



JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX COMMITTEE ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Thirty-second Session

DISCUSSION PAPER ON MONITORING CODEX RESULTS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

(Drafted by France)

1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): background

1.1 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals and 169 targets set collectively by all UN Member States to achieve a strategic international agenda that addresses key global challenges by 2030.

1.2 The 17 SDGs, a global road map for a new development approach, were adopted at the 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) by resolution A/RES/70/1. The new agenda expands the scope of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the post-2015 era to include all United Nations Member States irrespective of their levels of development.

1.3 The 2030 Agenda introduces a more holistic approach, stressing the importance of collaboration and recognizing that targeted actions under one goal can have cross-cutting impacts on other priorities. For instance, although climate change is the subject of a specific goal (SDG 13), combating climate change also supports the achievement of the other goals.

1.4 The achievement of the SDGs hinges on the mobilization of Member States and all stakeholders. States can work towards the goals individually, based on their own priorities and resources in light of the 2030 Agenda, or form partnerships with other stakeholders. International organizations can therefore contribute by compiling information and by pursuing their own initiatives.

1.5 Progress towards the SDGs is monitored by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), which meets annually at the UN Headquarters in New York. The HLPF is a subsidiary body of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) which, in March 2017,¹ established a framework comprising 232 indicators.

1.6 Member States voluntarily report on national progress towards the SDGs to the HLPF through Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). Reporting countries are encouraged to select, from the framework established by ECOSOC, those indicators they consider relevant to their national context. In addition, States may compile and report other national information.

1.7 The HLPF also examines thematic reports that detail progress towards specific goals, according to a planning cycle adopted in 2017. In 2017, for instance, the review process focused on SDGs 2 and 3 and, in 2019, SDGs 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17 were examined.

1.8 Various UN agencies and programmes are tasked with supporting thematic reporting in line with their mandates, and with developing the associated indicator reporting mechanisms.

1.9 Every four years, the HLPF convenes Heads of State and Government, under the auspices of the UNGA, to steer efforts under the 2030 Agenda, to take stock of progress, to address new challenges and to promote other steps aimed at accelerating implementation.

¹ A/RES/71/313

1.10 In September 2019, the HLPF convened Heads of State and Government at the 74th Session of the UNGA to review progress towards the 2030 Agenda. The meeting, known as the SDG Summit, was the first UN summit on the SDGs since the adoption of the goals four years earlier. World leaders recognized that greater efforts were needed to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. They also noted that the UN agencies tasked with developing indicator reporting mechanisms had yet to complete this work. The Global Sustainable Development Report, issued every four years by an independent group of experts, presents a ground-breaking call to action, identifying six entry points for transformation and four levers to accelerate those transformations.²

1.11 The HLPF met in a virtual format in July 2020 to address an agenda relating directly to the COVID-19 pandemic which has had a severe and sustainable impact on the global agenda. Against this backdrop, the President of ECOSOC emphasised the need for global solidarity and renewed multilateralism to achieve the SDGs, which is a prerequisite both to ensure collective resilience to the pandemic and to maintain action with an eye to reaching these goals. At the meeting, discussions on examining the theme of the session (“Accelerated action and transformative pathways: realizing the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”) highlighted the challenge of ending hunger and achieving food security with a view to “building back better after COVID-19 and acting where we will have the greatest impact on the Sustainable Development Goals”.³

2. Discussion points from previous Codex sessions

2.1 At its 72nd Session, held following the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, the Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CCEXEC) considered the contributions that the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) could make in achieving the SDGs.⁴ The Chairperson noted that several specific goals were relevant to Codex, i.e. Goal 1 “No Poverty”, Goal 2 “Zero Hunger”, Goal 3 “Good Health and Well-being”, Goal 8 “Decent Work and Economic Growth”, Goal 12 “Responsible Consumption and Production” and Goal 17 “Partnerships for the Goals”.

2.2 At the 73rd Session of CCEXEC, FAO and WHO presented a document outlining linkages between Codex and the SDGs and detailing those goals to which Codex contributes directly (goals 2, 3, 12 and 17), those to which it contributes indirectly (goals 1, 8 and 13), and those to which it could contribute further (goals 14 and 15).⁵ The document highlighted how Codex standard-setting work makes a vital contribution to human health under goals 2 and 3. It also stressed that Codex creates positive externalities for the food producing sector as a whole by setting standards that encompass more general issues such as sustainable resource use (e.g. drinking water quality standards) and food safety (e.g. food additive standards). Likewise, Codex standards create an enabling environment for the achievement of goals 8, 12 and 13. Lastly, Codex contributes to goal 17 because its texts are considered by WTO as the international reference for food safety and nutrition standards.⁶

2.3 At its 73rd Session, CCEXEC therefore explored various ways in which Codex could support countries in their efforts to achieve the SDGs at the national, regional and international levels. Specifically, it was specified that Codex could designate an internal mechanism for selecting relevant data, at pre-determined intervals, and reporting on linkages between its work and the SDGs. CCEXEC suggested that Codex could also illustrate its contribution through existing parent-organization communications and information materials (such as regular progress reports to the World Health Assembly), or at sessions of the HLPF (in thematic reports or at side events)⁷.

2.4 After examining the document in more detail, CCEXEC agreed, at its 74th Session, that the sub-committee developing the draft Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025 should prepare a short text detailing how Codex work supports the SDGs.⁸

2.5 At the same session, it was agreed that the Codex Secretariat should prepare a short document for use in communicating with a broad range of stakeholders, including by Regional Coordinators, capturing examples of the use countries made of Codex standards as part of national efforts to achieve the SDGs.

² https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24797GSDR_report_2019.pdf

³ E/HLPF/2020/6

⁴ REP17/EXEC1

⁵ CX/EXEC 17/73/8

⁶ REP17/EXEC2

⁷ REP17/EXEC2

⁸ REP18/EXEC1

2.6 At the 31st Session of the Codex Committee on General Principles (CCGP), discussions focused on emerging and future issues within the remit of the CCGP, including monitoring Codex results in the context of the SDGs.⁹ Two specific proposals were put forward: (i) Codex could consider developing relevant indicators to objectively demonstrate its contribution to achieving the SDGs; and (ii) Codex could host a platform for compiling the data gathered by Member Countries.¹⁰ It was stressed that, as a UN body, the Codex Secretariat regularly received requests from ECOSOC and Codex parent organizations to give information on the contributions of Codex to the SDGs. Delegations said they would welcome advice and/or a specific mechanism for highlighting how Codex contributes to the SDGs, indicating that such a mechanism would help to increase visibility and raise awareness among senior decision-makers. It was also recalled that the SDGs are voluntary goals for use by Member States according to their national priorities, and that the primary responsibility for reporting on progress towards the goals rests with Member States.

2.7 During discussions on the Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025, it was decided that the indicators should also capture the contribution of Codex to the SDGs.

2.8 The sub-committee developing the Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025 suggested including a section entitled “Drivers of change” which focuses, among other issues, on how Codex can support national efforts towards achievement of the SDGs. The final version of the Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025,¹¹ adopted in July 2019, explains how Codex standards contribute to ensuring sustainable food production and supply systems (goal 2), to combating food safety-related diseases, both communicable and non-communicable (goal 3), to supporting safe preservation and appropriate consumption of food (goal 12), and to promoting a multilateral trading system by developing standards considered by the WTO as the reference for the safety and quality of food traded internationally (goal 17). The Strategic Plan also recognizes the Codex Trust Fund (CTF) as a key initiative in this regard.

2.9 The Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025 does not, however, explicitly mention this contribution.

2.10 At the initiative of the Codex Secretariat, a page (only available in English) has been put up on the Codex website and sets out the relations between Codex’s work and the Sustainable Development Goals: <http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sdgs/en/#c459191>.

2.11 FAO and WHO have prepared a [publication](#) that provides a more in-depth analysis of how Codex is contributing to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The publication compiles case studies based on local issues encountered by food production stakeholders (supervisory authorities, producers, plant protection firms). From a qualitative standpoint, the analysis shows that participation in Codex’s work, throughout the process (data collection, development of a standard or code of practice, implementation of best practices or even drawing up control plans), fosters progress towards achieving the SDGs. The analysis focuses on SDGs 1, 2, 3, 8, 12 and 17, but the scenarios examined primarily flag up the interrelations between all the SDGs via the 2030 Agenda. It also highlights the relevance of the support provided as part of the CTF to accompany the achievement of this agenda.

3. Analysis

3.1 The achievement of the SDGs under the 2030 Agenda hinges on the mobilization of all stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels. International organizations, and UN agencies, funds and programmes in particular, are a vital source of information and have the means and tools at their disposal to help willing States implement a national SDG roadmap.

3.2 In terms of reporting, responsibility for collating consolidated data on the 232 indicators adopted in March 2017¹² should rest with UN agencies. Generally speaking, these indicators are quantitative in nature (prevalence rates, income, mortality rates, etc.).

3.3 Codex has developed its own indicator framework, as set out in the Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025. Although these indicators are separate from the SDG framework, there is some overlap between the two. For instance, the indicator under Objective 4.3 of the Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025 (“Increase in reports of mentorship and experience sharing on Codex issues between countries”) contributes to tracking progress towards SDG 17 (“Partnerships for the Goals”).

⁹ CX/GP 19/31/6

¹⁰ REP19/GP

¹¹ REP19/EXEC2 Appendix II

¹² A/RES/71/313

3.4 The selected indicators for SDGs 2, 3, 12 and 17, as listed under “Drivers of change” in the Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025, are detailed in Appendix I in order to demonstrate linkages between the SDG indicators and the Codex-specific framework.

3.5 The main way in which Codex contributes to the SDGs is by setting internationally recognized food safety and quality standards. These standards serve as a framework for both Members and Observers as they work towards achieving the SDGs. In doing so, Codex helps to operationalize the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Likewise, participating in the work of Codex creates opportunities for stakeholders to share information. Yet it appears that, to date, no assessment of the potential adverse effects of Codex standards has been undertaken. A comprehensive impact assessment, exploring both positive and negative externalities, could yield interesting results. One option would be to undertake a pilot study focusing on a subset of Codex standards or related texts.

3.6 Generally speaking, Codex standard-setting work is expected to create an enabling environment for achievement of the SDGs. As such, one possible way to gauge how Codex contributes to the SDGs is to measure improvements in its indicators. Yet it typically takes several years, and a complex process of operationalization, to fully implement new Codex standards and related texts. This time lag makes it difficult to establish a firm causal link between variations in indicators across the two frameworks (the Codex Strategic Plan and the SDGs). Consequently, tracking performance against the Codex Strategic Plan framework does not give a complete picture of how Codex contributes to the SDGs, not least because the indicators adopted by Resolution A/RES/71/313 do not fully capture the effects of its work. Aside from reporting on its indicators, Codex should therefore identify other ways to illustrate the full breadth of its contribution to the 2030 Agenda.

3.7 The joint FAO/WHO publication (not yet published) provides a series of illustrative examples of the potentially positive impact of Codex standards with respect to the SDGs. It underscores the contribution of partnerships between all the food production stakeholders to foster international trade and to limit trade barriers between countries. According to the observers who were questioned, these activities could create a climate conducive to achievement of the 2030 Agenda by mitigating the adverse effects of farming on the environment or by improving the wellbeing of local populations. Any adverse effects of certain standards or texts related to Codex are not addressed in the publication.

3.8 The publication highlights the relevance of projects supported by the CTF, which are fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda.

4. Recommendations

The recommendations below are intended to help Codex assert the value of its work to the 2030 Agenda. Recommendations 1 and 2 focus on the bigger picture, recommendation 3 concerns the specific contribution of Codex, and recommendation 4 outlines a general strategy for improving the way Codex communicates, cooperates and/or coordinates with other UN bodies and entities involved in advancing the SDGs.

4.1 *Recommendation 1: Reaffirm the importance of achieving the SDGs, and how Codex contributes through its work, to key decision-makers*

4.1.1 A communication campaign could be undertaken at a session of the HLPF, the UNGA, or another high-level UN event convened to review progress towards the 2030 Agenda. Codex could develop reusable communication materials illustrating the experience of Member Countries or other aspects of its work (such as a short film highlighting how Codex contributes to the SDGs). Such an initiative would raise awareness, at the highest level, about the value of Codex standards and related texts and demonstrate how they can contribute to achievement of the SDGs.

4.1.2 An event could be organised on the basis of the joint FAO/WHO publication (not yet published) to allow for discussions between the stakeholders.

4.1.3 Such initiatives would build momentum towards achieving the goals among all stakeholders, especially those affected by the standards.

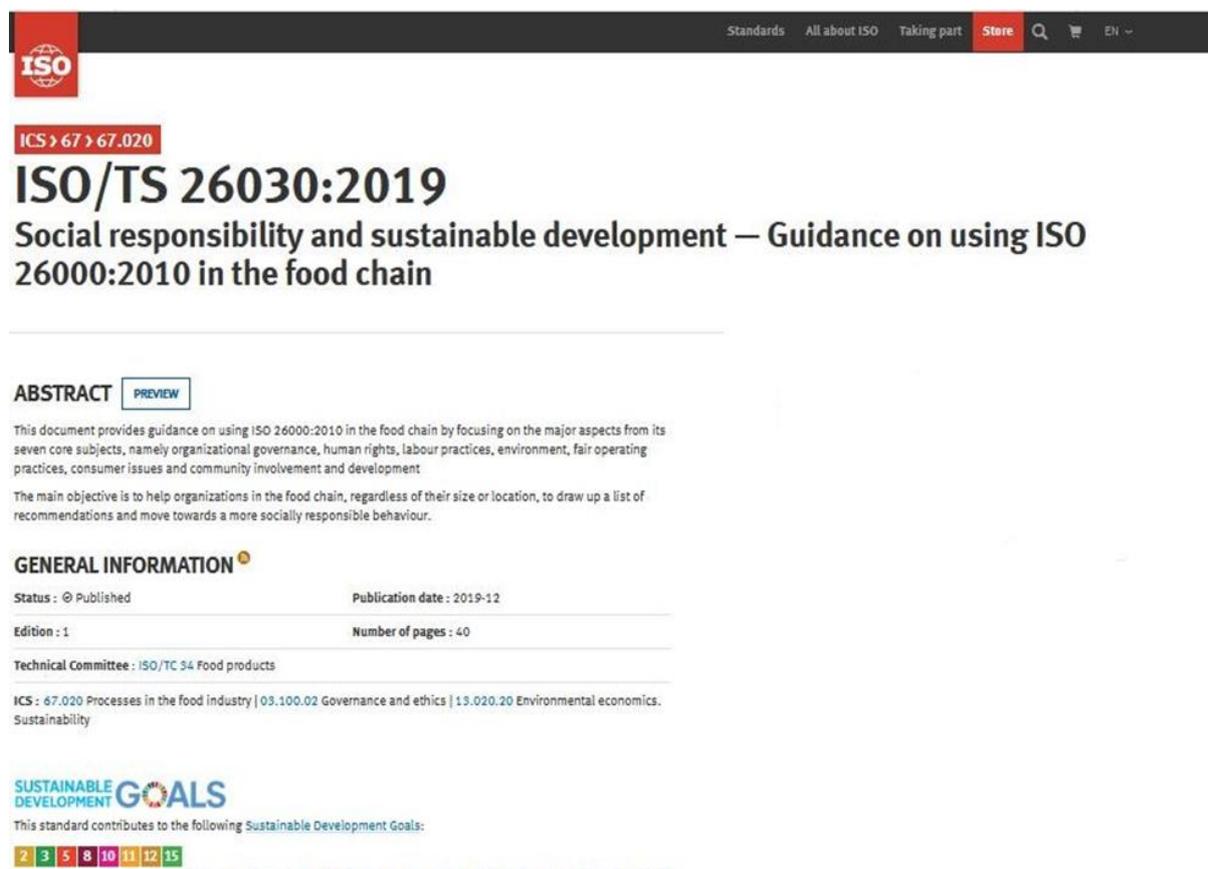
4.2 *Recommendation 2: Publish an online tool showing how Codex standards and related texts help meet the SDGs*

4.2.1 In order to help Members and Observers prepare and implement their own Agenda 2030 road maps, Codex could develop an online tool explaining linkages between its standards and relevant SDGs. For instance, the tool could indicate which SDG(s) a given standard or related text contributes to, and

how. The tool would need to make clear any negative externalities associated with each standard, for example through an impact assessment.

4.2.2 Similarly, the tool could also list contributing standards for each SDG, thereby providing practical guidance for decision-makers looking to progress towards a particular goal.

4.2.3 The tool could build on similar initiatives by other international standard-setting bodies such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).



ISO

Standards All about ISO Taking part Store Q EN

ICS > 67 > 67.020

ISO/TS 26030:2019

Social responsibility and sustainable development – Guidance on using ISO 26000:2010 in the food chain

ABSTRACT [PREVIEW](#)

This document provides guidance on using ISO 26000:2010 in the food chain by focusing on the major aspects from its seven core subjects, namely organizational governance, human rights, labour practices, environment, fair operating practices, consumer issues and community involvement and development.

The main objective is to help organizations in the food chain, regardless of their size or location, to draw up a list of recommendations and move towards a more socially responsible behaviour.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Status : Published Publication date : 2019-12

Edition : 1 Number of pages : 40

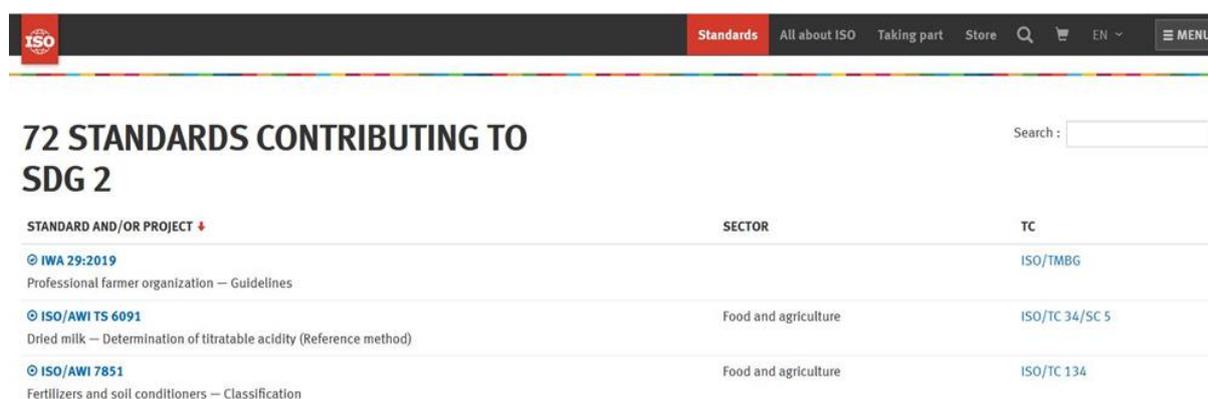
Technical Committee : ISO/TC 34 Food products

ICS : 67.020 Processes in the food industry | 03.100.02 Governance and ethics | 13.020.20 Environmental economics, Sustainability

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

This standard contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:

[2](#) [3](#) [5](#) [8](#) [10](#) [11](#) [12](#) [15](#)



ISO Standards All about ISO Taking part Store Q EN MENU

72 STANDARDS CONTRIBUTING TO SDG 2

Search :

| STANDARD AND/OR PROJECT | SECTOR | TC |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| IWA 29:2019 Professional farmer organization – Guidelines | | ISO/TMBG |
| ISO/AWI TS 6091 Dried milk – Determination of titratable acidity (Reference method) | Food and agriculture | ISO/TC 34/SC 5 |
| ISO/AWI 7851 Fertilizers and soil conditioners – Classification | Food and agriculture | ISO/TC 134 |

4.3 *Recommendation 3: Share Codex Strategic Plan indicator tracking data to measure progress towards the 2030 Agenda*

4.3.1 As Codex tracks its performance against the Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025 indicator framework, it could share the results and lessons learned with its parent organizations, and with other UN bodies and entities involved in steering efforts under the 2030 Agenda, to help monitor progress towards the SDGs.

4.4. *Recommendation 4: Report regularly to Members on Codex Secretariat responses to SDG information requests*

4.4.1 In order to raise broader awareness of how Codex contributes to the SDGs, the Codex Secretariat could report regularly to Members on information requests received from Codex parent organizations and other UN bodies and entities. If appropriate, the Secretariat could also consult Members on how to respond to such requests.

4.5 *Recommendation 5: Develop country case studies to show how Codex is supporting achievement of the SDGs and to build momentum for progress*

4.5.1 Each year, and with input from data-collecting UN bodies and entities, Codex could develop one or two detailed case studies highlighting how its work contributes to achievement of the SDGs and focusing on the “drivers of change”. Such case studies would: (i) provide a practical illustration, for decision-makers, of how implementing Codex standards can support efforts to achieve the SDGs; and (ii) help the country in question identify paths to progress.

4.6 *Recommendation 6: Identify ways in which Codex can further its contribution to the SDGs*

4.6.1 Codex could undertake an additional assessment, based on the categories outlined in document CX/EXEC 17/73/8, to identify how it could do more to support both those SDGs to which it contributes indirectly, and those to which it could contribute further. Under the Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025, adopted in July 2019, Codex is fully mobilized to address the SDGs to which it “contributes directly”. In order to build on this momentum, Codex could give greater consideration to other relevant SDGs, as already identified. Such an approach would be consistent with the cross-cutting ambitions of the 2030 Agenda.

APPENDIX I

| Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* | |
|---|--|
| Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. ¹³ | |
| <i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i> | <i>Indicators</i> |
| 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 | 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment |
| | 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) |
| 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons | 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age |
| | 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) |
| 2.3 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 | 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size |
| | 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status |
| 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 | 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture |
| 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed | 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities |
| | 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction |
| 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries | 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures |
| | 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector |
| 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round | 2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies |
| 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility | 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies |
| Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages | |
| 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births | 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio |
| | 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel |
| 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 | 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate |
| | 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate |
| 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases | 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations |
| | 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population |
| | 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population |

¹³ Resolution 68/261.

| | |
|--|--|
| | 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population |
| | 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases |
| 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 | 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease |
| | 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate |
| 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol | 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders |
| | 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol |
| 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents | 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries |
| 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes | 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods |
| | 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group |
| 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all | 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) |
| | 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income |
| 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination | 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution |
| | 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) |
| | 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning |
| 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate | 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older |
| 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all | 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme |
| | 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors |
| | 3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis |
| 3.c 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 | 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution |
| 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks | 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness |
| Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns | |
| 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries | 12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies |
| 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources | 12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP |
| | 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP |
| 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses | 12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index |
| 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 | 12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement |

| | |
|---|---|
| | 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment |
| 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse | 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled |
| 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle | 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports |
| 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities | 12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans |
| 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature | 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment |
| 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production | 12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies |
| 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products | 12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools |
| 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities | 12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels |
| Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development | |
| Finance | |
| 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection | 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source |
| | 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes |
| 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries | 17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI) |
| 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources | 17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget |
| | 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP |
| 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress | 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services |
| 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries | 17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries |
| Technology | |
| 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism | 17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation |
| | 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed |
| 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed | 17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies |

| | |
|---|--|
| 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology | 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet |
| Capacity-building | |
| 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 | 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries |
| Trade | |
| 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda | 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average |
| 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020 | 17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports |
| 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access | 17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States |
| Systemic issues | |
| <i>Policy and institutional coherence</i> | |
| 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence | 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard |
| 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development | 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development |
| 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development | 17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation |
| <i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i> | |
| 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 | 17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals |
| 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships | 17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships |
| <i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i> | |
| 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 | 17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics |
| | 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics |
| | 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding |
| 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries | 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries |
| | 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration |