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**Basel Convention on the Control of
Transboundary Movements of Hazardous
Wastes and Their Disposal**

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**Rotterdam Convention on the Prior
Informed Consent Procedure for Certain
Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in
International Trade**



**Stockholm Convention on Persistent
Organic Pollutants**

**Conference of the Parties to the
Basel Convention on the Control
of Transboundary Movements
of Hazardous Wastes and
Their Disposal
Twelfth meeting**
Geneva, 4–15 May 2015
Item 4 (e) (iv) of the provisional agenda*
**Matters related to the
implementation of the Convention:
international cooperation,
coordination and partnerships:
other international cooperation
and coordination**

**Conference of the Parties to the
Rotterdam Convention on the
Prior Informed Consent Procedure
for Certain Hazardous Chemicals
and Pesticides in International
Trade
Seventh meeting**
Geneva, 4–15 May 2015
Item 5 (f) of the provisional agenda**
**Matters related to the
implementation of the Convention:
international cooperation and
coordination**

**Conference of the Parties to the
Stockholm Convention on
Persistent Organic Pollutants
Seventh meeting**
Geneva, 4–15 May 2015
Item 5 (k) of the provisional agenda***
**Matters related to the
implementation of the Convention:
international cooperation and
coordination**

**Integrating chemicals and wastes management into the post-
2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable
development goals**

Note by the Secretariat

**I. Background information on international policy development in
the area of the chemicals and waste management and
sustainable development**

1. The global community attaches great importance to the sound management of chemicals and wastes for the protection of human health and the environment. In Johannesburg in 2002 governments agreed to achieve, by 2020, that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. The 2020 target was further recognised in the Rio+20 outcome “The Future We Want”.

* UNEP/CHW.12/1.

** UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.7/1.

*** UNEP/POPS/COP.7/1.

2. The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) also reaffirmed the Johannesburg 2020 goal. The 2006 Dubai Declaration that gave birth to SAICM recognizes that the sound management of chemicals is critical to achieving sustainable development. During the meetings of the conferences of the parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions in May 2013, ministers and heads of delegation reinforced in the Geneva Statement on the sound management of chemicals and waste¹ their governments' commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes by 2020. The Geneva statement specifically underlines that the full and effective implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions contributes to sustainable development and the protection of human health and the environment.

3. The 2013 omnibus decision on enhancing cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions² also welcomed paragraphs 89 and 213–223 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, “The future we want”, relating to the sound management of chemicals and waste, including the reaffirmation of the aim to achieve by 2020 the sound management of chemicals throughout their lifecycle and of hazardous wastes, and the call for further enhancing coordination and cooperation with other relevant actors at all levels. Furthermore, annex I of the omnibus decision recommends parties to promote the sound management of chemicals and wastes as a contribution to sustainable development as part of the follow-up to the review of the synergies arrangements.

II. Post-2015 development agenda process

4. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which met in 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, called for the United Nations General Assembly to establish an Open Working Group to develop a set of sustainable development goals which are “action-oriented, concise and easy to communicate, limited in number, aspirational, global in nature and universally applicable to all countries while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities”.

5. On 10 September 2014, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution that paves the way for the incorporation of sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda. In adopting the “Report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/288”, the Assembly decided that the Open Working Group’s outcome document would be the main basis for integrating the sustainable development goals into the future development agenda. The post-2015 sustainable development agenda is expected to be adopted by United Nations Member States at a summit in September 2015.

6. The sustainable development goals are accompanied by targets and will be further elaborated through indicators focused on measurable outcomes. They build on the foundation laid by the Millennium Development Goals, seek to complete the unfinished business of the goals, and respond to new challenges. These goals constitute an integrated, indivisible set of global priorities for sustainable development. Targets are defined as aspirational global targets, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. The goals and targets integrate economic, social and environmental aspects and recognize their inter-linkages in achieving sustainable development in all its dimensions.

III. Integration of chemicals and waste into the post-2015 development agenda

7. Chemicals and wastes do not have a goal on their own, however are reflected in some goals and targets, including agriculture, health, water, cities and human settlements, and sustainable consumption and production. There is currently an ongoing process to develop a set of technically rigorous indicators to measure goals and targets, in which chemicals and wastes should be integrated.

8. The sustainable development goals provide an opportunity for fostering collaborative approach and actions supporting chemicals and wastes management. They can serve as an instrument and provide a new impetus to catalyse implementation of sound management of chemicals and wastes at

¹ UNEP/FAO/CHW/RC/POPS/EXCOPS.2/4, Appendix II.

² Adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention as decision BC.Ex-2/1, by the Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention as decision RC.Ex-2/1 and by the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention as decision SC.Ex-2/1.

country level, to further support the implementation of existing international regimes and to set priorities towards a comprehensive approach on sound management of chemicals and wastes as an essential condition to achieve sustainable development.

9. As referred to in the note by the Secretariat on international cooperation and coordination (UNEP/CHW.12/19-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.7/15-UNEP/POPS/COP.7/31), the Secretariat has been contributing to the process for the development of sustainable development goals. In particular, the Secretariat has been engaged in integrating chemicals and wastes management into the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable development goals. The Secretariat in close cooperation with the Chemicals Branch of the United Nations Environment Programme Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, the interim secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and others made a number of efforts to ensure that the chemicals and wastes management issues are integrated into relevant sustainable development goals and associated targets. This includes outreach activities targeting stakeholders outside of the chemicals and wastes cluster on various inter-linkages between chemicals and wastes and thematic areas and the provision of technical input into the development of sustainable development goals, targets and more recently indicators through the United Nations Technical Support Team.

10. To contribute to the development of indicators and to ensure that chemicals and wastes are present at the level of indicators in the post-2015 development agenda, the Secretariat developed a table which includes possible indicators for the selected targets directly or indirectly relevant to chemicals and wastes as set out in the annex to the present. The table served as an input into the compilation of indicators prepared by the Statistical Commission for an effective indicator framework for the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda.

11. The present note, including its annex, has not been formally edited.

Annex

List of targets and possible indicators on the sound management of chemicals and wastes¹

Targets	Indicators	Comments / Priority
Proposed goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere		
<p>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</p>	<p><u>Principal indicators:</u> 1.5.1 Number of countries that integrated sound management of chemicals and waste and pollution prevention into their national and sectoral development plans or strategies 1.5.2 Percentage of people living in or within 10 km distance to uncontrolled dumpsites and other “hot spots” emitting and releasing hazardous chemicals <u>Supplementary indicators:</u> 1.5.3 Percentage of toxic hotspots, contaminated sites and stockpiles with chemical risk management measures applied 1.5.4 Percentage of national budgets, private sector investments, and international development assistance allocated to sound management of chemicals and waste and pollution 1.5.5 Number of countries with response mechanisms and emergency preparedness policies for environmental accidents involving chemicals</p>	<p>Applicable to the goal in general Also applicable to Goals 11 on Cities and 17 Means of Implementation</p>
	<p>1.5.6 Number of countries that developed and implemented environmentally sound waste management policies</p>	<p>Same as indicators on wastes under Goal 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production</p>

¹ The list of indicators was jointly developed by the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and the Chemicals Branch of the United Nations Environment Programme Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, the interim secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, in consultation with stakeholders involved in the work related to the sound management of chemicals and wastes.

Targets	Indicators	Comments / Priority
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	<p><u>Principal indicators</u></p> 2.1.1 Number of countries implementing and enforcing the Codex Alimentarius or equivalent national standards related to reducing chemical contamination in food	
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	2.1.2 Number of hectares of food grown using ecological agriculture techniques without pesticides 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	
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	2.3.1 Proportion of small-scale food producers (disaggregated by age and sex) with access to personal protective equipment for reducing their exposure to occupational health and safety hazards from pesticides	
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	<p><u>Principal indicator:</u></p> 2.4.1 Number of countries with national policy on integrated pest and vector management and agroecology in place	
	<p><u>Supplementary indicators:</u></p> 2.4.2 Number of countries with operational evaluation and registration systems for pesticides 2.4.3 Proportion of obsolete pesticides disposed of in an environmentally sound manner / total obsolete pesticides 2.4.4 Pesticide poisoning rate	

Targets	Indicators	Comments / Priority
Proposed goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages		
<p>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</p>	<p>3.4.1 Proportion of the urban territory impacted by small/fine urban particulates (PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5}) in concentrations exceeding WHO Air Quality Guidelines</p> <p>3.4.2 Estimated burden of disease from urban air pollution</p>	<p>Same indicator as under Goal 11 on Cities</p>
<p>3.9 By 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination</p>	<p><u>Key indicators:</u></p> <p>3.9.1 Death and disability (disaggregated by sex and age) from indoor and outdoor air quality, versus 2012 baseline (note: Global Burden of Disease methodologies)</p> <p>3.9.2 Death and disability (disaggregated by sex and age) from water/sanitation, versus 2012 baseline (note: Global Burden of Disease methodologies)</p> <p>3.9.3 Death and disability (disaggregated by sex and age) from contaminated sites, versus 2012 baseline (note: Global Burden of Disease methodologies).</p> <p><u>Supplementary indicators:</u></p> <p>3.9.4 Concentration of hazardous organic compounds in human breast milk</p> <p>3.9.5 Mean population blood lead levels and other heavy metals and chemicals in children under five years old and pregnant women</p> <p>3.9.6 Mean population urine levels of organophosphate and pyrethroid insecticide metabolites in children under five years old</p> <p>3.9.7 Levels of persistent toxic substances and heavy metals present in subsistence food supplies such as fish and game.</p> <p>3.9.8 Use of a water source at the household or plot that reliably delivers enough water to meet domestic needs, without contamination by harmful chemicals or metals in compliance with WHO guideline values for Escherichia coli, arsenic and fluoride, and is subject to a verified risk management plan.</p>	

Targets	Indicators	Comments / Priority
Proposed goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all		
<p>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</p>	<p>4.7.1 Mean population blood lead levels and other heavy metals and chemicals in children under five years old and pregnant women</p> <p>4.7.2 Mean population urine levels of organophosphate and pyrethroid insecticide metabolites in children</p> <p>4.7.3 Number of countries with training programmes for farmers on agroecology (disaggregated by age and sex)</p>	<p>Same indicators as for the Goal 3 on Health</p>
Proposed goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all		
<p>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p>	<p>6.1.1 Proportion of the population for whom all domestic waste water is treated to national public health standards in either collective or individual facilities</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p><u>Principal indicators</u></p> <p>6.3.1 Proportion of receiving water bodies meeting national water quality standards (nitrogen and phosphorous, cadmium, lead and mercury as a minimum)</p> <p>6.3.2 Number of groundwater wells contaminated with pesticides, heavy metals and industrial chemicals</p> <p><u>Supplementary indicators</u></p> <p>6.3.3 Proportion of industrial and point source agricultural wastewater flows not collected in public systems</p> <p>6.3.4 Proportion of flows of treated municipal wastewater that are directly and safely reused</p> <p>6.3.5 Proportion of flows discharged by industrial waste water treatment plants that are safely re-used in accordance with the national standards (excluding water directly re-used at the same treatment plants)</p>	<p>Same as the indicators for Goal 14 on Oceans</p>

Targets	Indicators	Comments / Priority
Proposed goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all		
<p>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</p>	<p><u>Principal indicators</u></p> <p>8.4.1 Annual global production, sales, use and storage of chemicals</p> <p>8.4.2 E-waste collection rate</p> <p><u>Supplementary indicators</u></p> <p>8.4.3 Proportion of industrial facilities applying pollution prevention and cleaner production technologies and techniques</p> <p>8.4.4 Proportion of companies that disclose hazardous chemicals ingredients in products or its parts across the supply chain</p> <p>8.4.5 Cost of impacts on human health and the environment from pesticides</p> <p>8.4.6 Percentage of investments in green chemistry</p> <p>8.4.7 Number of product categories with mandatory extended producer responsibility</p>	<p>Indicator 8.4.2 is also applicable to Goals 9 on Industrialization, 11 on Cities and 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production</p>
<p>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</p>	<p><u>Principal indicator</u></p> <p>8.8.1 Proportion of companies that provide safe and decent jobs involving chemicals and waste in manufacturing, design, processes and productions, including resources recovery and recycling</p> <p><u>Supplementary indicators</u></p> <p>8.8.2 Number of independent workers unions at national level</p> <p>8.8.3 Number of countries with training programmes on occupational safety, including pesticide poisoning available for workers and migrant workers, at national and local levels</p>	

Targets	Indicators	Comments / Priority
Proposed goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation		
<p>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</p>	<p><u>Principal indicator</u></p> <p>9.2.1 Number of deaths/occurrence of diseases attributable to chemicals exposure in the workplace.</p> <p><u>Supplementary indicators</u></p> <p>9.2.2 Number of workers employed in sectors with exposure to chemicals and waste where no individual and collective protective measures are in place</p> <p>9.2.3 Number of job created in the field of environmentally sound waste management and decontamination (including collection, recycling and resource recovery of e-waste)</p> <p>9.2.4 E-waste collection rate</p> <p>9.2.5 Number of working days with decreased or no ability to work due to occupational chemical poisoning.</p>	<p>Indicator 9.2.4 is also applicable to Goals 8, 11 and 12</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>9.4.1 Number of countries that developed sound chemicals management corporate policies and practices throughout the value chain, including extended producer responsibility, publically available information about chemical hazards and risks, green design and best available techniques and best environmental practices</p>	<p>Same as the indicators under Goal 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>9.5.1 Investments in research and development to promote green product design and safer alternatives, including non-chemical alternatives</p>	

Targets	Indicators	Comments / Priority
Proposed goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
<p>11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums</p>	<p>11.1.1 Percentage of people living in or within 10 km distance to uncontrolled dumpsites and other “hot spots” emitting and releasing hazardous chemicals 11.1.2 Percentage of toxic hotspots, contaminated sites and stockpiles with chemical risk management measures applied</p>	<p>Same as indicators for Goal 1 on Poverty Eradication</p>
<p>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</p>	<p><u>Principal indicator</u></p> <p>11.6.1 Waste generation rates (kg per capita/year, overall and by economic sector and waste type)</p> <p><u>Supplementary indicators</u></p> <p>11.6.2 E-waste collection rate</p> <p>11.6.3 Concentration of hazardous pollutants in the air 11.6.4 Proportion of the urban territory impacted by small/fine urban particulates (PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5}) in concentrations exceeding WHO Air Quality Guidelines</p> <p>11.6.5 Percentage of waste materials recovered, reused and recycled and disposed</p> <p>11.6.6 Number of cities with infrastructure in place for sustainable waste collection, separation at source (including organic/non-organic wastes), re-use, transport, recycling, resource recovery, and disposal 11.6.7 Number of deaths / occurrence and environmental and economic losses from industrial and technological disasters and emergencies</p>	<p>Same as indicators on wastes under Goal 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production</p> <p>Indicator 11.6.2 is also applicable to Goals 8, 9 and 12</p> <p>Same as indicator for the Goal 3 on Health</p> <p>Same as indicators on wastes under Goal 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production</p>

Targets	Indicators	Comments / Priority
Proposed goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		
<p>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</p>	<p><u>Principal indicators</u></p> <p>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 that meet their obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreements (e. g. national reports, national implementation plans, import responses, final regulatory actions, proposals for severely hazardous pesticide formulations, etc.)</p> <p>12.4.2 Regular assessments by each conference of the parties on effectiveness of the relevant international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous chemicals and waste</p> <p><u>Supplementary indicators</u></p> <p>12.4.3 Number of countries with institutional and legal frameworks for the sound management of chemicals and waste, including enforcement of national legislation and prevention of illegal traffic of hazardous wastes and illegal and/or counterfeit pesticides</p> <p>12.4.4 Investments (in monetary terms) in research and development to promote green product design and safer alternatives, including non-chemical alternatives</p> <p>12.4.5 Number of countries that developed sound chemicals management corporate policies and practices throughout the value chain, including extended producer responsibility, publically available information (with focus on vulnerable groups including children, women, migrant and seasonal workers) about chemical hazards and risks, green design and best available techniques and best environmental practices.</p> <p>12.4.6 Proportion of industrial facilities with environmental sound management systems in place</p> <p>12.4.7 Number of countries that developed and implemented environmentally sound waste management policies</p>	<p>Same as the indicator under Goal 17 on Means of Implementation</p> <p>Same as the indicator for Goal 17 on Means of Implementation</p> <p>Same as the indicator for Goal 9 on Industrialization</p> <p>Same as indicators for Goal 1 on Poverty Reduction Same as the</p>

Targets	Indicators	Comments / Priority
		indicator for Goal 11 on Cities
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse	12.5.1.Waste generation rates (kg per capita/year, overall and by economic sector and waste type) 12.5.2 Percentage of hazardous wastes and other wastes, including obsolete stockpiles of pesticides, recovered, reused and recycled, and disposed 12.5.3 Number of facilities for environmentally sound management of hazardous waste 12.5.4 E-waste collection rate	Same as the indicator for Goal 15 on Biodiversity Same as the indicator for Goals 8, 9, 11
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	<u>Principal indicator</u> 14.1.1 Proportion of industrial and point source agricultural wastewater flows not collected in public systems <u>Supplementary indicators</u> 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 (excluding water directly re-used without leaving the factory) 14.1.4 Proportion of receiving water bodies meeting water quality standards that protect human health and the environment (nitrogen and phosphorous, cadmium, lead and mercury as a minimum) 14.1.5 Quantities of plastics and other wastes entrained in ocean gyres	Same as the indicators under Goal 6 on Water

Targets	Indicators	Comments / Priority
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	<p><u>Principal indicator</u></p> 15.5.1 Number of contaminated sites and unmanaged obsolete pesticide stockpiles and improperly managed waste disposal sites at the national level	Same as the indicator on wastes under Goal 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production
	<p><u>Supplementary indicators</u></p> 15.5.2 Percentage of hazardous wastes and other wastes, including obsolete stockpiles of pesticides, recovered, reused and recycled, and disposed (disaggregated by type of wastes, including e-waste)	
	15.5.3 Number of facilities for environmentally sound management of hazardous waste	
	15.5.4 Levels of hazardous chemical pollutants in freshwater ecosystems	
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	<p><u>Principal indicator</u></p> 17.9.1 Number of countries that integrated sound management of chemicals and waste and pollution prevention into their national and sectoral development plans or strategies	
	<p><u>Supplementary indicators</u></p> 17.9.2 Equivalent in monetary terms of environmental sound technology transferred to developing countries in the area of sound management of chemicals and waste	
	17.9.3 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	
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with institutional and legal frameworks for the sound management of chemicals, including enforcement of national legislation and prevention of illegal traffic	Same as indicators under Goal 1 on Poverty Eradication

Targets	Indicators	Comments / Priority
<p>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</p>	<p>17.18.1 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 that meet their obligations in transmitting information as required by relevant agreements (e. g. national reports, national implementation plans, import responses, etc.)</p>	<p>Same as the indicator on wastes under Sustainable Consumption and Production</p>