

ICCM5 Preparations: Strengthening reporting and capacity building for the implementation of the beyond 2020 framework instrument

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Chemicals and Waste Management
Community of Practice (CoP)



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Capacity-building

SAICM/ICCM.5/INF/3

Capacity-building and the sound management of chemicals and waste: Key messages and recommendations for a capacity-building strategy for the new framework instrument

Developed by the SAICM Secretariat working in coordination with UNEP-WCMC

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**Strategic Approach
to International
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SAICM/ICCM.5/INF/3

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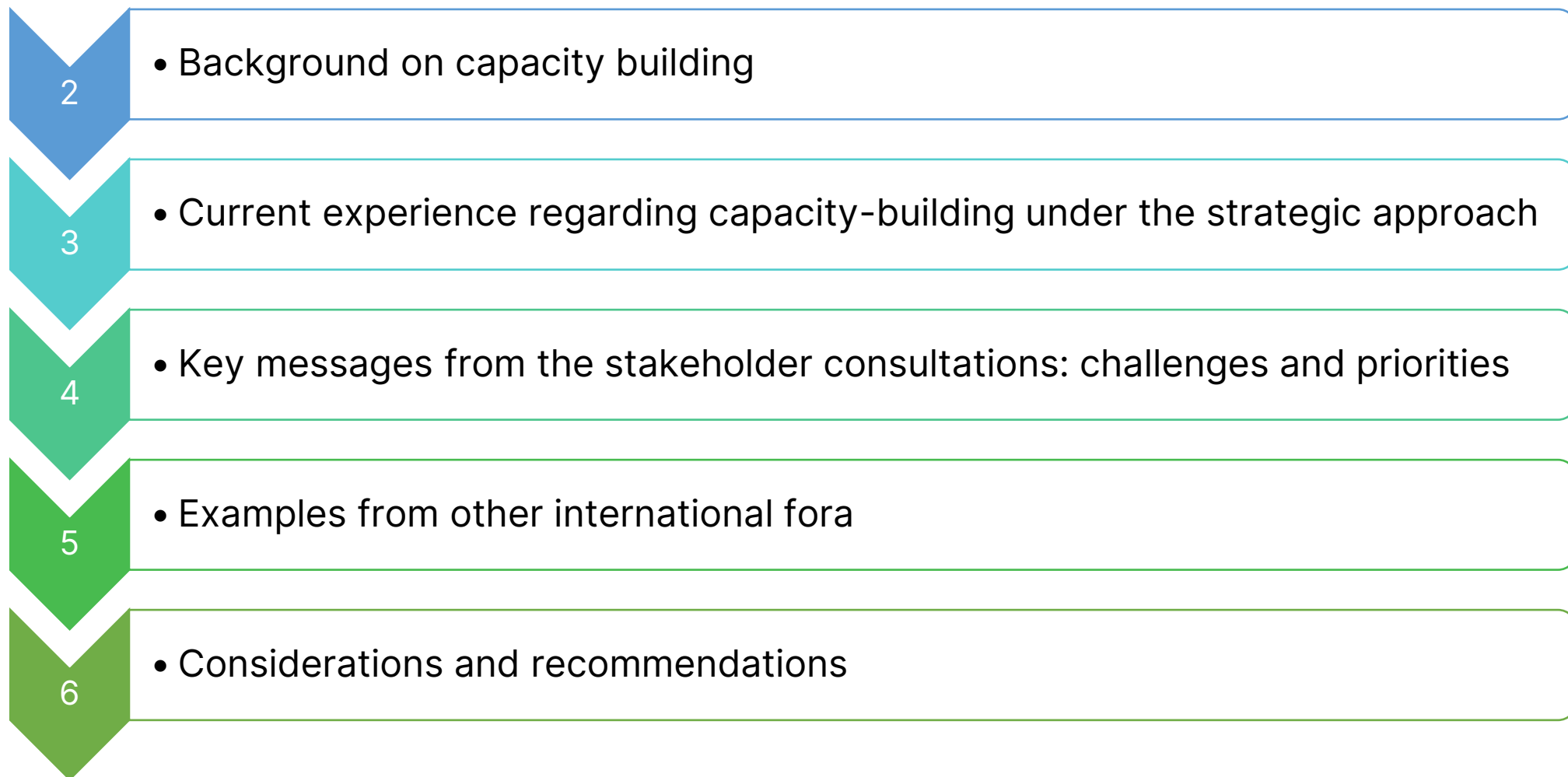
Item 4 of the provisional agenda

**Capacity-building and the sound management of chemicals and waste:
Key messages and recommendations for a capacity-building strategy for the new
framework instrument**

Note by the secretariat

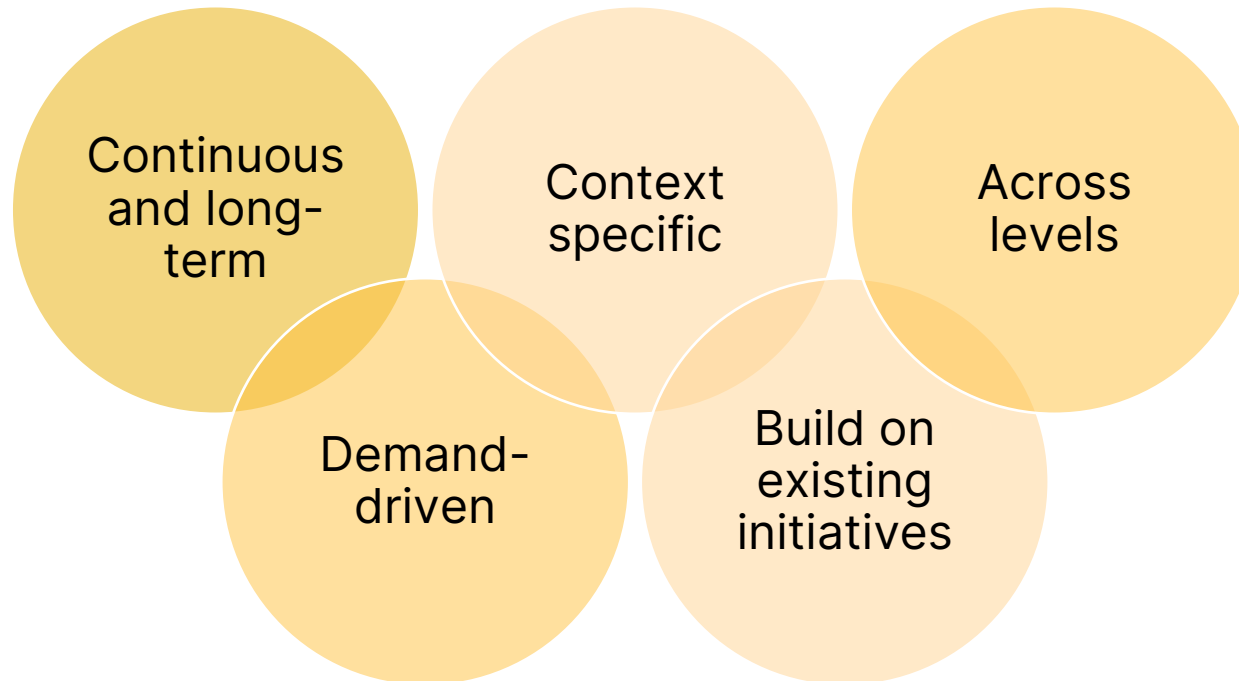
1. The secretariat has the honour to circulate, for the information of participants, a document submitted and developed by the SAICM Secretariat, working in coordination with the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), “*Capacity-building and the sound management of chemicals and waste: Key messages and recommendations for a capacity-building strategy for the new framework instrument*” (see annex).
2. It is presented as received, without formal editing.

Capacity-building



Capacity-building: Background on capacity building

Capacity-building can be defined as the process of developing and strengthening the skills, abilities, processes, and resources that organizations and communities need to survive, adapt, and thrive in a fast-changing world



Capacity-building: Key messages from the stakeholder consultations

- ❖ Lack of a comprehensive framework for capacity building under the Strategic Approach.
- ❖ Limitations in the engagement and outreach of other sectors beyond the environment sector.
- ❖ Limited availability and access to funding and financing for capacity-building.
- ❖ Lack of clarity concerning the roles of focal points and stakeholders.
- ❖ Duplication of efforts and limited collaboration between different stakeholders.
- ❖ Low awareness of the objectives of the Strategic Approach.
- ❖ Difficulties in collecting data, accessing, and sharing information.

Challenge # 1:

Lack of a comprehensive framework for capacity building under the Strategic Approach

Understand capacity-building as an iterative, continuous, and long-term process that should be country-driven, demand-driven, and build on existing knowledge as appropriate.

Develop a capacity-building strategy to support the implementation of the new framework instrument that aligns with its strategic objectives, priorities, targets, indicators, and issues of concern (if appropriate). Such a strategy could include clearly defined goals, be gender responsive, and propose specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) targets.

In close collaboration with stakeholders, identify local, national, subregional, and regional needs through appropriate platforms and exercises (e.g., gap analysis and needs assessment questionnaires) and decide on key priorities.

Facilitate reporting, monitoring, and review of capacity-building under the new instrument and establishing interlinkages with reporting and monitoring from other MEAs and voluntary instruments. This may include adding a dedicated field for capacity-building in reporting templates and conducting interviews with stakeholders to facilitate data collection.

Ensure the sustainability of capacity-building projects after the end of project cycles.

Strengthen science-policy interfaces and explore synergies with the 'science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution' mandated by UNEA resolution 5/8.

Challenge # 2:

Limitations in the engagement and outreach of other sectors, beyond the environment sector

Promote meaningful engagement and increased representation of other sectors (e.g., agriculture, education, international affairs, finance, health, industry, labour) in designing and implementing the new framework instrument and related capacity-building strategy. This may encompass designating focal points for the new framework instrument from different sectors and diversifying the membership of the Bureau and any implementation body(ies) for the new instrument.

Develop capacity-building activities tailored to government ministries and stakeholders that are usually not present in deliberations under the Strategic Approach.

Make interlinkages between the Strategic Approach and other legal and policy frameworks beyond the chemicals and waste cluster. This includes MEAs from different clusters (e.g., climate, biodiversity, atmosphere, land, and seas clusters), international human rights instruments, International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions and organizations, and other frameworks from the agriculture, labor, and health sectors.

Challenge # 3:

Limited availability and access to funding and financing for capacity-building

Explore innovative options for developing a robust new financial mechanism (or similar instrument) to fund a capacity-building strategy and capacity-building activities under the new framework instrument.

Mobilize resources and substantially increase the level of funding for capacity-building activities and interventions, including through co-funding and co-financing mechanisms.

Streamline the application process and requirements to access funding through institutional programmes, as feasible and appropriate.

Leverage resources (in-kind and monetary contributions) that already exist for capacity building and, as appropriate, combine resources with IOMC organizations.

Challenge # 4:

Lack of clarity concerning the roles of focal points and stakeholders

Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of focal points and other stakeholders in the delivery of capacity-building activities and interventions and implementation of a capacity-building strategy under the new framework instrument, providing onboarding and training to focal points and building their capacity to act as a liaison at the country level.

Build a collective understanding among stakeholders concerning their role in the implementation of the new framework instrument.

Promote the meaningful engagement of underrepresented groups in capacity-building activities beyond 2020, including through the establishment of an advisory panel or similar structure.

Harness the experience of grassroots and other civil society organizations in the implementation of capacity-building activities, as well as support meaningful multistakeholder engagement and participation in the implementation of the strategy.

Challenge # 5:

Duplication of efforts and limited collaboration between different stakeholders

Foster synergies and avoid duplication of efforts in delivering capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals, including through taking stock of existing programmes, resources, tools, and materials developed by MEAs secretariats, IOMC Participating Organizations, governments, and other stakeholders. Furthermore, as appropriate, make such resources available in a coordinated and systematic way and build on existing initiatives.

Improve coordination, collaboration, and exchange between the secretariats of MEAs and other voluntary initiatives, IOMC Participating Organizations, governments, and other stakeholders, fostering partnerships for the delivery of joint capacity-building objectives.

Give continuation to the role of the secretariat in facilitating exchange between focal points, stakeholders, and relevant organizations, as well as in providing coordination support to deliver capacity-building activities.

Challenge # 6:

Low awareness of the objectives of the Strategic Approach

Build a collective understanding among stakeholders concerning the scope, approaches, strategic objectives, and targets of the new framework instrument.

Develop tailored capacity-building activities and interventions for focal points and other stakeholders on the scope and implementation of the new framework instrument, as well as any relevant interlinkages with other MEAs and voluntary initiatives from the chemicals and waste clusters.

Challenge # 7:

Difficulties in collecting data, accessing, and sharing information

Improve access to information, data generation, and the sharing of information across all levels and sectors, particularly in developing countries and countries in transition and including South-South, North-South, and Triangular Cooperation.

This includes identifying local, national, subregional, and regional challenges and creating opportunities for sharing good practices and lessons learned between countries in the same subregion or region.

Evaluate the effectiveness of capacity-building activities and interventions delivered under the Strategic Approach and the new framework instrument and make this information available to stakeholders.

Improve communication and exchange between the secretariat and stakeholders, including by creating discussion forums and similar initiatives.

Capacity-building: Considerations and recommendations

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Coordinated approach to capacity-building | Programme versus project approach | Draft principles for capacity-building | Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches |
| Building on existing initiatives and experience | Addressing different capacities | Coordination | Stakeholder engagement |
| Shared understanding | Partnerships | Cooperation and synergy | Roles and responsibilities |
| Online tools | Resource mobilization | Sustainability | Monitoring and review |

Capacity-building

SAICM/ICCM.5/INF/5

Draft elements for a capacity-building strategy for the Beyond 2020 Framework Instrument

Developed by the SAICM Secretariat working in coordination with UNEP-WCMC

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Capacity-building

- (I) Introduction and mandate
- (II) Rationale
- (III) Purpose and scope
- (IV) Terminology
- (V) Objectives
- (VI) guiding principles
- (VII) strategic priorities for the implementation of the strategy
- (VIII) Institutional arrangements
- (IX) Roles of different stakeholders in implementing the strategy
- (X) Means of implementation
- (XI) Monitoring, review and reporting

Question 1

How can diverse stakeholders from various sectors, including intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and individuals involved in the sound management of chemicals, be more effectively engaged in the development and implementation of a capacity-building strategy for the new framework instrument?

What types of roles should each stakeholder play in the development and implementation of the new framework instrument?

Discuss

Question 2

Reflecting on the draft elements for a capacity-building strategy for the Beyond 2020 Framework Instrument, what additions or modifications would you suggest?

What do you see as the key components that should be present in a successful capacity-building strategy for the new framework instrument?

Discuss

Reporting

SAICM/ICCM.5/INF/4

Reporting and the sound management of chemicals and waste: Study to inform the development of a reporting mechanism and process for SAICM beyond 2020

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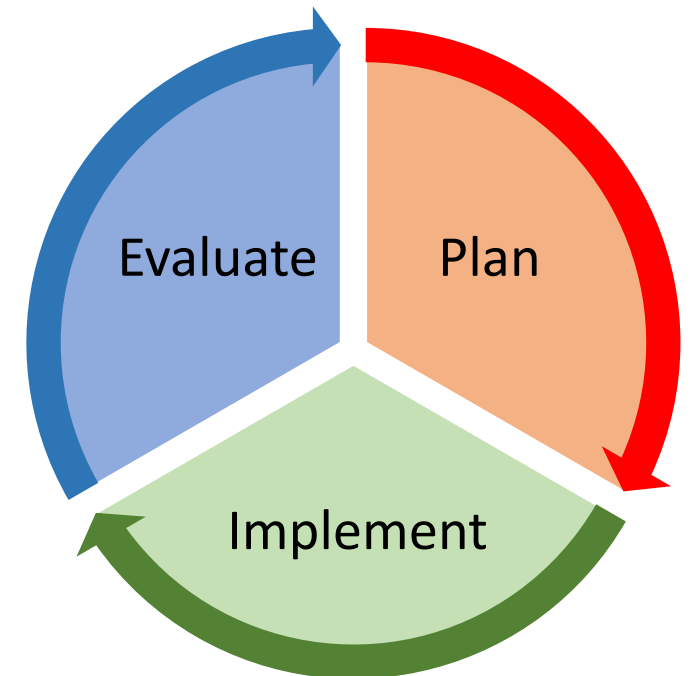
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Reporting

Effective implementation of a new framework instrument requires:

- **Monitoring** of progress and identification of gaps and limitations
- **Reporting**, including use of indicators and metrics
- **Periodic review** and identification further action needed



Reporting

To inform development of a refreshed approach to reporting we have looked at:

- Current reporting **experience under SAICM**, and lessons learned
- Reporting experience of a range of **intergovernmental agreements**
- Examples of reporting relating to other **intergovernmental processes**
- Examples of **commitment platforms**
- Examples of **reporting by other stakeholders**, including the private sector
- **Harmonization and streamlining** of reporting processes

Reporting

Reporting processes are used as a basis for:

- **Review of progress** in implementation
- Identification of **gaps and limitations**, and where further action is needed
- **Review of impact** and achievement over time
- **Targeted review** of specific themes or issues
- Encouraging **monitoring and assessment** at appropriate scales
- **Sharing of experience** with others

Reporting

Indicators are often a key part of reporting processes as they:

- Are valuable in **tracking progress** on both “process” and “impact”
- Can play a role in **driving change** as well as tracking it
- Are useful at both **national and global** levels
- Can be used for both **review and planning** future action
- Can help to track access to and **need for resources**
- Have value for **communications** and public awareness

Reporting

Some key characteristics to be considered for effective reporting:

- **Focus** in reports on what is needed to enhance implementation
- Utilize **online reporting** tools to facilitate reporting
- Provide **guidance and support** to those reporting
- Use tools such as dashboards to **encourage reporting**
- Make **visible and effective use** of reported data and information
- **Build capacity** for monitoring, reporting and review where it is needed

Question 3

As we consider adoption of a new framework instrument for chemicals and waste management at ICCM5, what steps can we take to help ensure effective review of implementation in the future at both national and international levels?

How can we encourage development of an approach to monitoring, reporting and review at all levels and engaging all stakeholders that leads to improvements in implementation?

Discuss



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Chemicals and Waste Management Community of Practice

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