



COOPERATION >

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS

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Moving towards a responsible private sector

1. Vision and mission

ICCO envisions a world in which poor and marginalized women, men and youth living in lower and middle income countries lead secure, sustainable, just and dignified lives, which we want to realize through focusing on the two interrelated principles of 'Securing Sustainable Livelihoods' and 'Justice and Dignity for All'. ICCO believes companies can be instrumental in achieving justice, equality and inclusive development, if associated risks and weaknesses are identified and addressed. We envision that private sector contributes to the realization of human rights of poor and marginalized people in societies as part of its business processes, uses resources sustainably, is pro-poor in its production and as employer in the agricultural sector in developing countries.

To tackle the huge challenges of worldwide poverty, inequality, climate change and injustice, we need the private sector. This has been also acknowledged by the international community. Our focus on moving towards responsible business is to strengthen the contribution of the private sector creating value for society -with our program on Economic Empowerment/Inclusive Value Chains- in the long term (do good) and also to diminish negative impacts of private sector on society (do no harm), respecting human rights throughout its entire value chain as an integral part of its business.

2. Problem Analysis

In the fight against hunger, malnutrition, inequality, climate change and injustice, the private sector plays a fundamental role. As agricultural development and production are core private sector activities, this sector - including small and medium enterprises (SMEs), cooperatives and producers' organisations, local companies through MNCs-, can potentially contribute to address hunger and poverty of many people in developing countries through responsible investments, research, innovation, entrepreneurship and job creation. In many poor developing countries agricultural activities still constitutes the backbone of the economy and more than 60 percent of world's population depends on agriculture for survival. Private entities offer opportunities and contribute to sustainable and inclusive development, but business activities can cause human rights abuses.

Common human rights abuses include the lack of freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, the absence of safe and healthy working conditions, child labor, unequal remuneration for men and women, forced overtime, violence at the workplace, discrimination etc. In the current agro food systems smallholders and workers, among them women and children, have very limited power leaving them in poverty. Especially women are more prone to labor rights abuses because they often work in more vulnerable settings than male workers. Women are also often excluded in economic activities. Human rights violations within companies' supply chains still occur and are committed by all types of companies, ranging from multinationals to SMEs, by companies themselves as well as by the factories or producers they source from.

Access to land and natural resources

Commercial pressures on land for agricultural purposes have affected the access to land and natural resources (e.g. water) of local communities and indigenous people, posing a serious threat to their livelihoods and their right to food. Women are particularly vulnerable in this context, because they are less likely than men to have formal land titles.

Child labor

Children's rights are also affected by business operations. Globally, most child laborers work in agriculture producing for local and global markets. Child labor in agriculture can be hazardous, because of the handling with toxic pesticides and other harmful substances. Often children work with sharp tools or heavy machinery, or are exposed to extreme heat. However children working in the agricultural sector are often invisible. The lower part of the value chain usually consists of family farms, and there is no wage labor involved. Therefore, nobody notes that substantial part of the production work is being done by children.

Children are also often victim of child trafficking and as such put to work in conditions that can be characterized as slave labor. Child labor and forced (slave)labor are common in diverse value chains in which a number of Dutch and European companies are also involved.

Context analysis

Increasingly retailers, consumers, media, investors and other stakeholders ask companies to comply with national and international standards that set norms for responsible business behaviour. Also, companies in all sectors realise more and more that to remain in business and to be profitable in the long term, they, as well as their supply chain partners, need to be economically, environmentally and socially responsible. By explicitly addressing (possible) human rights impacts, companies can make well-informed business decisions, prevent costs of conflicts, get satisfied employees, identify business opportunities and strengthen future supply by building sustainable relations with suppliers and the communities in which they operate. Therefore, it is good that companies realize what human rights issues are and what is needed to respect those.

Relevant rules and regulations

The in 2011 adopted United Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) provide for a common language and common framework of rules and regulations. It refers to a clear responsibility to states to protect human rights and to companies to respect human rights. CSOs can use these principles to assist companies in moving towards responsible business or to address negative impacts as these guidelines are internationally adopted and based on international agreements such as the ILO core labor conventions. Other international standards calling for human rights, but not formally included in the UNGPs are FPIC ('Free, prior and informed consent') related to land rights of indigenous people and VGGT ('Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests') which promotes secure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests.

Although the fact that the UNGPs exists for five years, only a few (larger) companies and states are compliant. Still not all companies, especially SMEs are aware of their responsibility and/or are not capable to put the guiding principles into practice. And not every state feels the urgency to implement them or to enforce their regulations in practice. Also the 'Sustainable Development Goals' adopted in 2015 call on businesses to contribute to wipe out extreme poverty, fight inequality and tackle climate change. Companies need to do businesses responsibly and pursue new opportunities.

3. Rationale for ICCO's involvement

As described in our Strategy 2020 - *Towards a just and dignified world* ICCO believes that the private sector is an important actor in making economic development more inclusive. In order for the private sector to become a driving force of fair economic development and social progress, it must work simultaneously to identify and mitigate risks on one hand, while maximizing shared value generation and aiming for systemic change on the other.

In our work, ICCO aims to achieve a positive transformation of existing power relations between governments, private sector and civil society actors in the countries we work. Our right-based approach strengthens this power transformation in favor of excluded or marginalized groups. We support people in claiming their rights that are included in national and international legislation and treaties. We support the strengthening of organizations in claiming their rights and we empower them to gain negotiating power vis a vis duty bearers, private sector and other civil society actors.

In moving towards responsible business, we link pillar one of our MASP (Securing Sustainable Livelihoods) with pillar two (Justice and Dignity for All). In this program we both focus on the pathways of change contributing to sustainable and inclusive private sector and on respect for human rights, inclusive rule and regulations and civil justice. The other ICCO pathways of change, empowering small-scale producers and workers, achieving food and nutrition security and rights and prevention and transformation of conflicts and violence are all directly or indirectly contribute to promoting inclusive business and addressing the root causes of injustice and marginalization.

ICCO's contribution to value chain development making existing value chains economically, ecologically and socially sustainable from a bottom up approach is strongly linked with the Responsible Business program as a more top down approach. Companies have a responsibility in the entire value chain and not only towards their first tier suppliers, thus starting from the supply base of farmers. Our experiences in the different value chains in risk countries from the base of the supply chain is very much of use to companies doing their due diligence, engaging with different stakeholders and implement mitigating measures. We therefore will make an overview of ICCO's activities in different value chains so to link this to the Responsible Business program.

The UN Guiding Principles (UNGPs) on Business and Human Rights provide ICCO with a framework and serve as a driver to companies linking to international markets to respect human rights, to government with their responsibility to protect human rights and to civil society organizations and individuals to claim for their rights. Our own ICCOnomics and the tool/approach (to be developed by ICCO) to SMEs to become UNGPs compliant support our work to reach further implementation of the UNGPs and therefore, respecting human rights. ICCO has built up a track record in working with the private sector, has many contacts with local and national governments and has worked with many different CSOs strengthening their capabilities in claiming their rights.

4. Target groups and beneficiaries

In this program we focus on target groups which are directly involved in changing their behavior and on beneficiaries who benefit in their daily life of this change.

We focus on the following target groups: **private companies**, especially SMEs active in agri food sector, taking up their responsibility to respect human rights by performing due diligence in their chain and setting up stakeholder dialogues, **national and local governments** protecting human rights by improving and aligning policies and enforcing laws, drafting NAPs and creating a level playing field for companies, and **Civil Society Organizations** being capacitated to amplify the voices of ordinary citizens and provide evidence-based alternatives and advocacy aimed at enhancing human rights, especially for marginalized groups. The beneficiaries we envisage are:

Indigenous people. They constitute for about 5% of the world's population and account for about 15% of the world's poor. There are at least 5.000 different indigenous peoples groups in the world representing diverse cultures. Most of indigenous peoples live in Asia. They are a vulnerable group, often victim of exploitation by large scale investments of companies damaging the land (e.g. forest or peatland) and territories they depend on for their livelihood.

Children. Most child laborers work in the agricultural sector. They are often invisible while at risk of forced labor and child trafficking. Within the Stop Child Labor Coalition ICCO continues to contribute to lobby and advocacy campaigns such as the 'child labor free zones'. A child labor free zone is a defined area, such as a village or a plantation, where everyone is convinced that *No child should be working, every child should be in school*. Teachers, local authorities, village leaders, employers, parents and children in these zones work together to get children out of work and into school.

Women. The importance of addressing women in economic development strategies is supported by international organizations as the World Bank and FAO. These organizations stress that there are both development - as well as business arguments for addressing women and for contributing to gender equality. As producers, processors, traders and (unpaid) laborers women are important for producing and getting products to markets. Women are also key players in ensuring welfare and food security of their family and children and in communities. Improving the status of women is also a development objective in its own right. When it comes to land issues women are also in a weaker position to bargain with official authorities and investors and are less often invited to the negotiation table. Furthermore, they are more at risk of seeing their rights violated if a land deal goes hand in hand with violence and forced eviction.

Workers. Workers are employed persons who receive some kind of 'wage'. We focus on waged-workers in the agriculture sector. Workers are distinct from farmers, because they do not own or rent the land on which they work nor the tools and equipment they use. They are employed on small- and medium-sized farms, including family farms, as well as large industrialized farms and plantations. These waged workers

form over 40% of the world's agricultural labor force and they are, along with their families, part of the core rural poor in many countries.

5. Objectives, Intervention Strategy and Strategic Partners

We see an important role for companies to create social impact, but also governments should actively fulfill their state duty to protect human rights and create a level playing field for companies. Companies need to be made aware that it makes good business sense to respect human rights and a license to operate. We see it as our role, together with local CSOs, to promote the UNGPs and to develop tools and facilitate in doing due diligence, so that companies can take up their responsibility and move towards responsible business. We also envisage strengthening the role of civic actors to promote and engage with companies in order to respect human and create social impact.

In this respect, our long term **objectives** towards responsible business are:

- Companies respect human rights in their entire value chain, abstain from child labor and refrain from causing negative impacts to local communities and use resources sustainably;
- Companies are enabled to resolve or prevent disputes with communities or affected victims through meaningful stakeholder engagement and make use of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in order to give (indigenous) people and communities a voice;
- CSOs are strengthened to create awareness on the United Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), to fulfill their role as critical watchdog towards companies and governments and to provide for practical tools to companies respecting human rights in their value chain;
- CSOs are capacitated to educate their communities on their human rights and to train them on how to identify those rights and how to engage in meaningful stakeholder dialogue;
- Governments are taking on their responsibility to protect human rights and respect international standards, a.o by developing and implementing National Actions Plans on the UNGPs.

In order to reach the above mentioned long-term objectives a combination of different **intervention strategies** will be used. Our starting point and main driver of our interventions is the implementation of United Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, adopted by the international community. This framework offers not the creation of new international law obligations, but elaborates the implications of existing standards and practices for states and businesses. It clearly states 'what' the responsibilities are of states and businesses: the state has responsibility to protect human rights and businesses to respect human rights and both have to offer access to remedy. The UNGPs are built on three pillars addressing the 'what' question to states and business, see overview below, and exists of 31 guiding principles addressing the 'how' to do it in practice.

U The Ruggie Framework on Business and Human Rights



CSOs have an important role to push for implementation of the UNGPs and act as countervailing power to protect and advance the right of low income, marginalized people in communities and value chains. In this respect we also want to promote using the widely accepted principles of FPIC and VGGT.

Interventions we foresee are:

Creating awareness amongst companies of their responsibility to respect human rights and do due diligence in their whole chain, by:

- engaging with private-sector companies in the agro food sector in the Netherlands and in the developing countries we are operating in; providing tools and practical guidance for agro food

related SMEs on how to incorporate the UNGPs in their value chains, using FPIC and VGGT; [GO and RO]

- advocating the UNGPs, FPIC and VGGT to companies by organizing multi stakeholder dialogues and workshops; [GO and RO]
- facilitating setting up of multi stakeholder dialogue to support companies and communities in disputes or preventing from disputes [RO]

Lobbying towards governments to take up their responsibility in protecting human rights and drafting National Action Plans, by:

- conducting monitoring, research and information dissemination on the state of business and human rights at country, regional and sector level; [GO and RO]
- providing input and feedback on state policies and law enforcement [GO and RO]
- further promoting of and use of FPIC and VGGT [GO and RO]

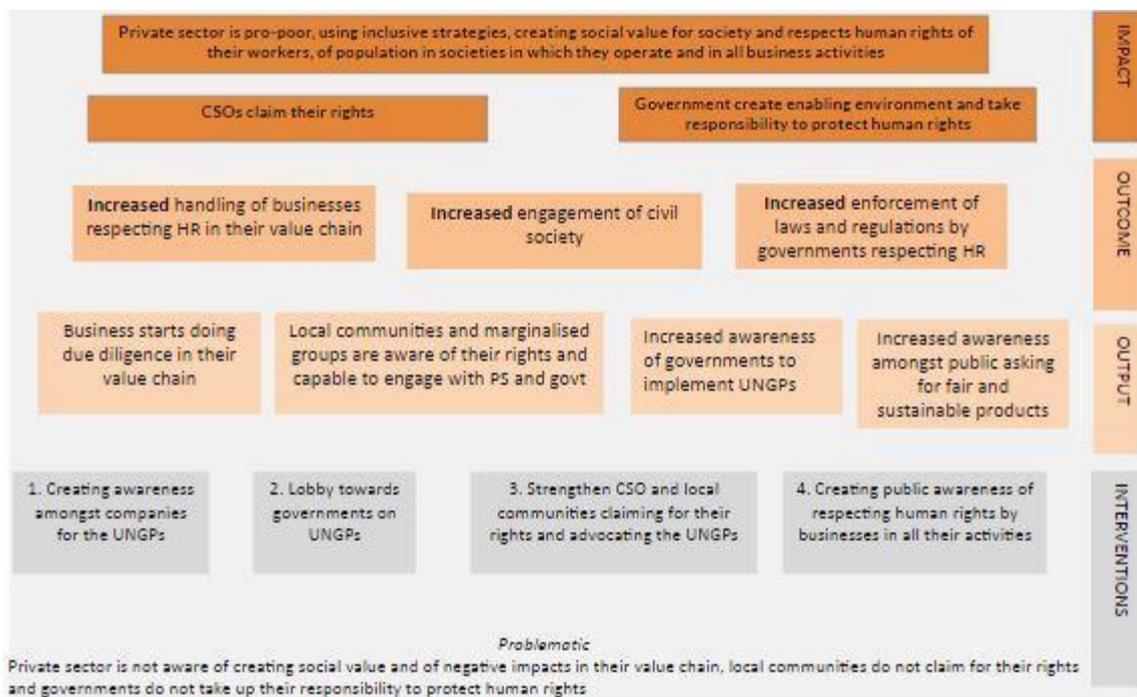
Strengthen CSOs and communities to advocate and raise awareness of the UNGPs and to claim their rights, by:

- training CSOs and communities to be capable stakeholders in areas related to their roles in due diligence, mitigation and remedy/grievance mechanisms, including gender dimensions; [RO]
- contributing to lobby and advocacy capacity development of CSOs to promote the UNGPs; [RO]
- supporting CSOs to promote an enabling environment for responsible business through policy changes, knowledge sharing, identifying best practices and participating in National Action Planning Processes; [RO]

Creating public awareness, by:

- contributing to agenda setting and raising public awareness of respecting human rights in all business activities + fair and sustainable products through campaigns and media [GO and RO]
- engaging with stakeholder, participating in networks, platforms, chambers of commerce organizing awareness events, e.g. child labor free zones with the Stop Child Labor Coalition [GO and RO]

In the table below an overview of our Theory of Change can be found.



Source: ICCO (2016)

In the current Strategic Partnership between the ICCO Consortium and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2016-2020) elements of the above intervention strategy are included.

In order to implement the above strategy, we build on and establish **strategic partnerships** with organizations and networks that are active in this area. Strategic partnership go beyond a funding or subcontracting relation. They involve preferential treatment for joint implementation, conceptual discussion of approaches and joint learning. In addition to the strategic partners, ICCO collaborates with a large range of local and regional partner organizations.

OUR PARTNERS

Core implementation partners	Core alliances and networks
ICCO Strategic Partnership Consortium (with CNV International and Church in Action)	MVO Platform
Fair & Sustainable Advisory Services (of ICCO)	ACT Alliance, ACT EU
Human Coalition (ICCO, VBDO, CNV International, PWC)	Concord
IDH	

Source: ICCO (2016)

6. Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

ICCO is carefully and consistently monitoring and evaluating its programs. This is a shared endeavor across our organization, rooted in our deep commitment to accountability and learning. By focusing on our impact, we will increase knowledge about what works and what does not. This is not only valuable for us, but also to all those interested in supporting or joining us, from donors and governments, to business and civil society. The nature of our works makes it sometimes challenging to assess its impact. Especially systematic changes aren't by achieved in isolation and advocacy takes time and is complex. Not only does this make data collection challenging. It makes that we rather talk about our contribution to impact than claim impact which is created in consorted actions. This means we focus on a holistic approach, one that captures incremental changes and our contribution to those changes, as well as wider results, both intended and unintended.

To achieve this, we are:

1. Collecting ongoing information on the scope of our work using an organization-wide results monitoring and evaluation framework. This involves input from ROs, (implementing) partner organizations and GO. Our current PMEL system is built on indicators to monitor results of Future Proofing ICCO. Where needed (e.g. on request of donors) the set of core indicators is expanded to more fully reflect the range of themes that are in the Responsible Business Theory of Change and assumptions. Conducting small-scale learning reviews to better understand the challenges to our work and its achievements in relation to our strategic priorities. We act on these findings in order to improve our effectiveness.

For Responsible Business we are focusing on two learning questions:

- a. To what extent do awareness raising activities (include use of self-assessment tools on UNGP implementation) contribute to behavioral change of business actors?
- b. To get insights in the effectivity in the implementation strategies, especially evidence based lobby, vs direct activities focused on business actors.

Annex 1: Content related

Annex 1a: Most important elements of UNGPs for companies

What are the most important elements of these guidelines for companies?

- All companies, small or large, have a responsibility to respect human rights in the entire supply chain, which means beyond the first tier suppliers.
- Apart from labor rights, **the UNGPs also include the rights of suppliers and communities** that might be impacted by the business activities of a company's supply chain.
- The extent to which companies should be working on human rights is **not determined by the size of the company, but by the risks** the company's operations, business relations, products and services pose to people. The involvement can vary from:
 - **Direct causing** negative impact with own business operations.
 - **Contributing** to negative impact, when a company influences the situations and practices of others.
 - **Linked to** negative impact, when it occurs somewhere in a company's supply chain, without them directly causing or contributing to it.
- **To prevent and address negative human rights impact, companies should carry out 'human rights due diligence'**. This is an ongoing process to:
 - **assess** the risks of (possible) human rights in their supply chain,
 - develop a **response**;
 - **integrate** this in the business operations;
 - **track** performance and impact over time;
 - have a **grievance mechanism** in place for affected people;
 - and **pro-actively communicate** about this.

Annex 1b: Three step approach for companies to start with UNGPs

ICCO together with FSAS developed a three step approach for companies to start respecting human rights in their business activities, based on the UNGPs. This approach is currently tested amongst two companies in the Netherlands and will be validated in Southern countries resulting in a practical tool/approach to SMEs in the agrofood sector.

Step 1: Assess

- Identify which human rights are most relevant for the own company and supply chain
- Based on selection the company talks to its suppliers and assess their situation
- Based on the assessment the company and its suppliers jointly prioritise which issues to start on

Step 2: Act

- The company takes action to prevent or deal with negative human rights impact that it causes, contributes or is linked to
- The company makes sure that negative impact is ceased and victims are compensated

Step 3: (Be) Accountable

- Formalize a way of addressing human rights by integrating it into company policies, practices and procedures; then, everybody knows what is expected from them
- Make human rights a topic to discuss with suppliers; then, suppliers know what is expected from them
- Be transparent when negative impacts do occur and communicate on what measures are being

taken

Annex 1c: Four stages of Corporate Social Responsibility

We identify four stages of Corporate Social Responsibility in which a company can engage and where we can play a role in upgrading the company to the next level of CSR. Responsible business means to us stages 2.0 to 4.0, referring to the core business of a company.

CSR 1.0 Corporate Philanthropy

CSR 1.0 means setting up a fund for social projects, next to the core business, for the purpose of doing good. In India, this is even mandatory for big companies, which have to spend 2% of their annual profits on CSR activities or report on it to their CSR Committee. Philanthropy is generally regarded as the more traditional first step in CSR.

CSR 2.0 Responsible Core Business

In this phase emphasis is on the social, ecological and economic consequences of the company's activities, all geared towards ensuring that there are no harmful side effects of the (business) activities carried out by the company. In this phase the company also constructively engages with other stakeholders to remedy any negative impact that may arise, reporting on the consequences, f.e. in annual reports. This model is more sustainable than the philanthropic model because it maximizes the value for society.

CSR 3.0 Shared Value

A company builds a social value proposition into its corporate strategy; enhancing competitiveness goes hand in hand with advancing economic and social conditions in the communities in which a company operates. This is a combination of CSR 1.0 and 2.0. Feeling responsibility and therefore setting out to create value for the local (sourcing) community is an integral part of a responsible core business.

CSR 4.0 Systemic change

In this phase corporate sustainability and responsibility focus on understanding the interconnections at the macro or system level (society, community, economy and ecosystem) and changing a company's strategy to optimize the outcomes for the larger human and ecological system. Development issues like hunger, poverty and climate change are addressed by the company through its regular business activities and its organizational culture and includes sector based initiatives.

Annex 2: Track record

[anders opzetten, linken aan objectives]

Advocacy and capacity building on UNGPs of companies, CSOs and governments

- A **practical guide** to companies starting with UNGPs: [ICCO Economics The right way to do business](#)
- Yearly **HUMAN conferences** to promote implementation of the UNGPs on Human Rights and Business organized by ICCO, PWC, CNV International and VBDO, around 150 participants from business sector, financial sector, government, knowledge institutions, NGOs:
 - Human Rights and Business conference “Towards Social Impact”, June 2015
 - Third Conference on Human Rights and Business, June 2014
 - [Working with companies for human rights](#)
 - Second Conference on Human Rights and Business, June 2013
 - First Conference on Human Rights and Business, June 2012
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=brzDKV04GvU>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wq8mGvvjXis>
- **HUMAN Round tables**, organised by ICCO, PWC, CNV International and VBDO, around 30 participants from business sector, financial sector, government, knowledge institutions, NGOs:
 - Human Rights and EU regulation, April 2016. Conclusions has been forwarded to EU Road Map Conference in May 2016 and incorporated in the [Conclusions of the host](#)
 - [Human Rights and SDGs](#), June 2015
 - Human Rights, stakeholder engagement and access to remedy, November 2016
- **HUMAN Publications**, launched at the yearly HUMAN conferences:
 - [Towards Social Impact](#) A Multi-stakeholder perspective on corporate rights performance and reporting, June 2015
 - [Looking closer](#) Business and Human Rights by Dutch companies, October 2013
 - [Take a closer look. Current practices of Dutch business on Human Rights](#), June 2012
- EU Road Map **Conference on Human Rights and Business**, May 2016 supported by ICCO:
 - <http://eu-roadmap.nl/>
 - [EU Conference on HR&B, May 2016](#)
- **Trainings**:
 - ICCO/SAI trainings organized for CSR managers, civil servants, NGO representatives, researchers
- ICCO **Handbook** on UNGPs, with SAI, six steps approach for companies to implement the UNGPs
- Strengthening Responsible Business Management Education in Central America, ICCO developed with University for Peace in Costa Rica a **Good Practices Handbook and a guide** on B&HR resulting in 12 CSR initiatives jointly built by private, public and civil society sectors
- Development with Universidad Americana (UAM) in Nicaragua the regio’s first **Masters’ Degree** in CSR with focus on B&HR, including design and launch of an Online Certificate Course. The program has brought together leaders from private, public and civil society sectors.
- **Workshops**:
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lc-Qzq6j100>
 - [Business and Human Rights Conference, Indonesia](#)
 - Multisector Event “[Advancing Business Role on Human Rights](#)”, 10 December 2015, Indonesia
- **Multi stakeholder dialogues**:
 - [“Advancing Sustainable Business and Ancestral Land Recognition towards Peaceful Arbitration in Communal Territories”\(ASBALR-PACT\)](#)
 - Cambodia - MOSAIC
 - [Legal help to Land Grabbing in Cambodia](#)
- **Value chain development**: [invoegen table overview value chain activities, products, countries and partners]
 - avocados in South Africa, with Albert Heijn Foundation
 - malt barley in Ethiopia, with Heineken
 - nutmeg in Indonesia, with IDH
 - rice in Indonesia
 - shea in West-Africa

- amaranth, quinoa in Bolivia and Peru
- cacao in Ecuador
- cashew in Cambodia
- pulses in Myanmar
- tomatoes and strawberries in Kenya
- rice and cloves in Madagascar
- coffee in Angola
- Food security STARS MasterCard Foundation program in Ethiopia, Rwanda, Senegal, Burkina Faso)
- IDH SIFAV fresh ingredients, involved are members of CBL: Ahold, Lidle and Jumbo
- Tool women as inclusive business partners

Annex 3: Link with Sustainable Development Goals

Human rights and the SDGs are tied together in a mutually reinforcing way: human rights instruments offer a legally binding framework as well as guidance for the implementation of the SDGs. In turn, the SDGs can contribute substantially to the realization of human rights. The Responsible Business Program contributes to the following SDGs in the following overview:



End hunger, achieve food security and promote sustainable agriculture

- By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.



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

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



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
- 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.
- Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
- Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.



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

- By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.
- Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

- Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
- Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
- Promote and enforce non- discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.