

Development of Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) implementation programmes to advance integrated chemicals and waste management:

National systems, industry engagement, and sustainable development linkages

A discussion note prepared by the IOMC to inform stakeholder consultations

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DEADLINE FOR COMMENT: as soon as possible and not later than 30 September 2024

COMMENTS TO BE SENT TO: cwm@unitar.org

1.	Background and introduction to GFC implementation programmes	2
1.1	Purpose of this document	2
1.2	A brief recap: The Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC).....	2
1.3	Implementation programmes under the Global Framework on Chemicals.....	3
1.4	Questions relevant for developing GFC Implementation Programmes	4
1.5	Proposed cross-cutting elements and features of GFC implementation programmes.....	5
2.	Initial considerations for three implementation programmes	7
2.1	Strengthening integrated national systems and capacities.....	7
2.2	Strengthening economic and industry sector engagement and action.....	9
2.3	Linking with sustainable development decision-making processes	13
3.	Next steps and milestones towards the 2025 OEWG and beyond	15
3.1	Developing draft TORs using a common structure.....	15
3.2	Summary of proposed multi-stakeholder consultative activities and timelines	16

1. Background and introduction to GFC implementation programmes

1.1 Purpose of this document

This document initiates consultations with stakeholders concerning the development of Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) implementation programmes, for initial review at the 2025 meeting of the GFC Open-ended Working Group, and possible adoption at the next International Conference on the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) in 2026. The development of such programmes are referred to in the GFC, with further details provided in Resolution V/8.

The consultations are expected to generate input from stakeholders and shape proposals in time for the June 2025 meeting of the Open-ended Working Group (OWEG). This meeting creates an opportunity to obtain feedback from GFC stakeholder on specific implementation programmes, including their draft mandates, draft TORs and workplans. Participation of stakeholders from developing countries and countries with emerging economies is particularly important.

Section 1 of this document provides reflections by the IOMC on overarching questions that are considered relevant for the development of various implementation programmes. Section 2 offers initial suggestions for three Implementation Programmes proposed by the IOMC based on the topics mentioned in Resolution V/8 adopted at ICCM 5. Section 3 focuses on next steps towards OEWG in June 2025 and the next International Conference in 2026.

1.2 A brief recap: The Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC)

At the fifth International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM 5), held in September 2023 in Bonn, Germany, close to one thousand delegates from around the world representing governments, industry and civil society adopted a new “Global Framework on Chemicals: For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste” (GFC).

A core element of the GFC are 5 Strategic Objectives and 28 Targets that guide stakeholders at all levels to take measurable action to ensure the sound management of chemicals and waste. Other outcomes adopted by ICCM5 include the [Bonn Declaration for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste](#) and [12 Resolutions](#).

Through [Resolution V/8](#) on “Implementation Arrangements” the Conference urged “Governments, intergovernmental organizations, and organizations and stakeholders representing civil society and the private sector to comprehensively implement the GFC as a framework for national and international action and cooperation on chemicals and waste”.

1.3 Implementation programmes under the Global Framework on Chemicals

Mechanisms to support implementation of the GFC

The Global Framework on Chemicals specifies in Para 24 that the International Conference on the GFC “may adopt programmes to support the implementation of the Framework in order to achieve its strategic objectives and targets”. It also states that “Such programmes should have their own focus and engage relevant sectors and stakeholders, and could include, in a flexible and dynamic format, the actions that the stakeholders intend to initiate or contribute to at the national, regional, and/or international levels in order to successfully meet the relevant GFC targets”. Furthermore, “programmes should also include any necessary mandates, terms of reference, workplans and/or other mechanisms, including actions to address identified issues of concern where relevant, to contribute to the success of the overall Framework and its strategic objectives”.

The GFC also specifies that participation in each of the programmes should be open to all relevant stakeholders and sectors and that the International Conference may establish ad hoc working groups to provide direction and momentum for the work, as well as to mobilize engagement. In addition to the actors specifically identified in the targets, the International Conference should “invite the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) and intergovernmental organizations to contribute actively to the implementation programmes to support the Framework and to further strengthen international cooperation and multisectoral engagement in the sound management of chemicals and waste.”

Resolution V/8 on “Implementation arrangements”

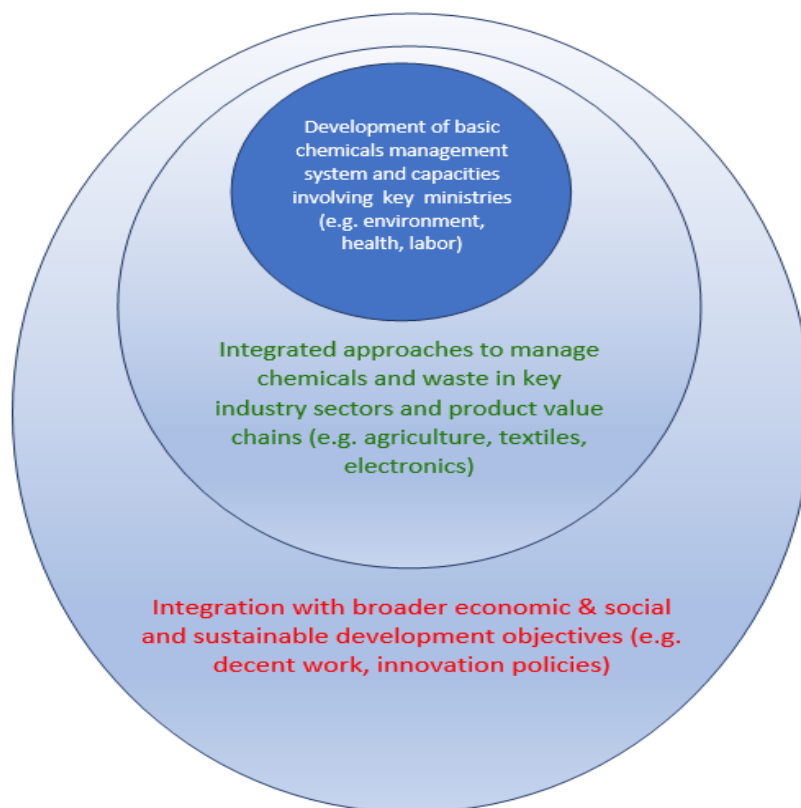
Resolution V/8 on “Implementation arrangements” invites the IOMC, governments, stakeholders, as well as other international organizations “to collaborate on, and develop proposals for implementation programmes (...) for further consideration at the next session of the Conference”. The proposals should address “respective mandates, terms of reference, workplans and other mechanisms”.

In its preamble, Resolution V/8 refers to the value and various dimensions of integrated chemicals and waste management, including related preparatory activities undertaken by the IOMC together with diverse stakeholders prior to ICCM-5. The integrated management concept had been proposed by the IOMC during the intersessional negotiations for the GFC.

Taking this work into account, the Resolution refers to the following areas of work for possible implementation programmes, among others, to be considered:

1. Developing integrated national chemicals and waste management systems and capacities at the national and regional levels;
2. Integrating sound chemicals and waste management in economic and industrial sectors along value chains;
3. Integrating sound chemicals and waste management in sustainable development decision-making processes, as appropriate; and
4. Addressing issues of concern, as appropriate.

The integrated chemicals and waste management concept addresses the above areas of work, with issues of concerns being addressed as a cross-cutting topic.



Finally, Resolution V/8 also states that the possible adoption of implementation programmes at the next International Conference in 2026 should not delay immediate stakeholder action to implement the strategic objectives and targets of the Global Framework, and “welcomes and encourages the undertaking of further activities concerning all areas of work during the intersessional period until the next session of the Conference”.

1.4 Questions relevant for developing GFC Implementation Programmes

Key questions considered relevant for developing GFC implementation programmes include the following:

- What should be the respective scope and focus of an initial set of Implementation Programmes?
- What should be common core elements and features of all Implementation Programmes?
- What are the potential benefits and value added of Implementation Programmes?
- How should Implementation Programmes be designed that relevant stakeholders are fully engaged in and develop ownership for the Programmes?
- How can Implementation Programmes help catalyze further implementation action concerning specific GFC targets?

- How can issues of concern be systematically addressed in relevant Implementation Programmes?
- How can linkages be ensured with the GFC measurability framework?

Potential role of the IOMC

Resolution V/8 extends an invitation to the IOMC and other stakeholders to collaborate on and develop proposals for implementation programmes for further consideration at the next Conference. Responding to this, the IOMC is pleased to play a role in facilitating, encouraging, and coordinating the development of a small number of implementation programmes which correspond to the mandate provided in Resolution V/8.¹ In doing so, the IOMC is offering the collective expertise and support of its ten Participating Organizations.

Proposed activities include multistakeholder consultations to support the development of draft mandates, TORs and workplans for implementation programmes, as well as selected preparatory technical activities. Details on the planned consultative and preparatory activities that IOMC is offering to undertake are presented below. Some of these activities, such the proposed multi-stakeholder workshops, would require additional resources.

Beyond this, individual IOMC participating organizations (POs) continue to execute activities and projects that support implementation of specific GFC targets, individually or jointly with others. These activities are not addressed in this note, but many of them are expected to contribute to the programmes presented in this document.

1.5 Proposed cross-cutting elements and features of GFC implementation programmes

It is proposed that specific GFC implementation programmes promote, support and comprise a set of results-oriented activities undertaken by stakeholders working towards specific GFC targets in a collaborative and coordinated manner. To promote multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination to achieve relevant targets, implementation programmes could feature supporting activities and services, including the following:

Awareness raising and stakeholder mobilization

Many stakeholders are not yet aware of the GFC and its 28 global targets. Given their relevant activities, involvement of these stakeholders is important. Therefore, in close liaison with the GFC secretariat, implementation programmes could undertake dedicated outreach to raise awareness of the GFC to engage stakeholders around the world, including those which are not regularly participating in chemicals and waste related international fora.

¹ Resolution V/8 is open concerning the number of GFC implementation programmes. Therefore, other proposals concerning implementation programmes of relevance and corresponding to the criteria found in the GFC documents may be developed by stakeholders for consideration of the International Conference. These current suggestions are not intended to be exclusive, but represent an initial set of proposals from the IOMC.

Identifying good practices, knowledge-sharing, and identifying needs

An important aspect of each programme would be to elicit information about ongoing and planned stakeholder implementation action and identify good practices which may be of interest to other stakeholders. Structured and results-oriented knowledge sharing could also include the systematic identification of needs of stakeholders.

Collaboration, coordination, and partnerships

Information and knowledge generated through implementation programmes can serve as a foundation for strengthening collaboration and coordination among all concerned stakeholders. It may, for example, catalyze the development of new partnerships or twinning arrangements or implementation coalitions, and help ensure that capacity development activities of multi- and bilateral actors and those of other stakeholders are well coordinated.

Review, dissemination and use of guidance

For a number of relevant targets, guidance materials are already available, for example, through the IOMC Toolbox. A systematic effort could be made under each programme to document available guidance and to help interested stakeholders in navigating and using existing materials. The stock-taking and review of existing guidance may also help in identifying gaps, as appropriate.

Finance and technical support

Implementation action under each programme by stakeholders are funded through various sources. These may include resources available from stakeholders and/or from external sources, such as the GFC Fund, the Special Programme, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as well as bilateral development cooperation, industry or philanthropic organizations. Other funds may also be of relevance, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Beyond global funding sources, additional financial and technical resources may be available through stakeholders participating in the implementation programme. Working closely with the GFC secretariat, helping stakeholders to learn about and access these resources may also lead to new partnerships and/or matchmaking or twinning initiatives. Support may also be provided to assist stakeholders in developing project proposals.

Analysis and feedback

Given that programmes comprise a suite of implementation actions by stakeholders, opportunities emerge to obtain an understanding of factors fostering success or impeding progress. Programmes may therefore include a “lessons-learned” component which could inform future implementation action and/or provide feedback to the International Conference.

Indicative questions to assess success of an implementation programme

It may be helpful to think early on about questions that will help assess the success of an implementation programme. For example, has the programme been able to:

- reach out to and engage relevant stakeholders and mobilize new stakeholders?
- catalyze new implementing activities by stakeholders?
- identify and widely share good implementation practices?
- coordinate and create synergies in implementation activities?
- provide access to and/or mobilize additional resources for implementation?
- identify implementation bottlenecks and solutions?

The ultimate benchmark to assess the success of implementation programmes is if they succeed in accelerating progress towards achieving relevant GFC targets.

2 Initial considerations for three implementation programmes

This section provides initial considerations regarding three proposed implementation programmes which specifically respond to topics specified in Resolution V/8. Given that the GFC contains a number of provisions related to “issues of concern”, they could be addressed as an integral part of each of the three programmes, rather than establishing a separate programme.

2.1 Strengthening integrated national systems and capacities

2.1.1 Proposed focus of the Programme

A large number of countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, do not have essential basic chemicals management legislation needed for sound management of chemicals. This Implementation Programme would primarily focus on GFC Strategic Objective A, which aspires that “Legal frameworks, institutional mechanisms and capacities are in place to support and achieve the safe and sustainable management of chemicals throughout their life cycle.”

Specifically, GFC Target A1 spells out that 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”. Other relevant [targets](#) include: A2, A3, A5, A6, A7, B1, B2, B3, B4, B6, D2, D4, D7, E2, E3, E5, and E6.

In shaping the focus of this Programme, priority elements for chemicals legislation can be identified, building upon earlier consultations on the [IOMC Inf Paper on integrated chemicals and waste management](#) and other relevant documents. Focus could, for example, be placed on a country to promulgate:

- legislation/standards that requires classification and labelling based on the GHS

- legal authority to generate and disseminate knowledge about hazardous chemicals in the country
- legal authority to undertake risk assessment and management of chemical risks
- cost recovery schemes which ensure financial sustainability of national systems.

An important aspect of advancing this Programme is to engage not only countries ready for legal reform, but also organizations engaged in and ready to provide support, including IOMC POs and UN Country Teams, bilateral development organizations, industry and non-governmental organizations.

2.1.2 Preparatory technical activities

To support preparatory work relevant to this Implementation Programme, and building on previous related activities and lessons from SAICM and other initiatives, IOMC proposes to undertake the following activities during the course of 2024-2025:

- Development of a concept paper/guideline on strategic options to develop sustainable basic chemicals legislation in developing and transition countries.
- Identifying topics for and developing model legislation modules / building blocks.
- Development and dissemination of a tool for countries to undertake a self-assessment regarding their national chemicals legislation and identify possible gaps.
- Based on the self-assessments, countries that are ready to strengthen their basic essential legislation may be identified, needs identified, and projects formulated.

2.1.3 Proposed consultative process

To support consultative work relevant to the development of this Implementation Programme, IOMC proposes to organize two back-to-back events during the first quarter of 2025.

Global multi-stakeholder workshop on a IP on national systems and capacities

A “Global Multi-stakeholder Workshop on a proposed GFC Implementation Programme on national chemicals management systems and capacities” could provide an opportunity to discuss the possible mandate, draft TORs and Workplans for the implementation programme. The outcomes of the workshop would feed into the OEWG meeting.

Global expert meeting on the development of sustainable basic chemicals legislation

A “Global expert meeting on the development of sustainable chemicals legislation in developing and transition countries” could take stock of available guidance to support countries in developing chemicals legislation and will explore opportunities for countries to optimize their work on chemicals legislation, by taking account of lessons learned.

2.1.4 Questions for further consultation

In developing a draft TOR, workplan, and mandate for this Implementation Programme, the following questions may be taken into account:

- What are innovative policy models, approaches, and good practices that can ensure that limited financial resources provided by the GFC Fund can assist countries towards the establishment of basic essential national chemicals and waste management systems that are financially sustainable?
- What further guidance may be needed to help countries put in place an enabling policy environment and sustainable financing mechanisms/solutions for national chemicals and waste management systems?
- How can sharing of knowledge of good practices be fostered, including through south-south, north-south, and triangular collaboration?
- How can the implementation programme be linked with other relevant support mechanisms and initiatives (including for financing), and/or help structure the use of the GFCF, e.g. by proposing outcome results, eligibility criteria, etc.
- How can capacity development activities of IOMC POs, bilateral actors, NGOs and industry be coordinated?
- How can programme success be monitored and contribute to measuring progress to implement the GFC?

2.2 Strengthening economic and industry sector engagement and action

2.2.1 Proposed focus of the Programme

While significant progress has been achieved, chemical releases and pollution continue to occur along value chains resulting in significant adverse impacts on human health and the environment. These releases and related exposure to chemicals occur at all stages of the life cycle, including production, use, and disposal (Global Chemicals Outlook II).

This Implementation Programme would mainly focus on GFC Strategic Objective D which aspires that “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.”

Specifically, Target D6 of the GFC spells out that “by 2030, sustainable chemical and waste management strategies have been developed and implemented for major economic and industry sectors, which 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”. Other relevant [targets](#) include: A3, A4, A7, B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7, D1, D4, D7, E2, E3, and E6.

Furthermore, Resolution V/8 “Urges all stakeholders across the life cycle of key economic and industrial sectors ... to commit themselves to the implementation of the GFC and invites the IOMC to play a facilitating and coordinating role in encouraging their engagement”. The following proposed activities respond to this mandate while at the same time setting the stage for a GFC Implementation Programme on economic and industry sector engagement and action.

2.2.2 Preparatory activities

To support work relevant to this Implementation Programme, IOMC proposes to undertake the following activities during the course of 2024-2025:

Survey to engage economic and industry actors along value chains

Significant awareness and outreach is needed to inform economic and industry stakeholders along value chains about the GFC and its objectives and targets. To maintain the momentum from ICCM5, and to stimulate industry and their associations to consider measures to implement the GFC, the IOMC and the GFC Secretariat disseminated a short survey in July 2024. The link to the survey can be accessed [here](#).

The survey is expected to elicit:

- feedback from global, regional and national associations on planned activities that may contribute to the implementation of the GFC
- priorities for a global programme of interest to industry and other stakeholders
- industry input on draft guidance to support implementation of target D6, and the organization of a global workshop
- feedback on the possible elements of a GFC Implementation programme which could provide insights from an economic and industry sector perspective.

Identification of relevant industry associations is key. IOMC POs will work collectively to identify and reach out to relevant stakeholders and to encourage them to disseminate the survey to their constituencies. An update of this activity will be provided at the September 2024 Third Berlin Forum on Chemicals and Sustainability.

Fostering early engagement with economic and industry sectors

To create momentum towards implementing Target D6 to develop strategies in economic and industry sectors, IOMC, with support of individual POs, has agreed to encourage action in the following economic and industry sectors with whom IOMC organizations already work closely. These include:

- Healthcare
- Textiles
- Electronics
- Construction
- Agriculture
- Pharmaceuticals in the environment
- Finance and investment.

To support this work, a common approach towards industry engagement and strategy development will be developed for different economic and industry sectors. This approach will cover, amongst other elements:

- Identification/compilation of existing lists of chemicals of concern
- Development of an understanding how the sector is organized globally and in regions
- organization of a sector-specific action dialogue
- knowledge-sharing of front-runner actions and identification of gaps and needs.

Development of guidance to support strategies in economic and industry sectors

Valuable preparatory work has been undertaken in 2023 to develop an outline for draft guidance to support implementation of Target D6 (industry strategies). It is important that the further development of the guidance addresses target D6 by including:

- identification/compilation of priority chemicals of concern
- standards and measures to reduce impact, such as the chemicals footprint approach
- reduce, where feasible, chemical inputs along value chains.

The outline was discussed at a global IOMC convened global [multi-stakeholder workshop in June 2023](#). The discussion helped to define additional elements that should be considered in developing sustainable chemicals and waste strategies in economic and industry sectors called for by target D6.

2.2.3 Consultative process

To support broad and inclusive consultations to develop an Implementation Programme on economic and industry sector engagement and action, IOMC proposes the following further activities.

Global workshop on a possible IP on economic and industry sectors engagement and action

Prior to the OEWG meeting in mid-2025, IOMC proposes a “Global Multi-stakeholder Workshop on a proposed GFC Implementation Programme on economic and industry sectors engagement and action along value chains”. The workshop is scheduled for first quarter of 2025 to discuss the possible mandate, draft TORs, and workplans for a possible Implementation Programme. The outcomes of the workshop could feed into the OEWG.

Dialogue with industry leaders and associations on GFC implementation

Prior to and back-to-back with the workshop, a “Dialogue with economic and industry sector leaders and associations on GFC implementation” could bring together industry and other stakeholders from regions around the world. The dialogue would:

- Take stock of relevant implementation initiatives and front runner actions, including those identified through the global survey (see above)
- Create momentum for economic and industry sectors to implement the GFC and engage in an Implementation Programme
- Obtain further feedback on draft guidance to develop economic and industry sector strategies
- Provide input to the mandate, elements of a global TOR, and workplan for an implementation programme addressing economic and industry sectors.

2.2.4 Questions for further consultation

In developing a draft TOR, workplan, and mandate for this Implementation Programme, the following question may be taken into account:

- What can be done to catalyze networks of industry actors and associations? How can economic and industry sectors be reached in developing regions?
- What complementary work is needed, and which key scientific bodies and NGOs should be engaged to help promote a high level of ambition and sustainability?
- What partnerships can be set up with front-runner economic and industry actors in each sector?
- How can chemicals of concern for important industry sectors be identified?
- How can green and sustainable chemistry solutions for key priority sectors and chemicals of concern be identified and how can green chemistry actors be brought into sector discussions?
- What are baseline data and monitoring parameters to enable assessment of industry sector performance over time?

2.3 Linking with sustainable development decision-making processes

2.3.1 Proposed focus of the Programme

Almost all SDGs require the sound management of chemicals to support their effective achievement (GCO-II, 2019). Yet, further work is needed at all levels and through various fora to mainstream chemicals and waste management into relevant decision processes and policies. This includes policies relating to health, agriculture, climate change, among others, all of which are key to achieving the sustainable development agenda.

This Programme could focus on certain aspects of implementing Strategic Objective E of the GFC, which aspires, *inter alia*, that enhanced implementation occurs through the integration of sound management of chemicals and waste into all relevant decision-making processes.

Of particular relevance is Target E which states that “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.” Other relevant [Targets](#) include: A3, A6, A7, B4, B5, C1, D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7, E1, and E2.

2.3.2 Preparatory activities

Development of short documents (“primers”) on linkages with sustainable development decision-making

To inform the design and development of an Implementation Programme, IOMC has agreed to develop, through the division of work among IOMC POs and building on previous work, a series of short documents (“primers”) on the interface of chemicals and specific topics of sustainable development decision-making. Topics covered include the interface of chemicals, waste management, and pollution with:

- national development planning
- health
- climate change
- biodiversity
- education
- innovation
- pollution
- and MEAs / other relevant international instruments.

Common structure of primers

The primers will follow a similar structure and address the following common questions:

- Why is achieving the sound management of chemicals and waste essential in achieving the relevant sustainable development topic?
- What would be the value added of mainstreaming chemicals and waste related priorities in relevant decision processes and policies?

- Which sustainable development topics are of particular relevance from a chemicals and waste management perspective? What are typically the main national institutions which drive implementation of the respective topics and their targets?
- What may be done to integrate chemicals and waste considerations into the work plans, budgets, and priorities of relevant institutions and the policies they lead?
- Which international bodies are active in implementing the respective sustainable development topics? What can be done to integrate chemicals and waste considerations into their work, decisions, and programmes?

2.3.3 Questions for further consultation

In developing a draft TOR, workplan, and mandate for this Implementation Programme, the following questions may be taken into account:

- What are important sustainable development processes (international and national) for which mainstreaming chemicals and waste management considerations is important?
- For the identified topics and processes, how can chemicals and waste management objectives be integrated into their relevant programmes, projects, and financing? What approaches can be applied, based on lessons-learned?
- Who are the thought leaders and stakeholder champions ready to engage in action at the international and national levels for specific topics?

2.3.4 Consultative process

The IOMC proposes to develop by early 2025 a discussion document on “Proposals on further steps to develop a possible GFC Implementation Programme on integrating chemicals management in sustainable development decision-making processes”. The document could feed into OEWG in June 2025 to elicit feedback towards developing a mandate, TORs, and workplans for this potential implementation programme in advance of the International Conference in 2026. If of value, a multi-stakeholder workshop on this topic could also be considered.

3 Next steps and milestones towards the 2025 OEWG and beyond

3.1 Developing draft TORs using a common structure

Taking into account feedback received on this paper and from the dedicated webinars organized later in 2024, it is proposed to start developing TORs for the three identified implementation programmes in 2025. In developing the draft terms of reference (TORs), it is proposed to cover the following common elements, including:

a. Relevant strategic GFC objectives, targets, and indicators

Each TOR should feature the specific GFC target(s) the respective Programme will focus on. In this context it may be appropriate to distinguish between primary focus targets and other related targets.

b. Stakeholders encouraged to mobilize and engage

As programmes are open to, rely on engagement of, and need to be endorsed and owned by stakeholders interested in implementing the GFC, the TOR should be specific about the stakeholders. Stakeholders to be considered include, but are not limited to, governments, international organizations, related international agreements, industry, civil society organizations, academic institutions, and organized labour.

Stakeholders could express an interest in participating in a Programme by indicating their commitment to make progress towards implementing specific GFC targets relevant to the Programme, and to engage in global and regional knowledge sharing.

c. Type of activities encouraged and included under the programme

The TORs should specify type of programme activities (“implementation activities”) to be included and featured under the programme. These activities are led by and are executed by diverse GFC stakeholders. They should be linked to and implement GFC targets relevant to the Programme.

d. Knowledge sharing and collaboration (e.g. on front runner action, challenges, etc.)

The TORs should specify what type of knowledge is shared under the programme and how. Furthermore it should propose implementing mechanisms and supporting activities and ‘vehicles’ (e.g. alliances, partnerships, communities of practice).

e. Resource considerations

The TORs could outline the type of resources available for implementation activities. Additional funding may be required to support implementation programme activities by stakeholders, as well as at the international level (e.g. global and/or regional knowledge-sharing workshops). Implementation programmes may also help in defining specific resource needs of stakeholders.

f. Any other aspects

Any other relevant aspects to help the programme achieve its objectives and contribute to reaching the GFC targets.

3.2 Summary of proposed multi-stakeholder consultative activities and timelines

Taking into account the timelines set at ICCM-5, IOMC envisions concluding an open and consultative process by the next International Conference in 2026 with the 2025 OEWG meeting serving as a key milestone. Proposed consultative activities include:

- “Global stakeholder dialogue regarding GFC implementation programmes”, webinar hosted by IOMC, 3 July 2024 (completed).
- Stakeholder discussions at the “3rd Berlin Forum on Chemicals and Sustainability - Implementing the Global Framework on Chemicals: For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, 5-6 September 2024 – online” (co-hosted by IOMC).
- Webinars on each of the three proposed implementation Programmes, 3rd and 4th quarter 2024.
- Consultative global workshops on two proposed Implementation Programmes, 1st and 2nd quarter of 2025.
- Background document(s) on the three proposed Implementation Programmes prepared for the Open-ended Working Group meeting, June 2025.
- Preparation of draft mandates, TORs and workplans during the 3rd quarter of 2025 and 1st quarter of 2026, based on feedback received.
- Submission to, and possible adoption of, mandates, TORs, and workplans at the next International Conference (2026).