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Strategic Approach
to International
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**Open-ended Working Group of the International Conference
on Chemicals Management**

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Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

**Progress towards the achievement of the 2020
overall objective of the sound management of
chemicals**

**Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of
Chemicals (IOMC) plans for future actions to implement the
goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda (updated October 2018)**

Note by the secretariat

The secretariat has the honour to circulate, in the annex to the present note, a report received from the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) on the plans for future actions to implement the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The report is presented in the annex as received from the IOMC and has not been edited by the secretariat.

* SAICM/OEWG.3/1.

Annex

Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) plans for future actions to implement the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda (updated October 2018)

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 number of documents for consideration at the second meeting of the intersessional process, including:

In coordination with the IOMC member organizations, a mapping of the main policies and actions of each IOMC organization relevant to the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and wastes and plans for future actions in the area to implement the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda

The IOMC has provided a wide-range of documents to the SAICM process in recent years regarding their activities and plans, including:

- the *IOMC Analysis of the Global Plan of Action and Proposal for Simple Indicators of Progress*¹
- *Report on SAICM Implementation by IOMC organizations for ICCM4*², and
- the “Overall Orientation and Guidance for Achieving the 2020 Goal” tracking tables³, which provide information about main actions relevant to SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and wastes up to 2020.⁴

The focus of the current paper is on future actions and policies beyond 2020 more specifically linked to the SDGs and 2030 Agenda. Section 2 provides information from all Participating Organizations regarding the main policies and actions they have or plan to undertake regarding sound chemicals and waste management in the context of the SDGs. Appendix 1 is a chart mapping IOMC organizations chemicals and wastes activities against the 17 SDGs.

n.b. As plans and actions related to the SDGs are evolving, additional information and updates to this document may be necessary.

¹http://old.saicm.org/images/saicm_documents/iccm/ICCM4/FINALmtgdoc/INFdoc/iccm4_inf7_iomc%20analysis%20.pdf

²http://old.saicm.org/images/saicm_documents/iccm/ICCM4/FINALmtgdoc/INFdoc/ICCM4_INF2_Activities%20IOMC.pdf

³ In addition to the IOMC, the OOG tables were also completed by the BRS Secretariat, IAEA, and UNECE.

⁴ The SAICM website states that the OOG “11 basic elements...have been recognized as critical at the national and regional levels to the attainment of sound chemicals and waste management”.

2. Plans of the IOMC Participating Organizations

In this section, IOMC Participating Organizations have provided information regarding the main policies and actions they have or plan to undertake regarding chemicals and waste management in the context of the SDGs.

FAO

FAO has aligned its strategic framework and principles for sustainable food and agriculture⁵ to the SDGs⁶, promoting an integrated approach to agriculture that reduces reliance on agro-chemical use, enhances ecosystem services underpinning food production and promotes agro-ecology.

Among IOMC organisations, FAO has the mandate to achieve sound pesticide management. FAO's plan and actions aim at promoting a pesticide life-cycle management approach, as encouraged by the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management⁷. As such and as a GEF implementing agency, FAO provides strong support to governments and stakeholders to strengthen their institutional, technical, and legal infrastructure and capacities for sound management of agro-chemicals. FAO support activities cover pesticide legislation and registration, compliance and enforcement, risk reduction, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) promotion through Farmer Field Schools (FFS), regional strategies for harmonisation and collaboration, Rotterdam Convention implementation, etc.

FAO's actions therefore contribute directly to many of the SDGs and strongly focus on SDG 2 (on zero hunger) and FAO's programme on pest and pesticide management contributes directly to SDG 12 and target 12.4 on sound management of chemicals and waste. FAO's work is also addressing many other SDGs. To name just a few examples: FAO extensive programme on FFS contributes to SDG 1 (on no poverty) and SDG 5 (on gender equality), FAO policies to promote IPM and work on soil pollution⁸ contribute to SDG 15 (on life on land), and FAO long-lasting programme on disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes closely relates to SDGs 3, 6, 12, 15, and 17 altogether.

One of the focus areas of FAO current and future work on pesticides targets Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs), those pesticides that present particularly high levels of acute and chronic toxicity to human health or the environment. Many pesticides of concern remain readily available to farmers and producers in low and middle-income countries. Therefore, in the context of SDGs 2 (on zero hunger), 3 (on good health and well-being), 12 (on responsible consumption and production) and 17 (on partnership for global goals), and in cooperation with SAICM stakeholders, FAO is committed to increasing the suitability of agriculture and food systems by assisting countries in phasing out the use of HHPs. The joint FAO/UNEP/WHO Strategy⁹ and the FAO/WHO Guidelines on HHPs¹⁰ have been published in 2016 and 2017, respectively, to guide national policies and action on sound chemicals management. In the last two years, several African countries have developed regional and national action plans, including regulatory and non-regulatory measures, to mitigate risks posed by HHPs and to promote low-risk, non-chemical alternatives. These plans are being implemented with the assistance of FAO and other strategic partners. In the prevailing context of limited national capacity, a growing emphasis on the need for regional collaboration has emerged to strengthen sound chemical management in these countries. The development of regional strategies and coordination mechanism is at the core of FAO's current work on HHPs.

Sound management of chemicals and waste underpins the effective implementation and achievement of the SDGs at the country level. In the coming years, FAO will continue strengthening national

⁵ <http://www.fao.org/publications/transforming-food-agriculture-to-achieve-sdg/en/>

⁶ <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/en/>

⁷ <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/pests/code/en/>

⁸ <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/global-symposium-on-soil-pollution/en/>

⁹ <http://www.saicm.org/Default.aspx?tabid=5479>

¹⁰ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5566e.pdf>

capacity for pesticide lifecycle management and meanwhile integrating pesticide management into food systems and a range of cross-cutting issues, such as biodiversity, climate change and gender etc., aimed at better implementing the 2030 agenda.

ILO

Productive employment and decent work are key elements to achieving a fair globalization and poverty reduction. The four pillars of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda – employment creation, social protection, rights at work, and social dialogue – became integral elements of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Goal 8 of the 2030 agenda calls for the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, and is a key area of engagement for the ILO and its constituents. Furthermore, key aspects of decent work are widely embedded in the targets of many of the other 16 goals of the UN's new development vision.

The ILO work on Health and safety at the workplace includes the area of chemical safety and the environment and links to SDG targets 3.9, 8.8 and 16.6. The field of occupational safety and health is related to the “health” SDG, namely its target 3.9: “by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination”; the “jobs” SDG, namely its target 8.8: “protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment”; and the “institutions” SDG, namely its target 16.6: “develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels”.

The protection of workers from the exposure to hazardous substances has always been a major concern for the ILO. Serious incidents still occur and there are still negative impacts on both human health and the environment, and it is agreed that the sound management of chemicals at the workplace is directly linked to protection of the environment. Work-related deaths, injuries and diseases take a particularly heavy toll in developing nations, where large numbers of people are engaged in hazardous activities including agriculture, construction, logging, fishing and mining. Death and disability resulting from hazardous work is a major cause of poverty, affecting entire families. The poorest and least protected, often women, children and migrants, are among the most affected.

The *agricultural sector* for instance, employs an estimated 1.3 billion workers worldwide, which is half of the world's labour force. In terms of fatalities, injuries and work-related ill-health, it is one of the three most hazardous sectors of activity (along with construction and mining). Even when technological developments have mitigated the drudgery of agricultural work, there are new risks related to the use of sophisticated machinery and intensive use of chemicals and pesticides. Wider community exposure to pesticides may occur in the form of contamination of foodstuffs, the diversion of chemically treated seeds for human consumption, contamination of groundwater, etc. In this respect, the ILO has launched the Programme called “Global Action for Prevention on Occupational Safety and Health” OSH-GAP which has been selected by the ILO as one of the Office's five flagship programmes and aims to create the “necessary conditions” to improve safety and health at work in a sustainable manner.

The ILO will continue to review and promote its numerous conventions on chemicals and related areas and disseminate its codes of practice and guidelines on this matter. More specifically, the ILO will be developing new technical guidelines on chemical hazards and plans to focus on the promotion of the Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170) which is the Convention concerning Safety in the use of Chemicals at Work. It also plans to consolidate a number of chemical instruments including: Convention.13 on white lead; Convention .136 and Recommendation.144 on benzene; Recommendation.4 on lead poisoning; and Recommendation.6 on white phosphorous; in the context of Convention.170 and Recommendation.177 on chemicals; as will be determined by the International Labour Conference (ILC). The ILO will also be taking action for the promotion of the Asbestos Convention, 1986 (No. 162) concerning Safety in the Use of Asbestos and the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993 (No. 174).

Moreover, the 4th ILO Standard Review Mechanism - Tripartite Working Group met in September 2018 and reviewed a number of OSH instruments, including the following two instruments directly relevant to this discussion. The Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167) and its Recommendation No.175, and the Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995 (No. 176) and its Recommendation No.183. Within the upcoming discussions on the Minamata Convention, Article nine of Convention 176 addresses safety and health concerns in the application of hazardous substances e.g. mercury which is still widely used in artisanal mining operations. To this end the ILO has drafted a working paper on possible substitutes to the use of mercury in artisanal mining. On the other hand, Convention 167 is critical especially in respect of exposure to chemicals (Article 28) and it is linked to C162 concerning exposures to asbestos especially in construction works including during demolitions and waste disposal of materials containing asbestos. This is in addition to mining and handling of building materials containing crystalline silica and lately concerns are also being raised in respect of exposures to artificial clay as to whether it could lead to long term to respiratory disorders.

Furthermore the ILO's Green Jobs programme promotes the "greening" of enterprises, workplace practices and the labour market as a whole. These efforts create decent employment opportunities, enhance resource efficiency and build low-carbon sustainable societies. Green jobs are defined as "decent jobs that contribute to preserve or restore the environment", be they in traditional sectors such as manufacturing and construction, or in new, emerging green sectors such as renewable energy and energy efficiency. Such jobs help to: improve energy and raw materials efficiency; limit greenhouse gas emissions; minimize waste and pollution; protect and restore ecosystems; and support adaptation to the effects of climate change. This links to a number of SDGs including 8.4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. Environmental sustainability constitutes one of the three dimensions of sustainable development, and several SDGs are considered primarily "environmental": SDG 11 (human settlements), SDG 12 (sustainable production and consumption), SDG 13 (climate change), SDG 14 (oceans) and SDG 15 (ecosystems).

UNDP

Anchored in the 2030 Agenda, and committed to the principles of universality and equity, UNDP's vision for its 2018-2021 Strategic Plan is to help countries eradicate poverty in all its forms, accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development, and build resilience to crises and shocks. UNDP's work on chemicals and waste management will primarily fall under its activities aimed to accelerate structural transformation for sustainable development.

As a GEF implementing agency, UNDP plans to continue supporting the developing countries in addressing priorities under chemicals-related global environmental agreements and promoting circular economy. UNDP implemented projects will strive to prevent the exposure of humans and the environment to harmful chemicals and waste of global importance, including persistent organic pollutants and mercury emissions, through a significant reduction in the production, use, consumption and emissions/releases.

UNDP will also continue to support the implementation of the Montreal Protocol by assisting partner countries to set enforceable national systems to manage imports and exports and regulatory schemes and by providing them with technical and financial assistance to transform the productive base in key sectors such as foam products in construction, furniture, transportation, buildings; medical products; electronic and firefighting industry; and refrigeration/air conditioning sectors in developing countries. The conversion of eligible production lines to alternative sustainable technologies with higher energy efficiency allows these products to reach consumers. Before and post 2020, another priority for UNDP's work will be to assist countries in creating enabling conditions for ratifying and implementing the provisions of Kigali Amendment under the Montreal Protocol.

UN Environment

“Chemicals and Waste in the 2030 Agenda – Building capacity in SDG follow-up and review in developing countries”

This UNDA account funded project is to be implemented in cooperation with IOMC POs, SAICM Secretariat, BRS Secretariat, Interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention, Ozone Secretariat, UN-Habitat, UNSC, UN EMG, and UN Regional Commissions. This project aims to strengthen the knowledge base of chemicals and waste and enhance the capacity of selected countries to track progress towards the SDGs related to chemicals and waste across sectors, in order to strengthen the evidence base for policy making and stakeholder action.

“Integrated health and environment observatories promoting legal and institutional strengthening for the sound management of chemicals in Africa – African ChemObs”

Within the implementation of the Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment in Africa, this GEF funded project aims to:

- Enable countries to meet their reporting obligations under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, and thus Sustainable Development Goal 12.4.1
- Promote evidence based policy making
- Increase investment in chemical and waste infrastructure

The ChemObs is expected to come up with additional indicators with regards to the sound management of chemicals to improve tracking of SDGs. Among its activities it will facilitate standardization, collection, analysis and interpretation of key environmental, economic and social indicators. It will develop a core set of indicators which can be used by countries to critically and objectively assess and rank a wide range of potential interventions linked to chemicals and wastes based on a set of three indexes aligned with the SDG pillars of Environment, Social and Economic Dimensions.

The *“Special Programme on institutional strengthening at the national level for implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the Minamata convention and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)”* aims to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in strengthening institutional capacity for the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the Minamata Convention and SAICM. Strengthened sound management of chemicals and wastes in the long term is essential for sustainable development. The integration of sound management of chemicals and waste in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a major achievement.

UNIDO

The UNIDO work, support and interventions on chemicals and waste should be seen in the overall context of advancing Circular Economy. Much of the thrust is on developing recycling industries at country level. UNIDO Programs address recycling from policy development to technology transfer, concentrating on recycling of post-consumer products, metals and plastics, together with the environmental challenges throughout these recycling chains.

For waste this results in a decreased volume to be disposed, resulting in higher resources efficiency. For chemicals issues the emphasis is given to chemicals that are harmful and need to be removed before re-use, recycling or harmful emissions from recycling operations. UNIDO further advances development of innovative approaches and business models to enable a shift from hazardous chemicals to safer alternatives, as well as decrease of chemicals consumption.

The UNIDO contribution to Chemicals and Waste Management is guided by Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) approaches and is in line with key Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 9 on Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth, as well as SDGs 11 and 12 on Sustainable Cities and Communities and Sustainable Consumption and Production, respectively. The development of recycling industries stands at an important nexus for fulfilling these SDGs.

UNITAR

UNITAR's support to governments and stakeholders to strengthen their institutional, technical, and legal infrastructure and capacities for sound management of chemicals has direct links to many of the SDGs. For example, the UNITAR/ILO Global GHS Capacity Building Programme provides training on implementing the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), which contributes to the SDGs through supporting decent work and sustainable industrialisation. Capacity building on PCB management and strengthening waste management practices to reduce unintentional POPs emissions contributes to the SDGs by addressing, inter alia, gender equality, responsible consumption and production, and sustainable cities and communities. Additionally, UNITAR is assisting countries in assessing their national management of mercury, with a particular focus on artisanal small-scale gold mining (ASGM) management. These activities are closely related to gender equality issues (SDG 5) and good health and well-being (SDG 3), among others.

In 2016, UNITAR, in close cooperation with UN Environment, organized a workshop to discuss on the role of chemicals management on the implementation of SDGs. UNITAR is organising an additional workshop on targets and indicators that can support the achievement of the sound management of chemicals beyond 2020. UNITAR is also working closely with the UN family and receiving guidance from its Advisory Council on the 2030 Agenda to ensure that its new learning products and tools draw on the best knowledge available to support the SDGs.

WHO

In May 2017, the Seventieth World Health Assembly (WHA) approved a road map to enhance health sector engagement in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management towards the 2020 goal and beyond¹¹. The WHO Secretariat was requested to prepare the road map by WHA Resolution 69.4 (2016) *The role of the health sector in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management towards the 2020 goal and beyond*. The road map identifies concrete actions where the health sector has either a lead or important supporting role to play in the sound management of chemicals, recognizing the need for multi-sectoral cooperation. The actions are organised into four areas: risk reduction; knowledge and evidence; institutional capacity; and leadership and coordination.

The road map is framed as a contribution to achieving both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and SDG 3.9, 6.1 and 12.4 in particular. The road map is intended to be a useful tool to assist WHO Member States and other health sector stakeholders in identifying areas of primary focus for engagement and additional actions relevant for chemicals management at the national, regional and international levels. It is envisaged that the various components of the health sector will define their own implementation plans for this road map, which will take into account the need to engage and cooperate with others as appropriate.

The timeline of the road map is towards the 2020 goal and beyond. Progress reports on the implementation of the road map will be made to the 72nd and 74th World Health Assemblies (2019 and 2021 respectively). In addition, the WHA requested the WHO Secretariat to update the road map according to the outcome of the intersessional process to prepare recommendations regarding the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020.

¹¹ <http://www.who.int/ipcs/saicm/roadmap/en/>

In relation to waste, Resolution 69.4 called upon the WHO Secretariat to develop a report on the impacts of waste on health, the current work of WHO in this area, and possible further actions that the health sector, including WHO, could take to protect health. Preparation of this report is underway.

Finally, WHO is integrating chemicals and waste issues into a range of cross-cutting activities aimed at implementing the 2030 agenda, for example, on health care facilities and the Urban Health Initiative to name just two. The SDGs are also expected to feature strongly in the organization's draft General Programme of Work 2019-2023, which will be considered by WHO's governing bodies in 2018.

World Bank

The World Bank Group is actively supporting chemicals and waste management projects and policies in developing countries as part of its efforts to reduce pollution, which causes debilitating and fatal illnesses, creates harmful living conditions, and destroys ecosystems. These efforts are part of the Bank's actions to eradicate poverty and share prosperity, recognizing that pollution, including exposure to chemicals, stunts economic growth and exacerbates poverty and inequality in both urban and rural areas. Poor people, who cannot afford to protect themselves from the negative impacts of pollution, end up suffering the most.

The World Bank has a large project portfolio related to environmental health and pollution management. Between 2004 and 2017, the World Bank Group implemented 534 projects, with a total commitment of US\$ 43 billion, that directly targeted pollution management. The Bank's portfolio covers a number of activities that directly contribute reduce exposure to chemicals and waste management, including air quality management, water pollution control, POPs, pesticides management, and management of hazardous waste. In addition, the World Bank Group has a strong portfolio of active projects with solid waste management components that is also of direct relevance.

The World Bank Environment Strategy emphasizes working with Bank client countries to face the challenges of increasing air, water, and soil pollution as well as the challenges of legacy pollution.¹² The Strategy foresees a focus on addressing legacy pollution resulting from past industrial activities, and water basin cleanup including agricultural runoff, with global transboundary impacts of hazardous chemicals continuing to be a priority.

The World Bank provides assistance to developing country partners related to chemicals and waste management through Bank lending programs, mobilization of GEF and other grant resources, analytical and advisory services, dedicated technical assistance and capacity building trust funds, and through application of its environmental safeguards policies, performance standards, and the recent environmental and social standards.¹³ The standard on Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management establishes the applicable provisions on management of chemicals and hazardous materials, and pesticides.¹⁴ The standard on Community and Health Safety guides efforts to avoid or minimize the potential for community exposure to hazardous materials and substances, and establishes requirements for emergency preparedness and response to address risks such as potential leaks or spills of hazardous materials.¹⁵

As an Implementing Agency of the Global Environment Facility, the Bank relies on its comparative advantage for investments to bring about on-the-ground risk reduction. The World Bank's POPs

¹² <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/environment/publication/environment-strategy-toward-clean-green-resilient-world>

¹³ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/environmental-and-social-policies-for-projects/brief/the-environmental-and-social-framework-esf#policies>

¹⁴ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/383011492423734099/pdf/114278-WP-REVISED-PUBLIC-Environmental-and-Social-Framework.pdf#page=53&zoom=80>

¹⁵ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/383011492423734099/pdf/114278-WP-REVISED-PUBLIC-Environmental-and-Social-Framework.pdf#page=59&zoom=80>

portfolio addresses the closure of production of toxic chemicals, identification and promotion of alternative technologies and practices, investments in Best Available Techniques/Best Environmental Practices, and environmentally sound destruction of toxic stockpiles and wastes.

By improving environmental conditions for health, the Bank directly contributes to SDG 3 “Good Health and Well-being”, and indirectly to all other SDGs. Bank projects have improved the management of solid and hazardous waste and wastewater, which are strongly linked with SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, and SDG 13 Climate Action. The World Bank’s pollution-targeted portfolio contains a sizable share of interventions that address toxic substances in the form of industrial waste, which is part of SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. The Bank also targets agrochemicals and pollution from agricultural runoff, which is linked with SDG 2 Zero Hunger.

Examples of the Bank’s actions include the following: in Zambia, a Bank loan is assisting the Government to reduce environmental health risks to the local population in critically polluted mining areas in Chingola, Kabwe, Kitwe, and Mufulira municipalities, including lead exposure in Kabwe municipality. In Morocco, the World Bank has supported the modernization of waste management, including at sites like Oum Azza, near Rabat, where traditional trash-pickers now operate a recycling collective in improved conditions. In Africa, a \$25 million program has removed over 3,000 tons of obsolete and dangerous pesticides from close to 900 contaminated sites in Ethiopia, Mali, Tanzania, Tunisia and South Africa. The Bank’s website on reducing pollution includes information about its strategy, portfolio and pipeline on hazardous waste management.¹⁶

OECD

The OECD’s work on risk assessment and risk management of chemicals is applicable to any type of chemical, independent of their use and addresses environmental protection (all media) as well as worker and consumer safety (including the safety of children). The work is therefore not only contributing to meeting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12 and specifically Target 12.4 on the sound management of chemicals but also Target 3.9 on reducing deaths from pollution and Target 6.3 on water quality.

In addition, a number of specific programmes contribute to other SDG targets:

- The programme on pesticides and sustainable pest control contributes to Target 2.4 on sustainable food production.
- The programme on chemical accident prevention, preparedness and response contributes to Targets 12.4, 3.9 and 6.3, but also Target 11.5 on reducing the impact of disasters.
- The programme on Pollutant, Release and Transfer Registers, in addition to contributing to pollution reduction, contributes to Target 12.5 on the reduction of waste generation.

The core activities of the OECD to meet these targets are to:

- develop harmonised test and non-test methods and assessment methodologies, that are in line with the latest scientific developments;
- increase the accessibility, understanding and sharing of information on the properties of chemicals and their uses as well as tools to assess potential alternatives;
- promote the convergence of the identification of risk management options and applied risk management approaches;
- foster collaboration on methods for priority setting to gain efficiencies in using limited resources for in-depth risk assessments;

¹⁶ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/environment/brief/pollution>

- assist countries that wish to set up or improve their management systems for “industrial chemicals”;
- maintain and further develop a robust body of legal instruments for the sound management of chemicals and waste and assist Member and Partner countries with their implementation;
- promote sustainable chemistry by investigating what elements of sustainable chemistry could complement chemicals management systems and what policies are efficient to increase the impact of those elements;
- mainstream the sound management of chemicals into other policy areas, such as water quality, waste management/material recovery or corporate governance;
- develop policy responses and technical tools for the sound management of novel materials (e.g. from synthetic biology) and for addressing newly recognised hazards of chemicals;
- facilitate the use for regulatory decision-making of the exponentially increasing amount of results from high through-put test methods and predictive computer modelling.

Appendix 1 - Indicative Table of IOMC PO activities in the SDGs for Sound Chemicals and Waste Management

The following table provides an indicative mapping of IOMC PO activities in the various SDGs.

Organizations with a lead role with respect to chemicals and waste management related activities for a given goal are marked with a red X.

Organizations that contribute to or have some activities related to chemicals and waste management aspects within a given goal are marked with a black Y.

SDG / IOMC PO	FAO	ILO	UNDP	UNEP	UNIDO	UNITAR	WHO	WB	OECD
1. No Poverty	X	Y	Y	Y				Y	
2. Zero Hunger	X			Y					Y
3. Good Health & Well-being	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	X		X
4. Quality Education	Y							Y	
5. Gender Equality	X		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
6. Clean Water and Sanitation	Y	Y		Y		Y	X	Y	X
7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	Y	X		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			Y	Y	X	Y		Y	
10. Reduced Inequalities	Y							Y	
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
12. Responsible Consumption and Production	X	Y	X	X	Y	Y	X		X
13. Climate Action	Y	Y	X		Y	Y	Y	Y	
14. Life Below Water	Y	Y	X	Y	Y				
15. Life on Land	Y	Y	X	Y		Y			
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions		Y							
17. Partnership for the Global Goals	Y		X	Y	Y	Y		Y	