

---

**International Conference on Chemicals Management**

**Fourth session**

Geneva, 28 September–2 October 2015

Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda\*

**Progress and challenges towards the achievement of the 2020 goal of sound chemicals management: regional and sectoral achievements, strengths and challenges in the context of working towards the objectives of the Strategic Approach Overarching Policy Strategy**

**Summary report on progress in the implementation of the Strategic Approach for the period 2011–2013**

**Note by the secretariat**

1. The secretariat has the honour to circulate, for the information of participants, a summary report on progress in the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management for the period 2011–2013 (see annex).
2. In accordance with paragraph 24 of the Overarching Policy Strategy, the International Conference on Chemicals Management undertakes periodic reviews of the Strategic Approach. Two of its functions in that regard are to receive reports from all relevant stakeholders on progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach and to disseminate information as appropriate, and to evaluate the implementation of the Strategic Approach with a view to reviewing progress against the 2020 target and taking strategic decisions, programming, prioritizing and updating the approach as necessary.

**Possible action**

3. The Conference may wish, in the resolution to be developed under agenda item 5 (a):
  - (a) To welcome the progress report for the period 2011–2013 developed by the secretariat;
  - (b) To request the secretariat to develop a third report on progress for the period 2014–2016, including an analysis of the 20 indicators of progress in relation to the post-2015 development agenda, and a fourth report for the period 2017–2019;
  - (c) To encourage stakeholders with complementary data, such as the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and relevant convention secretariats, to coordinate with the Strategic Approach secretariat and make relevant data available to the secretariat as part of the next reporting cycle;

---

\* SAICM/ICCM.4/1.

(d) To take note of the indicators for which trends in the data collected demonstrate less progress than expected and discuss possible ways of encouraging additional activities during the intersessional period;

(e) To request the secretariat to discuss at relevant meetings held in the intersessional period the findings of the work on reporting progress in the implementation of the Strategic Approach in order to raise awareness and increase the number of stakeholders participating in future reporting work.

---

## Annex

# Summary report on progress in the implementation of the Strategic Approach for the period 2011–2013

## I. Background

1. The present summary report is drawn from the full report prepared by the secretariat on progress in Strategic Approach implementation presented to the Open-ended Working Group of the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its second meeting (see SAICM/OEWG.2/INF/4), which contains an analysis of progress achieved in the implementation of the Strategic Approach during 2011–2013, and represents a more complete set of information, including a full comparison with data from the previous progress report for the period 2009–2010 presented to the Conference at its third session (see SAICM/ICCM.3/INF/6), and detailed analysis for different groups of stakeholders and geographic regions.
2. The World Health Organization (WHO) collaborated with the secretariat in the collation of data received from stakeholders as part of its role in the Strategic Approach secretariat.
3. Submissions from 83 Governments, 5 intergovernmental organizations, 1 private sector non-governmental organization and 12 civil society non-governmental organizations provided a total of 101 responses, which form the basis of the analysis. In terms of the Government responses, the overall response rate was 43 per cent, but with significant regional variation, which has led to overrepresentation in the sample of the Western European and other States and Central and Eastern Europe, and underrepresentation of African Governments. In particular, the very low number of submissions from the African region (10 out of 54 countries submitted responses) is problematic in terms of the use of the region's results as representing a significant sample.
4. For the present summary, data have been reported primarily in an aggregated manner and the list of indicators for reporting progress can be found in appendix II. The global picture conceals a number of regional differences, and the overall picture is of selective progress among regions, in some cases associated with the geographical distribution of Quick Start Programme and Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals projects. Given, however, that all the regions demonstrate particular progress, often in areas where global progress may be slow, these regional strengths and weaknesses are mentioned in the summary, and stakeholders may wish to consider mechanisms to maximize the sharing of experience and best practices between all the regions.
5. The data from the 2011–2013 reporting period has been compared with the set of eleven "basic elements" identified in the overall orientation and guidance for achieving the 2020 goal of sound chemicals management (SAICM/ICCM.4/6), and largely confirm that the proposed elements cover the most commonly implemented activities, e.g., the implementation of international conventions and legal frameworks that address the life cycles of chemicals, monitoring of health and environmental impacts, strengthening of institutional systems among all actors and industry.

## II. Global overview

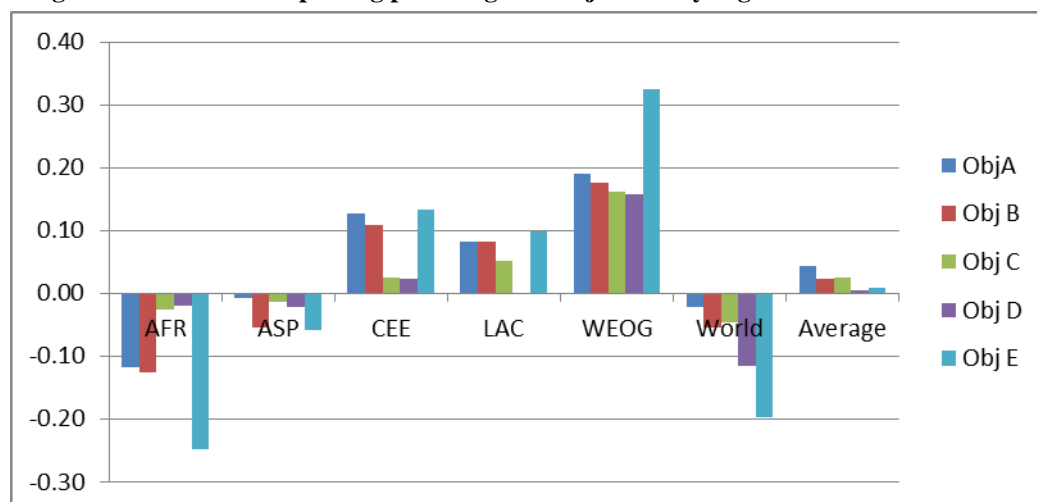
6. For the second reporting period for 2011–2013, the overall level of activity reported by all respondents across all indicators is 0.47, indicating that almost 50 per cent of the available activities were selected, compared with 0.39 in the first reporting period for 2009–2010.<sup>a</sup> This represents an average increase of around 10 per cent in the number of respondents selecting activities under all the questions. In the information that follows, therefore, increases of less than 10 per cent for a specific indicator or question represent below average levels of progress. Figure I shows the average progress between the first and second reporting periods by region and by Overarching Policy Strategy objective. Activities reported by respondents show the greatest progress in objectives A, on risk reduction, and C, on governance, since the first reporting period; these are the same objectives that showed the highest level of reported activity in the first reporting period for 2009–2010, indicating that efforts remain focused on these two objectives, reinforcing the priority status accorded to them in the first reporting period.

---

<sup>a</sup> The number of activities selected by each respondent is expressed as a percentage of the total activities available under each question; so a score of 0 would correspond to no activities being selected by any respondents, while a score of 1 would correspond to all the respondents selecting all the activities available under each question.

7. A significant improvement in the range of activities reported by the respondents from the Western European and other States between the first and the second reporting period dominates the overall improvement in the global averages referenced in this report. Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean also report generally higher levels of activity during the second reporting period as compared to the first, although to a lesser extent than the Western European and other States; while Africa and the Asia-Pacific region report fewer activities than during the first reporting period. This finding, particularly in the case of the African region, must be interpreted in the light of the low response rate and may not be representative of actual progress in these regions. Nevertheless, all the regions report particular areas of strength, which are highlighted in the following sections.

Figure I

**Progress since the first reporting period against objectives by region**

*Note: World = Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and global organizations; average = average for all regions and world categories of respondents.*

8. When progress against objectives is compared between respondents from different income categories, a similar picture emerges of divergent progress, with least developed countries and other low-income countries reporting negative progress (i.e., reporting fewer activities overall compared to the first reporting period) and with the lower middle-income and higher-income categories reporting progress.

9. Overall, the gap between countries in different development categories (Development Assistance Committee (DAC) status) seems to be widening rather than narrowing, with the increases in levels of activity reported by developed (non-DAC) and upper middle-income countries contrasting with reductions or no change in the least developed countries.

### III. Analysis by Strategic Approach Overarching Policy Strategy objective

#### A. Objective A: risk reduction

10. Objective A of the Overarching Policy Strategy consists of five indicators, for all of which stakeholders had reported high levels of activity in the first reporting period in comparison with the other objectives. This trend continues and is accelerating, with objective A achieving the most progress between the first and second reporting periods. This further increases the relatively high “score” of objective A indicators in the second reporting period.

11. The greatest improvement since the first progress report across all 20 progress reporting indicators relates to the management of hazardous wastes (indicator 3), comprising both legislation and management of specific waste streams. This improvement is confirmed by similar progress observed in related indicator 20 on the prevention of illegal traffic in hazardous waste (see also objective E).

12. Some of the most commonly reported single activities selected by respondents throughout the progress report questionnaire are included under indicator 2, with around 90 per cent of all respondents reporting mechanisms to address persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and pesticide categories of chemicals; and 82 per cent reporting environmental monitoring of chemicals under indicator 4. The frequency of reports of chemical incident surveillance to the Strategic Approach under the progress report survey (65 per cent in the second progress report) shows some discrepancy with International Health Regulations monitoring of “chemical event surveillance”, which elicits much lower positive responses, particularly for the Americas and the Eastern Mediterranean region. Low positive responses for the International Health Regulations were however considered by WHO to represent underreporting by the survey respondents given that there are 196 States parties to the International Health Regulations, and it was therefore concluded that improvements could be made to interministerial communication in countries (SAICM/OEWG.2/8).

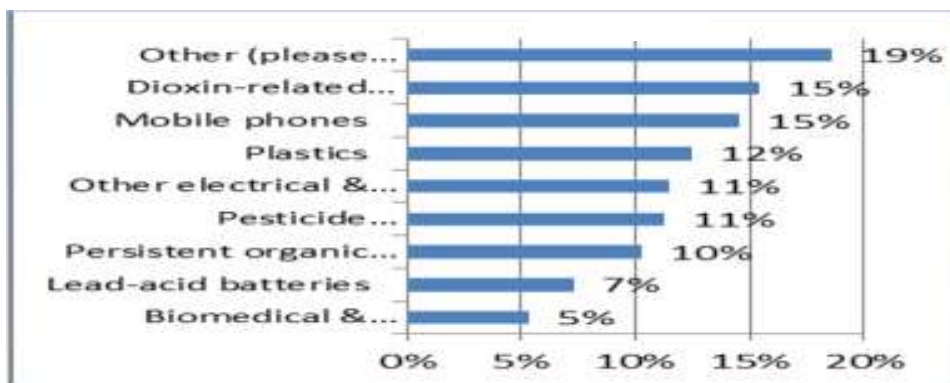
13. The table below summarizes progress reported under progress report indicators for objective A in relation to the basic elements identified in the overall orientation and guidance. While there is some coherence, stakeholders may wish to further examine the indicators with a view to improving their coverage of the basic elements for future reporting. More details regarding progress against the basic elements related to objective A are given in the corresponding figures following the table (fig. II (a)–(c)).

<i>Overall orientation and guidance basic element</i>	<i>Relevant progress indicators/questions (objective A)</i>	<i>Progress between the first and second reporting periods (including regional success stories)</i>
I. Legal frameworks that address the life cycle of chemicals and waste	Partly addressed (for wastes) by indicator 3 on legislation or permits, covering: (a) hazardous waste management cycle stages (b) hazardous waste streams	(a) 5–18 per cent increase for different stages (b) 5–19 per cent increase for different streams  (see fig. II (a))
VIII. Chemicals risk assessment and risk reduction through the use of best practices	Indicator 1 on use of tools and guidance Indicator 5 on science-based risk assessment	Indicator 1: Latin America and the Caribbean report a doubling of use of e-chem and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development test guidelines in the second reporting period  Indicator 5: Central and Eastern Europe report a doubling of science-based assessment for industrial chemicals in the second reporting period compared to the first
X. Monitoring and assessing the impacts of chemicals on health and the environment	Indicator 4 on health and environmental monitoring  (see also objective B)	Environmental monitoring: 82 per cent of all respondents, representing a 5 per cent increase  Chemical incidents: 11 per cent increase overall including 20 per cent increase in Latin America and the Caribbean

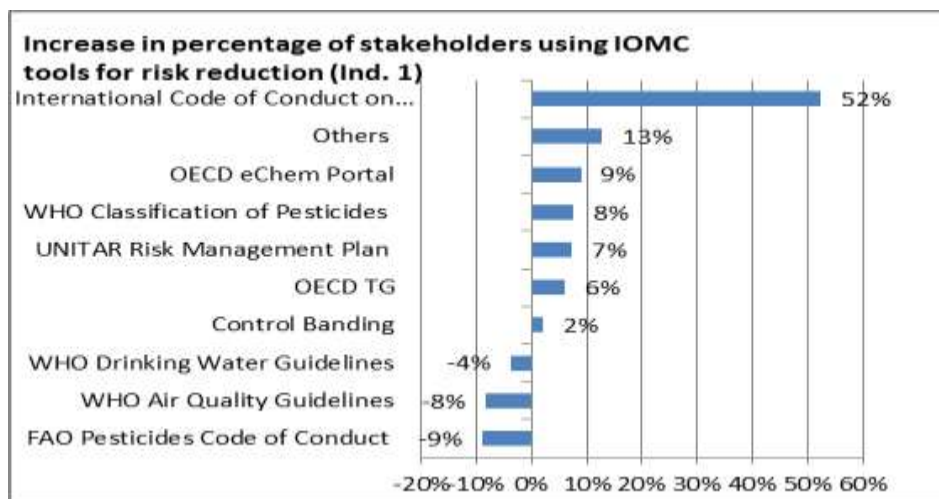
Figure II

**Increase in percentage of stakeholders selecting options under objective A indicators  
(second reporting period compared with first reporting period)**

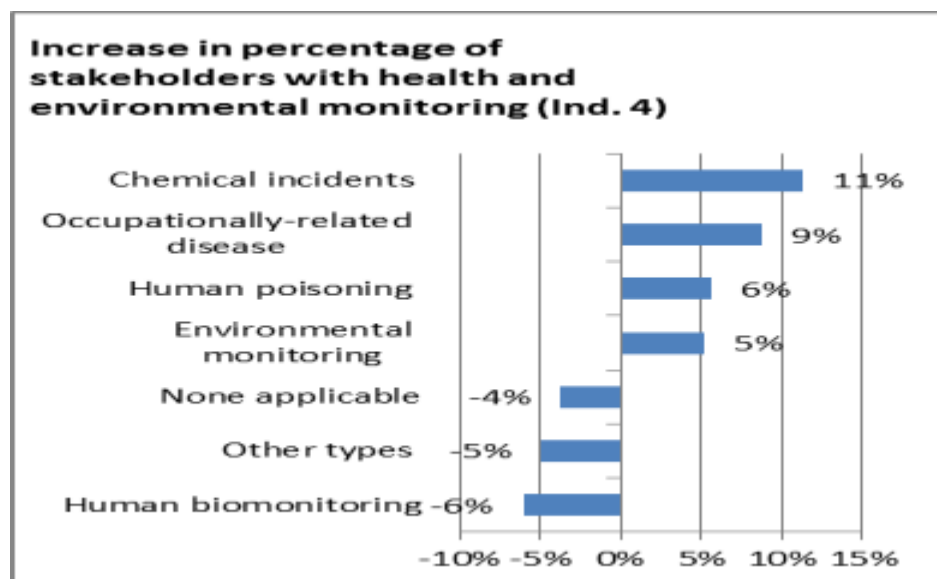
(a) **Progress in the use of hazardous waste legislation and/or permits: waste management cycle stages and waste streams (indicator 3, basic element I)**



(b) **Progress in the use of tools (indicator 1, basic element VIII)**



(c) **Progress in environmental and health monitoring (indicator 4, basic element X)**



## B. Objective B: knowledge and information

14. Despite lower overall progress across all the indicators under objective B compared to objective A, there is evidence of significant progress by indicator, in particular under indicator 6 and the sub-question on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) implementation, for which a 22 per cent increase is noted in stakeholders reporting activities to apply GHS to pesticides. This supports the priority given to GHS under the basic elements, and is associated in the case of Latin America and the Caribbean with strong support from the Quick Start Programme.

15. Above-average increases in positive responses from stakeholders since the first reporting period are also observed under indicator 7 on awareness-raising activities for vulnerable groups: and indicator 9 on provision of information to stakeholders through websites. In particular, civil society respondents reported targeting communications to 65 per cent more specific vulnerable groups than their Government counterparts, highlighting the importance of the multisectoral and multi-stakeholder role of the Strategic Approach.

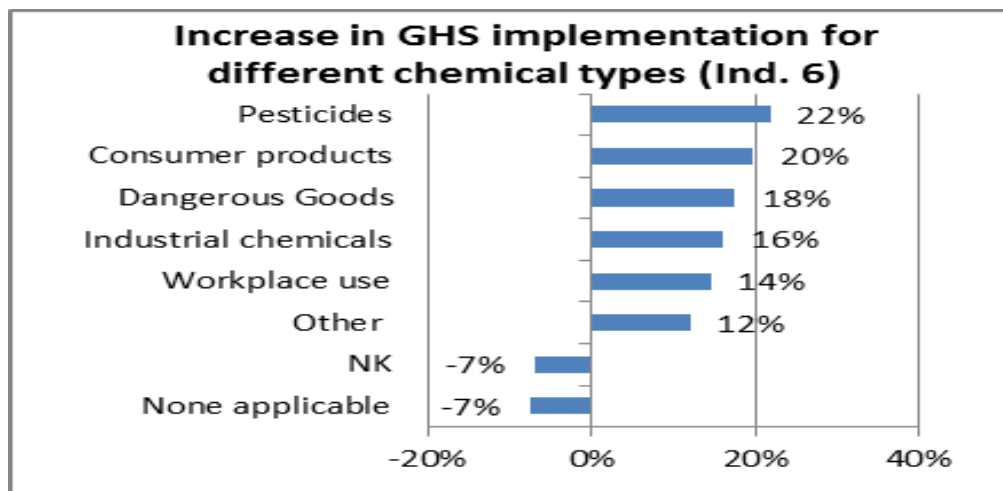
<i>Overall orientation and guidance basic element</i>	<i>Relevant progress indicators/questions (objective B)</i>	<i>Progress between the first and second reporting periods (including regional success stories)</i>
V. Collection and systems for the transparent sharing of relevant data and information among all relevant stakeholders using a life cycle approach, such as the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals	Indicator 7 on awareness-raising materials for vulnerable groups	Indicator 7: Increase in the numbers of vulnerable groups targeted by the average respondent, from 2.5 groups in PR1 to over 3 in PR2
	Indicator 9 on provision of information to stakeholders via websites	15 per cent increase in respondents targeting the general public, children, women and the elderly; however, a slight decrease is noted for migrant workers  48 per cent of stakeholders (primarily from upper middle-income countries) report provision of information by the health sector  Indicator 9: Increase in the number of topics addressed by websites from 4 to 4.8 of the 10 available topics
	Indicator 6, question 3.2 on conformity with GHS (by chemical types)	Increase of between 12 and 22 per cent for different chemical types: the greatest progress reported for pesticides (see fig. III (a))  The greatest progress is reported in Latin America and the Caribbean (30 per cent more respondents in PR2 compared with PR1), and this corresponds to a significant Quick Start Programme investment in this region (5 out of the 12 United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) GHS projects globally in rounds 9 to 12, which covers the second reporting period)
X. Monitoring and assessing the impacts of chemicals on health and the environment	Indicator 8 on research	Indicator 8: No progress overall; slight increase for alternatives (39 per cent in PR2, up from 32 per cent in PR1), but a corresponding drop in research on cleaner production (fig. III (c))

*Abbreviations:* GHS, Globally Harmonized System; PR1, first reporting period; PR2, second reporting period.

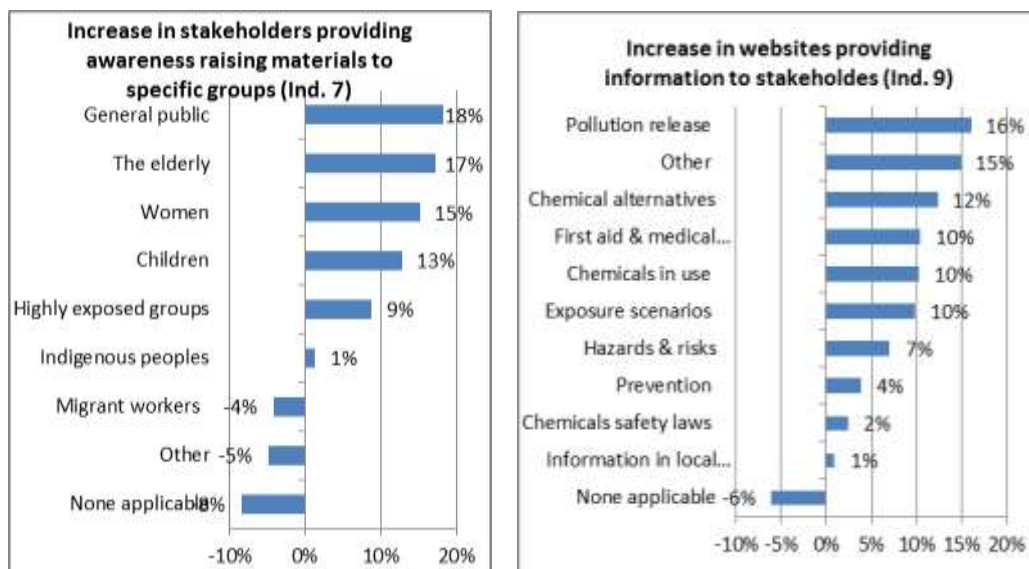
Figure III

**Increase in percentage of stakeholders selecting options under objective B indicators  
(second reporting period compared with first reporting period)**

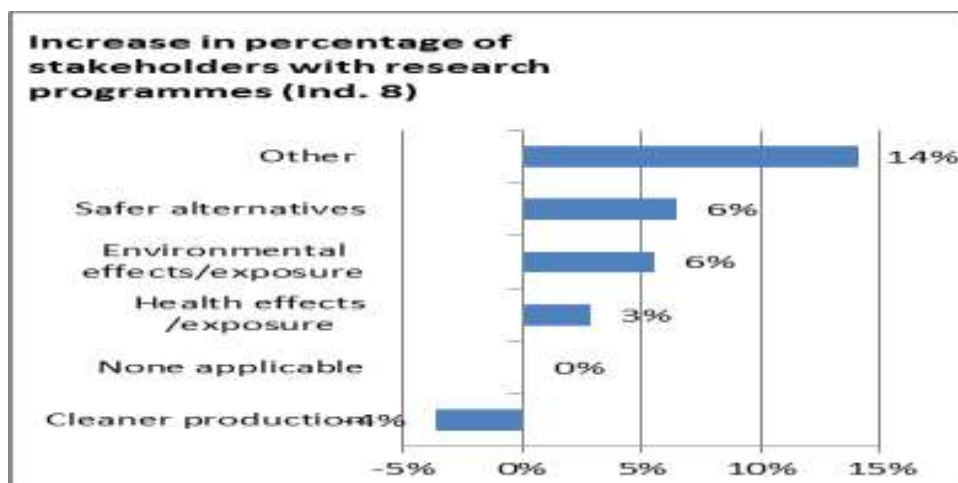
(a) **Increase in Globally Harmonized System implementation for different chemical types  
(basic element V, indicator 6)**



(b) **Increase in provision of information to vulnerable groups (left) and via websites (right)  
(basic element V, indicators 7 and 9)**



(c) **Stakeholders with research programmes (basic element X, indicator 8)**





## C. Objective C: governance

16. Indicator 12 on implementation of international chemicals priorities (conventions and multilateral environmental agreements) drew reports of high activity in the first reporting period, and over 85 per cent of stakeholders reported mechanisms in the second reporting period to implement the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the highest proportion of any specific activity in the questionnaire (see also objective A, indicator 2 on controlling persistent organic pollutants and ozone-depleting substances). The proportion selecting mechanisms to implement International Maritime Organization (IMO) and International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions remains considerably lower than for the chemicals and waste cluster; however, these and the Economic Commission for Europe conventions demonstrate higher progress since the first reporting period, largely driven by increases in positive responses from the Western European and other States.

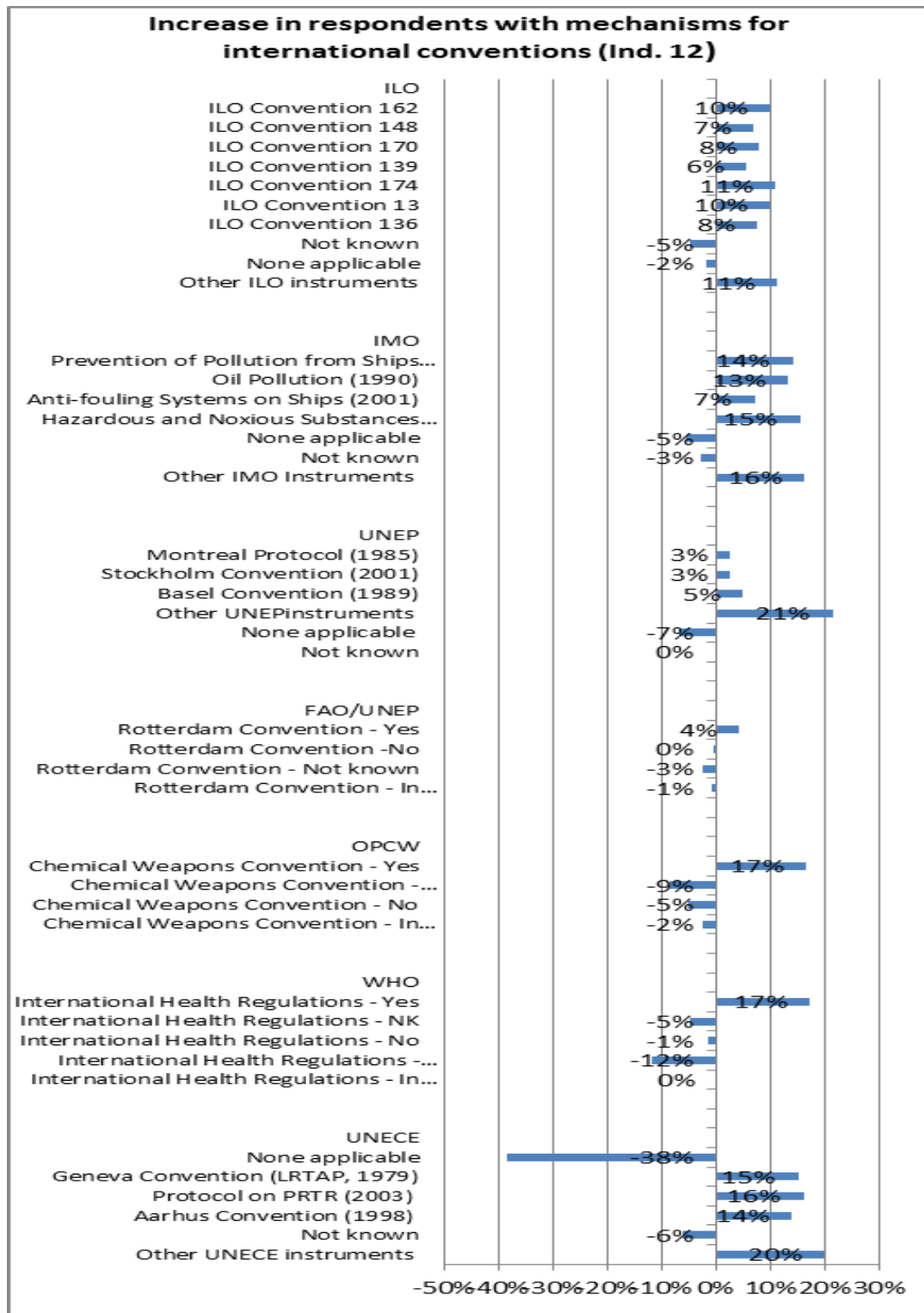
17. Commitment to the Strategic Approach was reported by a significant proportion of stakeholders in the first reporting period, but a small drop-off is noted in the second reporting period. This may be partially due to the non-cumulative nature of some of the options (e.g., Strategic Approach implementation plan, possibly only done once or updated infrequently), as well as non-applicability to some countries (e.g., some countries may not have a Strategic Approach-specific institutional arrangement, but cover the issues in other existing frameworks). Respondents from the African region reported significantly more diverse multi-stakeholder committees, with a greater variety of ministries represented than in any other region.

<i>Overall orientation and guidance basic element</i>	<i>Relevant progress indicators/questions (objective C)</i>	<i>Progress between the first and second reporting periods (including regional success stories)</i>
III. Implementation of chemicals and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements, as well as health, labour and other relevant conventions and voluntary mechanisms	Indicator 12 on implementation of internationally agreed priorities	<p>Little progress from a high base (&gt;80 per cent) in the implementation of the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, the Stockholm Convention and the Montreal Protocol</p> <p>6–11 per cent increase in implementation of International Labour Organization conventions; 7–16 per cent increase for International Maritime Organization conventions; 14–20 per cent increase for Economic Commission for Europe conventions (fig. IV (a))</p>
IV. Strong institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms among relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicator 10 on commitment to the Strategic Approach</p> <p>Indicator 11 on stakeholder engagement in coordination mechanisms</p>	<p>Indicator 10: 12 per cent decrease in stakeholders with a committee to coordinate Strategic Approach implementation</p> <p>Indicator. 11: 15–16 per cent increase in education and health stakeholders represented in coordination mechanisms</p>

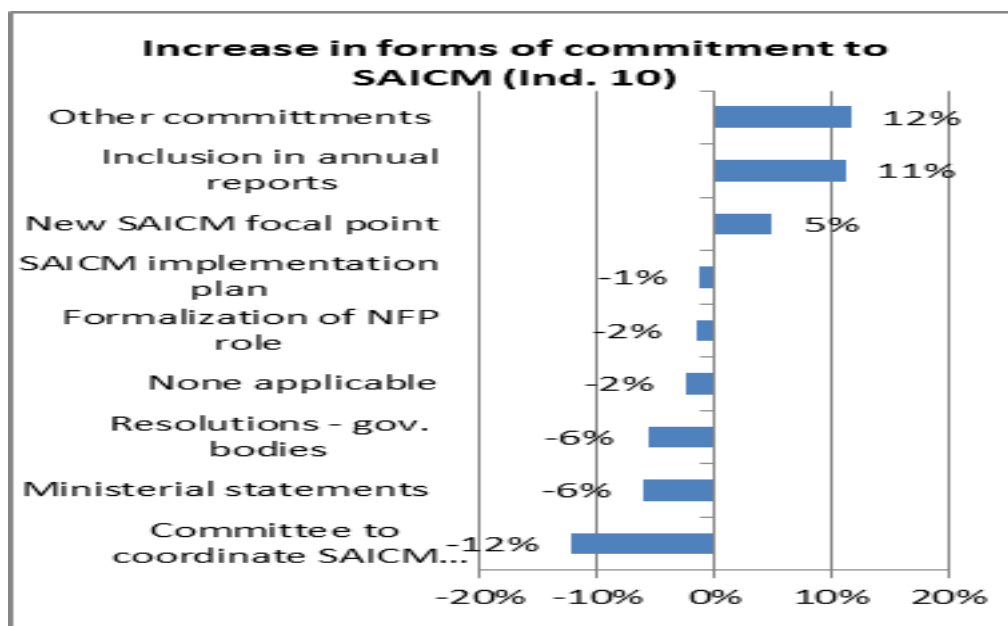
Figure IV

**Increase in percentage of stakeholders selecting options under objective C indicators  
(second reporting period compared with first reporting period)**

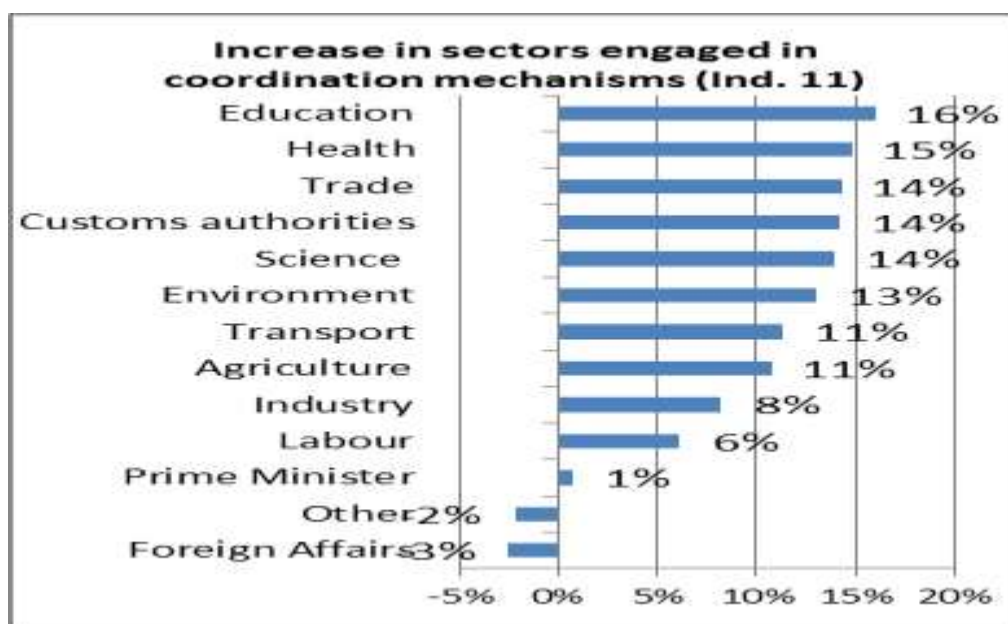
(a) **Increase in respondents with mechanisms for implementing international conventions  
(basic element III, indicator 12)**



## (b) Increase in forms of commitment to the Strategic Approach (basic element IV, indicator 10)



## (c) Increase in sectors engaged in coordination mechanisms (basic element IV, indicator 11)

**D. Objective D: capacity-building and technical cooperation**

18. Among the five objectives of the Overarching Policy Strategy, objective D has seen the least progress since the first reporting period. This may be partly related to difficulties in interpreting responses to questions that do not apply uniformly to all respondents, since technical and financial assistance are (in general terms) provided by the donor countries to recipient countries, and each category responds differently to the questions posed in the survey.

19. Nonetheless, below average levels of overall progress are reported for indicators under this objective, including for mainstreaming chemicals into national development plans. Of the 12 Quick Start Programme projects on mainstreaming chemicals into development plans and processes, half were in least developed and other low-income countries, and half were in middle-income countries. There has been an increase of around 10 per cent in the number of middle-income countries reporting that their development assistance programmes include chemicals, up to almost 80 per cent and 60 per cent for lower and upper middle-income countries respectively.

20. Relatively little progress has been made in accessing non-Quick Start Programme sources of finance, with no net increase in the number of different sources of finance selected by respondents. Given the extremely low number of respondents reporting accessing private sector finance in the first reporting period, the modest (10 per cent) increase in the second reporting period represents a doubling of the total number, however, mainly driven by the Western European and other States. Latin America and the Caribbean reports accessing significantly more non-Quick Start Programme sources of finance, with half of the region's respondents reporting access to four or five sources, compared to just a third of respondents doing so globally.

21. On the other hand, greater progress is noted in the provision of financial and technical resources under indicator 13, with 57 per cent of countries eligible for official development assistance (ODA), in accordance with the list maintained by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), reporting providing bilateral financial assistance compared to only 34 per cent in PR1. A similar increase is also reported in the provision of technical assistance, from 57 per cent of ODA-eligible countries in the first reporting period to 80 per cent in the second reporting period; this is corroborated by a 16 per cent increase in the number of respondents reporting regional cooperation in capacity-building under indicator 15.

22. Basic element X, which includes institutional strengthening for poison centres, is not directly represented by an indicator of progress. However, WHO data on poison centres reveals that many countries still lack essential capacities with regard to chemicals under the International Health Regulations. The degree to which the necessary capacities are in place varies between WHO regions, with the African region averaging only 29 per cent of the needed capacities for chemicals, compared with 74 per cent in the European region. The other four regions have around 50 per cent of the necessary capacities.<sup>b</sup> WHO also maintains a global directory of poisons centres, which shows that many countries, including most African countries, still lack access to a poisons information service.

23. Institutional strengthening of poison centres is becoming more relevant as there has been a decrease in the number of poison centres (340 poison centres in the first reporting period vs 274 poison centres in the second reporting period) and the countries with poison centres in the second reporting period (46 per cent in the first reporting period vs 44 per cent in the second reporting period).<sup>c</sup> A systematic approach has recently been adopted by WHO offices gathering such data, so the data gathering process is constantly improving.

<i>Overall orientation and guidance basic element</i>	<i>Relevant progress indicators/questions (objective D)</i>	<i>Progress between the first and second reporting periods (including regional success stories)</i>
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	Indicator 11 on stakeholder engagement in coordination committees Indicator 18, question on accessing private sector finance	Indicator 11: 5 per cent increase in multi-stakeholder coordination committees with industry representatives (to 72 per cent). 90 per cent of African Government respondents report industry involvement Indicator 18: 10 per cent increase in respondents accessing private sector finance – double the rate in PR1, primarily driven by the Western European and other States and the Central and Eastern Europe regions
VII: Inclusion of the sound management of chemicals and waste in national health, labour, social, environment and economic budgeting processes and development plans	Indicator 16 on national development plans	8 per cent increase since PR1 in non-donor respondents including chemicals in their national development plans (to 53 per cent)
IX: Strengthened capacity to deal with chemicals accidents, including institutional strengthening for poison centres	Not covered by any indicator of progress. However, WHO data reported in paragraphs 16 and 17, and figure V, reveal that many countries still lack essential capacities with regard to chemicals under the International Health Regulations	

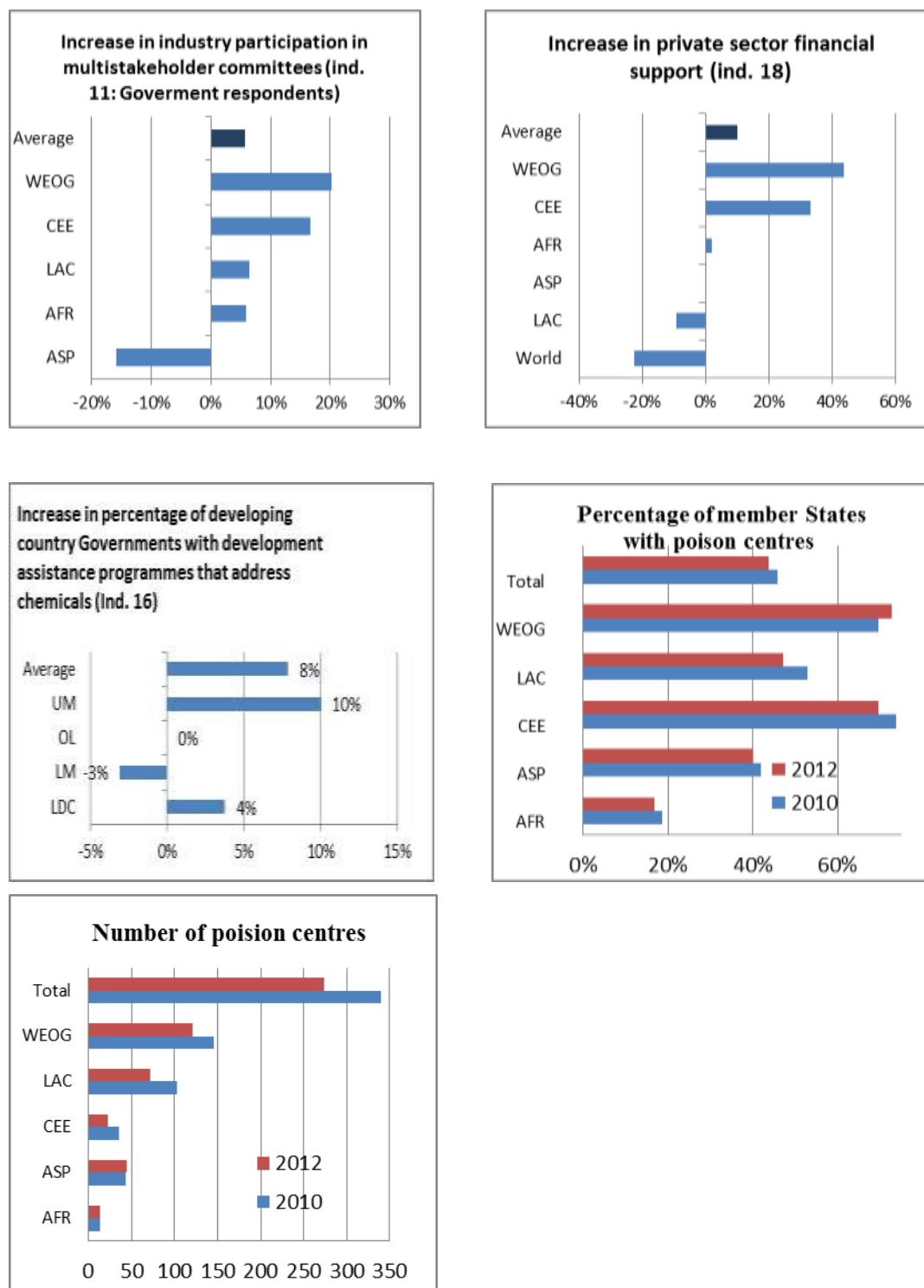
*Abbreviations:* PR1, first reporting period; PR2, second reporting period.

<sup>b</sup> See SAICM/OEWG.2/8, para. 28.

<sup>c</sup> The data for the second reporting period is from 2012 and was compiled in liaison with the regional and country offices and poisons centre associations and survey of the identified centres. Nevertheless, it is possible that not all existing poisons centres have been identified or reported in this process.

Figure V

**Increase in percentage of stakeholders selecting options under objective D indicators  
(second reporting period compared with reporting period)**



## E. Objective E: illegal international traffic

24. Confirming the findings from indicator 3 on managing hazardous wastes, there has been progress of up to 20 per cent since the first reporting period for related indicator 20 on prevention of illegal traffic in hazardous waste, particularly in monitoring illegal international traffic in hazardous waste (see figure VI).

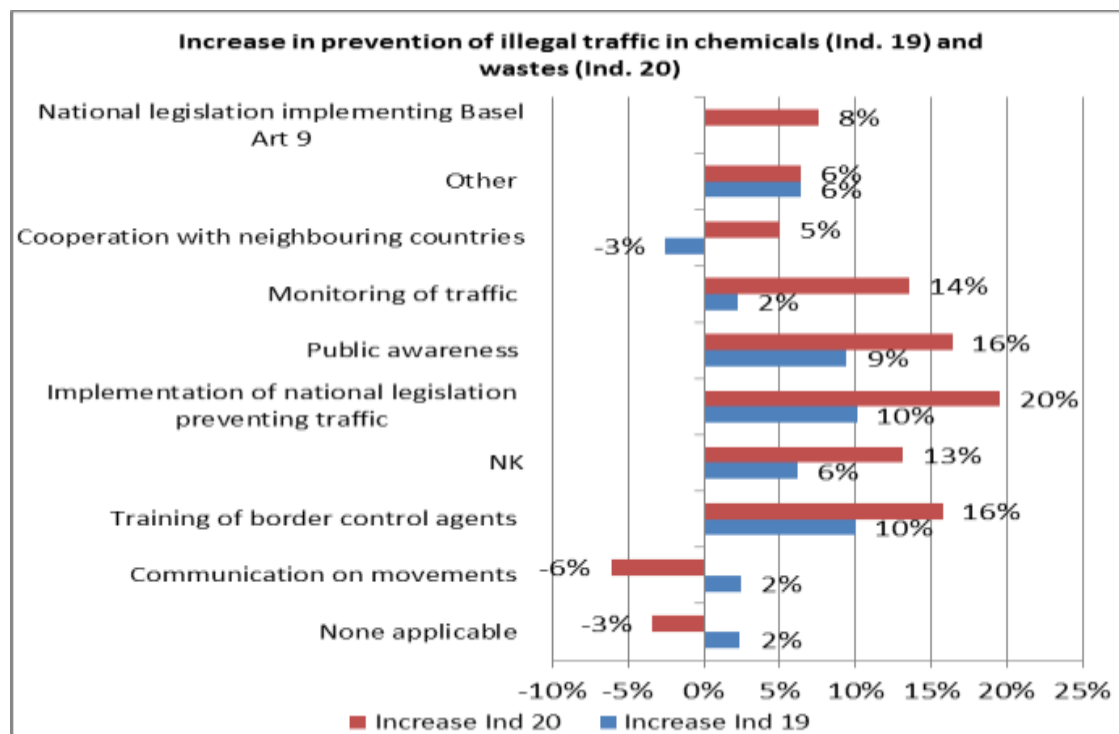
25. Central and Eastern Europe also achieved significant progress in exchanging information with other countries on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, up from one third of the region's respondents to half.

<i>Overall orientation and guidance basic element</i>	<i>Relevant progress indicators/questions (objective E)</i>	<i>Progress between the first and second reporting periods (including regional success stories)</i>
I. Legal frameworks that address the life cycle of chemicals and waste	Indicator 20, question on national legislation implementing Article 9 of the Basel Convention concerning illegal traffic  (see also objective A, indicator 3, on hazardous waste)	Indicator 20: Over 70 per cent of respondents report having this kind of legislation, a slight increase over PR1
II. Relevant enforcement and compliance mechanisms	Indicators 19 and 20 on mechanisms to prevent illegal traffic – options on implementation of national legislation preventing illegal traffic of hazardous waste, cooperation and legal agreements with neighbouring countries	Indicator 19: 20 per cent increase in respondents reporting “implementation of legislation preventing illegal traffic”  Indicator 20 (hazardous waste): the number of respondents reporting monitoring of illegal traffic in wastes has risen by over 35 per cent in Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions, from 20 per cent in PR1 to 56 per cent and 60 per cent respectively in PR2

Abbreviations: PR1, first reporting period; PR2, second reporting period.

Figure VI

**Increase in percentage of stakeholders selecting options under objective E indicators (second reporting period vs first reporting period)**



## IV. Conclusions

26. The summary shows that it is possible to relate most of the indicators to the basic elements identified in the overall orientation and guidance towards the achievement of the 2020 goal of sound chemicals management. While there is some coherence in this relationship, stakeholders may wish to further examine the indicators with a view to improving their coverage of the basic elements for future reporting.
27. The activity-based indicators and questions may be subjective and open to variability of responses, which may partly be related to the nature of the indicators, being based on self-assessment. Stakeholders may wish to try and quantify such variability (for example through a user focus group) and consider ways of reducing it, possibly by providing question-specific guidance or suggesting formats for respondents to record evidence for responses and use in future submissions.
28. The results demonstrate that different regions and economic groupings have adopted different approaches to meeting the 2020 goal. The process of collecting basic data and evidence (e.g., on poisoning or chemicals management expenditures) is an essential step towards the mainstreaming of national chemicals management.
29. The inclusion of chemicals management targets in many of the sustainable development goals, rather than in a standalone goal, is also likely to require more quantitative results-based evidence and data collection in the future.
30. Although considerable emphasis has been given to addressing the sound management of chemicals and waste at the national, regional and global levels, the summary demonstrates that significantly more activities are required in order to achieve the 2020 goal. It further demonstrates that the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 is required to address the increasing challenges in all affected sectors.

## Appendix I

### List of stakeholders submitting information on reporting

1. The following 78 Governments fully completed the online questionnaire: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia. The following 10 Governments partially completed the online questionnaire: Austria, Bahrain, Chad, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic.

2. The following 11 intergovernmental organizations, including 6 participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals fully completed the forms: Central American Integration System, European Commission, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Labour Organization, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, World Health Organization.

3. The following 19 non-governmental organizations, including 6 private sector organizations, fully completed the forms: Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment, Associated Labour Unions - Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, Association for Environmental Education and the Protection of Birds in Morocco, Sustainable Development Network, CropLife International, Day Hospital Institute for Development and Rehabilitation, Environmental Ambassadors, Groundwork, Health Care Without Harm, International Council of Chemical Associations, International Council on Mining and Metals, International Society of Doctors for the Environment, International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), ITUC Regional Organization for Africa, New Brunswick Partners in Agriculture, Occupational Knowledge International, Pesticide Action Network, Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, and Turkish Chemical Manufacturers Association. The following 6 non-governmental organizations partially completed the forms, submitting one or more parts: Centre for Occupational and Environmental Health, University of Cape Town, Research and Education Centre for Development, Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development, Golan Environment and Heritage Association, International Union of Toxicology, Euro-Mediterranean Association for Sustainable Development.



## Appendix II

### List of indicators for reporting progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach and the related basic elements of the overall orientation and guidance

*The following 20 indicators were agreed upon by the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its second session, in May 2009 (SAICM/ICCM.2/15, annex III).*

<i>Strategic Approach objective</i>	<i>Indicator of progress</i>	<i>Basic element</i>
A. Risk reduction	1. Number of countries (and organizations) implementing agreed chemicals management tools	VIII: risk assessment and use of best practices
	2. Number of countries (and organizations) with mechanisms to address key categories of chemicals	
	3. Number of countries (and organizations) with hazardous waste management arrangements	I: legal frameworks
	4. Number of countries (and organizations) engaged in activities that result in monitoring data on selected environmental and human health priority substances	X: monitoring health and environmental impacts
	5. Number of countries (and organizations) having mechanisms in place for setting priorities for risk reduction	
B. Knowledge and information	6. Number of countries (and organizations) providing information according to internationally harmonized standards	V: Globally Harmonized System
	7. Number of countries (and organizations) that have specific strategies in place for communicating information on the risks associated with chemicals to vulnerable groups	V: sharing data and information
	8. Number of countries (and organizations) with research programmes	X: monitoring health and environmental impacts
	9. Number of countries (and organizations) with websites that provide information to stakeholders	V: sharing data and information
C. Governance	10. Number of countries (and organizations) that have committed themselves to implementation of the Strategic Approach	IV: institutional frameworks and coordination
	11. Number of countries (and organizations) with multi-stakeholder coordinating mechanism	IV: institutional frameworks and coordination VI: industry participation
	12. Number of countries (and organizations) with mechanisms to implement key international chemicals priorities	III: implementation of international conventions
D. Capacity-building and technical cooperation	13. Number of countries (and organizations) providing resources (financial and in kind) to assist capacity-building and technical cooperation with other countries	
	14. Number of countries (and organizations) that have identified and prioritized their capacity-building needs for the sound management of chemicals	
	15. Number of countries (and organizations) engaged in regional cooperation on issues relating to the sound management of chemicals	
	16. Number of countries where development assistance programmes include the sound management of chemicals	VII: national budgeting processes
	17. Number of countries (and organizations) with projects supported by the Strategic Approach's Quick Start Programme Trust Fund	
	18. Number of countries (and organizations) with sound management of chemicals projects supported by other sources of funding (not Quick Start Programme funding)	VI: industry participation
E. Illegal international traffic	19. Number of countries having mechanisms to prevent illegal traffic in toxic, hazardous and severely restricted chemicals individually	I: legal frameworks II: enforcement and compliance
	20. Number of countries having mechanisms to prevent illegal traffic in hazardous waste	I: legal frameworks II: enforcement and compliance