



Summary of the main outcomes from the workshop on indicators and criteria

National training on
identification of hazardous activities
Tashkent, 6-7 December 2011



When and where?

From 4 to 6 May 2011 in Bratislava, Slovakia.

One of the activities under the Assistance Programme funded through ENVSEC

What are we talking about?

Indicators and criteria are mandatory instruments, adopted by the 6th meeting of the CoP (The Hague, 8-10 November 2010), to identify and address the implementation challenges and subsequently to measure the progress achieved under the Convention



Who?

Facilitators and co-facilitators

Suzana Milutinovic + Jasmina Bogdanovic

Sandra Ashcroft + Giorgio Mattiello

Gunnar Hem + Virginia Fusé

Bernard Gay + Lukasz Wyrowski

Jasmina Karba + Viktor Novikov

Countries

Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina

Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova

Albania, Georgia and Macedonia

Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Armenia

[Kyrgyzstan](#), [Tajikistan](#) and Azerbaijan



What was the aim?

Explain the indicators and criteria and in particular:

- (a) To present more in detail the indicators and criteria for the six areas in the Strategic Approach;
- (b) To present the **use** of the indicators and criteria for the **self-evaluation** in the Strategic Approach;
- (c) To present the **benefits of the use of the self-evaluation** for the implementation of the Convention and for the proposal of assistance activities;
- (d) To introduce the self evaluation mechanism in view of the preparation of an action plan containing.



How did we proceed?/1

Session I

Detailed analysis of the indicators and criteria for the six areas of work:

Identification of hazardous activities, Notification, Prevention, Preparedness, Response and mutual assistance and Information to the public and public participation.

The work was conducted in **plenum** and in **break-out sessions**. During the plenum facilitators explained the main elements for implementing each area of work with reference to the indicators and criteria and provided practical examples from their own countries.



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→ Implementation of the cyclic approach with the use of the Form¶

<i>Steps of the cyclic mechanism</i>	<i>Use of the tables in the Form</i>
<p>Step 1 Analyse and examine the level of implementation of the Convention identifying shortcomings and challenges.</p>	<p>Table 1 Collect data on the results of the self-evaluation, with a detailed and precise explanation of the progress stage assigned to a specific indicator and of the identification of shortcomings and challenges. List priority actions to be undertaken.</p>
<p>Step 2 Define ways forward and time frame to undertake and eliminate shortcomings; i.e., development of a national action plan and its implementation.</p>	<p>Table 2 List planned activities to be carried out (i.e., national action plan). The plan of activities needs to be based on the shortcomings or challenges identified in table 1 and needs to be validated by the relevant authorities/officers according to the rules and practices in each participating country.</p>
<p>Step 3 Assess the results achieved.</p>	<p>Table 3 Record activities implemented within a cycle and the results achieved. Data should be collected for each activity undertaken at the national or international level, independently or with external assistance, regardless of a programme under which activities took place.</p>



How did we proceed?/2

The break-out sessions → analysis of case studies prepared for four areas of work.

→ **Fictitious situation** to practice the self-evaluation.

→ They pointed out **aspects/challenges** in use of indicators and criteria

→ They presented the **results** in plenum

The groups analysed the case studies playing the role of representatives of the country **described and self-assessed** the level of implementation.



An then...

2 presentations, one on the self-evaluation of the area of work I – Identification of hazardous activities –by Mr. Gavril Gilca from Moldova

The second one was on the area of work III – Prevention by Ms. Suzana Milutinovic.

Both presentations showed the procedure for self-assessment of the implementation of the area of work highlighting the aspects to be taken in consideration in carrying on this task. The presentations also contained examples of gaps identified through the assessment and further actions to be carried out to overcome them.



The conclusions

Indicators and criteria:

- (a) clear, understandable and manageable **mechanism enabling feasible self-assessment**;
- (b) **facilitating** the process of **identifying gaps** in the implementation of the Convention and to **plan concrete actions** to overcome them;
- (c) allowing **use of the gaps** not only under the Convention, but also **beyond its context**;
- (d) good mechanism to **support the progresses of countries** in the preparatory phase;
- (e) a useful instrument for **filling in the report on implementation** of the Convention;
- (f) to be **used by a group of persons** representing different authorities, to facilitate the process of self-assessment (and the gathering of information) and to achieve synergies. → importance to identify all relevant stakeholders;



Some **comments** from the participants

In addition participants pointed out the following aspects related to the use of indicators and criteria:

- (a) The **translation** into other languages needs ensure the same meaning in all the language versions;
- (b) a country could be at different levels if **national or international levels** are considered;
- (c) Participants appreciated the **work in groups**. Useful role of the facilitators;
- (d) **table 3** (recording results) is the instrument to be **used to monitor progress within a level**;



Some recommendations

20. recommendations:
 - (a) **The self-assessment**, to be carried out effectively, needs to be **done by a group of experts**. The composition of the group should consider the competences and the knowledge needed to assess the areas of work;
 - (b) **preconditions** : (i) a good knowledge of the Convention; (ii) good knowledge of the situation in the country; and (iii) involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the country
 - (c) The self assessment should be regarded as a **measurer and a stimulus for progress** in each country;
21. **Start the self-evaluation** in their countries reminded to send the recorded results to the secretariat by the end of September 2011.
22. The Bureau and the Working Group on Implementation to study **mechanism for feedback** to the self-evaluations and to would consider providing further support in implementation of the Strategic Approach,



The cyclic mechanism of the Strategic Approach

