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**Second meeting of the open-ended ad hoc group on
measurability and indicators**

Online, 14 August 2024, 14:00-16:00 CEST

Open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators

Concept note - Workstream 1

Note by the secretariat

1. At the second segment of the first meeting of the open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators (OEAHGMI) the Co-Chairs proposed to divide the work into 3 workstreams.
2. The group agreed that the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) will lead the task team on workstream 1 on Assessment of existing indicators identified in document SAICM/IP.4/INF/39/Rev.1. The IOMC was requested to outline a workplan, including working modalities with stakeholders and to provide the new list of indicators, in a concept note to be introduced at the second meeting of the group.
3. The requested concept note is attached in the Annex to this document.

Annex:

Open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators

Concept note - Workstream 1



25/07/2024

Introduction

This note outlines the progress made by the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC)¹ since the submission of the "Inventory and Analysis Report: Existing Indicators on Chemicals and Waste Management" (SAICM/IP.4/INF/39/Rev.1) at the fourth meeting of Intersessional process (IP4) in 2022 and 2023, and planned next steps. The INF39 document identifies an initial list of 279 existing indicators relevant to the chemicals and waste agenda. These indicators span various frameworks, and a refined list of 63 indicators was developed through a three-step screening process, meeting criteria such as their relevance, data availability, and the presence of a custodian agency. The progress reported in this concept note aims to guide Workstream 1 of the Open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators in its assessment of these indicators.

Background

In September 2023, the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM5) adopted the Global Framework for Chemicals (hereinafter referred to as "the Framework", or GFC) in Bonn, along with resolutions supporting its implementation. The Framework establishes five Strategic Objectives and 28 Targets to guide stakeholders in managing chemicals and waste. These Strategic Objectives and Targets are intended to drive global efforts towards the sound management of chemicals and waste, ensuring protection for human health and the environment.

To facilitate monitoring of progress, the Framework includes a measurability structure, an outline of which is provided in GFC Annex 3. Resolution V/9 established an open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators (hereinafter referred to as "the group") to develop this structure using relevant indicators from the

¹ The IOMC is an international coordinating group for the promotion of sound chemicals management worldwide and includes the following organisations: FAO, ILO, UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, WHO, the World Bank, and the BRS Secretariat.

inventory and analysis report. The group is currently divided into three main workstreams, with Workstream 1 focused on assessing existing indicators identified in the inventory and analysis report.

Objective of Workstream 1

Workstream 1 is tasked with streamlining and strengthening the indicators, recalling that the aim is to reduce the number of indicators and enhance their robustness.

Details on the progress made by the IOMC and suggested plans in support of the objective of Workstream 1 are provided hereafter.

Work already undertaken

1: Revisit the screened list of 63 indicators

In March 2024, the IOMC revisited the indicators screened in the INF39 document according to the new targets of the GFC (from ICCM5 in Bonn). Twenty-nine indicators, including three new ones, were retained for their relevance and meaningfulness to the targets. Already with a view to reducing the number of indicators, those that were not retained were considered less relevant, unsuitable for accurately measuring the ambition of the target, or redundant in light of more effective indicators. See point 4 for detail about the new indicators and appendix 1 for the list of retained indicators.

2: Revisit the “long list” of 279 existing indicators

In February 2024, the long list of 279 existing indicators relevant and meaningful to the chemicals and waste agenda was reviewed by the IOMC. By referring again to the criteria used in INF39, the IOMC came to the same conclusion that no more of the long-list indicators merited being brought forward to the final list of indicators to be proposed to the workstream 1 and the OEAHG.

3: Propose a priority list

Based on the revisited list, and in consultation with the co-chairs, the IOMC has conducted a further review of the 29 indicators. This review focuses on data availability and the potential for progress for each indicator. The goal was to distribute the indicators into two groups:

1) “group 1” where it is felt that the indicators have the most relevance to the Framework, and data is readily available and updated

2) “group 2” where it was considered that there is a lack of readily available and updated data, and the indicators are less relevant for the target. In addition, some of the group 2 indicators are considered as highly specific and/or need to be combined with others in order to give a full picture of progress under a target.

The aim is to propose a priority list that reduces the number of indicators, focusing on the intention to remain robust and effective for measuring progress against the targets. The IOMC met on 23 July 2024 to finalise its suggestions, and will share the latest outcomes with the workstream stakeholders.

4: Perform a gap analysis

A preliminary gap analysis was conducted in March 2024 when the IOMC met to revise the indicators according to the new targets. The IOMC has proposed three new indicators so far:

- Number of new countries using the IOMC Toolbox and its contents to draft and adopt policies for the sound management of chemicals (Target A2).
- Number of countries having ratified the Aarhus Convention or the Escazu Agreement (Target B3).
- Number of countries adhering to Mutual Acceptance of Data system (Target B4).

A final gap analysis will be performed after the final list of indicators is agreed upon to identify targets not or only partially covered by existing indicators, informing the development of new indicators under Workstream 2 or the identification of alternative indicators under Workstream 3. This analysis will involve an examination of each target and the corresponding indicators to ensure that the indicators retained adequately reflect the ambition of the target and allow progress to be appropriately measured.

Proposed approach to conduct upcoming work under workstream 1

5: Suggest mechanisms for collaboration with stakeholders

The IOMC suggest collaborating with stakeholders registered for Workstream 1 and conducting an online consultation in September 2024, sharing outputs of the consultation before the third meeting of the Open-ended ad hoc group in November 2024. It is anticipated that the next version of the inventory (see step 3 for prioritisation) can be shared with the Workstream stakeholders after the 14 August 2024 meeting of the OEAHG, before any online consultation so that stakeholders can review and prepare. The IOMC will seek views from stakeholders on the revised and prioritised lists and integrate feedback. Depending on progress at the online consultation and feedback received, a second consultation could be arranged.

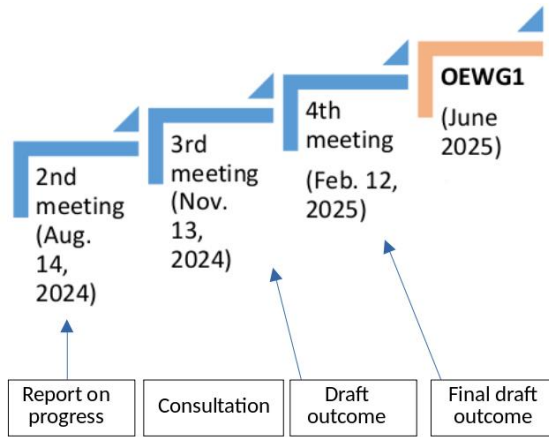
Stakeholders in workstream 1 are invited to suggest further indicators that align with the Framework, where they satisfy the screening criteria and fit within the objective. The inclusion of diverse perspectives will ensure that the indicators are comprehensive and reflective of the global context of chemical and waste management.

6: Set out a workplan for intersessional work

Progress made by the IOMC under Workstream 1 will be reported to the second meeting of the group on 14 August 2024. An online consultation with the workstream stakeholders will be held in September 2024, and depending on progress and feedback received, a second consultation could be held in October 2024. Integrating feedback, a next version of the inventory, including the two groups of indicators, will be prepared for 1 November 2024, given the third meeting of the group on 13 November 2024 (as proposed). The final outcome from workstream 1 is expected by February 2025. The results of the work could then be presented by the OEAHG to the OEWG in June 2025.

Workplan of the Open-ended ad hoc group

Workplan of Workstream 1



Appendix 1: List of the 29 indicators retained after the review (March 2024) according to the new targets agreed at ICCM5

#	Process indicators
1	Number of countries using the Toolbox and its content to draft and adopt policies for the sound management of chemicals.
2	Countries which have implemented pesticide legislation based on the FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct.
3	Countries with controls for lead in decorative paint.
4	GHS Implementation.
5	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports.
6	Number of countries adhering to Mutual Acceptance of Data system.
7	Number of countries ratifying Aarhus Convention or the Escazu Agreement.
8	Number of countries that have achieved core capacities for chemicals under the International Health Regulations.
9	Number of countries with legislation in place to manage industrial and consumer chemicals.
10	Number of countries with poisons centres.
11	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies.
12	Number of member States with national Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) profiles.
13	Number of member States with national recording and notification systems that allow regular reporting against SDG indicator 8.8.1 (frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries).
14	Number of parties to the Basel Convention that have developed and implemented national strategies, plans, or programmes for hazardous waste minimization.
15	Number of parties to the Basel Convention that have developed and implemented national strategies, plans, or programmes for reducing the generation and hazard potential of hazardous and other wastes.
16	Number of parties to the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm, and Minamata Conventions.
17	Number of programmes, projects, or activities carried out by parties to the Basel Convention, jointly with other parties or together with other stakeholders (regional and international organizations, conventions, industry bodies, etc.), aimed at the environmentally sound management of priority waste streams that have been monitored and assessed to achieve this goal.
18	Number of ratifications of up-to-date ILO Conventions related to chemical risks.
19	Parties to the Basel Convention have reached an adequate level of administrative and technical capacity (in the form of Customs, police, environmental enforcement, and port authorities, among others) to prevent and combat illegal traffic and judicial capacity to deal with cases of illegal traffic.
20	Number of countries with a PRTR (implement international standards for PRTRs, including parties to the Kyiv Protocol on PRTRs, countries that implement OECD standards for PRTRs, or equivalent).
21	Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination, and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies.
22	The number of Parties (Stockholm) with regulatory and assessment schemes for new pesticides and/or new industrial chemicals

#	Impact indicators
1	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment.
2	Changes in levels of the listed persistent organic pollutants in humans.
3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (i.e., pollution and chemicals).
4	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled (i.e., reduce waste).
5	Release of pollutants into the environment.
6	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.
7	Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated.