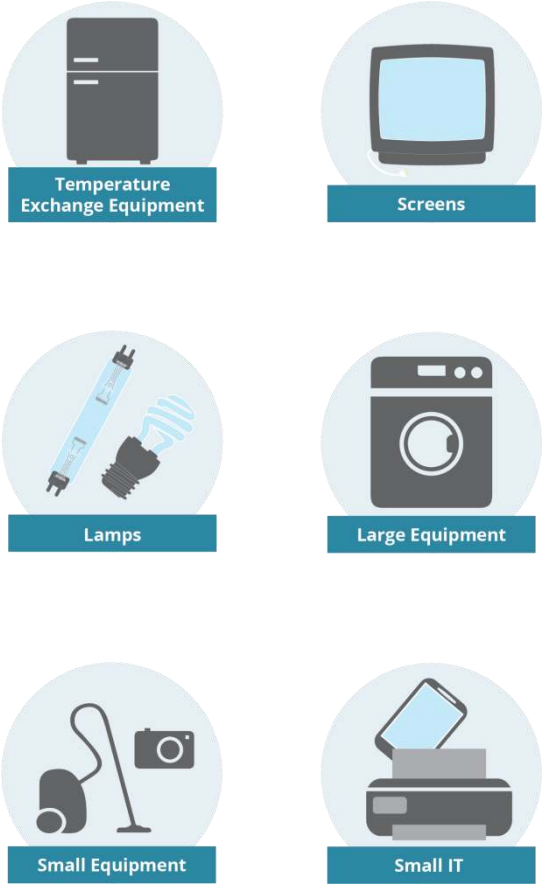
UN E-waste Coalition

PART I

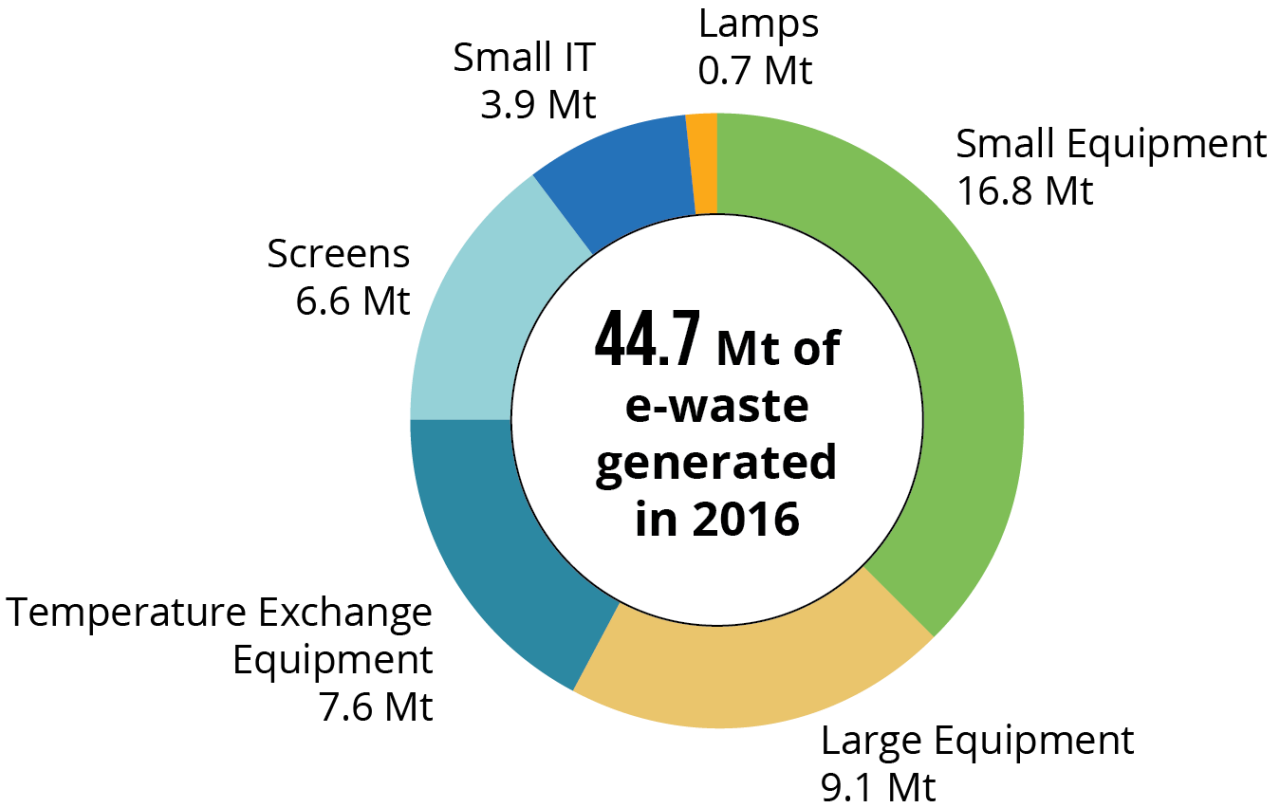
The e-waste challenge

E-WASTE DEFINED

Electrical or electronic equipment which has reached end of life including all components, sub-assemblies and consumables that are part of the product at the time of discarding (Basel Convention).

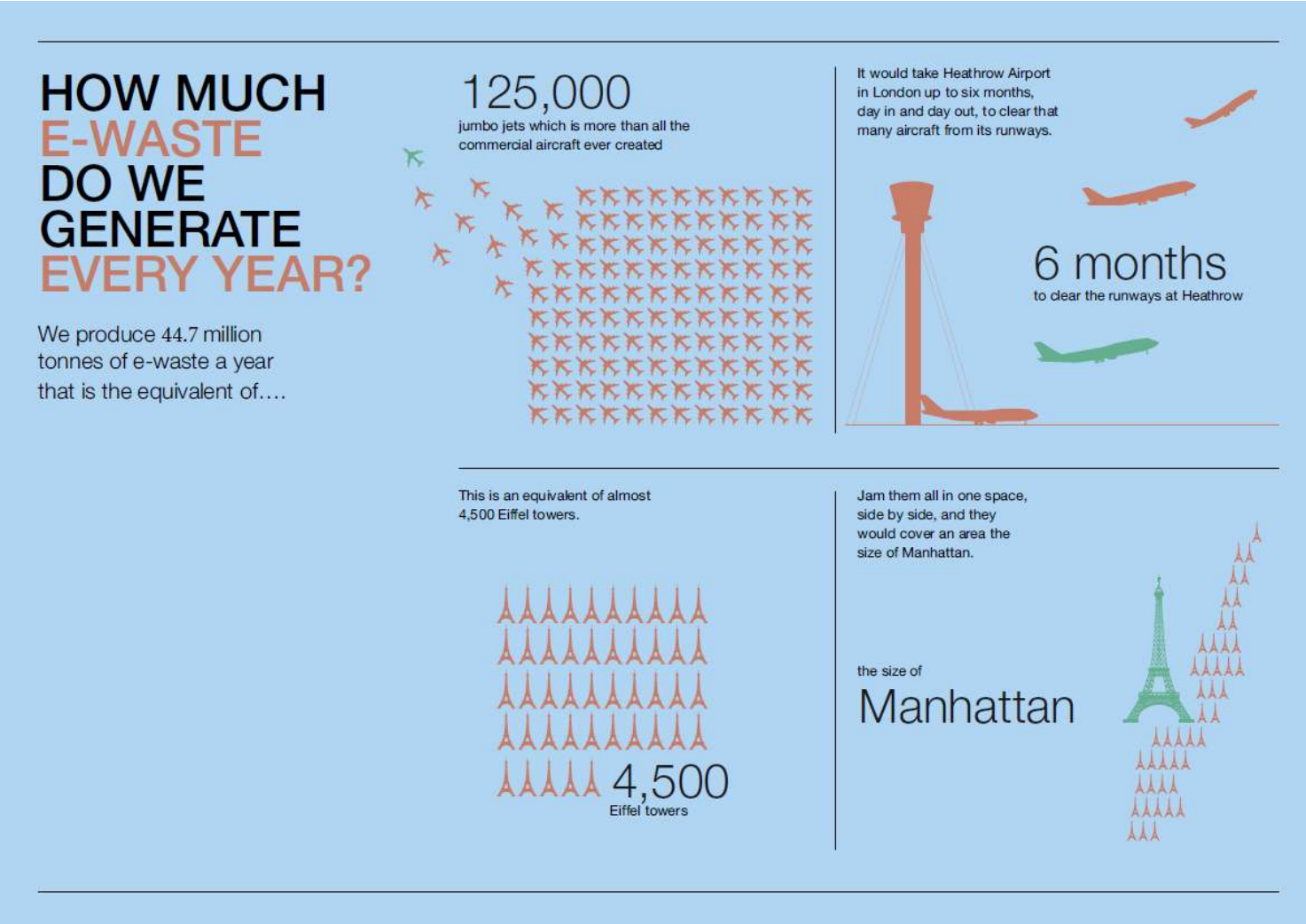


GLOBAL E-WASTE GENERATION

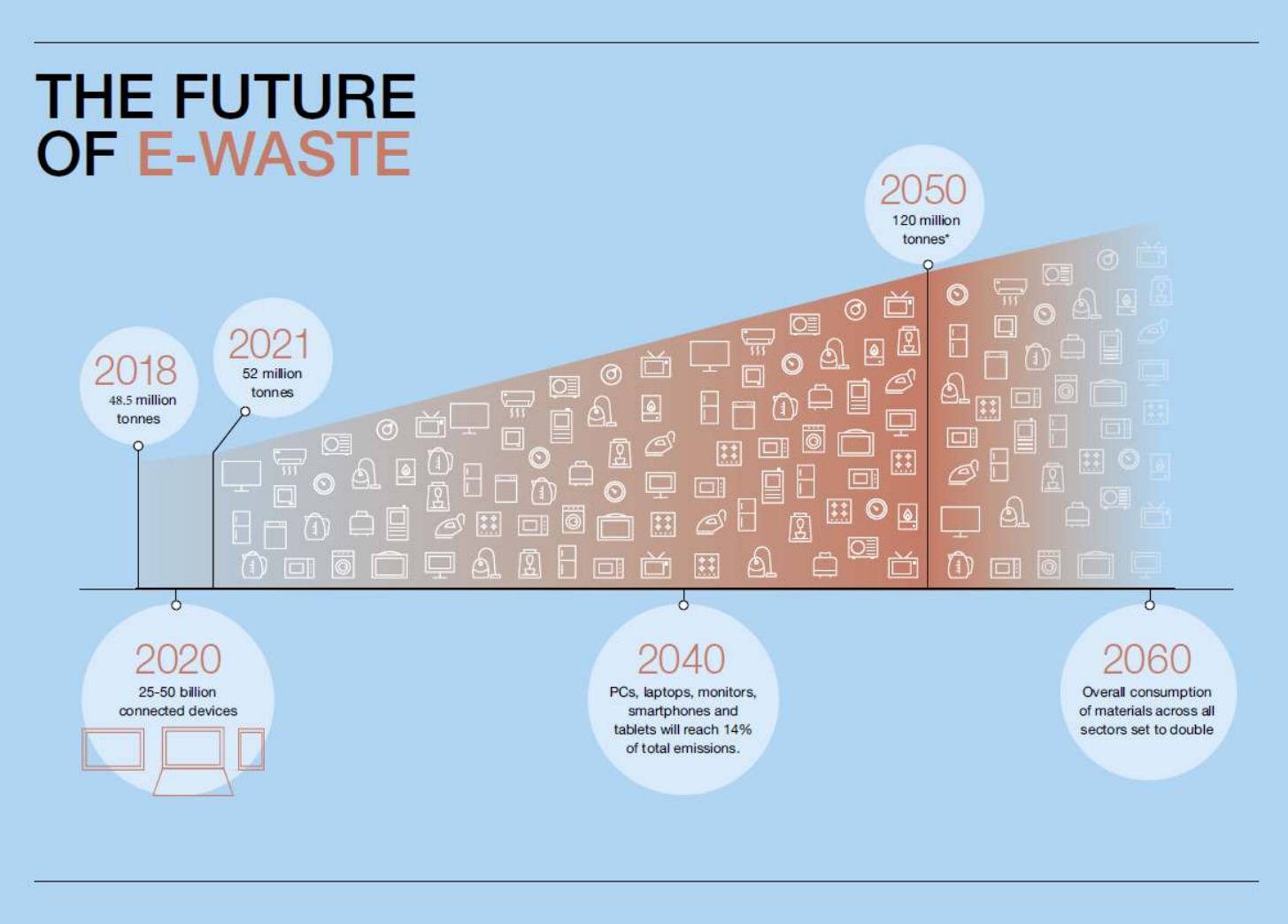


Baldé, C.P., Forti V., Gray, V., Kuehr, R., Stegmann,P. : The Global E-waste Monitor – 2017, United Nations University (UNU), International Telecommunication Union (ITU) & International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), Bonn/Geneva/Vienna.

E-WASTE TODAY



E-WASTE IN THE FUTURE



KEY E-WASTE CHALLENGES

1. One of the fastest growing and most complex waste streams that severely impacts the environment and human health and is often traded illegally

2. Lack of awareness and of sustainable disposal practices as well as e-waste management systems and infrastructure

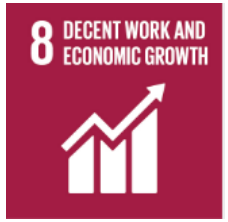
3. Low collection, reuse, refurbishing and recycling rates

4. Informal management of e-waste and related health, labour & environmental challenges

5. Loss of valuable resources - better e-waste management can generate sustainable enterprises and green jobs

E-WASTE AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Partnerships for the Goals

PART II

The need for a UN E-waste Coalition

FIVE REASONS WHY A COALITION IS NEEDED

1) Increasing country demand for support and guidance

2) Opportunity to avoid duplication and pool resources for coordinated support to countries

3) Joint action is needed by all key stakeholders to create a circular electrical and electronic system, address the full life-cycle of electrical and electronic equipment and to accomplish true progress using existing expertise

4) In an era of UN Reform, there is growing expectations for UN entities to “Deliver as One” to tackle one of the most complex issues of our time

5) Each member of the Coalition has the mandate to address e-waste and the responsibility to advance sustainable development for people, planet and prosperity

NORMATIVE FRAMEWORKS

Legally binding frameworks and policies on e-waste exist at the national, regional and global level, covering different aspects of the e-waste challenge.

In addition there are a number of voluntary consensus-based standards, directives, partnerships and consortia standards.

Examples of global frameworks include the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the WHO Resolution WHA63.25 on Improvement of health through safe and environmentally sound waste management and the ILO Occupational Health Services Convention.

The UN, promoting sustainable development and human and labour rights, has a unique role and convening power to assist countries in joining and implementing these frameworks.

PART III

Vision, mission, goals and scope

VISION

From e-waste to e-value: transforming e-waste for people, planet and prosperity

MISSION

Raise awareness, increase knowledge and provide integrated support to countries in preventing, reducing, collecting, recycling and disposing of e-waste in ways that create jobs and business opportunities and that protect e-waste workers, human health and the environment, through enhanced coordination of the UN and its partners at all levels.

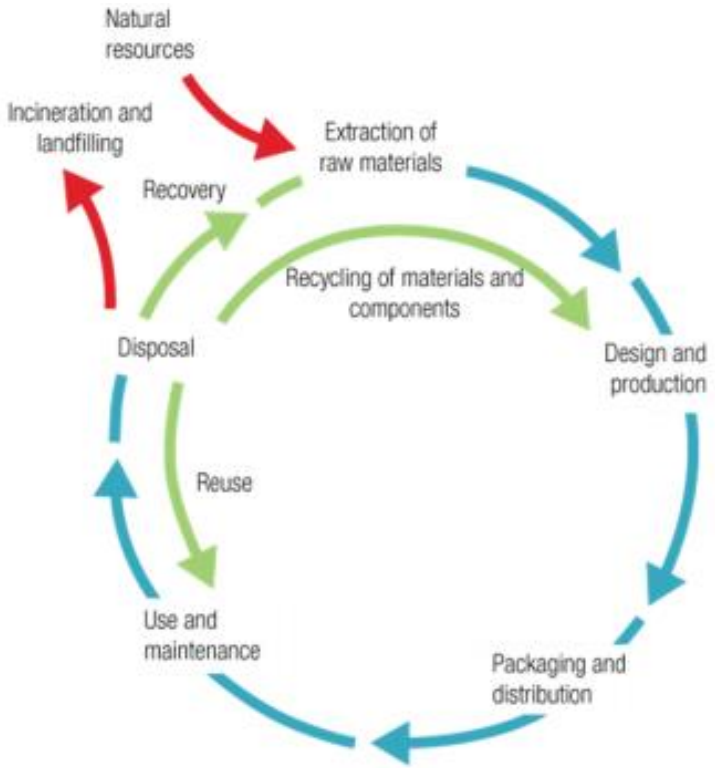
GOALS OF THE E-WASTE COALITION

- More countries joining global and regional legal instruments and adhering to standards in the area of e-waste with more effective implementation
- Improved national legislation and strengthened enforcement mechanisms in line with international obligations and best practices
- Strengthened national capacity to formulate and implement integrated policies and practical measures to improve e-waste management
- Investments in e-waste management systems and infrastructure promoted
- Transboundary movements are carried out in line with international requirements and illegal traffic of e-waste is prevented or combatted
- Increased awareness and greater engagement of key e-waste stakeholders at the global, regional, national and municipal/local levels
- Better coordinated and more efficient support provided to countries to reduce and manage e-waste in ways that create jobs and business opportunities and that protect e-waste workers, human health and the environment.
- Data, statistics and knowledge base strengthened and made more easily accessible to all stakeholders
- Greater impact of the work of the United Nations and its key partners in the area of safe, sustainable and circular e-waste management
- Promote opportunities for non-state actors including industry to become a part of solutions to e-waste challenges
- Promote the implementation of international standards to tackle e-waste and achieve a circular economy

SCOPE

The scope of the Coalition's work encompasses all aspects of electrical and electronic equipment and e-waste in a circular economy: the acquisition of raw materials, design, production, usage, recycling and final disposal of electrical and electronic equipment along its entire life-cycle and as it is moved across borders.

The Coalition will thus complement and add value to existing programmes, partnerships and projects by facilitating greater synergies and providing unparalled expertise.



Source: A. Remmen et al.: *Life Cycle Management: A Business Guide to Sustainability* (Paris, UNEP, 2007), p. 12.

PART IV

The Coalition, key principles, its members, partners and governance

KEY PRINCIPLES

1) Supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals
2) Guided by UN human rights, health and environmental instruments and international standards
3) Advocating key international and regional conventions
4) Leveraging existing initiatives, knowledge platforms and lessons learned
5) Backed by credible data and information to monitor progress at all levels
6) Striving to grow existing ideas and partnerships among different actors, avoiding duplication of efforts
7) Reinforcing a circular economy for electrics and electronics

MEMBERS OF THE COALITION

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

UN environment

UNIDO

ITU

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

BASEL CONVENTION

International Trade Centre

ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

World Health Organization

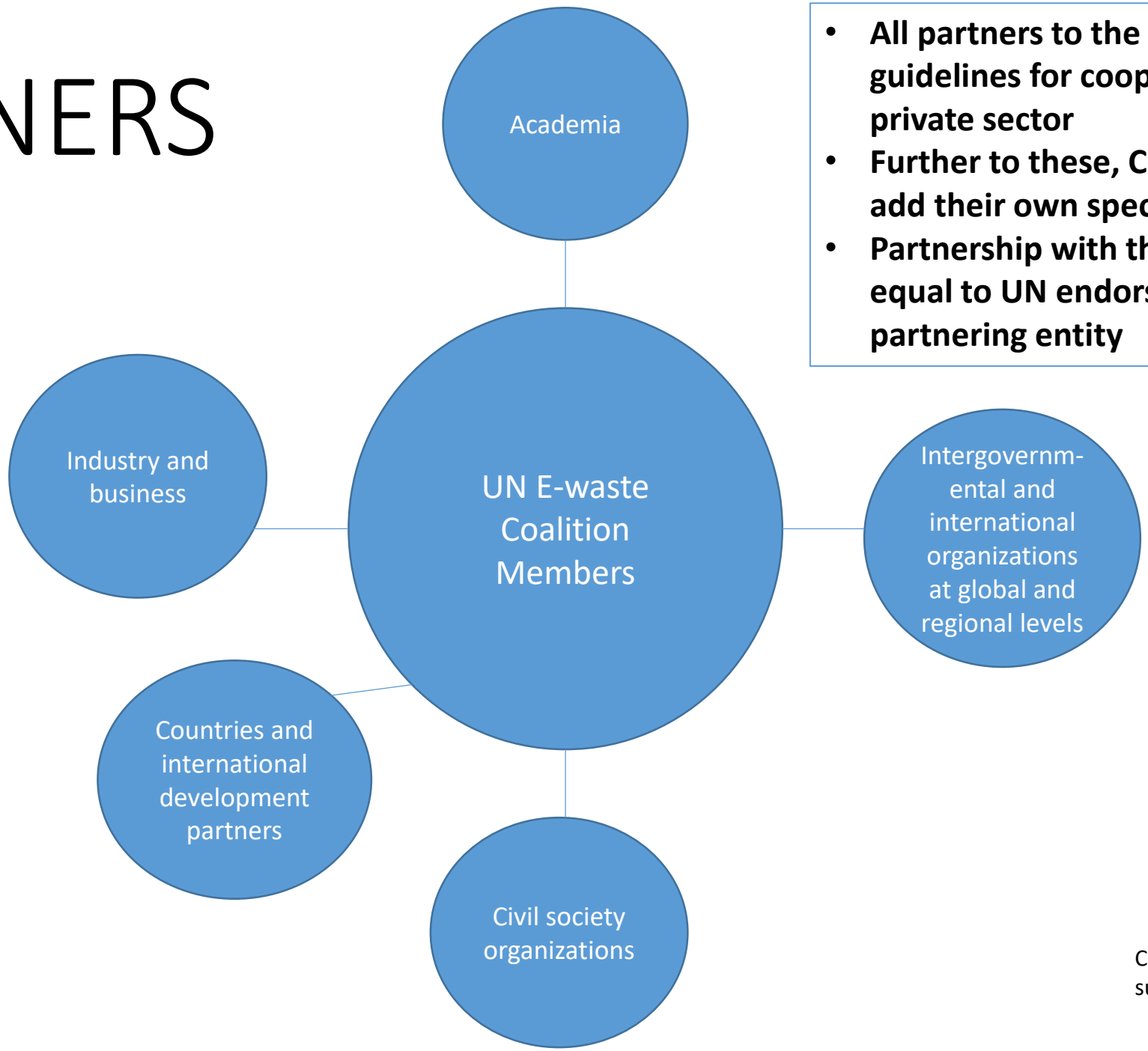
International Labour Organization

STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

unitar
United Nations Institute for Training and Research

PARTNERS

- **All partners to the Coalition subject to UN guidelines for cooperation with the private sector**
- **Further to these, Coalition Members may add their own specific criteria.**
- **Partnership with the Coalition is not equal to UN endorsement of the partnering entity**



UN Country Teams

UN Country Teams to provide country-level coordination support.

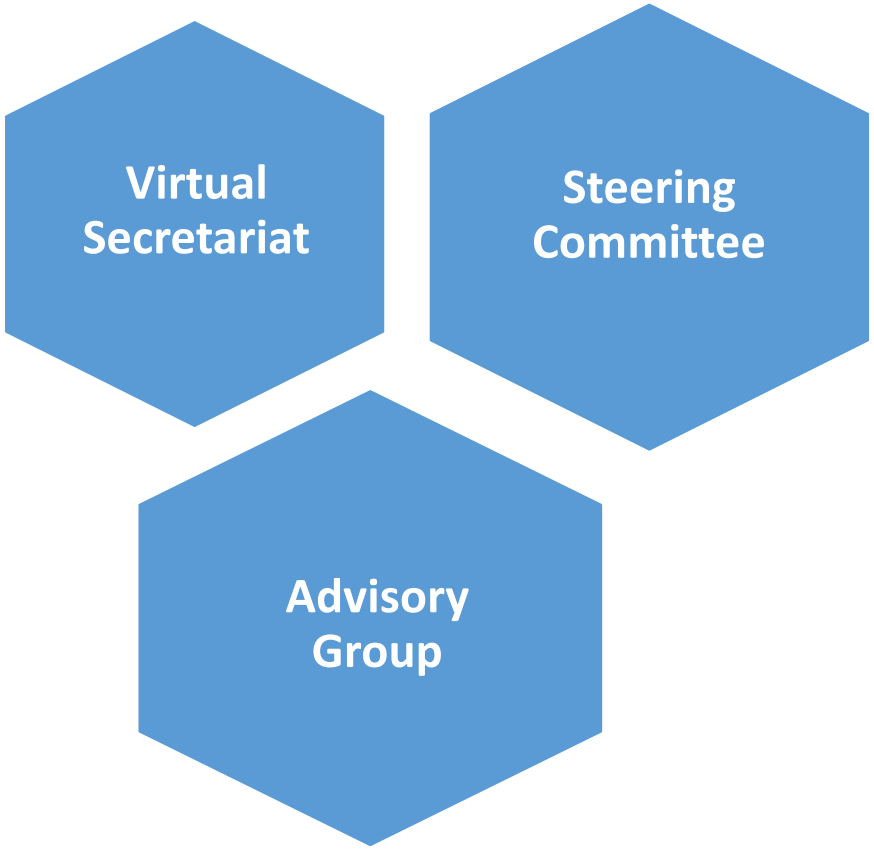
Knowledge Network

Composed of knowledge partners, such as the Step initiative.

GOVERNANCE

Composed of a core group of UN agencies

Composed of all ten Letter of Intent signatories.



Composed of a mixture of partners, donors, countries and all Letter of Intent signatories.

VIRTUAL SECRETARIAT (1)

Draft

The supporting functions of the Secretariat of the E-waste Coalition include:

- Providing logistical and operational support to the Steering Committee
- Monitoring operational risks and performance
- Supporting partnership management
- Supporting resource mobilization
- Collating and sharing knowledge, including lessons learned and good practices
- Additional policy and programmatic support

VIRTUAL SECRETARIAT (2)

Draft

The Virtual Secretariat will be composed of three to four professional staff members from UN entities of the Steering Committee.

The coordinator of the Virtual Secretariat may be housed on a rotational basis to the extent possible by any of the UN entities which are members of the Steering Committee.

The members of the Virtual Secretariat will receive from the Steering Committee a two year mandate on a consensus basis, which can be extended.

The Virtual Secretariat is accountable to the Steering Committee.

In each agency of the Steering Committee, a focal point to the Virtual Secretariat will be assigned. They will support the work of the Secretariat on a regular basis to ensure that contributions and inputs from departments across their organisations are well coordinated and delivered on time.

STEERING COMMITTEE (1)

Draft

- The principal governing and decision-making body, responsible for approving the strategy and overall work plan and providing oversight of the E-waste Coalition.
- Decisions are taken by consensus.
- Working closely with the Virtual Secretariat, the Steering Committee will support and guide the Coalition to ensure an effective impact.
- The Steering Committee will advise the Virtual Secretariat on strategic priorities, and programmatic and financial allocations. The Steering Committee will receive logistical and operational support from the Virtual Secretariat.

STEERING COMMITTEE (2)

Draft

Main Functions (examples):

- Provide general oversight and exercise overall accountability of the E-waste Coalition and the virtual secretariat
- Approve the strategic direction of the E-waste Coalition
- Adopt the work plan
- Adopt and monitor the resource mobilization strategy
- Overseeing overall progress against the results framework through monitoring, reporting and evaluation
- Commission independent evaluations on the overall performance of the E-waste Coalition, as necessary

ADVISORY GROUP

Draft

- Offers strategic advice and guidance for the E-waste Coalition, including on strategic directions for the Coalition, strategic partnerships to pursue, as well as advice on key e-waste, electrics and electronics sector developments and trends.
- The Advisory Group will be comprised of constituents from all ten signatories of the Letter of Intent as well as countries and international development partners, intergovernmental, international and regional organizations, industry and business, academia, civil society organizations and other stakeholders.
- Special attention will be given to ensuring that the Group is gender and geographically balanced.

PART V

Core Functions

CORE FUNCTIONS

ADVOCACY

- Flagship reports
- Short videos and documentaries
- Support awareness raising initiatives
- Joint webinars and workshops
- Joint communication strategy

KNOWLEDGE

- Collaboration with the Global E-waste Statistics Partnership
- Compilation and dissemination of policy and implementation guidelines
- Sharing of best practice and lessons learned
- Compilation of resources for learning, including e-learning

INTERVENTION

- Country intervention model
- Country e-waste inventories
- Assistance to countries including with technology development and transfer and implementation of international standards

ADVOCACY

- The members of the Coalition will join forces to raise awareness and proactively reach out to policy-makers, decision-takers and consumers

- Communication tools will include dedicated web-pages, short videos, documentaries, social media campaigns and proactive participation in high-level events, conferences and seminars across the globe

- Global champions will be identified to advocate for better managing e-waste

- The Coalition will support various awareness raising initiatives

KNOWLEDGE

- Collaboration with the Global E-waste Statistics Partnership to strengthen the globalewaste.org website, making it a hub for knowledge on e-waste drawn initially from the members of the UN E-waste Coalition.
- E-waste knowledge sharing in all senses will include the public availability of: comparable and reliable e-waste statistics and data, learning tools, publications, information on country and regional e-waste projects, videos and online training courses.
- Through the globalewaste.org website, the UN E-waste Coalition will share best practices and lessons learned and ultimately provide a one-stop shop for the online compilation and dissemination of information open to the public.
- Through its knowledge sharing, the UN E-waste Coalition will raise visibility on the importance of tackling e-waste and delivering capacity in this area.

COUNTRY INTERVENTION

- Through the implementation of national level development cooperation projects, members of the Coalition will engage with national and local authorities to provide technical assistance in required areas

- Projects may focus on e.g.:
  - policy and legislation,
  - on the ground implementation,
  - standardization,
  - research and capacity building.

- Each agency shall have its own work plan, budget and an executing agency coordinating the implementation

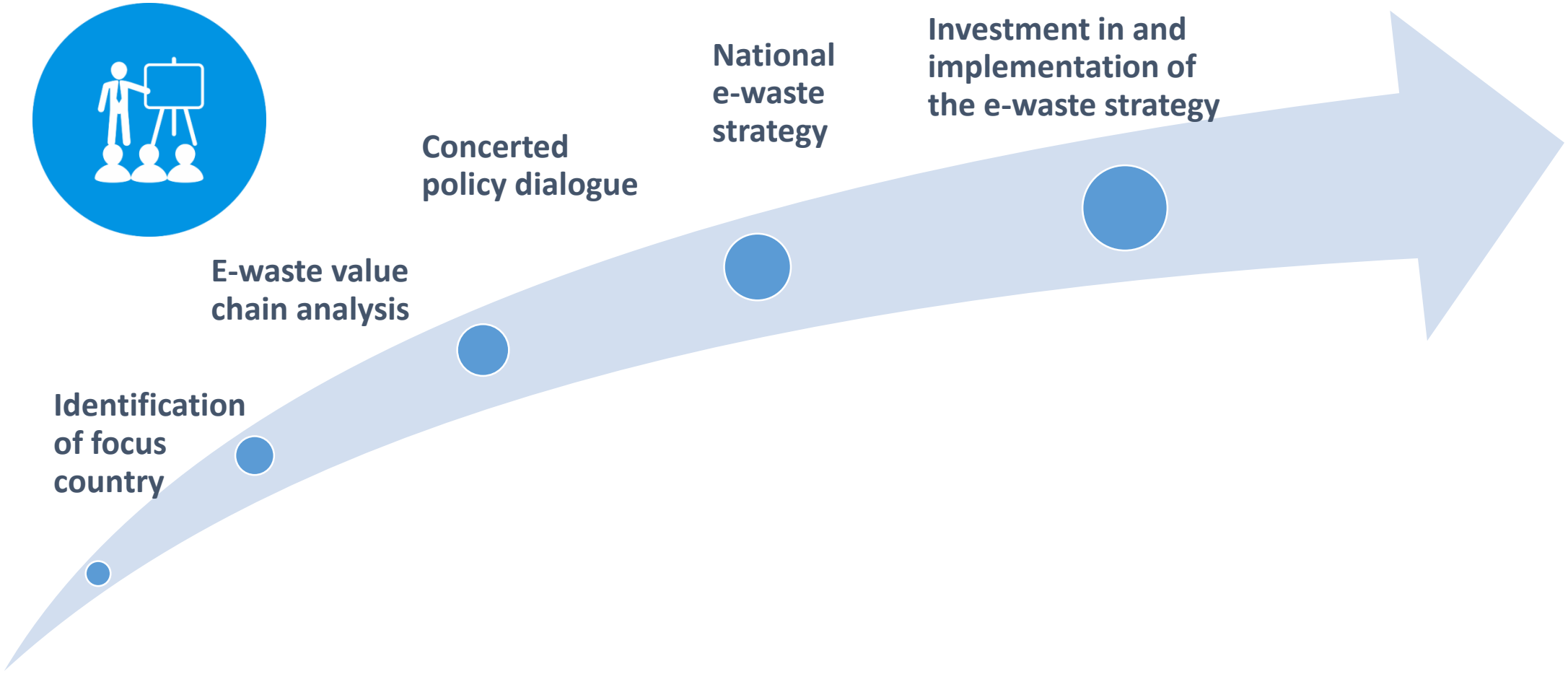
COUNTRY INTERVENTION MODEL

- A joint intervention model for the implementation of e-waste work at the country level will be developed.

- The model will provide a logical framework or mapping technique to explain how a given set of interventions is expected to lead to concrete development change. The model will facilitate the identification of (i) solutions to systematically address the root causes of e-waste challenges, (ii) the underlying assumptions and risks, as well as (iii) suitable approaches for the way forward in order to successfully implement the desired interventions.

- The intervention model will include the following stages: identification of a focus country, e-waste value chain analysis, concerted policy dialogue, national e-waste strategy and data, and investment in and implementation of the e-waste strategy.

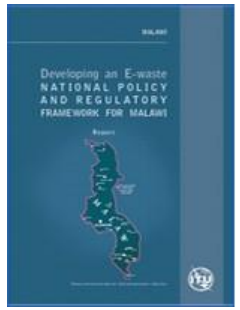
COUNTRY INTERVENTION MODEL



Annex

International Telecommunication Union

ITU and E-waste:



1. Study Group Question 6/2 on ICTs and the Environment – addressing the challenges of e-waste.
2. Global E-waste Statistics Partnership where ITU jointly publishes Global and Regional E-waste Monitors
3. Development of globalewaste.org to store and disseminate the world's data and statistics on e-waste
4. Guidelines, and policy and regulatory frameworks on ICTs and e-waste
5. E-waste Pilot Plant at the University of La Plata in Argentina
6. ITU-T Study Group 5 – Question 7 "Circular economy including e-waste" above the "ITU-T L-series Recommendations…"
   - Circular Economy: Definitions and concepts for material efficiency for ICT
   - Circular economy: Guide for operators and suppliers on approaches to migrate towards circular ICT goods and networks
   - Extended producer responsibility - Guidelines for sustainable e-waste management

7. ITU-T L-series Recommendations which help deal with e-waste, developed by ITU Study Group 5:
   - Universal power adapter and charger solution for mobile and hand-held devices
   - External universal power adapter solutions for stationary ICTs
   - Green battery solutions for mobile and other hand-held devices
   - Procedure for recycling rare metals in ICTs
   - Best practices for green data centres
   - Guidelines for developing a sustainable e-waste management system

United Nations Environment Programme

UNEP works with producing and disseminating tools, guidelines and reports on e-waste management as well as engage with local and national governments to develop environmentally sound e-waste management strategies.

Current activities include:

1. Knowledge support
   - Developing a foresight report on the future of e-waste
   - Mapping and analyzing national legislations on e-waste for regional analyses
2. In-country support
   - Developing a Extended Producer Responsibility strategy for electronic products in Sri Lanka
   - Supporting the Nigerian government in implementing a circular economy approached e-waste project
3. Engaging with the private sector

Technical contact: UNEP International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC), which is focused on sustainable waste management. The center is also highly involved in mercury and chemical waste management.

E-waste publications

- E-Waste Volume I: Inventory Assessment Manual
- E-Waste Volume II: E-waste Management Manual
- E-Waste Volume III: WEEE/E-waste "Take Back System"
- Compendium of Technologies for the Recovery of Materials from WEEE/E-Waste
- E-waste foresight report (summer 2019)

https://www.unenvironment.org/ietc/resources

United Nations University

VISION

SCYCLE's vision is to enable societies to reduce the environmental load from production, use, and disposal of ubiquitous products to sustainable levels through independent and comprehensive, practical research and training that provides more thorough, fact-based policy development and decision-making.

MISSION

SCYCLE's mission is to promote sustainable societies. Its activities presently focus on the development of sustainable production, consumption, and disposal patterns for electrical and electronic equipment (EEE). SCYCLE leads the global e-waste discussion and advances sustainable e-waste management strategies based on life-cycle thinking.

OBJECTIVES

SCYCLE fosters solutions-oriented dialogue, cooperation, and consensus. Within this context, SCYCLE accomplishes the following:

- Conducts research on eco-structuring towards sustainable societies
- Develops interdisciplinary and multi-stakeholder public-private partnerships
- Assists governments in developing e-waste legislation and standards
- Responsible for education, training, and capacity development; and
- Facilitates and disseminates practical, science-based recommendations to the United Nations and its agencies, governments, scholars, industries, and the public.

KEY-RESOURCES:

- SCYCLE Website – http://scycle.vie.unu.edu
- Global E-waste – https://globalewaste.org
- E-waste Monitors – http://ewastemonitor.info
- E-waste Academies – http://ewasteacademy.org

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
Vice Rectorate in Europe
Sustainable Cycles Programme (SCYCLE)

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Email: scycle@vie.unu.edu

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
UNU-VIE SCYCLE
Sustainable Cycles Programme

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNIDO and E-waste:

UNIDO fosters the development of industries for the environmentally sound management and recycling of e-waste. It actively supports governments and national stakeholders through Regional SC/BC Centres, National Cleaner Production Centres, NGOs and private-sector partners, with a focus on:

- Promoting environmental services industries in developing countries
- Conducting national e-waste assessments and implementing e-waste management projects
- Facilitating the establishment of local and regional e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities
- Establishing public-private e-waste partnerships with national and international institutions

UNIDO has conducted e-waste projects in Uganda, Tanzania and Etiopia, and is currently operating in Cote d'Ivoire, the Philippines, and across the Latin American region. The UNIDO-GEF project, “Strengthening of National Initiatives and Enhancement of Regional Cooperation for the Environmentally Sound Management of POPs in Waste of Electronic or Electrical Equipment (WEEE)” (GEF 5554) assists 13 Latin American countries both technically and financially, advising on e-waste policies and regulations, suitable management technologies, business models, capacity-building and awareness-raising. This project is conducted in partnership with several E-waste Coalition members (ITU, UNU, ILO, and WHO).

UNIDO continues participating in relevant e-waste compacts and fora, and prepares additional interventions and project proposals to support its member States to improve their e-waste management efforts and to build a “green” recycling industry in countries.

BASEL CONVENTION ROTTERDAM CONVENTION STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

Obligations of Parties include :

- The minimization of the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes
- The control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes;
- The Environmentally sound management (ESM) of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Guidance has been adopted by all Parties to the Convention on:

- The definition of e-waste and its distinction with used equipment, how to control transboundary movements of e-waste and how to prevent and combat illegal traffic,
- The ESM of e-waste, focus on computing equipment and mobile phones
- POPs in e-waste, including in plastics

Parties have also established a follow-up partnership to the Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment, and there is network of regional centres in the five UN region promote the ESM of e-wastes

The Secretariat:

- Cooperates with WCO on the identification of HS codes for e-waste
- Undertakes capacity building (Training and capacity building packages, online training modules and the E-waste challenge MOOC, Pilot projects to implement the guidance under the BRS conventions, Web portal with regional information on e-waste)

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants aims to eliminate POPS, including in e-wastes

The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade promotes information sharing and regulates the import and export of industrial chemicals present in e-waste

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Vision
UNITAR's vision reflects a drive for results and programming to develop the capacities of individuals, institutions and organizations with a view to overcoming global challenges.

Mission
UNITAR, as dedicated training arm of the UN system, aims to develop the individual, institutional and organizational capacities of countries, and other UN stakeholders, through high-quality learning solutions and related knowledge products and services to enhance decision making and to support country-level action.

Core functions
- Providing high-quality learning solutions covering topics in the broad areas of multilateralism, economic development and social inclusion, environmental sustainability and green development, chemicals and waste, sustainable peace, research and technology applications;
- Design and deliver innovative e-learning services;
- Conducting national e-waste value-chain analysis and assess the national learning needs and develop attendant strategy;
- Advising and supporting governments, the UN and other partners with knowledge services, including those that are technology-based;
- Facilitating knowledge and experience sharing through networked and innovative processes;
- Research on learning approaches, methods and tools to be integrated in learning products and services.

- ✓ Delivered some 500 training and related events yearly
- ✓ Over 40,000 individuals benefitted from trainings
- ✓ Over 5,000 learners joined the virtual learning
- ✓ 72% activities delivered face-to-face
- ✓ 28% activities on e-Learning platforms

Resources:
https://unitar.org/

https://unitar.org/sustainable-development-goals/planet

http://www.chemicalsandwaste.org/

http://cwm.unitar.org/publications//UNEP_UNITAR_NWMS_English.pdf

International Labour Organization

SOCIAL JUSTICE
DECENT WORK

Advancing decent work in the management of e-waste by engaging our tripartite constituents – ministries of employment or labour, and workers' and employers' organizations

Actions to date

- ✓ Several publications on e-waste since 2012: "Tackling informality in e-waste management: The potential of cooperative enterprises (2014)", "Decent work in the management of electrical and electronic waste (e-waste) (2019)"
- ✓ "Opportunities for green jobs in the waste sector" course offered at the ILO's International Training Center (Turin)
- ✓ Project "From waste to jobs: mobilizing the world of work to manage e-waste better in Latin America" in Argentina and Peru under UNIDO-GEF project (2018-2020)
- ✓ The first ever Global Dialogue Forum on Decent Work in the Management of E-waste (Geneva, 9-11 April 2019)
- ✓ Work Improvement for Safe Home: Action manual for improving safety and health of E-waste workers (2019)
- ✓ Three forthcoming country studies: Argentina, India, Nigeria

Challenges	Opportunities
• High levels of informality • Poor, unsafe and unhealthy working conditions • Child labour • Discrimination	• Creating decent and sustainable jobs • Fostering an enabling environment for sustainable enterprises

E-waste poses a threat to decent work, human health and the environment but it can also be seen as a resource in the emerging circular economy.

World Health Organization

PROTECTING CHILD HEALTH FROM E-WASTE EXPOSURE

E-waste contains potentially hazardous substances that may be released directly and others that may be formed during the recycling process, especially if this occurs in the “informal” sector where modern industrial processes are not used and where worker protection may be inadequate. Children are often involved in these processes, being exposed to high quantities of toxic chemicals. Recent World Health Assembly resolutions on the role of the health sector on chemicals and wastes and reducing air pollution request WHO and the health sector to report on and implement actions related to toxic wastes and waste burning to protect health. A series of peer-reviewed publications including a systematic review on health impacts of e-waste have been developed by WHO in the past few years.

WHO : What the health sector can do:
Increasing the evidence and knowledge base
Raising awareness and communicating on health impacts, particularly in children
Building the capacity of the health sector to better protect children through exposure reduction
Promoting monitoring of exposures to e-waste
Working with other sectors to implement policies and actions that reduce harmful exposures
Specific research about e-waste and related health effects
Next step at global level: Need to raise global awareness of e-waste impacts on health, including exposure scenarios and routes of exposure, environmental contamination, country studies as well as available policy, interventions and solutions for the health sector to promote.

At regional and local level: WHO is working on developing the first country pilots in collaboration with UNIDO and other UN agencies to create a framework for protecting child health that can be used in other countries.

https://www.who.int/ceh/risks/ewaste/en/

International Trade Centre

About ITC

Vision: **Good Trade**.

Mission: ITC's mission is to enhance inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development in developing countries, especially least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, through improving the **international competitiveness of their MSMEs**.

ITC and e-waste

- The topic of e-waste is closely related to trade as well as SMEs in developing countries.
  - E-waste is often handled by small producers in developing countries facing challenges to set up (formal) businesses, to be competitive and sustainable, and to connect to market partners
  - E-waste is often traded illegally or not in line with international requirements
- ITC is engaging in:
  - Raising the awareness of international and local stakeholders on the e-waste challenges
  - Promoting a circular economy across different sectors, also for e-waste management
  - Conducting research on the key challenges in the e-waste value chain that pertain to trade and SMEs

United Nations Human Settlement Programme

UN-Habitat works for a better urban future. Based in over 90 countries, we promote the development of socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements and strive for adequate shelter with better living standards for all.

SDG Monitoring on Municipal Solid Waste Management

- UN-Habitat is custodian agency of SDG Indicator 11.6.1 (% of MSW collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total MSW generated by the city) and working closely with UN Environment for Waste SDGs monitoring and capacity development.
- UN-Habitat is closely working with cities to get the data on 11.6.1 and through the process we will have good understanding of the e-waste flow in municipal solid waste stream.

African Clean Cities Platform

- UN-Habitat, with JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency), MOEJ (Ministry of Environment of Japan), Yokohama City and UN Environment, established a knowledge sharing and investment promotion platform called African Clean Cities Platform (http://africancleancities.org/). Currently we have more than 30 countries and 60 cities membership.
- We have had 2 annual meetings in 2017 and 2018 and provided sessions in 6 training courses held so far. Within this network we constantly receive good practices and proposals for MSWM interventions from member cities and countries that includes E-waste issues.

Waste Wise Cities Campaign

- On 1 October 2018, UN-Habitat launched Waste Wise Cities Campaign (https://unhabitat.org/waste-wise-cities-campaign/) to call for action in waste management.
- We welcomes cities who confirm their commitment for 10 principles to join the campaign and we will provide good practices, facilitate city to city collaboration, provide technical assistance, support monitoring and recognize achievement and success of cities in their effort.

E-WASTE AND RELATED SDG TARGETS

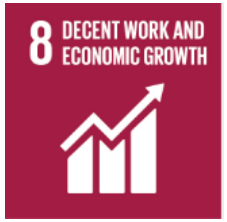
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

E-WASTE AND RELATED SDG TARGETS



8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

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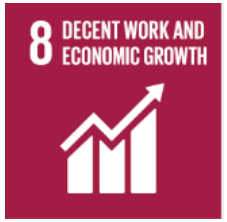

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.B Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

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

12.A Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

E-WASTE AND RELATED SDG TARGETS

17. 14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries