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Strategic Approach
to International
Chemicals Management

saicm

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Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda∗
Implementation of the Strategic Approach:
Evaluation of and guidance on the implementation, review and
updating of the Strategic Approach

Progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management for 2009 and 2010

Note by the secretariat

The secretariat has the honour to circulate in the annex to the present a report on progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management for 2009 and 2010. The report contains the results of the analysis of submissions provided by from 124 Strategic Approach stakeholders in Governments, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations. The conclusions and highlights of the analysis are included in document SAICM/ICCM.3/4. The present report is provided for the information of participants and has not been formally edited.

∗   SAICM/ICCM.3/1

Annex

Progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management for 2009-2010

Executive summary

The present report provides a summary of the data collected from 124 stakeholders in Governments. intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on activities contributing to implementation of the Strategic Approach for 2009 and 2010. It is the first report of progress since adoption by the International Conference on Chemicals Management of the modalities it would use for periodic reporting including 20 quantitative indicators focusing on sections of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach.

The present report is an update of the version considered by the first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, Belgrade, 15-18 November 2011 in which the use of the online data collection tool, the results obtained from 110 stakeholders and the approach to the data analysis were described. In accordance with the decisions of the Open-ended Working Group, an additional call for information was made in order to complete the data available for the years 2010 and 2011 and the additional data obtained has been incorporated in the present report.

The analysis is focused on an estimation of progress according to the modalities of reporting adopted by the Conference. It provides estimates of the numbers of stakeholders contributing to the achievement of each of the adopted indicators and a series of pictures or snapshots enabling a comparison of the types of reported activities. The analysis is supplemented by information on the Strategic Approach website that downloaded or used for future reference. This includes excel spreadsheets that summarize results from all questions used in the online tool and the copies of each submission made from stakeholders containing further qualitative information, background references and weblinks.

To better understand the overall results some limited comparative analyses are included for different stakeholder groups, regional groups and categories of economic development.

The results are compared to the baseline estimates for 2006-2008 for seven indicators, where a baseline estimate has been possible.

Taken together the results show a considerable level of activity in relation to the adopted indicators and throws light on some of the areas where additional efforts may be beneficial in future. Positive progress from the baseline is demonstrated..

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I. Introduction

1.   The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management is a policy framework to guide efforts to achieve the 2002 Johannesburg Plan of Implementation goal 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[1] 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.   At its first meeting from 15- 18 November 2011, the Open-ended Working Group decided that the first report of progress would cover the two-year period 2009-2010, with reports for three-year periods thereafter.

4.   The present report provides the results of the data collection for 2009 and 2010. 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 it has been possible to make a quantitative report on progress.

II. Methodology

A. Questionnaire design

5.   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 (see annex I). In addition to adopting the 20 indicators the Conference also provided on the approach to data collection. This includes specific advice on the data to be collected on each indicator and general guidance including that a single set of indicators would be used for all stakeholders in Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

6.   A draft questionnaire was designed to collect data based on the specific guidance provided by the Conference.   In designing the questionnaire the secretariat took into account the experience of reviewing interim reporting questionnaires for the period 2006-2008 that had been undertaken in the preparation of a baseline estimates report[2]. 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.

7.   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.

8.   The mandatory questions were designed to take account of the voluntary 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 considered important as there was little comparable information on the types of activities being undertaken in many countries

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[1] Paragraphs 24 (a) and 24 (b) of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

[2] OEWG.1/INF/1- Draft baseline estimates report for the period 2006-2008.

and a need to avoid assuming any one particular activity would apply in all circumstances. The text of the Overarching Policy Approach was used as the main reference for identifying relevant activities for inclusion, for example, in the risk reduction section, the groups of chemicals that might be prioritised for risk management are those already identified in the Overarching Policy Strategy.

9.   Comments were invited on the draft questionnaire in early 2011 and the questionnaire was subsequently revised to take account of the comments received. The revision 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 II of the present report. This questionnaire was also made available in French and Spanish on the SAICM website[3].

B.   Data collection

1.   Development of the online data collection tool

10.   An online version of the questionnaire was created using *Datacol* an internet-based survey tool developed and supported by the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications of 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.

11.   A number of practical measures were taken in transforming the questionnaire into the online data tool, these included using pull-down lists to simplify data entry for commonly used terms and the use of hyperlinks to provide background references and guidance.   Respondents were prompted to select one or multiple items in the questionnaire by checking applicable boxes. Text boxes provided the opportunity for addition of narrative comment and supporting documents could be uploaded and linked to the form. Each part of the form was created as a separate part of the online tool to avoid loss of data in the case of technical disruptions and 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.

2.   Deployment of the online tool

12.   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 itself simply 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.   The registration function was needed to control access to the online tool and to enable users to save data in draft form for checking and later submission; for the secretariat to limit the number of submissions from each stakeholder to one; and for the secretariat to monitor use of the system and in the case of any problems or questions contact the registered user directly.

13.   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.

14.   Regular reminders were sent by e-mail during the data collection period. During the data collection process, the secretariat monitored use of the online tool identifying 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 and were asked to facilitate the reporting

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[3] 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 and http://www.saicm.org/documents/meeting/grulac/Panama%202011/Meeting%20documents respectively.

process by encouraging additional submissions.   Reports on progress were made at all Strategic Approach regional meetings held over the reporting period[4] and specific questions and needs for assistance were discussed at those meetings.   All those submitting data were sent a copy of their submission for their records.

15.   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.

16.   The first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group encouraged stakeholders who had not yet reported on progress by the time of its meeting, to be given an additional opportunity to report. The secretariat consequently re-opened the online reporting tool to enable collection of additional reports for a further 12 weeks from 5 December 2011 to 4 March 2012. An additional 14 submissions were made following the extension given by the Open-ended Working Group.

3.   Use of secretariat data

17.   The online questionnaire was not used to quantify the number of Strategic Approach focal points, the number of projects supported by the Quick Start Programme of the Strategic Approach or to categorize Government respondents into applicable regional or economic groups. In these cases, data held and maintained by the secretariat was used directly.

C.   Data analysis

18.   The collected data was exported from the online data tool into a CSV file for in depth analysis using Microsoft Excel. In accordance with the wishes of the Conference, the analysis of individual submissions was not carried out and instead the questionnaire answers were aggregated into applicable stakeholder groups (Government, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations) and in regional grouping and categories of developmental assistance for Government respondents. A separate data table was created for each mandatory questions and these results can be downloaded from the Strategic Approach website. **Table 1** summarises how each of the questions and data tables correlates with the 20 indicators and sections of the online form Copies of all submissions, including the narrative comments and qualitative information may also be downloaded from the Strategic Approach website.

19.   For non-governmental organizations, data from private sector organizations was initially disaggregated from civil society organizations but given the small numbers of respondents involved it was not possible to analyse in disaggregated form. Similarly, data from the participating organizations of the IOMC was disaggregated from other intergovernmental organizations but due to the small number of other intergovernmental organizations reporting it has not been analysed in disaggregated form.

20.   The online form collected information on progress with over 170 activities contributing to the 20 adopted indicators. Stakeholders could report on one or more than one activity and had the possibility to add "other" activities they assessed as relevant to the specific indicators. The following analyses were carried out:

    (a)   **The number of stakeholders reporting at least one activity for each indicator.**

    (b)   **The average number of activities reported on each indicator**. This average was expressed as a percentage of the total number of the maximum number of activities that could

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[4] Regional meetings where progress in the data collection was discussed: 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 detailed tabulated results

SAICM objective	Indicator	Short indicator name	Question numbers in tool/questionnaire[5]							Tabulated results See SAICM website[6]						
Identity of respondent Part 1		Sector of economy of interest	1.1.9													
		Information on SAICM Focal Point	1.2.1													
Risk Reduction Part 2	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	7					
	5	Setting priorities for risk reduction	2.5							8	9	10	11			
Knowledge and Information Part 3	6	Provision of information to internationally harmonized standards	3.1	3.2						12	13					
	7	Communication on risks to vulnerable groups	3.3							14						
	8	Research programmes	3.4							15						
	9	Websites providing information on chemicals	3.5							16						
Governance Part 4	10	Commitment to implement SAICM	4.1	Plus official SAICM focal points						17						
	11	Multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms	4.2							18	19	20				
	12	Implementation of international priorities	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Capacity building and technical cooperation Part 5	13	Bilateral capacity building and technical cooperation support	5.1	5.2						28	29					
	14	Priority setting for capacity-building needs	5.3							30						
	15	Regional cooperation on the sound management of chemicals	5.4							31						
	16	Development assistance programmes that include chemicals	5.5							32						
	17	Capacity-building projects supported by the QSP	Secretariat QSP database sources													
	18	Capacity building projects supported by other sources	5.6							33						
Illegal International traffic Part 6	19	Illegal international traffic in chemicals	6.1							34	35					
	20	Illegal international traffic in hazardous waste	6.2							36						

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[5] See annex II for a copy of the questionnaire used

[6] The SAICM website contains copies of each table of results for each of the mandatory questions from the questionnaire under the section on Periodic Reporting

be reported for each indicator, providing an indicative level of achievement for that indicator Both of the estimates (a) and (b) above were calculated for all stakeholders combined in an aggregated fashion, for each stakeholder group separately and for Governments according to regional groupings of the United Nations and by categories of development assistances as defined by the OECD Development Assistance Committee and by the listing of small island developing states of the United Nations.

(c)   The number of stakeholders reporting the specific activities under each indicator. For each question in the online tool there was generally a list of specific activities that respondents could report against.   This approach was consistent with the spirit of the Strategic Approach in which stakeholders are invited to consider and implement activities as appropriate according to their applicability. Enumerating the responses for each activity for all respondents enables an overall picture or "snapshot" to be generated identifying those activities that were reported most and least. This is expressed as a minimum for the activities reported least and a maximum for those activities reported most. Where more than one question was applicable for any indicator an overall maximum and minima are recorded for all questions contributing data for that indicator. 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.

(d)   A graphical representation of the number of stakeholders reporting the specific activities in relation to each questions used in the survey. For this analysis a same approach to (c) above was followed but a graphical "snapshot" was created to show the number of responses for each question in the survey providing more detail on the specific activities being undertaken. For the present report the snapshots are provided using aggregated data for all stakeholders. The tabulated numerical excel spreadsheets that can be downloaded from the Strategic Approach website provide the data that can also enable the future exploration of the results for specific stakeholder group, Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, regional and developmental group.

III.   Results

A.   Number of respondents using the electronic data collection tool

21.   **Table 2** shows the number of respondents who registered and later submitted information using the online tool.

22.   One hundred and six Governments (55 percent) registered to use the online tool and 78 (74 per cent) submitted complete responses to all six parts of the online form.   The overall response rate for Governments was 40%. In comparison with other regional groups a high percentage of Governments in Africa and in Asia-Pacific did not proceed to submit data, although they had initially registered. These regions also had comparatively larger numbers of Governments who did not respond to follow-up or reminders from the secretariat. Consequently as shown in **figure 1**, Governments from Asia-Pacific and Africa are relatively under-represented compared with other regions. Developing-country Governments comprise 55 per percent of all Government respondents with comparable percentages among the different groups of development assistance categories as shown in **figure 2**.

23.   Of the total 108 complete submissions, 72 per cent (78) were from Government, 10 per cent (11) from intergovernmental organizations and 18 per cent (19) were from non-governmental organizations including five private sector organizations. For intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and overall response rate may be estimated from the numbers of official Strategic Approach focal points for these organizations. Accordingly the overall response rates for intergovernmental organizations is estimated to be 85 per cent (11 respondents) and 33 per cent (19 respondents) for non-governmental organizations respectively.   Among the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) the response rate was 100 per cent.

24.   The total time provided for making the submissions was 31 weeks:18 weeks from 4 March to 9 July 2011; together with a 13 week supplementary period after the first meeting of the Open-ended

Working Group. Approximately 70% of the submissions were made within nine-weeks of the secretariats request.

1. List of Governments making submissions

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

## 2. List of inter-governmental organizations making submissions

26. The following 11 intergovernmental organizations, including 6 participating organizations of IOMC, fully completed the forms: Central American Integration System, European Commission, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; International Labour Organization, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme, UNEP, UNIDO, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, World Health Organization (WHO).

3. List of non-governmental organizations making submissions

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

Table 2:   Number of registrations and submissions made using the online data collection

	Total number of countries	Number of registrations	No. of complete submissions	Different parts of the online data collection tool					
				Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 4	Part 5	Part 6
Governments	194	106	78	88	80	79	81	81	81
Africa (AFR)	53	30	18	23	18	18	19	20	20
Asia & Pacific (ASP)	56	23	12	16	14	13	13	13	13
Central & Eastern Europe (CEE)	23	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Latin America & Caribbean (LAC)	33	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Western Europe & Others (WEOG)	29	17	15	16	15	15	16	15	15
Intergovernmental organizations			11	11	11		11	11	11
Non-governmental organizations			19						
Civil society			14	19	17	16	14	15	14
Private sector			5	6	5	6	6	5	5
Total complete submissions			108						

Figure 1: Percentage of Government respondents per total countries in each UN regional group

UN Regional Group
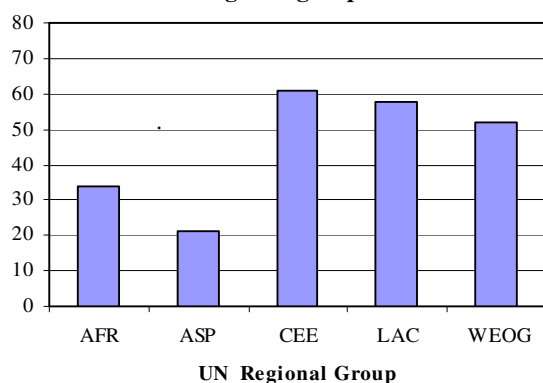
Figure 2: Percentage of Government respondents per total number assigned to each development category

Development assistance category
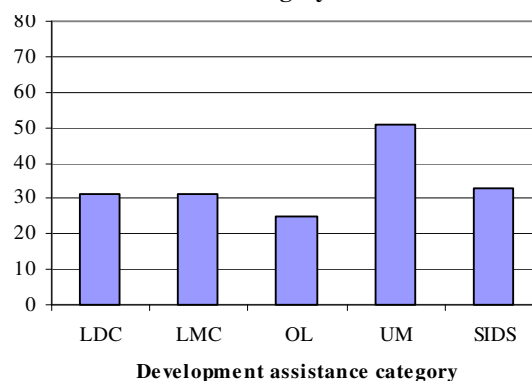
B.   Results for each of the 20 indicators

28.   The following sections of the report summarise the key results for each of the 20 indicators adopted by the second session of the Conference. For each mandatory question in the online reporting form, excel tables provide a summary of the responses for each question in the online tool are available on the Strategic Approach website.

1.   Overview of results

29.   **Table 3** provides a summary of the analysis of the data collected for the first progress report on implementation of the Strategic Approach for 2009-2010.   The results have been aggregated for all SAICM stakeholders. Three additional tables are contained in annex III of the present report and show the results for different stakeholder groups (Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations), and for Governments in different UN regions and different categories of development assistance. Table 3 shows:

(a) The number of stakeholders reporting at least one activity for each indicator;

(b) The average number of activities reported on each indicator; and

(c) The number of stakeholders reporting the specific activities under each indicator – reported as a percentage reporting the least frequently reported activity (minimum) and the most reported activity (maximum).

30.   The number of stakeholders reporting at least one activity relevant to each of the indicators is high, in several cases exceeding 90 per cent of the total respondents, particularly for indicators relating to risk assessment. The number of stakeholders reporting at least one activity in relation to indicators on capacity-building and technical cooperation is considerably less than half of that for risk reduction.

31.   Those indicators where the average number of reported activities per stakeholder were the greatest were indicators 2 and 5, namely the key categories of chemicals subject to risk management and setting priorities for risk reduction, both contributing the Overarching Policy Strategy objectives relating to risk reduction. Those indicators where the average number of reported activities were lowest were indicators 6 and 18 on provision of information to internationally harmonized standards and capacity-building support provided by sources other than the Strategic Approach Quick Start Programme.

32.   The range of activities reported varied considerably within the same indicator. The highest rated activity in relation to indicator 2 was for the management of pesticides reported by 81 percent respondents. The lowest rated activity in relation to indicator 5 was access to funding from a multi-lateral convention trust fund. Section 3 of the present report provides the richness of the detail for each of the activities reported over this period in a series of "snapshots" of activities for each indicator.

33. Supplementary tables contained in annex III of the present report provide additional analysis of the average number of activities undertaken by different stakeholder groups (Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations). The results reflect the different responsibilities of these stakeholders particularly for hazardous waste management arrangements (indicator 3), provision of information to internationally harmonized standards (indicator 6), establishment of multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms (indicator 11) and the two indicators relating to illegal international traffic in chemicals (indicators 19 and 20) where Governments reported a much higher average number of activities, than either intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations.

34.   Supplementary analysis of the data provided by Governments in annex III explores differences in the results reported by Governments in different UN regional groups and categories of development assistance. Table ii) explores differences in the reporting results within different regional groups. Compared with the overall average number of activities reported by Governments, the Western European and Others Group reported the highest average activity for just over half of the indicators with the exception of commitment to implement the Strategic Approach and the establishment of multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms for which Governments in the African region reported the highest average number of activities and Governments in the Asia-Pacific region who reported the

Table 3: Summary of the data analysis of the first progress report on implementation of the Strategic Approach: 2009–2010

Short indicator name	No. of stakeholders reporting at least one activity (a)	No. of activities assessed	Average number of reported activities (b)		Percentage range of responses on specific activities (c)	
			No.	%	Min	Max
Risk reduction						
1. Use of chemical management tools	112 (99%) *	20	7.46	37	23	67
2. Key categories of chemicals subject to risk management	110 (97%)*	11	5.71	52*	28	81*
3. Hazardous waste management arrangements	100 (88%)	14	5.21	37	35	73
4. Periodic monitoring	102 (90%)	7	2.79	40	41*	77
5. Setting priorities for risk reduction	106 (94%)	20	8.17	41*	32	75
Knowledge and information						
6. Provision of information to internationally harmonized standards	88 (79%)	12	2.36	20**	27	67
7. Communication on risks to vulnerable groups	91 (81%)	8	2.34	29	12**	59
8. Research programmes	78 (70%)	5	1.79	36	32	54
9. Websites providing information on chemicals	97(87%)	10	4.10	41*	22	59
Governance						
10. Commitment to implement the Strategic Approach	102 (89%)	8	2.53	32	22	45**
11. Multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms	87 (76%)	15	4.44	30	6**	69
12. Implementation of international priorities	104 (91%)	24	6.62	28	23	88*
Capacity-building and technical cooperation						
13. Bilateral capacity-building and technical cooperation support	34 (30%) **	2	N/A	N/A	16	29
14. Priority setting for capacity-building needs	83 (74%)	5	1.31	26	20	40**
15. Regional cooperation on the sound management of chemicals	68 (61%)	6	2.06	34	23	51
16. Development assistance programmes that include chemicals	36(32%)**	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17. Capacity-building projects supported by QSP	48	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18. Capacity-building projects supported by other sources	77 (69%)	11	1.71	16**	3**	47
Illegal international traffic						
19. Illegal international traffic in chemicals	89 (80%)	8	2.81	35	31	57
20. Illegal international traffic in hazardous wastes	82 (74%)	8	2.26	28	27	57

*   Highest reported result among all 20 indicators

**   Lowest reported result among all 20 indicators

highest average number for priority-setting activities which assist in identifying capacity-building needs. According to the analysis carried out for the present report, Governments in Latin America and Caribbean reported the lowest number of average activities for a 14 of the 20 indicators with the exception of the use of sources outside of the Quick Start Programme for supporting capacity-building and technical cooperation.

35.   Table iii) in annex III further explores the data from the perspective of the following categories of development assistance (Least Developed Countries, LDC; Lower Middle income Countries, LMC; Other Low income countries, OL; Upper Middle income countries, UM; and Small Island Developing States, SIDS). The average number of reported activities is compared for Governments allocated to different categories of development assistance and Governments not classified as developing countries. A variety of results were obtained. LMC and OL Governments reported a higher average number of activities for approximately half the indicators with Governments not classified as developing reporting the highest average number of activities for seven indicators. SIDS reported the lowest average number of activities for eight indicators, particular for indicators relating to Governance.
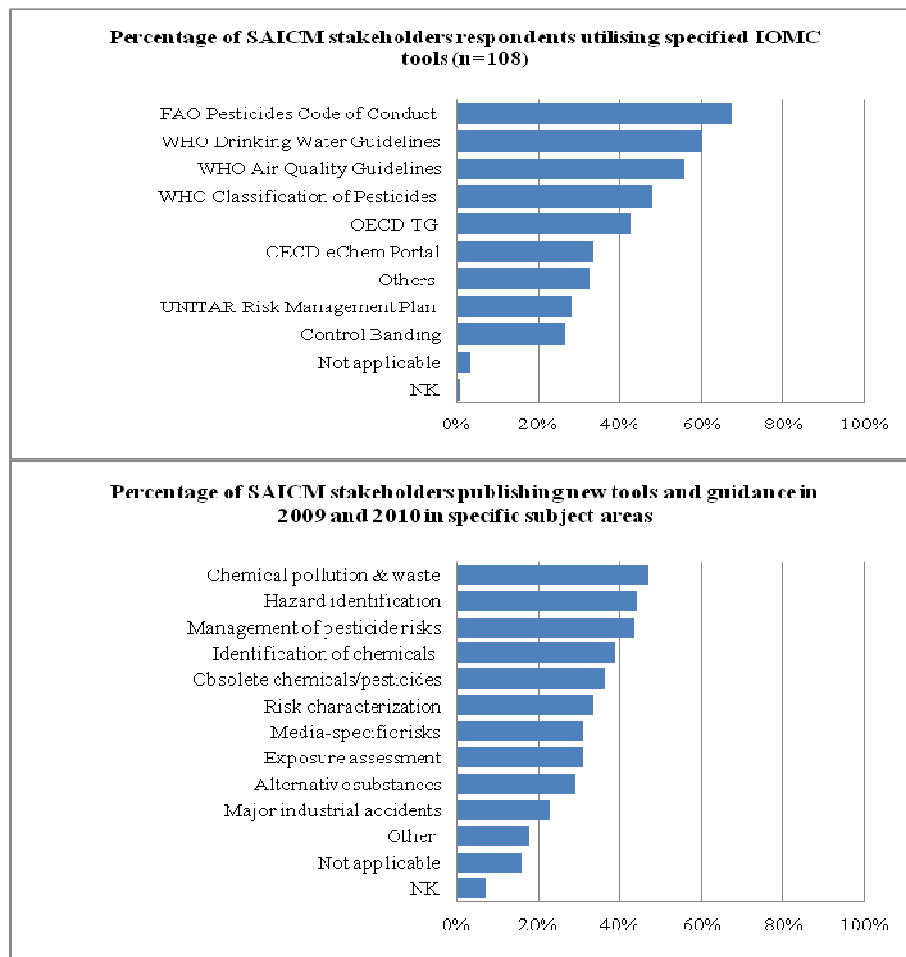
Section 2

Snapshots of activities undertaken contributing to achievement of each of the 20 indicators

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

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders respondents utilising specified IOMC tools (n=108)

- FAO Pesticides Code of Conduct
- WHO Drinking Water Guidelines
- WHO Air Quality Guidelines
- WHO Classification of Pesticides
- OECD TG
- OECD eChem Portal
- Others
- UNITAR Risk Management Plan
- Control Banding
- Not applicable
- NK

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders publishing new tools and guidance in 2009 and 2010 in specific subject areas

- Chemical pollution & waste
- Hazard identification
- Management of pesticide risks
- Identification of chemicals
- Obsolete chemicals/pesticides
- Risk characterization
- Media-specific risks
- Exposure assessment
- Alternative substances
- Major industrial accidents
- Other
- Not applicable
- NK

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

A range of responses from 27 to 67 per cent were obtained depending on the particular IOMC tools and guidance material utilised. The highest number of responses (67 percent, 76 respondents) utilized the FAO International Code of Conduct for the Distribution of Pesticides. On average Government respondents reported using four different IOMC tools and guidance documents in the period 2009-2010. Approximately one third of Governments reported using six or more of the named tools. 24 respondents said that specific tools published by the IOMC were referenced in legislation notably standards and guidelines published by WHO, and the Code of Conduct for the Distribution of Pesticides published by FAO, OECD Test Guidelines.
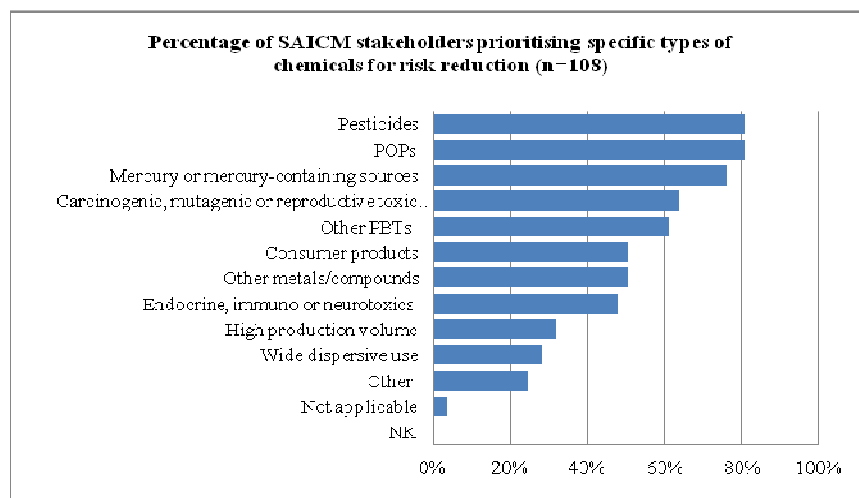
A lower range of responses, from 23 to 47 percent depending on the subject area, reported publishing their own new tools. The highest number of responses (47 percent or 53 respondents) concerned new tools and guidance materials for reducing risks from chemical pollution and waste. On average Government respondents reported publishing four new tools and guidance materials in the period 2009-2010, 21 per cent of Governments published 7 or more new tools over this 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.

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders prioritising specific types of chemicals for risk reduction (n=108)

Category	
Pesticides	
POPs	
Mercury or mercury-containing sources	
Carcinogenic, mutagenic or reproductive toxic..	
Other PBTs	
Consumer products	
Other metals/compounds	
Endocrine, immuno or neurotoxics	
High production volume	
Wide dispersive use	
Other	
Not applicable	
NK	

A range of responses from 28 to 81 per cent were obtained depending on the type of chemicals of respondents prioritised for risk management. The highest number of respondents (81 per cent, 91 respondents) equally prioritized both pesticides and persistent organic pollutants.
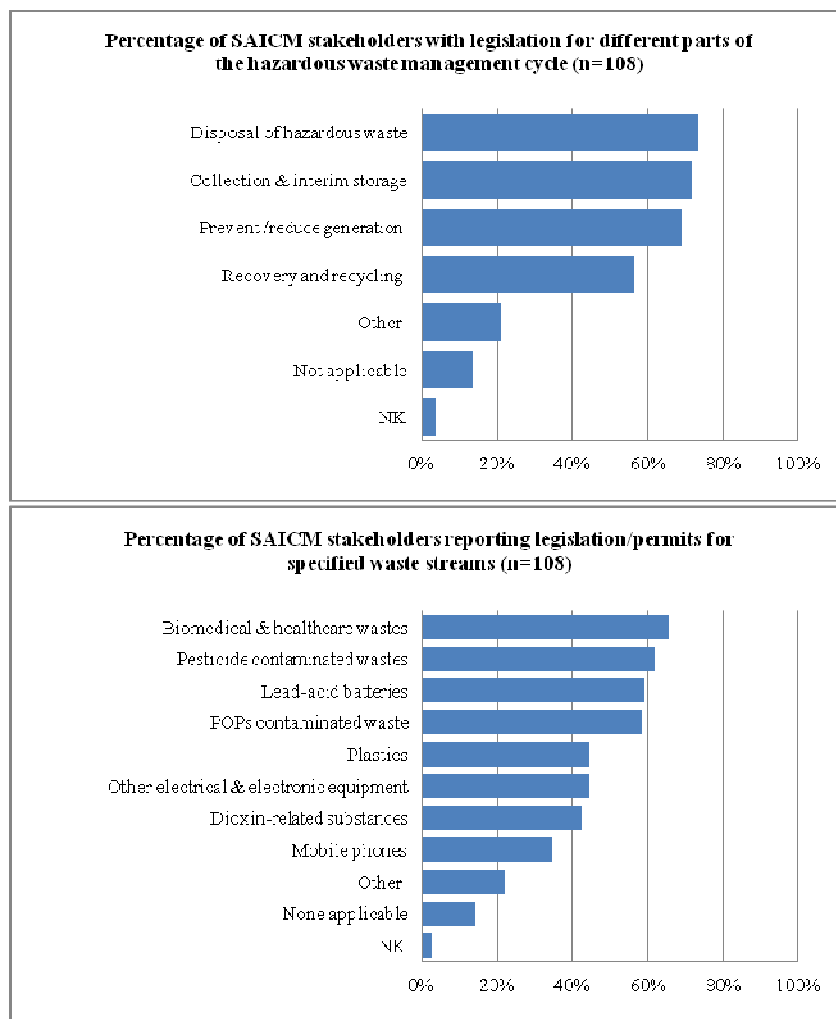
30 respondents reported on multiple new initiatives or mechanisms for managing risks on priority chemicals implemented in 2009-2010.

On average six of the named categories of chemicals for risk management were prioritized by stakeholders in the period 2009-2010, making this the highest level of activity of all 20 indicators

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3. Hazardous waste management arrangements

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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

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders with legislation for different parts of the hazardous waste management cycle (n=108)

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders reporting legislation/permits for specified waste streams (n=108)

A range of responses from 57 to 73 per cent were obtained depending on the particular part of the hazardous waste management cycle covered by legislation. The highest number of respondents (73 per cent, 83) addressed the disposal of hazardous waste in legislation. Similar response rates were reported for all parts of the hazardous waste management cycle except for the rate for recovery and recycling which was reported by 57% respondents.

15 stakeholders reported that legislation was in development to address particular parts of the hazardous waste management cycle.

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, (74) respondents. On average Governments reported that five of the named waste streams were addressed in legislation.

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4. Periodic monitoring

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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

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders with different types of established monitoring arrangements (n=108)
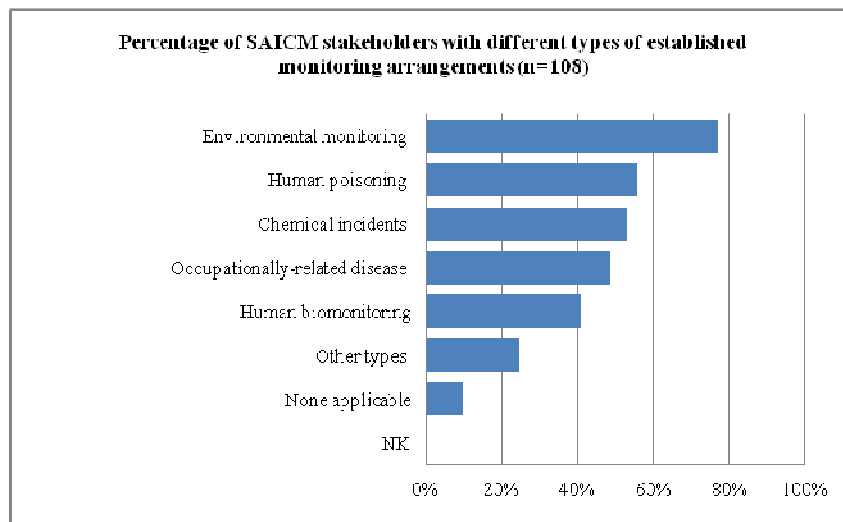
A range of responses from 41 to 77 per cent of respondents were obtained depending on the particular type of monitoring carried out. The highest number of responses (77 per cent, 87 respondents) reported that environmental monitoring was periodically carried out. On average Governments reported three of the named types of periodic monitoring were carried out over 2009-2010.
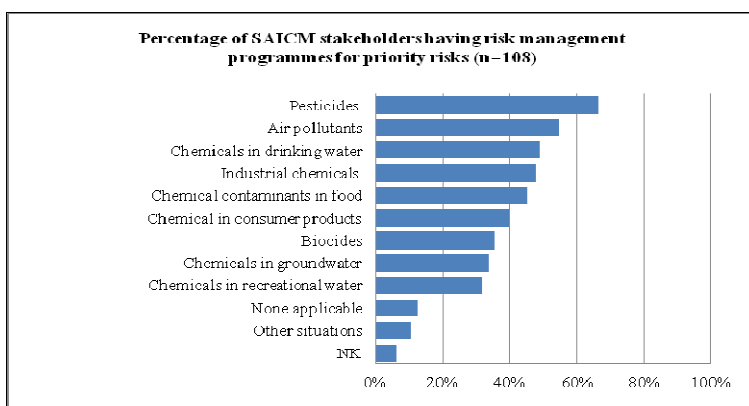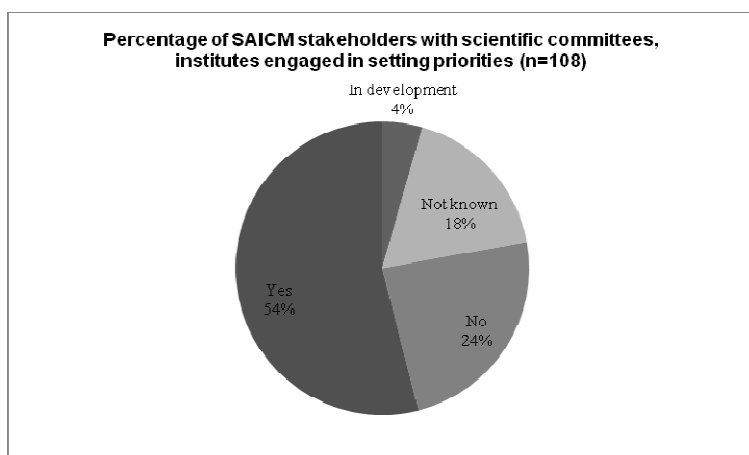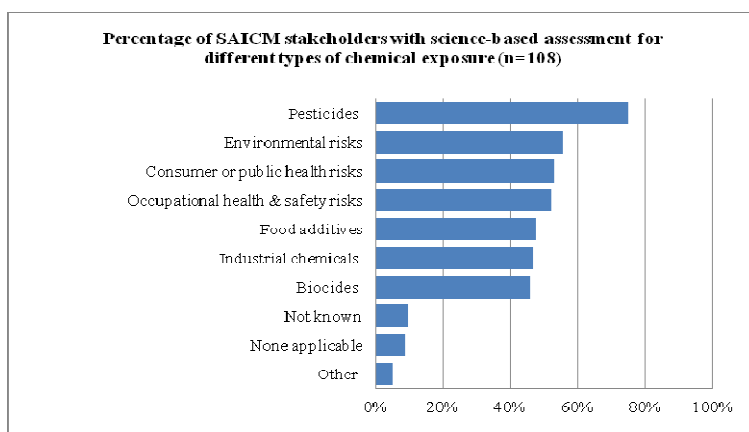
19 respondents reported that steps had been taken in 2009-2010 to establish monitoring arrangements.

48 per cent (54 respondents) were engaged in cooperative work to compare the results of periodic monitoring with other countries or regions. 7 Governments reported that work was in development to establish cooperative monitoring programmes 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

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders with science-based assessment for different types of chemical exposure (n=108)

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders with scientific committees, institutes engaged in setting priorities (n=108)

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders having risk management programmes for priority risks (n=108)

A range of responses from 47 to 75 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 75 per cent (85 respondents). On average Governments conducted science-based assessments for 4.3 of the named types of chemicals and exposures. Thirty-nine per cent of Governments reported that they were addressing six or more of the seven named types of chemicals.

Fifty-four percent (61 respondents) reported that a scientific committee, body or institute was engaged in the scientific risk assessment work with a further 4 per cent (5 respondents) reporting that engagement with a scientific committee, body or institute was in development.
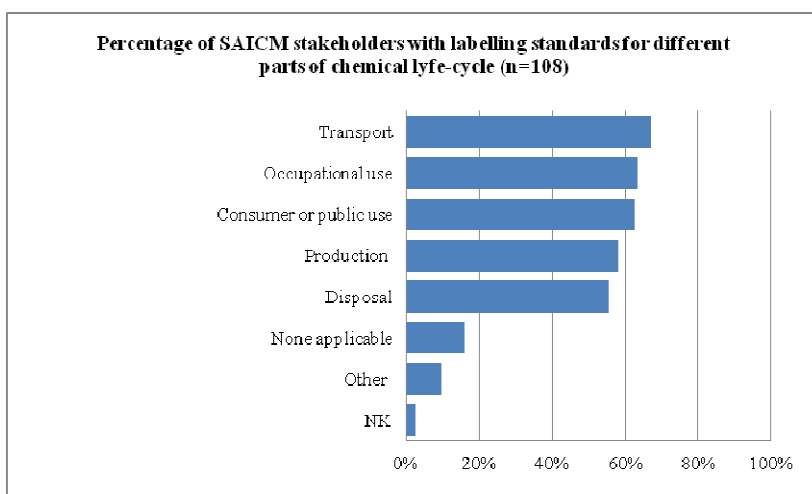
A range of responses from 32 to 66 per cent were obtained for risk management programmes in place depending on the type of risks. The highest number of responses (66 percent or 75 respondents) concerned risk management programmes for pesticides.

Forty-eight per cent (54 respondents) reported that programmes for the management of priority risks had been in development or under review in the period 2009-2010.

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6. Provision of information according to internationally harmonized standards (incl. GHS)

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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).

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders with labelling standards for different parts of chemical lyfe-cycle (n=108)

A range of responses from 55 to 67 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 67 percent of cases (75 respondents). On average Governments reported having labeling requirements or standards for four lifecycle stages.
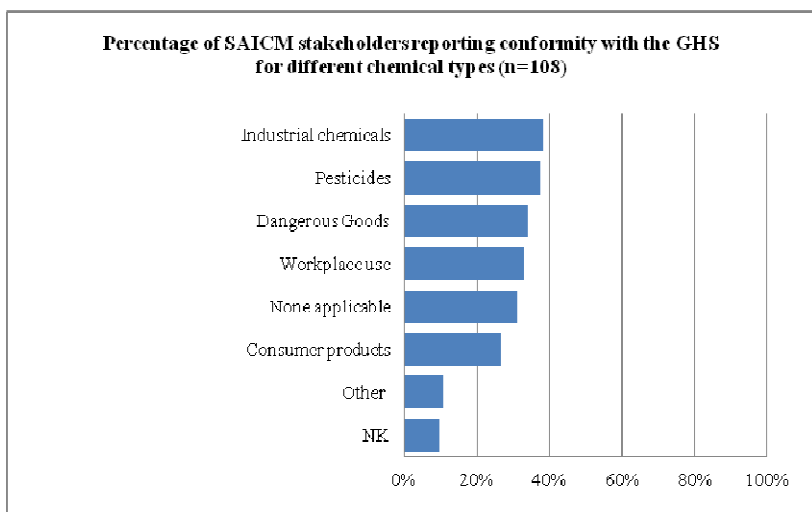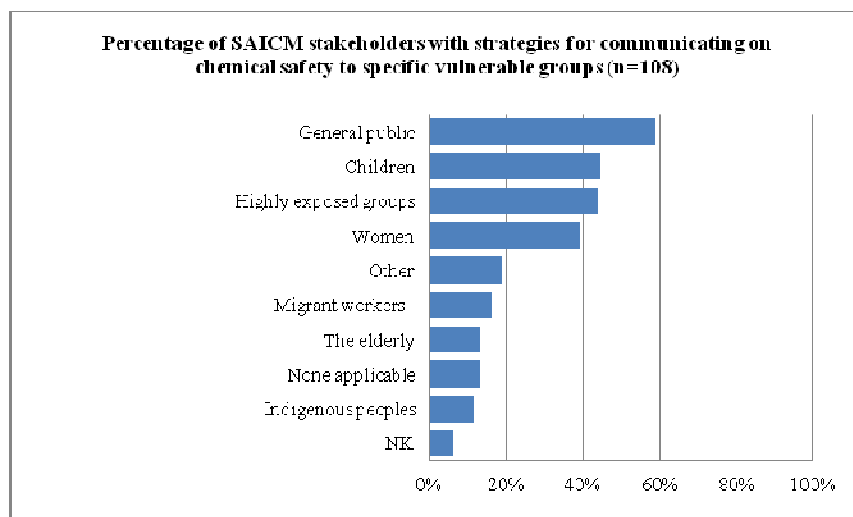
A range of responses from 27 to 38 per cent were obtained depending on the category of chemical judged to be in conformity with the requirements of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. Industrial chemicals were identified most frequently by 38 per cent (43 respondents).

On average conformity with the GHS was reported for two categories of chemicals.

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders reporting conformity with the GHS for different chemical types (n=108)

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.

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders with strategies for communicating on chemical safety to specific vulnerable groups (n=108)
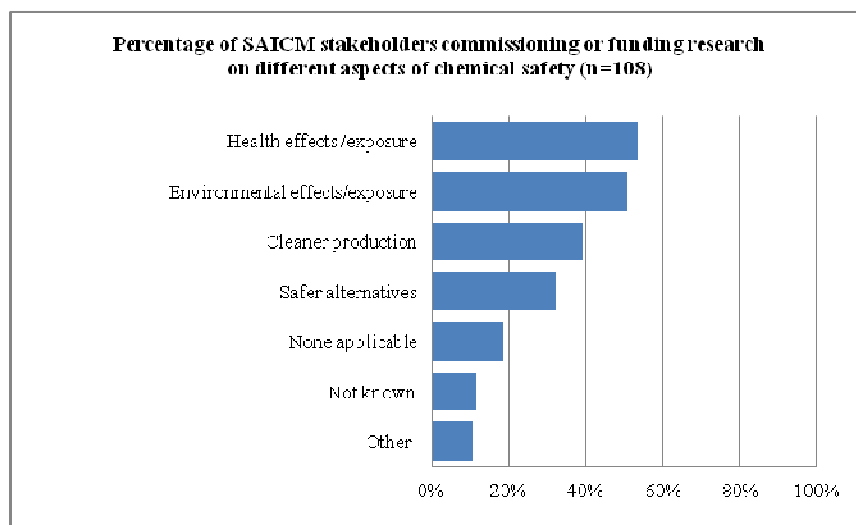

A range of responses from 12 to 59 per cent were obtained depending on the vulnerable group concerned. The general public was identified most frequently in 59 per cent (66 respondents) of cases as being the target for relevant activities or published guidance, training or awareness materials, children – several of the other identified groups had low response rates. On average respondents had on average 2.34 activities designed to communicate chemical safety representing 29% of the categories identified.

Other vulnerable groups targeted to received guidance and training included specific occupational groups, such as teachers, farmers and agricultural workers, scientists and health centre workers.

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.
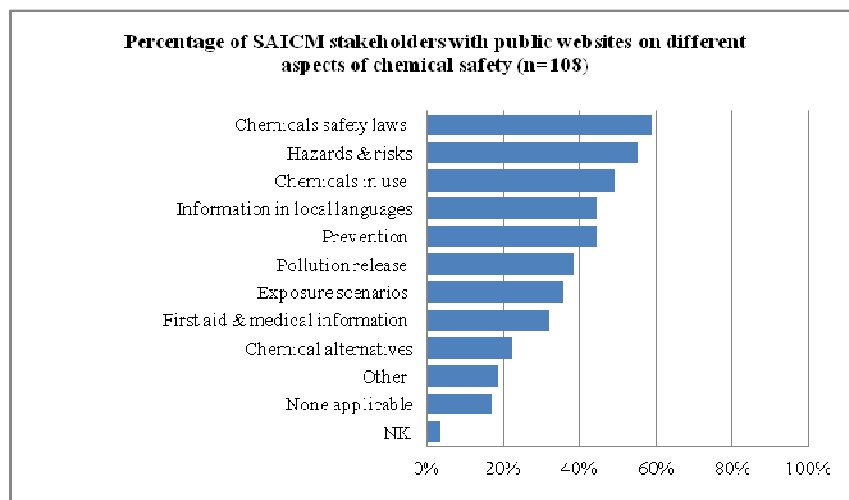

A range of responses were obtained ranging from 32 to 54 percent depending on different areas of chemical safety for which research had been commissioned or funded. The highest number of responses concerned research on human health effects or exposure, which was identified by 54 per cent of cases (60 of respondents). On average research was commissioned in 1.79 areas (36 per cent of total).

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

A range of responses from 22 to 59 per cent was obtained for the availability publicly accessible websites on chemical safety. The highest number of respondents (66 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.
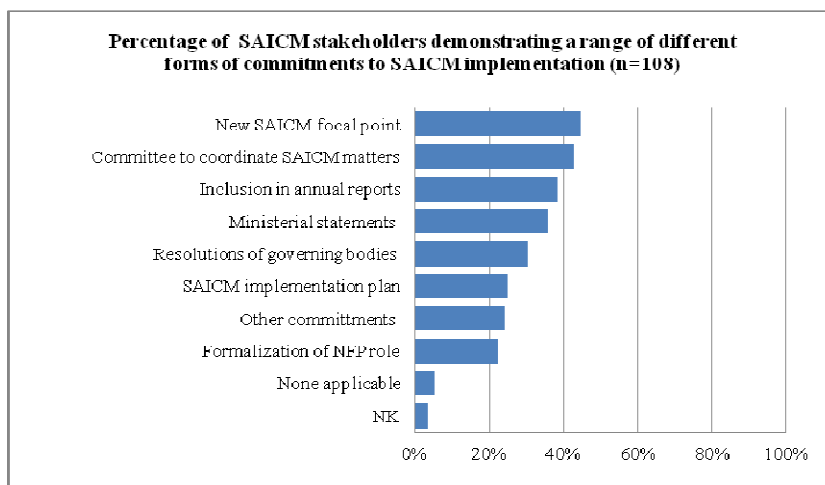
13 respondents reported that mass media such as newspapers, television and radio were used as channels of public communication. Social media such as You-Tube, Twitter and blogs were mentioned by two respondents.

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.

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders demonstrating a range of different forms of commitments to SAICM implementation (n=108)

A range of responses from 22 to 45 per cent was obtained for a range of different forms of expressing commitment to SAICM implementation. The highest response for new SAICM focal point indicates a high turnover of this position among stakeholders among Governments as well as new organizations joining the SAICM family in the case of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

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 nongovernmental 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

Twenty-eight respondents (25%) reported to have published a SAICM implementation plan, including 22 Governments (27%).

Forty-eight respondents (43%) had established a committee to coordinate SAICM matters including 40 Governments (49%). In some regions the existence of committee was higher. e.g.74% in the case of Latin America and Caribbean and 63% in the case of Africa.

On average an average of 2.53 forms of commitment to the Strategic Approach named in the questionnaire, were reported or 32% of the total number.
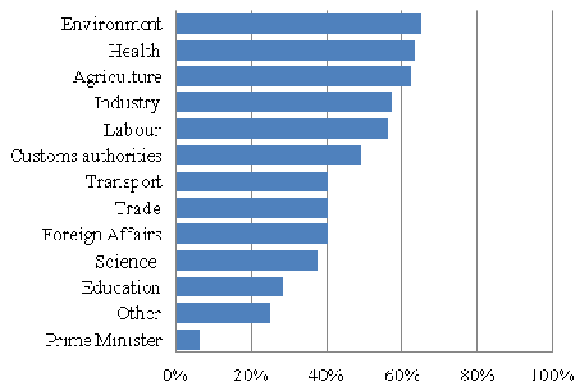
Additional forms of SAICM implementation were varied, several spoke about the signing of agreements among different ministries for implementation of Quick Start Programme projects, other forms mentioned included financial contribution to SAICM, inclusion of an item for SAICM implementation in annual budget and referencing in governmental plans. A number of respondents said that SAICM was not explicitly referenced, although several of the actions undertaken were consistent with Strategic Approach.

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.

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders with specific sectors engaged in multi-stakeholder coordination (n=108)

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

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders reporting NGO participation in multi-stakeholder coordination (n=108)

Not known 6%

No 25%

Yes 69%
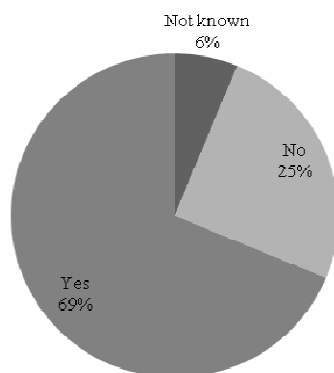
Seventy-six respondents (68 per cent) reported having a national committee or advisory group to coordinate chemical safety matters this included 61 Governments (75 per cent).

The ministry identified the most frequently as being involved in national committees or advisory committees was the environment ministry in 73 (65%) cases. Health, agriculture, industry and labour ministries were also reported as frequently involved in over 50% of cases.

Governments reported that on average 8 ministries were engaged in multi-stakeholder committees. Seventy-seven respondents (69 per cent) reported that nongovernmental 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 20 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.

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders implementing international chemicals priorities (n=108)
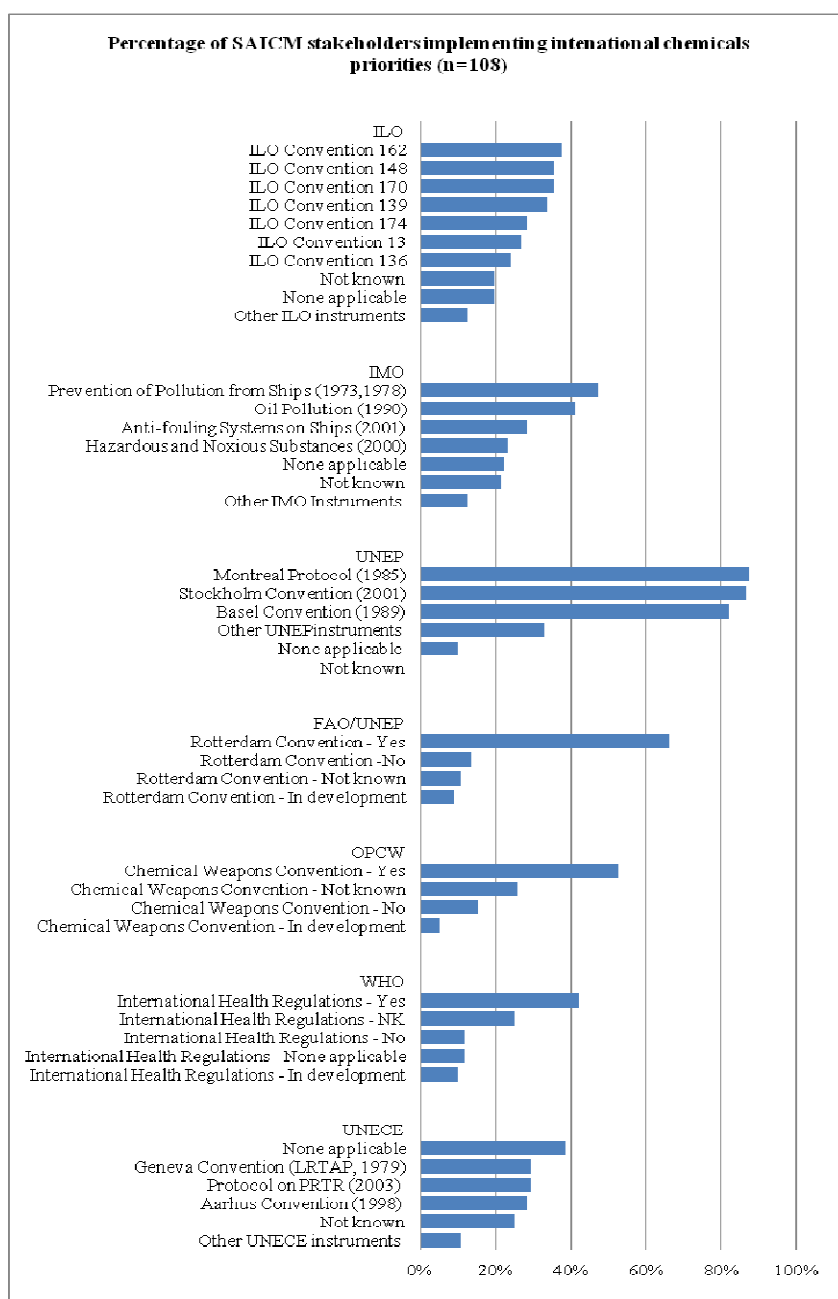
A wide range of responses were obtained depending on the different convention and instrument. The responses ranged between 23 and 88 per cent. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol was reported most frequently by 98 respondents (88 per cent).

Responses for the implementation of instruments other than those of UNEP varied considerably for reasons which are not clear.

For implementation of the International Health Regulations, 2005 there was a relatively high response of "not known". Such a response its consistent with similar survey responses obtained by WHO that 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.
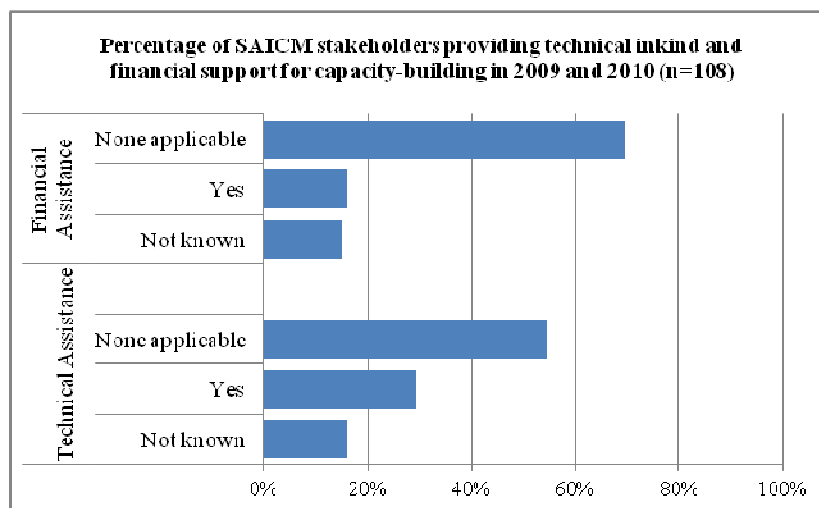
Thirty-three respondents (39 per cent) reported providing bilateral technical cooperation assistance to support other countries to improve their capacity for the sound management of chemicals in 2009-2010. Three respondents said that they had provided assistance to all countries, otherwise 181 counties were specifically identified with China, Chile. Egypt, Guatemala most frequently mentioned.

Eighteen respondents (16 per cent) 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 47 per cent of respondents in the Western Europe and Others Group indicating that bilateral financial support was provided in 2009 and 2010. Three respondents said that they provided financial assistance to all countries, otherwise 92 countries were specifically mentioned with China, Mexico, Chile, Nicaragua, Philippines and Thailand identified the most frequently.

Supplementary data from IOMC has reported on the number of countries supported through activities with one or more IOMC Participating organizations (see SAICM/ICCM.3/INF/9). 168 countries are identified in this matrix and specific projects identified.

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.
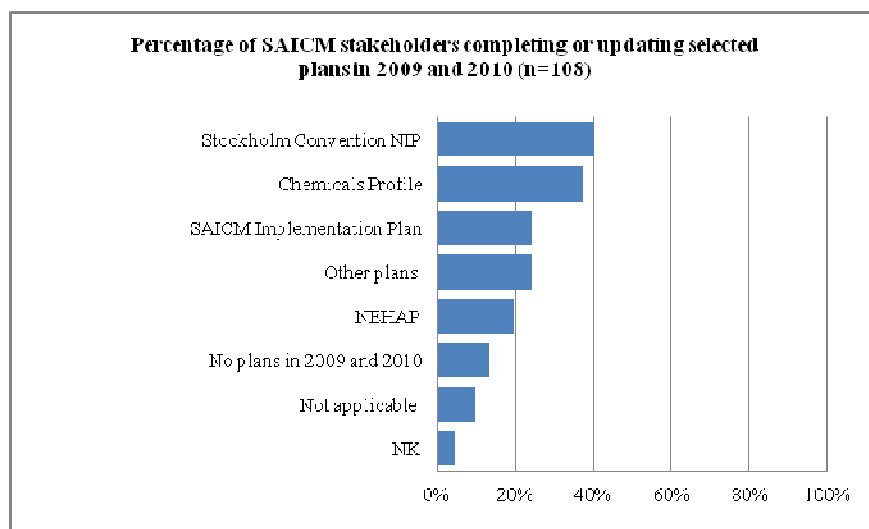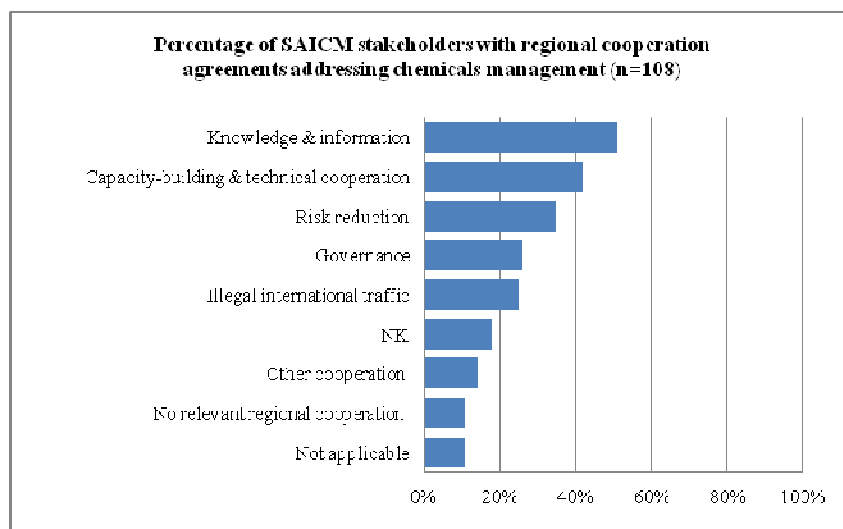

A range of responses from 20 to 40 per cent were obtained depending on the type of plans undertaken to identify and prioritise capacity-building needs for the sound management of chemicals. Updates or completion of National   Implementation Plans under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants were reported most frequently by 45 respondents (40 of the total).

On average stakeholders reported on 1.31 different plans for assisting with priority setting. There were however wide variations in activity reported with 19 per cent of Governments reported the making of no plans and 7 per cent of Governments reported activity with four or more different plans. Twenty-seven respondents (24 per cent of the total) reported completion or updating of a Strategic Approach Implementation Plan including 21 Governments.

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.

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders with regional cooperation agreements addressing chemicals management (n=108)

|	
Knowledge & information	
Capacity-building & technical cooperation	
Risk reduction	
Governance	
Illegal international traffic	
NK	
Other cooperation	
No relevant regional cooperation	
Not applicable	

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

68 stakeholders identified at least one area of the listed sound management of chemicals that A range of responses from 25 to 51 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 57 respondents (51 per cent of the total). On average Governments reported regional cooperation in 1.97 different areas of the overarching Policy Strategy. Twelve per cent of Governments reported cooperation in five or more areas.

Regional cooperation arrangements including those under the South African Development Community (SADC), the Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, Customs Unions of Belarus and Kazakhstan, and Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the European Union , Commission for Economic Cooperation of Canada, Mexico and the United States (CEC) , Tripartite policy dialogues of China, Japan and Korea, regional conventions such as Waigani Convention and the Barcelona Convention for the Protection Of The Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention), South Pacific Regional Environment Programme and regional activity centres of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions.

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.

Percentage of Governments (n=80) with development assistance programmes that address chemicals
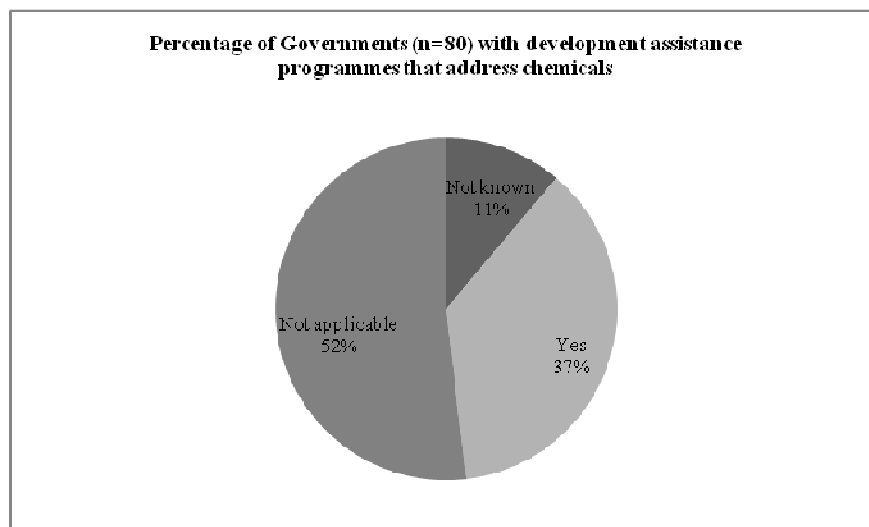
The following thirty developing Government respondents (37 per cent) reported that priority needs for chemicals management were addressed in national development plans over 2009-2010 , almost half of all developing counties responding : Albania, Algeria, Belize, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Jamaica¸ Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Maldives, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Saint Lucia, Slovenia, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania. The highest relative number were twelve Governments in the Latin America and Caribbean region.
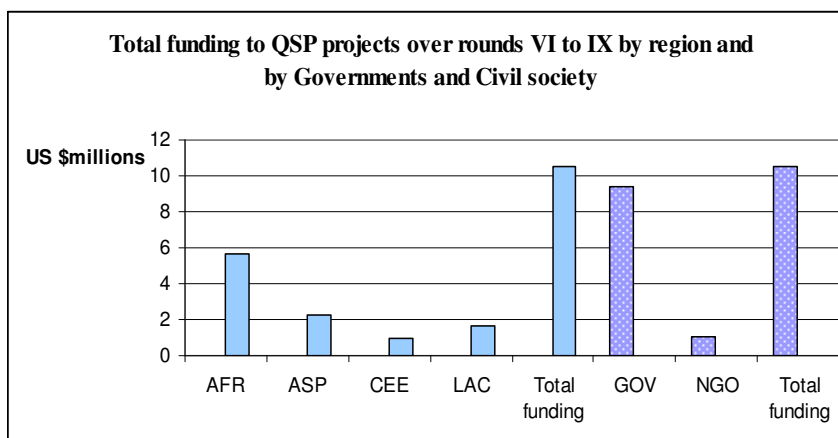
A further thirty developing country Governments reported that development assistance plans did not know whether priority needs for chemicals management were addressed for the period 2009-2010. 24 Governments responded that this question was not applicable or that the development plans did not address priority needs for chemicals management.

A number of stakeholders commented that work was underway to address chemicals management needs in broader planning initiatives and referred to SAICM QSP projects and also the work of UNDP and UNEP in this regard.

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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.

Number of Governments with QSP projects in rounds VI to IX expressed as a percentage of the number of eligible countries (n=145)

Total funding to QSP projects over rounds VI to IX by region and by Governments and Civil society
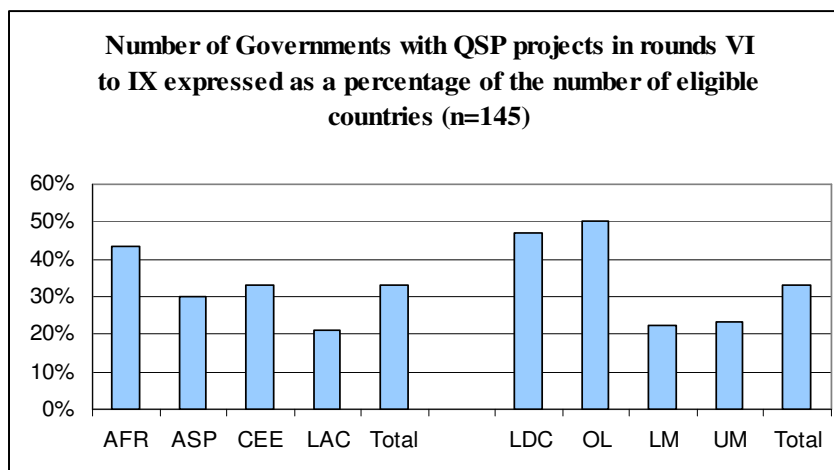

The data shown above has been taken from records of the Strategic Approach secretariat. It shows the number of countries awarded funding from the over four rounds (VI to IX) of the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund. A total of 48 eligible countries received funding support over this time (33 per cent 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. Current information presented to the seventh Executive Board on implementation of the Quick Start Programme Business Plan shows that the programme has met or exceeded business plan targets for outreach and equitable delivery of projects to developing countries and 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.

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders with sound chemicals management supported by selected sources (n=108)
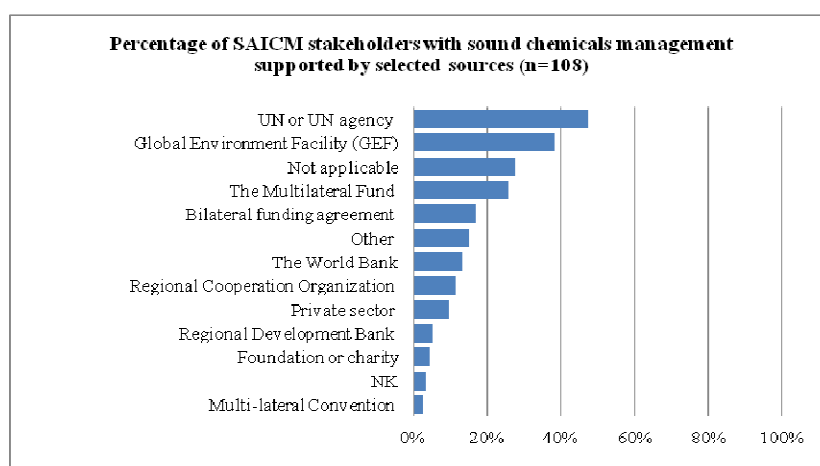
A range of responses from 4 to 47 per cent were obtained on different sources of funding used for supporting capacity-building activities for the sound management of chemicals in 2009-2010. Funding from the United Nations or a United Nations agency was reported most frequently by 53 respondents (47 per cent of the total). Very few respondents reported access to multiple sources and on average, 1.71 funding sources were utilized by respondents.
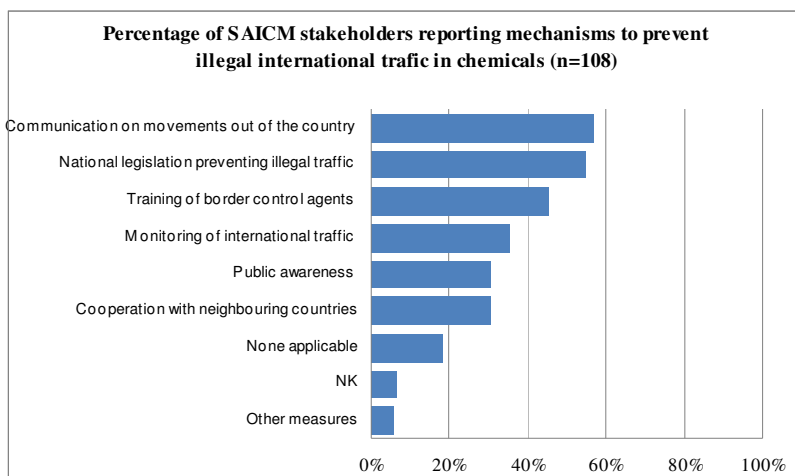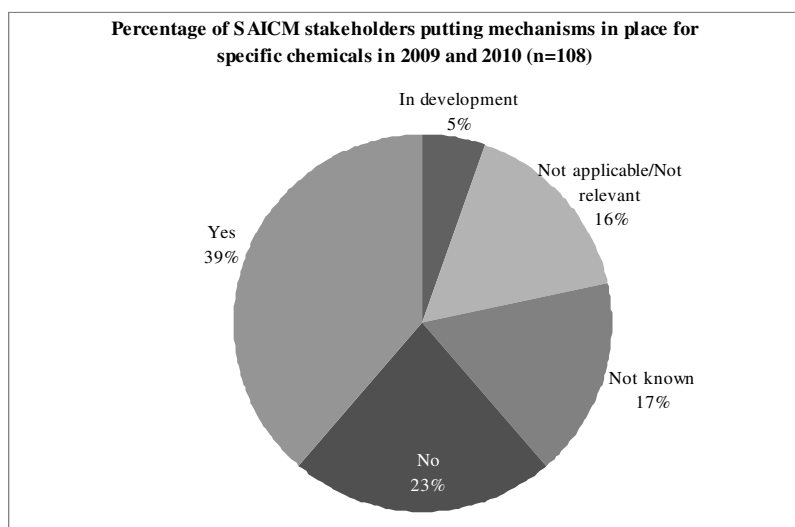
Some of the specific sources mentioned were national government departments such as the international development departments of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Denmark, Germany and Sweden, development banks for Africa, the Inter-Americas, regional cooperation organizations : Central American Commission on Environment and Development South African Development Community; European Union, Commission for Environmental Cooperation of North America and the charities Oxfam-Novib (Netherlands), and Rausing Trust Fund (UK). Private sector sources included national associations of chemical manufacturers such as the Kenya Association of Manufacturers, Japan Chemical Industy Association and international associations such as International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) and Association of International Chemical Manufacturers (AICM) and private companies including Unilever, Safaricom and Fabrigas.

Other sources mentioned included national government departments such as the US Environment Protection Agency, the Swedish Chemicals Agency (KEMI), Republic of Korea and Switzerland, research institutions.

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.

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders putting mechanisms in place for specific chemicals in 2009 and 2010 (n=108)

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders reporting mechanisms to prevent illegal international trafic in chemicals (n=108)

A range of responses from 31 to 57 per cent were obtained on different activities in support of preventing illegal international traffic of hazardous chemicals. For Governments the most frequently reported activities were legislation and communication on movements out of the country.

Forty three stakeholders (39 per cent) reported that the illegal traffic of specific chemicals had been addressed over 2009-2010.

On average, 2.81 of the named types of activities were identified by Government respondents in their responses..

Specific chemicals mentioned included ozone depleting substances, chemicals subject to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, Dangerous Goods (recognized by transport regulations), asbestos, high-risk precursors, chemicals giving rise to security concerns, potential chemical weapons, banned and hazardous pesticides and new chemicals subject to national legislation.

A number of initiatives such as those associated with Green Customs were highlighted.

20. Mechanisms to prevent illegal international traffic in hazardous waste

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

Percentage of SAICM stakeholders having activities to prevent illegal trafic of hazardous waste (n=108)

Category	
Communication on movements	
Implementation of national legislation	
Training of border control agents	
National legislation implementing Article 9	
Monitoring of traffic	
Cooperation with neighbouring countries	
Public awareness	
None applicable	
NK	
Other	

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%
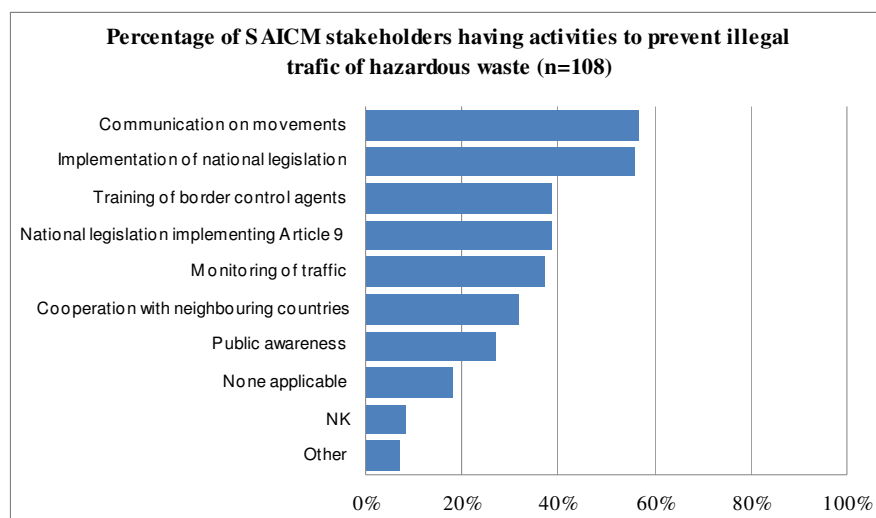
A range of responses from 27 to 57 per cent were obtained depending on the activities being undertaken to address the illegal international traffic of hazardous waste. The implementation of national legislation preventing the illegal international traffic of hazardous waste was reported most frequently by 53 respondents (65 per cent of the total Governmental respondents). On average, Governments reported 3.43 different types of activities over 2009-2010.

C. Comparison with baseline estimates

36.   The baseline estimates report prepared by the secretariat for 2006-2008 (SAICM/ICCM.3/INF/5) identifies seven indicators where some form of baseline can be estimated. The following section of the report compares the data gathered for 2009-2010 with these estimates.

1. Provision of information to internationally harmonized standards

37.   For 2006-2008 a baseline estimate of 65 Governments (33% of the total of UN member States) was made for the number of countries providing information according to internationally harmonized standards. This was based on data presented to the second session of the Conference on implementation of the GHS as described in the website of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)[7]. The first progress report collected information on standards or requirements for labeling and on progress with implementation of the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (the GHS) and specifically identifies those Governments who had conducted an assessment of conformity of labeling requirements with those of the GHS. 52 Governments reported the assessment of conformity for at least one category of chemicals. In addition for 2009-2010, 6 intergovernmental and 10 non-governmental organizations recorded that they had assessed at least one category of chemicals for conformity with the GHS. The most frequently reported assessment was for industrial chemicals and the least frequently reported was for consumer chemicals.

38.   While absolute numbers appear similar, (52 first progress report compared with 65 in the baseline), comparing the specific countries listed on the UNECE website with the data collected using the online tool an additional 19 countries may be identified undertaking GHS conformity assessments to those identified from the UNECE website.

39.   Eleven Quick Start Programme projects focusing on implementation of the GHS (ten in individual countries and one regional project in the Central and Eastern European region) were approved in 2009-2010. Five of these countries were not among those who reported progress during 2009-2010

40.   *In conclusion, progress in 2009-2010 with GHS implementation was identified for approximately 52 countries, with 19 additional countries to those reported on the UNECE website. Taking into account the work being sponsored by the Quick Start Programme and the initiatives reported by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, positive progress in GHS implementation has been made*.

2. Websites providing information on chemicals

41.   The baseline estimate for the number of websites providing information on chemicals was based on the proxy measure by the US EPA that at the start of 2009, 31 countries had an operational PRTR system. In its report for 2004-2006, the IFCS reported that 32 Governments had reported websites where national partners can gain access to chemical information sources[8].

42.   Specific information gathered through the online reporting system showed that at least one website was maintained by 71 Governments or 90% of respondents. 32 Governments reported that their websites contained information on pollution release. In addition 11 intergovernmental and sixteen non-governmental organizations reported that they maintained websites on at least one of the specified chemical topics. On average information on four different chemical-related topics were available on websites. The most frequently reported type of information available on websites was information on chemical safety laws, hazards and risks posed by chemicals, and the chemicals in use.

43.   *Approximately twice the number of Governments reported that they had publicly accessible websites on a range of chemical topics when compared to the baseline estimate.*

3. Commitment to implement SAICM

a.) **SAICM implementation plans**

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[7] http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/implementation_e.html

[8] Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety, Simple Indicators of Progress 2004-2005- Report of National Governments (http://www.who.int/ifcs/documents/standingcommittee/12april_sum_rep.doc

44.   In the baseline report, the extent of commitment to implement the Strategic Approach was estimated by the number of stakeholders who had commenced work on SAICM implementation plan. Over the baseline period these numbers were: 14 Governments, 8 intergovernmental organizations and 26 non-governmental organizations.

45.   In comparison, 22 Governments reported that they had published a SAICM Implementation Plan in the period 2009-2010, along with one intergovernmental, 3 civil society and 2 private sector organizations. Twenty one Governments, 2 intergovernmental and 4 non-governmental organizations reported completing or updating of a SAICM implementation plan in the same period.

46.   *Aggregating both of these estimates, 46 Governments reported either publishing a SAICM implementation plan or completing or updating such plans which shows a more than three-fold increase in activity in the first reporting period*.

b) Official focal point

47.   The number of official focal points is maintained by the SAICM secretariat. At the end of the baseline period 164 Governments had nominated an official focal point along with 57 civil society organizations, 6 private sector organizations and 13 intergovernmental organizations. By the end of 2010 these numbers had increased to 174 for Governments (an increase from 87 to 89%) and to 75 for non-governmental organizations. The number of intergovernmental organizations nominating official focal points remained static since the baseline period. 21 Governments reported that they had formalized the role of the official focal point into organizational plans or duty stations during 2009-2010 showing the development of the role of focal point.

48.   *Official Strategic Approach focal points continue to be maintained at high levels in Governments. Increases in non-governmental focal points of over 30 per cent occurred over the period 2009-2010. The number of focal points among inter-governmental organizations has remained static and does not reflect the full range of participation in Strategic Approach meetings, for example among convention secretariat, and regional cooperation organizations.*

4. Multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism.

49.   For the baseline report 80 Governments (78% of the total) reported that during 2006-2008 they had held at least one planning meeting for chemicals safety and arrangements for implementing the Strategic Approach on an inter-ministerial or institutional basis had been initiated. About half the Governments noted that coordination arrangements had been put in place before the establishment of the Strategic Approach.   19 civil society organizations reported that they had participated in at least one national planning meeting. Five intergovernmental organizations reported that they had participated in meetings with national stakeholders. However a high proportion of intergovernmental organizational organizations indicated that such multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms were not relevant to their situation.

50.   Over the period 2009-2010, 61 Governments (75% of the total) reported that they had a national committee or advisory group that coordinates with stakeholders in Governments and other interested parties on chemical safety (including on SAICM). Forty Governments (49% of those responding) reported on the establishment of such a committee in 2009-2010 to coordinate SAICM matters. 72% of Governments reported that non-governments were formally included in the relevant committee. 6 intergovernmental organizations and 9 non-governmental organizations reported on the existence of such committees in 2009-2010. The number of ministries from different sectors involved in coordination mechanisms remained high with the average number exceeding 8 similarly to the baseline report.

51.   *Multi-stakeholder coordination arrangements were established by 40 Governments in 2009-2010 building on a substantial amount of inter-ministerial and inter-institutional coordination in the baseline period.*

5.   Implementation of international priorities

52.   The number of Governments implementing 8 key international priorities was already estimated as high in the baseline period and remained so during 2009-2010. More than 62% of Governments reported implementing more than 8 instruments. The larger number of instruments included in the survey used for the first progress report (20 instruments) and the lower rates of implementation for a

number of the international instruments administered by organizations other than UNEP explain the lower average instruments reported in the first progress report. Of interest is the relatively high percentage of stakeholders, including Government respondents not knowing the status of implementation of several key international instruments, for example the International Health Regulations (2005) which is legally binding on all but two Member States.

53.   *An increase in awareness, consultation and multi-sectoral engagement may be needed to properly reflect the level of implementation of the wide range on international instruments covered in survey underpinning the current report of progress*.

6.   Priority setting for capacity-building needs

54.   In the baseline report, information about the development of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans and National Chemicals Profiles was used to make an estimate of the number of countries that had identified and prioritized their capacity-building needs as 87 (45%) in the case of Stockholm NIPs and 102 (53%) in the case of National Chemicals Profiles, using information presented to the second session of the Conference which was itself drawn from information provided by UNITAR[9]. While these numbers are impressive, many would have been developed prior to 2006 as they were largely part of initiatives that took place in the late 1990's and early 2000's following publication of guidance by UNITAR for their development. The development of these plans was also a significant part of enabling activities sponsored under the Stockholm Convention.

55.   Completing and updating National Chemical Profiles remains a significant activity in 2009-2010 with 36 Governments (44% of respondents) reported completing or updating a National Chemicals Profile in this period and 37 Governments reported completing or updating Stockholm Convention NIPs. There were distinct patterns between different regions in the use of these tools, the later being relatively more common in the CEE region with National Chemicals Profiles being more common in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and Caribbean regions. 30 Governments (37 % of the total) reported on completing at least one plan including 15 completing or updating National Environmental Health Action Plans over the first progress period.   There were wide variations in activity with 19% of Governments making no plans, mostly in the Western Europe and Others Group and 7% of Governments reporting activity with four or more different plans.

56.   *Continued high levels of priority-setting activities continues to be carried out.*

7.   Capacity-building supported by the Quick Start Programme

57.   In the baseline period 2006-2008, a little under half of the eligible Governments (47%) had at least one Quick Start Programme (QSP) project approved (69 countries). Over the period of the first project report, 48 eligible countries had at least one project approved showing a sustainable level of funding support enabling the QSP business plan targets to be met overall.

58.   Capacity-building activities supported by the QSP are meeting the business plan for the programme and are further reported in the mid-term review of the QSP Programme.
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D. Feedback on the online tool

59.   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 how to print copies of submissions. Several Governmental respondents remarked that they had had insufficient time to consult stakeholders.

60.   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. Judging by the responses received, a small number of questions might be improved; and these are identified in annex IV. It is suggested that depending on the approach to future periodic reporting.

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[9] http://www2.unitar.org/cwm/nphomepage/np3.aspx

IV. Conclusions and discussion

61.   Overall, for the biennium 2009–2010, the highest level of activity reported by all stakeholders was for indicators relating to risk reduction, for which more than 90 per cent of stakeholders reported at least one activity towards the achievement of these indicators. Lower overall levels of activity were reported for indicators on knowledge and information and capacity-building and technical cooperation, although in the latter group the indicators were not wholly applicable to all stakeholders

1.   Risk reduction

62.   The highest number of reported activities related to the use or implementation of agreed chemical management tools and activities to reduce risk on key categories of chemicals. Particularly noteworthy was the substantial use of tools and guidance published by the participating organizations of IOMC, which confirmed the important role of these organizations in achieving the implementation of the Strategic Approach. Significant levels of activity on risk reduction on pesticides, persistent organic pollutants (as defined under the Stockholm Convention) and mercury or mercury-containing sources were also recorded, with comparatively less activity being reported for chemicals with wide-dispersive uses or high production volume chemicals, perhaps because these terms have relevance only in certain jurisdictions. The associated high level of activity for implementation of the Stockholm Convention, under the set of indicators related to governance, may have influenced the high level of reported activity on persistent organic pollutants and, similarly, the current international focus on mercury may have contributed to the high level of activity reported on mercury.

63.   For hazardous waste management arrangements, the overall aggregated analysis does not reflect the comparatively high level of activity reported by Governments.

2.   Knowledge and information

64.   Compared to indicators relating to risk reduction and governance, a lower overall level of activity was recorded for indicators relating to knowledge and information. While the low number of stakeholders commissioning or funding research on chemical safety is not surprising in a period of economic stringency, the average number of reported activities and the numbers of specific activities reported for provision of information on internationally harmonized standards, including the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), and the results for communicating information on the risks associated with chemicals to vulnerable groups were lower than might have been expected. Additional progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach could be expected to assist in both of these areas as several projects supported under the Quick Start Programme address implementation of the Globally Harmonized System at both the national and regional levels, work on emerging issues, such as the elimination of lead paint and chemicals in products, has a particular focus on awareness-raising and communication and some of the actions in the Strategic Approach proposed health sector strategy include an increased level of awareness-raising among professionals with duties of care to these vulnerable groups.

3.   Governance

65.   The highest range of reported activities related to implementation of key international chemicals priorities, notably international conventions and agreements on chemicals. Responses varied considerably depending on the specific convention or agreement. The highest level of reported activity was for three conventions administered by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), namely the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer to the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001) and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989). Stakeholders were not aware of the status of implementation of some conventions and instruments, as exemplified by the results for implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005), highlighting the value of stronger future intersectoral collaboration. Consideration of work that builds on and extends the concept of synergies being addressed by the three chemicals and wastes conventions may be helpful in raising awareness and fostering cooperative work in this area.

66.   Commitment to the implementation of the Strategic Approach remains high. Considerable progress has been achieved since the baseline period with a continued increase in the number of

national focal points among Governments and non-governmental organizations and the use of multi-stakeholder committees to coordinate matters relating to the Strategic Approach and chemicals safety. The network of focal points in intergovernmental organizations has remained static since the baseline period and might be enhanced by the recruitment of focal points from additional regional cooperation organizations and financial institutions, particularly given the need for further work to strengthen the long-term financial arrangements for the Strategic Approach.

4. Capacity-building and technical cooperation

67. The reported activities on capacity-building and technical cooperation showed a mixed level of achievement. Support provided by the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund to enabling activities designed to implement the Strategic Approach has been notable with the programme exceeding its business plan targets for least developed countries and countries on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list.[3] A comparable number of countries were supported by the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund as from the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol or the Global Environment Facility, indicating the complementarity of this funding source for sound chemicals management.

68. Access to other sources of funding during the biennium 2009–2010 is significantly lower. Support from the United Nations, including United Nations agencies, was recorded as the most common source of funding, a finding supported by complementary analysis carried out by IOMC providing an overview of where individual IOMC-participating organizations are working on chemicals issues in countries.[4] On average, less than two different funding sources were accessed by respondents, with access to funding through bilateral funding agreements, the World Bank, regional cooperation agreements, the private sector, regional development banks, foundations, charities and multilateral conventions reported only very infrequently.

69. The level of activity related to mainstreaming, specifically whether national development plans addressed priority needs for chemicals, was limited to about one third of respondents, , with the highest relative number being in Latin America and the Caribbean. A larger group of developing countries reported that the question on development plans was either not relevant or not applicable to them or they did not know the answer The level of activity on other planning processes for identifying capacity-building needs was more positive, but focused predominantly on updating or completion of national chemical profiles and national implementation plans for the Stockholm Convention. About a quarter of respondents reported completing or updating Strategic Approach implementation plans during 2009–2010.

70. About two thirds of respondents identified at least one relevant regional cooperation effort on different aspects of chemical safety, notably activities relating to sharing knowledge and information and capacity-building and technical cooperation. This form of cooperation appeared to be strongest in the Western European and other countries group, although the work of regional cooperation organizations in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean was also mentioned.

5. Illegal international traffic

71. There was little distinction in the levels or nature of activities reported on illegal international traffic in chemicals or in hazardous wastes, with the focus of both on the communication of information on movements of chemicals or wastes out of a country and the establishment of national legislation for dealing with the problem. For hazardous wastes, the level of activity on public information on and awareness of levels and cases of illegal trade and remedial actions being undertaken was reported least frequently. A number of new and strengthened initiatives, such as those involving the Basel Convention and its regional centres, the Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), relevant sections of industry, non-governmental organizations and relevant networks, such as the European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law and the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement, promise additional work in this area in future years.

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[3]   See SAICM/EB.7/2/Rev.1.

[4]   See www.who.int/iomc/activity/poactivities/en/index.html.

Annex I

List of indicators for reporting progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach

The following 20 indicators were adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its second session, in May 2009, along with guidance on the type of data to be collected from stakeholders.

A. Risk reduction

1.   Number of countries (and organizations) implementing agreed chemicals management tools.

2.   Number of countries (and organizations) with mechanisms to address key categories of chemicals.

3.   Number of countries (and organizations) with hazardous waste management arrangements.

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

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

B. Knowledge and information

6.   Number of countries (and organizations) providing information according to internationally harmonized standards.

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

8.   Number of countries (and organizations) with research programmes.

9.   Number of countries (and organizations) with websites that provide information to stakeholders.

C. Governance

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

11.   Number of countries (and organizations) with multi-stakeholder coordinating mechanism.

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

D. Capacity-building and technical cooperation

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

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

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

16.   Number of countries where development assistance programmes that include the sound management of chemicals.

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

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

E. Illegal international traffic

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

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

Annex II

Questionnaire used in the online reporting 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. 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 respondent1.

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'.

<u>Part 3: Knowledge and information</u>

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. Commitment 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 though 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 though 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 III

Additional tables showing summary of the data analysis of the first progress report on implementation of the Strategic Approach: 2009–2010

List of additional tables

i) Summary of the average number of activities undertaken by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

ii) Summary of the average number of activities undertaken by Government respondents in different UN regional

iii) Summary of the average number of activities undertaken by Government respondents in different categories of development assistance compared with Governments not listed as recipients of development assistance

Table i): Summary of the average number of activities undertaken by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

Short indicator name	Max number of activities	Aggregated average number of responses for all stakeholders		Average number of responses from different stakeholder groups					
				GOVS		IGO		NGO	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Risk reduction									
1. Use of chemical management tools	20	7.46	37	7.85	39	8.09	40	6.95	35
2. Key categories of chemicals subject to risk management	11	5.71	52	6.29	57	5.00	45	5.76	52
3. Hazardous waste management arrangements	14	5.21	37	8.65	62	3.91	28	4.14	30
4. Periodic monitoring	7	2.79	40	3.99	57	2.64	38	2.26	32
5. Setting priorities for risk reduction	20	8.17	41	10.20	51	5.27	26	8.61	43
Knowledge and information									
6. Provision of information to internationally harmonized standards	12	2.36	20	5.86	49	1.45	12	1.05	9
7. Communication on risks to vulnerable groups	8	2.34	29	2.47	31	2.18	27	2.35	29
8. Research programmes	5	1.79	36	1.87	37	1.73	35	1.79	36
9. Websites providing information on chemicals	10	4.10	41	4.00	40	4.09	41	4.16	42
Governance									
10. Commitment to implement SAICM	8	2.53	32	2.74	34	2.09	26	2.64	33
11. Multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms	15	4.44	30	8.11	54	3.00	20	3.32	22
12. Implementation of international priorities	24	6.62	28	11.11	46	5.27	22	5.05	21
Capacity building and technical cooperation									
13. Bilateral capacity building and technical cooperation support	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14. Priority setting for capacity-building needs	5	1.31	26	1.54	31	1.55	31	1.07	21
15. Regional cooperation on the sound management of chemicals	6	2.06	34	1.97	33	2.73	45	1.77	29
16. Development assistance programmes that include chemicals	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17. Capacity-building projects supported by the QSP	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18. Capacity-building projects supported by other sources	11	1.71	16	1.80	16	2.82	26	1.10	10
Illegal international traffic									
19. Illegal international traffic in chemicals	8	2.81	35	3.21	40	2.73	34	2.64	33
20. Illegal international traffic in hazardous waste	8	2.26	28	3.43	43	1.82	23	1.90	24

Table ii): Summary of the average number of activities undertaken by Government respondents in different UN regional groupings

Short indicator name	Max number of activities	Average number of responses from Governments in different UN regional groupings										All Government respondents	
		AFR		ASP		CEE		LAC		WEOG			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Risk Reduction													
1. Use of chemical management tools	20	7.50	38	8.57	43	7.71	39	5.95	30*	9.53	48**	7.85	39
2. Key categories of chemicals subject to risk management	11	5.33	48	6.50	59	6.57	60	4.74	43*	8.33	76**	6.29	57
3. Hazardous waste management arrangements	14	7.44	53	8.79	63	10.21	73	5.95	42*	10.87	78**	8.65	62
4. Periodic monitoring	7	3.00	43	3.86	55	5.21	74	2.89	41*	5.00	71**	3.99	57
5. Setting priorities for risk reduction	20	8.44	42	9.93	50	10.14	51	7.63	38*	14.87	74**	10.20	51
Knowledge and information													
6. Provision of information to internationally harmonized standards	12	4.83	40	5.23	44	7.21	60	3.84	32*	8.20	68**	5.86	49
7. Communication on risks to vulnerable groups	8	2.50	31	2.69	34	1.86	23	2.42	30*	2.87	36**	2.47	31
8. Research programmes	5	1.83	37	1.62	32	1.93	39	1.37	27*	2.60	52**	1.87	37
9. Websites providing information on chemicals	10	2.56	26*	4.08	41	5.14	51	2.63	26*	5.60	56**	4.00	40
Governance													
10. Commitment to implement SAICM	8	3.42	43**	3.08	38	2.86	36	2.37	30*	2.00	25	2.74	34
11. Multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms	15	10.37	69**	9.08	61	6.57	44	8.53	57	6.00	40	8.11	54
12. Implementation of international priorities	24	8.16	34*	10.00	42	15.07	63	8.16	34*	14.19	59	11.11	46
Capacity building and technical cooperation													
13. Bilateral capacity building and technical cooperation support	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14. Priority setting for capacity-building needs	5	1.60	32	2.15	43**	1.64	33	1.53	31	0.80	16	1.54	31
15. Regional cooperation on the sound management of chemicals	6	1.60	27	2.15	36	1.93	32	1.32	22*	2.87	48**	1.97	33
16. Development assistance programmes that include chemicals	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17. Capacity-building projects supported by the QSP	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18. Capacity-building projects supported by other sources	11	2.20	20	2.08	19	1.36	12	3.32	30**	0.07	1*	1.80	16
Illegal international traffic													
19. Illegal international traffic in chemicals	8	2.90	36	3.62	45	4.07	51**	2.21	28*	3.27	41	3.21	40
20. Illegal international traffic in hazardous waste	8	2.90	36	3.31	41	4.50	56	1.89	24*	4.53	57**	3.43	43

* Lowest average response per indicator

** Highest average response per indicator

Table iii): Summary of the average number of activities undertaken by Government respondents in different categories of development assistance compared with Governments not listed as recipients of development assistance

Short indicator name	Max number of activities	Average number of responses per indicator Governments in different categories of development assistance										Average number of responses per indicator (Non-developing countries)	
		LDCs		LMC		OL		UM		SIDS			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Risk reduction													
1. Use of chemical management tools	20	6.53#	33	9.80	49 **	7.67	38	5.20#	26	4.64#	23*	9.15	46
2. Key categories of chemicals subject to risk management	11	5.07#	46 *	5.33#	48	5.67	52	5.10#	46	5.43#	49	8.11	74**
3. Hazardous waste management arrangements	14	6.40	46	9.20	66	10.33	74	6.15	44	5.36	38	10.67	76**
4. Periodic monitoring	7	2.47#	35*	3.67#	52	4.33	62	3.30#	47	2.86#	41	5.19	74**
5. Setting priorities for risk reduction	20	6.33#	32	8.93#	45	14.33	72**	7.85#	39	5.64#	28*	13.78	69
Knowledge and information													
6. Provision of information to internationally harmonized standards	12	3.20#	27	5.67#	47	5.00#	42	4.60#	38	3.14#	26*	8.15	68**
7. Communication on risks to vulnerable groups	8	2.20	28	3.20	40**	1.00	13 *	1.95	24	1.36#	17	2.77	35
8. Research programmes	5	1.00#	20*	2.07	41	2.67	53**	1.40#	28	1.00#	20*	2.46	49
9. Websites providing information on chemicals	10	1.47#	15*	4.67#*	47	2.67#	27	2.55#	26	1.64#	16	5.92	59**
Governance													
10. Commitment to implement SAICM	8	2.38	30	4.13#	52	6.00#	75**	2.35	29	2.08	26*	2.11	26
11. Multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms	15	8.75	58	10.27	68**	8.33	56	8.50	57	5.85	39*	7.11	47
12. Implementation of international priorities	24	6.69#	28	10.53#	44	11.00	46	8.30#	35	5.92#	25*	15.33	64**
Capacity building and technical cooperation													
13. Bilateral capacity building and technical cooperation support	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14. Priority setting for capacity-building needs	5	1.47	29	2.33	47**	1.00	20*	1.65	33	1.31	26	1.08	22
15. Regional cooperation on the sound management of chemicals	6	1.47	25	1.73#	29	1.67	28	1.75	29	1.46	24*	2.46	41**
16. Development assistance programmes that include chemicals	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17. Capacity-building projects supported by the QSP	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18. Capacity-building projects supported by other sources	11	1.47*	13*	2.47#	22	5.33#	48**	3.30#	30	2.38#	22	0.38	3
Illegal international traffic		3.53	22	6.25	39	10.67	67	5.63	35	4.38	27	8.54	53
19. Illegal international traffic in chemicals	8	1.82#	23*	3.31	41	5.00	63**	2.95	37	2.00#	25	3.77	47
20. Illegal international traffic in hazardous waste	8	1.71#	21*	2.94#	37	5.67	71**	2.68#	34	2.38*	30	4.77	60

* Lowest average response per indicator   ** Highest average response per indicator

 # statistically significant at p≤0.05

Annex IV

Feedback on the online tool

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

<u>**Part 1: Identity of respondent**</u>

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.

<u>**Part 2: Risk reduction**</u>

- **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. Asked more generally about the whether scientific bodies were engaged would have provided a richer set of data.

<u>**Part 4: Governance**</u>

- **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

  <u>Note:</u> The checkbox "Publication of a SAICM Implementation plan" duplicates the question in Part 5 - about completing or updating a SAICM Implementation Plan in Part 5 - Question 5.3.1. Quite divergent answers were obtained which could not be explained.

<u>**Part 5: Capacity-building and technical cooperation**</u>

- **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.

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