

Public Interest Submission to the Targets Working Group

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Representatives

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This submission responds to requests for input to the Targets Working Group on Targets, Indicators and Milestones for SAICM and the Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste Beyond 2020. Instructions in TWG.Document.5 were as follows:

- a) Review targets and objectives and provide comments where gaps are identified or provide alternative formulations where considered necessary.
- b) Please identify existing, comprehensive data-sets from your constituencies that are available and relevant to track progress for the sound management of chemicals and waste. Please note what proposed strategic objective and target that the data set is linked to.
- c) In addition, please identify a maximum of 10 key public messages linked to the sound management of chemicals and waste. These messages should help communicate associated risks and benefits to human health and the environment and should be linked to at least one objective. For example, Greta Thunberg is often quoted in relation to: *'staying below 1.5 degrees'*.
- a) Identify related data indicators that are relevant to these messages, availability of this data, the link to the relevant SDG(s) and any potential gaps or potential challenges. Indicators should be limited to no more than 3 per message.

Review of objectives

Strategic Objective A: [Measures are identified, implemented and enforced in order to prevent or, where not feasible, minimize harm from chemicals throughout their life cycle {and waste}]

Note on Strategic Objective A: In 2015, all UN Member States (193 countries) agreed by consensus on the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#). Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) [12.4](#) states, “By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle...” Since all countries involved in the Beyond 2020 process have already agreed to this language, “all wastes” should be preserved in Strategic Objective A and throughout the Beyond 2020 agreement.

Strategic Objective B: Comprehensive and sufficient knowledge, data and information are generated, available and accessible to all to enable informed decisions and actions

Note on Strategic Objective B: This text should be preserved.

Strategic Objective C: Issues of **international** concern ~~[that warrant [global] [and] [joint] action]~~ are identified, prioritized and addressed

Note on Strategic Objective C: The issues should be international in nature and they should be identified, prioritized and addressed. This formulation captures the intention of joint action and the criteria used to identify them will account for whether work on them is warranted.

Strategic Objective D: Benefits to human health and the environment are maximized and **harms risks** are prevented or, where not feasible, minimized through safer alternatives, innovative and sustainable solutions and forward thinking

Note on Strategic Objective D: An important objective of the Beyond 2020 agreement is to actually prevent harms to human health and the environment, not just the possibility of harm. For this reason, it is extremely important to clearly state “harms” and not “risks”, which implies potential harm.

Strategic Objective E: [The **importance** of the sound management of chemicals and waste **makes concrete contributions to as an essential element** to achieving sustainable development **through measurable actions, is recognized by all**; adequate financial and non-financial resources, **are [identified and] mobilized; actions are accelerated;** and **necessary [transparent and accountable] partnerships are established to foster** cooperation among stakeholders].]

Note on Strategic Objective E: As drafted, this objective tries to capture too many ideas. Many of them can be dealt with in the high-level declaration or other elements of the agreement. ICCM4 resolution IV/4 describes the most important requirement of the Beyond 2020 process: “*develop recommendations regarding measurable objectives in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.*” This should be captured in Strategic Objective E by noting concrete, measurable contributions. Key means to achieving these contributions to sustainable development are adequate resources and cooperation among stakeholders.

Review of targets and proposals for indicators

Many of the targets in the document TWG/Document/4 are process-focused which is not consistent with the thematic group agreement at IP3 which concluded that the balance of indicators should be increased towards impact-oriented ones. In addition, the possible indicators for issues of concern are separate from the indicators that correspond to objectives A – E. As the document itself asks, “*Where do these indicators belong?*” There is value in placing at least some of these targets for issues of concern under relevant strategic objectives, since these issues are globally agreed upon priorities for action. In fact, agreed issues of concern provide a relevant template for action under the new agreement with sensible targets under most objectives.

Objective	Target	Indicator	SDGs
A	A1 Countries adopt, implement and enforce legal frameworks on the	A1 I1 Number of countries that submit web links and/or text of	12

	sound management of chemicals and wastes	legal frameworks governing chemicals, pesticides and wastes	
		A1 I2 Number of countries with legally binding prohibitions on: 1) lead in all paints (90 ppm); 2) highly hazardous pesticides; 3) all forms of asbestos; 4) single use plastic packaging and products; 5) per- and polyfluorinated chemicals (PFAS) as a class	3, 12
		A1 I3 Number of countries with national regulations on: 1) EDCs and potential EDCs; 2) nanomaterial safety; 3) disclosure of chemicals of concern ¹ in consumer products	2, 3, 8
		A1 I4 Number of enforcement actions; assessed penalties legal judgements; and return to sender actions implemented by 2030	2, 3, 12
		A1 I5 Number of countries that adopt policies and instruments that implement agroecological strategies by 2030	2, 3, 12
		A1 I6 Number of countries that adopt policy instruments to reduce, substitute, and eliminate hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products	3, 9, 12
	A2: Countries have sufficient capacity to address chemicals and waste issues nationally	A2 I1 Number of countries with monitoring schemes and publicly available data on: 1) lead in all paints (90 ppm); 2) highly hazardous pesticides; 3) all forms of asbestos; 4) single use plastic packaging and products; 5) per- and polyfluorinated chemicals (PFAS) as a class	3, 12

¹ Groups of chemicals that might be prioritized include persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PTS); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous systems; persistent organic pollutants (POPs), mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; chemicals subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level. SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy para 9.

		A2 I2 Number of countries conducting biomonitoring and health surveillance of workers	8, 16
		A2 I3 Number of countries conducting monitoring with publicly available data of: 1) EDCs and potential EDCs; 2) EPPPs and their transformation products; 3) PM2.5	12, 16
		A2 I4 Number of countries identifying and conducting inventories of sites contaminated by toxic chemicals including obsolete pesticides, mercury, and others	12, 16
	A3: Countries are implementing the chemicals and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements	A3 I1 Number of publicly available national implementation / action plans developed, implemented, reported and assessed	12
		A3 I2 Number of countries ratifying and implementing ILO conventions 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, 139, 155, 161, 162, 167, 170, 174, 176, 182, 184, 187	8, 12
		A3 I3 Number of countries ratifying and implementing the Basel Ban Amendment	11, 12
		A3 I4 Number of governments that end illegal traffic of toxic substances and wastes	11, 12
		A3 I5 Number of countries with public interest civil society representatives participating in national implementation committees of SAICM and of the Basel, Minamata, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions	12, 16
		A3 I6 Number of countries that fully implement the FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct	2, 12
	A4: Companies have incorporated the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and waste	A4 I1 Number of hazardous substances eliminated from production and use	3, 9, 12

	into their planning, policies and practices including internalization of costs		
		A4 I2 Number of companies publicly reporting their chemical footprint annually	9, 12
		A4 I3 Number of companies implementing the 2011 Vienna recommendations on hazardous substances within the lifecycle of electrical and electronic products	3, 8, 12
		A4 I4 Number of countries with economic instruments that internalize the costs of chemicals producers or importers	9, 12, 17
	A5: Governments and industry ensure that workers are protected from the harms associated with chemicals and waste and that workers have the means to protect themselves.	A5 I1 Number of occupational health and safety regulations that provide meaningful right to know to workers, prioritize prevention and hazard-based assessment, establish exposure limits protective of the most vulnerable populations, and provide equal protection in the workplace and the community	8, 9, 12
		A5 I2 Number of pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTR) with publicly accessible data established	9, 12, 16
		A5 I3 Number of countries establishing and implementing mechanisms to ensure meaningful participation of workers in decisions on sound chemicals management	12, 16
		A5 I4 Number of countries with policy measures to facilitate a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies through decent work	8
		A5 I5 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational	2, 3, 12

		injuries and poisonings, by sex and migrant status	
B	B1 Comprehensive data and information for all chemicals on the market are available and accessible, including information and data on properties, health and environmental effects, uses, hazard- and risk-assessment results and risk-management measures, monitoring results and regulatory status throughout their life cycle	B1 I1 Number of countries that have identified and made publicly available, environmental and health information on 50 pesticides that should be classified as highly hazardous under the conditions of their ordinary use	2, 12, 16
		B1 I2 Number of pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTR) with publicly accessible data established	12, 16
		B1 I3 Number of countries implementing GHS	3, 16
		B1 I4 Number of countries identifying gaps in existing legislation and developing regulations to disclosure chemicals in products	12, 16
		B1 I5 IOMC establishes a living, publicly available global inventory of nanomaterials on the market and a list of EDCs and potential EDCs	12, 16
		B1 I6 Number of countries with poison centers	3, 12, 16
	B2 All stakeholders, in particular industries and regulators, have and are using the most appropriate and standardized tools, guidelines and best practices for assessments and sound management, as well as for the prevention of harm, risk reduction, monitoring and enforcement	B2 I1 Number of countries implementing IOMC guidance on safe management of legacy lead paint	3, 12
		B2 I2 Number of countries implementing an IOMC inventory of available techniques in waste water treatment/water treatment plants for removing	6, 12

		pharmaceutical pollutants and PFAS	
		B2 I3 Number of countries implementing Stockholm and Minamata Convention guidance on identification and cleanup of contaminated sites	12, 15
	B3 Information and standardized methods are available and used to understand the impacts of chemicals and waste for improved burden-of-disease and cost-of inaction estimates, to inform the advancement of chemical safety measures and to measure progress towards reducing those impacts	B3 I1 Number of globally agreed standards for collecting data on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortality • Morbidity • Environmental pollution • Economic costs 	12, 16
		B3 I2 Number of countries with national monitoring and education program on lead poisoning prevention	3, 12
		B3 I3 Incidence and mortality rate from diseases attributed to occupational risk factors, by disease, risk factor, sex, and age group	3, 8, 12
		B3 I4 Number of countries with concrete actions to raise awareness of the public, communities and workers about existing legal frameworks that address risk prevention and the reduction of adverse impacts from chemicals throughout their life cycle and waste	12, 16
	B4 Educational, training and public awareness programmes on chemical safety and sustainability have been developed and implemented, including for vulnerable populations, along with worker safety curricula and programmes at all levels	B4 I1 Number of countries in which IOMC works with stakeholders to provide assistance to farmers to enable them to discontinue the use of highly hazardous pesticides while maintaining their agricultural livelihood	2, 3, 12
		B4 I2 Number of public awareness-raising campaigns on chemical safety	12, 16

		B4 I3 Number of trainings and public awareness-raising programs focused on women, children and the least educated	12, 16
		B4 I4 Number of trainings and public awareness-raising programs focused on workers, including ag workers and informal sector workers	12, 16
	B5 Countries and stakeholders are implementing training on environmentally sound and safer alternatives, as well as on substitutions and the use of safer alternatives, such as agroecology	B5 I1 Number of countries that provide guidance with IOMC assistance on safer alternatives to HHPs with priority to non-chemical alternatives and ecosystem approaches to sustainable food and fiber production	2, 3, 12
		B5 I2 Number of universities implementing training in green chemistry.	9, 12
		B5 I3 Number of government trainings in agroecology	2, 12
		B5 I4 Number of companies providing ongoing training in green chemistry	9, 12
	B6 (former C2) C2 Information on the properties and risk management of chemicals across the supply chain and their sound management including alternatives, and the chemical contents of products is available to all to enable informed decisions and actions	B6 I1 Private sector publicly provides comprehensive information on adverse effects for all chemicals in commerce, including mutagenicity, carcinogenicity and adverse effects on the reproductive, developmental, endocrine, immune and nervous systems	9, 12, 16
		B6 I2 A working group for the identification of chemicals of concern based on the prioritized intrinsic hazard properties in the CiP Programme for the global transparency standard in place and operational	12
		B6I3 Chemicals of concern based on the prioritized intrinsic hazard properties in the CiP	12, 16

		Programme identified for the global transparency standard		
		B6I4 Dedicated funding in place for the creation of a global database for chemicals of concern in specific product categories	12, 16, 17	
		B6 I5 A consultant for the creation of the global database for chemicals of concern in specific product categories procured and operational with no conflict of interest	12, 16	
		B6 I6 Number of countries that have adopted the global transparency standard for chemicals of concern into national action plans and report to ICCM to feed in data to the global database	12, 16	
		B6 I7 Information on HHPs produced, imported, exported and used is available to all stakeholders		
		B7 I8 Number of countries that have identified and made publicly available, environmental and health information on pesticides that should be classified as highly hazardous under the conditions of their ordinary use.		
C	C1 Processes and P rogrammes of work including timelines are established, adopted and implemented for identified issues of concern to reduce and eliminate harm	C1 I1 Number of countries implementing existing SAICM emerging policy issues and issues of concern	12	
		C1 I2 Number of issues of concern processes and programs of work with timelines adopted	12	
		C1 I3 Number of stakeholder assessments of implementation of issues of concern performed	12, 16	

		C1 I4 Number of issues of concern for which targets in the program of work were achieved	12
		C1 I5 Amount of funding made available to implement programmes of work for issues of concern as a proportion of funding needed	12, 17
	C2 Moved to B6	C2 I1 Moved to B6	
		C2 I2 A working group for the identification of chemicals of concern based on the prioritized intrinsic hazard properties in the CiP Programme for the global transparency standard in place and operational	12
		C2 I3 Chemicals of concern based on the prioritized intrinsic hazard properties in the CiP Programme identified for the global transparency standard	12, 16
		C2 I4 Amount of dedicated funding in place for the creation of a global database for chemicals of concern in specific product categories as a proportion of funding needed	12, 16, 17
		C2 I5 A consultant for the creation of the global database for chemicals of concern in specific product categories procured and operational with no conflict of interest.	12, 16
		C2 I6 Number of countries that have adopted the global transparency standard for chemicals of concern into national action plans and report to ICCM to feed in data to the global database	12, 16
		C2 I7 Information on HHPs produced, imported, exported and used is available to all stakeholders	2, 12, 16

	C3 Chemicals or groups of chemicals of global or regional concern, have been identified and phased out or effectively restricted at the national level, throughout the entire life cycle, including the waste stages, in ways that exposure of humans and the environment is prevented or restricted	C3 I1 Countries ban marketing of chemicals of global or regional concern from the global transparency standard	12
		C3 I2 Countries restrict chemicals of global or regional concern from the global transparency standard.	12
		C3 I3 Number of highly hazardous pesticides, the manufacture, import, sale and use of which, have been phased out	2, 12
	C4 All non-essential ² uses of chemicals or groups of chemicals of concern have been identified, phased out or effectively restricted.	C4 I1 A workgroup in place to map non-essential uses, in line with the Montreal Protocol definition, for the chemicals of concern in the global transparency standard	12, 16
		C4 I2 Non-essential uses, in line with the Montreal Protocol definition, are mapped for the chemicals of concern in the global transparency standard	12, 16
		C4 I3 Procurement policies of national and local governments, manufacturers and retailers do not permit purchasing of products where chemicals of concern from the global transparency list have been used in ways considered non-essential in line with the Montreal Protocol definition	12, 16
		C4 I4 Number of countries that have phased out the manufacture, import, sale and	2, 3, 12

² See the concept of “essential use” in Decision IV/25 for the Montreal Protocol. The two elements of an essential use are that a use is “necessary for health or safety or for the functioning of society” and that “there are no available technically and economically feasible alternatives.” All other uses are considered to be non-essential.

		use of highly hazardous pesticides	
	C5 Reduction in occupational and unintended poisoning (morbidity and mortality) caused by chemicals or groups of chemicals of global and regional concern	C5 I1 Significant reduction in unintentional pesticide poisonings globally (80% reduction by 2030, compared to 2020)	2, 3, 12
		C5 I2 Significant reduction in the number of pesticide-related suicides	2, 3, 12
	C6 Reduction of exposure to biodiversity to chemicals or groups of chemicals of global and regional concern	C6 I1 Non-essential uses for chemicals from the global transparency standard for chemicals of concern are phased out	12
		C6 I2 Environmental monitoring of chemicals from the list of chemicals of concern in the global transparency standard in place	12
		C6 I3 Significant reduction of environmental concentration (soil, surface water and groundwater, air) of chemicals of global and regional concern	12
	C7 Governments implement policies and programmes to increase support to non-chemical alternatives including agroecology to replace the chemicals or groups of chemicals of global and regional concern, including highly hazardous pesticides	C7 I1 National innovation/substitution funds and funds for support of identification of new market opportunities, e.g., through tax-switching and subsidies-switching reforms previously supporting production of chemicals of global concern, support substitution work	2, 12
		C7 I2 Dedicated external funds are earmarked to support innovation/substitution and for identification of new market opportunities in low- and middle-income countries	12
		C7 I3 National substitution support centers established to support industry	12

		C7 I4 Number of countries that have policies in place that supports non-chemical alternatives to replace the chemicals or groups of chemicals of global and regional concern, including highly hazardous pesticides	12
	C8 Reduction of subsidies provided to produce, trade and use chemicals and groups of chemicals of global and regional concern	C8 I1 National tax-switching and subsidies-switching reforms reallocate money to funds to support innovation/substitution	12, 17
		C8 I2 Number and financial volume of subsidies provided to sustain trade and use of chemicals and groups of chemicals of global and regional concern are identified and reduced	12, 17
D	D1 Companies adopt and implement corporate policies and practices, that promote resource efficiency and that incorporate the development, production and use of sustainable and safer alternatives, including new technologies and non-chemical alternatives	D1 I1 Number of policies and actions for safer substitutes implemented by the private sector and proportion of substitutes compared to all substances manufactured or used	3, 9, 12
		D1 I2 Number of companies that phase out the manufacture, import, sale and use of lead pigments and paint	3, 9, 12
		D1 I3 Number of companies that phase out the manufacture, import, sale and use of highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) and proportion of HHPs manufactured that are phased-out	2, 3, 9
		D1 I4 Number of companies providing comprehensive and verifiable information on adverse effects for all nanomaterials in commerce	9, 12
		D1 I5 Number of companies implementing the SAICM	9, 12, 16

		chemicals in products programme (CiP)	
		D1 I6 Number of countries where the private sector funds recycling infrastructure and the proportion of total cost	11, 12, 17
		D1 I7 Number of companies that complete an inventory of hazardous chemicals used in manufacturing processes as a baseline for subsequent reduction and publicly reports their chemical footprint periodically	9, 12, 16
		D1 I8 Number of companies that achieve clean production and zero discharge of pharmaceuticals into the environment	9, 12
		D1 I9 Number of companies that reduce sulfur in fuel to less than 10 ppm	9, 11, 12
		D1 I10 Number of companies that reduce manganese in fuel to less than 2 ppm	9, 11, 12
		D1 I11 Number of companies that eliminate metals and benzene in fuel	9, 11, 12
	D2 Governments implement policies that promote innovation to facilitate the reuse and recycling and re-use of products without carryover of toxic substances, the adoption of sustainable and safe alternatives, including new technologies and non-chemical alternatives (e.g., the prioritized licensing of less hazardous reduced-risk alternatives, assessment frameworks, labelling schemes and purchasing policies, and agroecology.)	D2 I1 Number of countries with extended producer responsibility policies implemented	9, 12
		D2 I2 Number of cities containing more than 1 million inhabitants that conduct waste audits to find out the amount and	11, 12

		type of waste being produced, imported, and exported	
		D2 I3 Number of cities containing more than 1 million inhabitants implement segregation of waste at source for reuse, recycling and composting	11, 12
		D2 I4 Number of countries that implement circular economy/cradle to cradle systems without toxic chemical recycling	12
		D2 I5 Number of countries that establish and implement cost recovery instruments to recover cleanup costs from polluting industries	12, 17
		D2 I6 Number of countries that eliminate government subsidies for waste to energy incinerators and waste-burning cement kilns	9, 12
		D2 I7 Number of countries that implement sustainable zero waste city strategies to address the adverse air quality impacts of open burning of waste	11, 12
		D2 I8 Number of countries and manufacturers that implement zero waste procurement practices including non-toxic zero waste products; reusable shipping containers; reduced packaging; recycled and compostable products; remanufactured equipment; and leased, rented, or shared equipment	11, 12
		D2 I9 Number of countries that shift to non-combustion methods for residual waste treatment	11, 12
		D2 I10 Number of countries that safely remove and store obsolete pesticides	2, 12

		D2 I11 Number of countries with laws mandating take back of used lead acid batteries for monetary compensation at point of sale	9, 12
		D2 I12 Number of countries that increase local markets by 50% so that the increase in agricultural production and productivity will translate into higher incomes	2
		D2 I13 Number of countries that implement policies and their instruments to achieve access to education, land, agricultural extension, and credit equitably between women and men, respecting community cultures and practices	2
	D3 Companies, including from the investment sector, incorporate strategies and policies to support the sound management of chemicals and waste in their investment approaches and business models and apply comprehensive public reporting of sustainability criteria, chemical use, management, and toxics-use reduction plans in annual reports along with internationally-recognized reporting standards where relevant internationally-recognized reporting standards where relevant	D3 I1 Number of companies that complete an inventory of hazardous chemicals used in manufacturing processes as a baseline for subsequent reduction and publicly report their chemical footprint periodically	9, 12, 16
		D3 I2 Number of international financial institutions and development banks with policies prohibiting financing of polluting facilities and with requirements for labor standards	9, 12
		D3 I3 Number of companies with toxics-use reduction plans	9, 12
	D4 Companies apply sustainable production principles and life-cycle management in the design of	D4 I1 Number of companies that make products that are non-toxic; durable; reusable; easy to	9, 12

	chemicals, non-toxic, durable, and reusable materials and products, taking reduced-risk, design-for-recycling and non-chemical solutions and processes into account	dismantle, repair and rebuild; minimally and appropriately packaged; recyclable and/or compostable at the end of life and publicly report progress periodically	
		D4 I2 Number of countries that publicly report on the number of hazardous chemicals imported, exported and produced on a yearly basis	12, 16
		D4 I3 Number of companies that publicly report on the amount of recyclability of the total components of their chemicals, materials and products	9, 12
		D4 I4 Number of companies reporting the number of non-chemical solutions manufactured, emissions from energy consumption and production and reduction in occupational chemical exposures	9, 12
	D5 Companies and industry associations promote change towards sustainability and the safe management of waste and of chemicals and consumer products throughout their life cycles, including in pollution prevention, developing and implementing safer chemical and non-chemical alternatives, zero discharge of toxic chemicals and wastes in production, sharing comprehensive hazard information, promoting and monitoring best practices throughout their supply chains, and building the capacity of small and medium-size enterprises to reduce risks	D5 I1 Number of companies that implement benchmarking tools to assure hazard reduction and avoidance in the design of new chemicals and assessment of current products and reports on progress at each ICCM	9, 12
		D5 I2 Number of companies that eliminate or reduce the use of hazardous chemicals in design and manufacturing by 70% and	9, 12

		publicly report progress periodically	
		D5 I3 Number of hazardous substances in consumer products	9, 12
		D5 I4 Number of tons of hazardous chemicals released during manufacturing and pesticide spraying	2, 9, 12
	D6: Companies comply with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	D6 I1 Number of public reports of the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights that include chemicals and wastes	9, 12
		D6 I2 The number and percentage of companies with human rights due diligence procedures for toxic substances used, produced and released in their activities	9, 12
	D7: Governments end fossil-fuel subsidies	D7 I1 Number of countries ending fossil-fuel subsidies	12, 13, 17
E	E1 The highest levels of stakeholder organizations, including government, industry, civil society and international organizations in all relevant sectors formally recognize the importance of and commit to implement actions on the sound management of chemicals and waste and recognize its relevance that contribute to sustainable development	E1 I1 Number of IOMC organizations, UN organizations, financial institutions, ministers, CEOs, trade union leaders, health sector leaders, and public interest NGO leaders that commit to Beyond 2020 targets	12
		E1 I2 Number of Ministerial Declarations and UN General Assembly resolutions on the Beyond 2020 chemicals agreement	12
	E2 Policies and processes for the sound management of chemicals and waste are integrated into national, sub-regional and regional development strategies	E2 I1 Number of countries with national development strategies containing sound management of chemicals and waste	12
		E2 I2 Number of countries with at least 2% allocation from the national budget to implement	12, 17

		sound management of chemicals and wastes in the country	
		E2 I3 Number of regions with development strategies that include policies and processes for the management of chemicals and waste	12
	E3 Inter- and intra-sectoral partnerships, networks and collaborative mechanisms are established to mobilize resources, to share information, experiences and lessons learned, and to promote coordinated action at the regional, sub-regional , and international levels	E3 I1 Number of inter-sectoral partnerships/networks with collaborative mechanisms in place, a programme of work, and reporting/evaluating their achievements	12, 17
		E3 I2 Number of intra-sectoral partnerships/networks with collaborative mechanisms in place, a programme of work, and reporting/evaluating their achievements	12, 17
		E3 I3 Percent of total partnerships and amount funded by the private sector	12, 17
	E4 Identify and mobilize the financial and non-financial resources needed to implement promote the sound management of chemicals and waste in all sectors, by and for all relevant stakeholders	E4 I1 Number of financial needs assessments for Beyond 2020 implementation completed	12, 17
		E4 I2 Amount of private sector cash financing as a proportion of funding needed for Beyond 2020 implementation	12, 17
		E4 I3 Amount of dedicated external financing as a proportion of funding needed for Beyond 2020 implementation	12, 17
		E4 I4 Amount of national mainstreaming as a proportion of funding needed for Beyond 2020 implementation	12, 17
	E5 Gaps between developed and developing countries are narrowed	E5 I1 Proportion of developing and transition countries with a	12

	in terms of the implementation of sound management of chemicals and waste.	legal framework governing chemicals, pesticides and wastes	
		E5 I2 Proportion of developing and transition countries with monitoring schemes and publicly available data on: 1) lead in all paints (90 ppm); 2) highly hazardous pesticides; 3) all forms of asbestos; 4) single use plastic packaging and products; 5) per- and polyfluorinated chemicals (PFAS) as a class	12
		E5 I3 Proportion of developing and transition countries fully implementing the FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct; International Health Regulations, Basel Ban Amendment, and ILO conventions 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, 139, 155, 161, 162, 167, 170, 174, 176, 182, 184, 187	2, 11, 12
		E5 I4 Proportion of developing and transition countries that identified and prohibited at least X pesticides that should be classified as highly hazardous under the conditions of their ordinary use	
		E5 I5 Proportion of developing and transition countries with legally binding prohibitions on lead in all paints	
	E6 Partnerships with the private sector are transparent and consistent with UN Guidelines including UN Global Compact and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	E6 I1 Number of UN agency and government partnership agreements that are publicly available as a proportion of the total number.	12, 17
		E6 I2 Number of partnership agreements that meet UN Guidelines as a proportion of the total number	12, 17

Data sets

Possible data sets and types of data for each objective are described below.

Strategic Objective A: [Measures are identified, implemented and enforced in order to prevent or, where not feasible, minimize harm from chemicals throughout their life cycle and waste]

- Government websites or text of legal frameworks
- Public interest NGO monitoring reports of Beyond 2020 implementation
- Public interest NGO monitoring of paint; asbestos bans; highly hazardous pesticides, plastics, and PFAS
- Public interest biomonitoring of mercury in hair
- Public interest monitoring of PM2.5, EDCs, and EPPPs
- Public interest monitoring and reports on contaminated sites
- Public interest monitoring of Basel Ban Amendment ratifications; Basel Convention website
- ILO website for ratifications of ILO conventions
- Government and NGO reports on illegal traffic
- Public interest NGO reports on the number of countries containing participants in national implementation committees of SAICM and of the Basel, Minamata, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions
- Public interest reports on Convention implementation
- Public chemical footprint reports from companies
- Company reports on implementing Vienna recommendations on electronics
- Trade union assessments of occupational safety and health regulations; meaningful participation of workers; and evaluation of just transition policies
- PRTR websites

Strategic Objective B: Comprehensive and sufficient knowledge, data and information are generated, available and accessible to all to enable informed decisions and actions

- Reports to JMPM
- PRTR websites
- GHS implementation reports
- IOMC organization website
- WHO data on poison centers
- IOMC organization website for legacy lead paint guidance and inventory of available techniques in waste water treatment/water treatment plants for destroying pharmaceutical pollutants and PFAS
- Country reports on implementation of legacy lead paint; techniques to remove pharmaceutical pollutants and PFAS; national monitoring and education program on lead poisoning prevention; trainings on various topics
- Stockholm and Minamata Convention reports on contaminated sites
- IOMC report on global standards; public awareness-raising campaigns on chemical safety

- WHO and ILO data on incidence and mortality rate from diseases attributed to occupational risk factors
- IOMC organization report on assistance to farmers to enable them to discontinue the use of highly hazardous pesticides while maintaining their agricultural livelihood
- IOMC organization report guidance on safer alternatives to HHPs with priority to non-chemical alternatives and ecosystem approaches

Strategic Objective C: Issues of international concern ~~[that warrant [global][and][joint] action]~~ are identified, prioritized and addressed

- Country reports on implementation of existing SAICM emerging policy issues and issues of concern; adopting and implementing the global transparency standard for chemicals of concern into national action plans; chemicals of global or regional concern from the global transparency standard that can no longer be legally marketed; non-essential uses for the chemicals of concern in the global transparency standard; procurement policies; HHPs phase-outs;
- Secretariat report on number of stakeholder assessments of implementation of issues of concern performed; number of issues of concern for which targets in the program of work were achieved; amount of funding made available to implement programmes of work for issues of concern as a proportion of funding needed; identification of chemicals of concern based on the prioritized intrinsic hazard properties; amount of dedicated funding in place for the creation of a global database for chemicals of concern; creation of the global database for chemicals of concern in specific product categories
- ICCA website on comprehensive information on adverse effects for all chemicals in commerce
- IOMC organization report on HHPs produced, imported, exported and used
- WHO data on reduction in pesticide-related suicides

Strategic Objective D: Benefits to human health and the environment are maximized and ~~harms risks~~ are prevented or, where not feasible, minimized through safer alternatives, innovative and sustainable solutions and forward thinking

- Private sector reporting on safer substitutes implemented; lead pigment and paint phase-out; HHPs phase-out; CiP implementation; inventories of hazardous chemicals used in manufacturing processes; discharge of pharmaceuticals into the environment; reduction of manganese in fuel; elimination of metals and benzene in fuel; inventory of hazardous chemicals used in manufacturing processes; toxics-use reduction plans; products that are non-toxic; durable; reusable; easy to dismantle, repair and rebuild; minimally and appropriately packaged; recyclable and/or compostable; number of non-chemical solutions manufactured, emissions from energy consumption and production and reduction in occupational chemical exposures; implementation of benchmarking tools to assure hazard reduction and avoidance in the design; elimination or reduction of use of hazardous chemicals in design and manufacturing by 70%
- Country reports on private sector funding of recycling infrastructure; extended producer responsibility policies; waste audits and segregation of waste; circular economy/cradle to cradle systems without toxic chemical recycling; cost recovery instruments; elimination of government subsidies for waste to energy incinerators and cement kilns; zero waste

city strategies; zero waste procurement practices; shift to non-combustion methods; removal and storage of obsolete pesticides; take back of used lead acid batteries; increase local markets by 50% so that the increase in agricultural production and productivity will translate into higher incomes; access to education, land, agricultural extension; number of hazardous chemicals imported, exported and produced on a yearly basis; ending fossil-fuel subsidies

- Financial institution reports on policies prohibiting financing of polluting facilities
- UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights reports that include chemicals and wastes percentage of companies with human rights due diligence procedures for toxic substances used, produced and released in their activities

Strategic Objective E: [The ~~importance~~ of the sound management of chemicals and waste makes concrete contributions to as an essential element to achieving sustainable development through measurable actions, is recognized by all; adequate financial and non-financial resources, are [identified and] mobilized; actions are accelerated; and necessary [transparent and accountable] partnerships are established to foster cooperation among stakeholders].]

- Secretariat report on commitments to Beyond 2020 targets by IOMC organizations by UN organizations, financial institutions, ministers, CEOs, trade union leaders, health sector leaders, and public interest NGO leaders; report on the number of Ministerial Declarations and UN General Assembly resolutions on the Beyond 2020 chemicals agreement; inter-sectoral partnerships/networks with collaborative mechanisms in place, a programme of work, and reporting/evaluating their achievements; Number of intra-sectoral partnerships/networks with collaborative mechanisms in place, a programme of work, and reporting/evaluating their achievements; percent of total partnerships and amount funded by the private sector; number of financial needs assessments for Beyond 2020 implementation completed; amount of dedicated external financing, national mainstreaming and private sector cash financing as a proportion of funding needed for Beyond 2020 implementation; number of UN agency and government partnership agreements that are publicly available as a proportion of the total number and meet UN Guidelines; narrowing the gap
- Country reports on national development strategies containing sound management of chemicals and waste;
- Regional reports on development strategies that include policies and processes for the management of chemicals and waste

Public messages

1. Our children deserve a toxics-free future
2. Business as usual is not an option
3. Lead-free kids for a healthy future
4. Toxics in = toxics out
5. Poison-free food
6. No data, no market
7. Chemical pollution threatens people and our environment

Indicators for public messages

data indicators that are relevant to these messages, availability of this data, the link to the relevant SDG(s) and any potential gaps or potential challenges. Indicators should be limited to no more than 3 per message

Message	SAICM indicators	Data sets	SDGs
Our children deserve a toxics-free future	A1 I1 (legal frameworks governing chemicals, pesticides and wastes) D5 I2 (eliminate or reduce the use of hazardous chemicals in design and manufacturing by 70%) D7 I2 (end fossil fuel subsidies)	Private sector reports Government reports on subsidies	9, 12, 13, 17
Business as usual is not an option	B6 I1 (Information all chemicals in commerce) D5 I1 (hazard reduction in design) C3 I3 (phase-out of highly hazardous pesticides)	Government websites Private sector reporting JMPM reports and private sector reporting	2, 3, 9, 12, 16
Lead-free kids for a healthy future	A1 I2 (prohibition) A2 I1 (monitoring) E5 I2 (closing gap)	Government websites or text of legal frameworks Public interest NGO monitoring of paint WHO report on country prohibitions of lead paint	3, 12
Toxics in = toxics out	D2 I4 (circular economy without toxic recycling) A1 I2 (prohibition of single use plastic) D2 I6 (eliminate incinerator and waste-burning subsidies)	Governments reports and websites of laws	9, 12
Poison-free food	A1 I2 (HHP prohibitions) A1 I5 (implementing agroecological strategies) D1 I3 (companies that phase-out HHPs)	Government websites Government and NGO reports on agroecology Private sector reporting on HHP phase-outs	2, 3, 12

No data, no market	B6 I1 (Information all chemicals in commerce) A5 I2 (PRTR) B1 I4 (Disclosure of chemicals in products)	Government websites for laws and policies PRTR websites	9, 12, 16
Chemical pollution threatens people and our environment	A2 I1 (monitoring lead, HHPs, asbestos, single-use plastic, PFAS)) A2 I3 (monitoring EDCs, EPPPs, PM2.5) A2 I4 (monitoring contaminated sites)	Government, academic, and public interest NGO monitoring studies	3, 12, 16