



---

**Open-ended Working Group of the International Conference  
on Chemicals Management**

**First meeting**

Belgrade, 15–18 November 2011

Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda\*

**Implementation of the Strategic Approach:**

**Evaluation of and guidance on the implementation, review and  
updating of the Strategic Approach**

**First progress report on implementation of progress in  
implementation of the Strategic Approach: Results of preliminary  
data collection for 2009 and 2010**

**Note by the secretariat**

The secretariat has the honour to circulate in the annex to the present note the results of the preliminary data collection for 2009-2010 on progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach. The report contains a concise summary of the information collected from 110 Strategic Approach stakeholders in Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations using the online data collection tool prepared by the secretariat. An overview is provided for the results on each of the 20 indicators of progress. The report is provided for the information of participants and has not been formally edited.

---

\* SAICM/OEWG.1/1/Rev.1.

## **Annex**

---

# **Progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management**

## **Report of preliminary data collection for 2009 and 2010**

---

### **Executive Summary**

The present report provides the results of a preliminary data collection for 2009 and 2010 with a concise summary of the results obtained so far. The information reported is the first time an online data collection tool has been utilised to collect information from Strategic Approach stakeholders and the first time that a quantitative report on progress has been prepared to address all twenty of the indicators for reporting progress adopted by the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management. The report provides information relevant to the ease of use of the online data collection tool and examples of the types of quantitative analyses that are possible. The report is preliminary in the sense that it contains information for only two out of the three-year reporting period, 2009-2011, decided by the second session of the Conference and because not all stakeholders have yet responded. The report is also preliminary in the sense that additional and valuable narrative information, including that made as part of the online tool is not yet included, neither is complementary information that may be held by stakeholders that would help to provide a further picture of progress. The report is provided to provide an update on progress, and to facilitate discussions on additional work needed ahead of the third session of the Conference.

The secretariat would like to acknowledge the contributions made by 110 Strategic Approach stakeholders in providing information for the present report, the work of Slavena Georgieva, and the support and advice from the WHO Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications and in particular Anthony Armstrong, Liubov Bosova and Tormod Lundt.

## **I. Introduction**

1. The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management is a policy framework for international action on the sound management of chemical. It supports achievement of a central goal agreed at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development to ensure that by 2020 chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimise significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.

2. The International Conference on Chemicals Management undertakes periodic reviews of the Strategic Approach and has two relevant functions<sup>1</sup> in this regard, "to receive reports from all relevant stakeholders on progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach", 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".

3. The International Conference on Chemicals Management decided to undertake a first evaluation of progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach at its third session in 2012 and requested the secretariat to solicit data using an online data collection tool in order to complete a first progress report for the period 2009 - 2011.

4. The present report provides the results of a preliminary data collection for 2009 and 2010 with a concise summary of the results obtained so far. The information reported is the first time an online data collection tool has been utilised to collect information from stakeholders and the first time that a quantitative report on progress has been prepared. The report therefore focuses on ease of use of the online data collection tool with examples of the types of quantitative analyses that might be made. The report is preliminary in the sense that it contains information for only two out of the three year reporting period, and because not all stakeholders have responded. The report is also preliminary in the sense that additional and valuable qualitative information, including that collected as part of the online tool is not yet included, neither is any additional data that might complement that collected by the online tool.

5. The primary objective of the report is to provide information on the status of the data collection in preparation for the first progress report on implementation of the Strategic Approach, so that any adjustments in procedures can be made ahead of the third session of the Conference.

## **II. Methodology**

### **A. Questionnaire design**

6. The International Conference on Chemicals Management at its second session adopted 20 indicators for evaluating progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach. These indicators address five categories of the Overarching Policy Strategy: risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, capacity-building and technical cooperation, and illegal international traffic. In addition to adopting the 20 indicators the Conference also provided guidance to the secretariat<sup>2</sup> on the approach to data collection. This includes specific advice on the data to be collected on each indicator and general guidance including:

- (a) a single set of indicators to be used for all stakeholders in Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,
- (b) collection of data through a list of options, including the option "other" so that respondents could include their own activities,
- (c) additional qualifiers to indicate the status of implementation, e.g., "Not planned", "in development", "operational" and "reviewed" should be utilised,

---

<sup>1</sup> Paragraphs 24 (a) and 24 (b) of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

<sup>2</sup> Annex III of the report of the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management

(d) narrative text to be collected to supplement the quantitative data.

7. A draft questionnaire was designed to collect data based on the specific guidance provided by the Conference. In designing the questionnaire the secretariat also took into account the experience of reviewing interim reporting questionnaires for the period 2006-2008 used for the preparation of a baseline estimates report<sup>3</sup>. The questionnaire was structured in six parts corresponding to the five categories of indicators agreed by the second session of the Conference together with an introductory part that gathered information on the identity of the respondent.

8. Each part of the questionnaire contained a mixture of mandatory and optional questions. In order to maximize the comparability of the collected data at least one mandatory question for each indicator was included.

9. The mandatory questions were designed to take account of the nature of the Strategic Approach and the different instruments and processes that can be used to achieve the sound management of chemicals. Wherever possible at least one of the mandatory questions included a list of relevant activities alongside a series of "check-boxes". This approach was taken as there is little comparable information on the range of activities being undertaken in many countries and a consequent need to avoid assuming that any one particular activity would apply in all circumstances. The approach adopted was seen as important in gathering information that would help to support further discussions about the relevant activities being undertaken and allow for follow-up or supplementary information to be obtained in future. The text of Overarching Policy Strategy Approach was used as the main reference for identifying relevant activities for inclusion, for example, in the risk reduction section, the groups of that might be prioritised for risk management are those already identified in the Overarching Policy Strategy.

10. Comments were invited on the draft questionnaire using the SAICM website and the questionnaire was revised to take account of the comments received. The comments focused on identifying and resolving questions that appeared ambiguous and aligning the questionnaire further with the guidance provided by the second session of the Conference. A copy of the revised questionnaire used for the data collection tool is contained in annex I of the present report. This questionnaire is also available in French and Spanish on the SAICM website<sup>4</sup>.

## **B. Data collection**

### **1. Development of the online data collection tool**

11. Data was collected using an online version of the questionnaire created using *Datacol* an internet-based survey tool developed and supported by the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications of the World Health Organization (WHO). *Datacol* is widely used in WHO for the collection of health-related information from member states, collaborating institutions, and WHO regional and country offices and staff. The tool has minimal technical specifications and so is suitable for use in a range of different computing environments and internet settings. The collected data was stored in an SQL database, backed-up and maintained by WHO database administrators.

12. In transforming the questionnaire into the online data tool a number of practical design measures were taken. Pull-down lists were used to simplify data entry. Multiple selections were made possible to gather the full range of activities being undertaken and text boxes were enabled for the addition of narrative comment. Hyperlinks in the online forms provided background references. In addition it was decided to create each part of the form as a separate part of the online tool to avoid data loss in the case of technical disruptions and to improve the ease of use of the forms. Pilot testers were invited to test the usability of the online version of the questionnaire. The comments received are available on the SAICM website and were taken into account in finalising the tool.

---

<sup>3</sup> OEWG.1/INF/1- Draft baseline estimates report for the period 2006-2008.

<sup>4</sup> For a French and Spanish translation of the questionnaire see the annex to document SAICM/RM/Afr.4/INF/2 [http://www.saicm.org/documents/meeting/afreg/Nairobi\\_2011/Meeting.doc](http://www.saicm.org/documents/meeting/afreg/Nairobi_2011/Meeting.doc) and <http://www.saicm.org/documents/meeting/grulac/Panama%202011/Meeting%20documents> respectively.

## 2. Deployment of the online tool

13. A two step process was followed for deploying the online data collection tool. In the first step users needed to register for using the tool and obtain a password from the secretariat. The registration process required all those wishing to submit data to confirm their identification and email address. The secretariat pre-loaded the online tool with the email addresses of all Strategic Approach focal points so that passwords for data submission could be automatically be sent-out following registration. Controlling access to the online tool by limiting the access to registered users enabled users to enter data, and to save it in draft form for checking and later submission; for the secretariat to limit the number of submissions to one from each Government or organization; and for the secretariat to monitor use of the system and in the case of any problems or questions contact the registered user directly.

14. Collection of data began on 4 March 2011. All official focal points were contacted by e-mail and informed of the registration and data submission procedures and the deadlines for submitting information. A general call for data was also posted on the Strategic Approach website.

15. Regular reminders were sent by e-mail during the data collection period. Periodically the secretariat identified all those who had not registered; those who had registered but not yet submitted data and those who had not submitted all parts of the online form. Regional focal points were kept regularly informed about the progress in submission of data from the countries in their regions. Reports on progress were made at all Strategic Approach regional meetings held over the reporting period<sup>5</sup> and specific questions and needs for assistance were discussed at those meetings. All those submitting data were sent a copy of their submission.

16. The secretariat originally set a deadline of 15 April 2011 for receipt of online data submissions. As at 18 April 2011, however, while over 130 stakeholders had registered to use the online tool only 36 had submitted completed questionnaires. The secretariat accordingly extended the deadline to 9 May 2011. The online data collection process was extended again to 9 July 2011 to allow further time for the finalization of a number of partially completed forms. The data collection system was closed on 11 July 2011. Over a total of 18 weeks 110 data submissions were received.

## C. Data analysis

17. The secretariat annotated each submission with data on regional group and developmental status of the country.

18. The collected data was then exported into a CSV file for more in depth analysis in Excel. The questionnaire answers were summed in total for all stakeholders together and for each group: Government, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.. In the case of Governments, results were also summed by regional groups and developmental status of the country. A separate data table was created for each mandatory questions and this was aligned with the 20 indicators. **Table 1** summarises how each of the questions and data tables correlates with the 20 indicators and sections of the online form. Document OEWG.1/INF/2/Add.1 contains the detailed results of the preliminary analysis carried out and provides a source of reference information on the results. In accordance with the views of the second session of the Conference, the data for individual countries is not identified but only shown in aggregated form in regional or developmental groupings. For non-governmental organizations, data from private sector organizations was disaggregated from civil society organizations but given the small numbers involved it was not analysed separately.

---

<sup>5</sup> Regional meetings where progress in the data collection: Fourth African meeting, Nairobi, 5, 7 and 8 April 2011; Third Latin American and Caribbean meeting, Panama City, 30 May–3 June 2011; Fourth Central and Eastern European meeting, Lodz, 27–29 June 2011; Third Asia-Pacific meeting, Beijing, 5–9 September 2011

**Table 1: Correlation between the parts of the online data collection form, adopted indicators and tabulated results**

SAICM objective	Indicator	Short indicator name	Question numbers in tool/questionnaire							Tabulated results See OEWG.1/2/Add.1								
<b>Identity of respondent - Part 1</b>																		
<b>Risk Reduction Part 2</b>	1	Use of chemical management tools	2.1								1	2						
	2	Key categories of chemicals subject to risk management	2.2								3							
	3	Hazardous waste management arrangements	2.3								4	5						
	4	Periodic monitoring	2.4								6							
	5	Setting priorities for risk reduction	2.5								7	8	9					
<b>Knowledge and Information Part 3</b>	6	Provision of information to internationally harmonized standards	3.1	3.2							10	11						
	7	Communication on risks to vulnerable groups	3.3								12							
	8	Research programmes	3.4								13							
	9	Websites providing information on chemicals	3.5								14							
<b>Governance Part 4</b>	10	Commitment to implement SAICM	4.1	Plus official SAICM focal points							15							
	11	Multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms	4.2								16	17						
	12	Implementation of international priorities	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
<b>Capacity building and technical cooperation Part 5</b>	13	Bilateral capacity building and technical cooperation support	5.1	5.2							25	26						
	14	Priority setting for capacity-building needs	5.3								27							
	15	Regional cooperation on the sound management of chemicals	5.4								28							
	16	Development assistance programmes that include chemicals	5.5								29							
	17	Capacity-building projects supported by the QSP	Secretariat QSP database sources															
	18	Capacity building projects supported by other sources	5.6								30							
<b>Illegal International traffic Part 6</b>	19	Illegal international traffic in chemicals	6.1								31	32						
	20	Illegal international traffic in hazardous waste	6.2								33							

---

19. The following analyses were carried out:

(a) **Number of stakeholders submitting each part of the online form.** Not all stakeholders completed all parts of the online form. A number submitted a partially complete set of with one or more parts of the form completed. Any completed part of the form submitted was included in the analysis whether or not the respondent had submitted all six parts and made a complete submission. This analysis was important for monitoring purposes and for comparing different parts of the data set.

(b) **Number of stakeholders reporting on specific activities under each indicator.** The online form collected a range of data and information pertinent to each of the adopted indicators. A key part of analysis related to enumerating the detailed questionnaire responses and the percentage responses by different categories of stakeholders (Governments, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations). The percentage responses were also calculated each regional group and for countries within the same stage of economic development. The range of percentage responses for each group was put in rank order from the most commonly reported activity to the least commonly reported activity. The results obtained are shown in graphical format in the present report for all stakeholders aggregated. The results are tabulated for each stakeholder group, regional and developmental group in document OEWG.1/INF/2/Add.1 .

(c) **The number of activities reported by each Government stakeholders.** The number of boxes checked by each Government respondent was also totalled to give an estimate of the amount of activity relating to each indicator e.g., how many Governments selected two check-boxes, three and so on. This was useful because respondents reported on implementing multiple activities and the average number selected, the pattern and number of choices could be used to explore trends and as an additional measure of progress particularly from one reporting period to another. This approach was considered valid for summarising the responses from Government stakeholders as their activities could be expected to be of a similar directly comparable nature.

### III. Results

#### A. Number of respondents using the electronic data collection tool

##### 1. Number of registrations

20. **Table 2** shows the number of Governments that registered to use the online tool and the numbers of Governments and other organizations submitting data. One hundred and six Governments (55 percent) registered to use the tool and 63 (32 per cent) submitted complete responses to all six parts of the online form. Governments in Africa and in Asia-Pacific had a lower percentage of complete responses overall and this was due, in part, to a relative higher number of countries not registering but also a relatively higher number of countries registering but then not submitting data. An aim of subsequent data collections should be to increase the number of registrants making a complete data submission as this would substantially increase the response rate from these under-represented regions.

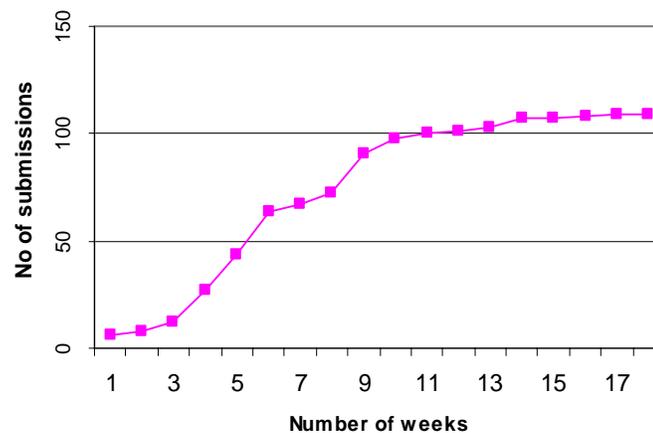
21. Of those submitting complete forms, 68 per cent (63) were from Government, 10 per cent (9) from intergovernmental organizations and 22 per cent (19) were from non-governmental organizations including four private sector organizations.

**Table 2: The number of stakeholders submitting data using the online tool shown in comparison with the number of registrations**

	Stakeholders submitting data using the online tool								Number of registrations				Region total
	Complete	Partially complete	Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 4	Part 5	Part 6	Registered	Not registered	email not delivered	No focal point	
GOV													
AFR	14	8	22	14	14	15	14	14	30	17	2	4	53
ASP	6	3	9	8	7	7	7	7	23	20	6	7	56
CEE	14	0	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	5		3	23
LAC	15	3	18	18	15	15	15	15	21	8	3	3	33
WEOG	14	1	15	14	14	15	14	14	17	8	1	5	29
subtotal	63	15	78	64	64	66	64	64	106	54	12	22	194
NGO													
CSO	11	8											
PSO	4	0											
subtotal	15	8											
IGO	9	0											
Grand total	87	23											
Total no submissions 110													

22. The time taken to submit responses to the online form over the 18-week reporting period from 4 March to 9 July 2011 is shown in **figure 1** below. The majority of submissions were made in nine weeks.

**Figure 1: Time taken to make data submissions in number of weeks following the launch of the data collection on 4 March 2011**



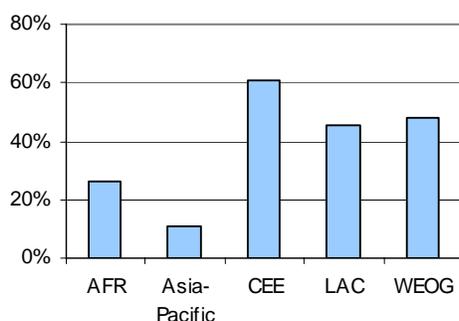
## 2. Submissions from Governments

23. The following 63 Governments fully completed all parts of the online questionnaire: Burundi, Albania, Australia, Belarus, Belize, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Seychelles,

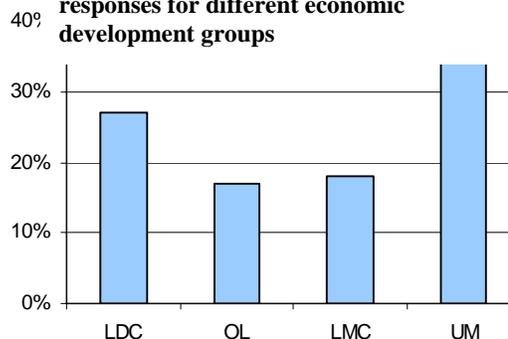
Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, The Former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia. In addition the Government of Algeria submitted a written answer but did not use the online form.

24. The number of Governmental responses is shown as a percentage of the following regional groups: Africa (AFR), Asia-Pacific, Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) and Western Europe and Others (WEOG) in **figure 2**. The number of Governmental responses is shown as a percentage of the number of countries allocated to different categories of developmental assistance as defined by the OECD Developmental Assistance Committee<sup>6</sup> in figure 3. Least Developing Country (LDC); Low middle income country (LMC); Upper middle income country (UM) and Other low income country (OL).

**Figure 2: Percentage of Government responses from each region**



**Figure 3: Percentage of Government responses for different economic development groups**



25. Two regional groups, the Asia and the Pacific and Africa, were underrepresented, with only 11 per cent and 26 per cent of countries, respectively, fully submitting data. Developing-country Governments comprise 55 per cent of all Governments responding. As shown in figure 2 the categories of “other low income” and “lower middle income” are relatively under-represented.

26. The following 15 Governments partially completed the forms submitting one or more parts online: Argentina, Austria, Chad, Ghana, Honduras, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, and Thailand. A further 28 Governments registered but did not submit the form, and a further 88 Governments did not register, 34 of which, including 22 with no official focal points, could not be reached.

## 2. Submissions from inter-governmental organizations

27. The following nine intergovernmental organizations fully completed the forms including six participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC): Central American Integration System (SICA) European Commission, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR); World Health Organization (WHO)

## 3. Submissions from non-governmental organizations

28. The following 15 non-governmental organizations fully completed the forms including four private sector organizations<sup>7</sup>: Armenian Women for Health & Healthy Environment (AWHHE), Associated Labor Unions - Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (ALU-TUCP), Association

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/32/40/43540882.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> Including four private sector non-governmental organizations: Croplife International, International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), Turkish Chemical Manufacturers Association.

d'Education Environnementale et de Protection des Oiseaux au Maroc (SEEPOM), Croplife International, Day Hospital Institute For Development & Rehabilitation, Environmental Ambassadors, Groundwork, International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA); International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM); International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), International Union of Toxicology (IUTOX), ITUC Africa, Pesticide Action Network (PAN), Society of Environmental Toxicology & Chemistry (SETAC) and Turkish Chemical Manufacturers Association. The following eight non-governmental organizations partially completed the forms submitting one or more parts: Centre for Occupational and Environmental Health (COEHR), Research and Education Center For Development, (CREPD), ECO-ACCORD, Golan Environment & Heritage Association (GEHA), Health Care Without Harm, International Society of Doctors for the Environment (ISDE), Occupational Knowledge International, The Mediterranean Association for Sustainable Development.

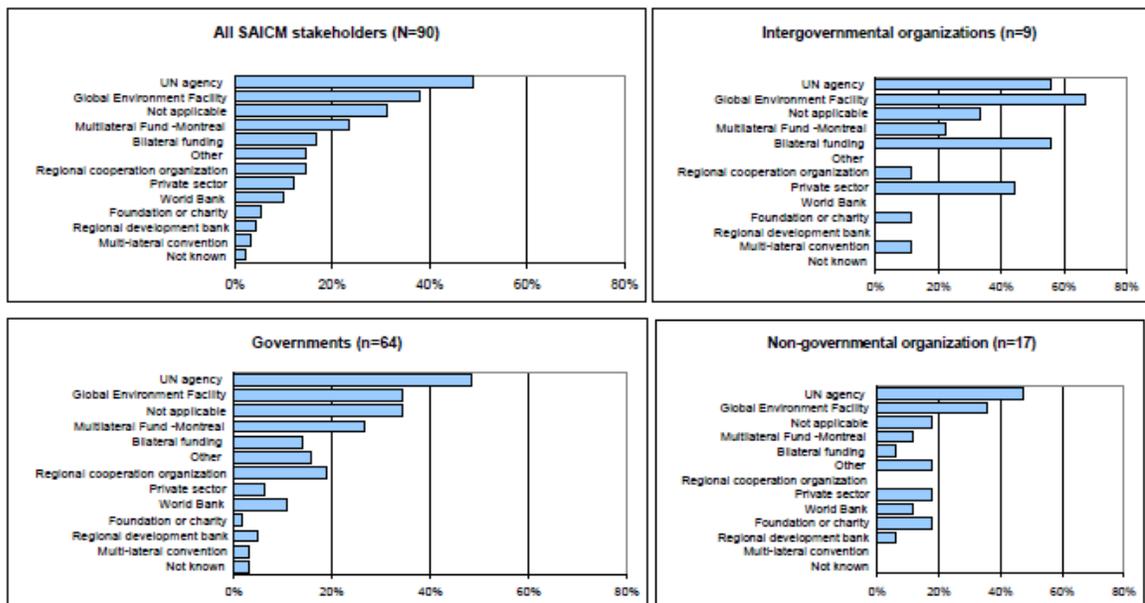
#### 4. Submissions from SAICM focal points

29. Twenty per cent of non-governmental organizations with official contact points<sup>8</sup> completed the online questionnaire. In the case of intergovernmental organizations the response rate was 42 per cent of those having official contact points, including 86 per cent of the participating organizations of the IOMC. Some non-governmental organizations appeared to be uncertain about whether they should report on progress using the online tool; this may have contributed to their relatively low response rate.

#### B. Results for each of the 20 indicators

30. The following sections of the report summarise the key results for each of the 20 indicators adopted by the second session of the Conference. Data is aggregated for all SAICM stakeholders: Governments, inter-governmental and nongovernmental organizations. The supplementary document OEWG.1/INF/2/Add.2 contains all of the quantitative results in tabular form. Graphs comparing the results are used as the principle technique for exploring trends in the data. For example, the set of graphs in figure IV below compare the results obtained for indicator 18 "Capacity-building projects supported by other sources". In this figure comparative graphs are shown for all Strategic Approach stakeholders; for intergovernmental organizations, for Governments and for non-governmental organizations.

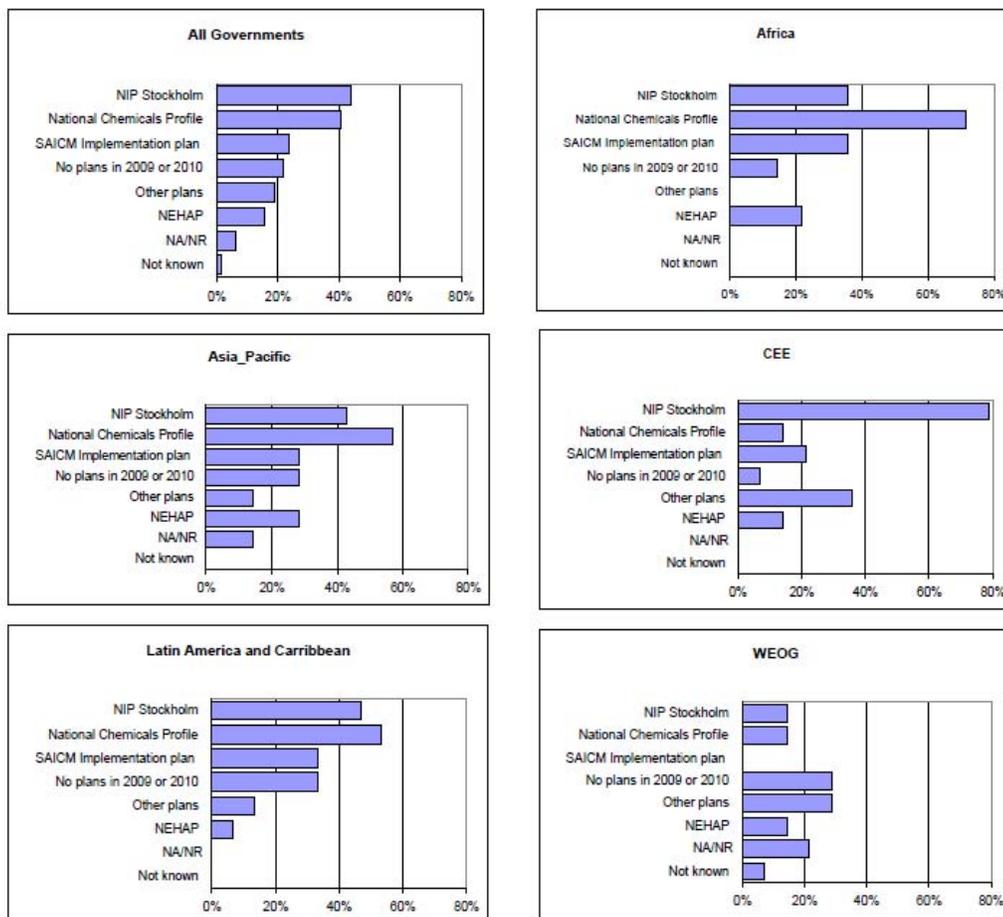
**Figure IV. An example comparative analysis for indicator 18 on capacity-building projects supported by different funding sources.**



<sup>8</sup> The number of non-governmental organizations with Strategic Approach focal points is 78 at 31 December 2010. The number of intergovernmental organizations with Strategic Approach focal points is 13 at 31 December 2010.

31. Some of trends and differences between the different groups of Strategic Approach stakeholders for sources of funding for capacity-building are clearly visible by using this data visualization technique. A similar comparative approach is useful for Government responses from different regions and economic groups. For example, figure 5 shows a comparison of the results for indicator 14 on priority-setting for capacity-building between different regional groups compared with the aggregated results for all Governments. This comparison shows the relative use of planning tools and the greater availability of National Chemicals Management Profiles in Africa compared to Central and Eastern Europe where more National Implementation Plans under the Stockholm Convention are reported more frequently. No Strategic Approach implementation plans were reported as being completed or updated in the Western Europe and Others Group in 2009 and 2010.

**Figure 5: Example of comparative analysis of trends between different regional groups for indicator 14: identification of capacity-building needs**

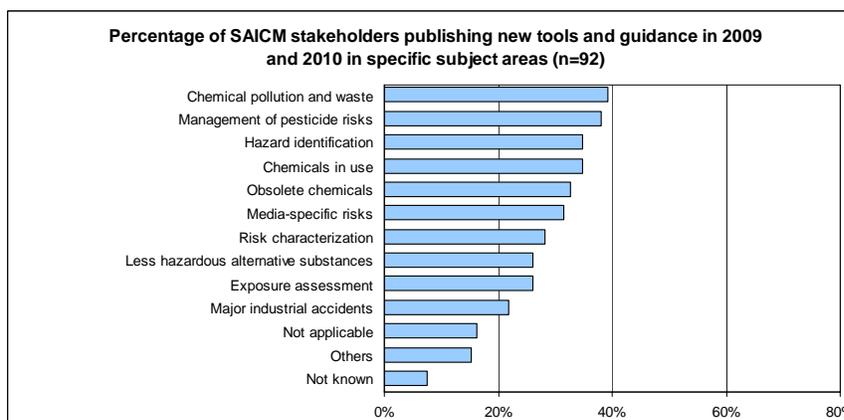
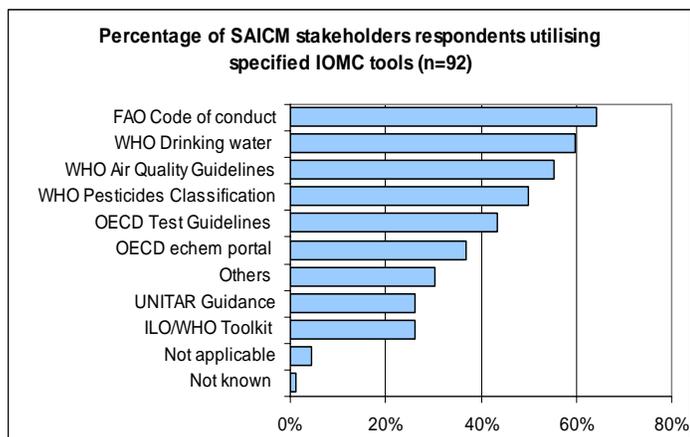


32. Disaggregation and exploration of trends using data visualization techniques such as those shown in figure 4 and figure 5 will be further undertaken in the preparation of the first progress report to be prepared for the third session of the Conference. For the present purposes and to provide an overview of the data, the following section of the report shows summary results for all 20 indicators, with data aggregated for all stakeholders. For each indicator the data is summarised in aggregated form, with data from all stakeholders, Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations combined. For each indicator a short summary of the data collected is given together with a graphical representation of the results and some of the key findings and indications of progress. Readers should refer to the text of the questionnaire in annex I to obtain further details of the data collected as only abbreviated legends are used in the graphs in the interests of brevity.

## 1. Use of chemicals management tools

### Indicator 1: Number of countries (and organizations) implementing agreed chemical management tools

Progress against this indicator was measured by taking into account data submitted by stakeholders on the use of agreed tools or guidance materials for risk reduction published by the Participating Organizations of the Inter Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC); and on any new tools or guidance materials published by stakeholders in 2009-2010 to implement risk reduction in selected areas



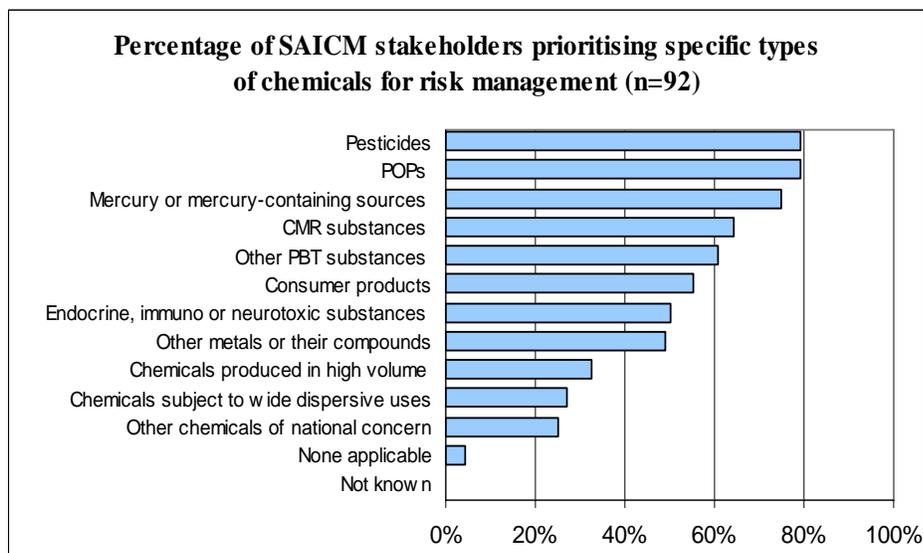
A range of responses from 26 to 64 per cent were obtained depending on the particular IOMC tools and guidance material utilised. The highest number of responses (64 per cent, 59 respondents) utilized the FAO International Code of Conduct for the Distribution of Pesticides. On average Governments reported using four different IOMC tools and guidance documents over 2009-2010. 40% of the Governments reported using five or more of the named tools.

A lower number of responses, from 22 to 39 per cent depending on the subject area, reported publishing their own new tools. The highest number of responses (39 per cent or 36 respondents) concerned new tools and guidance materials for reducing risks from chemical pollution and waste. On average Governments reported publishing 3 new tools and guidance materials over 2009-2010, however 40 per cent of Governments published 6 or more new tools over this same period.

## 2. Key categories of chemicals subject to risk management

### Indicator 2: Number of countries (and organizations) with mechanisms to address key categories of chemicals

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account data submitted by stakeholders on the categories of chemicals most frequently subject to risk management and any new initiatives or mechanisms implemented in 2009 and 2010 to address any specific categories.



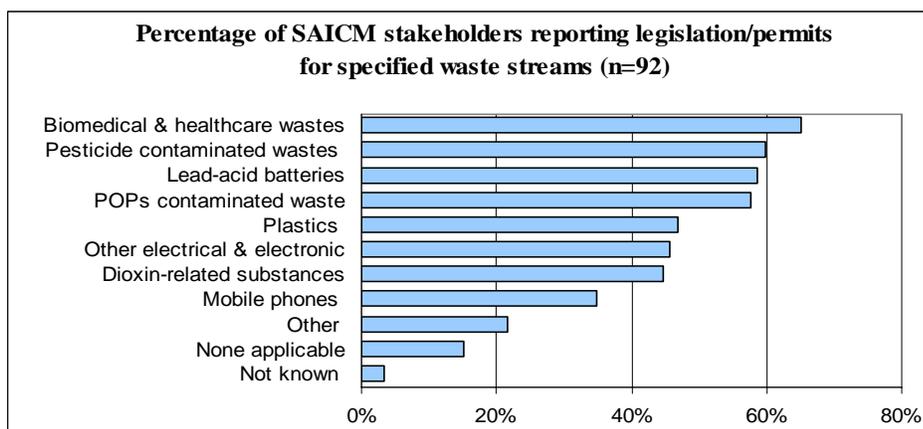
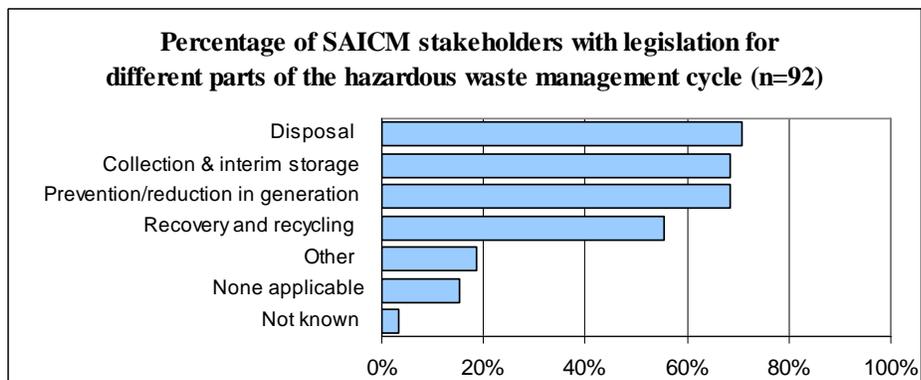
A range of responses from 23 to 79 per cent were obtained depending on the type of chemicals of respondents prioritised for risk management. The highest number of respondents (79 per cent, 73 respondents) prioritized pesticides.

On average Governments reported prioritising 6 of the named categories of chemicals for risk management in 2009-2010. 54 % of the Governments were prioritising seven or more of the specified groups, a particularly high response rate.

### 3. Hazardous waste management arrangements

#### Indicator 3: Number of countries (and organizations) with hazardous waste management arrangements

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account information submitted by stakeholders on the parts of the waste management cycle that were covered by legislation together with any waste management initiatives under development or planned in 2009 and 2010



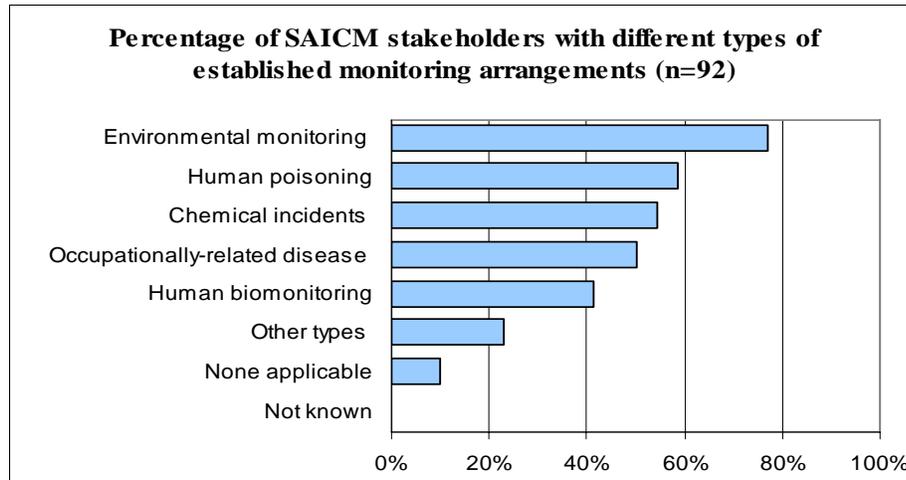
A range of responses from 55 to 71 per cent were obtained depending on the particular part of the hazardous waste management cycle covered by legislation. In general the response rates were quite similar for disposal, collection and interim storage, and prevention and reduction in the generation of hazardous waste. The highest number of respondents (71 per cent, 65) addressed the disposal of hazardous waste in legislation. On average Governments were reported that 3 parts of the waste management cycle were covered in legislation during 2009 and 2010. 58 per cent of Governments were addressed all four of the named parts in legislation.

The range of responses on the specific waste stream addressed through legislation or permits ranged from 35 to 65 per cent. The highest number of responses obtained related to the disposal of biomedical and health care wastes which were reported by 65 per cent, (60) respondents. On average Governments reported that five of the named waste streams were being addressed in 2009 and 2010. 40% Governments were addressing seven or more of the named streams.

## 4. Periodic monitoring

### Indicator 4: Number of countries (and organizations) engaged in activities that result in monitoring data on selected environmental and human health priority substances

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account data submitted by stakeholders on five types of established monitoring arrangements in place, by whether steps had been taken to establish monitoring programmes in 2009 and 2010 and cooperative work with other countries or regions to compare the results of periodic monitoring programmes

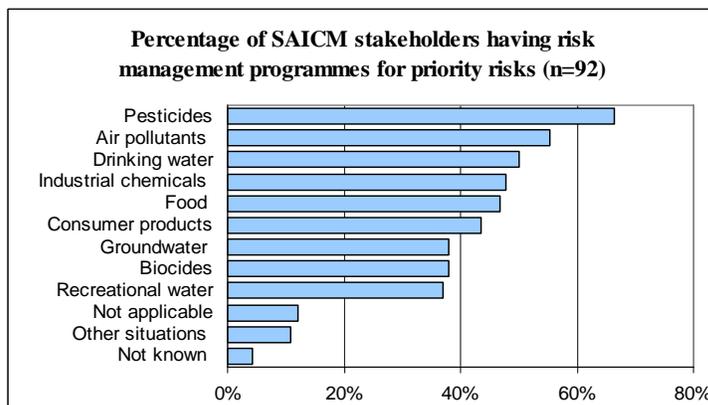
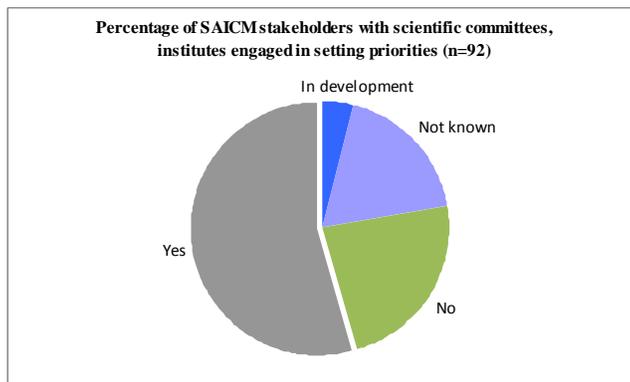
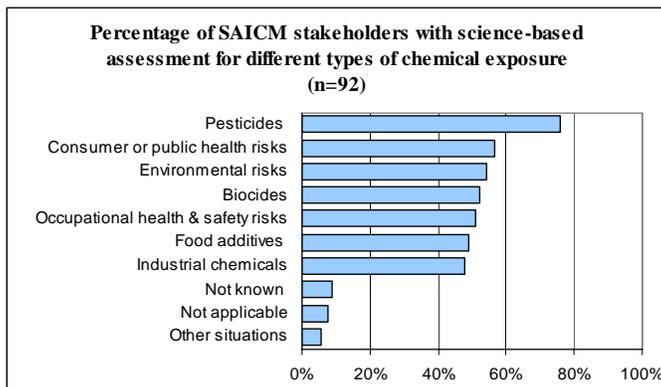


A range of responses from 41 to 77 per cent of respondents were obtained depending on the particular type of monitoring carried out. The highest number of responses (77 per cent, 71 respondents) reported that environmental monitoring was periodically carried out. On average Governments reported three of the named types of periodic monitoring were carried out over 2009-2010. 30% Government reported on all five named types. Furthermore 50% of all respondents responded that they were engaged in cooperative work to compare the results of periodic monitoring with other countries or regions.

## 5. Setting priorities for risk reduction

### Indicator 5: Number of countries (and organizations) having mechanisms in place for setting priorities for risk reduction

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account data submitted by stakeholders on the types of chemicals and types of exposures subject to science-based assessment before chemicals are placed on the market; the engagement of scientific committees, bodies or institutes in this work, whether programmes were in place for the management of priority risks associated with different types of exposures in 2009 and 2010 and whether programmes for the management of risks have been in development or review in 2009 or 2010



A range of responses from 48 to 76 per cent were obtained depending on the particular chemical subject to science-based assessment before marketing. The highest number of responses were obtained for science-based assessment of pesticides identified by 76 per cent (70 respondents). On average Governments conducted science-based assessments for 4.7 of the named types of chemicals and exposures. Thirty-three per cent of Governments reported that they were addressing five or more of the seven named types of chemicals.

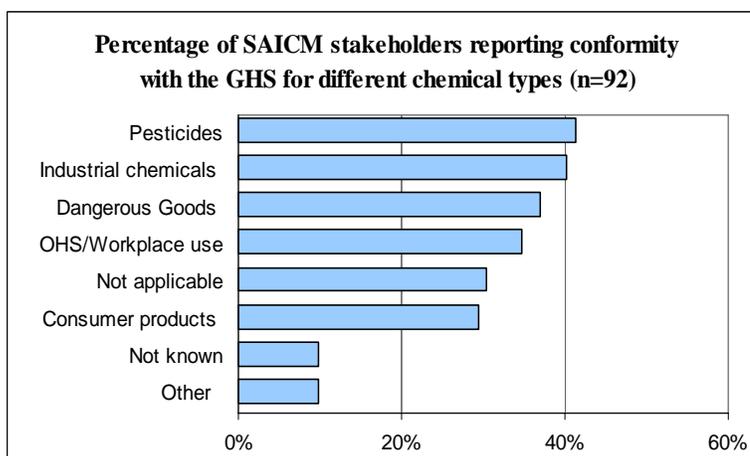
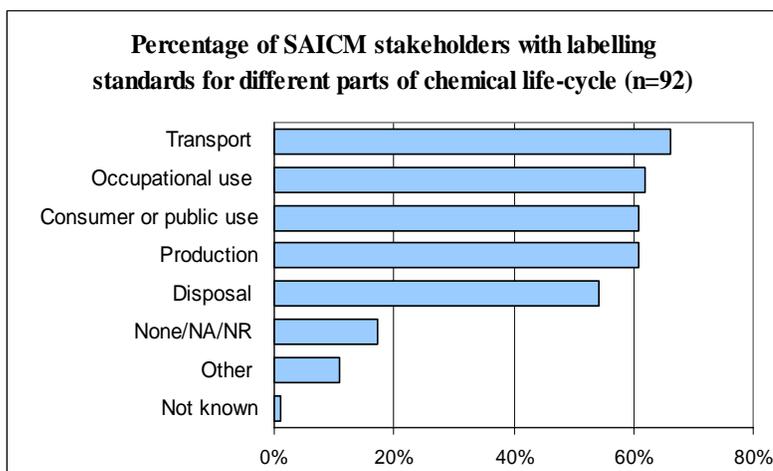
Sixty-one percent (56 respondents) reported that a scientific committee, body or institute was engaged in the scientific risk assessment work.

A range of responses from 37 to 66 per cent were obtained for risk management programmes in place depending on the type of risks. Once again the highest number of responses (66 percent or 61 respondents) concerned risk management programmes for pesticides.

## 6. Provision of information according to internationally

### Indicator 6: Number of countries (and organizations) providing information according to internationally harmonized standards

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account data submitted by stakeholders on provision of information in accordance with internationally harmonized standards and conformity with the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).



A range of responses from 54 to 66 percent were obtained for the implementation of labelling standards for hazards and/or risks posed by chemicals. The labelling of chemicals in transport was identified most frequently in 66 percent of cases (61 respondents)

On average Governments reported having labelling requirements or standards for 3.5 of the five specified life-cycle stages. 42 per cent of Governments had labelling requirements for all five stages referred to in the questionnaire.

A range of responses from 29 to 41 per cent were obtained depending on the category of chemical judged to be in conformity with the requirements of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. Pesticides were identified most frequently by 41 per cent (38 respondents) as conforming with the GHS.

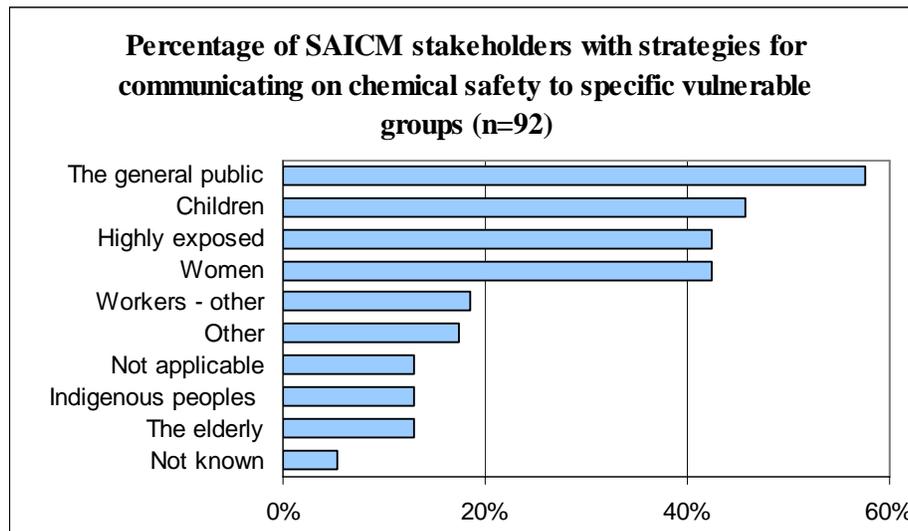
On average Governments reported having assessed the conformity with the GHS for 2.17 categories of chemicals. Twenty-five per cent reported having assessed conformity for the 5 categories referred to in the questionnaire.

The number of respondents answering "not applicable" will be investigated further.

## 7. Communication of risks to vulnerable groups

### Indicator 7: Number of countries (and organizations) that have specific strategies in place for communicating information on the risks associated with chemicals to vulnerable groups

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account data submitted by stakeholders on activities undertaken to communicate chemical safety issues to vulnerable groups for example, through the publication of guidance, the conduct of training or by awareness-raising. Seven examples were given of vulnerable groups with the possibility of respondents adding their own "other" group.

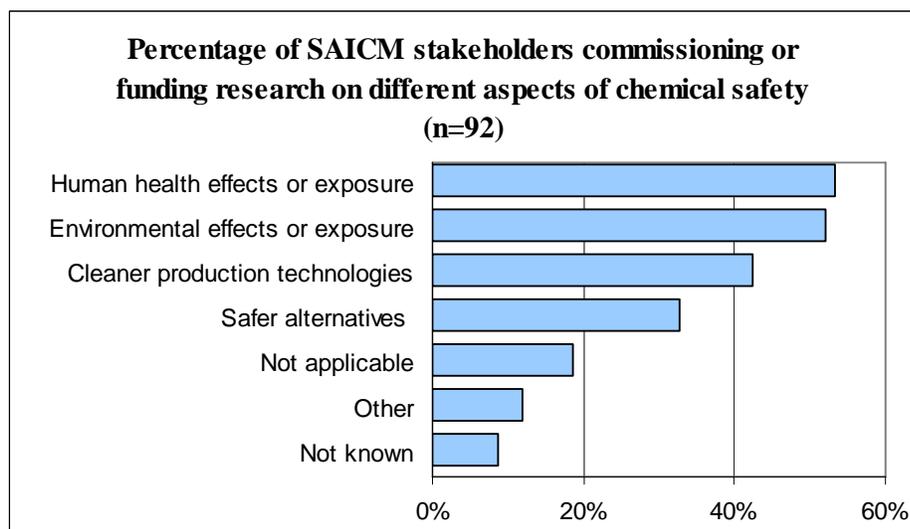


A range of responses from 13 to 58 per cent were obtained depending on the vulnerable group concerned. The general public was identified most frequently in 58 per cent (53 respondents) of cases as being the target for relevant activities or published guidance, training or awareness materials. On average Governments reported having activities designed to communicate chemical safety two of the six named categories of vulnerable groups – a relatively low response rate. Nineteen per cent of Governments had activities for 4 or more categories of vulnerable groups.

## 8. Research programmes

### Indicator 8: Number of countries (and organizations) with research programmes

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account data submitted by stakeholders on research that had been commissioned or funded on selected areas of chemical safety during 2009 or 2010.

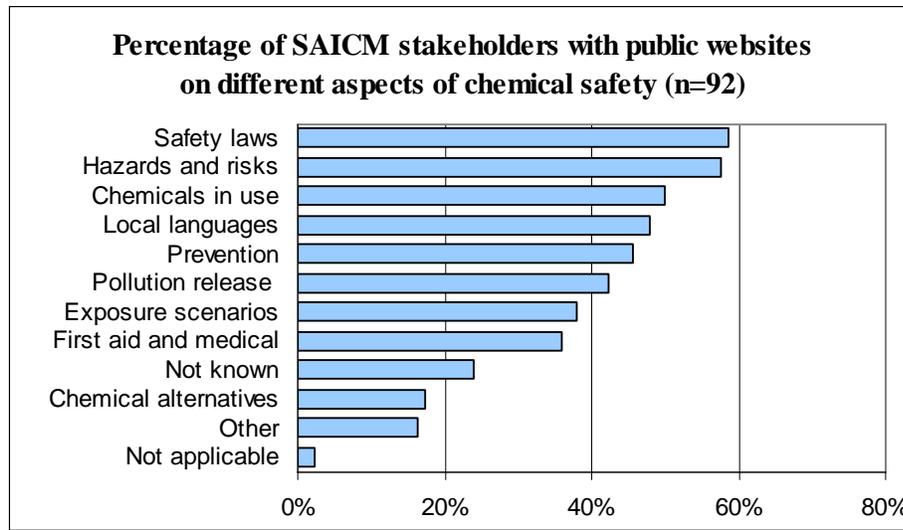


A range of responses were obtained ranging from 33 to 53 percent depending on different areas of chemical safety for which research had been commissioned or funded. The highest number of responses concerned research on human health effects or exposure, which was identified by 53 per cent of cases (49 of respondents). On average Governments reported commissioning research in 1.86 areas. Twenty-four per cent of Governments had commissioned research in all four areas named in the questionnaire.

## 9. Websites providing information on chemicals

### Indicator 9: Number of countries (and organizations) with websites that provide information to stakeholders

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account data submitted by stakeholders on publicly accessible websites providing information on a range of selected areas of chemical safety.

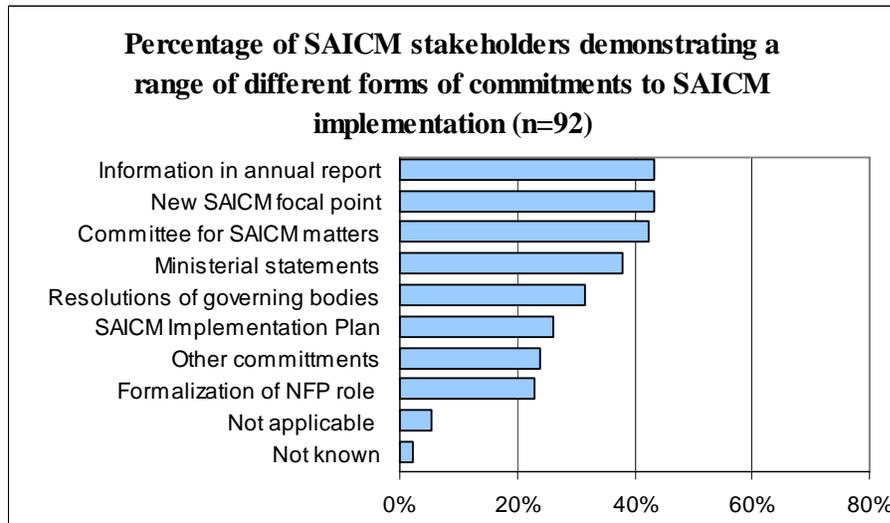


A range of responses from 17 to 59 per cent was obtained for the availability publicly accessible websites on chemical safety. The highest number of respondents (54 or 59 per cent) reported that information on chemical safety laws were available through websites. On average Governments reported that publicly accessible websites were available on four of the named topics included in the questionnaire. 26 per cent of Governments had websites covering more than seven topics.

## 10. Commitment to implement SAICM

### Indicator 10: Number of countries (and organizations) that have committed themselves to implementation of the Strategic Approach

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account data submitted by stakeholders on the types of commitment to implement SAICM that have been demonstrated in 2009 and 2010. The question took into account that there were a number of ways that stakeholders could demonstrate commitment.



Twenty-four respondents (26%) reported to have published a SAICM implementation plan, including 18 Governments (27%). This compares well with the baseline estimate of 13 countries (13% of those responding).

Thirty-nine respondents (42%) had established a committee to coordinate SAICM matters including 32 Governments (48%). In some regions the existence of committee was higher. e.g., 73% in the case of Latin America and Caribbean and 67% in the case of Africa. A baseline estimate of 80 countries (78 per cent of those responding) was made for establishing a committee to coordinate SAICM matters was made, and in 45 cases it was reported that the coordination committee was in place before the establishment of SAICM.

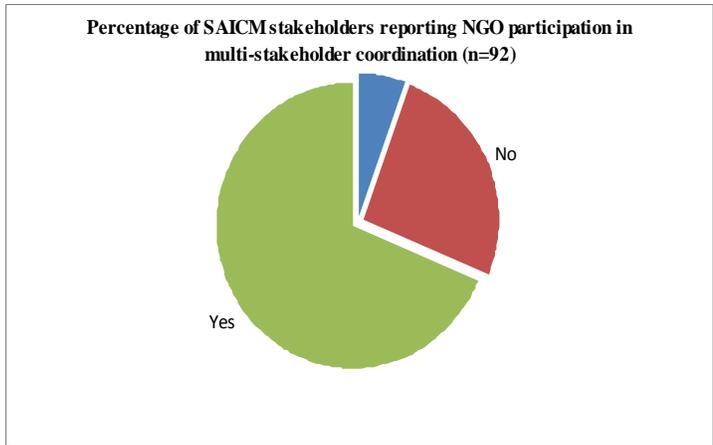
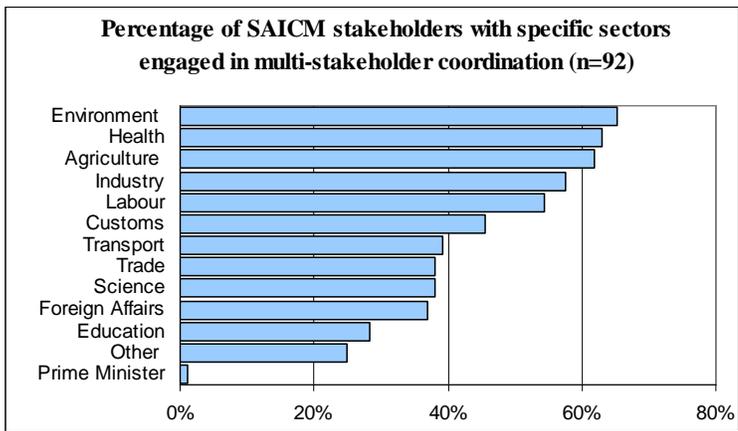
On average Governments reported an average of 2.79 forms of commitment to the Strategic Approach named in the questionnaire, perhaps lower than might be initially anticipated. The range of forms of expression listed in the questionnaire are however quite distinct for different stakeholders and not all would be equally applicable in all cases. For example, resolutions of governing bodies and inclusion of information in annual reports was more frequently utilised by intergovernmental organizations and ministerial statements by Governments. Seventeen percent of Governments reported having websites covering five or more forms of commitment that were listed in the questionnaire.

174 National Strategic Approach focal points had been nominated for 89 per cent of Governments at the end of 2010. The number of official focal points from intergovernmental organizations remained at 13 organizations, the same as in the baseline period of 2006-2008. The number of official focal points in non-governmental organizations increased from 57 over the period 2006-2008 to 75 at the end of 2010. Expressing the number of focal points for inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations as a percentage remains difficult because of the lack of reliable information on the number of organizations with interests in the area of chemical safety. Using the estimates developed for the draft baseline report these numbers for intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations might be estimated as 42 and 48 per cent respectively.

# 11. Multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms

## Indicator 11: Number of countries (and organizations) with multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account data submitted by stakeholders on whether there was a national committee or advisory group to coordinates with stakeholders on chemical safety matters including SAICM, and that reports to relevant ministers and/or decision-makers. Information was collected on the composition of any group including the nature of the participation of non-governmental organizations as a supplementary question.



Sixty-four respondents (70 per cent) reported having a national committee or advisory group to coordinate chemical safety matters this included 49 (74 per cent) of Governments. The ministry identified the most frequently as being involved in national committees or advisory committees was the environment ministry in 60 (65%) cases.

There was a high average number of ministries engaged in multi-stakeholder committees (6.7). Thirty per cent of Governments responded that more than ten ministries were engaged.

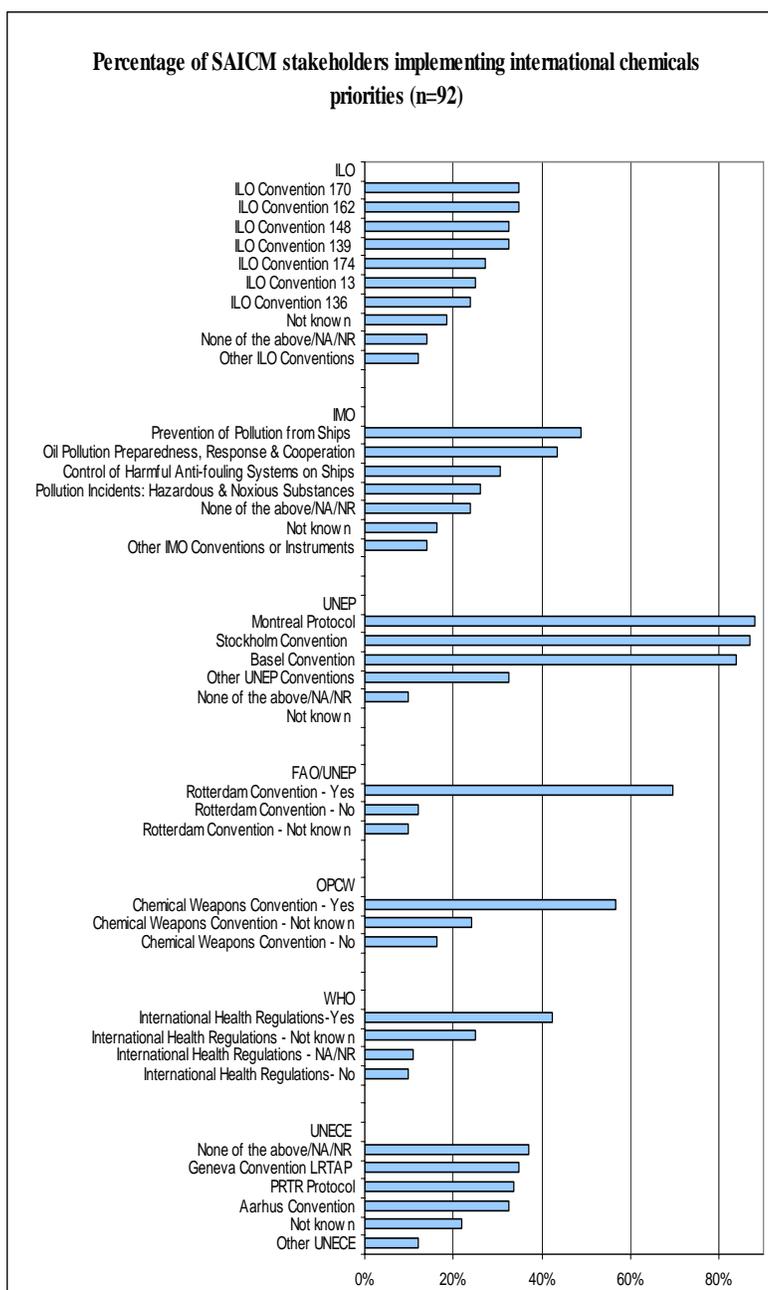
Sixty-three respondents (68 per cent) reported that non-governmental stakeholders were formally included in governmental committees or advisory groups that deal with Strategic Approach-related matters.

Comparing the data gathered for this indicator to that for indicator 10 – in approximately 26 per cent of cases the multi-stakeholder committee was estimated prior to 2009.

## 12. Implementation of international chemicals priorities

### Indicator 12: Number of countries (and organizations) with mechanisms to implement key international chemicals priorities

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account data submitted by stakeholders on the implementation of a number of different international agreements and conventions that were relevant to chemicals safety. These included instruments of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the United Nations Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the World Health Organization (WHO). In total information was collected on 21 agreements and conventions.



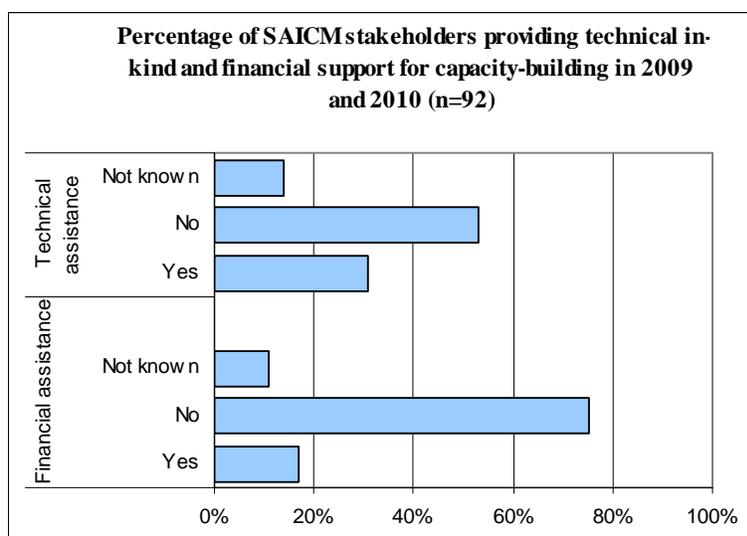
A wide range of responses were obtained depending on the different convention and instrument. The responses ranged between 23 and 88 per cent. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol was reported most frequently by 88 respondents (81 per cent).

Responses for the implementation of instruments other than those of UNEP varied considerably for a number of different reasons. For implementation of the International Health Regulations, 2005 there was a relatively high response of "not known". Such a response is consistent with similar survey work carried out by WHO which showed that fewer than 50% of reporting states had established mechanisms for intersectoral collaboration for chemical events and radio-nuclear events.

### 13. Bilateral capacity-building support

**Indicator 13: Number of countries (and organizations) providing resources (financial and in kind) to assist capacity-building and technical cooperation with other countries**

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account information submitted by stakeholders on bilateral financial assistance and bilateral technical cooperation over 2009 and 2010.



Fifteen respondents (17%) reported providing bilateral financial resources to support other countries to improve their capacity for the sound management of chemicals in 2009-2010. Responses varied by region with 50 per cent of respondents in the Western Europe and Others Group indicating that bilateral financial support was provided in 2009 and 2010.

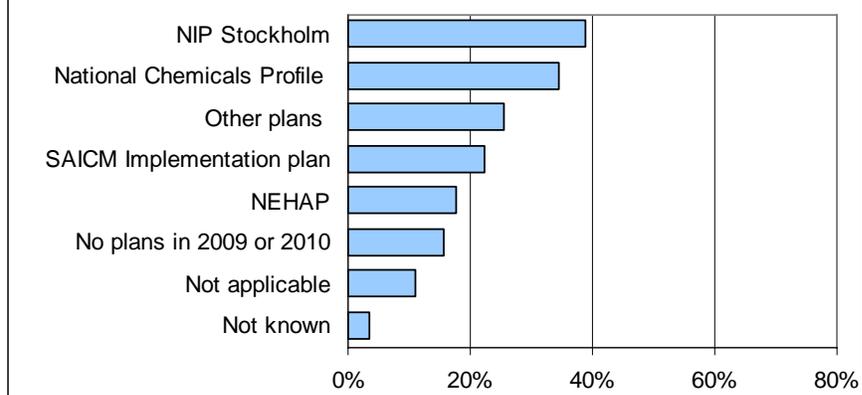
Twenty-eight respondents (31%) reported providing bilateral technical cooperation assistance to support other countries to improve their capacity for the sound management of chemicals in 2009-2010. Again there were distinctions in the responses between different regional groups.

## 14. Priority setting for capacity-building

**Indicator 14: Number of countries (and organizations) that have identified and prioritized their capacity-building needs for the sound management of chemicals.**

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account data submitted by stakeholders on the types of plans for identifying chemicals management priorities that were completed or updated in 2009 or 2010 and whether if no plans had been completed whether other activities had been completed or that were underway which would assist in identifying priorities.

**Percentage of SAICM stakeholders completing or updating selected plans in 2009 and 2010 (n=90)**



A range of responses from 18 to 39 per cent were obtained depending on the type of plans undertaken to identify and prioritise capacity-building needs for the sound management of chemicals. Updates or completion of National Implementation Plans under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants were reported most frequently by 35 respondents (39 of the total).

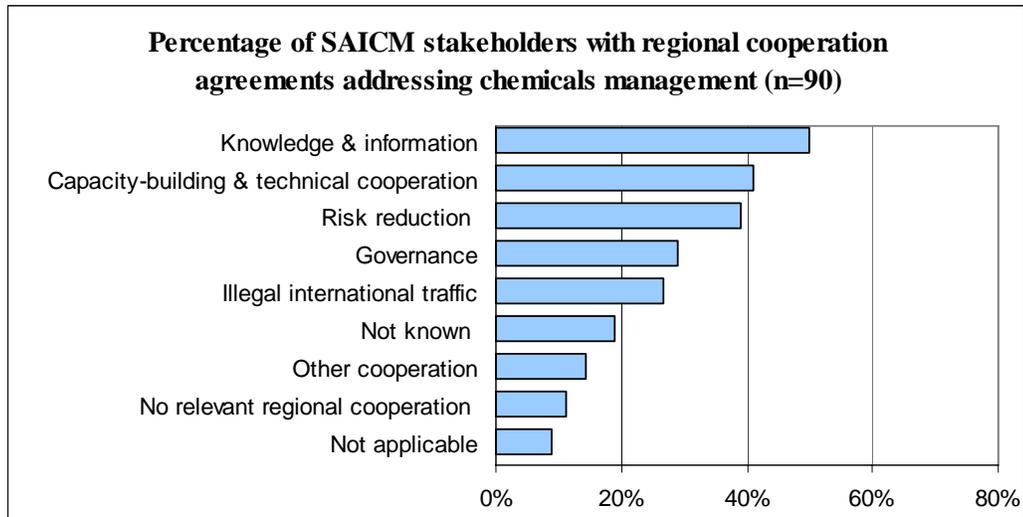
On average Governments reported completion or updating of 1.79 different plans for assisting with priority setting. There were however wide variations in activity reported with 38 per cent of Governments reported the making of no plans and 20 per cent of Governments reported activity with four or more different plans. Twenty respondents (22 per cent of the total) reported completion or updating of a Strategic Approach Implementation Plan including 15 Governments

Distinct patterns between different regions in the use of these tools can be seen as reported earlier in this present report.

## 15. Regional cooperation on sound chemicals management

**Indicator 15: Number of countries (and organizations) engaged in regional cooperation on issues relating to the sound management of chemicals.**

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account data submitted by stakeholders on the types of regional cooperation undertaken in 2009 and 2010. Information was also sought on the identity of the regional cooperation agreements involved and any regional cooperation in development.



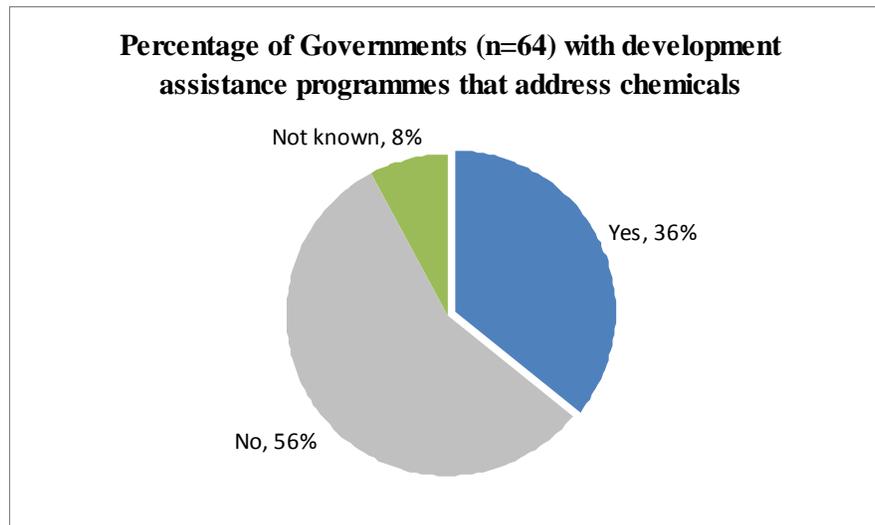
A range of responses from 27 to 50 per cent were obtained depending on the subject area of the Overarching Policy Strategy. Regional cooperation in the area of knowledge and information was reported most frequently by 45 respondents (50 per cent of the total). On average Governments reported regional cooperation in 1.91 different areas of the Overarching Policy Strategy. Forty-one per cent of Governments reported cooperation in four or more areas.

---

## 16. Development assistance plans that include sound chemicals management

**Indicator 16: Number of countries (and organizations) where developmental assistance programmes include the sound management of chemicals.**

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account information submitted by stakeholders on the number of national development plans addressed the sound management of chemicals in 2009 and 2010. Information was collected on the name of the relevant national development plan and the efforts underway to include chemicals management in such plans in the future.

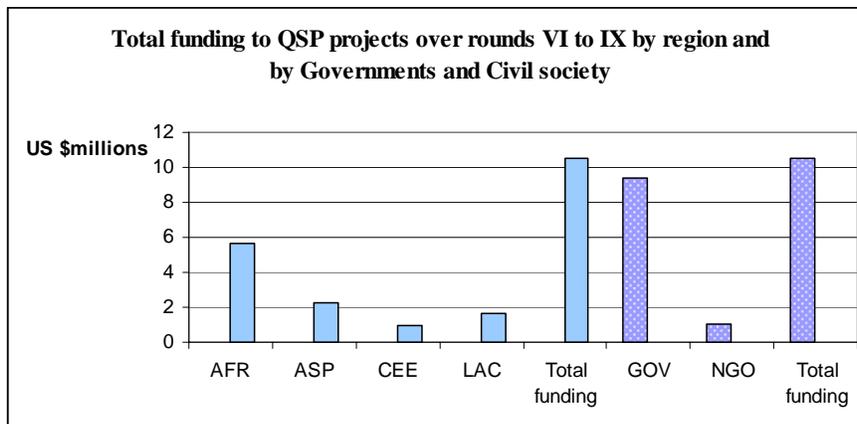
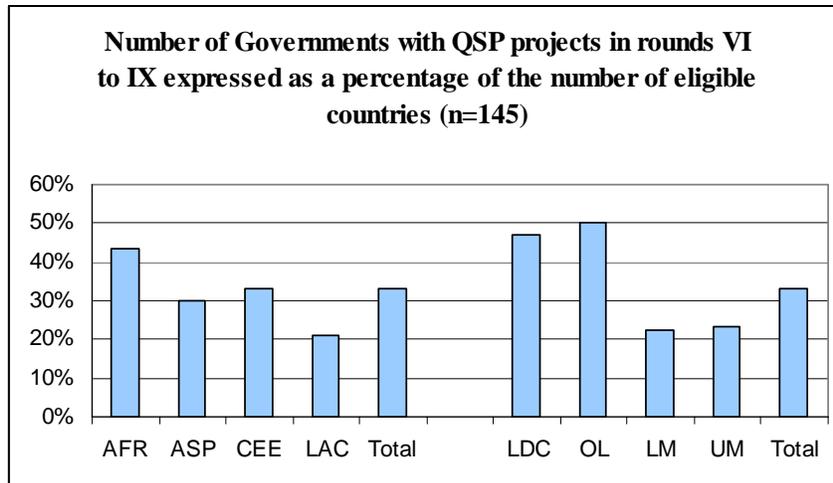


Twenty-three Government respondents (36 per cent ) reported that developmental assistance plans addressed the sound management of chemicals. The highest relative number were nine Governments in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

## 17. Capacity-building supported by Quick Start Programme

### Indicator 17: Number of countries (and organizations) with projects supported by the Strategic Approach's Quick Start Programme.

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by examining the records kept by the secretariat of the Quick Start Programme on the number of countries having projects approved for support from the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund.

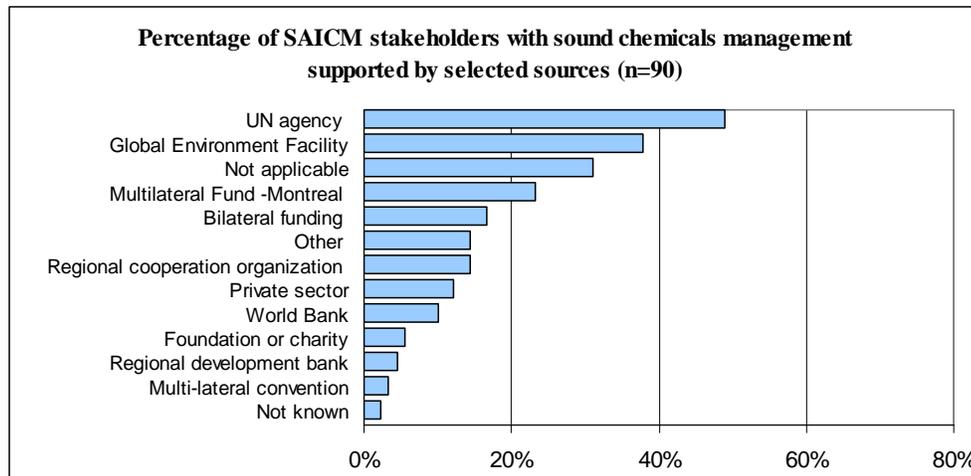


The data shown above has been taken from records of the Strategic Approach secretariat. It shows the number of countries awarded funding from the over four rounds (VI to IX) of the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund. A total of 48 eligible countries received funding support over this time (33 per cent of those eligible). These figures do not take into account the fact that countries may be involved in a number of different projects. The data shows that eligible countries in Africa received the highest number and total amount of funding support. Approximately 10 per cent of the total funds awarded over this period went to projects being implemented by five civil society non-governmental organizations

## 18. Sources of capacity-building support

**Indicator 18: Number of countries (and organizations) with sound management of chemicals projects supported by other sources of funding (not Quick Start Programme funding).**

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account information submitted by stakeholders on sources of funding utilized for capacity-building projects for the sound management of chemicals from a number of specified sources of financial assistance including the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol, the United Nations or a United Nations agency, regional cooperation organizations, regional development banks, the World Bank, multi-lateral environment convention trust funds, bilateral funding agreements, foundations or charitable bodies, and the private sector. Additional information on the identity of specific funding sources was also collected.



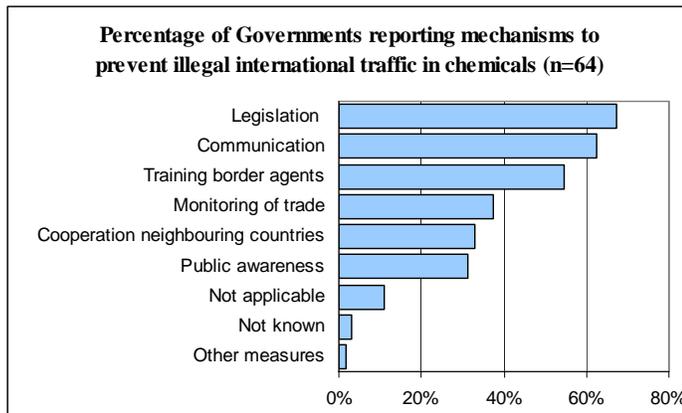
A range of responses from 3 to 49 per cent were obtained on different sources of funding used for supporting capacity-building activities for the sound management of chemicals in 2009-2010. Funding from the United Nations or a United Nations agency was reported most frequently by 44 respondents (49 per cent of the total). On average, 1.79 funding sources were identified by Government respondents. Only 21% of Government respondents identified more than four sources.

Appreciable differences among stakeholders as illustrated earlier in the present report can be seen.

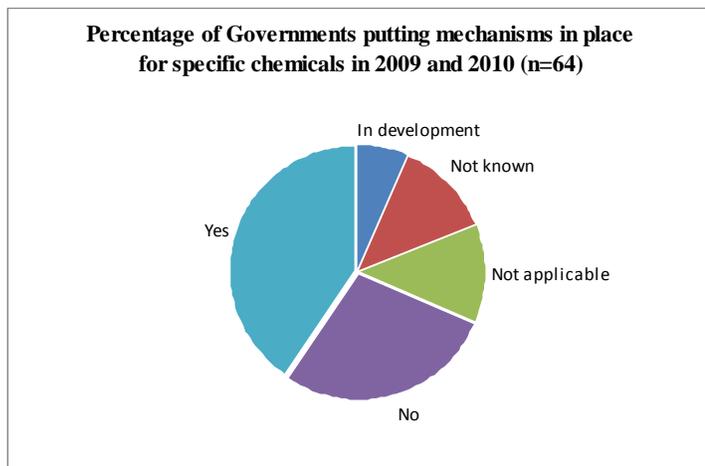
## 19. Mechanisms to prevent illegal international traffic in chemicals

**Indicator 19: Number of countries having mechanisms to prevent illegal traffic in toxic, hazardous and severely restricted chemicals individually.**

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account data submitted by stakeholders on the types of activities undertaken in 2009 and 2010 to prevent illegal international traffic of hazardous chemicals and on whether any specific measures were put in place or developed during that time for specific hazardous chemicals.



A range of responses from 31 to 67 per cent 2% and 60% of Governments were working to address the illegal international traffic in chemicals depending on the particular activity undertaken. The implementation of national legislation was reported most frequently by 43 respondents (67 per cent of the total).



Twenty-six Governments (41 per cent) reported that the illegal traffic of specific chemicals had been addressed over 2009-2010.

On average, 2.91 of the named types of activities were identified by Government respondents in their responses. 22% Governments identified more than five activities.

## 20. Mechanisms to prevent illegal international traffic in

### Indicator 20: Number of countries having mechanisms to prevent illegal traffic in hazardous waste.

Progress against this indicator was evaluated by taking into account data submitted by stakeholders on the types of activities undertaken in 2009 and 2010 to prevent illegal international traffic of hazardous waste



A range of responses from 30 to 72 per cent were obtained depending on the activities being undertaken to address the illegal international traffic of hazardous waste. The implementation of national legislation preventing the illegal international traffic of hazardous waste was reported most frequently by 46 respondents (72% of the total Governmental respondents). On average, Governments reported 3.39 different types of activities over 2009-2010. Thirty-eight per cent of Governments identified more than five activities.

---

## C. Summary overview of results

33. **Figure 6** shows an overall visual summary of the results obtained from the data analysis for the set of 20 indicators. The results are grouped in accordance with the five categories of the Overarching Policy Strategy. Where more than one question has been used to elicit information on a particular indicator the range used for that indicator is a composite range. For example, indicator one on use of chemical management tools has two aspects i) the use of specified IOMC tools with a range of responses from 26 to 64 per cent, and ii) the publication of new tools and guidance by stakeholders with a range of responses from 22 to 39 percent. The overall range of responses for this indicator (22 to 64 per cent) combines the ranges of responses from both aspects of data collection.

34. The range of responses for each indicator is shown as a shaded bar. The length of the bar provides a measure of the range of the responses and therefore the variation in the response on specified activities being undertaken. It can be seen that, those indicators with the highest numbers of responses are: (i) indicator 12: Implementation of international priorities, specifically key international chemicals conventions and (ii) indicator 2: Key categories of chemicals used in risk management. These are also the indicators with the widest range of activities were reported and therefore showing the greatest variation in activities. Those indicators with the lowest numbers of responses are: (i) indicator 18: Other funding sources for capacity-building and (ii) indicator 17: Communication on risks to vulnerable groups. For indicator 18 on funding sources the average number of different options selected was lower than most other indicators, showing a low number of different funding sources utilised by different stakeholders.

## D. Feedback on the online tool

35. Feedback on the use of the online data collection tool was generally positive, notwithstanding some initial technical problems with one of the forms and the need for some additional guidance for persons wishing to complete the form on behalf of official focal points and on printing copies of submissions. Several Governmental respondents remarked that they had had insufficient time to consult with stakeholders in obtaining data to make a report on progress. This issue is however a general one and not one which relates to the nature of the online tool. For respondents who had prepared their answers beforehand, completion of the online data collection form itself took approximately 30 minutes of data entry.

36. From the perspective of the secretariat, the design of the tool with check-boxes and mandatory questions worked well and enabled a preliminary quantitative analysis to be made. The tool's optional free-text boxes for adding comments and further explanation were widely used. Time has precluded summarising all the narrative data received at this preliminary stage. This will be done when preparing the full progress report ahead of the third session of the Conference.

37. Finally judging by the responses and data received, a small number of questions in the online form might be improved and these are identified in annex II. It is suggested that depending on the approach to the completion of the first progress report these questions might be omitted or revised.

## IV. Conclusions and discussion

38. The present report is the first time that comparable data has been collected and reported on the 20 indicators of progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach agreed by the second session of the Conference. The online data collection tool developed by the secretariat proved fit for its purpose of collecting data from a large number and diverse range of Strategic Approach stakeholders and was manageable from the perspectives of both respondents and the secretariat. Over 100 full data submissions were made within a three-month period and data analysis was completed on 35 questions also in a short time frame. To explore the data collected a number of types of simple analysis have been tested and carried out and further analyses planned for completing the first progress report in the future. The online tool enabled the collection of a rich and diverse collection of narrative information on the reports published, legislation in place and other activities and collected comments giving insights into the context of the activities reported over 2009-2010. Some respondents provided very careful and well crafted additional comments using the online data collection tool and in such cases the whole submission would merit being made available as a standalone report when printed.

---

Respondents could be encouraged to make their submissions available through the Strategic Approach website and in this way a series of national reports could be made available in addition to the secretariat's analysis. In any event, it would be useful to extract the references to activities completed and add that material to the secretariat's clearinghouse.

39. One of the weaknesses of the current preliminary reporting effort relates to imbalances in the distribution of respondents. For example the number of respondents from the Asia-Pacific region in particular but also the African region hindered the possibilities for the reporting and comparison of trends in different regional groups. The relatively small number of submissions from these groups was most probably due to the lack of familiarity with the tool and the information needed for data collection rather than any other factor.

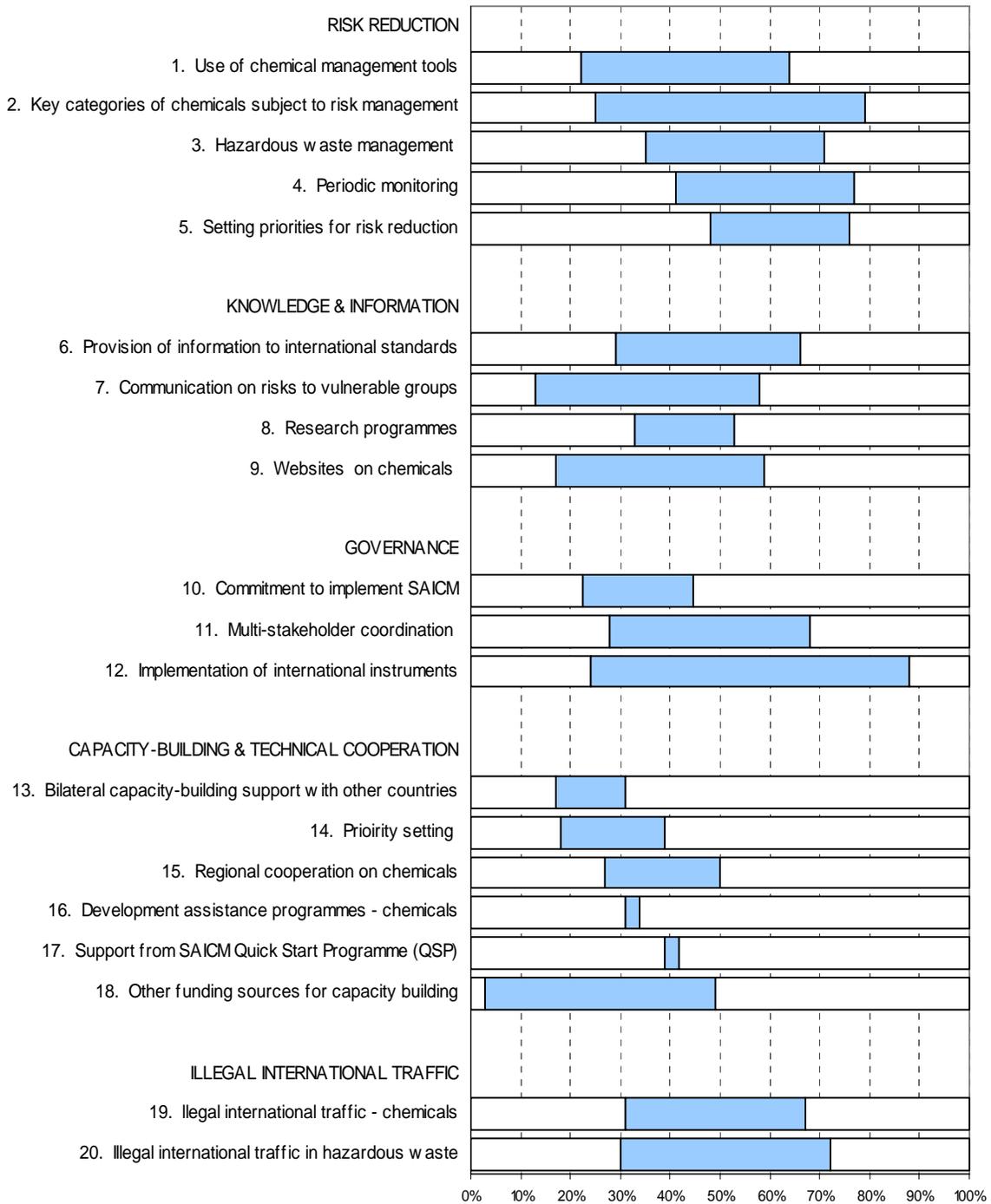
40. The present preliminary report contains a summary of the results of the data submitted from all stakeholders in an aggregated form. However more detailed data is contained in document SAICM/OEWG.1/INF/2/Add.1 in tabular form for different stakeholders, Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. For Governments the results have been disaggregated into the five regional groups and different stages of economic development. While time has not permitted an exhaustive analysis of this disaggregated data a number of differences and trends can be seen and these will be more fully investigated when the overall report of progress is made.

41. Questions of how to deal with the data submitted from non-governmental organizations need further consideration. The considerable differences in the activities reported that might be assumed by private sector and civil society non-governmental organizations argue for separating Governmental, non-governmental and intergovernmental data in any overall analysis or at least showing the data in a disaggregated form in graphs and tables. In this preliminary data collection only four private sector organizations submitted information using the online tool and the size of such a dataset is too small for comparative analysis. Supplementing the analysis made using the online tool with complementary information would be one approach that could be useful in such situations and stakeholders should be asked to contribute complementary sources of relevant information if they exist.

42. In the case of the non-governmental organizations, there had been some uncertainty throughout the data collection process about whether these organizations should be encouraged to make independent submissions of information and this may be one of the reasons for a relatively low reporting rate from this group of stakeholders. In a number of cases, the secretariat was informed that Governments would consult with relevant non-governmental organizations and include relevant activities from these groups in their own national submissions. Concerns about "double-counting" would be countered by disaggregating the data and reporting for different stakeholder groups separately. Other concerns that questions might not be appropriate for some stakeholder groups might be further investigated though looking at the number of respondents selecting "not applicable" and taking into account the narrative reasons provided. In the preliminary data collection report the use of "not relevant" did not appear to be extensive. A further issue raised in connection with the data collected from non-governmental organizations was that in some cases some of the non-governmental organizations might represent umbrella groups or networks of organizations and that this should be taken account of in reporting progress. To address this specific issue, it would be necessary to seek additional information about the structure of the organization concerned, in addition some information about its membership and aims might also be helpful.

43. The present report provides the results of a preliminary data collection for two of a three year reporting period. The time taken for respondents to collect reporting data and the resources needed in the secretariat to make an overall analysis need to be considered in determining the frequency of future reporting periods. Much useful information has been gathered from the present preliminary data collection and there is potential to improve response rates by further outreach to those groups that initially registered but did not proceed to submit data. Given the richness of the information collected, having the first progress report on implementation of the Strategic Approach available to stakeholders at the time of regional meetings ahead of the third session of the Conference would greatly facilitate the conduct of the evaluation that will be made at that session.

**Figure 6: Overview of range of all stakeholder responses given for 20 indicators in the preliminary report of progress in SAICM implementation (2009-2010)**



---

## Annex I

### Extract of text from the SAICM online data collection tool

#### **Welcome to the online tool for reporting on progress in SAICM implementation in 2009- 2010**

This online tool is to be used for collecting information on the status of progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). In the first phase data will be collected for 2009 and 2010 and this will be aggregated and presented to the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, Belgrade, 29 August to 2 September 2011.

The online tool is made up of six parts. The first part (part 1) collects information to confirm the identity of the country or the organization submitting the response. The five parts that follow contain a series of questions to gather information on each of the indicators of progress agreed by the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, 11-15 May 2009. The questions are organized in parts which correspond to the categories of objectives contained in the Overarching Policy Strategy (OPS) of the Strategic Approach. Each part of the form collects information relevant to indicators in each specific category of the OPS namely: Risk reduction (part 2 of the form); Knowledge and information (part 3 of the form); Governance (part 4 of the form); Capacity-building and technical cooperation (part 5 of the form) and Illegal international traffic (part 6 of the form).

Each part of the form should be completed by all stakeholders whether in Government, intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations. Guidance is given in the online form as to which questions are mandatory (and must be completed) and which are optional (providing supplementary information). Mandatory questions are marked with an asterisk (\*). In general there is one mandatory question for each indicator. The mandatory question is usually a series of check-boxes. These are followed by optional fields where additional and supplementary narrative information may be given if wished.

It is not possible to submit any form if mandatory questions are left unaddressed and the system will provide prompts to identify missing answers if an attempt to submit an incomplete form is made. To safeguard loss of information while completing a form a partial save can be made.

#### **Online forms**

The six parts of the online tool can be accessed by clicking on the following links. At the end of the questions in each part there is an option either to "Submit the form" in this case the information submitted will be conveyed to the secretariat or to "Save partially completed form", in this case the information will be saved for completion at another login session. On submission of the form, an on-screen message will acknowledge receipt and provide an option to print the information submitted for future reference. The automatic message confirming that the submission has been successfully provides additional quick links to other parts of the form without the need for a separate login.

The following links are to each part of the form

- Part 1: Identity
- Part 2: Risk reduction
- Part 3: Knowledge and information
- Part 4: Governance
- Part 5: Capacity building and technical cooperation
- Part 6: Illegal international traffic

If changes are needed to the responses following submission please contact [saicm@unep.org](mailto:saicm@unep.org). In exceptional cases the submission process can be reversed and a replacement submission made. Please make full use of the "save partially completed form" button and the print function following

---

submission of the completed form. There is an automatic logout if there has been no activity on the form for approximately 30 minutes. In these cases any information that is entered will be lost up to the time of the last partial save.

## **Part 1: Identity of respondent**

This first part of the online contains a series of questions to verify the identity of the respondent and also to identify the country/organization that the collected information relates to. The secretariat will aggregate all of the information collected according to official regional groupings and according to the applicable stakeholder group (e.g., Governments, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations).

Contact information is requested to be provided so that in the case of any ambiguous answers or errors, the secretariat can make direct contact with the respondent.

### **1.1. Information about the respondent**

1.1.1. Name of respondent<sup>1</sup>.

1.1.2. Email address of respondent \*

1.1.3. Direct telephone number

1.1.4. Title of Government ministry or organization \*

1.1.5. Address \*

1.1.6. Country \*

1.1.7. Which type of SAICM stakeholder group do you belong to \*

1.1.8 If you have selected other SAICM stakeholder, please use the space provided to describe the type

1.1.9. Sector of economy or interests \* (Please select from the following list the sector that most closely describes your sphere of activities or interests)

### **1.2. Information on SAICM Focal Point**

1.2.1. Have you nominated a SAICM Focal Point? \*

1.2.2. If you answered yes above, please provide the name of the SAICM Focal Point

1.2.3. For Government focal points, please select from the list opposite the ministry where you are located (Sector where Government-based focal points are located)

1.2.4. If you have selected “other” for question 1.2.3. in the above list, you may wish to describe further in the space below

## **Part 2: Risk reduction**

Risk reduction is one of five categories of objectives that form the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. This second part of the online form collects information that will help to evaluate progress on the five indicators relevant to risk reduction that were selected by the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management namely:

- Use of chemicals management tools;
- Mechanisms to address key categories of chemicals;
- Hazardous waste management arrangements;
- Monitoring activities for selected environmental and health priorities; and
- Mechanisms for setting priorities for risk reduction.

---

## 2.1. Use of agreed tools of guidance materials for risk reduction

2.1.1 Which of the following tools or guidance materials for risk reduction published by the Participating Organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) are used by your Government/organization? \*

- FAO International Code of Conduct for the Distribution and Use of Pesticides
- IPCS International Chemical Control Toolkit (Control Banding)
- OECD eChem Portal
- OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals
- UNITAR Guidance on Developing a Risk Management Plan for Priority Chemicals
- WHO Air Quality Guidelines
- WHO Drinking Water Quality Guidelines
- WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard
- Others (please specify in the space below)
- None/Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

2.1.2 If you have selected "Others" to question 2.1.1. you may wish to use the space below to provide additional information.

2.1.3. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to question 2.1.1. You may also wish to use this space to provide links or references to relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

2.1.4 If any specific tools published by the participating organizations of the IOMC have been referenced in legislation or have been useful in the process of establishing legislation, you may wish to use the space below to provide the name of the tool or guidance document.

2.1.5. Over 2009 and 2010, has your Government or organization published any new tools or guidance materials to implement risk reduction in the following subject areas. \*

- Identification of chemicals in use
- Hazard identification
- Exposure assessment
- Risk characterization
- Management of pesticide risks
- Management of obsolete chemicals or pesticides
- Prevention and control of chemical pollution and waste
- Management of media-specific risks (e.g., water quality, air quality)
- Identification and use of less hazardous alternative substances
- Major industrial accidents
- Others (please specify in the space below)
- None of the above/Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

2.1.6. If you have selected "other" to question 2.1.5. you may wish to use the space below to provide additional information.

2.1.7. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to question 2.1.5. You may also wish to use this space to provide links or references to relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

## 2.2. Categories of chemicals subject to risk management

2.2.1. Which of the following categories or groups of chemicals does your country or organizations prioritize for risk management? \*

- 
- Persistent organic pollutants (as listed under the Stockholm Convention)
  - Other Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances
  - Carcinogenic, mutagenic or reproductive toxic substances
  - Endocrine, immuno or neurotoxic substances
  - Mercury or mercury-containing sources
  - Other metals or their compounds
  - Chemicals produced in high volume
  - Chemicals subject to wide dispersive uses
  - Pesticides
  - Chemical contaminants in consumer products
  - Other chemicals of national concern (please specify in the space below)
  - None of the above categories/Not applicable/Not relevant
  - Not known

2.2.2. If you have checked "Other chemicals of national concern" or if there are other categories of chemicals your country or organization subjects to risk management arrangements, please identify them in the space below.

2.2.3. You may wish to use the space below to identify any new initiatives or mechanisms implemented in 2009 and 2010 to address any of the selected categories of chemicals.

2.2.4. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to question 2.2.1. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

### **2.3. Hazardous waste management**

2.3.1. Which of the following parts of the waste management cycle are covered by legislation? \*

- Prevention/reduction in generation of hazardous waste
- Collection and interim storage of hazardous waste
- Disposal of hazardous waste
- Recovery and recycling of hazardous waste
- Other (please specify in the space below)
- None of above /Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

2.3.2. If you have answered "Other "to question 2.3.1, please identify them in the space below.

2.3.3. If none of the above applied, were any of the activities listed above for hazardous waste management under development in either 2009 or 2010?

- Yes, under development
- No, not planned
- Not known

2.3.4. Do you address through legislation or permits any of the following specific waste streams? \*

- Plastics
- Lead-acid batteries
- Biomedical & healthcare wastes
- Mobile phones
- Other electrical & electronic equipment
- Persistent organic pollutants contaminated waste
- Dioxin-related substances
- Pesticide contaminated wastes
- Other (please specify below)
- None/Not applicable/Not relevant

- 
- Not known

2.3.5. If you checked "other", please use the space below to identify the other chemicals-containing waste streams addressed.

2.3.6. Do you address any of the specific waste streams identified in question 2.3.4. through stewardship projects or other policy tools? If so please use the space below to provide brief information.

2.3.7. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to questions 2.3.1. and 2.3.4. on hazardous waste management arrangements. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to relevant activities cited.

## **2.4. Periodic monitoring activities**

2.4.1. For which of the following types of monitoring does your country or organization have established arrangements in place for the periodic collection of monitoring data? \*

- Environmental monitoring e.g., air, water, environmental species
- Human biomonitoring, e.g., blood, serum, urine
- Cases of human poisoning with chemicals
- Cases of occupationally-related disease linked to chemical exposure
- Chemical incidents involving chemicals
- Other types of monitoring carried out
- None of the above/Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

2.4.2. If you have selected "other" as part of your response to the question 2.4.1., please identify the type of monitoring programme to which you refer

2.4.3. If no programmes are established, have any steps been taken in 2009 and 2010 to establish such programmes in the future?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

2.4.4. If you indicated work is in development to establish monitoring arrangements, please use the space below to provide a short description.

2.4.5. Are you involved in any cooperative work with other countries or regions to compare the results of periodic monitoring programmes? \*

- Yes
- No
- In development
- Not known

2.4.6. If you answered either, "yes" or "in development" please use the space below to provide a short description.

2.4.7. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to question 2.4.1. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

## **2.5. Setting priorities for risk reduction**

2.5.1. Which of the following types of chemicals and types of exposures are taken into account through a science-based assessment before chemicals are placed on the market? \*

- 
- Industrial chemicals
  - Pesticides
  - Biocides
  - Food additives
  - Occupational health and safety risks
  - Environmental risks
  - Consumer or public health risks
  - Other situations not listed above (please specify below)
  - None of the above/Not applicable/Not relevant
  - Not known

2.5.2. If you checked "other situations not listed above" to answer question 2.5.1, please use the space below to provide a description of the other types of chemicals or exposure situations.

2.5.3. Is there a scientific committee, body or institute engaged in the scientific risk assessment work identified in question 2.5.1? \*

- Yes
- No
- In development
- Not known

2.5.4. If you have responded in your answer to question above that there is a scientific assessment committee/body or institute involved in risk assessment work, you may wish to use the space below to provide additional information.

2.5.5. Do you have programmes in place (2009 and 2010) for the management of priority risks associated with exposures to any of the following: \*

- Industrial chemicals already in use
- Pesticides already in use
- Biocides already in use
- Chemical contaminants in food
- Chemical contaminants in consumer products
- Chemical contaminants in drinking water
- Chemical contaminants in recreational water
- Chemical contaminants in groundwater
- Air pollutants
- Other situations not listed above (please specify below)
- None of the above/Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

2.5.6. If you checked "other situations not listed above", please use the space below to describe the other types of exposures which are prioritized for risk management.

2.5.7. Have any programmes for the management of priority risks been in development or under review in either 2009 or 2010? \*

- Yes
- No
- Not known

2.5.8. If you indicated activities were either in development or under review, please use the space below to provide a short description.

2.5.9. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to the questions in this section on setting priorities for risk reduction. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

---

## **Part 3: Knowledge and information**

Knowledge and information is one of five categories of objectives that form the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. This third part of the online form collects information that will help to evaluate progress on the four indicators relevant to knowledge and information selected by the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management namely:

- Provision of information according to internationally harmonized standard.
- Communication of risks to vulnerable groups.
- Research.
- Websites providing information to stakeholders.

### **3.1. Provision of information in accordance with internationally harmonized standards**

3.1.1. Do you have standards or requirements in your country or organization for labelling the hazards and/or risks posed by all chemicals at the following stages in a chemical's life-cycle? \*

- Production
- Occupational use
- Consumer or public use
- Transport
- Disposal
- Other (please specify below)
- None of the above/Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

3.1.2. If you checked "other" and there are other parts of the chemical life-cycle covered by labeling requirements, please identify them in the space below.

3.1.3. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to question 3.1.1 or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to any relevant activities cited.

### **3.2. Conformity with the GHS**

3.2.1. Has your Government or organization conducted an assessment of the conformity of labeling requirements with those of the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (the "GHS") for any of the following categories of chemicals? \*

- Dangerous Goods
- Pesticides
- Consumer products
- Occupational health and safety/Workplace use
- Industrial chemicals
- Other (please specify below)
- None of the above/Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

3.2.2. If you checked "other" and there are other labelling regimes for which you have assessed conformity with the GHS, please identify them in the space below.

3.2.3. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to question 3.2.1. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to any relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

### **3.3. Communication to vulnerable groups**

---

3.3.1. In 2009 or 2010, have you undertaken activities or published guidance, training or awareness materials designed to communicate chemical safety issues to any of the following vulnerable groups? \*

- Women
- Children
- The elderly
- Workers not speaking official national languages
- Indigenous peoples
- Highly exposed groups
- The general public
- Other (please specify below)
- None of the above/Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

3.3.2. If you checked "other" and there are other vulnerable groups you have targeted with information or training, please identify them in the space below.

3.3.3. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to question 3.3.1. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to any relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

### **3.4. Research programmes**

3.4.1. Has your country or organization commissioned or funded research during 2009 or 2010 in any of the following areas of chemical safety? \*

- Human health effects or exposure
- Environmental effects or exposure
- Safer alternatives
- Cleaner production technologies
- Other (please specify below)
- None of the above/Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

3.4.2. If you checked "other" and research has been commissioned or funded in other areas of chemical safety, please identify them in the space below.

3.4.3. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to question 3.4.1. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to any relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

### **3.5. Websites giving publicly accessible information about chemicals**

3.5.1. Do you maintain any websites in your country or organization that provide publicly available information on any of the following topics? \*

- Chemicals in use
- Chemicals safety laws that apply in the country
- Hazards and risks associated with specific chemicals
- Exposure scenarios or risks associated with specific uses
- Guidance on how to prevent exposure
- First aid and medical information for selected chemical risks
- Pollution release information
- Chemical safety information in local languages
- Chemical alternatives/substitutes
- Other (please specify below)
- None of the above/Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

---

3.5.2. If you checked "other" and your country or organization maintains other websites that are available to the public providing chemical safety information, please identify them in the space below.

3.5.3. Have you regularly used other channels of public information (e.g., newspapers, television, radio) in either 2009 or 2010 to communicate on chemicals safety-related topics? If so, you may wish to provide information below.

3.5.4. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to the questions on websites for chemical safety. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to any relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question 3.5.1. is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

## **Part 4: Governance.**

Governance is one of five categories of objectives that form the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. This fourth part of the online form collects information that will help to evaluate progress on the three indicators relevant to Governance that have been selected by the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management namely:

- Commitments to implementation of the Strategic Approach.
- Multi-stakeholder coordination.
- Implementation of key international chemicals agreements.

### **4.1. Comments to SAICM implementation**

4.1.1. A number of forms of expressing the commitment to implement SAICM are shown by countries and organizations. Which of the following expressions of commitment have been demonstrated by your country or organization in 2009 and 2010? \*

- Ministerial statements expressing support for SAICM
- Resolutions of governing bodies that refer to SAICM (e.g., by an Executive or management board)
- Nomination of a new SAICM focal point
- Formalization of the role of national focal point in organizational plans or duty statements
- Publication of a SAICM implementation plan or national/regional equivalents
- Inclusion of information on progress in SAICM implementation in annual reports
- Establishment of a committee to coordinate SAICM matters
- Other commitments not identified above (please specify)
- None identified/Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

4.1.2. If you have checked "Other commitments not identified above", please use the space below to describe the form of commitment given.

4.1.3. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to question 4.1.1. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to relevant activities cited.

### **4.2. Multistakeholder coordination**

4.2.1. Does your country or organization have a national committee or advisory group that coordinates with stakeholders in governments and other interested parties on chemical safety including SAICM and that reports or provides information to relevant ministers/decision-makers? \*

- Yes
- No
- In development
- Not known

---

4.2.2. If you have answered "yes" to the previous question, please identify the stakeholders including the different government ministries and agencies participate.

- Agriculture
- Customs authorities
- Education
- Environment
- Foreign Affairs
- Health
- Industry
- Labour
- Prime Minister
- Science
- Trade
- Transport
- Other

4.2.3. If other ministries participate and have not been identified above, please use the space below to identify them.

4.2.4. Are non-governmental stakeholders formally included in any governmental committees or advisory groups that deal with SAICM-related matters? \*

- Yes
- No
- Not known

4.2.5. If other stakeholders participate, please identify them in the space below.

4.2.6. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to multi-stakeholder coordination. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to relevant activities cited.

4.2.7. If you are responding on behalf of a non-governmental or intergovernmental organization, did you have active coordination in 2009 and 2010 with other non-governmental organizations or other intergovernmental organizations?

- Yes
- No
- In development

4.2.8. For non-governmental or intergovernmental organizations, you may wish to use the space below to describe the main forms of coordination in 2009 and 2010.

### **4.3. Implementation of international chemicals instruments of the International Labour Organization (ILO)**

4.3.1. Which of the following international chemicals instruments of the ILO were being implemented by your country or organization, through the enacting of legislation, equivalent existing law or through relevant policies? \*

- ILO Convention 13: Use of White Lead in Painting (1921)
- ILO Convention 136: Protection Against Hazards of Poisoning Arising from Benzene (1971)
- ILO Convention 139: Prevention and Control of Occupational Hazards caused by Carcinogenic Substances and Agents (1974)
- ILO Convention 148: Protection of Workers against Occupational Hazards in the Working Environment due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration (1977)
- ILO Convention 162: Safety in the Use of Asbestos (1986)
- ILO Convention 170: Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work (1990)
- ILO Convention 174: Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents (1993)
- Other ILO Conventions or instruments applying to chemicals (please specify)

- 
- None of the above/Not applicable/Not relevant
  - Not known

4.3.2. If your Government was actively developing in 2009 and 2010 legislation or relevant policies to enable future implementation, please identify the relevant instruments/activities below.

4.3.3. If other ILO Conventions or Instruments has been checked above, please identify the relevant instrument in the space below.

4.3.4. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to question 4.3.1. on ILO international chemicals instruments. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

#### **4.4. Implementation of international chemicals instruments of the International Maritime Organization (IMO)**

4.4.1. Which of the following international chemicals instruments of the IMO were being implemented by your country or organization through the enacting of legislation, equivalent existing law or through relevant policies? \*

- IMO Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973,1978)
- IMO Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (1990)
- IMO Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Cooperation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances (2000)
- IMO Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships (2001)
- Other IMO Conventions or Instruments (please specify)
- None of the above/Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

4.4.2. If your Government was actively developing in 2009 and 2010 legislation or relevant policies to enable future implementation, please identify the relevant instruments/activities below.

4.4.3. If you have selected "Other IMO Conventions or Instruments" to question 4.4.1., please identify the relevant instrument in the space below.

4.4.4. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to question 4.4.1. on international chemicals instruments of the IMO. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

#### **4.5. Implementation of international chemicals instruments of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**

4.5.1. Which of the following international chemicals instruments of UNEP were being implemented by your country or organization, through the enacting of legislation, equivalent existing law or through relevant policies? \*

- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989)
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001)
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1985) under the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985)
- Other UNEP Conventions and binding instruments applying to chemicals (please specify)
- None of the above/Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

4.5.2. If your Government was actively developing in 2009 and 2010 legislation or relevant policies to enable future implementation, please identify the relevant instruments/activities below.

4.5.3. If you have selected "Other UNEP Conventions or Instruments" in the answer to question 4.5.1., please identify the relevant instrument in the space below.

---

4.5.4. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to question 4.5.1. on international chemicals instruments of UNEP. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

**4.6. Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (1998, FAO and UNEP)**

4.6.1. Has your Government implemented through the enacting of legislation, equivalent existing law or relevant policies, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade? \*

- Yes
- No
- In development
- Not known

4.6.2. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to question 4.6.1. on the Rotterdam Convention. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

**4.7. Implementation of the convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and their destruction (1992, OPCW)**

4.7.1. Has your Government implemented through the enacting of legislation, equivalent existing law or relevant policies, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction (1992) \*

- Yes
- No
- In development
- Not known

4.7.2. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to question 4.7.1. on the Chemicals Weapons Convention. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

**4.8. Implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) of the World Health Organization (WHO)**

4.8.1. Have you implemented in 2009 and 2010 through the enacting of legislation, equivalent existing law or relevant policies the International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005). \*

- Yes
- No
- In development
- Not known
- Not applicable/not relevant

4.8.2. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to question 4.8 on the IHR. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

**4.9. Implementation of conventions and legally binding instruments of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)**

4.9.1. Which of the following international chemicals instruments of the UNECE were being implemented by your Government through the enacting of legislation, equivalent existing law or through relevant policies? \*

- 
- Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (1998)
  - Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (2003) under the Aarhus Convention
  - Geneva Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP, 1979)
  - Other UNECE Conventions or legally binding instruments (please specify)
  - None of the above/Not applicable/Not relevant
  - Not known

4.9.2. If your Government was actively developing in 2009 and 2010 legislation or relevant policies to enable future implementation, please identify the relevant instruments/activities below.

4.9.3. If you have selected "Other UNECE Conventions or legally binding instruments" in your answer to question 4.9.1., please identify the relevant instrument in the space below.

4.9.4. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to question 4.9.1. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

## **Part 5: Capacity-building and technical cooperation**

Capacity-building and technical cooperation is one of five categories of objectives that form the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. This fifth part of the online form collects information the following five of the six indicators relevant to capacity-building and technical cooperation selected by the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management. This online form does not include questions about support from the SAICM Quick Start Programme Trust Fund. Information on this indicator will be compiled from information sources held by the secretariat. The five indicators relevant to part six of the form are:

- Financial and in-kind resources to assist capacity-building and technical cooperation.
- Identification and prioritization of capacity-building needs.
- Regional cooperation on sound chemicals management.
- Development assistance programmes that include sound chemicals management.
- Other sources of funding for capacity-building.

### **5.1. Financial bilateral support for capacity-building**

5.1.1. In 2009 and 2010 has your Government or organization provided bilateral financial assistance to other Governments to improve their capacity for the sound management of chemicals? \*

- Yes
- No/Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

5.1.2. If yes, please select from the adjacent list those countries that have been supported?

### **5.2. Bilateral technical cooperation for capacity-building**

5.2.1. In 2009 and 2010 has your Government or organization provided bilateral technical cooperation assistance to other Governments to improve their capacity for the sound management of chemicals? \*

- Yes
- No/Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

5.2.2. Over the period 2009-2011, to which countries has your country provided bilateral technical assistance to improve their capacity for the sound management of chemicals?

---

### **5.3. Identifying chemicals management priorities for capacity-building**

5.3.1. Which of the following types of plans, relevant for identifying chemicals management priorities, were completed or updated in 2009 or 2010? \*

- National Chemicals Profile
- National SAICM Implementation Plan
- National Implementation Plan for Stockholm Convention
- National Environmental Health Action Plan
- Other plans completed or updated in 2009 or 2010 (please specify)
- No plans have been completed or updated in 2009 and 2010
- Not applicable or not relevant
- Not known

5.3.2. If you have selected "Other plans have been completed or updated" or other plans that have been used to identify chemicals management priorities, please identify them in the space below.

5.3.3. If no plans have been completed or updated, are any other activities underway that will assist in identifying capacity-building needs for the sound management of chemicals?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

5.3.4. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to this section on identifying priorities for capacity-building. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

### **5.4. Regional cooperation on sound chemicals management**

5.4.1. Please indicate whether cooperative work on any of the following subjects has been undertaken under the auspices of regional cooperation agreements in 2009 or 2010? \*

- Risk reduction
- Knowledge and information
- Governance
- Capacity-building and technical cooperation
- Illegal international traffic
- Other areas of cooperation (please specify below)
- No relevant regional cooperation on the topics identified
- Not applicable/not relevant
- Not known

5.4.2. If you have checked any of the responses above, please use the space below to provide the names of the regional cooperation agreements that are applicable in the space below.

5.4.3. If you checked "Other areas of cooperation" in the answer to question 5.4.1., please identify the subject area concerned in the space below.

5.4.4. If no regional cooperation has been carried out in 2009 and 2010 but there are areas where such cooperation is under development, please describe details below.

5.4.5. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to the question on regional cooperation. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

### **5.5. Development assistance programmes**

---

5.5.1. Does your country have a national development plan that covers the years 2009 and 2010 and that addresses priority needs for the sound management of chemicals? \*

- Yes
- No/Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

5.5.2. If priority needs for the sound management of chemicals are addressed in a national development plan, please provide the name(s) of the relevant development plan(s) in the space below.

5.5.3. If chemicals management needs are not reflected in national development plans, please use the space below to describe any efforts undertaken in 2009 and 2010 to include such matters in future plans.

5.4.4. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to this section of questions on development assistance programmes. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

### **5.6. Capacity-building projects for sound chemicals management supported by sources other than SAICM Quick Start Programme**

The questions in this section aim to gather information about sources of funding utilized in 2009 and 2010 for capacity-building projects for the sound management of chemicals. While sometimes chemicals-related activities may be only a small part of a project, please consider the question as broadly as possible if the activity contributes to improving the sound management of chemicals.

This section should not be used to document use of SAICM Quick Start Programme (QSP) funding. The secretariat will use its own records to provide comparative data on funding under the SAICM QSP.

5.6.1. Have any of the following sources provided financial support for capacity-building activities in your country or organization for the sound management of chemicals in either 2009 or 2010? \*

- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol
- # United Nations or United Nations Agency (e.g., ILO, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO)
- # Regional Cooperation Organization
- # Regional Development Bank
- The World Bank
- # Multi-lateral Environment Convention Trust Fund
- Bilateral funding agreement with another country
- # Foundation or charitable body
- # Private sector or company
- Other type of funding source not listed above (please specify)
- None/Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

5.6.2. For those answers prefixed with the symbol # above, please use the space below to describe which specific organizations have provided funding support for chemicals management activities, e.g., which regional development bank.

5.6.3. If you have selected the answer "Other source of financial support" not listed above", please identify them in the space below.

5.6.4. Please use the space below if you wish to provide additional information or comments relevant to this question. You may also use this space if you wish to provide links or references to relevant activities cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

---

## **Part 6: Illegal international traffic**

Illegal international traffic is one of five categories of objectives that form the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach. This sixth part of the online form asks questions relevant to two indicators relevant to illegal international traffic that were selected by the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management:

- Illegal traffic in toxic, hazardous and severely restricted chemicals.
- Illegal traffic in hazardous waste.

### **6.1. Illegal international traffic of chemicals**

6.1.1. Which of the following activities in support of preventing illegal international traffic of hazardous chemicals were in place in 2009 and 2010 in your country or organization? \*

- Implementation of national legislation preventing illegal traffic of hazardous chemicals
- Communication of information on movements of hazardous chemicals out of the country to neighbouring countries
- Public information and awareness on levels and cases of illegal trade and remedial actions undertaken
- Specific training of border control agents
- Cooperation and/legal agreements with neighbouring countries
- Monitoring of international traffic in hazardous chemicals
- Other measures not stated above (please specify)
- None of the above/Not applicable/Not relevant
- Not known

6.1.2. If you have selected "Other measures not stated above" to your answer to question 6.1.1., please use the space below to identify these measures

6.1.3. Please use the space below to provide any comments or additional information that you wish to provide that is not reflected in the answers you have given to this question on international traffic of hazardous chemicals. You may also wish to use this space for providing links or references to relevant activities and legislation cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'.

6.1.4. Did your country or organization put any measures in place in 2009 and 2010 for preventing illegal international traffic of specific individual hazardous chemicals? \*

- Yes
- No
- Not known
- In development
- Not applicable/Not relevant

6.1.5. Please use the space below to identify the specific chemicals and measures, if you have indicated that measures exist or that such measures are in development.

### **6.2. Illegal international traffic of hazardous waste**

6.2.1. Which of the following activities in support of preventing illegal international trade in hazardous waste were in place in your country or organization in 2009 and 2010? \*

- Implementation of national legislation preventing illegal traffic of hazardous waste
- Communication of information on movements of hazardous waste out of the country to neighbouring countries
- Public information and awareness on levels and cases of illegal trade remedial actions undertaken
- Specific training of border control agents
- Cooperation and/legal agreements with neighbouring countries
- Monitoring of international traffic in hazardous waste

- 
- National legislation implementing Article 9 of the Basel Convention concerning illegal traffic
  - Other measures not stated above
  - None of the above/Not applicable/Not relevant
  - Not known

6.2.2. If you have checked "Other measures not stated above", please use the space to identify these measures

6.2.3. Please use the space below to provide any comments or additional information that you wish to provide that is not reflected in the answers you have given. You may also wish to use this space for providing links or references to relevant activities and legislation cited or to provide additional information in the case the question is considered 'not applicable' or 'not relevant'

---

## Annex II

### **Feedback on the online tool - questions that may need to be re-designed or omitted**

Based on an analysis of the preliminary data collected for 2009-2010 the following questions in the questionnaire may need to be re-worked or omitted if used for subsequent reporting periods.

#### **Part 1: Identity of respondent**

This section was generally only used for confirming the identity of the respondent and could be modified to include additional general questions to assist in characterizing non-governmental organizations.

- **Question 1.1.9 Sector of economy or interests.** The use of a pull-down list allowing multiple selections did not produce meaningful results. A multitude of answers were given particularly for civil society organizations. The question might be modified to better collect information from civil society and to allow a categorisation of the type of groups engaged in implementation of the Strategic Approach.

#### **Part 2: Risk reduction**

- **Question 2.5.3 Scientific committee, body or institute.** This question was unnecessarily limited to scientific bodies and risk assessment work of chemicals prior to marketing and use. Asking a more general question about the whether scientific bodies were engaged would have provided a richer set of data.

#### **Part 4: Governance**

- **Question 4.11. Commitments to SAICM implementation.** The checkbox "Nomination of a new SAICM focal point" proved confusing and should be deleted since information about SAICM focal points is collected in Part 1

#### **Part 5: Capacity-building and technical cooperation**

- **Question 5.1 Financial bilateral support for capacity-building and Question 5.2 on Bilateral technical cooperation** both included drop-down lists for the number of countries supported. These drop-down lists proved awkward to use, and led to technical problems. As a consequence the data obtained was not reliable and could not be easily compared. It is suggested that if respondents are able to provide additional details or to identify countries being supported that they use a free-text box to provide this information.

