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

Bucharest, Romania, 23-27 March 2020

Item 3 (b) of the provisional agenda¹

Development of recommendations for consideration by the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management: Strategic objectives and targets

Proposed targets prepared by the Technical Working Group on targets, indicators and milestones for SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020

Note by the secretariat

1. As an outcome of the third meeting of the intersessional process considering the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, a Technical Working Group was established on targets, milestones and indicators to support further work in this area before the fourth meeting of the intersessional process. The product(s) of this technical group were intended to support SAICM stakeholders to make progress at the fourth meeting of the intersessional process.
2. The Technical Working Group was established with nominated representatives from the five United Nations regions, as well as industry, civil society organisations, health NGO representatives, labour NGO representatives and representatives from the IOMC. Experts were nominated by representatives through the Bureau of the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM5). Based on guidance from the Bureau, other experts were also invited to contribute, including representatives of the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, Minamata Convention and the UNEP World Conservation and Monitoring Centre.
3. The Technical Working Group had three e-meetings and one face-to-face meeting. The Technical Working Group had its first e-meeting on 10 January 2020, the second e-meeting took place 03 February 2020 and the third one took place 20 February 2020. A face to face meeting took place 13-14 February 2020 in Geneva, Switzerland.
4. The annex to the present note contains the submission by the Technical Working Group. The document outlines proposed targets for beyond 2020 and provides a structured format containing reflections upon possible indicators and pertinent considerations in assisting the intersessional process to keep future target formulations concise. Participants may wish to use this document as a starting point in their deliberations on proposed targets for beyond 2020.
5. The Technical Working Group has also prepared Information Document SAICM/IP.4/INF/15 as an outcome of its work. Participants may wish to refer to the document for additional information. The document is meant as a reference only.

¹ SAICM/IP.4/1

Annex

Proposed targets formulated by the Technical Working Group

As an outcome of the third meeting of the intersessional process, a Technical Working Group was established on targets, milestones and indicators to support further work in this area before the fourth meeting of the intersessional process. The products of Technical Working Group are intended to support SAICM stakeholders to make progress at the fourth meeting of the intersessional process.

The role of the Technical Working Group, as identified by the thematic group at the third meeting of the intersessional process, was to:

- Review proposed targets, assess alternatives and improve consistency in terminology and approach.
- Review targets to increase the balance towards impact-oriented ones.
- Make suggestions for a cohesive and coherent target-indicator framework including identification of existing sources of data and data collection, as well as recommendations on a set of high-impact/high-priority targets and associated indicators.
- Clarify key actors for existing data.
- Identify and provide suggestions on the role of milestones and how they can be advanced.
- Prepare fact sheets on the proposed targets.
- Identify any gaps.

Introduction to the proposed target formulations

This meeting document reflects the Technical Working Group discussions relating to each target.

Discussions of the Technical Working Group mostly covered work on target formulation which will be able to inform the deliberations at IP4. There was no final agreement on target formulations.

Factsheets were prepared with the new target formulations proposed by the Technical Working Group that were discussed for Proposed Strategic Objectives A-E. The proposed targets prepared by the group are intended to help the deliberations at the fourth meeting of the intersessional process.

It should also be noted that the group did not agree on the indicators or factsheet format, and that the considerations listed at the bottom of the factsheets were a collection of views exchanged. The format of the factsheets and identification of possible indicators is intended to inform participants at IP4. Some issues were discussed by the Technical Working Group, but it was felt that broader deliberations were required in the intersessional process leading up to fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management. These issues included:

- The term ‘waste’ and how it would be reflected;
- Reference to ‘countries’ or ‘governments’;
- Elaboration of timeframe for targets such as “by 20xx”;
- Definitions and glossary- some terms, though broadly accepted and used, may need defining or referenced in a glossary, e.g. “circular economy”, in order to avoid vague elements of targets
- The name of the future instrument.

Further points brought up by the experts that were not discussed during the workshop are communicated in footnotes under each target and as additional considerations resulting from the discussions.

Further to this meeting document, an information document (SAICM/IP.4/INF/15) is available containing the following:

1. Background and methodology of the Technical Working Group;
2. General discussion on milestones;
3. An outline identifying suggestions for next steps in target, indicator formulation;
4. Collection of overarching views exchanged at the Technical Working Group including identified gaps and overlapping issues;
5. Further information on the cross-cutting high-level indicators proposed under Targets A3, E1 and E4.
6. Information on links to other agendas:
 - a) Linkages with SDGs, other agendas and MEAs;
 - b) Identification of data sources and existing methodologies where feasible and appropriate.

Proposed targets formulated by the Technical Working Group for Proposed Strategic Objectives A-E

Proposed Strategic Objective A ²⁻³: [Measures are identified, implemented and enforced in order to prevent or, where not feasible, minimize harm from chemicals throughout their life cycle [and waste];]

Considerations: Intended to address the need for all countries to have basic capacity, legal frameworks and institutional mechanisms to manage chemicals and waste, including illegal trafficking thereof, and for other stakeholders, such as industry, to also assume their responsibilities to prevent harm from chemicals throughout their life cycle.

Target		Target A1 – [Countries][governments] develop and periodically review plans ⁴ to achieve sound management of chemicals [and waste] ⁵ throughout their life cycle.		
Target		Target ALT A1. ⁶ – Measures needed to be implemented to achieve sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle are identified within the beyond 2020 instrument and updated every xx years. ⁷		
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
	Governments	plans	Plans submitted	
	Subsidiary body that is agreed under the beyond 2020 instrument	Activities measures are identified and updated	Compilation of measures needed to be implemented	Prevent or minimize harm from....
Responsible	National governments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Trade associations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Academia	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	IOMC organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Subsidiary body that is agreed under the beyond 2020 instrument	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Civil Society	<input type="checkbox"/>		

² Further discussion is required to address capacity building under new proposed targets under Strategic Objective A. Possible consideration on capacity building can be addressed under target B1.

³ Further discussion is needed regarding the inclusion of a target related to standards under Objective A.

⁴ further discussion is needed regarding the need for the development of plans at the country level.

⁵ These brackets apply to considerations regarding ‘waste’ across the entire paper.

⁶ Participants of the group requested a reflection of both target wordings drafted over the course of TWG work to inform further deliberations at IP4.

⁷ Further discussion is needed regarding how measures are defined, as well as the inclusion of language related to the establishment and implementation of chemicals management systems at the national level.

	High Impact/ High level Indicators	Considerations
High Impact/ High level Indicators	Roadmap of measures to be implemented at the national level to achieve SMCW are identified.	Suggest minimum number of legal frameworks that should be adopted, or a baseline to show progress e.g. from the IOMC toolbox including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory • GHS • Chemicals products register • Risk Assessment for New Chemicals Etc
	Roadmap of measures to be implemented by non-governmental stakeholders to achieve SMCW are identified.	Suggest minimum number of measures that should be implemented, or a baseline to show progress.
	[xx] “facilitation toolkits” for implementing measures identified are elaborated.	e.g. the IOMC toolbox, that has guidelines on how to implement measures.
	Number of countries with national profiles.	Data source UNITAR

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions

- This target speaks to E4, might need financial support
- Basic legal frameworks are missing from the original in option A1, yet they are to be covered under option ALT A1.
- Important to take into account the national circumstances of Govts – need to close gaps in terms of capacity.
- Implementation of GHS could be highlighted on the factsheets
- Some participants suggested to focus on policies and programmes, rather than legal requirements
- Keep the term “measures” as the objectives language was already negotiated and agreed; terminology in targets needs to be consistent with that of the objective
- Might need to adjust indicators in light of the change in the target formulation to include legal frameworks.

Target	Target A2 ⁸ – By [xx], Measures to prevent ⁹ harm from [xx number] specific chemicals throughout their life cycle [and waste] are identified by [countries] [governments] and non-governmental stakeholders			
Definition	Responsible agency SAICM / Science to Policy Interface All stakeholders	Activity Activities are identified and updated	Output Compilation of actions regarding specific chemicals	Outcome/impact Prevent or minimize harm from....
Responsible	Governments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Trade associations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Academia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	IOMC organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Subsidiary body that is agreed under the beyond 2020 instrument	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Civil Society	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
High Impact/ High level Indicators	High Impact/ High level Indicators		Considerations	
	Chemicals to be assessed are “identified” and “prioritized”, a work plan is agreed upon and updated every [xx] years.		Baseline to this indicator: #chemicals from MEAs and others with global action (eg: lead)	
	Percentage of chemicals “prioritized” that have been assessed to identify measures to prevent or minimize harm throughout their life cycle and measures for its prevention / minimization have been identified			
	Grade of accomplishment of the work plan			
	Countries with controls for lead in decorative paint.		Data source WHO and UNEP	

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions

- By adding the words “and implemented” after “are identified” there is overlap with targets A3 and A4.
- If brackets are removed from “waste” it should be assessed if waste indicators need to be added to be consistent with other targets.

⁸ Further discussion is needed on this target. It might be better placed under Objective C or may already be covered by the existing targets for Objective C.

⁹ Further discussion is needed on the addition of “minimization of negative impacts” in targets (under this and other objectives) where prevention is mentioned.

Target	Target A3 – By [xx], measures identified to prevent or, minimize harm from chemicals throughout their life cycle [and waste], are implemented and enforced by [countries] [governments]. ¹⁰			
Definition	Responsible agency Governments	Activity Measures and activities are implemented and enforced	Output	Outcome/impact Prevent or minimize harm from....
Responsible	Governments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Trade associations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Academia	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	IOMC organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Civil Society	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Cross-cutting High-impact Indicators	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waste-related indicators 2. Number of countries that have legislation in place to manage industrial and consumer chemicals 3. Implementation of the GHS 4. Countries which have implemented pesticide legislation based on the FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct 			
High Impact/ High level Indicators	High-level/ high- impact indicator	Considerations		
	Percentage of countries with measures implemented (related to target Alt.A1 and A2)	<p>Baseline: national legislations, local action plans, inventories of CAS/EPA/ECHA...? The IOMC Toolbox has levels corresponding to the number of elements incorporated into legal framework(s). These could be displayed as a map showing countries that had reached level 1, level 2 etc. Data would be self-reported by countries.</p>		
	Grade of accomplishment of roadmaps for implementation of SMCW for governments (related to target Alt.A1 and A2)	<p>The IOMC Toolbox has levels corresponding to the number of elements incorporated into legal framework(s). These could be displayed as a map showing countries that had reached level 1, level 2 etc. Data would be self-reported by countries Implementation could be recorded through secondary indicators such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If PRTR implemented, annual data reported (Y/N) • If Risk Assessment of New Chemicals implemented, the number of risk assessments undertaken per number of new chemicals on the market. • Number of countries that have achieved core 		

¹⁰ Further discussion is needed regarding the inclusion of worker protection measures under Targets A3 and A4.

	<p>capacities for chemicals under the International Health Regulations (IOMC indicator).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries which have implemented pesticide legislation based on the FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct (IOMC indicator). • Number of countries that have a legislatively mandated system to manage industrial and consumer chemicals (Proposed OECD indicator) • Number of member States who have adopted national profiles, policies or programmes on occupational safety and health and the working environment including the prevention of chemical risks, accompanied by institutional frameworks and strengthened national OSH systems. (proposed ILO) • implementation of GHS
<p>Number of chemicals and waste related inspections undertaken/inspectors per:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of relevant industries • the volume of chemicals imported and produced • population <p>expressed as a % of GDP</p>	<p>It is recognised that ‘relevant industries’ is poorly defined, however it is questioned whether the ILO has data on the number of companies within any one country within its remit?</p> <p>It is noted that this does not specify what kind of inspections are included, which would need to be defined in order to ensure quality reporting</p>
<p>Number of personnel in relevant roles related to chemicals and waste within Government per population & per employees</p>	<p>Suggest agreeing a benchmark for the minimum personnel required.</p> <p>There may be data already collected through the IHR on personnel working in occupational health, nationally.</p>
<p>Amount of hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated nationally</p>	
<p>Percentage of hazardous and non-hazardous waste treated as a proportion of total non-hazardous waste generated nationally:</p> <p>% recovered, % recycled, %landfilled/incinerated.</p>	
<p>Number of countries with a formal inter-ministerial co-ordinating body</p>	<p>Already collected by an existing SAICM indicator</p>
<p>Number of countries with a formal multi-stakeholder co-ordinating body</p>	<p>The ILO already collects data on tri-partite coordination bodies</p>

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions

- This target seems to overlap with target A1 and to be complementary to target ALT A1.

Target	Target A4 – By [xx], measures identified to prevent or, minimize harm from chemicals throughout their life cycle [and waste], are implemented by companies.			
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
	industry stakeholders	Measures and activities are implemented	Measures	Prevent or minimize harm from....
Responsible	Governments	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Trade associations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Academia	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	IOMC organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Civil Society	<input type="checkbox"/>		
High Impact/ High level Indicators	High Impact/ High level Indicators		Considerations	
	Percentage/number of industry stakeholders with measures implemented (related to target Alt.A1 and Alt.A2)			
	Grade of accomplishment of roadmaps for implementation of SMCW for industry stakeholders (related to target Alt.A1 and Alt.A2)		Eg implementation of GHS	
	Trends in participation of all relevant stakeholders at national level			
	Number of chemical associations participating in Responsible Care		Industry indicators.	
	% of Chemical Production by companies signing the Responsible Care Global Charter		Industry indicators	
	Number of chemical associations reporting RC KPIs		Industry indicators	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of employee fatalities • Lost time injury rates for employees • Process Safety Event Rate • Rate of Transport Incidents Number of workplaces that have been audited on health and safety		These are Responsible Care Indicators as reported by ICCA Member Associations.	

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions

- Could include an indicator on how companies are meeting the guidelines of ILO.
- There was a brief discussion of target **A.Z (By xx)** [minimum requirements] for private standards, labels and certification schemes are defined and reviewed on an ongoing basis, [potential for harmonization] [is explored and adherence increased] [and applied by private sector and monitored by governments and other stakeholders]¹¹.

¹¹ Reference Appendix I: Discussion on new proposed targets under Proposed Strategic Objectives A-E during IP3.

- There were very diverse views: – the view that a target related to private sector standards should be considered; resistance to working with private standards; and interest in creating an international standard (different from the proposed target) on sound chemicals management.

Target	Target A5 – By [xx], Countries make and meet their commitments and obligations under the provisions of chemicals and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements to which they are a Party, as well as health, labour and other relevant instruments in which they participate ¹² .			
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
Responsible	Governments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Trade associations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Academia	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	IOMC organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Civil Society	<input type="checkbox"/>		
High Impact/ High level Indicators	High Impact/ High level Indicators		Considerations	
	Number or % of countries signed key MEAs / agreements		Key MEAs would need to be identified as a proxy for participating in and implementing MEAs / agreements Much of this data already exists in the reporting for the GHS, PRTR, BRS Conventions, Minamata Convention, ILO Conventions related to chemical risks, National Improvement Plans, IHR, National Profiles under UNITAR, WHO	
	% of Parties complying with their obligations under the MEAs / agreements		Each IOMC / MEA has its own definition of ‘compliance’ with Parties’ obligations, and reporting of implementation	
	% countries reporting as a proportion of total country signatories			
	Number or % of countries signed key MEAs / agreements			

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions

- “To which they are a Party” should be included in the indicators.
- Element of “workers” seems to be lost in the target. Needs to be captured in the indicators if not reflected in the target.

¹² “The group suggested further discussion is needed about whether the target should refer to those who are a party to the Convention/Instrument etc. or whether this should be included in a specific indicator to measure countries meeting their obligations to instruments to which they are a party. “

- Concrete agreements are to be specified in the fact sheet.
- Adjust language when the fact sheet is prepared; leave flexibility so that when a new chemical or new protocols, etc are added, the target can evolve with this.

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

Considerations: Intended to address the need for new information and data to be generated to address gaps and for greater transparency and accessibility, as well as to address the need for training and education to protect all levels of society.

Note: At the end of the discussion of all targets under objective B, the new proposed targets from IP3 were briefly reviewed and the group agreed that they were covered under the target formulations below¹³.

Target		Target B1. By 20xx, comprehensive data and information on chemicals on the global market, throughout their lifecycle, are generated [are shared].., made available and accessible.		
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
	All stakeholders	Comprehensive data and information are available and accessible	Information and data on properties, health effects, environmental effects, uses, hazard and risk assessments, risk management measures, monitoring results.	
Responsible	Governments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data on concentration of chemicals in humans, biota and environmental media Data on health and environmental effects, hazard- and risk assessment results (not all Govts)	
	Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data on production of chemicals, releases and emissions of chemicals and waste Data on properties	
	Trade associations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	System enabling the provision of accessible, relevant and comprehensive information on the risks, hazards and alternatives available to workers	
	Academia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data on concentration of chemicals in humans, biota and environmental media	
	IOMC organisations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data on health and environmental effects, hazard- and risk assessment results	
	Civil Society	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
High level/ high impact Indicators	High impact/ high level indicators			Considerations
	Number of countries implementing GHS-it is impact oriented, achievable, and easily measurable (existing GHS indicator UNECE, UNITAR, ILO- / TWG document /4			
	Number of countries with chemicals registers/inventories (existing IOMC indicator – PRTR) TWG document /4			

¹³ Reference Appendix I: Discussion on new proposed targets under Proposed Strategic Objectives A-E during IP3.

	Number of countries ratified Aarhus Convention on Access to Information	
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Additional considerations resulting from the discussions:

- Review to encompass relevant data for collection by stakeholders.
- A process for the evaluation of data/information needs to be developed/introduced.
- Capacity building could be addressed under Strategic Objective A along with Technical assistance and financial support should not be restricted to data, knowledge and data.
- The international aspects of the beyond 2020 instrument could be strengthened under this Strategic Objective.

Target	Target B.2 By 20xx all stakeholders have and are using the most appropriate and standardized tools, guidelines and best available practices for assessments and sound management, as well as for the prevention of harm, risk reduction, monitoring and enforcement ¹⁴ .			
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
	All stakeholders	using the most appropriate and standardized tools, guidelines and best practices Identification of the available tools, guidelines and best practices.	appropriate tools, assessments and practices for the prevention and minimization of harm, monitoring and enforcement are used.	Outcome could be assessments and sound management and decreasing of risk reduction, prevention of harm.
Responsible	Governments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Trade associations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	System for appropriate paid time for training, and the provision of necessary resources, for worker representatives to perform their functions related to chemical use in the workplace.	
	Academia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Harmonized research protocols	
	IOMC organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Civil Society	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
High level/ high impact Indicators	High Impact/ High level Indicators		Considerations	
	Number of tools, guidelines and best practices available (international, regional, national)			
	Number of tools used			
	Number of trainings organized to promote use of tools			
	Number of countries with poisons centres		Existing data source WHO	

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions:

- Target might be better placed under Objective D.

¹⁴ Further discussion is needed regarding the addition of “risk” before “assessments” and listing “standardized tools” last so that “standardized” is not seen as describing “guidelines” and “best available practices”.

Target	<p>Target B.3 By 20xx, stakeholders have put in place mechanisms to access information and standardized methods to assess, reduce and prevent health impacts at all stages of the chemical life cycle.</p> <p>Original phrasing for Target B.3 from IP3¹⁵ 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.</p>			
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
		understand the impacts of chemicals and waste for reducing related burdens-of-disease and improving cost-of-inaction estimates.	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.	Reducing impacts of chemicals and waste.
Responsible	Governments	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Trade associations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Academia	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	IOMC organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Civil Society	<input type="checkbox"/>		
High level/ high impact Indicators	Indicator		Considerations	
	Number of globally agreed standards for collecting data on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mortality – Morbidity – Environmental pollution – Economic costs 			
	Indicator 8.8.3: Mortality rate from diseases attributed to occupational risk factors, by disease, risk factor, sex, and age group.		ILO, WHO Secretariats proposal. Indicator makes use of existing official data produced almost exclusively by NSOs and already compiled by WHO and ILO.	
	Number of governments implementing standardized data collection methods.		Poison centres (example); ChemObs decision making tools.	

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions:

- Reads well for burden of disease but doesn't have an equivalent for the environment.

¹⁵ The group suggested to keep the original wording from IP3 to inform further deliberations at IP4.

Target B.4- By 20XX educational, training and public awareness programmes on chemical safety, sustainability and safer alternatives have been developed and implemented.				
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
	Countries (national governments) /stakeholders (industry) IGOs	Development and implementation of training and public awareness programmes. Also promotion of the use of safer alternatives to harmful chemicals.	Education, training, public awareness programmes on chemical safety and on environmentally sound and safer alternatives.	Not specifically mentioned in targets. But impacts could be following: Workers that might be negatively affected by harmful chemicals because of their nature of work, are aware of the health risks and know how to minimize, avoid risks. Environmental and health benefits, if safer alternatives are taken into use.
Responsible	Governments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Trade associations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Academia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	IOMC organisations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Civil Society	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
High level/ high impact Indicators	High Impact/ High level Indicators			Considerations
	No. of governments with strategy for chemical safety programmes.			
	Number of countries who provide occupational safety and health training on chemical safety.			
	Number of educational, training and public awareness programmes addressing chemical safety and chemical sustainability			
	SDG indicator 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (as an indicator of outcome from awareness programmes).			
	SAICM indicator B.7 Number of countries and organisations that have specific strategies in place for communicating information on the risks associated with chemicals to vulnerable groups.			
	Number of countries, universities, etc [other organizations] that have introduced educational programmes on green chemistry.			
	Number of countries that have gone through [accredited] programmes that promote the concepts of environmentally sound safer alternatives.			

	Number of Member States with national recording and notification systems that allow the regular reporting against SDG indicator 8.8.1 (occupational injuries).	Existing data source ILO.
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Additional considerations resulting from the discussions:

- Revision of indicators to capture quality details:
 - # of programmes/ # of countries or organizations do not reflect whether the target is reached in terms of impact
 - Linkage of target to BRS indicators, other conventions
 - Some of the considerations in D were around defining “safer alternatives”. This target might fit better under D.

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

Considerations: Intended to cover the need to effectively identify, select and address issues of concern that warrant global action. The intention is to cover topics similar in nature to those covered by the Strategic Approach, emerging policy issues and other issues of concern, as well as topics such as managing specific chemicals, the burden of disease and financing. There may be a need to develop and identify the criteria for issues of concern.

Target	Target ALT. C1 – As an ongoing process, stakeholders nominate, and the international conference adopts issues of concern with specific goals.			
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
	All stakeholders	nominates	Officially identified issues of concern with specific goals.	
International Conference	adopts			
Responsible	Governments	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Trade associations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Academia	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	IOMC organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Subsidiary body that is agreed under the beyond 2020 instrument	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Civil Society	<input type="checkbox"/>		
High Impact/ High level Indicators	High Impact/ High level Indicators		Considerations	
	Number of issues of concern nominated.			
	Number of adopted issues of concern with specific goals, as proportion of the total number of issues of concern			

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions

- Add indicator for number of Issues of Concern (IoC) nominated
- As an ongoing process, stakeholders nominate, and the international conference adopts issues of concern with specific goals.
 - Scientific body or stakeholders to nominate?
 - Question on workplan? Is it needed? Or should the IoC's be integrated into the other objectives and processes
 - Imbalance between EPIs and other points of previous SAICM.
- Discussion about deleting objective C. Is it sufficient with a separate procedure for IoCs? This is not to question their importance, but rather that they are covered in the mechanisms for implementation process. Suggestion to take discussion up during IP4 discussion.

Target	Target ALT. C2 – As an ongoing process, stakeholders implement workplans for adopted issues of concern and report on progress achieving their goals, such that the use of sustainable solutions is maximized and significant negative impacts on human health and the environment are prevented or minimized.			
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
		Implement workplans Report at ICCM	ICCM-reports	the use of sustainable solutions is maximized and significant negative impacts on human health and the environment are prevented or minimized
Responsible	Governments	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Trade associations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Academia	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	IOMC organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Civil Society	<input type="checkbox"/>		
High Impact/ High level Indicators	High Impact/ High level Indicators		Considerations	
	Number and percentage of adopted issues of concern with progress reported to ICCM.			
	Number of adopted issues of concern with processes in place to manage issues of concern			
	Number of issues of concern for which goals in programmes of work were achieved, as proportion of issues of concern			

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions

- There is a need for process-oriented targets. Indicators that show progress on an issue of concern, not just the number of issues addressed are encouraged.

Proposed Strategic Objective D: Benefits to human health and the environment are maximized and risks are prevented or, where not feasible, minimized through safer¹⁶ alternatives, innovative and sustainable solutions and forward thinking.

Considerations: Intended to cover the ongoing need for innovative thinking and solutions to address current and future aspects of managing chemicals and waste, such as life-cycle management, the circular economy, green and sustainable chemistry, safer alternatives, better recycling technologies and resource efficiency.

Target	Target D1 ¹⁷ . Companies adopt and implement policies and practices consistently, regardless of where they operate, to produce and use sustainable and safer alternatives and deploy life cycle management and cleaner production technologies.			
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
	Industry associations Chemicals industries or multinational companies that do not belong to any association	Policies and practices are adopted and implemented International safety, human and environmental health quality standards adopted and implemented	Highly toxic, unsustainable and non-safe alternatives are neither produced, nor are they used. Sustainable and natural products or non-chemicals alternatives are produced and used in the production process Non-cleaner production technologies are not developed Cleaner production technologies are developed and installed	
Responsible	Governments	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data on adoption and implementation of policies and practices to produce and use sustainable and safer alternatives Data on deployment cleaner production technologies	
	Trade associations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Academia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data on the use and effects of highly toxic, unsustainable and non-safe alternatives, sustainable and natural products or non-chemicals alternatives and (cleaner) production technologies	
	IOMC organisations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data on health and environmental effects, hazard- and risk assessment results	
	Civil Society	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Indicators	Indicators¹⁸		Considerations	

¹⁶ Further discussion is needed in regards in the use of the term “safe[r]”.

¹⁷ Target D4 subsumed in D1.

¹⁸ The indicators under this objective were not classified as high-level/high-impact indicators and were not discussed in the group in any detail.

% of companies that have adopted resource efficiency and sustainability in their policies	For all indicators: % inclusive of the number and it is indicative of the overall situation whereas a number alone tells nothing as the broader or overall number is not known.
% Reduced production and use of toxic, unsustainable, and unsafe chemicals, and installation of non-cleaner technologies.	
% of companies implement sustainable chemistry principles, use natural products or non-chemicals as a source for their products.	Non-chemical alternatives should also be considered as alternative for the use of chemicals (e.g. beneficial insects or traps instead of insecticides)
% of companies implement sustainable chemistry principles, use natural products or non-chemicals as a source for their products.	
% of companies implement sustainable chemistry principles, use natural products or non-chemicals as a source for their products.	
% of companies that have developed and implemented an overall environmental or sustainability plan.	
% of start-up companies investing on innovative and sustainable chemical solutions, and cleaner production technology.	
% company turnover investment on research and development on safe alternatives, innovative and sustainable chemical solutions, and cleaner production technology.	
% associations, companies acknowledge; encourage; and reward through economic incentives the production and use of natural products or non-chemicals as input in production processes.	
% companies report reduced exposure of workers and nearby communities to highly toxic, unsustainable, and unsafe chemicals.	
% companies report reduced associated disease burden, improved human health of workers, nearby communities and associated work environment.	
% Companies declare the banned hazardous chemicals produced, imported, and exported on a yearly basis.	
% Companies report on the percent reduction of PRT in the total components of their chemicals, materials and products.	
% Companies report on the % of recyclability of the total components of their chemicals, materials and products.	
% Increased job creation, and country GDP contribution from the chemicals and product production sector due to increased recycling rates	
Companies report on the % of non-chemical solutions, emissions from energy consumption and reduction in occupational chemical exposures.	

	% Safer product choice by consumers.	
	% decrease in associated hazardous waste produced.	
	% Improved company's environment's footprint.	
	% Improved company's social responsibility (human health and communities).	
	Industry conducts capacity building workshops and reports annually, including collection of KPIs to report outcomes and progress.	

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions:

- Non-chemical alternatives do not have to be reflected in the target language provided that there will be an indicator measuring its use.
- With the above, there is no need for the additional target proposed during IP3
- Safer alternatives need to be defined. Does it include non-chemical alternatives?
- Non-chemical alternatives are not necessarily safer.
- Unclear if data are available for proposed indicators, including on non-chemical alternatives
- A glossary may be helpful
- Target D4 was considered a subset of Target D1 with one amendment made to D1 to explicitly mention life cycle management. Target D4 has been dropped but all indicators have all been added to D1
- Suggestion to create a new indicator to capture all the sustainability reporting from companies. Proposal: "Reporting on SDG 12.6.1 'Number of companies publishing sustainability reports' (custodian: UNEP/ UNCTAD, Tier II) and the Global Reporting Initiative.", with several elements of the "Disclosure elements for the minimum requirement" being linking to sound management of chemicals and waste.
- Suggestion to have SAICM work with GRI and/or the WBCSD to see how we could capture the good data in these reports to report on progress for target D1.
- Consideration on indicator "% Improved company's environment's footprint" to include "significant reduced % of highly toxic material in effluent and solid waste".
- Natural products are available in most developing countries but are generally not funded for optimisation and market production.
- Challenges for countries without accessibility to technological alternatives and solution should be considered. Call was made not to refer to "natural products" or "non-chemical alternatives" as the essence is the "safe" and "sustainable" use, production and consumption. Sustainability is measured by the three pillars and a natural product doesn't have to be necessarily safe nor sustainable.

Target		<p>Target D2. [Countries][governments] (globally, regionally, sub-regionally, nationally) implement policies that encourage production using natural products¹⁹ or non-chemicals, facilitate the recycling and re- use of products (circular economy), and the adoption of sustainable and safe(r) alternatives, including cleaner production technologies.²⁰</p> <p>Alt. D.2. [Countries][governments] (globally, regionally, sub-regionally, nationally) implement policies that encourage production using sustainable and safe(r) alternatives including cleaner production technologies and facilitate recycling and re-use of products (circular economy).</p>		
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
	Governments (globally, regionally, sub-regionally, nationally)	Policies and practices are adopted, implemented and enforced	<p>Active ingredient development processes informed by sustainable chemistry principles.</p> <p>Production of toxic, unsustainable and non-safe alternatives are not produced, and used.</p> <p>Sustainable and natural products or non-chemicals alternatives are produced and used as input in the production processes.</p> <p>Non-cleaner production technologies are not developed.</p> <p>Cleaner production technologies are developed and installed.</p>	Prevent minimize harm
Responsible	Governments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Implement policies that encourage production using natural products or non-chemicals, facilitate the recycling and re-use of products (circular economy), and the adoption of sustainable and safe alternatives, including cleaner production technologies.	

¹⁹ The use of the term 'natural products' in the targets under Objective D would need further discussion. There is a suggestion to better to emphasize the use of safe chemicals and methods (that may include safe natural products and safe non-chemical alternative methods).

²⁰ Further discussion of Targets D2 and alt D2 is needed, including on references to the use of natural products or non-chemicals, non-cleaner production processes and facilitating recycling and re-use of products.

	Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	production using natural products or non-chemicals, recycling and re-use of products (circular economy), and adoption of sustainable and safe alternatives, including cleaner production technologies
	Trade associations	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Academia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data on production methods, use of safe alternatives, circular approaches and cleaner production technologies
	IOMC organisations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Promote sustainable consumption and production (SDG12)
	Civil Society	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Indicators	Indicator		Considerations
	% of countries promoting and adopting circular economy and green procurement.		
	% of countries using sustainable chemistry principles.		
	% of countries using natural products or non-chemicals in their production processes.		
	% of governments direct their companies to use natural products or non-chemicals as input in production processes.		
	% of governments ended the production, use, import and export of banned, highly toxic, unsustainable, and unsafe chemicals.		

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions:

- This target could possibly also be considered under Objective A
- Do safe alternatives include ‘natural products or non-chemicals ‘? If so – the target could be simplified as follows: Governments (globally, regionally, sub-regionally, nationally) implement policies that encourage production using sustainable and safe alternatives, including cleaner production technologies and facilitate the recycling and re-use of products (circular economy).
- There needs to be further discussion on how to include promotion of natural products or non- chemical product use through this target.
- Safe alternatives need to be defined e.g. as not causing harm to human health and the environment
- Need to be precise on what circular economy implies to ensure that recycling of products containing chemicals of concern do not end up in recycled materials and reintroduced in the economy
- There are gaps in the set of targets under objective D: those that speak to maximizing benefits and reducing risks
- Language/ target structure: be clear on alternatives
- Target should also speak to promoting innovation. An indicator on this topic would have to include some reporting from governments as to their policies.

Target				
Target D3 ²¹ . Companies, including from the investment sector, incorporate strategies and policies to implement the sound management of chemicals [and waste] in their investment approaches and business models and apply internationally-recognized reporting standards.				
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
	Companies (multinationals – SMMMs)	<p>Chemicals and waste incorporated in company's investment approaches and business models.</p> <p>Internationally-recognized reporting standards adopted and implemented by companies.</p> <p>International safety, human and environmental health quality (SHEQ) standards adopted, implemented and monitored.</p>	<p>Company's investment approaches and business models with tangible and specific sound management of chemicals and waste fundamentals.</p> <p>Companies report annually on the implementation of their tangible and specific sound management of chemicals and waste initiatives.</p> <p>2% investment of company annual turnover committed to tangible sound management of chemicals and waste initiatives.</p> <p>Reporting by companies in line with internationally recognized standards.</p> <p>Independently audited international SHEQ reports by companies.</p>	
Responsible	Governments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Disseminate and request for adherence to internationally-recognized reporting standards	
	Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Data on inclusion of sound management of chemicals and waste in corporate strategies and policies</p> <p>Data on inclusion of companies with sound management of chemicals and waste in investment portfolio and business models</p> <p>Data on inclusion of sound management of chemicals and waste in business models</p> <p>Data on application of internationally-recognized reporting standards</p>	
	Trade associations	<input type="checkbox"/>		

²¹ Further discussion is needed regarding the availability of data/the need for additional data, as well as whether clarification should be provided on extended producer responsibility.

	Academia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data on inclusion of sound management of chemicals and waste in corporate strategies and policies by the private sector Data and analysis of chemical-relevant components in (international) reporting by companies Data and analysis of issuance of patents
	IOMC organisations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data on corporate reporting under the SDGs (if possible chemical-relevant subset)
	Civil Society	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Indicators	Indicators		Considerations
	% of companies/ turnover/ investments that incorporate business models/approaches for the sound management of chemicals and waste throughout the life cycle, and value chain, including		
	% of companies with extended producer responsibility (EPR).		
	% of investment in capacity building that address sound management of chemicals and waste throughout the life cycle, and value chain.		
	% of patents issued on new sustainable and safe alternatives produced from natural products or non-chemicals.		
	% of patents issued on new cleaner production technologies.		
	% of companies certified for EMS/HSE (e.g. ISO).		
	% Improved company's environment's footprint.		
	% Improved company's social responsibility (human health and communities).		
	% Improved company's product stewardship throughout the life cycle, and the value chain.		
	% Company's strategy, annual workplan for the implementation of tangible sound management of chemicals and waste capacity building initiatives developed, monitored and evaluated.		
	% Company's reports developed in line with internationally recognized standards.		
	% Companies submit independently audited international SHEQ reports.		

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions:

- We need to consider where there is existing data or baselines – and what is the missing data needed to report on each target
- Where does the 2% in the “output” come from – is there any basis to this figure?
- Footprint – seems far beyond scope of the instrument as it refers to environmental footprint – although at the stakeholder workshop on strengthening governance for the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 from 14-15 January 2020 in Frankfurt, Germany, there was discussion on developing a chemicals footprint.
- Before pushing a new indicator which does not exist, we must be realistic, i.e., who will be doing all the work to develop a footprint tool and who will make sure it is used?
- Terminology: Add the word ‘associated’ before ‘waste’ (pending outcome of discussion on waste)

Target Target D.4 This target is considered a subset of Target D1 with one amendment made to D1 to explicitly mention life cycle management. The target has been dropped and the indicators have all been moved to D1.

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions:

- There is overlap with D1 and what is proposed under D4 is a subset of what is covered in D1. D1 and D4 are therefore merged – with one element in D4 further specified that D1 does not sufficiently cover (life cycle management)
- D4 indicators are not lost but added to those proposed for D1
- We need clear definitions on some terms:
 - ‘sustainable production’ – in this case, it should be terminology used by the SDGs
 - ‘circularity’, i.e., that toxins do not get recycled

Target				
Target D5. Industry associations facilitate change towards sustainability and the safe management of chemicals [and waste] and consumer products throughout their life cycles, and their value chain, including in sharing information and building the capacity of small, medium, and micro-sized enterprises. ²²				
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
	Industry Associations	<p>Industry associations, and companies, develop, adapt and adopt, provide international training and development programmes on sustainability and the safe management of chemicals and waste and consumer products throughout their life cycles, and their value chain for sharing of information and building the capacity of workers, SMMEs, and end-users or consumers.</p> <p>Industry associations, companies provide accessible, visible, understandable, and specific stakeholder group targeted relevant information and capacity-building initiatives and programmes on sustainability and the safe management of chemicals and waste and consumer products throughout their life cycles, and their value chain for workers, and SMMEs, and end-users or consumers.</p>	<p>Industry associations, companies have in place and implement international training and development programmes on sustainability and the safe management of chemicals and waste and consumer products throughout their life cycles, and their value chain for sharing of information and building the capacity of workers, SMMEs, and end-users or consumers.</p> <p>Relevant information and capacity-building initiatives and programmes on sustainability and the safe management of chemicals and waste and consumer products throughout their life cycles, and their value chain is accessible, visible, understandable, and specific stakeholder group targeted for workers, and SMMEs, and end-users or consumers.</p>	
Responsible	Governments	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Industry associations share information and build the capacity of small, medium, and micro-sized enterprises, amongst others	

²² Further discussion of Target D5 is needed, including on the reference to the management of consumer products.

	Trade associations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Academia	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	IOMC organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Civil Society	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Indicators	Indicator		Considerations
	% of member associations or companies that implement sustainable chemistry.		
	% technical publications/ detailed resources issued to members		
	% annual turnover (investment) in capacity building.		
	% of member companies providing capacity building workshops		
	% of SMEs implementing sound management of chemicals and waste policies, strategies		
	% technical publications/ detailed resources issued to members		
	Positive change in stochastic risk (disease burden, excess mortality etc.)		
	Ratio between indicator association member: new member (in these statistical measures)		
	% declaration of hazardous substances in consumer products.		
	% Improved company's environment's footprint.		

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions:

- The 'reduce risk' at the end of the target has been removed as it limits the actions towards sustainability and safe management of chemicals and waste. It is also considered very difficult to assess or define.
- Many countries do not have a national regulatory chemical framework. Suggestion to include indicators that also capture the adoption of the Responsible Care program by countries.

Proposed Strategic Objective E. [The importance of the sound management of chemicals and waste as an essential element to achieving sustainable development 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].]

Considerations: Intended to address the need for high-level commitment across sectoral boundaries, to ensure appropriate attention is given and action taken to accelerate progress, and to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Target	Target E1: All countries and stakeholder organizations at the high[est] level recognize the importance of and demonstrate their commitment to the sound management of chemicals [and waste] as a contribution to sustainable development [and the 2030 Agenda ²³]. ²⁴			
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
	Highest level of stakeholder organization - National government - Industry - Civil society - International organization	Recognize and Commit	Importance of sound management of chemicals and waste are recognized and committed by the organizations	Active recognition and commitment of the stakeholder organizations on the importance of sound management of chemicals and waste
Responsible	Governments	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Trade associations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Academia	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	IOMC organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Civil Society	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Cross-cutting high-level indicators	1. Industry involvement indicator 2. Proportion of the sectors and stakeholders participating in the ICCM and its subsidiary bodies including the bureau and regional meetings.			
High Impact/ High level Indicators	High Impact/ High level Indicators		Considerations	
	Process level indicators			
	The number of high levels of stakeholder organizations who delivered speeches and messages that refer to the importance of and commit to action on the sound management of chemicals and waste and its relevance to sustainable development.			
	The number of newspaper advertisement, TV commercial, posters, government's social media (website, facebook, twitter, etc.) that giving reference to the importance of and commitment to actions on the sound management of chemicals and waste and its relevance to sustainable development.			

²³ Or « 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development »

²⁴ Further discussion is needed on the level of recognition (high vs. highest) and the specific linkage to the 2030 Agenda.

	Output/outcome indicators	
	Proportion of the number of organizations that clearly state their recognition of the importance of sound management of chemicals and waste in their written/recorded official statements, documents and/or messages, within the total number of organizations in each stakeholder sector	
	Summary of the proportions throughout all stakeholder sectors in regional or global level.	

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions

- Should be more precise on how to contribute to sustainable development.
- Recognise that work has to be done on the indicators
- Need a common understanding of “at the highest level” - to be reflected and agreed upon as factsheets are developed (if this formulation is retained)
- Make note that stakeholders can also refer to regional levels
- Elevate the visibility better to link it directly to Agenda 2030

Target		Target E2.- Policies for sound management of chemicals [and waste] are integrated into local, national, sub regional, regional [global] ²⁵ development strategies.		
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
	National government and/or nationally-based organizations	Integration of the policy of sound management of chemicals and waste into national development strategies	Well-integrated national development strategies are established	High-level coordination of national, regional (and global) integration of policy of sound management of chemicals and waste into each development strategies.
	Regionally-based/regional-international organizations	Integration of the policy of sound management of chemicals and waste into regional development strategies	Well-integrated regional development strategies are established	See above
	Global-based/international organizations (if appropriate)	Integration of the policy of sound management of chemicals and waste into regional development strategies	Well-integrated global development strategies are established	See above
Responsible	Governments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Trade associations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Academia	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	IOMC organisations and MEAs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Civil Society	<input type="checkbox"/>		
High Impact/ High level Indicators	High Impact/ High level Indicators			Considerations
	Process level indicators			
	The number of countries that have developed a national development strategy having a section of management of chemicals and waste with responsible agencies identified.			
	The number of regional development strategy having a section of management of chemicals and waste with responsible agencies identified.			
	# of regional actions, regulations, policies that are reflected in national policies.			
	Output indicators			
The proportion of the number of national development strategies having a section of management of chemicals and waste with responsible agencies identified.				

²⁵ Further discussion is needed on the inclusion of “global” development strategies.

	The proportion of the number of regional development strategies having a section of management of chemicals and waste with responsible agencies identified. (if global level added, similar examples can be added).	
	Outcome indicators	
	The extent of coordination among national, regional, (and global) levels. It will be measured by the proportion of organization/agencies inter-coordinated against all possible combination among relating national-regional combination.	

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions

- Ongoing discussion on if global strategies development exists (mostly linked to country level).
- Note: That there has been a discussion on “global” which is not resolved.
- Not all countries have development strategies. Have to make sure countries see that this is directed at them regardless of the form of ‘strategy’, plan, etc.
- Be careful not to duplicate with Objective A that already asks for national strategy plans.
- This target would really benefit from a fact sheet to explain background.

Target		Target E3: Partnerships and networks amongst sectors and stakeholders are strengthened to achieve the sound management of chemicals [and waste].		
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
	Sectors that is responsible for sound management of chemicals and waste at regional level	Inter-sectoral partnerships, ... within the region	Effective partnerships, ... be established at the region	Variety of collaborative networks be established among national and international sectors
	Sectors that is responsible for sound management of chemicals and waste at international level -IOMC	Inter-sectoral partnerships, ... at international scales	Effective partnerships, ... be established at international level	As above
	All sectors that are responsible for sound management of chemicals and waste and both regional and international levels	Intra-sectoral partnerships, ... within the region, at international scale, and covering both regional and international	Effective partnerships, ... be established among variety of intra-sectoral system	As above
Responsible	Governments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Trade associations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Academia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	IOMC organisations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Civil Society	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
High Impact/ High level Indicators	High Impact/ High level Indicators		Considerations	
	Process level indicators			
	Number of establishment of inter- and intra-sectoral partnerships, networks and collaborative mechanisms within the region.			
	Number of establishment of inter- and intra-sectoral partnerships, networks and collaborative mechanisms at international level.			
	Number of mobilized resources, shared information/experiences/lessons learned, and coordinated actions at the regional and international levels through partnerships/networks/collaborative mechanisms.			
	# of companies with XX% of market share and/or \$XX of sales of chemical related product and service that are members of recognized major partnership with ambitious SMCW goals in line with SAICM.			

	Sales of chemical products and services with disclosed risk information such as hazardous items etc.	
	% of inter-sectoral donor projects for SMCW combined with other category such as labour, health, agriculture etc. (\$).	
	# of national/regional governments that impose systematic registration and restriction of chemicals.	
	# of stakeholders requested tech assistance	
	# of stakeholders received technical assistance	
	# of stakeholders cooperated technical assistance	
	# of stakeholders promoted technical transfer	

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions

- Difficult to measure ‘effective’
- The scope of the term “partnerships” may need further clarification.

Target	Target E4: Financial and non-financial resources needed to achieve the sound management of chemicals [and waste] are identified and mobilized in all sectors by and for all stakeholders. ²⁶			
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
Responsible	Governments	☒		
	Industry	☒		
	Trade associations	☒		
	Academia	☒		
	IOMC organisations	☒		
	Civil Society	☒		
Cross-cutting high-level indicators	1. Funding mobilised by governments, industry, IGOs, and civil society through mainstreaming to promote the sound management of chemicals and waste			
High Impact/ High level Indicators	High Impact/ High level Indicators			Considerations
	Process level indicators			
	Mobilized national resources to international organizations for implementing SMCW			
	Mobilized national resources to credible research institution for implementing SMCW			
	Mobilized national resources for operating expense of a credible research institute(s) identified by each government (impact to be determined by human resources expense and numbers of articles published in quality peer-reviewed SMCW related journals)			
	% of companies handling chemical products and related service that are members of recognized major partnership with ambitious SMCW goals in line with SAICM			
	# of companies with ambitious SMCW goals in line with SAICM as one of companies core strategy			

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions

- Keep the target within the context of the integrated approach to financing the SMCW.

²⁶ Further discussion of Target E4 is needed, including on the addition of a reference to the Integrated Approach to Financing.

Target	Target E5: Gaps between developed and developing countries ²⁷ the implementation of sound management of chemicals [and waste] are identified and narrowed. ²⁸			
Definition	Responsible agency	Activity	Output	Outcome/impact
Responsible	Governments	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Trade associations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Academia	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	IOMC organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Civil Society	<input type="checkbox"/>		
High Impact/ High level Indicators	High Impact/ High level Indicators		Considerations	
	Difference of indicators from E1 to E4, and maybe A to E, between developed and developing countries.			
	Amount of foreign direct investment by companies that handle chemical product and related service from developed countries to developing countries.			

Additional considerations resulting from the discussions

- Second indicator difficult to measure. In countries or companies? In chemical sector or not? What would you be looking for to measure it?
- Identification and narrowing of gaps is challenging.

²⁷ Consider inserting “and countries with economies in transition” (OPS language).

²⁸ Further discussion of Target E5 is needed, including on the difficulty of defining/measuring gaps (see outcome from IP3 discussions on financial considerations), the importance of indicators for this target, and whether indicators address double standards in low-middle- income countries and high-income countries.

Proposed health and environment impact indicators

The Technical Working Group agreed to include in its report two health and environment impact indicators, proposed by the IOMC members of the Technical Working Group. The Group agreed that the proposed health and environmental impact indicators require further discussion. These indicators are set out below.

1. Burden of disease attributable to chemicals

Methodology and data custodian: World Health Organization.

Availability of methodology and data: Established and data already periodically published. Latest publications (2012 and 2016 data, published in 2016 and 2018 respectively):

<https://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/chemicals-public-health-impact/en/>

Feasible to update on an annual basis. Baseline for 2020 can be published.

Dissaggregation: available by disease outcome, deaths, DALYs (disability-adjusted life years), country, sex, age. A number of occupational exposures are already included (e.g. poisoning, carcinogens, particulates).

Also included is the data for SDG 3.9.3 mortality from unintentional poisoning.

Gaps/challenges/future work: Methodologies for inclusion of additional chemical exposures (currently limited to a small number of exposures for which data are available). Methodology to better disaggregate data for occupational exposures.

2. Burden of chemical and waste pollution on the environment

Methodology and data custodian: United Nations Environment Programme

Availability of methodology and data: The indicator will have various components. Methodologies have been established for a number of these components as classified under the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs). Several are Tier II indicators implying that data availability is limited. Capacity support for data collection and analysis will need to be provided to countries. Methodology and metadata/formulas need to be developed for the full (composite) indicator.

Feasibility to update every two years need to be confirmed. Baseline for 2020 can be published for a number of components.

Disaggregation: Available by exposure to pollution per ecosystem/ habitat type (freshwater, marine, land and air) and some disaggregation to reflect proxies for loss of biodiversity. Components of this indicator could be mirrored/ complement elements in the post-2020 biodiversity framework that is currently under development. Where possible data will be disaggregated by gender and/or vulnerable group.

Gaps/ challenges/ future work: Some flexibility is needed for the development of the indicator framework as a number of important processes may provide new opportunities (such as the further development of SDG indicators and the post-2020 biodiversity framework) and to consider aspects in the longer term beyond 2030.

Current methodologies and data sets focus on only a limited number of chemicals/ forms of pollution.

Methodologies for inclusion of additional forms of chemicals and waste exposure or trends are needed to complement these and provide a more robust picture of pollution trends in the environment related to the management of chemicals and waste. As much as possible, these should be drawn from existing indicator frameworks and associated data flows, such as those for the SDGs and MEAs, including monitoring programmes. Relevant SDG indicators include those under targets 3.9, 6.3, 11.6, 12, 14.1 and 15.5, among others. A more in-depth analysis of SDG indicator methodologies may provide further insight in relevant sub-indicators that are used to build the full SDG indicators. It should be noted that many of the relevant SDG indicators are currently classified as Tier II²⁹, meaning that they are conceptually clear, have an established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries. Capacity support will therefore be needed to assist countries for regular data collection, analysis and reporting. This would also be relevant for any new sub-indicators that may be proposed in the context of the new framework.

²⁹ Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators – 11 December 2019 update.

Appendix I

Discussion on new proposed targets under Proposed Strategic Objectives A-E during IP3

Targets highlighted in grey: there was **no** extensive discussion during the Technical Working Group meeting on the new proposed targets that were introduced during IP3, though regional groups reviewed some of them when preparing input for the meeting.

Reference document: SAICM/IP.3/12

New proposed targets under objective A during IP3
A.X ³⁰ A Code of Conduct on chemicals and waste management incorporating the elements of the OOG, is developed and countries have incorporated its provision in their national legislation.
Alt A.X By 20xx, international agencies responsible for the sound management of chemicals and waste have developed a "Code of Conduct on Chemicals and Waste Management" and governments have incorporated its provisions in their legislation.
A. Y ³¹ Countries, industry, IOMC, and other stakeholders in a position to do so, collaborate with developing countries through providing technical and non-financial assistance to enable the necessary tools to achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle.
A.Z (By xx) [minimum requirements] for private standards, labels and certification schemes are defined and reviewed on an ongoing basis, [potential for harmonization] [is explored and adherence increased] [and applied by private sector and monitored by governments and other stakeholders].
A.XX Governments prohibit manufacture and export of nationally-banned substances.
A. YY Private sector fully implements extended producers' responsibility.
A. XXX Governments must abide by their obligations under international human rights instruments to respect, protect and fulfil recognised human rights implicated by chemicals and waste exposures, and compel industry to respect human rights and fully perform their responsibility to prevent such human rights abuses.
New proposed targets under objective B during IP3
B.X Target B.6: By 20XX, governments and stakeholders have developed programmes on the training on chemical safety, sustainability and environmentally sound and safer alternatives, including for workers and vulnerable populations.
B.Y Target B.7: Robust data on production of chemicals, releases and emissions of chemicals and waste to the environment, and concentrations of chemicals in humans, biota, and environmental media is generated and made available at regional and global level and harmonized research protocols are developed and used to ensure coherence and comparability of this data.
B.Z Target B.8: Ensure there is a system enabling the provision of accessible, relevant and comprehensive information on the risks, hazards and alternatives available to workers, along with the appropriate paid time for training, and the provision of necessary resources, for worker representatives to perform their functions related to chemical use in the workplace.
New proposed targets under objective C during IP3
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.
By 2030, pollution from chemicals (throughout their life-cycle) and waste, including from excess pesticides and nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity"
Reduction of harm to biodiversity by chemicals or groups of chemicals of global and regional concern.

³⁰ Footnote from SAICM/IP.3/INF/1

³¹ Footnote from SAICM/IP.3/INF/1

Stakeholders collect data and information to define and nominate issues of global interest, describing how the issues support SAICM's strategic objectives and meet the criteria for selection.
By 2030, highly hazardous pesticides (as identified through the FAO code of conduct) are no longer in use or are used in ways that prevent or minimise exposure of humans, and the environment including non-targeted animals and plants throughout their life cycle.
Once issues are selected, stakeholders develop action plans with specific measurable results and timelines.
Nominations for issues of interest address the life cycle of chemicals, nationally, regionally, and/or throughout the supply chain.
By 2030, 10 Issues of Concern projects have been successfully carried through.
Processes and programs of work including timelines are established, adopted and implemented for identified issues of concern to reduce and eliminate harm.
[xx%] of suggested IOC are being assessed on whether they meet criteria and are prioritized [at each revision]
[xx%] of IOC that met criteria have adopted a Programme of work [at each revision]
[number of countries] that have addressed the IOC by [year]
“Milestones” of programmes of work are achieved by [xx%] [at each revision]
[xx%] of IOC go through a progress evaluation and further action is decided on [at each revision]
[Amount or %] of IOC are completed by [year]
[% of resources] needed to achieve completion of IOC Programme of work are provided [at each revision]
New proposed targets under objective D during IP3
³² 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.
New D.3: As for 20XX Governments and companies ensure effective occupational health and safety practices as well as environmental protection measures in the chemicals sectors and throughout the supply chain.
Target D.1: [% of growth in the amount of] Companies adopt[ing] 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 safer alternatives, innovative and sustainable solutions and forward thinking every [xx] years
Target D.6: reduction by [xx %] of deaths related to unintentional poisonings every [xx] years
Target D.7: reduction by [xx %] of disability-adjusted life-years due to exposures to selected chemicals by [year]
Target D.8: selected chemicals evaluated is raised every [xx] years
New proposed targets under objective E during IP3
No new targets were proposed under objective E during IP3

³² Proposed target under Implementation group discussion during IP3

Appendix II

Face to Face meeting of the Technical Working Group on Targets, Indicators and Milestones
13-14 February 2020, International Environment House, Geneva Switzerland

List of Participants

	Name	Country / Organization
1.	Ms. Silvija Nora KALNINS (Co-chair)	Latvia
2.	Mr. Wajira PALIPANE (Co-chair)	Sri Lanka
3.	Mr. Sergemolly ALLOOALLOO	Gabon
4.	Dr. Oumar Diaoure CISSE	Mali
5.	Ms. Noluzuko GWAYI	South Africa
6.	Mr. Daniel NDIYO	Tanzania
7.	Mr. Seyyed Mahdi PARSAEI	Iran
8.	Mr. Noriyuki SUZUKI	Japan
9.	Mr. Mohammed KHASHASHNEH	Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)
10.	Ms. Romana GRIZELI	Croatia
11.	Ms. Liina TARKUS	Estonia
12.	Ms. Tatiana TUGUI	Moldova (Republic of)
13.	Ms. Suzana ANDONOVA	Republic of North Macedonia
14.	Ms. Alejandra ACOSTA	Argentina
15.	Mr. André FRANCA	Brazil
16.	Mr. Ítalo Andrés Flamenco CORDOVA	El Salvador
17.	Mr. Franklyn CONNOR	St. Kitts and Nevis
18.	Ms. Hinni PAPPONEN	Finland
19.	Mr. Hans-Christian STOLZENBURG	Germany
20.	Mr. Audun HEGGELUND	Norway
21.	Ms. Laura NAZEF	United States of America
22.	Ms. Jacqueline ALVAREZ Ms. Sandra AVEROUS	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
23.	Mr. Oliver WOTTON	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
24.	Ms. Carolyn VICKERS	World Health Organisation (WHO)
25.	Ms. Manal AZZI	International Labor Organization (ILO)
26.	Ms. Anastasia SWEARINGEN	American Chemistry Council
27.	Ms. Gharbi SAMIA	Association de l'éducation pour les futures generations
28.	Ms. Servet GOREN	European Chemical Industry Council/ International Council of Chemical Associations
29.	Ms. Susan WILBURN	Health Care without Harm
30.	Mr. Tadesse Amera SAHILU	Pesticides Action Nexus Association (PAN-Ethiopia)
31.	Ms. Hanna-Andrea ROTHER	University of Cape Town
32.	Ms. Maria Cristina CARDENAS Ms. Tatiana TEREKHOVA Ms. Marylene BEAU	Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions
33.	Ms. Tessa GOVERSE	United Nations Environment Programme
34.	Mr. Eisaku TODA	Minamata Convention on Mercury Secretariat
35.	Mr. Rifat HOSSAIN	World Health Organization (WHO)
36.	Sir Bob WATSON	Biodiversity expert
37.	Mr. Philip BUBB	UNEP World Conservation and Monitoring Centre