1. Introduction

At the first meeting of the intersessional process considering the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 (Brasilia, Brazil, 7-9 February 2017), participants agreed that the secretariat, in consultation with the Bureau of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, would produce a document as follows:

In line with paragraph 10 of resolution IV/4 and in consultation with relevant stakeholders, a proposal on objectives in support of the 2030 Agenda and related milestones, with the objectives to be aspirational in nature, limited in number and centred on the 11 elements of the Overall Orientation and Guidance and the paper to be developed through an intersessional working group open to all stakeholders.

The present document introduces the proposal, as developed by the secretariat following the first meeting of the intersessional process.

2. Background

This proposal is one of a number of documents addressing governance, finance, SDGs, and gender that were requested by participants at the Brasilia meeting and the inter-linkages between them will need to be considered. Important background to this proposal also includes:

- the eleven basic elements of the Overall Orientation and Guidance;
- UNEA resolution 1/5 and Annex II on “strengthening the sound management of chemicals and wastes in the long term”;
- paragraph 19 of resolution IV/4 which: “Decides that the intersessional process should, among other things, consider the need for and develop recommendations regarding measurable objectives in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”;
- the existing five Overarching Policy Strategy objective areas of SAICM (related to: risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, capacity-building and technical cooperation, as well as illegal international traffic) and its 48 specific objectives; and
- other relevant items such as the WHO chemicals roadmap, IOMC indicators of progress in implementing SAICM, and examples from other sectors.

3. Basis for the proposal

In accordance with the mandate, the proposal bases the proposed objectives on the eleven OOG elements, keeps them aspirational in nature, and limited in number. The associated milestones/targets for each objective are specific, with a view to also making the objectives measurable in order to track progress. The proposal also takes into consideration the Co-Chairs’ summary of the Brasilia meeting and the stakeholder comments on that summary. It also considers examples of existing approaches, such as the five strategic goals and twenty targets of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

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1 The secretariat is seeking input on this document from Strategic Approach stakeholders through the ICCM5 Bureau.
2 http://www.who.int/ipcs/saicm/roadmap/en/
3 http://www.who.int/iomc/indicators_saicm/en/
4 https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/default.shtml
The proposed objectives and milestones also complement and are linked to the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, recalling paragraph 34 of “Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”:

We will reduce the negative impacts of urban activities and of chemicals which are hazardous for human health and the environment, including through the environmentally sound management and safe use of chemicals, the reduction and recycling of waste and the more efficient use of water and energy.

Many, if not all, of the SDGs, have links to sound chemicals and waste management, with some of the most specific including:

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Annex 1 contains an initial review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its linkages to the sound management of chemicals and waste, building upon Information Document 3 that was presented to the first meeting of the intersessional process.

4. Proposed objectives and related milestones

The proposed objectives and related milestones are intended to provide a practical program of work that is achievable and measurable, that makes and tracks progress toward achieving the eventual vision for beyond 2020, and recognises that not all countries and stakeholders are currently at the same level. Objectives and milestones/targets should also reinforce existing decisions and targets, as appropriate.

As requested by the Brasilia meeting, the proposed objectives are centred on the eleven elements, aspirational in nature, and limited in number. They are grouped around four key areas:

I. Legal frameworks, implementation and enforcement
II. Institutional frameworks, stakeholder participation, and sectoral engagement
III. Information, risk assessment/reduction and monitoring
IV. Political leadership, outreach, and promotion

For each of the eleven proposed objectives, a limited number of more specific targets or milestones have been developed and all countries are envisaged to work to achieve them, as appropriate. In order to make all these actions more measurable, consideration will need to be given to developing timeframes (e.g. that target x is achieved by 2026) or more specific indicators (each target/milestone could have one or more indicators). Although some of the proposed objectives (such as legislation) are mainly the responsibility of governments, the intention is that all stakeholders would have roles and responsibilities in meeting the objectives. A summary table and framework is provided in Table 1.
The objectives (followed by the milestones/targets) are for all relevant stakeholders and sectors to develop and promote:

**Key Area 1: Legal frameworks, implementation and enforcement**

Objective 1: Legal frameworks that address the life-cycle of chemicals and waste

1a. Countries have basic policies and legislation in place to manage chemicals and waste throughout the life-cycle.

1b. Countries have developed and are implementing mechanisms to review, update, and strengthen their policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks in light of national priorities and international commitments.

Objective 2: Relevant enforcement and compliance mechanisms

2a. Countries have functional chemicals and waste enforcement and compliance mechanisms in place.

2b. Countries have developed and are implementing procedures to review, update, and strengthen their chemicals and waste enforcement and compliance mechanisms.

Objective 3: Implementation of chemicals and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements, as well as health, labour and other relevant conventions and voluntary mechanisms

3a. Countries are implementing their obligations under the chemicals and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements.

3b. Countries are implementing the relevant provisions of the International Health Regulations (IHR).

3c. Countries are implementing relevant ILO Conventions, Protocols, Codes of Practice, and Recommendations.


3e. Countries are implementing other relevant transport and pollution agreements.

**Key Area 2: Institutional frameworks, stakeholder participation, and sectoral engagement**

Objective 4: Strong institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms among relevant stakeholders

4a. Countries have developed administrative, regulatory, and technical infrastructures to manage chemicals and waste throughout the life-cycle, including those aimed at preventing illegal traffic in chemicals and wastes.

4b. Countries have developed and are implementing comprehensive and inclusive stakeholder and sectoral engagement plans/platforms, as well as active coordination and networking mechanisms.
Objective 5: Industry participation and defined responsibility across the life cycle

5a. Industries, including primary producers, downstream companies, distributors and vendors, are incorporating sound chemicals and waste management into corporate policies and practices, and reporting on that incorporation, including via sustainability reporting.

5b. Industries work in partnership with government and other stakeholders in developing and implementing legal requirements for sound chemicals and waste management throughout the life-cycle.

5c. Industries work in partnership with government and other stakeholders to implement cost recovery policies and systems, risk reduction measures, and innovative approaches to sound chemicals and waste management throughout the life-cycle.

Objective 6: Strengthened capacity to prepare for and respond to chemicals accidents, including institutional-strengthening for poison centres

6a. Countries have formalised and/or strengthened legal, administrative, and technical infrastructures and capacities to deal with chemical accidents, including involvement of sub-national and local authorities.

6b. Countries have established or strengthened poison centres and ensure access by all relevant stakeholders to poison information services.

Key Area 3: Information, risk assessment/reduction and monitoring

Objective 7: Collection and systems for the transparent sharing of relevant data and information among all relevant stakeholders using a life cycle approach

7a. Countries have established a system and are able to collect relevant data and information on chemicals and waste throughout the life-cycle, and are making it available to relevant stakeholders.

7b. Countries are implementing the GHS.

7c. Countries are using the IOMC toolbox for Decision Making in chemical management

Objective 8: Chemicals risk assessment and risk reduction through the use of best practices

8a. Countries are able to undertake risk assessment and risk reduction actions.

8b. Countries are actively participating in networks to identify and promote best practices for risk assessment, risk reduction, and reduced-risk alternatives, taking into account the full life-cycle.

Objective 9: Monitoring and assessing the impacts of chemicals on health and the environment

9a. Countries have capacity to collect and consolidate data on the impacts of chemicals on human health and the environment, including to estimate, communicate, and monitor the scope and magnitude of these impacts, in particular for vulnerable populations.
9b. Countries are taking action on identified issues of concern, according to national priorities.

9c. Countries and all relevant stakeholders (governments, industry, labour unions, etc) are taking effective action to protect workers and promote safety and health at workplaces dealing with any part of the life-cycle of chemicals and wastes.

Objective 10: Development and promotion of environmentally sound and safer alternatives

10a. Countries are taking steps to develop and promote innovation, circularity (design, prevention, re-use, recycling), and substitution use of non-hazardous chemicals and non-chemicals solutions).

10b. Countries have scientific capacity to encourage research for and development of environmentally sound and safer alternatives.

10c. Countries have training, sensitization and communication capacities to promote safer alternatives

Key Area 4: Political leadership, outreach, and promotion

Objective 11: Inclusion of the sound management of chemicals and waste in national health, labour, social, environment and economic budgeting processes and development plans

11a. Countries have included sound management of chemicals and waste in national sustainable development plans and in relevant sectoral plans and budgets (e.g. national health, labour, and social), as well as engaged the commitment of the highest possible level of policy and political officials in their development.

11b. Countries are demonstrating and communicating the economic value of sound chemicals and waste management, including the costs of inaction and/or poor management, and have launched public awareness campaigns regarding the importance of sound chemicals management.

11c. Linkages and partnerships have been established between chemicals and waste units and other relevant aspects, sectors, and stakeholders of the 2030 Agenda at the national, regional, and international levels.

Such aspirational and limited-in-number objectives as those proposed above could be part of the core beyond 2020 package. They could also be complemented with sectoral or stakeholder-specific objectives and milestones/targets. For example, linked to target 11(c) could be the WHO Chemicals Road Map target of establishing a global chemicals and health network.5

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5 The full action reads: “Establish a global chemicals and health network, with links to existing subregional, regional and international networks, to facilitate health sector implementation of this road map (including participation in the Strategic Approach).”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Related Milestones/Targets</th>
<th>Possible indicators</th>
<th>Possible time-frames</th>
<th>Link to SDGs and 2030 Agenda</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Legal frameworks that address the life cycle of chemicals and waste.</td>
<td>1a. Countries have basic policies and legislation in place to manage chemicals and waste throughout the life-cycle. 1b. Countries have developed and are implementing mechanisms to review, update, and strengthen their policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks in light of national priorities and international commitments.</td>
<td>i. Number of countries with national chemicals legislation in place that covers the life cycle ii. Number of countries with national waste legislation in place that covers the life cycle iii. Number of countries with functioning review mechanisms</td>
<td>1a. By 2024 1b. By 2026</td>
<td>SDG 1, Target 1.b SDG 2, Targets 2.1, 2.4 SDG 3, Target 3.9 SDG 6, Target 6.3 SDG 8, Targets 8.4, 8.8 SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5 SDG 14, Target 14.1</td>
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<td>2. Relevant enforcement and compliance mechanisms.</td>
<td>2a. Countries have functional chemicals and waste enforcement and compliance mechanisms in place. 2b. Countries have developed and are implementing procedures to review, update, and strengthen their chemicals and waste enforcement and compliance mechanisms.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>SDG 2, Target 2.4 SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5 SDG 16, Target 16.6</td>
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</table>
### Implementation of Chemicals and Waste-Related Multilateral Environmental Agreements

3a. Countries are implementing their obligations under the chemicals and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements.

3b. Countries are implementing the relevant provisions of the International Health Regulations (IHR).

3c. Countries are implementing relevant ILO Conventions, Protocols, Codes of Practice, and Recommendations.


3e. Countries are implementing other relevant transport and pollution agreements.

**SDGs**
- SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5
- SDG 16, Target 16.8
- SDG 3, Targets 3.9, 3.d
- SDG 8, Target 8.8
- SDG 2, Targets 2.1, 2.4
- SDG 6, Targets 6.3, 6.6, 6.a
- SDG 11, Targets 11.2, 11.6
- SDG 14, Target 14.1

### Strong Institutional Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms among Relevant Stakeholders

4a. Countries have developed administrative, regulatory, and technical infrastructures to manage chemicals and waste throughout the life-cycle, including those aimed at preventing illegal traffic in chemicals and wastes.

4b. Countries have developed and are implementing comprehensive and inclusive stakeholder and sectoral engagement plans/platforms, as well as active coordination and networking mechanisms.

**SDGs**
- SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5
- SDG 16, Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 16.b

### Industry Participation and Defined Responsibility across the Life Cycle

5a. Industries, including primary producers, downstream companies, distributors and vendors, are incorporating sound chemicals and waste management into corporate policies and practices, and reporting on that incorporation, including via sustainability reporting.

**SDGs**
- SDG 7, Targets 7a, 7.b
- SDG 8, Targets 8.2, 8.4
- SDG 9, Targets 9.2, 9.4
- SDG 11, Target 11.6
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<td>5b.</td>
<td>Industries work in partnership with government and other stakeholders in developing and implementing legal requirements for sound chemicals and waste management throughout the life-cycle.</td>
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<td>SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5, 12.6 SDG 17, Target 17.16, 17.17</td>
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<td>5c.</td>
<td>Industries work in partnership with government and other stakeholders to implement cost recovery policies and systems, risk reduction measures, and innovative approaches to sound chemicals and waste management throughout the life-cycle.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Strengthened capacity to prepare for and respond to chemicals accidents, including institutional-strengthening for poison centres</td>
<td>6a. Countries have formalised and/or strengthened legal, administrative, and technical infrastructures and capacities to deal with chemical accidents, including involvement of sub-national and local authorities.</td>
<td>SDG 3, Targets 3.9, 3.d SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5 SDG 16, Target 16.10</td>
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<td>6b. Countries have established or strengthened poison centres and ensure access by all relevant stakeholders to poison information services.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Collection and systems for the transparent sharing of relevant data and information among all relevant stakeholders using a lifecycle approach.</td>
<td>7a. Countries have established a system and are able to collect relevant data and information on chemicals and waste throughout the life-cycle, and are making it available to relevant stakeholders.</td>
<td>SDG 3, Targets 3.9, 3.d SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5 SDG 16, Targets 16.10 SDG 17, Target 17.14</td>
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<td>7b. Countries are implementing the GHS</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Chemicals risk assessment and risk reduction through the use of best practices.</td>
<td>8a. Countries are able to undertake risk assessment and risk reduction actions.</td>
<td>SDG 3, Target 3.d SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5 SDG 17, Target 17.6</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>8b. Countries are actively participating in networks to identify and promote best practices for risk assessment, risk reduction, and reduced-risk alternatives, taking into account the full life-cycle.</td>
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9. Monitoring and assessing the impacts of chemicals on health and the environment.

9a. Countries have capacity to collect and consolidate data on the impacts of chemicals on human health and the environment, including to estimate, communicate, and monitor the scope and magnitude of these impacts in particular for vulnerable populations.

9b. Countries are taking action on identified issues of concern, according to national priorities.

9c. Countries and all relevant stakeholders (governments, industry, labour unions, etc) are taking effective action to protect workers and promote safety and health at workplaces dealing with any part of the life-cycle of chemicals and wastes.

10. Development and promotion of environmentally sound and safer alternatives.

10a. Countries are taking steps to develop and promote innovation, circularity (design, prevention, re-use, recycling), and substitution use of non-hazardous chemicals and non-chemicals solutions).

10b. Countries have scientific capacity to encourage research for and development of environmentally sound and safer alternatives.

11. Inclusion of the sound management of chemicals and waste in national health, labour, social, and other sectors.

11a. Countries have included sound management of chemicals and waste in national sustainable development plans and in relevant sectoral plans and budgets (e.g. national health, labour, and social), as well as engaged relevant stakeholders and communities.

| SDG 3, Targets 3.9, 3.d | SDG 8, Target 8.8 | SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5 | SDG 2, Target 2.4 | SDG 3, Target 3.d | SDG 6, Target 6.3 | SDG 7, Target 7.b | SDG 8, Targets 8.2, 8.3, 8.4 | SDG 9, Target 9.2, 9.4 | SDG 11, Target 11.2, 11.6 | SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.a | SDG 14, Target 14.1 | SDG 17, Target 17.6, 17.7 | SDG 2 | SDG 3 | SDG 6 | SDG 7 |
| Environment and economic budgeting processes and development plans. | the commitment of the highest possible level of policy and political officials in their development.  
11b. Countries are demonstrating and communicating the economic value of sound chemicals and waste management, including the costs of inaction and/or poor management, and have launched public awareness campaigns regarding the importance of sound chemicals management.  
11c. Linkages and partnerships have been established between chemicals and waste units and other relevant aspects, sectors, and stakeholders of the 2030 Agenda at the national, regional, and international levels. | SDG 8  
SDG 9  
SDG 11  
SDG 12  
SDG 13  
SDG 14  
SDG 15  
SDG 16  
SDG 17 |
**ANNEX 1: Initial review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its linkages to the sound management of chemicals and waste**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Goals and Targets</th>
<th>Related indicators and other comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Target 1.5:</strong> By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.</td>
<td>Progress towards this goal will have a net benefit for the sound management of chemicals and waste as vulnerable populations tend to have greater exposure to chemicals and pollution. What indicators could stakeholders consider that would contribute to achieving Goal 1? For example in supporting <strong>SDG Indicator 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Target 2.4:</strong> By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.</td>
<td>This target is closely linked with the use of agricultural chemicals and how those links to food security and sustainable agriculture. What indicators could stakeholders consider in relation to Goal 2, particularly target 2.4?</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.</strong></td>
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| **Target 3.9:** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination. | **SDG Indicator 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution.**  
**SDG Indicator 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services).**  
**SDG Indicator 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning.**  
**Indicator 3.d.i International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness.**  
This target links particularly to proposed objective 6 - Strengthened capacity to prepare for and respond to chemicals accidents, including institutional-strengthening for poison centres  
Achieving target 3.d will, amongst other things, benefit countries to strengthen capacity to deal with chemical accidents, including institutional-strengthening for poison centres |
| **Target 3.d:** Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks. | |
| **Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.** | |
| **Target 4.7:** By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote | What indicators could stakeholders consider in relation to Goal 4, particularly target 4.7? For example, SAICM had **GPA** |

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6 Based on **SAICM/IP.1/INF/3**
<table>
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<th>SDG Goals and Targets</th>
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<td>sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development.</td>
<td><strong>Indicator 154</strong>: Chemical safety is included in school and university curricula in all countries.</td>
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**Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

**Target 5.1**: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

**Target 5.c**: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Progress towards this goal could reduce the risks faced by women and girls from chemicals and wastes.

What indicators could stakeholders consider that link to Goal 5, in particular linked to target 5.c?

**Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

**Target 6.3**: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

What indicators could stakeholders consider in relation to Goal 6, particularly target 6.3?

**Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

**Target 7.a**: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

The energy sector is a significant source and user of chemicals and generates waste.

What indicators could stakeholders consider that link to Goal 7?

Consider also **SDG Indicator 7.1.2**: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

**Target 7.b**: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

**Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.**

**Target 8.8**: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

This target will depend on ensuring safe working conditions for those workers exposed to hazardous chemicals and processes, including the informal sector e.g. artisanal mining, waste recycling and farming.

What indicators could stakeholders consider that link to Goal 8, particularly target 8.8?
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<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.</strong></td>
<td>These targets will require continued multi-stakeholder collaboration within the SAICM community such as industry organisations and civil society organisations, including trade unions. It will also require continued efforts in addressing emerging policy issues including: chemicals in products, nanotechnology, hazardous substances within the lifecycle of electrical and electronic products (HSLEEP), environmentally persistent pharmaceutical pollutants, perfluorinated chemicals and the transition to safer alternatives. For example: proposed objective 10 could be linked to Target 9.5: development and promotion of environmentally sound and safer alternatives.</td>
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<td><strong>Target 9.2</strong>: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.</td>
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<td><strong>Target 9.4</strong>: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Target 9.5</strong>: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.</td>
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</table>
| **Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries** | What indicators could stakeholders consider that link to Goal 10?  
**Target 10.1**: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average |  |
| **Target 10.3**: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard |  |
| **Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.** | What indicators could stakeholders consider that link to Goal 11, particularly target 11.6?  
**Target 11.6**: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management. |  |
| **Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.** | Could stakeholders work together at national and regional levels to include chemicals and waste in SCP national action plans? How?  
**Target 12.1**: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.  
**Indicator 12.1.1**: Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies. |
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<th>SDG Goals and Targets</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Target 12.4:</strong> By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.</td>
<td>Target 12.4 is consistent with the SAICM 2020 goal. Does the current indicator 12.4.1 reflect progress towards the 2020 goal? How can the situation beyond 2020 also be reflected? <strong>Indicator 12.4.1:</strong> Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement. What indicators could stakeholders consider that link to Goal 12, particularly target 12.5? For example, SAICM had <strong>GPA Indicator 69:</strong> National action plans with respect to waste minimization and waste disposal are developed and implemented in all countries.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Target 12.5:</strong> By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.</td>
<td>Could stakeholders work together to ensure that chemicals and waste concerns are reflected in sustainability reporting? How? For example <strong>SDG Indicator 12.6.1:</strong> Number of companies publishing sustainability reports.</td>
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<td><strong>Target 12.6:</strong> Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.</strong></td>
<td>These targets will require national governments to develop policies and plans that integrate a portfolio of greenhouse gas reducing measures. What indicators could stakeholders consider that link to Goal 13, particularly targets 13.1 and 13.2? For example <strong>SDG Indicator 13.1.1:</strong> Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies.</td>
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<td><strong>Target 13.1:</strong> Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</td>
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<td><strong>Target 13.2:</strong> Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.</td>
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<td><strong>Target 13.3:</strong> Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.</strong></td>
<td>This target is closely linked with managing industrial and agricultural chemical runoff into waterways and the marine environment. What indicators could stakeholders consider that link to Goal 14, particularly target 14.1?</td>
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<td><strong>Target 14.1:</strong> By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.</strong></td>
<td>What indicators could stakeholders consider that link to Goal 15? For example, SAICM had <strong>GPA indicator 202:</strong> Legislative mechanisms related to protected areas, including the use of chemicals, are established in all countries.</td>
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<td><strong>Target 15.1:</strong> By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.</td>
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<td><strong>Target 15.9:</strong> By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG Goals and Targets</td>
<td>Related indicators and other comments</td>
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<td>development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Target 16.6:</strong> Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.</td>
<td>What indicators could stakeholders consider that link to Goal 16?</td>
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<td><strong>Target 16.7:</strong> Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Target 17.6:</strong> Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.</td>
<td>How can the future platform be used to meaningfully facilitate strategic partnership efforts, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 17, and promote multi-sectoral engagement?</td>
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