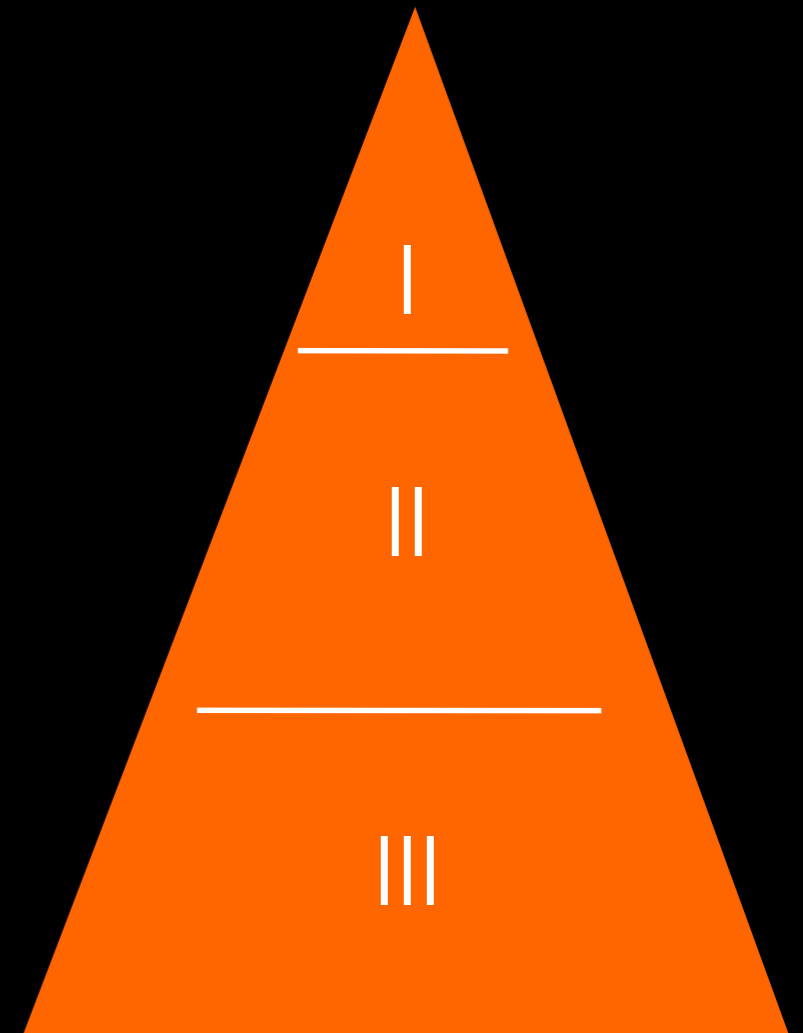
# Outline

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**PART I: Sound management of chemicals and waste indicators under the SDGs**

**PART II: Measuring progress at the global and regional levels**

**PART III: Measuring progress at the national level**



# PART I: Indicators on chemicals and waste under the SDGs

# Brief overview of the process

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- In 2014, the UN General Assembly tasked the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) with the development of the SDG indicator framework (by March 2016).
- In 2015, the UNSC established the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) to develop the SDG indicators for adoption to the UNSC.
- The IAEG-SDG includes country members with UN agencies and others as observers.
- In Feb 2016, the IAEG submitted the indicators for endorsement. In March 2016, the UNSC adopted the proposed list of indicators.

# Tiered approach

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- Tier I: indicators where there is an adopted methodology and data available for many countries;
- Tier II: indicators where there is a methodology but it has not been adopted, and less data for countries;
- Tier III: indicators where there is not an agreed methodology.



Targets	Indicators	Custodian Agency(ies)
<p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p>	<p>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>FAO</p>
<p>3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p> <p>3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</p>	<p>3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</p> <p>3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)</p> <p>3.9.3 Mortality rate due to unintentional poisoning</p> <p>3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness</p>	<p>WHO</p>
<p>6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p>	<p>6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated</p> <p>6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality agriculture</p>	<p>UN-Habitat, WHO, UNSD</p> <p>FAO</p>



**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Targets	Indicators	Custodian Agency(ies)
<p>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p>	<p>11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities</p> <p>11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)</p>	<p>UN-Habitat, UNSD</p> <p>WHO</p>
<p>12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p>	<p>12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement</p> <p>12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</p>	<p>UNEP</p> <p>UNSD, UNEP</p>
<p>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p>	<p>12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</p>	<p>UNSD, UNEP</p>



Targets	Indicators	Custodian Agency(ies)
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	UNEP
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	OECD, UNEP
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	OECD, UNEP





Indicators	Data
<p>12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement</p> <p>12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Nomination of national focal and contact points</li> <li>- National reports under the Basel and Stockholm Conventions</li> <li>-- National Implementation Plans under the Stockholm Convention</li> <li>-- Import responses under the Rotterdam Convention</li>   <li>--Generation of hazardous wastes under the Basel Convention reports</li> </ul>
<p>12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Only data on imports and export of hazardous waste for recycling</li> </ul>

# PART II: Measuring progress at the global and regional levels

# Measuring progress under BRS and Minamata

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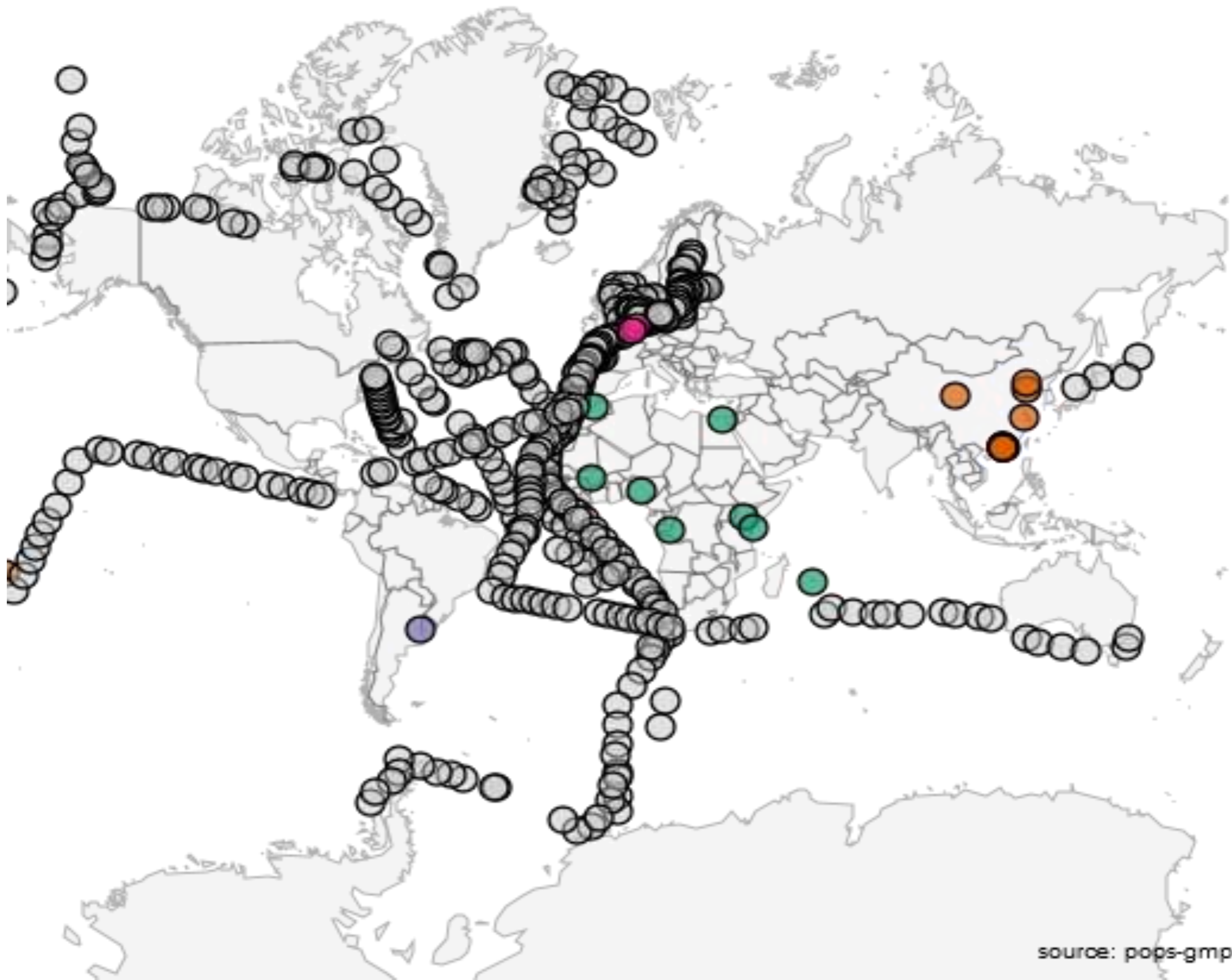
- Basel Convention (183 Parties): annual national reports, Strategic Framework (including 11 indicators)
  - Percentage of parties that require the separation of hazardous wastes from non hazardous other wastes;
  - Percentage of parties that have national inventories on the generation and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes
  - Percentage of selected Convention waste streams reused, recycled or recovered.
  
- Rotterdam Convention (155 Parties): Import responses and final regulatory actions
  
- Stockholm Convention (180 Parties): National reports every 4 years, National Implementation Plans, Effectiveness Evaluation and Global Monitoring Plan (including outcome and process indicators)
  - Annual releases of specific POPs to air, water, land, releases from products and residues. The data is disaggregated by source category (e. g. ferrous and non-ferrous metal production, transportation, open burning processes, etc.), amounts of specific POPs produced, exported (with specification of purpose, e. g. for permitted use, final disposal), as well as the quantity of production, export/import, destruction of PCBs.
  
- Minamata Convention

# Statistics

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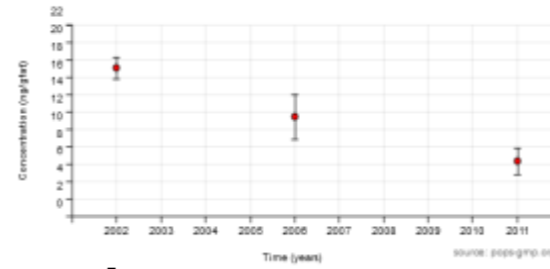
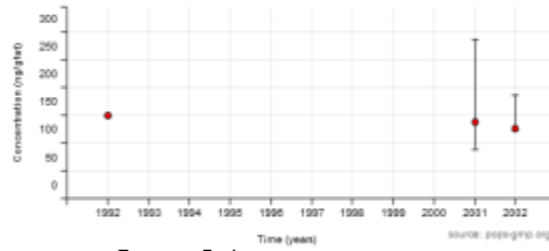
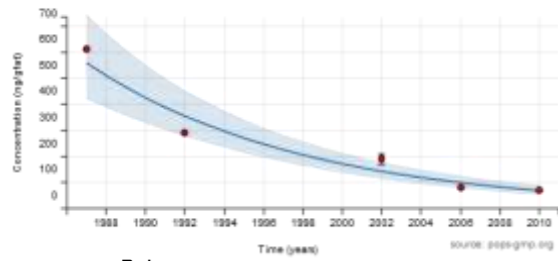
- **Number of Parties submitted reports under the Stockholm Convention**  
First reporting 45 / Second reporting 95 / Third reporting 71
- **Number of Parties submitted NIPs under the Stockholm Convention: 162 (out of 180 Parties)**
- **Reporting rate under Basel Convention: approx 50 %**

# Sampling of PFOS in water: data availability within the GMP



# Trends in concentrations of indicator PCB in human milk

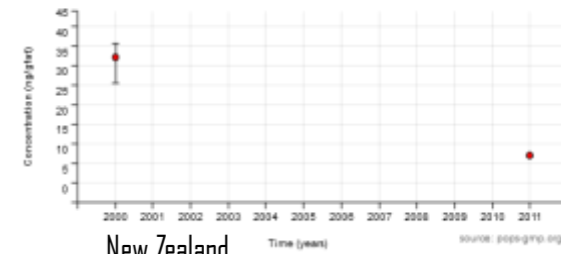
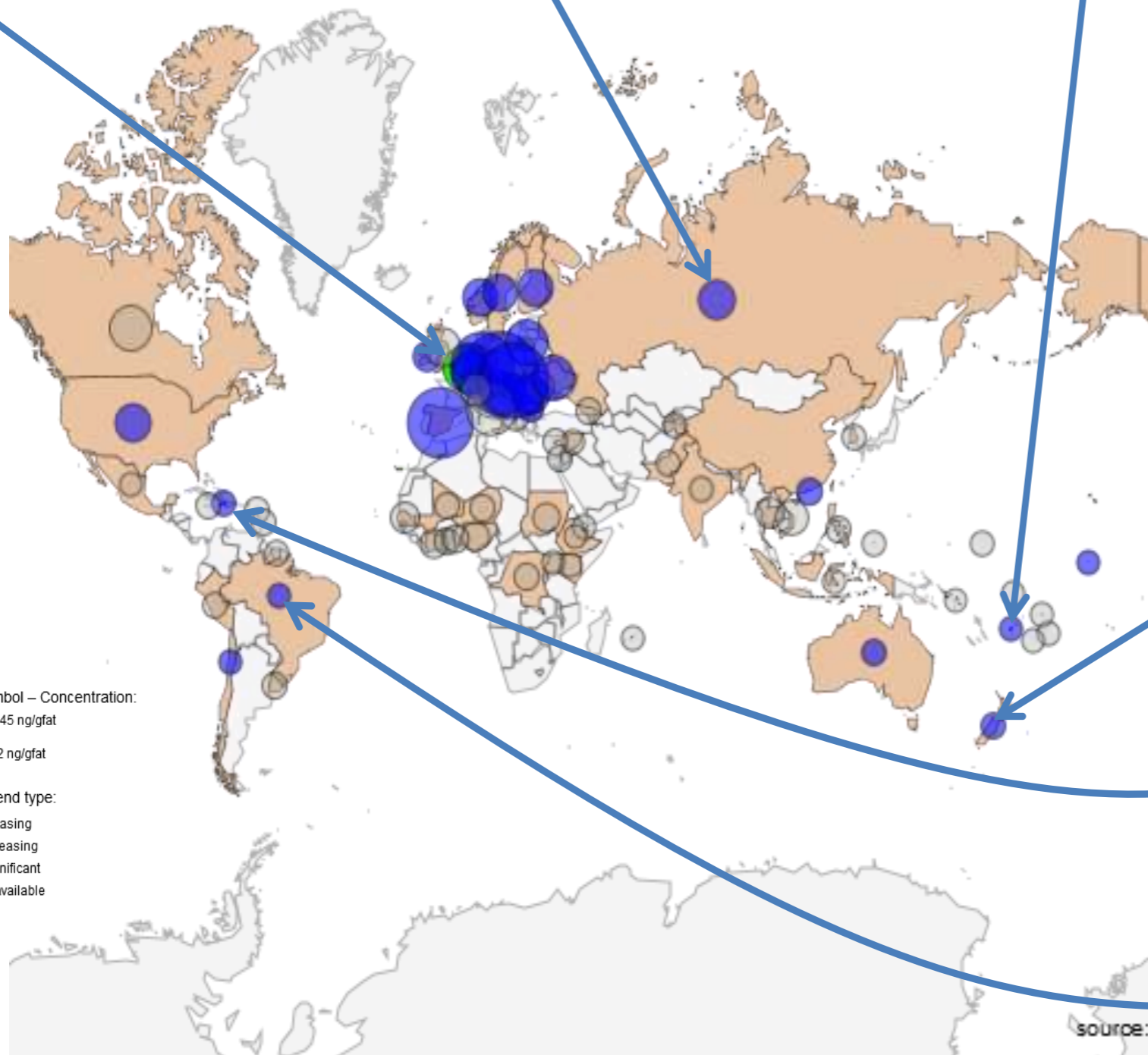
(Sum 6 PCB; ng/g fat)



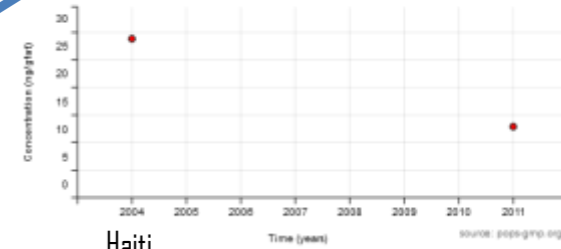
Belgium

Russian Fed.

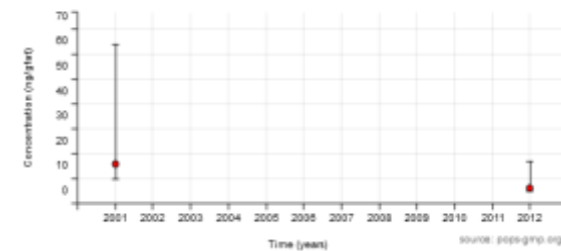
Fiji



New Zealand

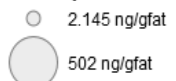


Haiti



Brazil

Size of symbol – Concentration:



Color – Trend type:



source:

# 10 Indicators of progress

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1. Countries with National Profiles
2. Countries implementing the GHS
3. Countries with PRTR
4. Countries with Poisons centres
5. Countries with Controls for lead in decorative paint
6. Country achievement of chemical core capacities for the International Health Regulations (2005)

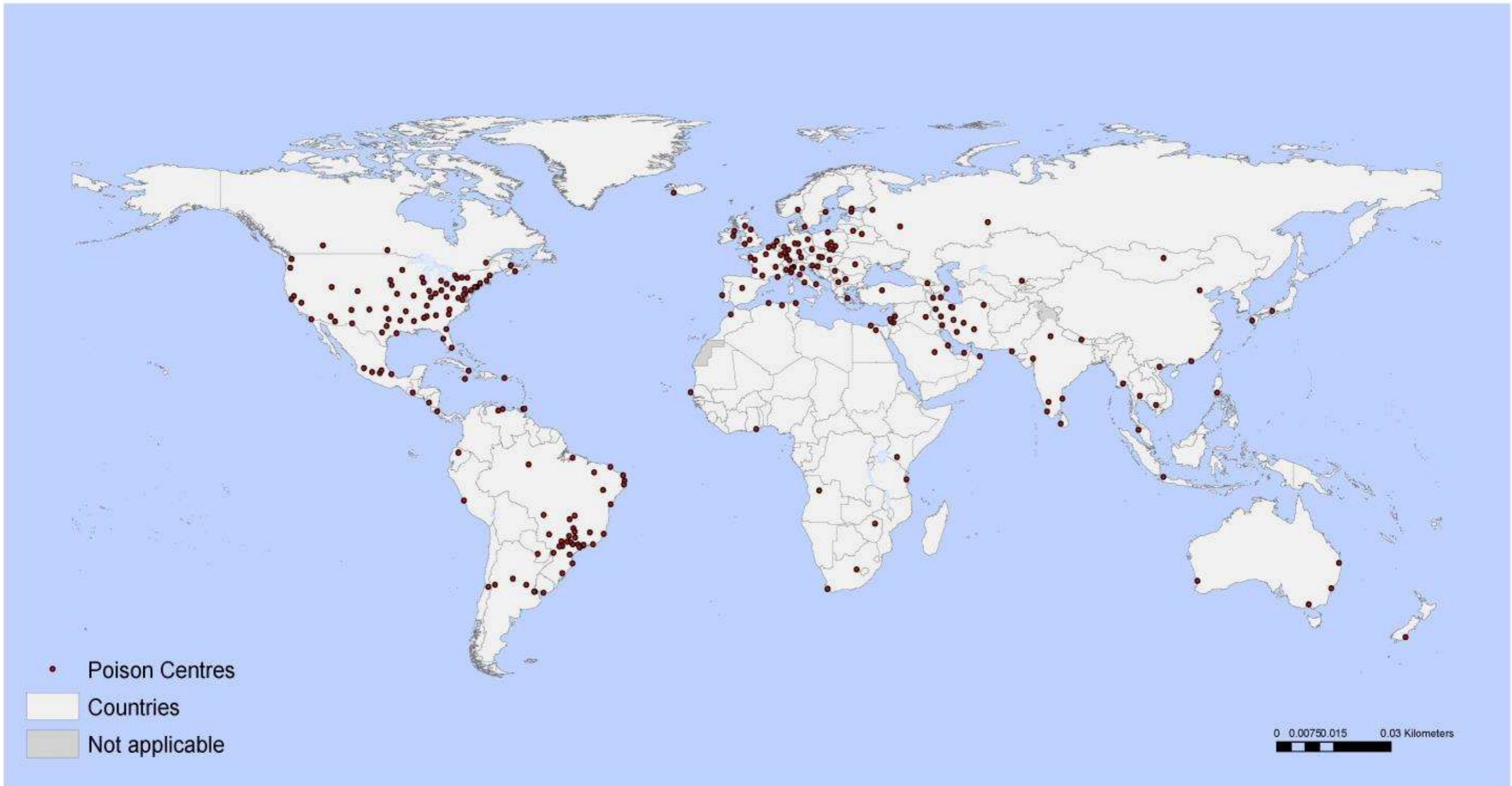
**IOMC**



INTER-ORGANIZATION PROGRAMME FOR THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS

A cooperative agreement among FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO, World Bank and OECD

## Countries with Poison Centers, as of June 2015



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

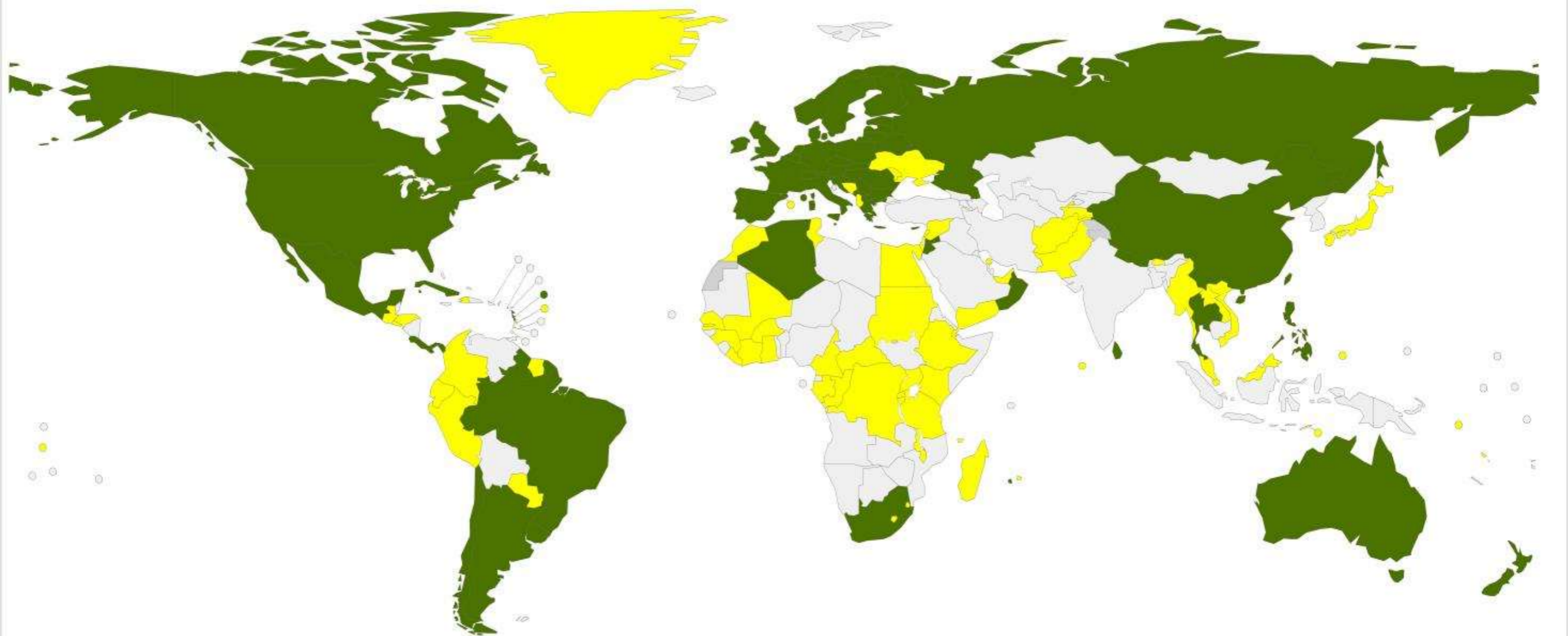
Data Source: World Health Organization  
Map Production: Health Statistics and  
Information Systems (HSI)  
World Health Organization







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COUNTRIES WITH LEGALLY BINDING CONTROLS ON LEAD PAINT BASED ON INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS BY 10 MARCH 2016



-  Legally binding controls
-  No legally binding controls
-  No data
-  Not Applicable

0 2,500 5,000 10,000 KM

7. Countries with pesticide legislation referencing or based on the FAO/WHO Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management

8. Countries with effective pesticide evaluation and registration system and/or participating in a regional scheme

9. Countries taking action to reduce risks from pesticides

10. Parties to the BRS and Minamata Conventions

# Periodic reviews under SAICM

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- The ICCM is responsible to undertake periodic reviews of SAICM.
- ICCM2 adopted 20 indicators to review progress towards the 2020 goal.
- Two progress reports and a baseline developed to-date, based on responses to an on-line tool:
  - Second report: 2011–2013 (SAICM/ICCM.4/3)
  - First report: 2009-2010 (SAICM/ICCM.3/INF/6)
  - Baseline report: 2006-2008 (SAICM/ICCM.3/INF/5)
- 2011-2013 Report: 101 responses to the on-line tool.
  - 83 Governments, 5 IGOs, 1 private sector NGO and 12 civil society NGOs.

# Sample of the current indicators

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<i>SAICM objective</i>	<i>Indicator of progress</i>
B. Knowledge and information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>6. Number of countries (and organizations) providing information according to internationally harmonized standards</li><li>7. Number of countries (and organizations) that have specific strategies in place for communicating information on the risks associated with chemicals to vulnerable groups</li><li>8. Number of countries (and organizations) with research programmes</li><li>9. Number of countries (and organizations) with websites that provide information to stakeholders</li></ol>

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# Challenges with SAICM periodic reviews

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- The activity-based indicators can be subjective:
  - based on self-assessment;
  - open to variability of responses.
- Limited reporting rates.
- Does not identify core achievements or support in setting priorities.

# SAICM 11 Basic Elements

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- i. Legal frameworks that address the life cycle of chemicals and waste
- ii. Relevant enforcement and compliance mechanisms
- iii. Implementation of chemicals and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements, as well as health, labour and other relevant conventions and voluntary mechanisms
- iv. Strong institutional frameworks & coordination mechanisms among relevant stakeholders
- v. Collection & systems for the transparent sharing of relevant data and information among all relevant stakeholders using a life cycle approach, such as the implementation of GHS
- vi. Industry participation and defined responsibility across the life cycle, including cost recovery policies and systems as well as the incorporation of sound chemicals management into corporate policies and practices
- vii. Inclusion of the sound management of chemicals and waste in national health, labour, social, environment and economic budgeting processes and development plans
- viii. Chemicals risk assessment and risk reduction through the use of best practices
- ix. Strengthened capacity to deal with chemicals accidents, including institutional strengthening for poison centres
- x. Monitoring and assessing the impacts of chemicals on health and the environment
- xi. Development and promotion of environmentally sound and safer alternatives

PART III: Measuring progress at the  
national level

# Measuring progress at national level

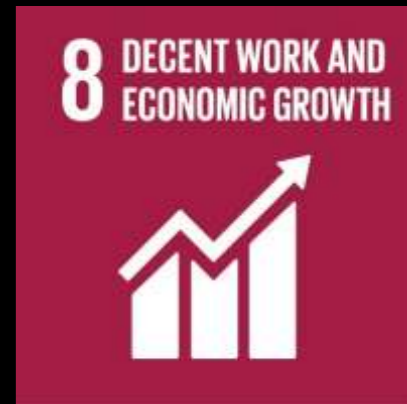
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- No common national approach towards tracking Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste.
- Inclusion of chemicals and waste management in many of the SDGs is likely to require more quantitative results-based evidence and data collection in the future.

## Questions for consideration:

- What does it mean to achieve the 2020 goal at the national level?
- How will you go about measuring progress at the national level?
- How might countries develop a common national self-assessment system for chemicals and waste?





# Measuring progress on chemicals and waste in the SDG context