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**Second meeting of the intersessional process considering the Strategic Approach  
and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020**

Stockholm, Sweden, 13-15 March 2018

Item 4(c) of the provisional agenda\*

Considerations for beyond 2020: Measurable objectives and milestones

**Proposal on objectives in support of the 2030 Agenda and related  
milestones**

**Note by the secretariat**

1. At the first meeting of the intersessional process considering the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, requests were made for the secretariat to produce the following documents, in consultation with the Bureau of the International Conference on Chemicals Management:
  - a. 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;
  - b. An information document that expanded upon document SAICM/IP.1/INF/3 to cover all relevant Sustainable Development Goals, explaining what Sustainable Development Goals and related targets were relevant to the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and wastes and how Strategic Approach elements linked to each Sustainable Development Goal, including links to relevant reports.
2. At the third meeting of the Bureau of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, it was agreed that the secretariat would prepare one report for the second intersessional meeting that responds to both of the above noted requests.
3. Due to lack of time and resources, an intersessional working group, as requested in paragraph 1 (a), was not established. In order to seek input on the proposal, a draft proposal was presented to the Bureau of the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its fourth meeting for feedback and input. In addition, the secretariat circulated the draft proposal to all Strategic Approach focal points for input. The deadline for input was 20 November 2017 which was subsequently extended to 1 December 2017 at the request of the Bureau. Comments and input received are available at [www.saicm.org](http://www.saicm.org).

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\*SAICM/IP.2/1

4. The secretariat has the honour to provide, in the annex to the present note, the proposal as developed by the secretariat taking into account the input received. The document is presented without formal editing.
5. Stakeholders may wish to review the proposed objectives and milestones and consider if those objectives and milestones would support a programme of work beyond 2020 that will deliver the overall vision that will be developed at the present meeting.

## Annex

### Proposal on objectives in support of the 2030 Agenda and related milestones

#### 1. Background

This proposal is one of a number of documents developed for the second intersessional meeting and the inter-linkages between these documents will need to be considered. Important background to this proposal includes:

- the 11 basic elements recognized to be critical at the national and regional level to the attainment of sound management of chemicals in the Overall Orientation and Guidance;
- United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 1/5 and Annex II on “strengthening the sound management of chemicals and wastes in the long term”;
- paragraph 10 of Conference 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 Overarching Policy Strategy objective areas of the Strategic Approach (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<sup>1</sup>, the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) indicators of progress in implementing the Strategic Approach<sup>2</sup>, and examples from other sectors.

The proposal takes first steps to develop focused, aspirational, and limited in number objectives and related milestones, while acknowledging that some aspects will require further consideration and consultation with stakeholders.

#### 2. Basis for the proposal

The proposal bases the proposed objectives on the eleven Overall Orientation and Guidance elements, keeps them aspirational in nature, and limited in number. The associated milestones/targets for each objective are more specific, with a view to also making the objectives measurable in order to track progress. The proposal also takes in to consideration the Co-Chairs’ summary of the Brasilia meeting and the stakeholder comments on that summary.

The proposed objectives and milestones also complement and are linked to the 2030 Agenda and sustainable development goals (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.*

SDG target 12.4 is aligned with the current Strategic Approach overall objective identified in paragraph 13 of the Overarching Policy Strategy.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.who.int/ipcs/saicm/roadmap/en/>

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.who.int/iomc/indicators\\_saicm/en/](http://www.who.int/iomc/indicators_saicm/en/)

SDG target 12.4	Strategic Approach overall objective
<i>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.</i>	<i>The overall objective of the Strategic Approach is to achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle so that, by 2020, chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.</i>

The SDGs are inter-related, not independent, and SDG target 12.4 is embedded within SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. In summary, SDG 12 is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all.<sup>3</sup> Sustainable consumption and production requires a systemic approach and cooperation among actors operating in the supply chain, from producer to final consumer.

Furthermore, many, if not all, of the SDGs, have relevance to sound chemicals and waste management, with some of the most directly linked targets, beyond 12.4, including:

- 2.4 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.
- 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
- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

Appendix 1 contains a review of the SDGs and the 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 (SAICM/IP.1/INF/3).

### 3. Proposed objectives and related milestones

The proposed objectives and related milestones are intended to provide a practical program of work that is measurable, that makes and tracks progress toward achieving the eventual vision for beyond 2020. They recognise that chemicals production is shifting and that not all countries and stakeholders are currently at the same level of capacity to achieve the sound management of chemicals and waste. Objectives and milestones/targets also reinforce existing decisions and targets, as appropriate.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-consumption-production/>

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 and institutional frameworks, implementation and enforcement*
- II. Stakeholder participation and sectoral engagement*
- III. Knowledge and information, risk assessment/reduction and monitoring*
- IV. Political leadership, outreach, education and promotion*

For each of the proposed objectives, a limited number of more specific targets or milestones have been developed (see Table 1) and all stakeholders are expected to work to achieve them in countries, 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.

The objectives are for all relevant stakeholders and sectors to develop and promote:

#### **Key Area I: Legal and institutional frameworks, implementation and enforcement**

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

Objective 2: Strong institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms among relevant stakeholders

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

#### **Key Area 2: Stakeholder participation and sectoral engagement**

Objective 4: Industry participation and defined responsibility across the life cycle

Objective 5: Strengthened capacity to prevent, prepare for and respond to chemicals accidents, including institutional-strengthening for poison centres

#### **Key Area 3: Knowledge and information, risk assessment/reduction and monitoring**

Objective 6: Collection and systems for the transparent sharing of relevant data and information among all relevant stakeholders using a life cycle approach

Objective 7: Chemicals risk assessment and risk reduction through the use of best practices

Objective 8: Monitoring and assessing the impacts of chemicals on health and the environment

Objective 9: Development and promotion of environmentally sound and safer alternatives

#### Key Area 4: Political leadership, outreach, education and promotion

Objective 10: Inclusion of the sound management of chemicals and waste in national health, labour, social, environment, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, research, education and economic budgeting processes and development plans

**Table 1: Summary of the proposed objectives, related milestones, and links to SDGs and Agenda 2030**

	Objective	Related Milestones/Targets	Links to SDGs and 2030 Agenda
1.	Legal frameworks that address the life cycle of chemicals and waste.	<p>1a. Countries have basic policies and legislation in place to manage chemicals and waste throughout the life-cycle.</p> <p>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, with stakeholder involvement.</p> <p>1c. Countries have functional compliance and enforcement mechanisms in place, and are implementing procedures to review, update, and strengthen those mechanisms.<sup>4</sup></p>	<p>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</p>
2.	Strong institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms among relevant stakeholders	<p>2a. 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.</p> <p>2b. Countries have developed and are implementing comprehensive, transparent and inclusive stakeholder and sectoral engagement plans/platforms, as well as active coordination and networking mechanisms.</p>	<p>SDG 2, Target 2.4 SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5 SDG 16, Target 16.6</p>
3.	Implementation of chemicals and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements, as well as health, labour and other relevant conventions and	<p>3a. Countries are implementing their obligations under the chemicals and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements.</p> <p>3b. Countries are implementing the relevant provisions of the International Health</p>	<p>SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5, SDG 16, Target 16.8</p> <p>SDG 3, Targets 3.9, 3.d</p>

<sup>4</sup> In the original 11 basic elements for achieving the sound management of chemicals and waste identified in the Overall Orientation and Guidance, this milestone/target was one of the 11 elements. Based on input received, it is now embedded as a milestone/target related to legal frameworks that address the life-cycle of chemicals and waste.

	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Related Milestones/Targets</b>	<b>Links to SDGs and 2030 Agenda</b>
	voluntary mechanisms.	<p>Regulations (2005) (IHR).</p> <p>3c. Countries are implementing relevant ILO Conventions, Protocols, Codes of Practice, and Recommendations.</p> <p>3d. Countries are applying the FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management and associated technical guidelines.</p> <p>3e. Countries are implementing or applying other relevant chemicals management, transport, and pollution agreements and initiatives.<sup>5</sup></p>	<p>SDG 8, Target 8.8</p> <p>SDG 2, Targets 2.1, 2.4</p> <p>SDG 6, Targets 6.3, 6.6, 6.a SDG 11, Targets 11.2, 11.6 SDG 14, Target 14.1</p>
4.	Industry participation and defined responsibility across the life cycle	<p>4a. Industries are responsible for the safety of their products and assess the hazards and risks of their chemical products, including phasing out the most hazardous chemicals.</p> <p>4b. Industries, including primary producers, formulators, 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.</p> <p>4c. Industries generate health and safety data for their chemicals in commerce and make them available to all actors in the value chain.</p> <p>4d. Industries work in partnership with government and other stakeholders to implement cost recovery policies, risk reduction and occupational exposure measures, and innovative approaches to sound chemicals and waste management throughout the life-cycle.</p>	<p>SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5, 12.6 SDG 16, Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 16.b</p>
5.	Strengthened capacity to prevent, prepare for and respond to chemicals accidents, including institutional-strengthening for poison centres	<p>5a. 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.</p>	<p>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 SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5, 12.6 SDG 17, Target 17.16, 17.17</p>

<sup>5</sup> This could include, for example, work on PRTRs, transport of dangerous goods, marine pollution (MARPOL).

	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Related Milestones/Targets</b>	<b>Links to SDGs and 2030 Agenda</b>
		5b. Countries have established or strengthened poison centres and ensure access by all relevant stakeholders to poison information services and information, including by increased collaboration at the regional and sub-regional levels.	
6.	Collection and systems for the transparent sharing of relevant data and information among all relevant stakeholders using a life cycle approach	6a. Countries have established a system and are able to collect, with support of industries and other stakeholders, health and safety data and information on chemicals and waste throughout the life-cycle, and are making it publicly available.  6b. Countries and stakeholders are implementing the GHS.	SDG 3, Targets 3.9, 3.d SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5 SDG 16, Target 16.10
7.	Chemicals risk assessment and risk reduction through the use of best practices	7a. Countries undertake risk assessment, including by using risk assessments from other countries as a basis, when appropriate, and risk reduction actions with a commitment to using best practices.  7b. Industries perform risk assessments of the chemicals they are producing, handling, storing or transporting.  7c. Countries and stakeholders 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.  7d. All relevant stakeholders (governments, industry, labour unions, civil society, 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, including consideration of gender differences and migrant workers.  7e. Countries and stakeholders are taking action to reduce risks of identified issues of concern, according to national and international priorities, and strengthen cooperation at the regional and sub-regional levels.	SDG 3, Targets 3.9, 3.d SDG 8, Target 8.8 SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5 SDG 16, Targets 16.10 SDG 17, Target 17.14

	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Related Milestones/Targets</b>	<b>Links to SDGs and 2030 Agenda</b>
8.	Monitoring and assessing the impacts of chemicals on health and the environment	<p>8a. Countries and stakeholders estimate, monitor and communicate the scope and magnitude of the impacts of chemicals on human health and the environment, in particular for vulnerable populations.</p> <p>8b. Industries are collecting data on chemical emissions and continuously improve their operations to reduce those emissions.</p>	<p>SDG 3, Target 3.d  SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5  SDG 17, Target 17.6</p>
9.	Development and promotion of environmentally sound and safer alternatives	<p>9a. Countries and stakeholders are taking steps to develop and promote innovation, resource efficiency, circularity (design, prevention, re-use, recycling), research, development and training on environmentally sound and safer alternatives, and substitution and use of safer alternatives, such as agroecology).</p> <p>9b. Relevant stakeholders and academia identify and implement practical steps for hazards reduction in chemical design and use, with a special emphasis on developing and transition countries.</p>	<p>SDG 3, Targets 3.9, 3.d  SDG 8, Target 8.8  SDG 12, Targets 12.4, 12.5</p>
10.	Inclusion of the sound management of chemicals and waste in national health, labour, social, environment, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, research, education and economic budgeting processes and development plans	<p>10a. 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, social, environment, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, research, education), as well as engaged the commitment of the highest possible level of policy and political officials in their development.</p> <p>10b. Stakeholders are demonstrating and communicating the economic value of sound chemicals and waste management, including both the economic costs of deficient and/or poor management and the economic benefits of safe chemicals management in order to stimulate investments in this area.</p> <p>10c. Countries and stakeholders are implementing public awareness, education and training programs on the importance of sound chemicals and waste management (including their health and environmental effects and alternatives), especially for</p>	<p>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 15, Target 15.5  SDG 14, Target 14.1  SDG 17, Target 17.6, 17.7</p>

	Objective	Related Milestones/Targets	Links to SDGs and 2030 Agenda
		<p>women and children.</p> <p>10d. Linkages and partnerships have been strengthened between chemicals and waste units and other relevant aspects, sectors, and stakeholders of the 2030 Agenda at the national, regional, and international levels.</p>	

## 5. Further considerations

Possible aspects to consider in further developing the objectives for Beyond 2020 include:

- Going beyond the focus on the 11 elements of the Overall Orientation and Guidance, which consider mainly national and regional actions. As a starting point for beyond 2020 objectives, the 11 basic elements provided a useful structure for the sound management of chemicals. In considering beyond 2020 and in support of the 2030 Agenda, other aspects may be needed.
- Learning lessons from other areas. For example, biodiversity, as chemicals and waste management, requires action in many sectors of government (environment, agriculture, industrial development etc.), by different key actors, and at various levels of governance (i.e. international, regional, national, sub-national and local). The international governance of the biodiversity cluster, similar to the chemicals and waste cluster, includes autonomous legally-binding multilateral environmental agreements as well as voluntary approaches. The approach taken in the biodiversity cluster through the Aichi Biodiversity Targets<sup>6</sup> (encompassing five strategic goals and twenty targets) has been accepted by a wide range of governments and stakeholders as a means of addressing a complex policy issue through global and national action. It also has proven to be an effective way to measure progress in achieving the overall vision of biological diversity conservation.
- Considering approaches to set global, regional and national priorities and provide more details on specific actions, timeframes and indicators.
- Specifying the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders and sectors that will be working together to achieve the objectives and facilitates the review of progress. Consider complementing the agreed global objectives and milestones/targets with sectoral (e.g. agriculture, environment and labour) or stakeholder-specific (e.g. government, industry, civil society, etc.) actions or road-maps, including the 'Road map to enhance health sector engagement in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management towards the 2020 goal and beyond'.
- Establishing effective, appropriate and transparent modalities to review implementation and progress across the work programme.

## APPENDIX

### Review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its linkages to the sound management of chemicals and waste

The objectives and related milestones proposal is based on the 11 basic elements recognized to be critical at the national and regional level to the attainment of sound management of chemicals. In looking beyond 2020, stakeholders may wish to consider other aspects in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This review is intended to assist stakeholders in considering how the beyond 2020 context for chemicals and waste may support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

SDG Goals and relevant targets	Related indicators and other comments
<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.</b>	
<b>Target 1.5:</b> 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.	<p>The sound management of chemicals and waste will assist progress towards this goal as vulnerable populations tend to have greater exposure to chemicals and pollution.</p> <p>What actions or other indicators could stakeholders consider for the beyond 2020 process that would contribute to achieving Goal 1? For example, that could also support <b>SDG Indicator 1.5.3</b> <i>Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies.</i></p>
<b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.</b>	
<b>Target 2.4:</b> 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.	<p>This target is closely linked with the use of agricultural chemicals and how those links to food security and sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>What actions, sectoral approaches, strategic partnerships or other indicators could stakeholders consider for the beyond 2020 process that could relate to Goal 2, particularly target 2.4?</p>
<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.</b>	
<b>Target 3.9:</b> By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	<p><b>SDG Indicator 3.9.1</b> <i>Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution.</i></p> <p><b>SDG Indicator 3.9.2</b> <i>Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services).</i></p> <p><b>SDG Indicator 3.9.3:</b> <i>Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning.</i></p>
<b>Target 3.d:</b> Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.	<p><b>Indicator 3.d.i</b> <i>International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness.</i></p> <p>This target links particularly to proposed objective 5 - Strengthened capacity to prevent, prepare for and respond to chemicals accidents, including institutional-strengthening for poison centres.</p>

SDG Goals and relevant targets	Related indicators and other comments
	Achieving target 3.d will, amongst other things, benefit countries to strengthen capacity to deal with chemical accidents, including institutional-strengthening for poison centres.
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</b>	
<p><b>Target 4.7:</b> By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote 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.</p>	<p>What actions or other indicators could stakeholders consider for the beyond 2020 process that relate to Goal 4, particularly target 4.7? For example, SAICM had <b>GPA Indicator 154:</b> Chemical safety is included in school and university curricula in all countries.</p>
<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>	
<p><b>Target 5.1:</b> End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p> <p><b>Target 5.c:</b> 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</p>	<p>Implementing the sound management of chemicals and waste will assist in achieving this target, too, given that women are especially vulnerable to some chemicals and pollutants.</p> <p>What actions or other indicators could stakeholders consider for the beyond 2020 process that link to Goal 5, in particular linked to target 5.c?</p>
<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>	
<p><b>Target 6.3:</b> 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.</p>	<p>Implementation of the sound management of chemicals and waste will be essential for the sustainable management of water and the achievement of this target. What actions or other indicators could stakeholders consider for the beyond 2020 process that relate to Goal 6, particularly target 6.3?</p>
<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>	
<p><b>Target 7.a:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Target 7.b:</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</p>	<p>The energy sector is a significant source and user of chemicals and generates waste.</p> <p>What actions or other indicators could stakeholders consider for the beyond 2020 process that related to Goal 7?</p> <p>Consider also <i>SDG Indicator 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</i></p>

<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</b>	
<p><b>Target 8.8:</b> 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.</p>	<p>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. Implementation of Codes of Practice, guidance etc developed for the sound management of chemicals and waste will have major contributions to achieving this target as will the development of alternatives.</p> <p>What actions or other indicators could stakeholders consider for the beyond 2020 process that link to Goal 8, particularly target 8.8? In what sectors?</p>
<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.</b>	
<p><b>Target 9.2:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Target 9.4:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Target 9.5:</b> 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.</p>	<p>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. Furthermore, both the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions require measures to phase-out practices that are not sustainable.</p> <p>For example: proposed objective 9 could be linked to Target 9.4: development and promotion of environmentally sound and safer alternatives.</p>
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>	
<p><b>Target 10.1:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Target 10.3:</b> 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</p>	<p>What actions or other indicators could stakeholders consider for the beyond 2020 process that link to Goal 10?</p>

<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.</b>	
<b>Target 11.6:</b> 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.	What actions or other indicators could stakeholders consider for the beyond 2020 process that link to Goal 11, particularly target 11.6?
<b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.</b>	
<p><b>Target 12.1:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Target 12.4:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Target 12.5:</b> By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.</p> <p><b>Target 12.6:</b> Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.</p> <p><b>Target 12.7:</b> Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.</p> <p><b>Target 12.a:</b> Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.</p>	<p>SDG target 12.4, aligned with the current Strategic Approach overall objective, is embedded within SDG 12. SDG 12 is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. Sustainable consumption and production requires a systemic approach and cooperation among actors operating in the supply chain, from producer to final consumer. What overall policy principles, actions, sectoral approaches or other indicators could stakeholders consider for the beyond 2020 process that link to Goal 12?</p> <p><b>Indicator 12.1.1:</b> <i>Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies.</i></p> <p>Could stakeholders work together at national and regional levels to include chemicals and waste in SCP national action plans? How?</p> <p>Does the current indicator 12.4.1 reflect progress towards the 2020 goal? How can the situation beyond 2020 also be reflected?</p> <p><b>Indicator 12.4.1:</b> <i>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.</i></p> <p>What actions or other indicators could stakeholders consider for the beyond 2020 process that link to Goal 12, particularly target 12.5? For example, SAICM had <b>GPA Indicator 69:</b> National action plans with respect to waste minimization and waste disposal are developed and implemented in all countries. What role could stakeholders play (e.g. consumers and retailers)?</p> <p>Could stakeholders work together to ensure that chemicals and waste concerns are reflected in sustainability reporting? How? For example, <b>SDG Indicator 12.6.1:</b> <i>Number of companies publishing sustainability reports.</i></p> <p>Furthermore, UNEA3 invited relevant organizations and conventions, including the Strategic Approach, as appropriate, to increase their action to prevent and reduce marine litter and microplastics and their harmful effects, and coordinate where appropriate to achieve this. How might this be considered in the beyond 2020 context?</p>

<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.</b>	
<p><b>Target 13.1:</b> Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p> <p><b>Target 13.2:</b> Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.</p> <p><b>Target 13.3:</b> Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.</p>	<p>These targets will require national governments to develop policies and plans that integrate a portfolio of greenhouse gas reducing measures.</p> <p>What actions or other indicators could stakeholders consider for the beyond 2020 process that link to Goal 13, particularly targets 13.1 and 13.2?</p> <p>For example, SDG <b>Indicator 13.1.1:</b> <i>Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies.</i></p>
<b>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.</b>	
<p><b>Target 14.1:</b> By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.</p>	<p>This target is closely linked with managing industrial and agricultural chemical runoff into waterways and the marine environment. What actions or other indicators could stakeholders consider for the beyond 2020 process that link to Goal 14, particularly target 14.1?</p>
<b>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.</b>	
<p><b>Target 15.1:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Target 15.5:</b> Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.</p> <p><b>Target 15.9:</b> By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.</p>	<p>What actions or other indicators could stakeholders consider for the beyond 2020 process that link to Goal 15? For example, SAICM had <b>GPA indicator 202:</b> Legislative mechanisms related to protected areas, including the use of chemicals, are established in all countries.</p>
<b>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.</b>	
<p><b>Target 16.6:</b> Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.</p> <p><b>Target 16.7:</b> Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.</p> <p><b>Target 16.10:</b> Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.</p>	<p>What actions or other indicators could stakeholders consider for the beyond 2020 process that relate to Goal 16?</p>

<b>Target 16b:</b> Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.	
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.</b>	
<b>Target 17.6:</b> 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.	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? Are any sectors of particular priority?

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