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Open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators of the Global Framework on Chemicals – for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste
Ninth meeting
Online, 8 June 2026, 14:00-17:00 CEST

Report of the Ninth meeting of the open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators

1. Opening and welcome

The ninth meeting of the open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators (OEAHGMI) was held online on 8 June 2026 from 14:00-17:00 CEST. The meeting was facilitated by the Co-Chairs, Ms. Keima Gardiner (Trinidad and Tobago) and Ms. Katerina Sebkova (Czechia). Ms. Gardiner opened the meeting and welcomed participants, acknowledging the continued engagement of experts and stakeholders in advancing the measurability framework of the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC). She expressed appreciation for their sustained commitment throughout the process and highlighted the importance of the meeting as the last opportunity to finalize recommendations on the draft target indicators and to advance the work on the high-level indicators ahead of the International Conference.

2. Organizational matters: adoption of the agenda and previous meeting report

The Co-Chair introduced the provisional agenda for the meeting (GFC/OEAHGMI.9/1). Participants agreed to add one item concerning the indicator factsheets under "Any Other Business". The agenda was adopted as amended.

The Co-Chair then introduced the report of the eighth meeting of the open-ended ad hoc group (GFC/OEAHGMI.9/2), which was adopted without amendment.

3. Update on the High-Level Indicator on the Global Environmental Burden

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) presented an update on the approach for measuring the high-level indicator on the global environmental burden. UNEP recalled that the high-level indicator is structured around three dimensions: pressure, state, and impact, and comprises core and supplementary indicators, contextual signals, and additional information sources. Core indicators are to be used in the construction and aggregation of the final result, while supplementary indicators, contextual signals, and additional information sources provide complementary information to support interpretation of the results. An overview was provided of the work completed to date, including with regard to selection of indicators and assessment of their coverage, identification of data sources, development of the high-level indicator architecture, identification of modelling approaches to address data gaps, and development of visualization approaches. UNEP also outlined the next steps leading to the International Conference. These include further testing and refinement of methodologies, piloting with selected indicators the proposed models, assessing contextual signals, and developing visualization outputs. It was noted that the overall approach and structural framework, as well as steps for operationalization, would be shared with the International Conference.

In the ensuing discussion, the issue of the coverage and representativeness of certain datasets was raised. UNEP noted that completeness assessments would be conducted to provide transparency e.g. on the geographic coverage of the selected indicators.

The OEAGHMI took note of the progress made and the proposed next steps for further development to be undertaken both in the lead up and in follow up to the International Conference.

4. Presentation of the High-Level Indicator on the Global Burden of Disease

The World Health Organization (WHO) presented an update on the development of the High-Level Indicator on the Global Burden of Disease. WHO explained that existing Global Burden of Disease estimates provide robust information on selected chemical-related health impacts but remain limited by data availability and methodological constraints. To complement these estimates, work is underway to develop a broader framework combining exposure, health impact and policy response indicators. The proposed approach aims to provide a more comprehensive and action-oriented overview of chemical-related health impacts and progress in implementation. WHO also highlighted ongoing work to further develop and refine the framework and supporting documentation.

The OEAGHMI took note of the presentation and welcomed the continued development of the proposed framework.

5. Recommendations for outstanding draft indicators under the Strategic Objectives in follow-up to the eighth meeting of the open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators

The co-chair recalled that at OEAGHMI-8, several indicators were agreed for submission to the International Conference while others required further work, including identifying custodians and refining factsheets. In doing so, they expressed appreciation for the significant work undertaken by experts and facilitators to advance these outstanding elements.

The Secretariat then provided clarifications regarding indicator custodianship, including the distinction between indicator custodians and data contributors, and highlighted considerations related to data availability, methodological requirements, and resource implications associated with custodianship responsibilities.

The Group reviewed the status of draft indicators, associated factsheets and proposed custodians. Based on the discussions, the Group agreed on a range of actions, including recommending draft indicators for consideration at the International Conference, and deprioritizing selected draft indicators where challenges remained regarding data availability, methodology or custodianship. The OEAGHMI also requested the small group of experts to finalize the factsheet for proposed indicator B7.3 and confirm custodianship arrangements for proposed indicators D3.2 and E3.1, noting that these two indicators would be deprioritized should custodianship not be confirmed. Finally, the Secretariat would assess the feasibility of serving as a custodian for all indicators where its custodianship had been proposed.

The agreed actions resulting from these discussions are reflected in the annexes to the report:

- Annex I contains the list of draft indicators recommended by the Group for consideration at the International Conference, including some requiring further discussion/refinement owing to their complexity, the absence of confirmed custodians or factsheets, or divergent views, as well as draft indicators for which the GFC Secretariat and/or relevant organizations, including CBD, IOMC, UNEP and UNITAR are requested to confirm the feasibility of custodianship or data contribution and review the proposed methodology and/or factsheets.
- Annex II contains the list of draft indicators that were deprioritized following the ninth meeting.

During the discussions, it was also noted that indicators forwarded by the OEAHGMI to the International Conference do not necessarily constitute approval of the indicators and/or their formulation.

6. Next Steps

The Group noted that the outcomes of the work of the OEAHGMI would be reflected in the documentation prepared for the International Conference, including approaches for the high-level indicators, proposals on target indicators, and recommendations on follow-up actions, including reporting. Where needed, the small groups of experts were requested to finalize draft factsheet, confirm custodians, and submit their inputs by 19 June 2026 at the latest, for presentation through a written status update by the Co-Chairs[1]. The Secretariat was also tasked with assessing the feasibility of acting as custodian for designated indicators by the time of the International Conference and reviewing the proposed factsheets.

7. Any Other Business

Under this agenda item, it was acknowledged that the template for the factsheets was interim. It was further noted that the factsheets would serve as supporting material for the consideration of the proposed indicators at the International Conference.

With regard to the high-level indicators, it was noted that detailed discussions by the OEAGHMI had not taken place as the indicators are still under development.

8. Closure of the Meeting

In closing, the Co-Chairs expressed their appreciation to all participants (see Annex III), facilitators, and members of the Secretariat for their active engagement and contributions to the meeting. They acknowledged the significant progress achieved over the course of the Group's work and thanked participants for their continued engagement. The meeting was then formally closed at 17:00 CEST.

[1] Proposed indicators D3.2 and E3.1 were deprioritized, as no custodian was confirmed

Annex I

List of proposed indicators under Strategic Objectives

Note: (1) The organization has been proposed as custodian or co-custodian of this indicator.

Target	Proposed indicator	Custodian	Factsheet	Divergent views [2]
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE A – "LEGAL FRAMEWORKS, INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS AND CAPACITIES ARE IN PLACE TO SUPPORT AND ACHIEVE THE SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS THROUGHOUT THEIR LIFE CYCLE"				
Target A1 By 2030, Governments have adopted and are implementing and enforcing legal frameworks, and have established appropriate institutional capacity to prevent or, where prevention is not feasible, minimize adverse effects from chemicals and waste as appropriate for their national circumstances	A1.2 Number of countries with controls for lead in paint ***[Existing indicator]***	WHO	☒	☐
	A1.3 Number of countries that have achieved core capacities for chemical events under the International Health Regulations ***[Existing indicator]***	WHO	☒	☐
	A1.4|B6.1 Number of countries that have partially or fully implemented the GHS ***[Existing indicator]***	UNITAR	☒	☐
	A1.5 Number of countries with legislation in place to manage industrial and consumer chemicals ***[Existing indicator]***	OECD	☒	☐
	A1.6 Number of countries (Parties to the Stockholm Convention) with regulatory and assessment schemes for new pesticides and/or new industrial chemicals. ***[Existing indicator, complemented by additional information from non-parties collected by the GFC Secretariat]***	BRS & GFC (1)	☒	☐
	A1.7 Number of countries (Parties to the Basel Convention) that adopted legislation to implement provisions for the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes and their environmentally sound management ***[Existing indicator, complemented by additional information from non-parties collected by the GFC Secretariat]***	BRS & GFC (1)	☒	☐
Target A2 By 2030, intergovernmental stakeholders develop guidelines to support the needs of interested Governments and relevant	A2.1 Number of users and views to the IOMC Toolbox ***[Existing indicator]***	IOMC	☒	☐

[2] One or more members of the OEAGHMI indicated they did not support the indicator as proposed

stakeholders to implement effective chemicals and waste management strategies, building on, among other things, updates of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals toolbox for decision-making in chemicals management.	A2.2 | B4.3 Number of new or updated guidelines developed by IGOs that support identified needs of Governments and stakeholders to implement effective chemicals and waste management strategies ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
Target A3 By 2030, companies implement measures identified to prevent or, where prevention is not feasible, minimize adverse effects from chemicals throughout their life cycle.	A3.1 | D3.1 Number of companies reporting on dependencies, impacts, risks, opportunities, and on the environment ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☒
	A3.2 | D3.3 Number of financial institutions that include chemicals and waste in risk assessment, decision-making, policies, practices or disclosures ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1) & UNEP (1)	☒	☐
Target A4 By 2030, stakeholders have effectively prevented all illegal trade and traffic of chemicals and waste.	A4.1 Number of Countries (Parties to the Basel Convention) which have adopted legislation to prevent illegal traffic of hazardous waste and other wastes and provide that illegal traffic is criminal ***[Existing indicator, complemented by additional information from non-parties collected by the GFC Secretariat***	BRS & GFC (1)	☒	☒
	A4.2 Number of closed cases of illegal traffic of hazardous waste and other wastes reported by countries (Parties to the Basel Convention) ***[Existing indicator]***	BRS	☒	☒
Target A5 By 2030, Governments work towards notifying, regulating or prohibiting the export of chemicals they have prohibited nationally, in line with their international obligations.	A5.1 Number of countries (Parties to the Rotterdam Convention) sharing information on export notifications provided for banned or severely restricted chemicals ***[Existing indicator, complemented by additional information from non-parties collected by the GFC Secretariat]***	BRS & GFC (1)	☒	☐
	A5.2 Number of countries prohibiting the export of chemicals prohibited nationally ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☒
	A5.3 Number of countries regulating the export of chemicals prohibited nationally ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☒
Target A6 By 2030, all countries have access to poison centers equipped with essential capabilities to prevent and respond to poisonings, as well as access to training in chemical risk prevention and clinical toxicology.	A6.1 Number of countries with poisons centres ***[Existing indicator]***	WHO	☒	☐
	A6.2 Number of countries with access to poison centres established in line with internationally-recognized guidance for essential capabilities and training ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
Target A7 By 2035, stakeholders have taken effective measures to phase out highly hazardous pesticides in agriculture where the risks have not been managed and where safer and affordable alternatives are available,	Identification: A7.1 Number of countries that have made publicly available [including to the GFC Secretariat] a list of pesticides determined by regulatory authorities to meet the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (FAO/WHO criteria) on HHPs ***[New indicator]***	N/A	☐	☒
	Identification: A7.2 Number of countries that have made publicly available [use and exposure] information related to pesticides, including any that have been determined/identified by national regulatory authorities in that country to be highly hazardous pesticides ***[New indicator]***	N/A	☐	☒

and to promote transition to and make available those alternatives.	Assessment: A7.3 Number of countries that have made accessible and promoted safer and affordable alternatives to pesticides that have been determined by national regulatory authorities in that country to be highly hazardous pesticides ***[New indicator]***	N/A	☐	☒
	Assessment: A7.4 Use and trade of registered or authorized biopesticides ***[New indicator]***	N/A	☐	☒
	Phase out (Mitigation): A7.5 Number and volumes of HHP active ingredients and formulations sales in portfolios of industry, by country ***[New indicator]***	N/A	☐	☒
	Phase out (Mitigation): A7.6 Number of countries that have implemented a regulation or risk reduction plan that encompasses phasing out HHP ***[New indicator]***	N/A	☐	☒
	Phase out (Mitigation): A7.7 Total Applied Toxicity (TAT) of HHPs ***[New indicator]***	N/A	☐	☒
	Phase out (Mitigation): A7.8 Number of countries [where risks have not been managed] and where safer and affordable alternatives are available, that have taken administrative, legal, or regulatory measures to phase out pesticides that have been identified or determined by [national regulatory authorities in] that country to be highly hazardous pesticides ***[New indicator]***	N/A	☐	☒
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE B - "COMPREHENSIVE AND SUFFICIENT KNOWLEDGE, DATA AND INFORMATION ARE GENERATED, AVAILABLE AND ACCESSIBLE TO ALL TO ENABLE INFORMED DECISIONS AND ACTIONS"				
Target B1 By 2035, comprehensive data and information on the properties of chemicals are generated and made available and accessible.	B1.1 Number of chemical substances with publicly accessible data and information (physico-chemical, hazard, exposure data) from recognized chemical information platforms ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
Target B2 By 2030, stakeholders make available, to the extent possible, reliable information on chemicals in materials and products throughout the value chain.	B2.1 Number of countries with measures on [globally] harmonized digital products and materials information systems across sectors ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1) & UNEP (1)	☒	☐
	B2.2 Number of stakeholders, including industry and the private sector, that use/implement a [globally] harmonised standard/tool/platform for sharing information about chemicals in materials and products along the full value chain (e.g., Digital Products and Materials Information System) ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
	B2.3 | B3.4 Number of countries that make [globally] harmonized data on chemicals in materials and products publicly accessible[3] ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
Target B3 By 2035, stakeholders generate data on the production of chemicals, including the use	B3.1 Number of countries with a PRTR (implementing international standards for PRTRs, including parties to the Kyiv Protocol on PRTRs, countries implementing OECD standards for PRTRs, or equivalent.) ***[Existing indicator]***	UNITAR, UNECE & OECD	☒	☐

[3] Following the OEAHGMI-9, indicator B3.4 was identified as also having strong synergies with Target B2 and was therefore included under Target B2 as indicator B2.3

of chemicals in materials and products, in addition to data on emissions and releases of chemicals and waste to the environment, making these data available and publicly accessible.	B3.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment ***[Existing indicator]***	UNSD & UNEP	☒	☐
	B3.3 Number of Parties to the Aarhus Convention or the Escazú Agreement ***[Existing indicator]***	UNECE	☒	☐
	B3.4 Number of countries that make [globally] harmonized data on chemicals in materials and products publicly accessible ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
Target B4 By 2035, stakeholders apply appropriate guidelines, best available practices and standardized tools for hazard and risk assessment and chemical and waste management.	B4.1 Number of countries adhering to the Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD) system ***[Existing indicator]***	OECD	☒	☐
	B4.2 Number of final regulatory actions for which the Chemical Review Committee has established that they have been taken as a consequence of a risk evaluation [***Existing indicator, complemented by additional information from non-parties collected by the GFC Secretariat***	BRS & GFC (1)	☒	☒
	B4.3 | A2.2 Number of new or updated guidelines developed by IGOs that support identified needs of Governments and stakeholders to implement effective chemicals and waste management strategies ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
Target B5 By 2030, educational, training and public awareness programmes on chemical safety, sustainability, safer alternatives and the benefits of reducing chemicals and waste risks have been developed and implemented, taking into consideration a gender-responsive approach.	B5.2 Number and diversity of the people trained in support of the GFC objectives and targets on chemical safety, sustainability, safer alternatives, and benefits of reducing chemical and waste risks, disaggregated by gender, region, and GFC stakeholder type ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1) & UNITAR (1)	☒	☒
	B5.3 Number of training materials on chemical safety, sustainability, safer alternatives, and benefits of reducing chemical and waste risks developed that are relevant to the GFC ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
Target B6 By 2030, all Governments have implemented the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in all relevant sectors as appropriate for their national circumstances.	B6.1|A1.4 Number of countries that have partially or fully implemented the GHS ***[Existing indicator]***	UNITAR	☒	☐
Target B7 By 2030, stakeholders generate, to the extent possible, and make available	B7.1 Number of countries (Parties to the Stockholm Convention) providing information on levels and trends of persistent organic pollutants in humans and the environment ***[Existing indicator, to be complemented by additional information collected by the GFC Secretariat]***	BRS & GFC (1)	☒	☐

comprehensive and accessible monitoring and surveillance data and information on concentrations and potential exposure sources of chemicals in humans (disaggregated by sex, age, region, other demographic factors, and other relevant health determinants as feasible), other biota and environmental media.	B7.2 Number of stakeholders generating accessible data and information on human biomonitoring and/or surveillance of chemical exposures and health impacts [4] ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
	B7.3 Number of countries undertaking environmental monitoring levels of chemicals and waste releases and/or impacts ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒[5]	☐
	B7.5 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning ***[Existing indicator]***	WHO	☒	☐
	B7.6 Number of countries (Parties to the Basel Convention) compiling available statistics (e.g. studies, reports) on the effects of hazardous wastes and other wastes on human health and the environment ***[Existing indicator, to be complemented by additional information collected by the GFC Secretariat]***	BRS & GFC (1)	☒	☒
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE D - "SAFER ALTERNATIVES AND INNOVATIVE AND SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS IN PRODUCT VALUE CHAINS ARE IN PLACE SO THAT BENEFITS TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT ARE MAXIMIZED AND RISKS ARE PREVENTED OR, WHERE PREVENTION IS NOT FEASIBLE, MINIMIZED."				
Target D1 By 2030, companies consistently invest in and achieve innovations towards advancing sustainable chemistry and resource efficiency throughout the life cycle of chemicals.	D1.1 Percentage of revenue or R&D expenditure that contributes to advancing sustainable chemistry ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
Target D2 By 2035, Governments implement policies that encourage production using safer alternatives and sustainable approaches throughout the life cycle, including best available techniques, green procurement and circular economy approaches.	D2.1 Number of countries with policies to encourage production using safer alternatives and sustainability approaches throughout the life cycle, including best available techniques, green procurement and circular economy approaches ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
	D2.2 | E3.3 Private Sector: Number of countries that have taxonomies for activities recognized under the GFC ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1) & UNEP (1)	☒	☒
Target D3 By 2030, the private sector, including the finance sector, incorporates strategies and policies to implement the sound	D3.1 | A3.1 Number of companies reporting on dependencies, impacts, risks, opportunities, and on the environment ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☒

[5] Note: Proposed indicator B7.4 has been removed and replaced by B7.2 following OEAGHMI-9, based on the recommendation of the small group of experts, subject to acknowledging the importance behind biomonitoring as a part of surveillance and noting that stakeholders are able to share information available for their population/country of interest, according to their national and security situation.

[5] Received from the small expert group by 19 June, in line with the OEAGHMI-9 request

management of chemicals and waste in its finance approaches and business models and applies internationally recognized or equivalent reporting standards.	D3.3 | A3.2 Number of financial institutions that include chemicals and waste in risk assessment, decision-making, policies, practices or disclosures ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1) & UNEP (1)	☒	☐
Target D4 By 2030, relevant stakeholders give priority to sustainable solutions and safer alternatives to harmful substances in products and mixtures, including in consumer products, in their research and innovation programmes.	D4.1 Number of companies that have formal methods to identify, assess, and introduce safer and more sustainable alternatives to [harmful substances] used in their products or processes, including through their research and innovation programmes ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
	D4.3 Number of companies (and, where relevant, industrial sectors, or cluster of companies) that have formally committed to and implemented the substitution of at least one priority [harmful substance] in major product lines or high volume uses, with safer and more sustainable alternatives, documented through corporate policies, reporting, or regulatory submissions ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
	D4.4 Number of stakeholders that are implementing green and sustainable procurement programmes that explicitly prioritize safer and more sustainable chemical alternatives in products. ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
Target D5 By 2030, Governments implement policies and programmes to increase support to safer and more sustainable agricultural practices, including agroecology, integrated pest management and the use of non-chemical alternatives, as appropriate.	D5.1 Number of governments providing information describing the policies and programmes they are implementing to increase support for agroecology, integrated pest management, [and] [/or] non-chemical alternatives in agriculture, including any financial support ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
	D5.2 Extent of organic agriculture by area, percentage of total farming area, and, where available, the number of farms ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
	D5.3 Number of countries[6] (Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity) integrating increased support for agroecology, integrated pest management and the use of non-chemical alternatives, as appropriate, into their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1) & CBD (1)	☒	☐
Target D6 By 2030, sustainable chemical and waste management strategies have been developed and implemented for major economic and industry sectors that identify priority chemicals of concern and standards and measures, such as the chemical footprint approach, to reduce their impact and, where feasible, their input along the value chain.	D6.1 Number of companies and their percentage share of major economic and industry sectors implementing sustainable chemistry and waste management strategies aligned with GFC Implementation Programmes, including the adoption of approaches such as Chemical Footprint ***[New indicator]***	IOMC (1)	☒	☐
Target D7	D7.1 Number of ratifications of up-to-date ILO Conventions related to chemical risks ***[Existing indicator]***	ILO	☒	☐

[6] Non-Parties may also provide data through the GFC Secretariat

By 2030, stakeholders implement measures and strive to ensure effective occupational health and safety practices as well as environmental protection measures in all relevant sectors and throughout the supply chain.	D7.2 Number of member States with national Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) profiles ***[Existing indicator]***	ILO	☒	☐
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE E – "ENHANCED IMPLEMENTATION OCCURS THROUGH INCREASED AND EFFECTIVE RESOURCE MOBILIZATION, PARTNERSHIPS, COOPERATION, CAPACITY-BUILDING, AND INTEGRATION INTO ALL RELEVANT DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES."				
Target E1 By 2035, Governments have mainstreamed the sound management of chemicals and waste through implementation in all relevant sectoral plans, budgets and development plans and development assistance policies and programmes.	E1.1 Number of countries with annual budget allocated for programmes, projects and activities aiming for the sound management of chemicals and waste ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
	E1.2 Number of countries with operational mechanisms in place to facilitate coordination for the development of inter-ministerial, multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral development assistance policies and programmes ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
Target E2 By 2030, partnerships and networks among sectors and stakeholders are strengthened to achieve the sound management of chemicals and waste.	E2.1 Number of countries with multistakeholder/multi-sectoral partnerships, networks or arrangements integrated in national chemicals management systems ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
	E2.2 Number of partnerships and networks, their members and outcomes developed under the IGOs jointly with other partners and stakeholders aimed at the sound management of chemicals and waste ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
Target E3 Adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources from all sources needed to support achieving the sound management of chemicals and waste are identified and mobilized in alignment with the vision, strategic objectives and targets of the Framework in all sectors by and for all stakeholders, including by leveraging private finance and promoting innovative and blended-finance schemes.	E3.2 National level: Number of countries with national budget allocated to chemicals-related international assistance ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒[7]	☐
	E3.3| D2.2 Private Sector: Number of countries that have taxonomies for activities recognized under the GFC ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1) & UNEP (1)	☒	☒
Target E4 Funding gaps for the implementation of sound management of chemicals and waste are identified and considered for capacity-	E4.1 Number of capacity-building projects funded by the GFC Fund and/or other funding mechanisms which explicitly address identified gaps ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐

[7] Developed by the GFC secretariat in line with the OEAGHMI-9 request

building, including through the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund.				
Target E5 By 2030, Governments have taken measures to put in place policies to internalize the costs of the sound management of chemicals and waste through different approaches.	E5.1 Number of countries with systems, approaches and/or instruments in place such as Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), for the private sector addressing the health, remediation and/or other costs associated with chemicals throughout the life cycle ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
Target E6 By 2030, stakeholders identify and strengthen, as appropriate, synergies and linkages between chemicals and waste management and other key environmental, health and labour policies, such as those related to climate change solutions, biodiversity conservation, human rights protection, universal health coverage or primary health care.	E6.1 Number of countries that integrate chemicals risk prevention and environmental health considerations in strategies, policies and programs to advance universal health coverage or primary health care ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐
	E6.3 Number of stakeholders that integrate human rights considerations in chemicals and waste management approaches ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☒
	E6.4 Number of stakeholders integrating chemicals and waste management into key environmental, health and labour policies ***[New indicator]***	GFC (1)	☒	☐

Annex II

List of proposed indicators under Strategic Objectives that were deprioritized following the OEAHGMI-9

Indicator	Indicator Description
B1.2	Number of participants actively using and/or contributing to globally recognized chemical information platforms
D1.2	Annual number of approved patents aligned with the guiding principles of Green and Sustainable Chemistry as defined in the UNEP Framework Manual
D3.2*	Number of companies reporting the amount of their hazardous waste directed to landfill, incineration, other disposal operations, recycling, preparation for reuse, other recovery operations
D4.5	The procurement expenditure that is covered by green and sustainable procurement programmes with explicit criteria to avoid or minimize **[harmful substances]** and favor safer and more sustainable alternatives
E3.1*	**International level:** Number of multilateral and international development banks/development agencies that have incorporated criteria on chemicals management in their policies, safeguards, or lending frameworks
E3.4	**Private Sector** Amount of finance mobilized for the sound management of chemicals and waste
E4.2	Number of national projects, initiatives, and activities with 100% funding from countries' internal chemical and waste financing mechanisms.
E6.5	Number of countries integrating relevant actions to implement the sound management of chemicals and waste into a) National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), b) Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and c) National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

*This indicator was deprioritized due to the absence of a confirmed custodian by 19 June, in accordance with the OEAGHMI-9 request

Annex III

List of participants

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Amna Alhitmi	Maria Isabel Cárcamo
Ana Carolina De Carvalho	Marion Sanders
Anabell Arvelaez	Mathieu Ortega
Andrew Beyak	Mathijs Smith
Angela Pinilla	Melissa Wang
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Anhar Al Assali	Michael Musenga
Anna Odur	Michaela Vytopilova
Anna Tarli	Milena Amaral
Annette Prüss	Miriam Diamond
Antonio G.	Mitsugu Saito
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Ben Marks	Monnapule Matlhare
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Brian Donlon Ireland	Musa Mussa Wawuyo
Claudine Albersammer	Nageswara Rao Neti
Camille Goulon	Naoko Moritani
Jenna Shields	Nathan Hauch
Carlos Bohórquez	Nayef Almogren
Cecilia Aburto	Nicole Wenzel
Cecilia Bianco	Sam Van De Snepscheut
Changwook Jung	Jenny Skytte Af Sätra
Chinkie Peliño-Golle	Christina Tolfsen
Christoph Neumann	Olga Speranskaya
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Danielle Morrison	Maciej Saktura
Dina Rakotoarisoa	Pragus Soemantri

Djamel Medjahed	Qiaoyun Zhang
Lone Schou	Rabeb Aloui
Dorothy Ngajilo	Radjni Ramsukul
Donthi Narasimha Reddy	Rahul Nabar
Duong Nguyen	Raluca Ursu
Edmond Sanganyado	Raymond Shama
El Hadji Amadou Sow	Richard Brown
Emiko Hase	Rico Euripidou
Erdenesukh (Sukhee) Otgonbayar	Rolando Garcia Valverde
Estefania Poet	Said Ali Thaoubane
Federica Tommasi	Shailand Gunnoo
Finbarr Horgan	Sherika Whitelocke-Ballingsingh
Fiona Kilcullen	Simone Marzeddu
Frank Adiga	Sirveena Janvier
Franz Mayer	Sonia Farro
Gilbert Kuepouo	Stephanie Laruelle
Gohar Khojayan Awhhe	Steven De Regter
Henry Williams	Susan Wilburn
Hiroko Arataki	Tadesse Amera
Hitoshi Kako	Taishi Kawamura
Chrysanthi Sofokleous	Takashi Nishida
Innocent Achaye	Telma Da Silva
Irina Talamoni	Tinoue
Isabela Marchi	Tom Nickson
Joey Wilton	Trevor Nyaga
Jago Wadley	Tripti Arora
Jakia Sultana	Troy Martin
Jasper Kol	Victoria Mallofré
Jawoo Kim	Vidhi Mathur
Jinani Nanayakkara	Vladimir Chery
Jing Zhao	Vladislava Shlenskaia
João Santos	Vlqdimir Chery
Johanna Hausmann	Weiyi Zhao
Jowitt Li	Widlene Gedeon
Hiromitsu Takaoka	Yang Hee Jo
Edith Kameni	Yuyun Ismawati
Katka/Kateřina Šebková	Yves Lador
Kay Williams	Zaid Sheikh
Keci- Korea, Republic Of	Abraham Matiza
Keima Gardiner	Zouad Imane
Kohjiro Hashizume	박제선
Koichi Ohno	