IPEN 2020 Global Plan

Goals and 2020 Outcomes

The IPEN 2020 Global Plan identifies clear programmatic goals in its key areas of work and the concrete outcomes IPEN hopes to achieve by 2020 to advance those goals.

This document has been developed, reviewed, and approved by the IPEN 2020 Sub-Committee, established by the IPEN Steering Committee and reflects input from IPEN Participating Organizations across the globe.

Outcomes outlined in this document are designed to advance IPEN's goals and serve as the basis for IPEN's 2020 Global Plan, which will guide organizational priorities between now and 2020.

The Outcomes identified in this document constitute an ambitious agenda. Significant resources will be required (both financial and human) to implement activities capable of achieving the projected outcomes. It is likely that IPEN can't do everything in this document.

IPEN will primarily use this document in two ways:

Internally

1. To develop a Strategic Plans that will guide the work and activities of IPEN between now and 2020, including the priorities for the use of IPEN resources
2. To evaluate whether or not IPEN has achieved its desired outcomes or is on track to do so
3. To help the broader IPEN network understand IPEN's goals and priorities

Externally

1. To help IPEN and IPEN Participating Organizations, donors, governments, NGOs, and others understand IPEN's goals and areas of focus

Organization

The document is organized around IPEN's four core areas of work with one additional section on additional, potential areas for expansion.

1. Chemicals Conventions
2. Toxic Metals
3. Chemical Safety/Sound Chemicals Management
4. Capacity and Movement Building
5. Emerging and Cross-cutting Areas for Exploration

Definitions

Goal: The ultimate outcome IPEN and its partner organizations are seeking in each issue area. Goals:

1. Should reflect IPEN's vision for a Toxics Free Future
2. Be realizable
3. May require a longer time horizon than 2020 to achieve

2020 Outcome: The changes IPEN and its partner organizations hope to effect by 2020. Although there are exceptions, in most cases, these are not IPEN accomplishments; they are changes in the external world that contribute to achieving IPEN's overall goal. Outcomes:

1. Are concrete
2. Make a meaningful contribution to achieving IPEN's overall goal
3. Clearly indicate a specific action that will take place by 2020 and the entity that will take that action
4. Are realizable within the 2020 framework

Activities: (not included in this document) Activities IPEN will undertake to achieve the 2020 Outcomes. These will be developed and defined as resources become available.

1. Chemicals Conventions

IPEN was founded in 1998 as an NGO platform to promote a strong and effective global treaty to eliminate Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). When the Stockholm Convention on POPs was adopted in May 2001, IPEN adopted the IPEN Stockholm Declaration. With this declaration, IPEN expanded its mission and scope and became a network to promote national treaty ratification, effective treaty implementation, and other national and international NGO interventions in support of POPs elimination objectives.

1.1 New POPs

The Stockholm Convention has a procedure for identifying chemicals that have POPs properties in order to list them as new POPs and to subject them to global elimination or control under the provisions of the Convention. A Convention Expert Group, the POPs Review Committee (POPRC), accepts nominations for new POPs and reviews and evaluates whether the nominated chemical meets POPs criteria as defined by the Convention. If the POPRC determines these criteria have been met, it recommends the Convention Conference of the Parties (COP) to list the chemical as a new POP, making it subject to the controls of the Convention.

IPEN Overall goals for new POPs

- All chemicals with the four POPs properties representing a significant hazard to human health and the environment are identified, and the Stockholm Convention lists these chemicals for global phase-out and elimination with minimal, if any, exemptions or exceptions.
- Information about endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs), climate change, and chemical mixtures is integrated into POPRC evaluations.
- Developing countries and countries with economies in transition update their National Implementation Plans (NIPs) to include new POPs, conduct POPs inventories, and take measure to effectively implement their NIPs.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- Stockholm Convention COP lists dicofol, hexachlorobutadiene, decabromodiphenyl ether, and perfluorooctanoic acid as new POPs.
- Stockholm COP closes loopholes in the current listing of PFOS, c-PentaBDE, and c-OctaBDE.
- POPRC recommends listing short-chained chlorinated paraffins as new POPs in the Stockholm Convention.
- POPRC undertakes a review of chlorpyrifos.
- POPRC integrates information about endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs), climate change, and mixture science into POPRC evaluations.
- POPRC undertakes a review of brominated dioxins.
- New POPs nominated to the Stockholm Convention for review by the POPRC

1.2 Dioxins & Wastes

The Stockholm Convention has provisions aimed at reducing total releases of dioxins and other unintentionally produced POPs with the goal of their continuing minimization and, where feasible, ultimate elimination. The Convention identifies dioxin source categories with the potential for comparatively high dioxin formation and

release, and states that they should receive initial focused attention. These source categories include waste incinerators and cement kilns firing hazardous wastes.

IPEN Overall Goals for dioxins and waste

- Global phase-out of municipal, hazardous, and bio-medical waste incineration, replaced by non-combustion alternatives and waste minimization (zero waste)
- Full and consistent implementation of Stockholm Convention provisions to reduce or eliminate the formation and environmental release of dioxins and other unintentional POPs in all countries in all regions of the world. The priority focus will be municipal and hazardous waste incinerators (including waste to energy facilities) and cement kilns firing hazardous wastes, including promotion of non-combustion alternatives. Controls and major POPs sources such as dioxins and furan are also addressed.
- A health-protective definition of "low POPs content" under both the Stockholm and the Basel Conventions is established.
- Increased support for establishment of non-combustion destruction technologies

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- Stricter global rules (standards) for waste incineration residues (i.e., fly ash) are established by the Stockholm Convention.
- Brominated dioxins are listed in Annex C of the Stockholm Convention.
- Implementation of the Pollutant Release and Transfer Registry (PRTR) in 3 developing or EIT countries (including U-POPs in the waste stream).
- At least 4 developing countries in each of at least 3 UN regions create an updated National Dioxin Inventory that more accurately reflects the contribution of waste incineration and cement kilns to the total of all dioxin releases in the country.
- NGOs in at least 10 developing countries and countries with economies in transition in at least 3 UN regions successfully promote implementation of Stockholm Convention BAT/BEP requirements on new and proposed waste incinerators and cement kilns, and advance campaigns that promote substitute or modified materials products and processes to prevent the formation and release of the chemicals listed in Annex C.
- Incinerator ash is defined under Stockholm Convention guidelines as POPs waste.
- Governments launch new non-combustion technologies (such as Gas Phase Chemical Reduction, GPCR) for the disposal of waste (including PCBs and their hazardous wastes).

1.3 POPs Pesticides& Industrial Chemicals

Many of the POPs listed by the Stockholm Convention are pesticides, including many of the new POPs.

IPEN Overall Goals for pesticides

- DDT is replaced in malaria control with alternatives that are more effective and less harmful, giving preference to non-chemical alternatives.
- Safer, effective alternatives to POPs pesticides are promoted, with priority given to non-chemical alternatives and agroecology.

- All obsolete pesticide stockpiles are identified; environmentally sound disposal is secured and sites are properly cleaned up.
- Remediation of all POPs-contaminated sites.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- Projects are underway in 5 African countries demonstrating non-chemical, toxics-free approaches to effective malaria control on a significant scale.
- Programs or projects are underway in 4 countries in 4 regions successfully promoting alternatives to POPs pesticides with priority given to non-chemical alternatives.
- Production and use of endosulfan and lindane is stopped in virtually all countries.
- Dicofol and chlorpyrifos are listed for global elimination under the Stockholm Convention.
- The illegal trade and use of POPs pesticides is stopped.
- African countries do not renew their Stockholm Convention DDT exemption applications for malaria control, due to the availability and use of other non-toxic malaria control methods.

1.4 PCBs

PCBs are no longer produced, but existing stockpiles in equipment must be identified and managed properly. According to Annex A part II of the Stockholm Convention, Parties to the Convention are obliged to eliminate equipment and oils containing PCBs from use by 2025 and bring these under environmentally sound waste management by 2028.

IPEN Overall Goals for PCBs

- All remaining PCB-containing transformers, capacitors and other equipment, along with non-legacy sources, are identified and properly disposed of using non-combustion technologies.
- All PCB-contaminated sites are properly remediated.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- National PCB inventories and disposal plans are established in 2 countries within each of IPEN's 8 Regions.
- Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) plans that do not produce dioxin/U-POPs are adopted by the Stockholm and Basel Convention COPs.
- The Stockholm Convention develops a standardized methodology for the inventory and future assessment of PCBs in closed and open applications including uses other than electrical equipment
- The Stockholm Convention BAT/BEP Guidelines include guidance on non-combustion methods for PCBs destruction and discourage incineration or co-incineration of PCBs in cement kilns.

1.5 Monitoring Stockholm Convention Implementation

Two key components for monitoring implementation of the Stockholm Convention are the National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and National Reports (under the Effectiveness Evaluation framework). When nations are accountable to both of these components, it ensures that national efforts are in compliance with the international law on POPs and makes it possible to track progress or delays in efforts to reduce and/or eliminate POPs releases.

IPEN Overall Goals for monitoring Stockholm Convention implementation

- All Convention provisions ensure that POPs are no longer a source of harm to human health and the environment.
- All countries become Parties to the Stockholm Convention.
- All Stockholm Parties fully comply with and exceed the provisions of the Convention.
- Eligible Parties receive full technical and financial support needed to be in compliance to the Convention
- Civil society groups are key stakeholders in national implementation plans and activities for the Stockholm Convention.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- Leading NGOs in 2 countries within each of the 8 IPEN Regions are participating in NIP committees and activities.

1.6 Basel and Rotterdam Conventions

Both the Basel and Rotterdam Conventions are important treaties associated with POPs elimination and chemical safety.

IPEN Overall Goals for Basel and Rotterdam Conventions

- Basel and Rotterdam Conventions adopt provisions that ensure that POPs are managed in an envionrmental sound manner and are no longer a source of harm to human health and the environment.
- All countries become Parties to the Basel and Rotterdam Conventions.
- All Parties comply fully with the provisions of the Conventions.
- Eligible Parties receive full technical and financial support needed to be in compliance to the Convention
- The objectives of both Conventions are achieved.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- Basel technical guidelines on wastes are consistent with Stockholm Convention BAT/BEP Guidelines and include Article 5 source categories.
- Basel low POPs content limits are health protective and consistent with Stockholm Convention objectives.
- The Basel Convention's e-waste guidelines correctly identify waste and non-waste, are consistent with the BAN amendment, and help prevent dumping of e-waste, including POPs.
- The Rotterdam Convention lists all POPs noted in the Stockholm Convention.
- The activities of POPRC and CRC compliment and support each other.

2. Toxic Metals

IPEN began systematic work on lead in paint and on mercury in 2007. The IPEN Minamata Declaration in 2013 formally established IPEN's Toxics Metals Program Area. This program area encompasses IPEN's efforts to minimize and eliminate exposures to all toxic metals including mercury, lead, cadmium, arsenic and others.

2.1 Lead in Paint

The manufacture, sale, import, export and use of lead decorative paint is still not restricted in most low and middle-income countries, although it has been banned for more than 40 years in most highly industrialized countries. IPEN started its Global Lead Paint Elimination Campaign in 2008.

IPEN Overall Goals for lead in paint

- Global production, sale and use of lead decorative paints and other lead paints are eliminated.
- Global production, sale and use of leaded industrial paints, coatings, glazes and other uses of lead pigments is eliminated.
- Schools, hospitals and homes where walls and other surfaces coated with lead paints are remediated.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- The manufacture and sale of leaded decorative paints have been virtually eliminated in all but a handful of countries.
- Lead chromate pigments are listed by the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent.
- A clear global trend has been established toward the elimination of added lead compounds in all categories of industrial paints, coatings and glazes.
- Lead Safe Paint certification scheme or equivalent certification established in 2-4 countries in all 4 UN regions

2.2 Mercury

IPEN began its mercury work by helping to build international support for a global mercury control treaty, including at meetings of the UNEP Governing Council and in other fora. IPEN is currently working to promote and support national ratifications of the Minamata Convention on Mercury; effective treaty implementation; and national and local NGO interventions aimed at eliminating or minimizing mercury releases to the environment.

2.2.1 Treaty Ratification and Implementation

IPEN Overall Goal for Minamata Treaty ratification and implementation

- All governments ratify the Minamata Convention.
- There is broad national public awareness of mercury hazards
- Eligible Parties receive full technical and financial support needed to be in compliance to the Convention including its obligatory and voluntary requirements.
- All Parties fully and effectively implement the Minamata Convention, including both obligatory and voluntary requirements.
- Elimination of mercury from the global economy.
- Reduction of mercury global pollution and reduction of mercury pollution burden in the oceans

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- Fifty countries ratify the Minamata Convention with the aim of entry into force by 2017
- IPEN Participating Organizations (POs) develop national mercury situation reports and/or related activities in 50 countries
- Robust community monitoring (human and environmental) data presented and referenced by national and international policy decision makers.
- IPEN POs are positioned as key stakeholders and contributors to national efforts to ratify and implement the Minamata Convention.

2.2.2 Contaminated Sites

The Convention (Article 12) obliges Parties to make serious efforts to develop national inventories of mercury-contaminated sites, and it obliges the Convention Conference of the Parties to adopt guidance on properly identifying, characterizing and managing these mercury-contaminated sites.

IPEN Overall Goal for contaminated sites

- Identification and environmentally sound (sustainable) remediation of mercury-contaminated sites globally
- Eligible Parties receive full technical and financial support needed to be in compliance to the Convention including its obligatory and voluntary requirements

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- An international inventory of mercury-contaminated sites developed by IPEN/PO and complemented with relevant human, biota and environment monitoring data.
- The First or Second Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention adopts a Guidance Document on Managing Mercury-Contaminated sites, developed by IPEN or with provisions based on IPEN's "Mercury Contaminated Site Guidance Document."
- Mercury-contaminated sites (both ongoing hot spots and legacy hot spots) are documented/listed in the national inventories of contaminated sites prepared by 10-20 national governments (2-3 in each of IPEN's 8 global regions).
- Remediation of at least 10-20 contaminated sites is underway.

2.2.3 Artisanal Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM)

The use of mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) is the single largest source of air emissions and releases of mercury to the global environment. Mercury use in ASGM also causes acute as well as chronic mercury exposures and serious harm to the health of gold miners and other residents living in gold mining communities.

IPEN Overall Goal for Artisanal Small Scale Gold Mining

- Mercury exposure to gold miners and in gold mining communities is eliminated.
- The illegal trade in mercury is ended.
- Formal recognition of mercury poisoning of ASGM miners and communities as a global epidemic by national ministries of health, with major new resources invested to curb/end the use of mercury in ASGM.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- ASGM National Action Plans (ASGM NAPs) are adopted in 10 countries in 3 UN regions.
- Specific criteria defining "more than significant" is adopted internationally, triggering the need for NAPs in major ASGM countries.
- Ongoing projects in 12 countries in 3 UN regions demonstrate safer, less polluting gold mining techniques and technologies with priority to mercury-free alternatives.
- 2-5 peer reviewed articles that document ASGM mercury poisonings or health impacts of mercury are published in medical health journals co-authored by IPEN POs or experts working with IPEN POs.
- Trade routes and key actors engaged in international mercury trade for use in ASGM are identified and targeted by media, governments and UN agencies.
- Major mercury-exporting and transit hubs (i.e., Hong Kong and Singapore) ban export of mercury.
- Regulations governing safe storage of mercury are established for transit ports (i.e., Singapore and Hong Kong).

2.2.6 Mercury Stockpiles & Chlor-Alkali Facilities

IPEN Overall Goal for mercury stockpiles and chlor-alkali facilities

- All mercury removed from the market and isolated in long-term secured and sustainable mercury storage facilities.
- Chlor-alkali chlorine production facilities still using mercury cell technologies are decommissioned, sites remediated, and recovered-solidified mercury properly disposed in secure, on-site storage facilities.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- All mercury stockpiles are inventoried and the Treaty ensures that these stockpiles don't enter the market again.

2.2.7 Coal-fired Power Plants and Industrial Boilers

Coal burning is the second largest source of mercury emissions to air and is the largest single source of greenhouse gas emissions. Coal burning is a significant source of local toxic pollution and can also result in mercury-contaminated sites.

IPEN Overall Goal for coal-fired power plants and industrial boilers

- Toxic air pollution and mercury exposure from coal-fired facilities is reduced or eliminated.
- Reliance on coal as a source of energy in favor of renewable energy sources is reduced and eliminated.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- Minamata Convention COP adopts Mercury BAT/BEP Guidelines that include alternative techniques to reducing mercury emissions via alternative renewable energy sources (i.e., referencing wind and solar).

2.2.8 Waste incineration Facilities and Cement Kilns

IPEN Overall Goal for waste incineration facilities and cement kilns

- Mercury releases from waste incineration and cement kilns are reduced with the goal of elimination.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- Mercury Treaty BAT/BEP Guidelines do not compromise the Stockholm Convention BAT/BEP

2.2.9 Mercury in Products

IPEN POs already have a history of work on mercury in products including in lamps, batteries, switches, cosmetics, measuring devices, dental amalgam, personal care products, pesticides and biocides. These are all covered by the Minamata Convention and subject to phase-out by 2020. This could be a work area where relatively modest interventions could have a high-profile impact. IPEN and some POs already own XRF devices that could be used for this work.

IPEN Overall Goal for mercury in products

- End the use of mercury and its contamination in consumer products
- Elimination of the production and export of products containing mercury
- Environmentally sound management of the life cycle of and end-of-life mercury containing products
- Financial mechanism that addresses the internalization of costs associated with mercury products, including imported products that may become hazardous waste.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- National bans on mercury in consumer products (i.e., cosmetics, dental amalgam and children's products) in 10-20 countries
- Environmentally sound management of mercury recovered from mercury-added products in the product recycling phase and/or pre –product disposal phase.
- National extended producer responsibility regulations advance or are adopted and ensure improved tracking of imported mercury products through use and disposal.

3. Chemical Safety (SAICM)

SAICM is an international, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder policy framework and program of action that promotes cooperation in support of chemical safety objectives. The overall objective of SAICM is "to achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle so that, by 2020, chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment."

3.1 Engagement in the SAICM Process

IPEN organizes NGO engagement in the SAICM process including the triennial meetings of the International Council on Chemicals Management (ICCM), SAICM regional meetings, SAICM working groups, and the SAICM Bureau. IPEN also organizes and promotes local, national, regional and international NGO interventions aimed at advancing SAICM's *Overarching Policy Strategy* and the SAICM *Global Plan of Action.*

IPEN Overall Goal for engagement in the SAICM process

- Governments of all countries establish the necessary legal, technical and administrative infrastructures needed to ensure that chemicals (including toxic metals) throughout their life-cycles are no longer a source of exposure and harm to human health and the environment.
- Increased financial and technical resources in support of SAICM objectives are available to programs and projects in developing countries and countries with economies in transition on a predictable and sustainable basis.
- The costs governments incur to establish and operate programs that ensure sound chemicals management are recovered through fees charged to companies that manufacture, import and/or use potentially toxic chemicals.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- SAICM ICCM decides to continue and enhance international multi-stakeholder cooperation in support of chemical safety and sound chemicals management objectives post 2020.
- WHO and UNEP increase the priority, budgets and staff they devote to programs addressing issues related to toxic chemical exposures.
- SAICM adopts a plan of action to phase-out highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs).
- SAICM adopts, and updates as necessary a plan of action to implement objectives under each Emerging Policy Issue (chemicals in products, nanotechnology, EDCs, electrical products, lead in paint).
- National policies are adopted that indicate significant progress on all Global Plan of Action Items and Emerging Policy Issues.

3.2 SAICM Emerging Policy Issues

Emerging Policy Issues receive priority attention from UNEP and/or WHO and, in some cases, may be prioritized by donors including the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and governments.

3.2.1 Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDCs)

IPEN Overall Goal for Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals

- The precautionary elimination of pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been demonstrated to disrupt the endocrine-systems of humans and/or wildlife.

- Regulatory frameworks in force in all countries that establish precautionary controls on the manufacture, import, export, sale, use, and disposal of EDCs.
- Elevated global awareness by the public, media and NGOs about how endocrine disrupting chemicals impact human and environmental health.
- An online informational video/package developed by IPEN on EDCs is available in all UN languages.
- Relevant UN agency bodies (e.g., FAO, UNEP, WHO) recognize EDC pesticides as Highly Hazardous Pesticides.
- Prevent harm to present and future generations associated with exposure to EDCs.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- UNEP Chemicals publically releases a list of known and/or potential EDCs.
- An IPEN Global EDC Monitoring Project is completed that illustrates potential EDC exposures in Asia & the Pacific, Africa, Latin America, EECCA and MENA Regions.
- Two to four countries adopt national regulatory frameworks based on the precautionary principle.
- POPs are internationally recognized as EDCs by an international agency such as UNEP
- There is Increased public and media attention to EDCs and the harm they cause to the endocrine system.
- An online informational video/package developed by IPEN on EDCs is available in all UN languages.
- A UN agency body (e.g., FAO, UNEP, WHO) recognizes EDC pesticides as Highly Hazardous Pesticide.

3.2.2 Chemicals in Products

IPEN Overall Goal for chemicals in products

- Health and safety information and the identity of chemicals in individual products are publicly available and are no longer regarded as confidential business information.
- A comprehensive, unified, open access, regularly updated global database on chemicals in products is established by UNEP.
- Governments of all countries establish the necessary legal, technical and administrative infrastructures to ensure that chemicals in products, throughout their life-cycles, are no longer a source of exposure and harm to human health and the environment.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- UNEP via SAICM launches a project to elevate the work of the CiP programme, supporting pilot projects monitoring access to information about chemicals in products in specific countries.
- At least 6 countries within 4 UN regions receive support from the GEF 6 to start CiP projects aimed at the development of proactive management of chemicals in products and supply chains.
- At least 6 countries within 4 UN regions label toxic substances in specific products, i.e., children's products.

3.2.3 Hazardous Substances in the Life-Cycle of Electronic Products

IPEN advocates for strict compliance with Basel Convention and BAN amendment controls of electronic waste (e-waste) trade and promotes a life-cycle approach to electronic products (e-products) that includes policies to prevent and address toxic hazards during design, production, and waste phases of the electronics lifecycle.

IPEN Overall Goal for hazardous substances in the life-cycle of electronic products

- Electronic products are designed and produced in ways that eliminate their potential for human toxic exposure throughout their entire life-cycle, including during their manufacture, use, recycling and/or disposal.
- Governments of all countries establish the legal, technical and administrative infrastructures needed to implement Extended Producer Responsibility and ensure that recycling of used electronic products no longer results in toxic exposure to humans or the environment.
- Governments no longer export their e-waste to countries unable to deal with it safely.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- The Basel Convention's e-waste guidelines correctly identify waste and non-waste, are consistent with the BAN amendment, and help prevent dumping of e-waste including POPs.
- The international community (via SAICM or other) adopts a list of chemicals of concern to human health and the environment used in electronics production and products is developed and made publicly available.
- Best Practices for meaningful right to know policies in electronics production for workers and surrounding communities are adopted by 2-3 developing countries and/or by the private sector within 2-3 developing countries.
- Two countries adopt regulations banning the recycling of plastics containing flame retardants into e-products and other products without first removing the chemicals.
- Two to 4 countries in 2 UN regions adopt extended Producer Responsibility and take-back regulations on e-products.

3.2.4 Nanotechnology

IPEN Overall Goal for nanotechnology

- Governments and civil society in all countries have full access to the information needed to establish appropriate regulatory controls on nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials that will fully protect human health and the environment.
- Governments of all countries establish the legal, technical and administrative infrastructure needed ensure that nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials are not a source of harm to human health and the environment.
- BAT/BEP Guidelines for the management of nanomaterials throughout their life-cycle are developed, adopted and implemented internationally

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- The Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labeling of Chemical's nano pictogram is implemented by national governments.
- IPEN establishes nano awareness campaigns in 2 countries in each of the 8 IPEN regions.
- UN agencies develop and establish a Global Nano Alliance (similar to the GAELP) to address the challenges of nano throughout the life-cycle.

3.2.5 Highly Hazardous Pesticides

IPEN Overall Goal for highly hazardous pesticides

- Agroecology and non-chemical alternatives have successfully replaced highly hazardous pesticides and HHPs are no longer a source of harm to human health and the environment..
- Governments in all countries identify those pesticides that are highly hazardous under their ordinary conditions of use in the country; and then establish and enforce legislation that prohibits their manufacture, import, sale and use.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- The ICCM identifies the issue of highly hazardous pesticides as a SAICM issue for action and recommends agroecology as an alternative to HHPs .
- Three governments in each of three or more regions establish national lists of HHPs for phase-out and elimination.
- International guidelines are adopted through the SAICM process or another UN-affiliated agency for non-chemical alternatives to HHPs
- IPEN/Pesticide Action Network (PAN) provide assistance and knowledge to NGOs in at least 30 countries on non-chemical alternatives to HHPs, with emphasis in an agroecology approach, to promote national phase-outs of HHPs in these countries.

4. Capacity & Movement Building

IPEN's Capacity & Movement Building Program Area includes all of IPEN's work aimed at strengthening the ability of NGOs around the world to effectively limit harm to human health and the environment from toxic chemicals.

IPEN Overall Goal for capacity and movement building

- A stronger, more capable, global network of organizations working on toxic chemical, metals and waste issues.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes

- Increased funding and other resources from private and government donors for international and national work on toxic chemical issues by NGOs.
- Regularly convened IPEN training and skill-shares for NGOs in such areas as community-based monitoring, organizational development, communication**s**, and technology.
- Strengthened links between scientific communities and NGO networks working on chemicals issues.
- IPEN helps to form a global coalition to advocate for SAICM policy work needed between 2015 and 2020
- An increased number of chemicals experts and NGO leaders working on chemicals issues from developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

5. Emerging and Cross-cutting Areas for Exploration

5.1 Fracking

In 2013 IPEN established a working group and listserve on fracking as POPs substances and other toxic chemicals have been identified within fracking fluids.

IPEN Overall Goal for fracking

- Information about chemicals including those with POPs characteristics used in unconventional gas/fracking activities are publicly available
- Governments of all countries establish the legal, technical and administrative infrastructures to address environmental pollution from unconventional gas activities, fracking wastes and produce water, ensuring no recycling of these contaminated wastes
- End toxic fracking practices

Proposed 2020 Outcomes (more concrete outcomes to be developed)

- Elevated attention by national and international media about concerns over toxic chemical exposure, water contamination, geological damage, and harm to human health

5.2 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

In 2011 through the Rio+20 Conference in 2012, IPEN establish a working group and campaign focused on the process related to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD).

IPEN Overall Goal for sustainable development goals

- SDGs covering chemical safety are met including related targets and new international aid funding for chemical safety is available

Proposed 2020 Outcomes (more concrete outcomes to be developed)

- Meaningful indicators are adopted to measure progress with individual SDGs
- SDGs and indicators are leveraged to promote chemical safety and mobilize funding for chemical safety projects.

5.3 Cost of Inaction/GCO

In 2012 IPEN contributed to the Chemicals Branch of the United Nations Environment Programme's initiatives on the Cost of Inaction and Global Chemicals Outlook reports. IPEN will continue to monitor and participate in these efforts, as they are key frameworks for elevating the chemical safety profile through an economic and global trends lens.

IPEN Overall Goal for the cost of inaction

- Governments implement cost recovery and other policies that fully internalize the costs of chemicals production and management within the chemical industry so that the industry pays the true cost of its processes and products.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes (more concrete outcomes to be developed)

- Greater awareness among governments of the cost of inaction due to toxic chemical exposures and/or how externalized costs result in harms to human health and the environment.

5.4 Climate & Chemicals

In 2011, IPEN via its Co-Chair was a co-author of a UNEP Report on Climate Change and Chemicals. Since then the Stockholm Convention's POPRC process has explored the relationship and interactions between POPs and climate change, incorporating new knowledge into the assessment of POPs. In summary, increased climate change will escalate exposure to toxic chemicals, as the rapidly changing climate will remobilize toxic chemicals like POPs and mercury.

IPEN Overall Goal for climate and chemicals

- Governments, media, climate NGOs and civil society understand the link between climate change and increasing chemical exposure.
- Toxic chemical exposure from climate change is limited.

Proposed 2020 Outcomes (more concrete outcomes to be developed)

- Greater awareness among national and international media and IPEN POs of the impact of climate change on toxic chemical exposure.

5.5 Asbestos

WHO has declared all forms of asbestos to be carcinogenic and noted that safe use of the substance is impossible. Technically and economically feasible alternatives are available, but chrysotile asbestos use is rapidly increasing in Asia with supplies coming large from Russia and other EECCA countries. IPEN has worked on this issue nationally, regionally and at Rotterdam Conferences of the Parties.

IPEN Overall Goal for asbestos

- Global elimination of asbestos use
- Compensation for victims of asbestos exposure
- Just transition for workers in the asbestos industry
- Workers and communities awareness on environmentally sound management of asbestos increased

Proposed 2020 Outcomes (more concrete outcomes to be developed)

- Chrysotile and crocidolite listed in the Rotterdam Convention
- Guidance and steps to identify/diagnose the Asbestos-Related Diseases (ARD) are developed by ILO or WHO and readily available for use.
- Alternative to asbestos are promoted and available in 5 countries and 2 regions.
- Guidance on how to handle asbestos removal and disposal in developing/EIT countries is readily available