**Sustainable Development Goals**

**Indicative List of Targets and Possible Indicators for the Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste[[1]](#footnote-1)**

| **Targets** | **Indicators** | **Comments / Priority** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proposed goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere** | | |
| 1.5 by 2030 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters | **1.5.1 Percentage of people living in or within x distance to uncontrolled dumpsites and other “hot spots” emitting and releasing hazardous chemical.**  **1.5.2 Percentage of major toxic hotspots/contaminated sites/stockpiles with chemical risk management measures applied**  **1.5.3 Number of countries that integrated chemicals and waste into their national development plans or strategies**  **1.5.4 Percentage of national budgets allocated to sound management of chemicals and waste**  1.5.5 Number of countries with response mechanisms for environmental accidents involving chemicals as well as associated emergency preparedness policies | Applicable to target 1.5 and to the goal in general  Also applicable to Cities and Means of Implementation |
| **Proposed goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture** | | |
| 2.1 by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round  2.2 by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons  2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly 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  2.4        by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality | **2.1.1 Number of countries implementing and enforcing the Codex Alimentarius or equivalent national standards related to reducing chemical contamination in food**  **2.1.2 Levels of hazardous pesticides and industrial chemicals in food**  **2.1.3 Number of countries that have taken action to identify and replace highly hazardous pesticides**  See 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3  See 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3  2.4.1 Number of countries with operational evaluation and registration systems for pesticides  2.4.2 Number of countries where national policy supports integrated pest management (IPM)  2.4.3 Number of countries where integrated vector management (IVM) national strategies, plans and implementation are in place  2.4.4 Proportion of obsolete pesticides disposed of in an environmentally sound manner / total obsolete pesticides  2.4.5 Number of countries effectively implementing and reporting on the requirements of the Rotterdam Convention  2.4.6 Proportion of biopesticides to chemical pesticides registered for use in agriculture  2.4.7 Accident rate involving poisoning by chemicals / pesticides  2.4.8 Number of farmers trained in integrated farm management system |  |
| **Proposed goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages** | | |
| 3.1        by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination  3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing | **3.1.1 Mean population blood lead levels [and other heavy metals/chemicals] in children**  3.1.2 Concentration of hazardous organic compounds in human breast milk  3.1.3 Levels of persistent toxic substances and heavy metals present in subsistence food supplies such as fish and game.  3.1.4 Use of a water source at the household or plot that reliably delivers enough water to meet domestic needs, complies with WHO guideline values for Escherichia coli, arsenic and fluoride, and is subject to a verified risk management plan.  3.4.1 Proportion of the urban population exposed to small/fine urban particulates (PM10 or PM2.5) in concentrations exceeding WHO Air Quality Guidelines  3.4. 2 Estimated burden of disease from urban air pollution | Same as the indicator on Education |
| **Proposed goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning**  **opportunities for all** | | |
| 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and nonviolence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development | **4.7.1 Mean population blood lead levels [and other heavy metals/chemicals] in children** | Same indicator as 3.1.1 for health |
| **Proposed goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all** | | |
| 6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all  6.3        by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally | **6.1.1 Proportion of the population for whom all domestic waste water is treated to national standards in either collective or individual facilities.**  **6.3.1 Proportion of industrial and point source agricultural wastewater flows not collected in public systems that is treated to national standards.**  **6.3.2 Proportion of the flows of treated municipal wastewater that are directly and safely reused**  **6.3.3 Proportion of the flows discharged by industrial waste water treatment plants that are safely re-used.**  **6.3.4 Proportion of receiving water bodies meeting water quality standards (nitrogen & phosphorous as a minimum)** | Same as the indicators on oceans  The indicator 6.3.2 does not include water directly re-used without leaving the factory |
| **Proposed goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all** | | |
| 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  8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment | 8.4.1 Annual global production and sales of chemicals  8.8.1 Number of safe and decent jobs involving chemicals and waste in manufacturing, and design, processes and productions, including resources recovery and recycling |  |
| **Proposed goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation** | | |
| 9.2 promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry’s share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs  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, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities  9.5 enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by x% and public and private R&D spending | 9.2.1 Number of deaths/occurrence of diseases attributable to chemicals exposure in the workplace.  9.2.2 Number of workers employed in sectors with exposure to chemicals and waste where little or no individual and collective protective measures are in place.  9.2.3 Number of job created in the field of environmentally sound waste management and decontamination.  9.2.4 Numbers of working days with limited or no ability to work due to occupational chemical poisoning.  **9.4.1 Number of countries that developed sound chemicals management corporate policies and practices throughout the value chain, including extended producer responsibility, communication about chemical hazards and risks both for chemicals and chemicals in products as well as the promotion of green design and BAT/BEP.**  **9.4.2 Number of regulations and financial incentives developed to reduce the use of chemicals of highest concerns and to promote and substitute with safer alternatives**  **9.5.1 Investments (in monetary terms) in research and development to promote green product design and safer alternatives, including non-chemical alternatives** | Same as the 12.4.7 and 12.4.8 under SCP  Same as the 12.4.6 under SCP |
| **Proposed goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable** | | |
| 11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums  11.6        by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management | **11.1.1 Percentage of people living in or within x distance to uncontrolled dumpsites and other “hot spots” emitting and releasing hazardous chemical.**  **11.1.2 Percentage of major toxic hotspots/sites/stockpiles with chemical risk management measures applied**  **11.6.1 Number of deaths as well and environmental and economic losses from industrial/technological disasters/emergencies**  11.6.2 Concentration of hazardous pollutants in the air  **11.6.3 Proportion of the urban population exposed to small/fine urban particulates (PM10 or PM2.5) in concentrations exceeding WHO Air Quality Guidelines**  **11.6.4 Waste generation rates (kg per capita/year, overall and by economic sector)**  **11.6.5 Percentage of waste materials recovered, reused and recycled, including for energy generation**  **11.6.6 Number of cities with infrastructure in place for sustainable waste collection, separation, re-use, transport, recycling, resource recovery, and disposal** | Same as indicators on Poverty Eradication  Same as indicator 3.4.1 on Health  Same as indicators on wastes under Sustainable Consumption and Production |
| **Proposed goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns** | | |
| 12.4        by 2020 achieve 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 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 | **12.4.1 Number of Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous chemicals and waste such as the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the ILO Chemicals Conventions, the International Health Regulations and the Minamata Convention**  **12.4.2 Number of national reports on the implementation of relevant multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous chemicals and waste**  **12.4.3 Number of countries with institutional, legal, and regulatory frameworks for the sound management of chemicals and waste, including enforcement of national legislation and prevention of illegal traffic**  12.4.4 Number of countries with multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms in place for a coordinated implementation of chemicals and wastes conventions and SAICM   * + 1. 12.4.5 Number of countries that have adopted a full policy chain of instruments and approaches that stretch across the lifecycle from the entry of chemicals into the market to the management of chemicals at their disposal   **12.4.6 Investments (in monetary terms) in research and development to promote green product design and safer alternatives, including non-chemical alternatives**  **12.4.7 Number of countries that developed sound chemicals management corporate policies and practices throughout the value chain, including extended producer responsibility, communication about chemical hazards and risks both for chemicals and chemicals in products as well as the promotion of green design and BAT/BEP.**  **12.4.8 Number of regulations and financial incentives developed to reduce the use of chemicals of highest concerns and to promote and substitute with safer alternatives**  **12.5.1.Waste generation rates (kg per capita/year, overall and by economic sector)**  **12.5.2 Percentage of hazardous wastes and other wastes, including obsolete stockpiles of pesticides, recovered, reused and recycled, including for energy generation**  **12.5.3 Number of facilities for environmentally sound management of hazardous waste** | Same as the 9.4.1 and 9.4.2 under Industrialization |
| **Proposed goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development** | | |
| 14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution | **14.1.1 Proportion of industrial and point source agricultural wastewater flows not collected in public systems that is treated to national standards.**  **14.1.2 Proportion of the flows of treated municipal wastewater that are directly and safely reused**  **14.1.3 Proportion of the flows discharged by industrial waste water treatment plants that are safely re-used. (This indicator does not include water directly re-used without leaving the factory)**  **14.1.4 Proportion of receiving water bodies meeting water quality standards (nitrogen & phosphorous as a minimum)**  14.1.5 Quantities of plastics and other wastes entrained in ocean gyres | Same as the indicators on water |
| **Proposed Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss** | | |
| 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species | 15.5.1 Number of unmanaged obsolete pesticide stockpiles and improperly managed waste disposal sites  **15. 5.2 Percentage of hazardous wastes and other wastes, including obsolete stockpiles of pesticides, recovered, reused and recycled, including for energy generation**  **15.5.3 Number of facilities for environmentally sound management of hazardous waste**  15.5.4 Levels of hazardous chemical pollutants in freshwater ecosystems | Same as the indicator on wastes under Sustainable Consumption and Production |
| **Proposed Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development** | | |
| 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation  17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development  17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least  developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of  high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts | 17.9.1 Number of public-private partnerships to promote the implementation of sound chemical management policies and strategies as a contribution to economic development plans and processes  **17.9.2 Number of countries that integrated chemicals and waste into their national development plans or strategies**  **17.9.3 Percentage of national budgets allocated to sound management of chemicals and waste**  **17.14.1 Number of countries with multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms in place for a coordinated implementation of chemicals and wastes conventions and frameworks**  **17.14.2 Number of countries with institutional, legal, and regulatory frameworks for the sound management of chemicals and waste, including enforcement of national legislation and prevention of illegal traffic**  **17.18.1 Number of national reports on the implementation of relevant multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous chemicals and waste** | Same and indicators 1.5.3 and 1.5.4 under Poverty Eradication  Same as indicators 12.4.1 and 12.4.3 under SCP  Same as indicators 12.4.2 under SCP |

1. Indicators in blue are multi-dimensional and applicable to multiple goals/targets [↑](#footnote-ref-1)