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Series

# POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: Goals, Targets and Indicators

**6 Sept.**  
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CONFERENCE PROGRAMME



6 September 2012



Getulio Vargas Foundation

**Post-2015 Development Goals, Targets and Indicators: Brazilian Perspectives**  
Fundação Getulio Vargas, Praia de Botafogo, 190 -12º andar –Rio de Janeiro

**6 September, Thursday**

**09h00 – 10h00 Welcome and Introduction to the Consultation**

Carlos Ivan Simonsen Leal, FGV

Barry Carin, CIGI

Mukesh Kapila, HCRI

Wonhyuk Lim, KDI

**10h00 – 11h00 MDGs: Think Global, Act Local**

Chair: Marcelo Cortes Neri, FGV

Discussants:

Eduarda Cunha La Roque, Instituto Pereira Passos - Rio

João Nogueira, BRICs PC, PUC - Rio

Antonio Claret Campos Filho - Assistência Social e Direitos Humanos - RJ

**11h00 – 11h20 Coffee**

**11h20 – 12h20 Goals 1-4: Essential endowments necessary for individuals**

**Emphasis Goals 1 & 3.**

Chair: Barry Carin

Discussants:

Priscila Cruz, Todos Pela Educação

Miguel Nathan Foguel, IPEA

**12h20 – 14h00 Lunch**

*Post-2015 Development Goals, Targets and Indicators: Brazilian Perspectives*





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**14h00 – 15h00 Goal 5-8: Protecting and promoting collective human capital**

**Emphasis Goal 6 & Labor Issues**

Chair: Mukesh Kapila, HCRI

Discussants:

Cecília Machado, FGV

Carlos Henrique Leite Corseuil, IPEA

**15h00 – 16h10 Goals 9-12: Effective provision of global public goods**

**Emphasis Overview of Goals & Latin America**

Chair: Wonhyuk, KDI

Discussants:

Maurício Blanco, IETS (Bolívia)

José Rodriguez, (PUC - Peru)

José Gerardo Traslosheros Hernández, (Mexico Consul)

**16h10 – 16h30 Coffee**

**16h30 – 17h30 Stocktaking, discussion and conclusion**

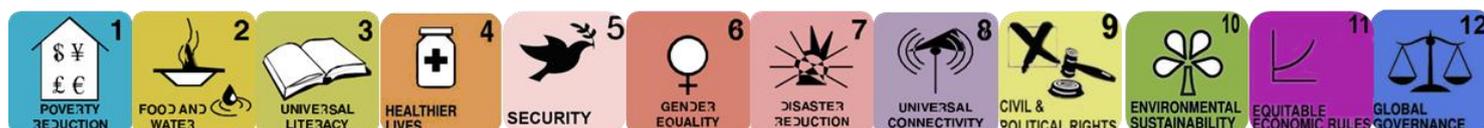
Debate

W. Moreira Franco, SAE, Presidency

Jorge Chediek (UNDP - Brazil)

Marcelo Cortes Neri, FGV

*Post-2015 Development Goals, Targets and Indicators: Brazilian Perspectives*



## Candidate One-World Goals

The first set of four OWGs are about the **essential endowments necessary for *individuals* to achieve their fuller potential.**

- Goal 1: Adequate livelihoods and income levels *for* dignified human existence.
- Goal 2: Sufficient food and water *for* active living.
- Goal 3: Appropriate education and skills *for* productive participation in society.
- Goal 4: Good health *for* the best possible physical and mental well-being.

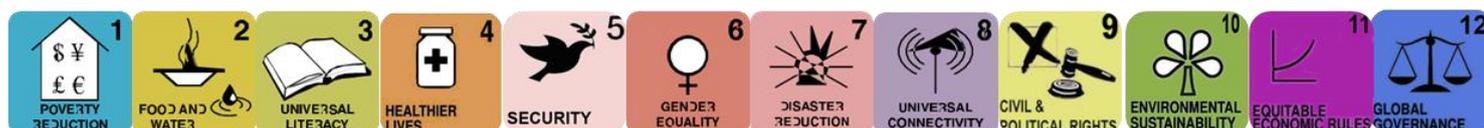
The second set of four goals are concerned with **protecting and promoting collective human capital.**

- Goal 5: Security *for* ensuring freedom from violence.
- Goal 6: Gender equality *for* enabling males and females to participate and benefit equally in society.
- Goal 7: Resilient communities and nations *for* reduced disaster impact from natural and technological hazards.
- Goal 8: Connectivity *for* access to essential information, services, and opportunities.

The third set of four goals deal with the **effective provision of global public goods:**

- Goal 9: Empowerment of people *for* realising their civil and political rights.
- Goal 10: Sustainable management of the biosphere *for* enabling people and planet to thrive together.
- Goal 11: Rules on running the world economy *for* the fairly shared benefit of all nations.
- Goal 12: Good global governance *for* transparent and accountable international institutions and partnerships.

### Post-2015 Development Goals, Targets and Indicators: Brazilian Perspectives





**POST-2015 GOALS,  
TARGETS AND  
INDICATORS**

APRIL 10-11, 2012  
PARIS, FRANCE  
CONFERENCE  
REPORT

# POST-2015 GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

APRIL 10-11, 2012  
PARIS, FRANCE  
CONFERENCE REPORT

Barry Carin and Nicole Bates-Eamer



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## ACRONYMS

CIGI	The Centre for International Governance Innovation	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
DALY	Disability-Adjusted Life Year Index (WHO)	OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
EFA	Education for All (UNESCO)	PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment (OECD)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (UN)	PPP	purchasing power parity
GLAAS	Global Assessment of Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
GPI	gender parity indexes	SG	Secretary-General (UN)
HALE	Healthy Life Expectancy Index (WHO)	TRIPS	Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute	UN	United Nations
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ILO	International Labour Organization	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
KDI	Korean Development Institute	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
LAMP	Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme	WFS	World Food Summit
MCGs	Millennium Consumption Goals	WHO	World Health Organization (UN)
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	WTO	World Trade Organization
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index	WWAP	World Water Assessment Program (UNESCO)

## SUMMARY

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have been remarkably successful in focusing attention and mobilizing resources to address the major gaps in human development.

Future goals must reach beyond traditional development thinking to become higher sustainable one-world goals that apply to poor and rich countries alike. The paper discusses the potential indicators for 12 future potential goals, clustered into three categories.

The first four goals are about the essential endowments necessary for individuals to achieve their fuller potential:

- Adequate livelihoods and income levels for dignified human existence;
- Sufficient food and water for active living;
- Appropriate education and skills for productive participation in society; and
- Good health for the best possible physical and mental well-being.

The second set of four goals is concerned with protecting and promoting collective human capital:

- Security for ensuring freedom from violence;
- Gender equality for enabling males and females to participate and benefit equally in society;
- Resilient communities and nations for reduced disaster impact from natural and technological hazards; and
- Connectivity for access to essential information, services, and opportunities.

The third set deal with the effective provision of global public goods:

- Empowerment of people for realizing their civil and political rights;
- Sustainable management of the biosphere for enabling people and planet to thrive together;
- Rules on running the world economy for the fairly shared benefit of all nations; and
- Good global governance for transparent and accountable international institutions and partnerships.

The potential effectiveness of indicators to underpin targets for each of the 12 goals is critical. Organizations' and individuals' behaviours are influenced by how success will be assessed. Without practical indicators, goals remain purely aspirational and progress cannot be measured.

But there are daunting challenges to devise indicators that are both measureable and motivational — to galvanize public support for development. Metrics must be sophisticated — not too crude, but also not too technocratic. Indicators should allow disaggregation by sex, urban/rural, identity groups and income bands so as to unmask the inequalities that hide behind generalised statistics. Serious limitations in data exist.

This paper reviews a menu of indicators for the 12 candidate goals to inform the future process of selecting the post 2015 successors to the Millennium Development Goals.

## ABOUT THE AUTHORS

**Barry Carin** is a senior fellow at CIGI and adjunct professor and former associate director of the Centre for Global Studies at the University of Victoria in the School of Public Administration. From 2006 through 2009, he was editor of the journal *Global Governance*.

Prior to joining CIGI, Barry served as high commissioner of Canada to Singapore and as assistant deputy minister of trade and economic policy in the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. He was Canadian representative on the executive committee of the OECD, assistant deputy minister for strategic policy and planning in the Department of Employment and Immigration and was director of effectiveness evaluation in the Treasury Board Secretariat.

He has a Ph.D. in economics from Brown University and an Honours B.A. in economics and political science from McGill University.

**Nicole Bates-Eamer** joined the Centre for Global Studies in 2008 as a research assistant to Barry Carin and Gordon Smith. Her research

focuses on development assistance, summit reform and effectiveness, and global governance architecture. Nicole also works for other senior associates at the Centre; she recently managed a project on domestic health policy and wrote the final report, *Perceived Shortage, Relative Surplus: The Paradox of Quebec's Family Physician Workforce: An Intra- and Inter-Provincial Comparison*.

In addition to her work at the Centre for Global Studies, Nicole founded her own educational consulting company, Tutasoma, which delivers interactive workshops to high school students on various global issues. Nicole previously worked in children's rights as a project coordinator for Right To Play in Tanzania and as a research consultant for Senator Landon Pearson in Ottawa.

She has an M.A. in international development from the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University and a B.A. in history from the University of Memphis.

# CONFERENCE REPORT: POST-2015 GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS<sup>1</sup>

Barry Carin and Nicole Bates-Eamer

## FOREWORD

On April 10-11, 2012, The Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) and the Korean Development Institute (KDI) co-hosted an event at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) headquarters in Paris, France. Statisticians, metrics and issue experts, and development practitioners convened to discuss the options for indicators to underpin potential post-2015 development goals. The discussions flowed from a background paper circulated before the meeting on the state of the art on targets and indicators relevant to 12 broad goals.

The specific task in Paris was to refine the suite of options on the “best” indicators to measure the potential goals, given the various challenges that confront efforts to construct a post-2015 development framework. Every potential goal needs smart and parsimonious indicators. A goal will not be selected for the post-2015 framework unless there is a consensus on appropriate indicators to measure progress.

The intention of conference participants is to contribute technical inputs to the official United Nations (UN) process. Rather than advocate any particular issue area, this paper (building on the Paris discussion) provides a compendium of the best options for each goal.

## BACKGROUND

Tell me what you’re going to measure; and I’ll tell you how I’m going to behave. (Anonymous)

The question is not whether to abandon global targets but rather how to improve the MDG architecture and how to adjust them to the priorities beyond 2015. (Vandemoortele, 2011)

You show me anything that depicts institutional progress in America: school test scores, crime stats, arrest reports, arrest stats, anything that a politician

can run on, anything that somebody can get a promotion on. And as soon as you invent that statistical category, 50 people in that institution will be at work trying to make it look as if a lot of progress is actually occurring when actually no progress is. (David Simon, quoted in Moyers, 2009)

It is clear that without solid information we cannot measure where we are and what needs to be done, with respect to the MDGs or in other domains. If the world cannot get the right numbers, it cannot come out with the right solutions. (Paul Cheung, quoted in UNDESA, 2012)

There is a great deal of reflection and activity reviewing the effectiveness of the MDGs, proposing ideas for what should succeed them in 2015.<sup>2</sup> What post-2015 goals and targets would be both ambitious and feasible? Should the targets and timelines of the existing eight goals simply be revised? Or should new dimensions be included? Should successor goals emphasize attention to inequality, empowerment, climate change, sustainability and the measurements of outputs and outcomes rather than inputs? Should they address failing states, the absence of democracy or trade rules? The answers matter because goals influence investment and behaviour.

The premise is that aspirational statements are useless without metrics; that one cannot have any sensible discussion about targets if unable to measure progress in agreed areas. The purpose of this report is to support the process of selecting successor goals by providing a comprehensive assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the range of potential targets and indicators for 12 broad “candidate goals.” Practical ways to measure progress in agreed areas must be made clear. There are a number of lessons to learn from the old MDGs in that regard — and participants do not want to repeat errors (for example, simplistically measuring education by school enrollment). Targets are about the specific levels of global and national ambition. But the questions before those levels of ambition (targets) are set include determining what is important to do (goals), and how to measure the success of that ambition (indicators). Indicators will influence the type of development done; targets are about how much of that agreed type of development is desired.

The Paris meeting, held April 10-11, 2012, was tasked with assessing the potential effectiveness of indicators to

<sup>1</sup> This report benefits from the contributions of Carla AbouZahr, Sabina Alkire, Colin Bradford, Danny Bradlow, Lynn Brown, Carlo Cafiero, Mukesh Kapila, Kaushal Joshi, Denise Lieslesley, Wonhyuk Lim, Richard Manning, Mike Muller, Anthony Redmond, Emma Samman and Jan Vandemoortele.

<sup>2</sup> See Annex 1 for an overview of current initiatives examining post-2015 goals. Report annexes are available at: [www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm](http://www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm).

underpin targets for each of the 12 goals that had emerged from earlier meetings. Over the past 18 months, CIGI and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) examined the current literature assessing the MDGs and hosted two meetings with experts and civil society representatives. Discussions included an overview of the MDGs' progress to date, their strengths and weaknesses as a framework, the changing context of poverty and the criteria for a post-2015 framework. In this process, the research to date was surveyed and participants familiarized themselves with others' work (see previous meeting reports from Bellagio and Geneva).

The 12 Bellagio goals would apply to both developing and developed countries, setting global minimums with individual national targets reflecting the country context. Indicators would be disaggregated by gender, rural/urban location, income groups, age, and vulnerable populations;<sup>3</sup> place poverty at the centre of the process; focus on equitable growth and development in terms of freedom and justice and enabling conditions; and empower countries to define, measure and achieve their own development.

To expand on previous work, CIGI, KDI and IFRC have formed partnerships with the Institute for Poverty Reduction Centre (China), the Getulio Vargas Foundation (Brazil), the University of Pretoria (South Africa), Tata Institute of Social Sciences (India) and the University of Manchester (United Kingdom). Together, participants will refine the assessment of the menus of indicators for candidate goals and targets.

## CHALLENGES

Participants agreed that an ideal set of global targets should have the attributes listed by Jan Vandemoortele (2011):

- Express the many dimensions of human well-being, yet include a limited number of targets;
- Address the complexity of development, yet exploit the charm of simplicity;
- Embody agreed principles, yet allow for quantitative monitoring;
- Reflect global priorities and universal standards, yet be tailored to the domestic situation and local challenges;
- Specify the destination, yet spell out the journey for getting there; and

<sup>3</sup> The original MDGs state that "All indicators should be disaggregated by sex and urban/rural as far as possible" (UN, 2000).

- Combine comprehensiveness with conciseness; complexity with simplicity; principles with measurability; universality with country-specificity; and ends with means.

Vandemoortele characterized these attributes as "practically impossible when it comes to setting targets that require universal acceptance and a political consensus among governments and world leaders" (2011: 10). Nonetheless, cognizant of the challenge, participants at the June 2011 Bellagio workshop proposed a tentative architecture of 12 goals. Twelve post-2015 goals are too many. (The current eight MDGs are broken down into 21 targets measured by 60 indicators.) As Claire Melamed writes, "At this stage, it would be both brave and extremely foolish to predict the shape, the organizing principles, or the level of ambition of any future agreement" (2012: 9).

The participants' intention in proposing 12 goals is to provide a potential set of options for inclusion in a future framework and to begin to think through its complexities, the intellectual and practical issues in selecting targets and indicators that decision makers will encounter in their official process. Participants do not expect these 12 goals to succeed the current eight, nor believe anything but an inclusive consultative process led by the UN will be the official process for formulating a legitimate post-2015 framework. The original MDGs were criticized for having emerged from a faulty closed-doors process, being poorly specified and influenced by special interests, rather than a coherent conceptual design or rigorous statistical parameters. The intention is to contribute to the debate by arraying potential indicators of progress and assessing their strengths and weaknesses.

At the Bellagio meeting, Ian McKinnon (2011) reminded participants that while indicators are useful and can mobilize activity and enable comparisons, they are not the complete story.<sup>4</sup> Indicators are not the goals; they are merely metrics. Indicators must be selected that illuminate, are accessible and can inform actions without distorting them. The choice of targets is constrained by the availability of appropriate indicators. In selecting indicators, it should be ensured that:

- *Indicators are accessible to the sophisticated lay reader.* Note that indicators that have relevance in people's daily experience are easier to understand and have greater impact. For example, while analysts may prefer the Gini index, it is more accessible and relevant to say that the bottom 10 percent of a

<sup>4</sup> This reminded participants of the quotation said to have hung in Albert Einstein's office: "Not everything that counts can be counted and not everything that can be counted counts."

country's population has  $x$  percent of the national income, while the top 10 percent has  $y$  percent.

- *Measure outputs rather than inputs.* Rather than spending more on childhood education, it is more important to focus on results like literacy and numeracy. Looking at these outputs gives a sense of the resources available for education, the effectiveness of the delivery system and the contribution from outside the formal system.
- *Broad, summative indicators that reflect whole sector outcomes* are preferred over narrow indicators that assess only a narrow element of the overall goal. If multiple indicators are used, that they cover quite different aspects of the general goal should be ensured. The classic example is neonatal morbidity and mortality that can best be improved only by addressing a wide range of health and nutrition factors.
- *Already agreed upon indicators* from relevant international organizations (for example, UN Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO] guidelines on malnutrition/food insecurity) are exploited.
- *They are sensitive to potential responses of behaviour change to meet the indicator* instead of the substance of the issue. For example, under pressure to increase high school graduation rates, a routine response by administrators is to make graduation requirements much less demanding without changing anything else.
- *Direct measures are preferred over indices or derived variables* to improve transparency and comparability. Complex, transformed variables may not stand up to close scrutiny when used in cross-national comparisons.
- *Direct measures to ones based on perceptions are preferred,* for reasons of comparability, robustness and legitimacy.<sup>5</sup>
- *Participants remain wary of process indicators that do not assess the underlying effectiveness of the process* (for example, democratic and judicial processes, freedom of expression). Form is not enough. Valid indicators need to assess the practice.
- *Disaggregation information is provided with the overall result* (for example, release national immunization rates with results by income group, region, urban/rural location, gender, age, at-risk populations).

<sup>5</sup> Bearing in mind that several recent analyses have drawn attention to the increasing gap between the evolution of objective measures of peoples' economic situation and peoples' own appreciation of this (see, for example, [www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr](http://www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr)).

Meeting the communications imperative of clarity and simplicity by consolidating information on multiple variables into a succinct index represents a particular challenge. The choice of weights is a subjective normative exercise. For example, Wood and Gibney, the authors of the *Political Terror Scale*, note the absurdity of attempting to "count  $x$  number of imprisonments as equivalent to  $y$  tortures and  $z$  killings" (2010: 373). An index can cope only imperfectly with incommensurable variables.

There is a long wish list of criteria relevant to the formulation of post-2015 goals, targets and indicators. Revision of the MDGs, attempting to meet these criteria, will face significant pitfalls and challenges. Some criteria include:<sup>6</sup>

- clarity and even-handedness;
- measurability not perfectibility;
- a focus on ends, not means;
- capturing the equity dimension in terms of equality of opportunity for development;
- providing for empowerment, include enabling factors (higher participation by people in those things that affect their everyday life);
- including intermediate outcomes and interim targets;
- motivating commitment and action;
- maintaining measurability that provides for accountability, but includes quality considerations;
- providing for transparency and accountability;
- including some global challenges everyone faces;
- introducing sustainability considerations;
- a bottom-up, not global top-down approach;
- basing targets on ambitious yet reasonably achievable expectations;
- measuring people's well-being, rather than measuring economic production; and
- addressing the "missing elements" of the Millennium Declaration (for example, human rights, security, equality and the economic productivity component).

Ideally, participants want metrics that are both measureable and motivational to continue to galvanize public support for development. Metrics must be sophisticated — not too crude, but also not too

<sup>6</sup> See Vandemoortele (2011) and Moss (2010).

technocratic and it must be acknowledged that serious limitations in data exist. At the October 2011 UN Inter-Agency Experts Group for the MDGs, Francesca Perucci (2011) identified several challenges related to the availability of data:

- the burden on some countries of data monitoring and reporting;
- the availability and unreliability of data collected;
- inconsistencies between data required for global aggregation and what is available at the country level;
- lack of international standards;
- failure to adopt existing international standards at national level;
- lack of national capacity; and
- disagreement on the baseline year.

The OECD-hosted Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies concluded its 2008 report with four lessons for indicator development:

- Be clear about your objectives and how you expect to achieve them.
- Be realistic about what an indicator set can achieve.
- Never underestimate the importance of the process of designing and agreeing to the indicators.
- Think long-term: be persistent and flexible. Indicators in general terms should be valid, relevant

and effective in measuring what they purport to measure (OECD, 2008).

The indicators should also be reliable, enabling consistent application across different contexts by different groups of people at different times. Proposed indicators at the global level should be measurable, time-bound, cost-effective to collect, easy to communicate for advocacy purposes and open to cross-country comparisons. The process of indicator development should itself observe accountability principles, including transparency about data sources and methodology.

Determining targets and indicators is a difficult — but worthy — problem. It is a normative exercise, but one that can be informed by knowledgeable expertise. The objective is to present the best options and to highlight their advantages and flaws. This report presents the state of the art on indicators relevant to each of the 12 goals to help assess what can be done in terms of measurement and data collection regarding a future set of goals and targets. The task is to identify the best options for goals, targets and indicators, given the various challenges that confront efforts to construct a post-2015 development framework.

Notwithstanding the challenge, this report presents proposed options for targets and indicators for each of the 12 goal areas in turn, contrasted with the current MDG targets and indicators. The authors have included in this report the best of conference participants’ findings, refined on the basis of the Paris meeting discussions. It is hoped that participants in future consultation processes leading to a global consensus on post-2015 goals will find these indicators useful.

Figure 1: Post-2015 Goals



## POTENTIAL INDICATORS AND TARGETS FOR CANDIDATE GOALS

The first group of four goals is concerned with the necessary endowments for individuals to achieve their fuller potential.

### Candidate Goal 1: Adequate Livelihoods and Income Levels for Dignified Human Existence

In the World Bank’s *Voices of the Poor* study (2000), one of the four main priorities cited by those surveyed was having a job. Employment income allows people to meet their basic needs and make choices about their lives. Good indicators on jobs and income should reflect both their quality and quantity. A major consideration for income levels is the distribution of income to ensure equitable growth. While the MDGs collectively reflect poverty, participants reframed the original goal on poverty and hunger as “income and jobs” to reflect the findings of the World Bank study; “poverty” is more than just measuring GDP, the proportion of population below \$1 per day (purchasing power parity [PPP]), poverty lines or poverty ratios. This first goal should be measured by income and employment indicators,<sup>7</sup> or, if still framed as “poverty,” with one of the new multidimensional indices on poverty that includes income indicators.

Target	Indicator
1. A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of population below \$1 PPP per day</li> <li>• Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty)</li> <li>• Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</li> </ul>
1. B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth rate of GDP per person employed</li> <li>• Employment-to-population ratio</li> <li>• Proportion of employed people living below \$1 PPP per day</li> <li>• Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment</li> </ul>

Criticisms of the current indicators focus on the variety in household surveys’ design, definitions and implementation, and the lack of analysis on income distribution within the household, between genders and within countries. Additionally, there is a

<sup>7</sup> See Annex 2 for International Labour Organization (ILO) indicators. Report annexes are available at: [www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm](http://www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm).

growing literature that GDP or economic indicators are insufficient for measuring poverty — which is a multidimensional phenomenon (Trebeck, 2012). The *Report on the Commission of Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress* calls for new measures of growth and economic performance to incorporate well-being (Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi, 2009).

Inequality was not adequately addressed in the original MDGs; it is a major obstacle to poverty reduction, economic growth and improved social conditions (Melamed, 2012). To address inequality, a future framework could include a focus on disaggregation and presentation of data on the lowest decile or quintile. Another approach would be to focus on the average level, the distribution and the extreme tail across indicators. There is also the question of whether to measure relative poverty as well as absolute poverty via the US\$1.25 PPP per day. Relative poverty is the percentage of people below 50 percent of the country’s median income. This measure can give dramatically different results from absolute poverty. For example, in Brazil, absolute poverty decreased from over 20 percent to less than five percent in the last 20 years, while the relative poverty measure has remained constantly above 25 percent. In China, absolute poverty has fallen from over 80 percent to below 20 percent, while relative poverty has actually increased in the last 25 years.

Traditionally, poverty has been measured by income in terms of the price of the minimum required basket of goods and services. Poverty is now defined more broadly to include lack of education, health, housing, empowerment, employment and personal security. As Alkire and Santos assert, “No one indicator, such as income, is uniquely able to capture the multiple aspects that contribute to poverty. For this reason, since 1997, *Human Development Reports* (HDRs) have measured poverty in ways different than traditional income-based measures. The Human Poverty Index (HPI) was the first such measure, replaced by the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in 2010” (2010: 3).

The MPI is designed to measure acute poverty, defined by two main characteristics. First, acute poverty includes people living under conditions that do not reach the minimum internationally agreed standards, in indicators of basic functions such as being well-nourished, educated or having access to clean drinking water; second, it refers to people living under conditions that do not reach the minimum standards in several aspects at the same time.

In other words, the MPI measures those experiencing multiple deprivations — people who, for example, are both undernourished and do not have clean drinking water, adequate sanitation or clean fuel. The MPI combines two key pieces of information to measure acute poverty: the incidence of poverty or the proportion

of people (within a given population) who experience multiple deprivations is measured with the intensity of their deprivation — the average proportion of deprivations they experience.

Topic	Indicators
Education	Years of school
	School attendance
Health	Child mortality
	Nutrition
Standard of Living	Household electricity
	Access to safe drinking water (<30 mins),
	Improved sanitation
	Household flooring (not dirt, sand or dung)
	Cooking fuel (not wood, charcoal or dung)
	Household assets (more than one of radio, television, telephone, bike, motorbike, fridge and own a car)

Multidimensional poverty is a measure of the joint distribution of the outcomes related to several goals aside from income and employment. One issue is that the data required for an MPI is not equivalent to the data collected by the United Nations and national statistical agencies.

The OECD's *Better Life Initiative*, another multidimensional index, measures well-being and looks at both material living conditions and quality of life across the population. It includes several indicators: income, jobs, housing, health, work and life balance, education, social connections, civic engagement and governance, environment, personal security and subjective well-being.<sup>8</sup>

Annual publications such as the World Bank's *World Development Report*, the IMF's *World Economic Outlook*, and the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP's) *Human Development Report* contain a multitude of statistics and indicators for measuring income, jobs and poverty more generally.

Potential employment indicators include:

- proportion of population living below \$2 a day PPP;
- proportion of population living below national poverty line (disaggregated by rural/urban

location, regions, child poverty, female-headed households, ethnic/minority communities, religion and so on, to the extent supported by available data);

- ratio of income/consumption of top 20 percent to bottom 20 percent (rural/urban);
- annualized growth rate of per capita expenditure/income (lowest and highest quintiles, total);
- employment rate (disaggregation male-female, rural-urban, regions, age group);
- elasticity of total employment to total GDP (employment elasticity); and
- number of (vulnerable) own-account and contributing family workers per 100 wage and salaried.

Work contributes not only to incomes, but also to self-respect and fulfillment; work is "a constituent part of individual's wellbeing" (Lugo, 2007: 1). One option would retain the current MDG indicators and add indicators reflecting productivity, income and protection.

Additional proposed indicators could include:

- growth rate of GDP per person employed;
- an index of seasonality of income;
- child labour force as share of children;
- deaths from workplace hazards per 100,000 workers; and
- discouraged workers (as share of population).

## Candidate Goal 2: Sufficient Food and Water for Active Living

Poverty and hunger were joined together in MDG 1 on the basis that livelihoods, agriculture production, food and nutrition are intrinsically linked for poor people and should, therefore, be conceptually consolidated in one goal. Some argue that food insecurity and water scarcity warrant a goal separate from poverty; that ending hunger and malnutrition is a critical prerequisite for sustainable development and inclusive economic growth. A criticism of the current MDGs is that the targets and indicators on poverty obscured those for hunger. Hunger was lost as an element of goal 1 and progress on hunger has been marginal. Participants concluded that food security is too important to risk being eclipsed by poverty, as it was in the original MDGs.

The UN first adopted a goal to halve world hunger by 2015 at the World Food Summit (WFS) held in Rome in

<sup>8</sup> Sample indicators from the OECD publication *How's Life* (chapters on income and wealth and jobs and earning) are in Annex 2. Report annexes are available at: [www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm](http://www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm).

1996.<sup>9</sup> Hunger refers to the supply, access, consumption and intake of food at levels that are insufficient to fulfill human requirements. If the requirements are not met through the adequate absorption and use of essential nutrients, food deprivation and undernutrition occur (Sibrian, 2009). Nutrition is an individual level outcome, influenced by food intake and food availability. Food security is a community level (or higher) outcome and reflects dimensions of persistent poverty. The World Bank (1986) defines food security as “access by all people at all times to sufficient food for an active, healthy life.”

The word “sufficient” implies both quantitative and qualitative dimensions, and there are cultural aspects in the definition of what is considered “sufficient.” Food and water serve basic human physiological needs, but also moral and cultural ones. What is sufficient in one context and from a mere physiological point of view can be considered inadequate in other contexts for cultural reasons.

If, in the post-2015 framework, food and water are given their own goal to comprehensively address the multidimensional nature of food and nutrition security, then indicators on the availability of food, access to food and adequate food consumption could be added. One view is that an indicator for children less than two years of age will be critical, particularly for stunting. The two-year-old child is the signal of the future and the vital importance of the 1,000-day window is being learned.<sup>10</sup>

Target	Indicators
1. C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age</li> <li>• Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption</li> </ul>

Seven potential indicators include:

- proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (FAO);
- prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (World Health Organization [WHO]);

<sup>9</sup> The WFS goal calls for halving the number of hungry people, whereas the MDGs aim to reduce hunger by half, in terms of the population proportion. The WFS target, then, was much more ambitious.

<sup>10</sup> The WHO currently collects data for stunting in children under five years of age; however, revising it to under two years of age provides sentinel information signalling that individual’s future physiology. Furthermore, children stunted at two years old are more likely to go to school later, learn less and have a lower income with less ability to be taxed.

- food consumption score: number of days per week of intake of eight different food groups;
- percentage of children less than five years of age whose height-for-age is below minus two standard deviations from the median (WHO);
- prevalence of underweight (<2500 grams / 5.5 pounds) infants at birth (WHO);
- prevalence of overweight (weight-for-height above two standard deviations) (WHO); and
- prevalence of stunting in children under two years of age.

Other potential measures could deal with agricultural performance, household food security, micronutrient supplies, post-harvest losses, anemia in women of reproductive age, child mortality rates (International Food Policy Research Institute [IFPRI]), access to basic sanitation and incidence of diarrheal disease in children under five (WHO).<sup>11</sup>

If these are truly to be global goals, an indicator must address the one billion people who are “overnourished” or overweight; this is an expensive public health problem. Although this is a different moral and conceptual issue than lack of access to food, it makes the goal relevant to both developed and developing countries. An indicator on body mass index would simultaneously address obesity and diet problems in developed countries, and hunger and lack of food in developing countries. There is also an argument for process indicators such as identifying a national nutrition focal point, establishing national nutrition plans, and the percentage of national GDP devoted to food and nutrition security.

The consensus coming out of the International Scientific Symposium on Measurement and Assessment of Food Deprivation and Undernutrition held at the FAO in 2002 (and again in January 2012) focused on the need for a suite of indicators to measure food and nutrition insecurity in its multidimensionality, and concluded that different data sources will have to be tapped and improved in order to better measure and monitor global food insecurity. At the 2012 symposium, panellist Carlo Cafiero (2012) stated, “The undoubted conclusion of the debate so far is that there are indeed many dimensions of well-being associated with food and that there is no hope to come up with a single, measurable, objective parameter that could be deemed superior to any other indicator.”

<sup>11</sup> See Annex 3 for two other frameworks for measuring hunger. Report annexes are available at: [www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm](http://www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm).

The multidimensional nature of food security and nutrition poses many challenges for measurement. Food insecurity covers a range of problems, from access to food, to issues of dietary quality, to outright hunger; these issues must be unbundled to be properly measured. Furthermore, there are challenges in cross-country comparability of data; reliability of data; and quality, consistency and periodicity of the information being collected. Problems exist with respect to current coverage and timeliness of data collection. Either anecdotal, occasional evidence is gathered through ad hoc projects, usually over such a limited scale that it cannot be deemed representative, or survey-based evidence of broadly defined food expenditures/acquisitions at the household level, is aggregated at a level that, simply put, does not allow for the level of analysis on things such as nutritional adequacy or gender disparity.

Two final considerations for drafting a goal on food are important. Efforts must be made to continue to properly monitor food production, trade and uses, as the global and local availability of food at the macro level is always the starting point for detecting and understanding the most relevant problems in terms of food insecurity. Second, availability of food at the aggregate level is a necessary, but by no means sufficient, condition to guarantee adequate access to all; therefore, the distribution of food consumption among people needs to be monitored.

The FAO report, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World* (2011) raises awareness about global hunger issues, discusses underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition, and monitors progress towards hunger reduction targets (WFS and MDGs). The OECD-FAO *Agricultural Outlook* is an annual publication presenting projections and related market analysis for 15 agricultural products over a 10-year horizon. The world needs to address trade and environmental policies (enabling conditions: see goals 10 and 11) that exacerbate the problems with food management and distribution.<sup>12</sup>

### Water

The MDG indicator on improved drinking water was reached in 2010, five years ahead of schedule. However, over 700 million people still rely on unimproved sources for drinking water, and 2.5 billion people lack access to improved sanitation facilities.

Table 4: Current MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability	
Target	Indicators
7. C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source</li> <li>• Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility</li> </ul>

Water security is defined as the “reliable availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods and production, coupled with acceptable level of water-related risks” (Grey and Sadoff, 2007). To achieve water security, investments in infrastructure are needed to store and transport water, and treat and reuse waste water; robust institutions to make and implement decisions; and information and the capacity to predict, plan and cope.

The scope of the water goal could include indicators that address both a narrow definition focusing on households and a broader definition focusing on water for livelihoods and safety from water-related disasters such as floods and droughts. The outcome for the narrow definition would be households that use safe and reliable sources of water close enough to their dwelling to access adequate quantities and in conditions of security at an affordable cost. The desired outcomes for the broader definition would be adequate reliable water supply to meet food and livelihood needs, and reduced vulnerability/greater resilience to drought and flood.

Proposed indicators:

- Proportion of households that obtained a sufficient quantity of water from a “safe” source, for  $x$  days a year;
- Proportion of population at risk (below a particular flood line (100 year, 10 year), or with rain-dependent livelihoods at risk of drought); and
- Percentage of available water stored.<sup>13</sup>

Framed this way, access to basic sanitation would be categorized under the health goal. This is still up for debate. Under this formulation, issues of trade, infrastructure (dams), and environmental policies that exacerbate the problems with food and water management, and distribution would be dealt with under other goals.

The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)’s World Water Assessment

<sup>12</sup> For a discussion on extending special and differential treatment in agriculture for developing countries, see the FAO paper “Extending special and differential treatment (SDT) in agriculture for developing countries.” Available at: [www.fao.org/DOCREP/005/Y3733E/y3733e0b.htm](http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/005/Y3733E/y3733e0b.htm).

<sup>13</sup> This is contentious with environmentalists, but is telling of water management capacity and necessary for resilience.

Program (WWAP) has programs with indicator work: WWAP Expert Group on Indicators, Monitoring and Bases and WWAP Pilot Study on Indicators (UNESCO 2012b).<sup>14</sup>

The Global Assessment of Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) is a combined effort of the WHO, UNICEF and UN Water’s Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. The GLAAS report brings together survey data from 42 countries and 27 external support agencies, and overlays this information with information from other databases, on the data presented by the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation regarding access to, and use of, basic sanitation and safe drinking water. It includes indicators for measuring a country’s status, sector budget/expense, policies and institutions, planning and evaluation, financial planning and resources, human resources and overall perception.<sup>15</sup> The GLAAS is used to inform decision makers of the Sanitation and Water for All Partnership.

### Candidate Goal 3: Appropriate Education and Skills for Productive Participation in Society

Education brings a wide variety of benefits and creates opportunities both directly and indirectly; it is also an enabling factor to achieve other development goals. There would be profound and positive social, economic and political implications if special attention were placed on secondary school completion for girls. A broad range of education indicators are available. Some refer to inputs (for example, school enrollment, educational expenditures and school resources); others refer to throughputs and outputs (for example, graduation rates, completed years of schooling, standardized test measures of achievement in terms of literacy and numeracy). The choice of indicator should depend on the stage of a country’s development and the goal of the evaluation exercise (Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi, 2009).

The original MDG failed to emphasize education quality (despite the literacy indicator). The indicators focused on the inputs of enrollment and attendance.

Target	Indicators
2. A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net enrollment ratio in primary education</li> <li>• Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary</li> <li>• Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds, women and men</li> </ul>

In determining indicators for post-2015, there are three challenges to consider:

- appropriate balance between retaining the emphasis on the goals set in the MDG/Education for All (EFA) frameworks (given that many countries have yet to reach these goals), and setting more ambitious goals for the future;
- priority of cross-national comparisons; and
- source and quality of the data — from regular administrative sources or from special surveys, and the timeframe that each entail (annual data collection presents a challenge, MDGs/EFA monitoring required data that was not easily collected on an annual basis).

Furthermore, the post-2015 indicators should extend beyond children to include all age groups of the population. Ideally, targets and indicators for the education goal should focus on outcomes: learning, skills and literacy levels (although this data is difficult to collect). Access indicators (inputs/outputs) can also be useful, especially for countries where enrollment and completion rates are low. Access indicators are cheap and easy to monitor but should be extended beyond primary enrollment to primary completion, and to enrollment and completion of secondary and tertiary education.

The issues that matter most are the hardest to measure. In addition to access, indicators should measure quality, political commitment to education and equity issues, and should be disaggregated by gender. Access and political commitment are the easiest to measure. Quality indicators raise several issues: they are difficult to measure, especially in comparable cross-country; they require special surveys; good indicators of literacy show lower levels of progress and are, therefore, a disincentive for countries to use; and literacy measures are expensive. Despite these measurement challenges, incorporating quality measures into the post-2015 goals is too important to omit, and research should be accelerated for good baseline data and for measuring education quality. For some, the ultimate goal of education is employment, so assessments that make this connection could provide insightful data.

<sup>14</sup> For other frameworks from the UNESCO and UN Water, see Annex 3. Report annexes are available at: [www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm](http://www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm).

<sup>15</sup> For an extensive list of indicators, see the GLAAS UN Water Global Annual Assessment Annex (2010: 84): [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241599351\\_eng\\_Annexes.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241599351_eng_Annexes.pdf).

UNESCO's conclusion regarding its EFA Development Index of indicators, highlighted problems with country coverage and provides the general cautionary note on the EFA website:

A word of caution: any index that takes a complex and multifaceted reality and compresses it into something much simpler will always do injustice to the original. For this reason, it is important to realize that indexes may be useful for particular purposes, but they also have limitations. Data and indicators should be viewed within the broader picture of a dynamic and specific country context that is itself evolving within a larger sub-regional or regional environment. Therefore data must be interpreted with care as good data and good measuring tools are often lacking where needed most.

Potential indicators include:

- the proportion of pupils starting grade one who reach last grade of primary/secondary/tertiary;
- the survival rate to grade five;<sup>16</sup>
- the proportion of girls completing secondary education;
- the average of the three gender parity indexes (GPI) for primary education, secondary education and adult literacy, with each being weighted equally;
- literacy<sup>17</sup> and numeracy rates of the population;
- the percentage of GDP devoted to education and/or ratio of government subsidies for education to poorer families; and
- universal primary education: the percentage of primary school-age children who are enrolled in either primary or secondary school.

In terms of assessments for creating internationally comparable data on education levels, the OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) test involves 64 countries and tests 15-year-olds' knowledge and skills in reading, math and science.

<sup>16</sup> A UNESCO EFA indicator for quality.

<sup>17</sup> The UNESCO Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme (LAMP) monitors and assesses the literacy levels of the population and with further research could be used for measuring quality. LAMP builds national statistical/education systems' capacity to measure the literacy of a population sample and then to use a synthetic estimation methodology to link proxy measures of literacy (such as years of schooling completed) to estimate national levels of literacy.

In 2010, nine additional countries participated in the PISA 2009+ project, including: Costa Rica, Georgia, India (Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu), Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Venezuela (Miranda), Moldova and the United Arab Emirates (Australian Council for Educational Research [ACER], 2011). The principles that underpin PISA 2009+ could be applied to the post-2015 MDGs for developing a "PISA light."<sup>18</sup> With any assessments, however, pass rates are valuable only if they are correlated with better jobs, incomes, social and economic outcomes.

Barrett proposes a Millennium Learning Goal that focuses on process targets, framed as learning rather than achievement, and includes qualitative targets on "participation in different educational levels and non-formal education programmes set at the national level... national assessment tools and practices...inspection systems effective in monitoring and improving educational processes" (2011: 130). Barrett and other proponents of this approach call for a future MDG to "be focused on the international work of holding governments accountable for provision of an education of acceptable quality for all and supporting governments in their efforts to provide education for all within their borders" (2011: 129).<sup>19</sup>

#### Candidate Goal 4: Good Health for the Best Possible Physical and Mental Well-Being

A broader health goal would consolidate the three specific health goals of the original MDGs.

The WHO Disability-Adjusted Life Year (DALY) index could frame the health goal. DALYs are the sum of years of potential life lost due to premature mortality and the years of productive life lost due to disability. According to the WHO's health statistics and health information systems website, "One DALY can be thought of as one lost year of 'healthy' life. The sum of these DALYs across the population, or the burden of disease, can be thought of as a measurement of the gap between current health status and an ideal health situation where the entire population lives to an advanced age, free of disease and disability." The DALY index provides statistics on health concerns in both the developed and developing world.

<sup>18</sup> Some participants challenged this as being controversial and condescending, going against the approach of trying to get countries on equal footing.

<sup>19</sup> See Annex 4 for an index of other ways to measure education. Report annexes are available at: [www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm](http://www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm). The annex includes the EFA Development Index, a composite index focusing on four of the most easily quantifiable EFA goals: goal 2, universal primary education; goal 4, adult literacy; goal 5, gender parity and equality; and goal 6, quality of education. The EDI for each country is the arithmetic mean for each of its components, each weighted equally (UNESCO, 2011).

The indicator accounts for communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB, and diarrheal and childhood diseases, among others, as well as non-communicable conditions such as cancers, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, and diabetes.

Countries could adopt targets and indicators for their most pressing health problems. Using DALYs to measure health achievement is globally applicable, provides a comprehensive framework and allows countries to self-select indicators and targets of greatest concern. DALYs

are criticized for being too technocratic and not having the mobilizing power of the original goals. Used at an indicator level, however, they allow each country to decide upon their burden of disease and develop the primary, secondary and tertiary systems to deal with it. Perhaps more than any other goal, health targets and indicators should be set nationally to tackle specific national health challenges. Sample targets could include those on child mortality, maternal health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and disability services.

Table 6: Current MDG 4, 5, 6	
Target	Indicators
<b>Current MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality</b>	
4. A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under-five mortality rate</li> <li>• Infant mortality rate</li> <li>• Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles</li> </ul>
<b>Current MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health</b>	
5. A: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maternal mortality ratio</li> <li>• Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</li> </ul>
5. B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contraceptive prevalence rate</li> <li>• Adolescent birth rate</li> <li>• Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)</li> <li>• Unmet need for family planning</li> </ul>
<b>Current MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases</b>	
6. A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV prevalence among population aged 15–24 years</li> <li>• Condom use at last high-risk sex</li> <li>• Proportion of population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10–14 years</li> </ul>
6. B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs</li> </ul>
6. C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incidence and death rates associated with malaria</li> <li>• Proportion of children under five sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets</li> <li>• Proportion of children under five with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs</li> <li>• Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis</li> <li>• Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course</li> </ul>

Discussing the challenges associated with health measurement indices, Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi argue that “The variety of dimensions of people’s health has led to several attempts to define a summary measure that combines both mortality and morbidity. However, although several combined indices of people’s health exist, none currently commands universal agreement. Further, they all inevitably rest on ethical judgments that are controversial, and on weights for various

medical conditions whose legitimacy is not always clear” (2009: 46). Further, Carla Abouzahr suggests that measures should be incorporated to reflect emerging patterns of mortality and morbidity, particularly in relation to non-communicable diseases. While DALYs offer a useful metric for estimating the distribution of the burden of ill health across disease areas, they are difficult to understand and do not readily translate into motivational targets.

The WHO’s Healthy Life Expectancy (HALE) is a metric that could have greater relevance in people’s daily experience, would be easier to understand and be accessible to the sophisticated lay reader. This metric has the advantages of the DALY, in that it reflects both fatal and non-fatal health outcomes, but it is easier to understand and offers a counterpoint to the widely understood measure of life expectancy at birth. Calculating HALE, like DALYs, requires a lot of information on mortality and morbidity that is not widely available in many countries; as a result, the indicator is often based on estimates by agencies such as the WHO. Moreover, HALE is relatively slow to change, from year to year, and is a measure with little in the way of disaggregation.

The MDG framework included mortality indicators reflecting maternal and child mortality along with major infectious diseases. The post-2015 framework could include mortality indicators (and related targets) reflecting the growing contribution of non-communicable diseases to ill health. These could include:

- child mortality rate (with subcomponents infant and neonatal mortality);
- maternal mortality rate;
- adult mortality rate between the ages of 15 and 60 (45q15);<sup>20</sup> and
- unconditional probability of dying between ages 30 to 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease.<sup>21</sup>

Only about two-thirds of countries have vital registration systems that capture the total number of deaths reasonably well. Accurate reporting of the cause of death on the death certificate is a challenge, even in high-income countries. Although total all-cause mortality may be reported reasonably well, significant accuracy problems exist for cause-specific certification and coding in a large number of countries.

The definition of concepts will determine how they are measured. Michael Thieren (2005) of the WHO expresses the concept of effective coverage as factors of:

- price of intervention offered by provider;
- disposable income of an individual;

<sup>20</sup> 45Q15 is the percentage risk of a 15-year-old dying from a particular disease by the time they reach 60 years of age.

<sup>21</sup> This WHO proposal is linked to a target of a 25 percent relative reduction in overall mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease.

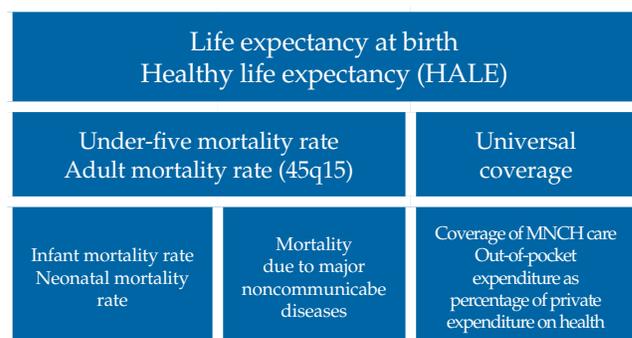
- geographic location of a provider offering the intervention in relation to the individual;
- cultural and social acceptability of the intervention offered by the provider;
- availability of necessary technology to provider for delivering intervention;
- expected health gain from the intervention;
- performance provider in relation to intervention; and
- adherence of the individual to intervention.

To measure *effective coverage* requires knowing the values of all of the factors that go into the definition. This highlights the importance of national definition and selection. Effective coverage has not actually been measured anywhere. Two alternative coverage suggestions include:

- Universal health coverage, defined as a situation where everyone can use critical health services without the fear of impoverishment. The main indicator currently being used is “out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of private expenditure on health.” This indicator is measured in countries that have systems of national health accounts and is also estimated for all countries by the WHO.
- Coverage of essential maternal and child health interventions, an index based on the use of services including immunization, maternal care, care for childhood illnesses and family planning.

This leads to a suggestion to identify a set of nested indicators that would have life expectancy and HALE at the top, with more readily measureable and responsive measures, reflecting both outcome and processes, below as in the chart below, from Carla AbouZahr.

Figure 2: Nested Health Indicators



When measuring matters of health, mortality and morbidity only tell part of the story. As mortality at the extremes of life may have a limited economic impact,

one might look to reduce the impact that people dying during their “most productive” years has on society and the economy. Alongside mortality and DALYs, “Potentially Productive Years of Life Lost” should be measured, which can provide better representation of the impact that diseases have upon the young and, therefore, the impact this has on society more broadly; although less in absolute numbers, these deaths have a greater negative impact upon society and the economy.

As patients tend to put their trust in hospital-based specialist services, doctors migrate to these specialties. Primary care is perceived as being of a lesser status for doctors and is nearly always less profitable. Hospital-based service, then, remains a concern for the foreseeable future and should receive more attention. The role of surgery in public health, for instance, is generally overlooked. It is often seen as too “high tech” and high cost, when it is, in fact, as cost effective for common life-threatening conditions as most immunization programs. “Safe surgery,” for example, is essential to safe obstetric care, as it is the only recourse to prolonged obstructed labour; such surgery is also used to treat the victims of road traffic accidents which, as a result of rapid urbanization, are becoming a major threat in developing countries. The burden of injury falls disproportionately on the poor, who often live, work and travel in unsafe environments (Zhou et al., 2003); children are particularly vulnerable to traffic collisions. The introduction of preventive measures will address childhood mortality as safe surgery addresses maternal mortality.

To deliver a sustainable level of good health care, a country must grow and retain its own health care workers — not only at grassroots nursing and medical treatment levels, but also at research and teaching levels. The traffic of health-care workers from poor to rich countries is a significant factor in the health of populations at both ends of the road. Simply providing health-care workers is not enough: some patients cannot afford the cost of an appointment with a health care professional, a stay in hospital or the medication that is prescribed; controlling the cost of health care must be strived for.

These considerations suggest the need for indicators for “safe hospitals,” “safe surgery,” safety legislation, monitoring migration of medical workers and controlling the cost of health care:

- hospital mortality rates for common conditions, hospital-acquired infections, needle stick injuries and staff-to-patient ratio;
- post-operative mortality rates, surgical staff/anaesthetist-to-patient ratio and the implementation of the WHO surgical checklist (World Alliance for Patient Safety, 2008);

- implementation of seat belt, child restraint and motorcycle helmet legislation (FIA et al., 2009);
- inward and outward migration of health care workers; and
- the ratio of disposable income to cost of drugs/consultation/hospital stay/procedures.

The annual WHO report *World Health Statistics* provides health information on all WHO member states. Additionally, country reports summarize health statistics for major health topics relevant for each member state (193) of the WHO.<sup>22</sup>

The second group of four goals is concerned with protecting and promoting collective human capital.

### Candidate Goal 5: Security for Ensuring Freedom from Violence

Freedom — from fear of violence, oppression or injustice — is one of the fundamental values espoused by the Millennium Declaration (UN, 2000). Respondents to the World Bank’s project *Voices of the Poor* identified a reduction in violence as a basic value. Post-2015 development goals could include a goal on freedom from violence, but its scope and definition will prove difficult. Is the focus on personal or community security? How will data be disaggregated?

Some countries may resist adopting indicators on violence against children and domestic violence. There will be challenges with tracking and monitoring. Decisions need to be made on how data on violence is defined, measured and monitored. Indicators could be based on domestic violence reports, statistics on violence against women and the treatment of migrants, minorities, displaced persons and refugees. Statistics could be presented on the numbers of people physically affected by armed conflict or violence.

Reflecting on these perspectives, one option is to focus on the personal experience of physical violence committed against individuals by external actors, including state and non-state agencies, community members or family members, but such personal perspectives may be limiting the scope of what can be objectively verified. Other dimensions of violence, for example, emotional

<sup>22</sup> There are other examples of measuring health: the WHO’s *Better Health for All* used a goal framework in 1983 and included national indicators (selected by each country), as well as global indicators; the OECD’s *Health at a Glance* series measures quantitative indicators annually; and the OECD’s *Measuring Well-Being* index includes a perception indicator on self-reported health status / people reporting good/very good health. These frameworks are found in Annex 5. Report annexes are available at: [www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm](http://www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm).

violence and threats of violence, are assumed to have a correlation to measurable physical violence.

Other relevant dimensions of violence are taken up more appropriately under the remit of other goals. Suicides, prenatal termination on the grounds of gender (health and gender goals); forced marriages (gender and civil rights goals); repression (civil/political rights goal); and interstate tensions and wars, arms proliferation and military expenditures (goals toward good global governance). Indicators could be framed as rates per 100,000 of the general population, and disaggregated by gender, economic group, subnational administrative units and minority or specific vulnerable groups. Such indicators might include:

- direct deaths and injuries from armed conflict (internal and external);
- direct deaths and injuries from crime;
- reported crimes (including against persons, property);
- intimate partner violence;
- persons in unlawful detention;
- persons trafficked from and into a country; and
- gun/weapon holding in society (including civilian police agencies and any non-governmental forces, but excluding official government military forces).

For each of these indicators, databases exist and can be improved with suitable investment. Estimates from standardized survey methods may be needed for the latter four indicators.

Annex 6<sup>23</sup> contains three other frameworks for measuring security: the Global Peace Index, the Mo Ibrahim Index and indicators on armed violence. The Global Peace Index gauges ongoing domestic and international conflicts, safety and security in society, and militarization in 153 countries. The index is composed of 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators from respected sources, which combine internal and external factors. The Mo Ibrahim Index, “Africa’s leading assessment of governance,” has indicators under four categories (Safety and Rules of Law; Participation and Human Rights; Sustainable Economic Opportunity; and Human Development), 14 subcategories, and 86 indicators to measure the effective delivery of public goods and services to African citizens. The *Expert Workshop on Indicators of Armed Violence* established a

foundational list of potential indicators for measuring armed violence (Kisielewski, Rosa and Asher, 2009).

There are other frameworks to measure violence. The University of North Carolina’s Political Terror Scale records the global and regional trend data on human rights abuse in the developing world using a composite indicator that captures core human rights abuses such as torture, extra-judicial executions, and “disappearances” backed by death squads (Wood and Gibney, 2010). The Nuclear Threat Initiative’s Nuclear Materials Security Index assesses 32 countries with one kilogram or more of weapons-usable nuclear materials toward improved global nuclear materials security conditions using five categories and 18 indicators (Nuclear Threat Initiative, n.d.).

### Candidate Goal 6: Gender Equality Enabling Men and Women to Participate and Benefit Equally in Society

For development to be sustainable, it must involve all members of society, especially women. Gender discrimination is the most dominant form of discrimination in the world. Empowering women combats poverty, hunger, disease and stimulates economic activity. Although indicators for all goals must be disaggregated by sex, there are many proponents for a specific goal on gender equality.

**Table 7: MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**

Target	Indicators
3. A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education</li> <li>• Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</li> <li>• Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament</li> </ul>

A major challenge to monitoring gender equality is limitations in data. The UNDP’s *Human Development Report* (2010) identifies several difficulties with data collection: the influence of gender roles on how men and women spend their time (for example, division of housework and care giving duties); available information about economic assets owned by women; that violence against women is prevalent, but not documented in an internationally comparable way;<sup>24</sup> and that community-level indicators for participation in political decision

23 Report annexes are available at: [www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm](http://www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm).

24 Data on violence against women can come from two sources: administrative and criminal statistics (which suffer from major underreporting of such offenses) and surveys. Surveys may provide more accurate data, but are harder for national and international comparisons.

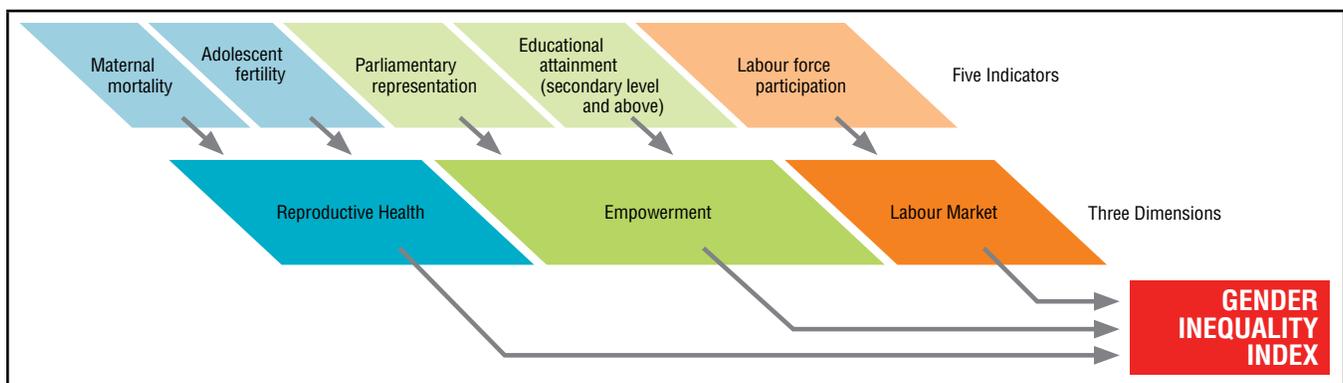
making (for example, representation, leadership and electoral turnout) are not readily available.

In 2008, the United Nations Development Fund for Women released *Making the MDGs Work for All: Gender-Responsive Rights-Based Approaches to the MDGs* (Corner, 2008). The report concludes that “gender equality is not adequately mainstreamed into national reports; traditional gender role and trait stereotyping persists; an instrumentalist rather than a rights-based focus frames approaches to gender equality; sex-disaggregated quantitative data is not supplemented by qualitative data or adequate gender analysis; the nature of reporting makes invisible the cross-linkages between targets and indicators across goals; and involvement of gender

equality advocates in the preparation of MDG reports across all the goals is lacking” (Corner, 2008: vii). In response, Corner reframed the existing MDGs — targets and indicators — to include a gender and rights-based approach.

The 2010 *Human Development Report* introduced three new multidimensional measures of poverty and inequality: the inequality-adjusted Human Development Index, the Gender Inequality Index and the MPI (discussed above). The Gender Inequality Index includes educational attainment, economic and political participation, and female-specific health issues in accounting for overlapping inequalities at the national level.

Figure 3: Gender Inequality Index



Note: The size of the boxes reflects the relative weights of the indicators and dimensions.

Source: UNDP Human Development Report Office

The original MDG on gender was criticized for not addressing violence against women. Annex 7<sup>25</sup> includes two frameworks: the *Indicators to Measure Violence Against Women*, developed by the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations Statistical Division (UN, 2007); and *Measuring Women’s Empowerment: Participation and Rights in Civil, Political, Social, Economic and Cultural Domains* (Moghadam and Senftova, 2005). Both frameworks provide useful indicators on violence against women; a post-2015 goal on gender should include such indicators.

Considerations for the gender goal should include:

- *Economic autonomy*: Can women generate their own income and control their assets and resources?
- *Physical autonomy*: Do women have control over their own bodies?

- *Decision-making autonomy*: Do women have full participation in decisions that affect their lives and communities? (Stockins, 2011: slide 17)

A set of indicators that address these three considerations could include:

- maternal mortality;
- women’s wage income as a proportion of men’s for equal work;
- proportion of women who make decisions about or control the household income; and
- percentage of women who have experienced physical violence during the past year/yesterday.

The UN Economic Commission for Caribbean and Latin America proposed complementary and additional indicators to current MDGs 1 and 3, based on their regional and contextual needs. Complementary indicators are:

- population without incomes of their own (by sex);

25 Report annexes are available at: [www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm](http://www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm).

- poverty gap ratio by sex of head of household of poorest quintile in national consumption, men and women;
- percentage of population employed in low productivity sectors of the labor market, by sex; and
- whether a country has a quota law at the parliamentary level.

Additional potential indicators are:

- poverty femininity index;
- proportion of poor female-headed households;
- female and male unemployment rates, population aged 15 years and over;
- wage income of women as a proportion of men's;
- percentage of males and females aged 12 and over who participate in household tasks;
- average daily hours spent on household tasks, by sex and according to length of workday;
- unmet need for family planning;
- percentage of unwanted fertility; and
- percentage of women that are currently (or were formerly) engaged in relationships who have suffered from physical, sexual or psychological violence.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index "focuses on five areas: decisions over agricultural production; power over productive resources such as land and livestock; decisions over income; leadership in the community; and time use. Women are considered to be empowered if they have adequate achievements in four of the five areas. The index also takes into consideration the empowerment of women compared with men in the same household, based on asking women and men the same survey questions" (USAID, 2012). The index was developed by USAID, the IFPRI and the OPHI.

UNESCO's *World Atlas of Gender Equality in Education* maps boys' and girls' access, participation in and progress through education, from primary to tertiary levels.

### Candidate Goal 7: Resilient Communities and Nations for Reduced Disaster Impact from Natural and Technological Hazards

The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) defines resilience as "the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards

to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions" (2009: 24). There are linkages between climate change, disasters and poverty. Losses from disasters are increasing and climatic events cause 90 percent of disasters: windstorms, floods, hurricanes and droughts. A resilient community is one that is able to prepare for, adapt to and live through such shocks, while preserving its basic assets, but the criteria that make communities resilient differs from place to place. While a common understanding of the concept of resilience exists, its meaning has to be adapted at local levels and translated into concrete, specific indicators for each community.

### No Current MDG

The UNISDR has been working on ways to measure implementation of the Hyogo Framework and to help foster progress towards disaster risk reduction. In 2005, it proposed 81 indicators for measuring the Hyogo Framework.<sup>26</sup> The UNISDR suggested modifications to the MDGs to capture disaster risk reduction, including the following potential indicators:

- Share of poorest quintile in national consumption does not decline in years of extreme weather and hazards (cyclones, earthquakes and floods).
- Prevalence of underweight children (under five years of age) does not increase during occurrence of major hazard event.
- Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption does not increase in years of major hazard events.
- Percentage of primary schools certified to be in conformity with hazard resistant standards relevant for the region or in areas identified as high risk on hazard-risk maps.
- Percentage of area complying with enforcement of no development or no construction by laws, on lands classified in land-use-plans to be at high risk as per hazard-risk maps.
- Proportion of population with sustainable access to a safe water source not susceptible to destruction or depletion by natural hazards like floods, droughts, and seismic and cyclone risks.
- Proportion of people with access to secure land tenure not located in high-risk, hazard-prone zones

<sup>26</sup> For key documents in this discussion, see "Assessing progress towards disaster risk reduction within the context of the Hyogo Framework," available at: [www.unisdr.org/2005/HFdialogue/backdocs.htm](http://www.unisdr.org/2005/HFdialogue/backdocs.htm).

(for example, land-slide, flood-prone or seismic zones) (UNISDR, 2008).

### Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre: Key Indicators of Community Resilience

In its guidance on community-based disaster risk management, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre has drawn up the following list of qualitative indicators of a “minimum level of resiliency.” In the US context, the Community and Regional Resilience Institute has come up with indicators for measuring disaster-resilient communities (Cutter, Emrich and Burton, 2009). See Annex 8 for these two sets of indicators.<sup>27</sup>

The United Nations Environment Programme’s Disaster Risk Index presents a model of factors influencing levels of human losses from natural hazards at the global scale, for the period 1980–2000. This model was designed for the UNDP as a building block of the Disaster Risk Index, monitoring the evolution of risk. Assessing which countries are most at risk requires considering various types of hazards, such as droughts, floods, cyclones and earthquakes. These four hazards were tested with a model of population distribution in order to estimate human exposure before assessing risk. Human vulnerability was measured by comparing exposure with selected socio-economic parameters. The model evaluates to what extent observed past losses are related to population exposure and vulnerability.

### A conceptual framework for seismic resilience

Resilience for physical and social systems can be further defined as consisting of the following properties:

- **Robustness:** strength, or the ability of elements, systems and other units of analysis to withstand a given level of stress or demand without suffering degradation or loss of function.
- **Redundancy:** the extent to which elements, systems or other units of analysis exist that are substitutable, that is, capable of satisfying functional requirements in the event of disruption, degradation, or loss of functionality.
- **Resourcefulness:** the capacity to identify problems, establish priorities and mobilize resources when conditions exist that threaten to disrupt some element, system or other unit of analysis; resourcefulness can be further conceptualized as consisting of the ability to apply material (that is, monetary, physical, technological and

informational) and human resources to meet established priorities and achieve goals.

- **Rapidity:** the capacity to meet priorities and achieve goals in a timely manner in order to contain losses and avoid future disruption. (Bruneau et al., 2003)

Resilience can also be conceptualized as encompassing four interrelated dimensions:

- **Technical:** the ability of physical systems (including components, their interconnections and interactions, and entire systems) to perform to acceptable/desired levels when subject to earthquake forces.
- **Organizational:** the capacity of organizations that manage critical facilities and have the responsibility for carrying out critical disaster-related functions to make decisions and take actions that contribute to achieving the properties of resilience outlined above, that is, that help to achieve greater robustness, redundancy, resourcefulness and rapidity.
- **Social:** measures specifically designed to lessen the extent to which earthquake-stricken communities and governmental jurisdictions suffer negative consequences due to the loss of critical services as a result of earthquakes.
- **Economic:** capacity to reduce both direct and indirect economic losses resulting from earthquakes.

These four dimensions of community resilience — technical, organization, social and economic — cannot be adequately measured by any single measure of performance; instead, different performance measures are required for different systems under analysis.

### Candidate Goal 8: Connectivity for Access to Essential Information, Services and Opportunities

Connectivity development is a subset of infrastructure, with a focus on linking two or more points in a system. It goes beyond access to information and communication technology (which was included in original MDG 8) to include access to energy, transport and information, and communication technology services.

Target	Indicators
8. F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants</li> <li>• Mobilecellularsubscriptions per 100 inhabitants</li> <li>• Internet users per 100 inhabitants</li> </ul>

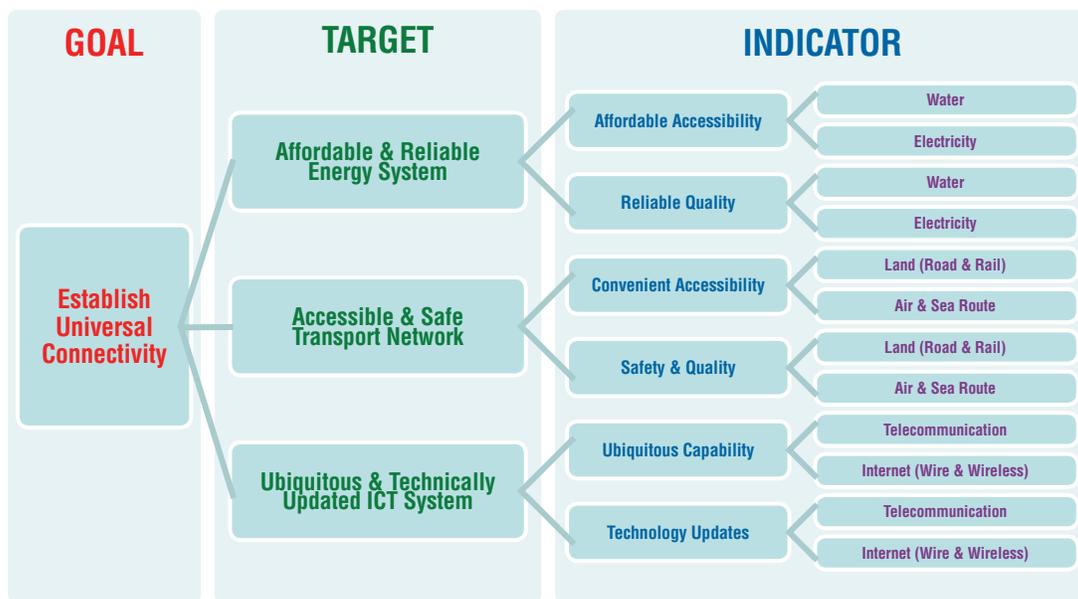
<sup>27</sup> Report annexes are available at: [www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm](http://www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm).

Improved connectivity was one of the four crucial elements that respondents identified in *Voices of the Poor* (World Bank, 2000). Connectivity provides access to economic, social and political opportunity; impacts transaction costs that facilitate market integration, competition and cooperation; delivers enabling infrastructure in education, health and freedoms; and supports the technological platforms that smart infrastructure requires to take advantage of advances in engineering sciences and ecologically sound systems design. This goal should include considerations of access and quality, environmental impact (smart infrastructure) and non-traditional ways of connecting (for example, group banking or mobile phone use) that are more difficult to measure.

As conceptualized by Wonhyuk Lim (2012), the goal could be to establish universal connectivity with three specific targets: affordable and reliable energy systems; access and safe transport network; and ubiquitous and technically updated information and communication technology systems. These targets could be customized to best address national priorities in accordance with national capacities for accessibility and affordability; safety and quality control; and technology innovation and environmental friendliness. For a detailed description of the proposed framework for connectivity, see Annex 9.<sup>28</sup>

28 Report annexes are available at: [www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm](http://www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm).

Figure 4: One Goal, Three Targets, Six Indicators and Modal Sub-Indicators



The third group of four goals deals with the effective provision of global public goods.

A starting point for the proposed twelve goals was that development should be framed within a context of freedom and justice. Conditions need to be created to facilitate development not just within nations, but across them too; indeed, progress on many issues requires international cooperation. As the Millennium Declaration states, “while globalization offers great opportunities, at present its benefits are very unevenly shared, while its costs are unevenly distributed” (UN, 2000). This final set of goals is about encouraging the world community to take shared responsibility to help people to lead productive and creative lives with dignity, and to realize their rights while fulfilling their obligations to respect others. The environmental sustainability goal is the only one below with a corresponding MDG; the other three goals arise from the meeting in Bellagio.

### Candidate Goal 9: Empowerment of People to Realize their Civil and Political Rights

Guarantees of civil and political rights are enshrined in the UN’s *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, which recognizes that “In accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying civil and political freedom and freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his civil and political rights, as well as his economic, social and cultural rights” (UN, 1966). This provided the basis for the Millennium Declaration and, in turn, the MDGs. Several of the existing goals align with the nine core international treaties on human rights and include goals addressing economic, social and cultural rights, but none of the current MDGs highlight civil and political rights.

Civil and political rights are the cornerstones of empowerment. In discussions at the Bellagio meeting, however, it was concluded that “empowerment” could not be distilled into a single goal. This reasoning resulted in the formulation of three candidate goals to enable conditions leading to civil and political empowerment. The goal on civil and political rights focuses on people’s ability to participate in, negotiate with, influence, control and hold accountable the institutions that affect their lives.<sup>29</sup> People are the prime agents of development and need to be part of the decision-making process that transforms the structures that created and contributed to their poverty.<sup>30</sup>

In June 2008, the UN Office of the High Council of Human Rights released the *Report on Indicators for Promoting and Monitoring the Implementation of Human Rights* (UN, 2008). The report undertook an extensive survey of the use of quantitative information in monitoring human rights, assessing the literature and prevalent practices among national and international organizations. Lists of illustrative indicators were elaborated for both civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights. Three types of human rights indicators were identified: structural, process and outcome. Structural indicators track ratification and adoption of international treaties, their incorporation into domestic legislation and the existence of basic institutional mechanisms for realization of the rights; process indicators show states’ policy instruments and efforts to implement human rights; and outcome indicators measure the result of states’ efforts, the efficiency and effectiveness of their policies and the enjoyment of rights by their peoples.

Although outcome indicators are more difficult to measure, they would highlight the results of efforts of governments and institutions. Furthermore, success measured by structural and process indicators, such as human rights treaties, norms and policies, do not necessarily translate into practice. Ideally, the emphasis should be on outcome indicators.

Six potential indicators address the dimensions of people’s participation and government accountability. Participation focuses on rights holders: people and their ability to influence and participate in decision making. This includes indicators on free and fair elections, freedom of association and freedom of expression. Accountability focuses on duty bearers: governments, national and local authorities, public officials and service providers and the ways in which they are held to account.

<sup>29</sup> Equitable economic rules and governance of international institutions are the other two enabling goals.

<sup>30</sup> This framing of development is not accepted universally across the world.

Indicators for people’s participation are:

- Percentage of voter turnout in national and local elections, by sex and target groups.
- Number of journalists and other media persons who reported sanctions, political or corporate pressure for the publication of information.
- Percentage representation of different minorities in public, private and civil sector bodies.

Indicators for government accountability are:

- Percentage of people who have been solicited for a bribe in the past month (proxy for transparency/corruption in institutions).
- Percentage of people with access to effective mechanisms for redressing violations of their civil rights — both judicial and non-judicial.
- Percentage of people who reported experiencing discrimination based on race, gender, age, religion or disability.

There are considerable challenges with data for this goal. Several indicators are quantifiable and can be obtained from administrative data, while the bribe and redress indicators are qualitative and derive from surveys or subjective expert assessments. Accountability data should come from sources external to the government to ensure it is reliable and unbiased, but most MDG statistics come from national statistics agencies and, as a further challenge, there is no incentive for governments to provide information that reflects poorly on them. The number of reported violations may be misleading, as the most oppressive regimes can have the worst reporting mechanisms. Civil and political rights are inherently a quality issue; selecting indicators that provide a reliable measure on any of these dimensions will be difficult.

Annex 10<sup>31</sup> provides examples from the Mo Ibrahim Index and the World Governance Indicators. Mo Ibrahim includes indicators on the categories of participation, rights and accountability in a composite index that compiles data from various sources. This makes it difficult to track over time and to know what exactly is in the indicator. The Worldwide Governance Indicators are for cross-country comparisons of governance, and they consist of six composite indicators of broad dimensions of governance covering over 200 countries since 1996. These indicators are based on several hundred variables obtained from 31 different data sources, capturing governance perceptions as reported by survey respondents, non-governmental organizations,

<sup>31</sup> Report annexes are available at: [www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm](http://www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm).

commercial business information providers and public sector organizations worldwide (Kaufmann, Kraay and Mastruzzi, 2010).

### Candidate Goal 10: Sustainable Management of the Biosphere for Enabling People and the Planet to Thrive Together

One of the era’s most pressing challenges is the environment and managing climate change. The governments of Colombia and Guatemala are promoting the idea of replacing the MDGs with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They suggest a “process that could converge with the revision of the MDGs given that it will soon be necessary to undertake this exercise as the MDGs have a deadline of 2015” (Government

of Colombia, 2012: 2). The Preparatory Committee for Rio+20 published a “zero draft,” *The Future We Want*, which proposes that SDGs would reflect an “integrated and balanced treatment of the three dimensions of sustainable development, are consistent with the principles of Agenda 21, and are universal and applicable to all countries but allowing for differentiated approaches among countries... could include sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as priority areas such as oceans, food security and sustainable agriculture; sustainable energy for all; water access and efficiency; sustainable cities; green jobs, descent work and social inclusion; and disaster risk reduction and resilience...should complement and strengthen the MDGs in the development agenda for the post-2015 period, with a view to establishing a set of goals in 2015 which are part of the post-2015 UN Development Agenda” (UNSCD, 2012).

Target	Indicators
7. A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources 7. B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of land area covered by forest</li> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, total, per capita and per \$ GDP PPP</li> <li>• Consumption of ozone-depleting substances</li> <li>• Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits</li> <li>• Proportion of total water resources used</li> <li>• Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected</li> <li>• Proportion of species threatened with extinction</li> </ul>
7. D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of urban population living in slums<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
<p><sup>1</sup> The actual proportion of people living in slums is measured by proxy, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics: lack of access to improved water supply; lack of access to improved sanitation; overcrowding (three or more persons per room); and dwellings made of non-durable material.</p>	

One option is to mainstream environmental sustainability across all goals: income, jobs and growth must be green; food and water considerations must be sustainable. Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi identify four ways to measure sustainability: large and eclectic dashboards; composite indices; indices that consist of correcting GDP in a more or less extensive way; and indices that essentially focus on measuring how far resources are currently “overconsumed,” including the ecological footprint (2009). There is no dispute with eclectic, broad and diverse sources, but the larger the dashboard, the more impractical and ineffective it will be, while composite indices suffer from arbitrary measurements and the impenetrability of sensitivity calculations. Correcting for imperfections in GDP is the least controversial of the approaches, and overconsumption indices have the advantage of apparent simplicity.

The OECD has a long history of constructive work on environmental indicators, including the recent *Environmental Outlook to 2050*, which focuses on four areas: climate change; biodiversity; freshwater; and health impacts of pollution and assesses trends in these areas

in the future (OECD, 2012). The OECD Environmental Data Compendium is revised regularly and “presents data linking pollution and natural resources with activity in such economic sectors as energy, transport, industry and agriculture. It shows the state of air, inland waters, wildlife, etc., for OECD countries and describes selected responses by government and enterprises” (OECD, 2008: para 1). Ten key environmental indicators were selected from the compendium’s core set of indicators. These include the environmental pollution issues of climate change, ozone layer, air quality, waste generation and freshwater quality; and the natural resource and asset issues of freshwater, forest, fish and energy resources, and biodiversity. The selection of these indicators was based on their policy relevance with respect to major challenges for the first decade of the twenty-first century; their analytical soundness; and their measurability.

The Global Footprint Network has developed its own methodology for measuring ecological resources. The Global Footprint “measures the amount of biologically productive land and sea area an individual, a region, all of humanity, or a human activity requires to produce the

resources it consumes and absorb the carbon dioxide emissions, and compares this measurement to how much land and sea area is available” (2009: para 2). Current Ecological Footprint Standards use global hectares as a measurement unit, which makes data and results globally comparable. “The Ecological Footprint, as defined by the Ecological Footprint standards, calculates how much biologically productive area is required to produce the resources required by the human population and to absorb humanity’s carbon dioxide emissions. Approximately 90 percent of all leading Ecological Footprint practitioners worldwide have joined Global Footprint Network and have agreed to adhere to these standards and to use a common set of data” (2009).

Another approach is to argue that energy is a central, if not *the* central, variable in achieving environmental sustainability. The UN Sustainable Energy for All Initiative, launched by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, has three interlinked objectives that it aims to achieve by 2030:

- Ensure universal access to modern energy services;
- Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and
- Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. (UN, 2012)

This energy-centric approach would deal with the biodiversity, oceans and forestry issues by using indicators from the Convention on Biological Diversity (2012) targets, including:

- trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats;
- trends in abundance and distribution of selected species;
- coverage of protected areas;
- change in status of threatened species; and
- trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants and fish species of major socioeconomic importance.

The three Sustainable Energy for All Initiative objectives would have as their respective associated indicators:

- the number of people in each country without access to energy;
- the amount of renewable energy from various sources and as a share in the energy mix of each city, region, nation and globally;
- the number of: new or retrofitted buildings with new renewable sources of energy and meters to

monitor, and manage grid use and contributions; power storage units utilized within buildings; electrical- or hydrogen-powered vehicles sold; and extent of use of digital grids developed and utilized; and

- CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$ GDP PPP.

Mohan Munasinghe (2011) tabled the Millennium Consumption Goals (MCGs) in January 2011 during preparations for Rio+20. The MCGs emphasize the need to change to more sustainable consumption and production patterns in economic, environment and social terms. They apply to both developed and developing countries, but primarily focus on motivating the world’s rich to change their consumption habits. The MCG Network launched the MCG Initiative at the United Nations and is aiming to establish an international mandate for their proposal at Rio +20.<sup>32</sup>

### Candidate Goal 11: Establishing Rules for Managing the World Economy for the Fairly Shared Benefit of All Nations

The purpose of this goal is to redress imbalances in the world economy, ensure fair trade rules and equal access to markets and international financial institutions. Such rules come in many forms, for example, subsidies and restrictions of various kinds on exports and imports, foreign investments, intellectual property, concessional finance, competition, procurement, capital requirements and health and product safety. The formal institutions and informal arrangements shaping these rules include the World Trade Organization (WTO), the IMF, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the FAO, and the WHO. The purpose of the WTO was to get an agreed set of rules, a “level playing field,” for economic transactions within the global economy. Fair economic rules should create conditions enabling economic growth, which is required for progress in a variety of areas, and maximizes the potential for countries to participate in the global economy. The goal for “fair” rules applies to the substantive outcome of the decisions of these institutions. Goal 12 deals with the fairness of the deliberative and decision-making processes of these institutions.

32 Robert W. Kates, Thomas M. Parris and Anthony A. Leiserowitz (2005) summarize 12 indicator initiatives on sustainable development: Commission on Sustainable Development; Consultative Group on Sustainable Development Indicators; Well-being Index; Environmental Sustainability Index; Genuine Progress Indicator; Global Scenario Group; Ecological Footprint; US Interagency Working Group on Sustainable Development Indicators; Costa Rica; Boston Indicator Project; State Failure Task Force; and Global Reporting Initiative. See Annex 11 for full description. Report annexes are available at: [www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm](http://www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm).

Table 10: Current MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	
Target	Indicators
8. A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least-developed countries, admitted free of duty</li> <li>• Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</li> <li>• Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP</li> <li>• Proportion of official development assistance provided to help build trade capacity</li> </ul>

This will be a very contentious domain — especially the definition of “fairness” (See Ringius, Torvanger and Underdal, 2002; and Jagers, Löfgren and Strippel, 2009). Complications to establishing fairness include the reality of very unequal endowments, dramatically different states of economic development and diverse national systems and points of view. Most people would agree that fairness means respecting the rights and interests of all the stakeholders — but it is much more difficult to gain agreement to definitions.

The report of the *World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization and its Significance* suggests that, in terms of global social regulation, “the rules of the global economy should be aimed at improving the rights, livelihoods, security and opportunities of people, families and communities around the world. That includes fair rules for trade, finance and investment, measures to strengthen the respect for core labour standards and a coherent framework for the cross border movement of people” (ILO cited in Cantillon and Marx, 2005: 177).

The ILO has further argued that “uniform rules for unequal partners can only produce unequal outcomes,” that “fairness” involves affirmative action where the obligations of countries are a function of their state of development (ILO, 2004: 85). Dani Rodric (2011) suggests that:

What we need are traffic rules for the global economy that help vehicles of varying size, shape, and speed navigate around each other, rather than imposing an identical car or a uniform speed limit. We should strive to attain

maximum globalization consistent with the maintenance of space for diversity in national institutional arrangements... the architects of the next global economic order...must comprehend the ultimate paradox that...Globalization works best when it is not pushed too far.

The TRIPS Agreement allows governments to make exceptions to meet social goals. For example, the 2001 Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health enables countries that cannot make pharmaceuticals themselves to import pharmaceuticals made under compulsory licence. The WTO provides for special and differential treatment for developing countries. Perhaps indicators are required that reflect the appropriateness and effectiveness of those measures. Are there indicators that gauge whether the rules have delivered the envisaged outcomes?

Agricultural export credits and subsidies disadvantage less-developed countries. Perhaps the target should be to phase out these measures, much like the G20 call to end inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. Indicators could track progress on this commitment. In addition, tariffs and discriminatory tariff rate quotas for products that originate in developing countries could be decreased over time. It appears that it will be difficult to improve on the current four MDG indicators relating to market access.

A significant share of products from developing countries still faces substantial tariff barriers. Agricultural support in OECD countries remains high, reaching US\$366 billion in 2010 and distorting trade. In particular, support to agricultural producers in OECD countries has a strong adverse impact on production and trade of developing countries. Aid for Trade commitments have not been met.

Potential indicators could be derived from the principles of the most-favoured-nation trading system: treating other people equally; national treatment: treating foreigners and locals equally; predictability: through binding and transparency; promoting fair competition; and encouraging development and economic reform (WTO, 2012). One could argue that there are still significant gaps in terms of equitable rules.

The World Bank publishes five categories of indicators: trade policy, external environment, institutional environment, trade facilitation and trade outcome (World Bank, 2011). The World Bank’s Trade Restrictiveness Index could also be a useful source.

- Some candidate indicators are: proportion of total developed country imports (by value and

excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted duty free;

- Average tariffs imposed by developing countries on agricultural products and textiles, and clothing from developing countries;
- Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP;
- Proportion of official development assistance provided to help build trade capacity; and
- Number of claims filed for/against individual countries in the Dispute Settlement Body or something about the number of WTO agreements upheld.

The formulation of “rules” is very contentious in the areas of intellectual property rights, access to concessional finance, provision for adequate liquidity and emergency responses in terms of global macroeconomic management, prudential regulation of international financial markets and institutions, and restrictive business practices and abuse of dominant power. The selection of indicators will be no less contentious.

### Candidate Goal 12: Good Global Governance for Transparent and Accountable International Institutions and Partnerships<sup>33</sup>

Global governance arrangements include the structure and functions of individual international organizations and the other forums and mechanisms in which the “rules of the global game” are made and monitored, as well as the relations among these various organizations, forums and mechanisms and other state and non-state actors who influence and are influenced by the rules of the global game. In formal international institutions, characteristics suggested for the definition of good governance include participation, transparency and accountability, consensus-oriented, follows the rule of law, efficiency and effectiveness, responsiveness and equity (ESCAP, n.d.). Currently, the major concerns range from voting rights to leadership selection in international organizations. Indicators must assess the effectiveness with which each individual organization, mechanism and forum is able to produce “good” global governance as well as the collective performance of these arrangements.

Because global governance is a complex aggregated concept, it is difficult to identify clear, easily measured, objective indicators of quality. Nevertheless, four factors and associated indicators, each requiring a considerable degree of judgment and likely to be the object of intense

debate, offer a means for assessing global governance. The four factors are:

- definition of a holistic vision of the goal of development;
- respect for applicable international law;
- coordinated specialization; and
- good administrative practice.

The ultimate objective of global governance is to promote “development” for all societies and individuals. This, of course, begs the question of what is meant by “development”? To some extent, the sum of the other goals amount to a reasonable definition of “development” for these purposes. Development is a comprehensive and holistic process in which the economic, social, political, environmental and cultural aspects are integrated into one dynamic process. The ability of global governance institutions to help all states achieve their developmental objectives depends on how effectively they incorporate this holistic vision of development into their operating policies, procedures and practices. Global governance has to be assessed at three levels: the global, the national and the local. This is necessary, because if global governance is functioning well, it will be possible to see development opportunities expanding at each of these levels.

The institutional arrangements for international governance should comply with three sets of international legal principles. The first is respect for national sovereignty. While it is inevitable in an integrated global system that states forego some autonomy, the principle of national sovereignty helps preserve as much independence and policy space as is consistent with effective global governance. The second is non-discrimination, which ensures both that all similarly situated states and individuals are treated in the same way. In the case of states, this requires adapting the principle of special and differential treatment to international governance. This may require the creation of special communication and accountability mechanism that enable weak and poor states to meaningfully participate in international decision-making structures and institutions. It will also require states to accept responsibility for the way in which they treat all natural and legal persons, regardless of their national origins, within their borders. It is important to note that different states may have different obligations, depending on which human rights treaties they have signed and ratified. The third requires all international governance institutions to fully understand the environmental and social impacts of their operations and practices.

Coordinated specialization acknowledges that international governance requires institutions with

<sup>33</sup> Danny Bradlow conceptualized much of this section.

limited and specialized mandates. It requires, first, the mandate of each of the institutions of international governance must be clearly defined; and second, transparent and predictable mechanisms for coordination and dispute settlement with other organizations.

The arrangements for global governance should be guided by the same principles — transparency, predictability, participation, reasoned and timely decision making and accountability — as are applicable to any public institution. They must conduct their operations pursuant to transparent procedures that provide all stakeholders with opportunities for participation and which produce results that are predictable and understandable. Finally, stakeholders should be able to hold the institutions accountable for decisions and actions.

*Indicators — Vision:*

- Does each global governance institution have an official document that articulates its vision of development and how its policies/operations/activities contribute to the promotion of that vision?
- Is there independent evaluation of policies/operations/activities contributions to the promotion of the vision?

*Indicators — Rule of Law:*

- Do the foundational instrument and policies and procedures for global governance address the issue of respect for the sovereignty of each member state?
- Does each institution or arrangement of global governance require both equal treatment for each similarly situated member state and special and differential treatment for weak and poor member states?
- Does each explicitly require that its policies and actions respect the internationally recognized rights of all natural persons affected by its policies or operations?
- Does each institution or arrangement of global governance explicitly require its member states, based on their international legal obligations, respect the rights of those natural and legal persons subject to their jurisdiction?
- Does each require environmental and social impact assessments?

*Indicators — Coordinated Specialization:*

- Does the foundational document clearly delineate the mandate of each institution or arrangement for global governance?

- What mechanisms exist for facilitating coordination between all institutions or arrangements that are active within or relevant to a particular sector or topic area?
- Are the available coordination mechanisms used?
- Do they, in fact, comply with the guidance/decisions/recommendations of the coordination mechanism?
- Do these coordination mechanisms offer a grievance process for stakeholders who are not satisfied with the decisions of the coordination mechanism?

*Indicators — Administrative Practice:*

- Does each arrangement for global governance have a transparent and participatory rule-making procedure?
- Does each arrangement for global governance have a decision-making process that is transparent, easy to understand and that offers all stakeholders a meaningful opportunity to participate?
- Does each arrangement for global governance offer each of its stakeholders access to an appropriate independent mechanism through which it can be held directly accountable for its own decisions and/or actions, as opposed to those of its member states?

One World Trust conducts research, develops recommendations and advocates reforms to make policy and decision-making processes in global governance more accountable to the people, and to ensure that international laws are strengthened and applied equally to all. They recently revised their Global Accountability Framework to employ a graded scoring system. It employs 65 qualitative indicators of five dimensions of good practice standards: transparency, participation, evaluation, complaint and response mechanisms and evidence of an organization's ability to exercise leadership on accountability (See Annex 12).<sup>34</sup>

## CONCLUSION

The United Nations has a challenging task over the next few years. A future set of development goals and their corresponding targets and indicators must be decided upon to succeed the MDGs. There is an enormous amount of technical and political work required to construct the future set of goals. There are major gaps in data, challenges with measurement and complex questions on process, context and content.

<sup>34</sup> Report annexes are available at: [www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm](http://www.cigionline.org/project/toward-post-2015-development-paradigm).

As a continuation of previous work on a potential future set of goals, participants in Paris reflected on the 12 proposed goals and provided expert advice on indicators that could be employed to measure progress. The objective was not to select indicators, but to identify potential indicators and identify some of the key problems with measurement in each goal area. Goals 11 and 12 were criticized most heavily based on their inclusion in the framework (“this is not the place to deal with international institutional reform”) and the difficulty in finding measureable indicators. There was a debate about separating hunger from poverty. Health advocates were concerned about consolidating the three MDG health goals into one goal. There was concern that the framing of food and water positioned water in a less prominent position and that it would be crowded out by food (just as hunger was crowded out by poverty in MDG 1). At this very preliminary stage, there is need for highly technical work on smart and parsimonious indicators for every single candidate goal. Participants’ future work will maintain the 12-goal structure — though not advocates for a framework or any particular goals — in order to inform the process that will select the post-2015 goals. Since credible future goals will require a persuasive case for associated targets and indicators, it is helpful to present a menu of options on potential indicators for a wide range of goals.

A future set of goals should apply to both developed and developing countries. The new agenda should be as universally applicable as possible. This is a crucial consideration for identifying indicators (for example, over- and under-nutrition, relevance of US\$2 per day poverty line). The discussion paper needs to evolve to better account for this, that is, to propose indicators that are relevant to everyone.

There are political challenges with some of the current goals and indicators. Goals should be about the world we want — aspirational — but the impact on acceptability must be considered. For example, some countries will be averse to a goal on civil and political rights; others will dislike goals on restructuring international institutions.

Information can be obtained from people’s perceptions and expert assessments or from administrative data (for example, from national statistical agencies, UN stats). There are major problems with data availability, reliability and usability. Survey data could complement administrative data on key parameters, but it is expensive, subjective and could not be obtained annually (although it could be timed to align with UN needs). There are trade-offs with relying on solely on one or the other. Moreover, value judgments are embedded in statistics, surveys and questionnaires. Norms influence data collection, selection of wording and interpretation of statistics.

Goals and indicators should focus on outcomes, versus inputs or outputs. For some goals, selecting outcome indicators will not be possible, but the premise is that if an indicator focuses on an outcome then the country can decide what inputs it uses to reach the desired outcome. Outcome indicators avoid a prescriptive means-based approach.

Some voiced concern that, in jumping from goals to indicators, the discussion “missed the core of the whole thing” — targets. If so, there are potentially three options: allow every country to set its own targets; internationally define areas where targets should be set and then countries can determine the pace and balance at which they move towards them, setting the framework within which targets can be set, but leaving the actual targets to countries; or whatever countries set for themselves as targets there should be a global standard below which no country should be allowed to fall.

Targets are the mobilizing factor. They inspire and mobilize the agenda with a determination of the destination. Proposing indicators first, however, identifies the measurability of the goal; additionally, targets cannot be set globally when each country determines their targets. Further thinking is required on this issue.

Disaggregation did not work in the original MDGs and must be better handled in the post-2015 framework. Where individual data is available, the amount of disaggregation that can be done should be maximized (for example, gender, income quintile). Even with household data, we are aggregating.

The United Nations has an unenviable task. There are high expectations for a future framework to improve upon the amount of progress already made. The MDGs made a significant impact on development policy, perhaps more so than anyone originally anticipated. The world continues to change rapidly: the majority of the world’s poor now live in middle income countries, the burden of disease has changed and technology advances unpredictably. The next set of goals must address current challenges and anticipate future ones. Difficult decisions are required for addressing the trade-offs in metrics, structure, and content. CIGI, KDI and partners will continue to work on these issues.

Over the next six months, this working paper will facilitate discussions in China, Korea, South Africa, India and Brazil. The objective is to solicit regional responses to the potential goals and encourage the debate to contribute to the post-2015 framework.

# AGENDA

## POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT GOALS: POTENTIAL TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Experts workshop hosted by the OECD/DAC | Paris, April 10-11, 2012

Tuesday, April 10, 2012

Co-Chairs: Brian Atwood/DAC Chair & Barry Carin/CIGI

- 09:30        **Welcome / Opening** (Angel Gurría/OECD SG, Brian Atwood/DAC Chair, Mukesh Kapila/representative of the Bellagio Group)
- 10.00        **UN approach to post 2015** (Rob Vos/UNDESA)
- 10.30        **OECD messages to post 2015 (Chair: Rintaro Tamaki/OECD Deputy SG)**
- Messages from the DCD (Serge Tomasi/DCD Deputy Director)
  - Messages from the STD (Martine Durand/Director STD)
  - Messages from the OECD Development Centre (Mario Pezzini/Director DEV)
  - Importance of impacts (Howard White/Executive Director 3ieimpact)
- 11.30        **Introductory Remarks / Pitfalls and Challenges of Choosing Metrics**  
(Barry Carin/CIGI, Marcelo Neri/Getulio Vargas Foundation)
- 12.00        **12 proposed goals**
- Four goals dealing with the effective provision of global public goods**  
*Proposed goal no. 12: Good global governance for transparent and accountable international institutions and partnerships*  
Speaker: Danny Bradlow/University of Pretoria  
Discussants: Kjetil Hansen/DCD
- Proposed goal no. 11: Establishing rules for managing the world economy for the fairly shared benefit of all*  
Speakers: Tom Bernes/CIGI, Xiaoyun Li/IPRCC  
Discussants: Ben Dickinson/DCD
- 13:00        **Buffet lunch** hosted by DAC/DCD
- 14:00        **Potential indicator and target design continued**
- Proposed goal no. 9: Empowerment of people to realize their civil and political rights*  
Speaker: Nicole Bates-Eamer/Centre for Global Studies  
Discussants: Zsuzsanna Lonti/GOV
- 2nd group of four goals concerned with protecting and promoting collective human capital**  
*Proposed goal no. 5: Security for ensuring freedom from violence*  
Speaker: Mukesh Kapila/ HCRI/University of Manchester  
Discussants: Erwin van Veen/DCD
- Proposed goal no. 6: Gender equality for enabling males and females to participate and benefit equally in society*  
Speaker: Janka Andaharia/Tata Center for Disaster Management  
Discussants: Patti O'Neill/DCD, Somali Cerise/DEV

*Proposed goal no. 7: Resilient communities and nations for reduced disaster impact from natural and technological hazards*

Speakers: Mukul Bhola/IFRC, Astier Almedom/Copenhagen School of Global Health, Janki Andharia/Tata Center for Disaster Management

Discussants: Monica Brezzi/GOV

*Proposed goal no. 8: Connectivity for access to essential information, services and opportunities*

Speaker: Wonhyuk Lim/Korea Development Institute

Discussant: Pierre Montagnier/STI

17.30 **Stocktaking:** Richard Manning, Serge Tomasi/Deputy Director DCD

## Wednesday, April 11, 2012

Co-Chairs: Mario Pezzini/Director DEV & Barry Carin/CIGI

09.30 – 12.30 **Potential indicator and target design continued**

**Four goals concerned with the necessary endowment for individuals to achieve their fuller potential**

*Proposed goal no. 1: Adequate livelihoods and income levels for dignified human existence*

Speakers: Sabina Alkire/Director OPHI, Kaushal Joshi/Asian Development Bank, Emma Samman/ODI

Discussants: Bill Nicol/DCD, Johannes Jutting/DEV, Jonathan Brooks/TAD, Marco Mira D'Ercole or Conal Smith or Romina Boarini/STD

*Proposed goal no. 2: Sufficient food and water for active living*

Speakers: Carlo Cafiero/FAO, Lynn Brown/WFP, Mike Muller/Global Water Partnership

Discussants: Karim Hussein/APF, Anthony Cox/ENV

*Proposed goal no. 4: Good health for the best possible physical and mental well-being*

Speaker: Tony Redmond/HCRI/University of Manchester

Discussants: Marc Pearson/ELS, Elisabeth Sandor/DCD

*Proposed goal no. 3: Appropriate education and skills for productive participation in society*

Speakers: Denise Lievesley/King's College London

Discussants: Andreas Schleicher/EDU, Koji Miyamoto/EDU, Michael Ward/DCD

**Fourth goal dealing with the effective provision of global public goods**

*Proposed goal no. 10: Sustainable management of the biosphere for enabling people and the planet to thrive together*

Speaker: Colin Bradford/CIGI

Discussants: Helen Mountford/ENV, Shardul Agrawala/SGE/SHPA

12.30 – 13.00 **Concluding Remarks:** Jan Vandemoortele, Brian Atwood/DAC Chair

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# Post 2015 Development Agenda: Goals, Targets and Indicators

June 12, 2012, Seoul, Korea

<b>Opening Session</b> 09:00~09:30	Opening Remarks	<b>Wonhyuk Lim (Welcome and Overview of the Workshop)</b> Director of Global Economy Research, Korea Development Institute <b>Xiaoyun Li (Brief Review of the Beijing Workshop)</b> Senior Advisor, International Poverty Reduction Center in China
	Overview of the Working Paper (Revised Bellagio Report)	<b>Barry Carin</b> Senior Fellow, Centre for International Governance Innovation
	How to Set Good Targets	<b>Francesca Perucci [Invited]</b> UN DESA Expert on Statistics
<b>Session 1: Universal Connectivity</b> 09:30~10:20	Speaker	<b>Wonhyuk Lim</b> Director of Global Economy Research, Korea Development Institute
	Discussants	<b>Richard Carey</b> Advisor, Advisory Council of the Future Development Policy Network <b>Toru Yanagihara</b> Professor, Takushoku University
	<i>Coffee Break (10mins)</i>	
<b>Session 2: Resilient Communities</b> 10:20~11:10	Speaker	<b>Janki Andharia</b> Professor, Tata Center for Disaster Management, India
	Discussants	<b>Chou Heng</b> Senior Policy Specialist, Council for Development of Cambodia <b>Izumi Ohno</b> Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Japan
	<i>Coffee Break(10mins)</i>	
<b>Session 3: Gender Equality</b> 11:10~12:00	Speaker	<b>Mukesh Kapila</b> Former Under Secretary General, IFRC
	Discussants	<b>Claire Melamed</b> Head of Growth and Equity Programme, Overseas Development Institute <b>Sanjoyo MEc.</b> Director, Women Empowerment and Child Protection, BAPPENAS, Indonesia
	<i>Coffee Break(10mins)</i>	
<b>Session 4: Environmental Sustainability</b> 12:00~12:50	Speaker	<b>Barry Carin</b> Senior Fellow, Centre for International Governance Innovation
	Discussants	<b>Biswajit Dhar</b> Director-General, Research and Information System for Developing Countries, India <b>Daniel Bradlow</b> Professor, University of Pretoria, South Africa
	<i>Coffee Break(10mins)</i>	
<b>Luncheon Discussion</b> 13:00~14:45	<b>Hosted by Barry Carin</b> Senior Fellow, Centre for International Governance Innovation	

## Millennium Development Goals – The Basics

The MDGs are eight goals to meet the needs of the world's poorest people:



The eight goals are broken down into 21 quantifiable targets measured by 60 indicators and were adopted by 189 countries during the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000. They are to be achieved by 2015.

The MDG approach has made a difference in rallying the world behind a moral purpose, providing direction and catalyzing increased investments and progress in certain development areas. For example, as a result of strong economic growth, especially in Asia, overall poverty rates fell from 46 per cent in 1990 to 27 per cent in 2005 in developing regions. In addition, key interventions for malaria, HIV control and measles immunizations cut child deaths from 12.5 million in 1990 to 8.8 million in 2008. Furthermore, the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy increased tenfold to 4 million in 2008. The MDG Progress Report published in 2010 by the UN provides clear evidence that targeted interventions, sustained by adequate funding and political commitment, have resulted in rapid progress in several areas.<sup>1</sup>

On current trends, however, several of the MDGs will not be realized; and several reviews have indicated mixed progress. The MDGs have been criticized for their failure to address global problems such as inequality, failing states, lack of democracy, unbalanced trade, and climate change. Additionally, the MDGs are characterized as being statist and technocratic in their conceptualization; and for being driven by a donor-led reductionist agenda that pays little attention to locally owned definitions of human dignity and well-being, or the crucial enabling factors for globally. Other criticisms focus on the methodological inadequacies of the targets and indicators.

Overleaf provides a status report on several of the goals and targets. This chart can be found at <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/reports.shtml>

<sup>1</sup> UN (2010). *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010*. Available at <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202010%20En%20r15%20-low%20res%2020100615%20-.pdf>

Selected Goals and Targets	Africa		Asia				Oceania	Latin America & Caribbean	Commonwealth of Independent States	
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western			Europe	Asia

### GOAL 1 | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Reduce extreme poverty by half	low poverty	very high poverty	high poverty	high poverty	very high poverty	low poverty	---	moderate poverty	low poverty	high poverty
Productive and decent employment	very large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	large deficit	very large deficit in decent work	moderate deficit in decent work	small deficit in decent work	large deficit			
Reduce hunger by half	low hunger	very high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	---	moderate hunger	low hunger	moderate hunger

### GOAL 2 | Achieve universal primary education

Universal primary schooling	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	moderate enrolment	---	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment
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### GOAL 3 | Promote gender equality and empower women

Equal girls' enrolment in primary school	close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity	parity	close to parity	almost close to parity	parity	parity	parity
Women's share of paid employment	low share	medium share	high share	medium share	low share	low share	medium share	high share	high share	high share
Women's equal representation in national parliaments	very low representation	low representation	moderate representation	moderate representation	low representation	very low representation	very low representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation

### GOAL 4 | Reduce child mortality

Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two thirds	low mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality
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### GOAL 5 | Improve maternal health

Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters*	moderate mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	high mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality
Access to reproductive health	moderate access	low access	high access	moderate access	moderate access	moderate access	low access	high access	high access	moderate access

### GOAL 6 | Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Halt and reverse spread of HIV/AIDS	low prevalence	high prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	moderate prevalence	moderate prevalence	moderate prevalence	low prevalence
Halt and reverse spread of tuberculosis	low mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality

### GOAL 7 | Ensure environmental sustainability

Reverse loss of forests	low forest cover	medium forest area	medium forest area	high forest cover	medium forest area	low forest cover	high forest cover	high forest cover	high forest cover	low forest cover
Halve proportion without improved drinking water	high coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Halve proportion without sanitation	moderate coverage	very low coverage	low coverage	low coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	---	---

### GOAL 8 | Develop a global partnership for development

Internet users	high usage	low usage	high usage	moderate usage	low usage	high usage	low usage	high usage	high usage	moderate usage
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The progress chart operates on two levels. The words in each box indicate the present degree of compliance with the target. The colours show progress towards the target according to the legend below:

- Already met the target or very close to meeting the target.
- Progress sufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist.
- Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist.
- No progress or deterioration.
- Missing or insufficient data.

\* The available data for maternal mortality do not allow a trend analysis. Progress in the chart has been assessed by the responsible agencies on the basis of proxy indicators.

## Official list of MDG indicators

All indicators should be disaggregated by sex and urban/rural as far as possible.

*Effective 15 January 2008*

<b>Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)</b>	
<b>Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)</b>	<b>Indicators for monitoring progress</b>
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day <sup>a</sup> 1.2 Poverty gap ratio 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate 4.2 Infant mortality rate 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.5 Proportion of total water resources used 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums <sup>b</sup>
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>	
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system  Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally	<i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.</i>  <u>Official development assistance (ODA)</u> 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries  Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	<u>Market access</u> 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	<u>Debt sustainability</u> 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants 8.15 Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants 8.16 Internet users per 100 inhabitants

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 heads of State and Government, in September 2000 (<http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>) and from further agreement by member states at the 2005 World Summit (Resolution adopted by the General Assembly - A/RES/60/1, <http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/RES/60/1>). The goals and targets are interrelated and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries "to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty".

<sup>a</sup> For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

<sup>b</sup> The actual proportion of people living in slums is measured by a proxy, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics: (a) lack of access to improved water supply; (b) lack of access to improved sanitation; (c) overcrowding (3 or more persons per room); and (d) dwellings made of non-durable material.

Goal	Target	Indicator	Series
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	Population below \$1 (PPP) per day, percentage
			Population below national poverty line, total, percentage
			Population below national poverty line, urban, percentage
			Purchasing power parities (PPP) conversion factor, local currency unit to international dollar
		1.2 Poverty gap ratio	Poverty gap ratio at \$1 a day (PPP), percentage
		1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	Poorest quintile's share in national income or consumption, percentage
	1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	Growth rate of GDP per person employed, percentage
			1.5 Employment-to-population ratio
		Employment-to-population ratio, men, percentage	
		Employment-to-population ratio, women, percentage	
		1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day	Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day, percentage
		1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment, both sexes, percentage
			Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment, women, percentage
			Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment, men, percentage
		[non-MDG] Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total	Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24, both sexes
			Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24, women
			Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24, men
			Ratio of youth unemployment rate to adult unemployment rate, both sexes
			Ratio of youth unemployment rate to adult unemployment rate, women
			Ratio of youth unemployment rate to adult unemployment rate, men
Share of youth unemployed to total unemployed, both sexes			
Share of youth unemployed to total unemployed, women			
Share of youth unemployed to total unemployed, men			
Share of youth unemployed to youth population, both sexes			
Share of youth unemployed to youth population, women			

			Share of youth unemployed to youth population, men
	1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	Children under 5 moderately or severely underweight, percentage
			Children under 5 severely underweight, percentage
		1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	Population undernourished, percentage
			Population undernourished, millions
2. Achieve universal primary education	2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	Total net enrolment ratio in primary education, both sexes
			Total net enrolment ratio in primary education, boys
			Total net enrolment ratio in primary education, girls
		2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	Percentage of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary, both sexes
			Percentage of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary, boys
			Percentage of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary, girls
			Primary completion rate, both sexes
			Primary completion rate, boys
			Primary completion rate, girls
		2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men	Literacy rates of 15-24 years old, both sexes, percentage
			Literacy rates of 15-24 years old, men, percentage
			Literacy rates of 15-24 years old, women, percentage
			Women to men parity index, as ratio of literacy rates, 15-24 years old
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	Gender Parity Index in primary level enrolment
			Gender Parity Index in secondary level enrolment
			Gender Parity Index in tertiary level enrolment
		3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
		3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	Seats held by women in national parliament, percentage
			Total number of seats in national parliament
			Seats held by men in national parliament
			Seats held by women in national parliament

4. Reduce child mortality	4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate	Children under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births
		4.2 Infant mortality rate	Infant mortality rate (0-1 year) per 1,000 live births
		4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	Children 1 year old immunized against measles, percentage
5. Improve maternal health	5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births
		5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Births attended by skilled health personnel, percentage
	5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	Current contraceptive use among married women 15-49 years old, any method, percentage
			Current contraceptive use among married women 15-49 years old, modern methods, percentage
			Current contraceptive use among married women 15-49 years old, condom, percentage
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate	Adolescent birth rate, per 1,000 women	
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)	Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit, percentage	
		Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits, percentage	
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning	Unmet need for family planning, total, percentage	
		Unmet need for family planning, spacing, percentage	
Unmet need for family planning, limiting, percentage			
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years	People living with HIV, 15-49 years old, percentage
			HIV prevalence rate, women 15-49 years old, in national based surveys
			HIV prevalence rate, men 15-49 years old, in national based surveys
			AIDS deaths
		6.2 Condom use at the last high-risk sex	Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, women, percentage
			Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, men, percentage

			Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women 15-49 years old, percentage
		6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Men 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, percentage
			Women 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, percentage
		6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	Ratio of school attendance rate of orphans to school attendance rate of non orphans
			School attendance rate of orphans aged 10-14
			School attendance rate of children aged 10-14 both of whose parents are alive and who live with at least one parent
			AIDS orphans (one or both parents)
	6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people with advanced HIV infection, percentage
	6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria	Notified cases of malaria per 100,000 population
			Malaria death rate per 100,000 population, all ages
			Malaria death rate per 100,000 population, ages 0-4
		6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets	Children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets, percentage
		6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs	Children under 5 with fever being treated with anti-malarial drugs, percentage
		6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	Tuberculosis incidence rate per year per 100,000 population
			Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population
			Tuberculosis death rate per year per 100,000 population
		6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course	Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS, percentage
			Tuberculosis treatment success rate under DOTS, percentage

7. Ensure environmental sustainability	7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	Proportion of land area covered by forest, percentage
		7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)	Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), thousand metric tons of CO2 (CDIAC)
			Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), thousand metric tons of CO2 (UNFCCC)
			Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), metric tons of CO2 per capita (CDIAC)
			Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), metric tons of CO2 per capita (UNFCCC)
			Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), kg CO2 per \$1 GDP (PPP) (CDIAC)
			Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), kg CO2 per \$1 GDP (PPP) (UNFCCC)
		Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1,000 GDP (Constant 2005 PPP \$)	
		7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances	Consumption of all Ozone-Depleting Substances in ODP metric tons
			Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs in ODP metric tons
	7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	
	7.5 Proportion of total water resources used	Proportion of total water resources used, percentage	
	[non-MDG] Proportion of population using solid fuels	Population using solid fuels, percentage	
	7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	Terrestrial and marine areas protected to total territorial area, percentage
			Terrestrial and marine areas protected, sq. km.
			Terrestrial areas protected to total surface area, percentage
			Terrestrial areas protected, sq. km.
			Marine areas protected to territorial waters, percentage
			Marine areas protected, sq. km.
	7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction	Proportion of species threatened with extinction	
7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources, total	
		Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources, urban	
		Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources, rural	
	7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities, total	
		Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities, urban	
		Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities, rural	
7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a	7.10 Proportion of urban population living	Slum population as percentage of urban, percentage	

	significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	in slums	Slum population in urban areas
8. Develop a global partnership for development	8.A.: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system		
	8.B.: Address the special needs of the least developed countries		
	8.C.: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States		
	8.D.: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term		
	8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income	Net ODA as percentage of OECD/DAC donors GNI	
		Net ODA to LDCs as percentage of OECD/DAC donors GNI	
		Net ODA, million US\$	
		Net ODA to LDCs, million US\$	
	8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)	ODA to basic social services as percentage of sector-allocable ODA	
		ODA to basic social services, million US\$	
	8.3 Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied	ODA that is untied, percentage	
		ODA that is untied, million US\$	
	8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes	ODA received in landlocked developing countries as percentage of their GNI	
		ODA received in landlocked developing countries, million US\$	
	8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes	ODA received in small islands developing States as percentage of their GNI	
ODA received in small islands developing States, million US\$			
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from the least developed countries, admitted free of duty	Developed country imports from developing countries, admitted duty free, percentage		
	Developed country imports from the LDCs, admitted duty free, percentage		
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries	Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products from developing countries		
	Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on textiles from developing countries		

			Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on clothings from developing countries
		8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product	Agriculture support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP
			Agriculture support estimate for OECD countries, million US\$
		8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	ODA provided to help build trade capacity, percentage
		8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)	Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)
		8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives	Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, cumulative million US\$ in end-2006 NPV terms
			Debt relief delivered in full under MDRI initiative, cumulative million US\$ in end-2006 NPV terms
		8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	Debt service as percentage of exports of goods and services and net income
	8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis	Population with access to essential drugs, percentage
	8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	Telephone lines per 100 population
Telephone lines			
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population		Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 population	
		Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions	
8.16 Internet users per 100 population		Internet users per 100 population	
		Internet users	
	Personal computers per 100 population		
			Personal computers

Source: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/metadata.aspx>

## **Post-2015 Development Goals, Targets and Indicators: African Perspectives**

*University of Pretoria, Law Building | Conference Report  
July 19-20, 2012*

The purpose of the project is to identify appropriate indicators for various candidate successor goals to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and to contribute to the UN process. A group of development experts met at the University of Pretoria in South Africa, July 19-20, 2012, to discuss potential indicators for six of the proposed twelve “Bellagio Goals” and to provide African perspectives on the post-2015 framework.

The project leaders reviewed the logic behind the new candidate framework: development needs to go beyond traditional references to aid; the new vision and paradigm should be ambitious and aspirational, incorporating an agreement on the kind of world we want. The proposed framework includes global goals, each with targets expressing overall impact, contributed to by countries selecting their own national targets. Overall progress toward these targets is measured by a package of global indicators and national progress is measured by national indicators selected from a globally approved list. The framework includes 12 goals in three categories:

### **A. Individual endowments essential for achieving full human potential**

1. Jobs and incomes
2. Food and water
3. Education
4. Health

### **B. Protecting and promoting collective human capital**

5. Security
6. Gender
7. Resilience
8. Connectivity

### **C. Effective provision of global public goods**

9. Civil and political rights
10. Environmental sustainability
11. Economic rules
12. Global governance

Certain criteria must be considered when selecting indicators to measure the targets. Indicators must be accessible to lay readers; measure mostly outcomes, but include critical outputs and processes; comprehensive or “diagnostic” of progress toward the goal; sensitive to interventions; preferably direct measures (not indices); based on available data; and cost efficient. Indicators should be capable of

disaggregation by gender, economic group, urban and rural, sub-national administrative units, and minority or other vulnerable groups.

The conference focused on six of the proposed 12 goals: economic rules, environmental sustainability, global governance, civil and political rights, health and security. Several of these goals are challenging, if not problematic, when it comes to selecting indicators. The hosts encouraged discussants to consider the best way to frame the goal and to propose and/or critique potential indicators for their goal. This report summarizes the key points that flowed from the discussion in each of the goal areas.

### **“Bellagio Goal” 11: Equitable Economic Rules**

*Rules for running the world economy for the fairly shared benefit of all nations.*

Goal 11 deals with the international trade and financial systems. These systems confront and exacerbate inequalities and affect the social realities on the ground. Goal 11 relates to the original MDG 8’s target to “develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system.” There are no obvious indicators that underpin such a target.

The structure of this goal is difficult to conceptualize because it tries to incorporate highly political and aggregated issues. Definitions of “equitable” are contested. There is a lack of political will for changing rules at both the global and individual country level. It is difficult, for example, to obtain political commitment on duty-free and quota-free (DFQF) access for all least-developed countries. The inclusion of this goal requires a shift in focus from managing poverty to generating growth for development; this requires a similar shift from aid to trade, while simultaneously addressing structural issues. This goal includes issues of fairness, equity, history, starting points, relative resources and representation in decision making. Any consideration of economic rules must have a human rights-based approach and consider equity-related outcomes and reduction in inequality as foundations for the goal.

Discussants wanted to include considerations of development financing and domestic resource mobilization. Aid should be leveraged to strengthen structures for mobilizing domestic resources, which, in turn, can be used to achieve other goals (for example, collect taxes and improve the relationship between citizen and state). While it was suggested that we need to include accountability of multinational enterprises, it was neither determined how this would be done, nor agreed that this was the right mechanism.

Potential indicators:

- **Voice and vote:** Minimum floor established and maintained on aggregate voting share of bottom 100 countries (by mix of GDP, index of poverty and index of human development) in Bretton Woods Institutions, the Financial Stability Board and the World Trade Organization, with a target of at least 50 percent higher than current levels.
- **Trade:** Rate of increase in level of DFQF access and in range of goods for which DFQF applied; share of aid-for-trade applied to structure of trade.

- **Vulnerability, resilience:** Levels of selected parameters maintained, for resilience, vulnerability and addressing volatility of GDP, employment and social safety nets maintained during periods of exogenous shock (environmental and natural disasters, financial, economic, global health) maintained.
- **Environmental indicators:** Rate of increase in climate finance for adaptation and mitigation; rate of technology transfer to developing countries; rate of development of national and regional capacity including achievement of achievable national strategies for adaptation and mitigation; share of climate finance resources coordinated and managed at regional level; and number of authorized national implementing agencies.
- **Finance (debt):** Effectiveness of international financial institutions and regional instruments to address debt volatility arising from exogenous factors successful in smoothing debt servicing: Debt sustainability indices progressively integrate structural factors perpetuating unsustainable debt.
- **Finance (financing for development):** Rate of increase in new (non-substituted) sources of financing for development; share of private sector financing of (broad or selective) global development objectives; and International Monetary Fund, World Bank and Regional Development Bank access limits expanded.
- **Finance (aid):** Global commitments honoured; all countries compliant by 2017.
- **Investment:** Share of global non-energy and non-mineral foreign direct investment to developing countries.
- **Integrated global rules:** Commission to establish coordination of global economic, finance, trade, social, environmental rules established within first year; agreed process for measuring integration set out and pursued (although this was criticized as an aspiration rather than an indicator).

#### **“Bellagio Goal” 10: Environmental Sustainability**

*Sustainable management of the biosphere for enabling people and planet to thrive together.*

The original MDG 7 addressed environmental sustainability. The post-2015 goal on the environment should better conceptualize the most pressing environmental issues of concern, including: climate change, the ozone layer, air quality, waste generation, fresh water quality, forestry, ocean pollution, fishery and biodiversity. It will be a challenge to keep the number of indicators to a minimum. We were warned against using composite indices, but both the *Happy Planet Index* and the *Global Footprint Accounting* were mentioned as useful approaches. There is a strong association with climate change; due consideration should be given to making this a “climate change-centric” goal, despite political minefields. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are a narrow indicator, but there is already international agreement on limiting temperature to 2 degrees; the goal can be translated into a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions global cumulative

budget and trajectory over time. Its allocation across countries over time could generate national targets.

From the perspective of developing countries, natural resources contain the potential for growth and development. There is a challenge to find balance between sustainability and countries' needs to use their natural resources (efficiently) for development purposes. Countries with weak governance systems are more susceptible to their natural resources being swallowed by global markets. Climate change is going to exacerbate inequalities and will create climate "winners" and "losers." To avoid the undue exploitation of natural resources, we need a set of indicators in four areas: natural resource demand management and greater efficiency of natural resource use; sustainable natural resource use to respond to development needs (using the water, land, food, energy nexus); protection/conservation of natural resources and ecosystems; and climate change challenges.

Water needs to be linked to environmental sustainability, but more comprehensively than in MDG7. The environmental sustainability goal needs to address water in terms of health, livelihoods and production (economy), incorporating natural resources/environment, domestic and household services and production, and capturing destructive aspects such as drought.

Potential indicators include:

- Reliable access to a safe source of water;
- Proportion of households that obtained a sufficient quantity of water from a "safe" source, *normally and yesterday*;
- Proportion of population at risk:
  - Below a particular flood line (100 year, 10 year); and
  - Drought risk to rain dependent livelihoods (infrastructure related);
- Proportion of available water stored, or volume stored per capita;
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, total, per capita, and per \$1 GDP (PPP); and
- Biodiversity: reversal of loss of environmental resources (avoid measuring what is lost).

We need to consider the objective of such a framework. If it is to inform the world and create awareness of issues that are fundamentally important, perhaps we should have locally relevant indicators, rather than insisting on globally comparable indicators for some of the goals. The MDGs were criticized for having indicators and targets that did not correctly reflect the goal. Omitting environmental sustainability from the framework would imply the issues lack importance. We may have to settle for aspirational goals that do not have rigorous globally comparable indicators. This point applies to several of the candidate goals, not just the environment.

## “Bellagio Goal” 12: Global Governance

*Good global governance for transparent and accountable international institutions and partnerships.*

Global governance is the set of formal and informal institutions and mechanisms through which the objectives of the global community and rules of the global game are set. It is about *how* the rules are set.

One proposal was to frame the goal along the lines of responsiveness and effectiveness, perhaps in a structure that merges global governance with equitable economic rules. The equity issue requires considerations of quota formula (based on the criteria for the mandate of the organization), voting rights and leadership selection process. Responsiveness is the ability to identify and respond to emerging global challenges. Effectiveness is about getting things done.

This goal applies to multilateral institutions and organizations and does not have any national targets or indicators. The measurement of global governance is more susceptible to input and process-oriented indicators than output or outcome indicators, but not without difficulty or controversy. It may be more useful to take into account *factors* that determine what counts as good global governance and use criteria to assess the extent to which objectives are achieved — but perhaps not possible to quantify.

Five factors and their corresponding considerations could be translated into indicators. These include:

1. What is the goal of global governance? How do mechanisms define development and see its implementation in their policies/mandates/procedures?
  - The definition of development is necessary.
  - The assessment of governance mechanisms depends on how effectively they have been able to incorporate a vision of development into their functioning and operations.
2. Is there comprehensive coverage? All institutions of global governance should be applicable to and serve the interests of all of the stakeholders in the global system.
  - Collectively, mechanisms must be sufficiently flexible/dynamic to be able to adapt to the changing needs and activities of their diverse stakeholders.
  - The collection of institutions must ensure that the international community receives all the services it requires from a well-functioning global system.
  - The principle of subsidiarity should be taken into account.
3. The respect for applicable international law must be considered, because international conventions reflect a level of consensus within the international community that must be included in the system. These include:
  - the respect for national sovereignty;
  - the principle of non-discrimination; and
  - a consideration of international environmental law (environmental impact).
4. Coordinated specialization: global governance requires institutions with limited and specialized mandates.
  - Requires clear definitions of each institution’s mandate.

- Needs a transparent and predictable mechanism to resolve and prevent disputes and tensions between institutions; a coordinating mechanism is needed to ensure that institutions working at cross purposes provide consistent advice.
5. Good administrative practices in institutions.
- Arrangements should display transparency, predictability, participation, reasoned and timely decision making and accountability.
  - Policies and procedures of the mechanism must be understandable – decision making must be visible, allow participation and be reasoned.
  - Stakeholders must be able to hold institutions accountable for decisions.

Ultimately, we may have to rely on indicators for participation, transparency and accountability to measure the responsiveness of international institutions.

### **“Bellagio Goal” 9: Civil and Political Rights**

*Empowering people to realize their civil and political rights.*

Civil and political rights are essential for development. Civil and political rights, like the previous three goals, are not easily quantifiable, and nuanced indicators are needed to *qualify* them. It is easy to measure the formal structures or forms of law, but it is much more difficult to measure the percentage of people who feel their civil and political rights are upheld by the state. An indirect measure of civil and political rights could be to measure how active civil society is. States must not only be functional, but also be responsive to the needs on the ground and allow for inclusive participation processes.

We discussed the inputs (norms, laws) and outputs (rights, freedoms) of civil and political rights and the responsibility of the state to uphold them. There is a need for good laws, but on their own, these are not enough. Sources of information and data are particularly important for this goal; governments usually collect the data and write the reports; this can be problematic. These reports should be augmented by inputs from civil society.

Indicators on the rule of law (input/process) assess if the laws are clear, publicized, stable and fair, protect fundamental human rights and include security of persons and property. Other criteria gauge the processes by which laws are enacted and the degree to which access to justice is provided by competent, independent and ethical adjudicators who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

The poorest sectors of communities are least likely to have their rights met. We need the right indicators to understand (beyond just the laws) what happens in the daily lives of people and their ability to access their rights. The focus should be on people (the demand for rights) not state obligations (the supply of rights).

It is important to be clear about purpose. If we are looking to characterize nations (“name and shame”), we need internationally comparable data. There are two options for measuring in a comparable way: the first is administrative, top-down indicators on legal compliance; the second is survey-based, bottom-

up indicators on what people experience. We were reminded not to “reinvent the wheel.” There are several potential sources of information and indicators for measuring this goal, including: the World Justice Project’s *Rule of Law Index*, the UN *Atrocity Report*, the World Bank’s *Global Governance Indicators*, the *Afrobarometer* and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development’s *Peer Review Mechanism*. The Brookings Institute also develops indicators on development, aid and governance. The indicators on governance are clustered around voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law and control of corruption.

Four key aspects to consider in identifying indicators:

1. The range and functionality of the organs of civil society: the extent of the presence/evidence of organs of civil society playing a role.
2. The functionality of all the structures of the state, including the judiciary, state institutions supporting constitutional democracy, legislature and administration.
3. The press (includes social networks, formal and informal, print and electronic media): broader than access to information (in terms of what the law ought to provide and what the media should be capacitated to do and their responsibility) and includes information flow and system.
4. Vulnerability identification and reduction, in terms of disaster management: one of the biggest priorities.

There are few obvious potential indicators. One suggestion was the percentage of births/deaths registered: formal proof of identity is a prerequisite as an elementary necessary condition of effective citizenship. Another suggestion was to emphasize the ability to “hire and fire” the people who rule, but voter turnout is not the appropriate measure.

#### **“Bellagio Goal” 4: Healthier Lives**

*Good health for the best possible physical and mental well-being.*

The “Bellagio Goals” combined the three MDGs on health (goals 4, 5 and 6) into one. Although most participants have agreed with this approach, we were reminded that the specific disease goal (MDG 6 on AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria) helped to make substantial global progress on dealing with these diseases; there is a downside to our consolidated approach to one goal for health.

Regarding measurability and indicators, there are several challenges in health. Definitions, data availability, and the design and specification of data structures complicate how we measure inputs, outputs and outcomes of health. Methods for collecting data vary between countries. Strong systems of data collection tend to focus on impact indicators, while weaker systems are only able to collect input and process indicators. There was consensus that summative indicators were useful. It is not possible to measure all aspects of the health system; it would be best to select a cluster of indicators that reflect a correctly functioning health system (accessible, affordable, appropriate and efficient), equity and socio-economic factors. It is better to develop the right indicators rather than use the wrong indicators just because they already exist. Maternal mortality rates and healthy life expectancy, although not perfect, are good indicators that reflect the whole of the system. In the future, we need to select indicators that

stimulate appropriate interventions; these should be based on what did and did not work in the past. Finally, we should not create indicators that allow for second-class goals for “second-class citizens.” For example, access to a health worker needs to include considerations of skills, otherwise lower standards will be reinforced for lower-income countries.

We were presented with a comprehensive framework for measuring the health system based on WHO indicators. We should select indicators that reflect each stage of the results chain, including some of the more indirect determinants of health. Ideally, we would include indicators on: health determinants (indicators reflective of lifestyles and behaviours); health system inputs and processes (health facility infrastructure, human resources, financing, policy, information systems); health system outputs and outcomes (access to, and coverage of, essential health interventions such as Maternal and Child Health, the effectiveness and safety of interventions and the efficiency of the system — delivering care at a reasonable cost, responsiveness to population needs and expectations); and health status/impact (mortality, morbidity, disability and well-being). Across these indicators, we need to pay attention not only to overall levels, but also to their distribution across geographic, ethnic, income and educational groups.

Potential indicators:

- **Impact indicators:**
  - healthy life expectancy where it can be measured or life expectancy at birth and age 50;
  - age, sex, cause-specific mortality (infant, under-five and maternal mortality captured, as well as others: non-communicable diseases, violence, road accidents, suicides); and
  - public payments (also impact).
- **Performance indicators:**
  - universal health coverage;
  - overall coverage of key indicators;
  - prevalence of major risk factors; and
  - safe care: surgical wound infections as percentage of surgical interventions.
- **Input indicators:**
  - health care expenditure per capita;
  - health workers per capita (public and private); and
  - births and deaths registered.

### **“Bellagio Goal” 5: Security**

*Security for freedom from violence.*

The absence of a goal on security was a major criticism of the MDGs. There is a well-documented link between peace, security and development (the security-development nexus); countries that are experiencing conflict are also the furthest away from achieving the MDGs. The *Millennium Declaration* and *UNSC Resolution 1325* were two landmark documents adopted in 2000 that addressed the security-development nexus. The *Millennium Declaration* addressed the importance of protecting people from fear and violence; *Resolution 1325* dealt with the role of women in the prevention and resolution of

conflicts, peace negotiations, peace building, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and post-conflict reconstruction. These concepts should be integrated into a future framework.

The scope of this goal should reduce the concept of security to a broad definition of violence; other goals address elements of human security (food, shelter, etc.). The scope should not be limited to just the absence of war or physical violence, as the spectrum of violence includes emotional, sexual, cultural, psychological violence, in addition to physical violence. Cultural biases and value-laden judgments determine what is or is not violence, especially when measuring emotional, cultural, and psychological violence. We should include perceptions and fears of violence. Societies and people must be free from violence and *from the fear of violence* in order to enjoy personal freedoms and fulfill their potential.

A major challenge to including a goal on violence is incomplete data. There are conundrums in crime and security statistics, and what a state reports does not necessarily provide an accurate reflection of where people feel secure. Community perspectives from perception-based surveys can therefore supplement state-reported data to provide a better set of data on this goal. South Africa, for example, has a security framework that includes indicators on what makes people feel safe, as police statistics in South Africa do not show a decrease in crime correlated to perceptions of security. As another example, Finland has one of the highest weapon-holding rates in the world, but it is considered one of the least violent countries, based on its crime and security statistics. Securitization by the state does not result in increased perceptions of security.

We were advised to restate our working target in positive terms; changing “reduce by half the number of people who have been affected by violence in the past year by 2040 compared to 2015 baseline” to “increase by half the number of people who have not been affected by violence in the past year...”

Potential indicators:

- **Target 1. Reduction in the amount of conflict-related violence:**
  - the number of battle deaths;
  - the number of terrorist acts;
  - the number of incidents of torture and extra-judicial killings;
  - the number of violent protests; and
  - the number of conflict-related sexual violence incidents.
- **Target 2. Reduction in the criminal use of small arms and light weapons:**
  - the number of firearms-related casualties; and
  - the number of illegal firearms (can be tracked through number of firearms destroyed and the number of holding/stockpile/licensed firearms).
- **Target 3. Reduction in crime:**
  - the number of murders;
  - the number of physical assaults;
  - the number of robberies;
  - the number of crimes against children and the elderly;
  - the number of gang-related violence; and

- violence linked to organized crime.
- **Target 4: Reduction in sexual and gender-based violence**
  - the number of rapes (track how many targeted against LGBT too);
  - the number of domestic violence cases;
  - the number of trafficked persons; and
  - the reduction of harmful cultural practices.

## Conclusions

Any proposal for post-2015 goals will have to emphasize continuity. There is a concern that, with many countries having learned to work with the MDGs, we must be cautious about “moving the goal posts.” It would be unfortunate if “North-led” work on successor goals diverted attention from the current agenda. There is also a concern about overreach: can we break down silos and clarify the interrelationships among goals, promote measurement and extend the existing vision of development of the current MDGs, and expand the vision, all at the same time? There must be adequate involvement of actors from the global South — a bottom-up process is ideal, even for technical discussions.

Indicators will be very difficult to define for some of the candidate goals. This difficulty leads to a dilemma. Including problematic areas and issues like rights, governance and the equity of rules is important, in terms of the consequences for priorities for investment. If these areas are not highlighted, effort in pursuing these goals will suffer. Summative indicators, representative of an entire sector are advantageous, because there is a limit to the number of indicators that will be endorsed. The overlap between goals is a sticky problem, for example, education is a determinant of health. The issue of sanitary water is unresolved — it is unclear if it belongs with the poverty, health, food security, environmental sustainability or the connectivity candidate goal.

There were two observations concerning the severe constraints of existing data sources. On the one hand, the mere existence of data sources should not be a sufficient condition for an indicator; on the other hand, we should not necessarily be stymied by the absence of data — there is always an option of creating new surveys.

## Post-2015 Development Goals, Targets and Indicators: African Perspectives Conference Program

Moot Court Room, Law Building, University of Pretoria

19 JULY, Thursday

<b>09h00 – 09h30</b>	<b>Opening</b> Professor Robin Crewe (Deputy Vice Chancellor, UP); Barry Carin, CIGI; Chair: Professor Maxi Schoeman, UP
<b>09h30 – 11h00</b>	<b>Discussion on all 12 post-2015 development goals</b> Barry Carin, CIGI; Wonhyuk Lim, KDI; Mukesh Kapila, University of Manchester; Pitso Montwedi, Dept of International Relations and Cooperation; Chair: Professor Maxi Schoeman, UP
<b>11h00 – 11h30</b>	<b>TEA</b>
<b>11h30 – 13h00</b>	<b>Discussion on indicators for Goal 11: Equitable Economic Rules</b> Cyrus Rustomjee, Commonwealth Secretariat; Pooven Moodley, Oxfam International; Kamilla Gumede, Poverty Action Lab, UCT; Chair: Wonhyuk Lim, KDI
<b>13h00 – 14h00</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>
<b>14h00 – 15h30</b>	<b>Discussion on indicators for Goal 10: Environmental Sustainability</b> Madiodio Niassé, International Land Coalition; Brendan Vickers, Department of Trade and Industry; Mike Muller, National Planning Commission; Barry Carin, CIGI; Chair: Dhesigen Naidoo, Water Research Council
<b>15h30 – 16h00</b>	<b>TEA</b>
<b>16h00 – 17h30</b>	<b>Discussion on indicators for Goal 12: Global Governance</b> Agostinho Zacarias, UNDP; Daniel Bradlow, UP; Wonhyuk Lim, KDI; Chair: Mzukisi Qobo, UP
<b>18h30</b>	<b>DINNER</b>

20 JULY, Friday

**09h00 – 10h30 Discussion on indicators for Goal 9: Civil and Political Rights**

Justice Arthur Chaskelson, Former Chief Justice, Constitutional Court;  
Janet Love, Legal Resources Centre;  
Chair: Barry Carin, CIGI

**10h30 – 11h00 TEA**

**11h00 – 12h30 Discussion on indicators for Goal 4: Healthier Lives**

Eric Buch, Dean, Faculty of Health Sciences, UP;  
Carla AbouZahr, former coordinator, WHO;  
Marian Jacobs, Dean, Faculty of Health Sciences, UCT;  
Tony Redmond, University of Manchester;  
Chair: Mukesh Kapila, University of Manchester

**12h30 – 13h00 WORKING LUNCH**

**13h00 – 14h03 Discussion on indicators for Goal 5: Security and Violence**

Cheryl Hendriks, Institute for Security Studies;  
Nicole Bates-Eamer, CIGI;  
Robert Ondersek, IFRC;  
Chair: Mukesh Kapila, University of Manchester

**14h30 – 15h00 CLOSING**

Daniel Bradlow, UP



## Post-2015 Goals, Targets and Indicators

Beijing, China | Meeting Report

### *Introduction*

On June 10-11, 2012, the International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC) hosted a “Post-2015 Millennium Development Goals” experts workshop, co-organized by the IPRCC, The Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), and Korea Development Institute (KDI) in Beijing. This workshop focused on the discussion and selection of post-Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), targets and indicators. A group of 20 development experts and scholars reviewed the generic challenges in formulating the menu of options for indicators for potential post-2015 development goals (aspirations for what is most important to do) and targets (the specific levels of global and national ambitions). Indicators are required to measure the success of those ambitions and are important because they will influence the type of development done. Our task was to delineate and clarify the practical ways to measure progress in agreed areas. The Beijing meeting focused on four goal areas: poverty and employment, education, health and food security.

We were reminded of the trade-offs involved in selecting a necessarily limited number of targets, which must nevertheless express many dimensions of well-being. Ideally, targets should combine comprehensiveness with conciseness, complexity with simplicity, principles with measurability, universality with country-specificity, ends with means, and ambition with achievability. We revisited the constraints in the choice of indicators. They should be accessible to the lay reader and measure outputs rather than inputs. We should beware of process indicators. A comprehensive indicator that is a good proxy reflecting whole sector outcomes is preferable. Indicators should be sensitive to potential behaviour response. Direct measures are preferred to indices. An index masks complexity and incommensurability — the example was the political terror scale in which executions and imprisonments are components that must be weighted. We must be pragmatic and assess data availability. Information should be accessible on disaggregation and distribution. In real life, there are considerations of cost, data timeliness and reliability.

The task of selecting indicators is a worthy problem. We were reminded that process matters. Indicators should not only specify the destination, but also spell out the journey for getting there. Although outcome indicators are preferred, we must beware of focusing only on outcomes, because the provisions for participation, transparency and accountability will influence outcomes. In addition, we must be cognizant of the advice on the plaque reputed to be on Einstein’s office wall: “Not everything that counts can be counted; not everything that can be counted counts.” This may entail accepting perception-based indicators, when fact-based ones are not available.

The premise was there were to be no more than 10 post-2015 goals and no more than 20 targets. The task of selecting goals, targets and indicators is incredibly complex and highly political. It is easy to criticize the original MDGs, but difficult to improve them. Our assignment was to assess the strengths and weaknesses of potential indicators for candidate post 2015 goals — poverty and employment, education, health and food security.

## Poverty and Employment

This session focused on assessing potential indicators for the post-2015 candidate goal on alleviating poverty and promoting employment.

Current MDG1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty (hunger now included below)	
Target	Indicator
1. A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day <sup>i</sup> Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty) Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
1. B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	Growth rate of GDP per person employed Employment-to-population ratio Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

We reviewed the record of achievement with respect to the targets (see Tables 1–3 in this report’s Annex). The results in halving poverty are less encouraging with respect to the target of \$2 per day. The largest under \$2 per day population is in China and India. The \$1 poverty target is no longer relevant for the most populated countries in the world. This new poverty challenge points to the limitation of the current MDGs’ universal targets and indicators, and suggests developing specific targets and indicators for different countries and regions.

There was considerable discussion on the issue of inequality. Inequality is emerging as the biggest challenge for all middle-income countries, particularly China and India, followed by Vietnam and Indonesia. Measures of “poverty gap”<sup>1</sup> reduction are preferred, rather than numbers below an absolute poverty level, such as the share of the poorest quintile. It was noted that poverty largely depends on sustainable income from jobs, not including informal jobs. Measures must focus on sustainable income from employment, such as GDP growth per person employed. Consideration should be given for a measure of social protection.

We worried about reliance on a composite index like the Multidimensional Poverty Index, because improvement in one component could overshadow deterioration in another. This could lead to misleading conclusions, given the arbitrary choice of weights in the index. There were several other concerns. The income database for indigenous populations was problematic and there is a need to capture people who live outside the monetized economy. There should be some means to incorporate dignity and respect. We should find a way to enter “well-being” into the calculation. We should communicate the message of what is important, including qualitative dimensions — the values we are seeking. There should be a minimum for everyone — perhaps the poverty line, which differs in each

<sup>1</sup> Poverty gap is the mean shortfall of the total population from the poverty line (counting the non-poor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

country. One suggestion is to select a target percentage of people to reach half the median income in each country.

On balance, we concluded that it was reasonable to assume that income is the best proxy for wellbeing, and that \$2 per day would be an appropriately ambitious goal for China specifically and Asia more generally. We emphasized the need to disaggregate, especially on a regional basis, within large countries. Inequality was the most pressing issue. We should use the Gini coefficient as well as the real average and minimum wages.

### Conclusion: Recommended Menu of Indicators for Employment and Poverty

Themes	Indicators	Remarks
Poverty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proportion of population below \$1.25 per day for low-income countries</li> <li>2. Proportion of population below \$2 per day for middle-income countries</li> <li>3. Poverty gap ratio</li> <li>4. Gini coefficient</li> <li>5. Multidimensional Poverty Index</li> </ol>	Main concern is country- and region-specific indicators, as well as to measure inequality and multidimensional poverty.
Jobs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formal employment ratio</li> <li>2. Informal employment ratio</li> <li>3. Average real wages with genders</li> <li>4. Wages for sector and occupational distribution</li> <li>5. Pension rate with genders</li> </ol>	Measure four dimensions: opportunity, substantive nature, equality and social protection.

## Education

This session focused on assessing potential indicators for the post-2015 candidate goal of education.

Current MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education	
<u>Target</u> 2. A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	<u>Indicators</u> Net enrolment ratio in primary education Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds, women and men

The current MDGs have been criticized because they failed to emphasize the quality of education, despite the literacy indicator. Literacy measures neither skills nor understanding. The indicators focused on the inputs of enrollment and attendance, rather than outputs and outcomes. The use of averages masks inequality. We reviewed the taxonomy for indicators:

- Inputs (such as school enrollment, educational expenditures and school resources);
- Throughputs (such as graduation rates, completed years of schooling);
- Outputs (standardized test measures of achievements in terms of literacy and numeracy); and
- Outcomes (employment/income measures).

We were reminded of the Stiglitz-Fitoussi recommendation that the choice of indicator should depend on the stage of a country's development.

We considered that while access and political commitment are the easiest to measure, the issues that matter more are the hardest to measure. Good measures of literacy show lower levels of progress and are therefore a disincentive for countries to use such measures — and literacy measures are expensive. We agreed that indicators should measure access, quality, political commitment to education, and equity issues and be disaggregated by gender.

We discussed several questions:

- Should we retain the MDG/Education for All (EFA) frameworks goals, which many countries have yet to reach, or set more ambitious goals for the future?
- What is the priority of cross-national comparisons?
- Should indicators be derived from data from regular administrative sources or from special surveys? (Annual data collection presents a challenge, MDGs/EFA monitoring required data that was not easily collected on an annual basis.)
- Given that quality indicators are difficult to measure (especially on a comparable cross-country basis) and require special surveys, would a “lighter” version of the Organization for Economic Development's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) be useful?

In seeking to answer these questions, we also considered the following factors:

- There is a sense that students in China are already overloaded with standardized tests, such as the Gaokao academic examination, held annually. Tests are a financial burden for rural households.
- The importance of producing the required number of teachers (and that PISA is an indirect measure of teacher quality).
- The difficulty of measuring the importance of grooming and punctuality.
- The fact that having girls' bathrooms in schools is essential.
- It is important to identify the urban-rural split.
- Attention should ideally be paid to tertiary education.

We were reminded that “the perfect is the enemy of the good” and we should not be too ambitious, especially given the large differences in a country the size of China.

### **Conclusion: Recommended Indicators for Education**

The following indicators are recommended for education:

- Proportion of pupils starting grade one who reach last grade of primary/secondary/tertiary education
- The survival rate to grade 5
- The proportion of girls completing secondary education
- The percentage of primary-school-aged children who are enrolled in either primary or secondary school.
- The number of repeaters in a given grade in a given school year expressed as a percentage of enrollment in that grade the previous school year.
- The average of the three gender parity indexes (GPI) for primary education, secondary education and adult literacy, with each being weighted equally.
- Literacy and numeracy rates of the population
- The percentage of pupils having reached at least grade 4 of primary schooling who master a set of nationally defined basic learning competencies.
- The percentage of GDP devoted to education and/or ratio of government subsidies for education to poorer families
- Public current expenditure on primary education per pupil, as a percentage of GNP per capita.
- Public expenditure on primary education as a percentage of total public expenditure on education.
- Percentage of primary school teachers certified to national standards.
- Pupil/teacher ratio.
- The coefficient of efficiency is the optimum number of pupil-years needed for a cohort to complete the primary cycle, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupil-years actually spent by the cohort.

## Health

This session focused on assessing potential indicators for the post-2015 candidate goal for health.

<b>Current MDG4: Reduce Child Mortality</b>	
<u>Target</u> 4. A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	<u>Indicators</u> Under-five mortality rate Infant mortality rate Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles
<b>Current MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health</b>	
<u>Target</u> 5. A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	<u>Indicators</u> Maternal mortality ratio Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
5. B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	Contraceptive prevalence rate Adolescent birth rate Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) Unmet need for family planning
<b>Current MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases</b>	
<u>Target</u> 6. A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	<u>Indicators</u> HIV prevalence among population aged 15–24 years Condom use at last high-risk sex Proportion of population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10–14 years
Target 6. B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 6. C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	Incidence and death rates associated with malaria Proportion of children under five sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets Proportion of children under five with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

Health is the state of physical, mental and social well-being of people and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Good health is shaped by individual genetic endowments, behavioral choices, multi-sectoral public policies, and access to health services. The suggestion was to consolidate the three health MDGs into one candidate post-2015 goal: “Good health for the best possible physical and mental well-being.” The proposal for a possible worldwide target was an “increase of X percent in *healthy life years* expectancy at birth by 2040 compared to the baseline at 2015 (with intermediate targets for five yearly intervals till 2040). This target would be assessed by a hierarchy of indicators to track impacts and outcomes at the global and national levels and to measure outputs and processes at the national level.

**Conclusion: Recommended Indicators for Health:**

- Healthy Life Years of expectancy at ages 0, 50, 65 years (ultimate impact level)
- Life expectancy at birth
- Infant (under one year) and child (under five years) mortality rate
- Maternal mortality rate
- Mortality rates for *N* highest causes of death
- Incidence and prevalence of *N* most prevalent diseases of public health importance
- Incidence and prevalence of disability by top *N* causes
- Coverage of antenatal care and skilled birth attendance
- Immunization coverage with DPT3 (final/third dose for diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus)
- Percentage of family planning needs satisfied and contraceptive prevalence rate
- Prevalence of low birth weight among newborns
- Prevalence of risk factors of greatest importance (such as smoking, drugs, excess alcohol, risky sexual behaviour or seat belts not used)

The indicators “children under-five years who are stunted” and “obesity rates at 15 years and above” could be under the food goal. Other additional indicators and targets (including for outputs and inputs) set by each country based on its own burden of disease/ill-health/disability. All reporting should be disaggregated by gender, economic group, urban/rural, subnational admin units and minority or specific vulnerable groups as appropriate.

## Food Security and Safe Water

This session focused on assessing potential indicators for the post-2015 candidate goal on food security and safe water.<sup>2</sup>

Current MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
<u>Target</u> 1. C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	<u>Indicators</u> Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Current MDG 7:	
<u>Target</u> 7. C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	<u>Indicators</u> Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility

We reviewed the performance with respect to food security in China.

- Under-nutrition rates in children under five dropping from 19.1 per cent in 1990 to 6.9 percent in 2005
- 123 million Chinese remained undernourished in 2003–2005, 14 percent of the global total, ranks in the top ten countries
- China must — and still can — reduce under-nutrition, thus contributing even further to the global attainment of MDG1

The UN Development Programme (UNDP) office in China conceptualizes food security broadly based on five categories of indicators: availability, accessibility, consumption and nutrition, safe water and sanitation, and vulnerability to food insecurity (shocks). The UNDP mapped food security on these indicators in various counties around the country and concluded who were food insecure and why. This knowledge allows them to focus their efforts to further the attainment of MDG1.

Indicators proposed should deal with the five areas

1. Availability
  - a. Total production
  - b. Output per capita
  - c. Imports and exports
2. Accessibility
  - a. Rural incomes
  - b. Transportation and markets
3. Consumption and Nutrition
  - a. Nutritional intake?
  - b. Food Diversity?
  - c. Malnutrition among children under five

<sup>2</sup> The first original MDG combined poverty and hunger in one goal.

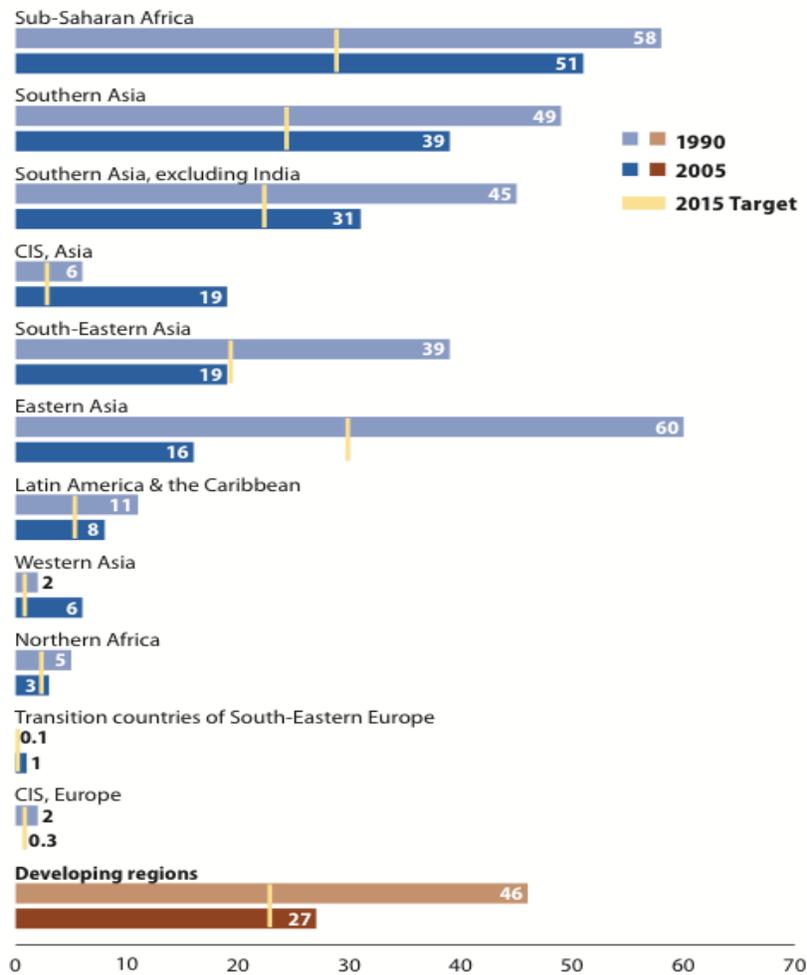


4. Utilization
  - a. Health
  - b. Water (safe drinking water)
  - c. Sanitation
5. Vulnerability to food insecurity (shocks)
  - a. Natural disasters
  - b. Producers' price index fluctuation

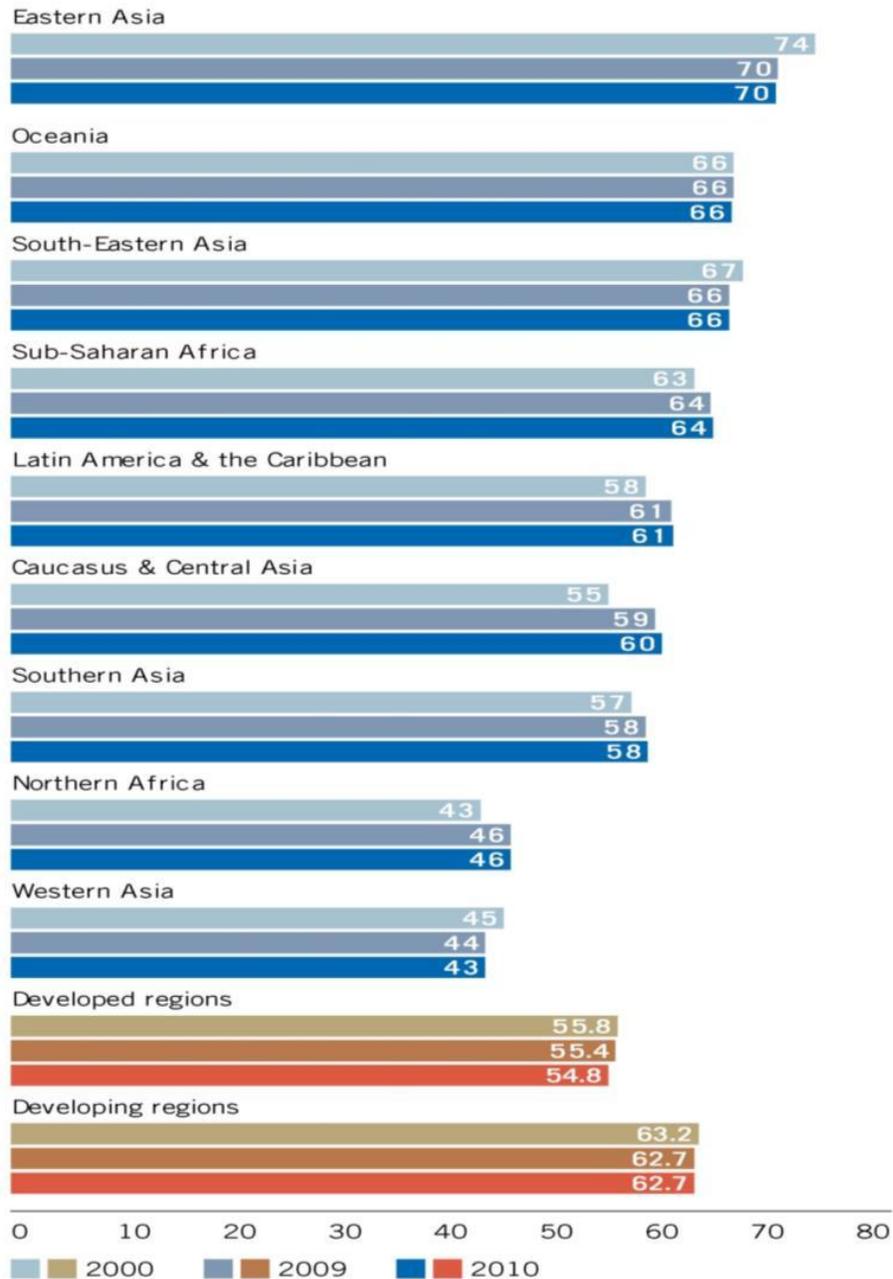
## Annex

### Table 1

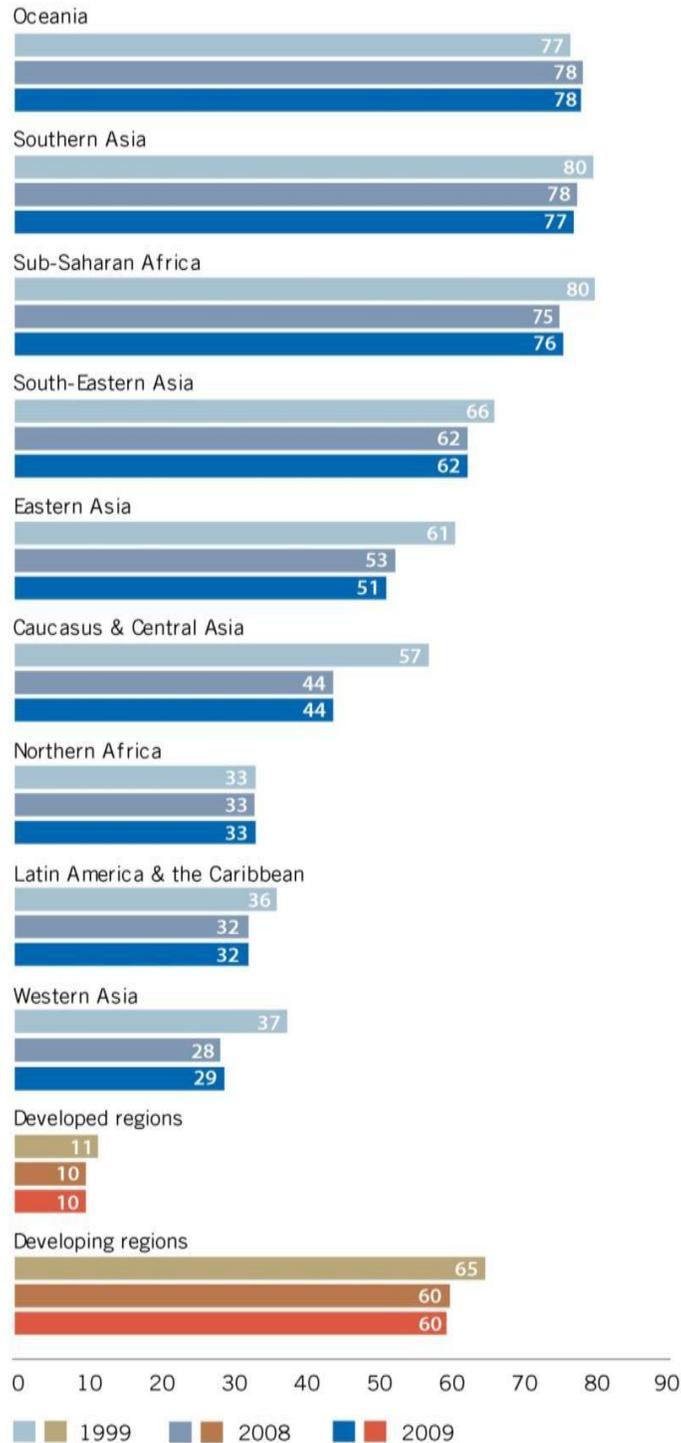
Proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, 1990 and 2005 (Percentage)



**Table 2**  
**Employment to Population Ratio**



**Table 3**  
**Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment**





## Post-2015 Development Goals: Goals, Targets and Indicators

Experts Workshop Series hosted by IPRCC Beijing

June 10-11, 2012

Agenda

Sunday, June 10, 2012

18:00 Informal Dinner

Monday, June 11, 2012

*The meeting's focus is options for indicators for four of the post-2015 goals to succeed the MDGs. Our premise is that credible future goals will require a persuasive case that realistic indicators can be measured, that one cannot have any sensible discussion on targets if we are unable to measure progress in agreed areas.*

09:00 Welcome / Opening (Huang Chengwei)

09:10 Context and Background (Wonhyuk Lim)

09:40 Challenges and Difficulties of Choosing Indicators (Barry Carin)

10:10 Potential Indicators for Poverty and Employment (Li Xiaoyun)

11:10 Potential Indicators for Food Security and Safe Water (Nie Fengying)

12:10 Lunch

13:30 Potential Indicators for Education (Barry Carin, Zhao Yuchi)

14:30 Potential Indicators for Health (Mukesh Kapila, Lu Xin)

15:30 Working Session: Indicator Drafting (Danny Bradlow)

*Invited participants would select no more than 10 indicators on each goal based on the day's discussions*

16:00 Conclusions (Richard Carey, Janki Andharia, Cheng Enjiang)

## Post-2015 Development Goals: Goals, Targets and Indicators

Experts Workshop Series hosted by IPRCC Beijing

10-11 June 2012

Participant List

1. Janki Andharia, Professor, Centre for Disaster Management, Tata Institute for Social Sciences
  2. Danny Bradlow, Professor of Law at American University Washington College of Law in Washington, DC and the SARCHI Professor of International Development Law and African Economic Relations at the University of Pretoria, South Africa.
  3. Barry Carin, Senior Fellow, CIGI; former G8 Sous Sherpa, Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
  4. Mukesh Kapila, Professor, University of Manchester; former Undersecretary General, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
  5. Min Ha Lee, Policy Researcher, Center for International Development, KDI
  6. Wonhyuk Lim, Director, Development Research, KDI
  7. Richard Carey, Member of Expert Committee, IPRCC
  8. Daniel Matthew Harris, Overseas Development Institute
  9. Li Xiaoyun, China Agricultural University
  10. Wang Yihuan, China Agricultural University
  11. Lu Xin, Deputy Director, Institute for Global Health, Peking University
  12. Nie Fengying, Researcher, Agricultural Information Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS)
  13. Zhao Yuchi, Programme Specialist, UNESCO International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education
  14. Niina Maki, Assistant Policy Advisor at, UNDP China
  15. Huang Chengwei, Deputy Director, IPRCC
  16. Cheng Enjiang, Researcher Coordinator, IPRCC
  17. Li Linyi, IPRCC
  18. Xu Liping, IPRCC
  19. Liu Qianqian, IPRCC
-

# Conference Report: Post-2015 Goals, Targets and Indicators

## Annex 1: Selected Current Initiatives Examining Post-2015 Goals

### Beyond 2015

Beyond 2015 is a global campaign aiming to influence the creation of a post-2015 development framework. The campaign [website](#) is extremely useful for resources and updates on current post-2015 developments. A founding principle of the campaign is that it is a partnership between civil society organizations from the “North” and the “South” — bringing together groups from developing, emerging and developed economies. An executive committee, currently made up of the following organizations, leads the international work of the campaign: [Bond](#), [CAFOD](#), [Christian Aid](#), [CIDSE](#), [Retrak](#), [Sightsavers](#), [Trocaire](#), [VOICE](#), [WAGGGS](#) and [WWF](#).

### Rio +20 and Sustainable Development Goals

One debate leading up to Rio is focusing on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A recent [piece](#) by Alex Evans and David Stevens of the CIC at NYU<sup>1</sup> summarizes the idea of a successor set to the MDGs. First tabled by Colombia last year, the concept was recently supported by the UN Secretary-General’s (SG) High-Level Panel on Global Sustainability and then endorsed by the SG in his five-year Action Agenda. The Colombians proposed the SDGs as “clusters” including atmosphere, climate resilience, land degradation, sustainable agriculture, biotechnology and waste. China, India, the United States and the World Bank do not support the idea. “India...indicated that it is actively opposed to quantitative SDGs.” The worry is that focus on sustainability gaps would dilute the focus on poverty.

### United Nations

#### *Beyond 2015: A Future UN Development Agenda — Regional Consultations*

A proposed report to be published in 2013 by the five UN regional commissions, *Beyond 2015: A Future UN Development Agenda*, is expected to provide the main elements for a global development agenda from a regional perspective.

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) hosted its regional [meeting](#) in November 2011, projecting Africa’s perspective on the post-2015 agenda. The findings and outcomes of this consultative process will then feed into the publication on the future UN Agenda. The ECA has an online post-2015 MDG [survey](#) on their website for generating such perspective.

#### UN Task Team on post-MDGs

The Secretary-General appointed a task team, led by Jomo Sundaram (DESA) and Olav Kjørven (UNDP), as conveners of ECESA and UNDG, respectively, to coordinate system-wide preparations and to propose “a unified vision and road map for the definition of a UN development agenda post-2015, in consultation

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1 See: “Sustainable Development Goals — A Useful Outcome from Rio+20,” available at: [www.globaldashboard.org/wp-content/uploads/SDGs-briefing1.pdf](http://www.globaldashboard.org/wp-content/uploads/SDGs-briefing1.pdf).

with all stakeholders.” On January 25, 2012 the SG stated that “we are working to forge consensus on a new generation of sustainable development goals that build on the MDGs – goals that will provide equitable economic and social progress that respects our planet's environmental boundaries...We will mobilize the UN system to address the building blocks of sustainable development – from food and nutrition security to sustainable energy for all, from sustainable transportation and universal access to safe drinking water to adequate sanitation and the improved governance of our oceans.”

The task team will conduct national deliberations and deliver a report on their findings at the end of May 2012. It appears they will involve a variety of stakeholders: national governments, international organizations, civil society groups and NGOs and will vary in their format depending on the country. According to *Beyond 2015*, the timeline for the UN process is as follows:

January 2012	Task Team of Senior Technical Experts appointed.
First half of 2012 (tbc)	UN country consultations
End-May 2012 (tbc)	Study of the Task Team of Senior Technical Experts delivered.
End-June 2012 (tbc)	Appointment of High Level Panel.
20–22 June 2012	Rio + 20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
February 2013	Report of the High Level Panel delivered.
September 2013	MDGs Summit in the framework of the UN General Assembly. New York, United States.

### **The United Kingdom**

Gareth Thomas raised the issue of post-2015 MDGs in British Parliament. Thomas was the minister of State for International Development under the Labour Government (now in opposition) led the questioning of Stephen O’Brien, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for International Development. The full text of the debate is [here](#). The United Kingdom could use its position as chair of the G8 next year to take forward post-MDG discussion.

### **IDS/ODI**

Claire Melamed and Andy Sumner have been leaders in the debate on the MDGs After 2015. They co-hosted a workshop in Cairo in October 2011 to discuss a post-2015 Development Agreement. The workshop convened international experts, including academic and policy experts and UN and other officials. The background [paper](#) summarizes recent research on the impact of the MDGs, current poverty trends, trends in global governance and sets out some questions for the future; the meeting [report](#) summarizes the workshop’s findings. Thus far, their research has focused on the overall context and the broader issues for discussion before considering a post-2015 framework. A recent overview can be found [here](#).

## Annex 2: Indicators for Goal 1

<b>Revised Office Proposal for the Measurement of Decent Work: Select Indicators (ILO, 2009)</b>	
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
Employment Opportunities	Employment-to-population ratio, 15–64 years
	Unemployment rate
	Youth not in education and not in employment, 15–24 years
	Informal employment
	Labour force participation rate, 15–64 years [to be used especially where statistics on employment-to-population ratio and/or unemployment rate (total) are not available]
	Youth unemployment rate, 15–24 years
	Unemployment by level of education
	Employment by status in employment
	Proportion of own-account and contr. family workers in total employment (to be used especially where statistics on informal employment are not available)
	Share of wage employment in non-agricultural employment
	Labour underutilization
Adequate earnings and productive work	Working poor
	Low pay rate (below two-thirds of median hourly earnings)
	Average hourly earnings in selected occupations
	Average real wages
	Minimum wage as percentage of median wage
	Manufacturing wage index
Decent hours	Employees with recent job training (past year / past four weeks)
	Excessive hours (more than 48 hours per week; “usual” hours)
	Usual hours worked (standardized hour bands)
	Annual hours worked per employed person
	Time-related underemployment rate
Combining work, family, personal life	Paid annual leave
	Asocial / unusual hours
Work that should be abolished	Maternity protection
	Child labour (as defined by draft ICLS resolution)
	Hazardous child labour
	Other worst forms of child labour
Stability, security of work	Forced labour
	Stability and security of work
Equal opportunity and treatment in employment	Number and wages of casual/daily workers
	Occupational segregation by sex
	Female share of employment in ISCO-88 groups 11 and 12
	Gender wage gap
	Indicator for Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation) to be developed by the Office

	Measure for discrimination by race/ethnicity/of indigenous people/of (recent) migrant workers/of rural workers where relevant and available at the national level
	Measure of dispersion for sectoral/occupational distribution of (recent) migrant workers
	Measure for employment of persons with disabilities
Safe work environment	Occupational injury rate, fatal
	Occupational injury rate, non-fatal
	Time lost due to occupational injuries
	Labour inspection
Social Security	Share of population aged 65 and above benefiting from a pension
	Public social security expenditure
	Health care expense not financed out of pocket by private households
	Share of population covered by (basic) health care provision
	Share of economically active population contributing to a pension scheme
	Public expenditure on needs-based cash income support (percentage of GDP)
	Beneficiaries of cash income support (percentage of the poor)
Sick leave	

<b>How's Life?: Measuring Well-Being: Select Indicators (OECD, 2011b)</b>	
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Income and Wealth	Household net adjusted disposable income as a share of GDP
	Household net financial wealth per capita
	Household final consumption <sup>2</sup>
	Household total consumption <sup>3</sup>
	Subjective evaluation of material well-being <sup>4</sup>
	Population unable to make ends meet <sup>5</sup>
	Percentage of low-income people in the total population — poverty threshold at 60 percent of the median income
Jobs and Earnings	Employment rate
	Long-term unemployment <sup>6</sup>
	Involuntary part-time employment
	Average annual earnings per employee
	Employees working on temporary contracts
	Work accidents: fatal and non fatal injuries

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2 Final consumption, as defined and measured in the national accounts, focuses on marketable goods and services bought by households. While there is widespread agreement that many non-marketable services (such as own-produced meals, child care, etc.) contribute to people's material well-being, most of these services fall outside the production boundary of the national accounts and do not enter into the standard measurement of living standards.

3 The evaluation of own-account production of household services is performed in two steps: first, the amount of time allocated to household production (on items such cooking, cleaning, child-care, shopping, etc.) is computed, using information from Time Use Surveys; second, this number of hours is converted into a monetary aggregate by considering either the average wage prevailing on the labour market (as an approximation of the opportunity cost) or the typical wage of a worker performing housework (replacement cost).

4 The indicator shown here is based on the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). It refers to the share of the population who declare that they are "having great difficulty or difficulty to make their ends meet."

5 Based on data from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

6 This indicator refers to the number of persons who have been unemployed for one year or more as a percentage of the active labour force (the sum of employed and unemployed persons). According to the ILO definition, the unemployed comprise all persons of working age who, during the reference period of the survey, were: i) without work, i.e. not in paid employment or self-employment during the reference period, ii) available for work, and iii) actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the previous four weeks to seek paid employment or self-employment, where the specific steps may include registration at a public or private employment office, application to employers, checking at worksites or farms, placing or answering newspaper advertisements, seeking assistance from friends or relatives, looking for land, building, machinery or equipment to establish their own enterprise, arranging for financial resources, applying for permits and licences, etc.

## Annex 3: Food and Water Indices

<b>“Monitoring Hunger at Global and Subnational Levels”<sup>7</sup>: Select Indicators (Sibrian, 2009)</b>	
Food Deprivation / Undernourishment	Proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption (pU) (MDG Indicator 1.9)
Critical food poverty (measure of income deprivation)	Prevalence of food poverty (pFP) – proportion of the population living on less than the cost of the average dietary energy needs
	Prevalence of critical food poverty (pCFP) – proportion of the population living on less than the cost of the FAO-designated minimum dietary energy needs
Undernutrition	Prevalence of underweight (or stunting) in children under 5 years of age (pZ <sup>8</sup> ) refers to the proportion of the child population below the minimum level of weight (or height) for an attained age (MDG Indicator 1.8)

<b>Who’s Really Fighting Hunger?: Select Indicators (ActionAid, 2010)</b>	
<b>Developing Countries</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sub-Indicators</b>
Hunger Indicators (50%)	Scale: Simple average of two sources of data: estimates of undernourishment as a percentage of the population and the prevalence of underweight children under five
	Intensity: difference between the minimum dietary energy and the average dietary energy intake of the undernourished population
Legal Framework (10%)	Constitutional guarantee (explicit provisions for food as a separate and stand-alone right),
	Legislative guarantee (legal framework for the right to food)
Sustainable Agriculture (20%)	Budget to agriculture (percentage)
	Women’s access to land (scale 0=full, 1=impossible)
	Signatories of International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology
Social Protection (20%) (use grading scale for countries based on individual data sources available in the public domain cross-verified)	Young child feeding and nutrition
	Free school meals
	Minimum employment/living standards guarantee
	Maternity nutrition/entitlements
	Subsidized food rations/vouchers/community
	Old age social pensions

7 For the discussion of why a non-parametric approach suggested by researchers from the IFPRI for measuring food deprivation (undernourishment) is not an improvement to the current FAO parametric approach, see [www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/documents/food\\_security\\_statistics/working\\_paper\\_series/WP012e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/documents/food_security_statistics/working_paper_series/WP012e.pdf).

8 It is proposed here that pZ be estimated within a probability distribution framework of the standardized Z-score of weight-for-age (or height- for-age), similarly to the pFP and pCFP described above, for children aged 24–59 months; this age group displays a relatively stable nutritional status for monitoring purposes.

w/ActionAid programs)	
<b>Developed Countries (in the DAC)</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sub-Indicators</b>
Aid for Agriculture	Share of ODA for agriculture as percent of fair share (proportionate distribution of the total required based on the size of the country's GDP, relative to other OECD countries).
Aid to Social Protection	Share of ODA for social protection
Sustainable Agriculture	Financial support to agrofuels (subsidies)
	Signatory of International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development <sup>9</sup>
Climate Change	Binding targets to reduce emissions by 40 percent of 1990 levels by 2020
	Actual finances as a percentage of fair share of UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

<b>Task Force on Indicators, Monitoring and Reporting: Select Indicators (UN-Water, n.d.)</b>	
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Context	Total actual renewable resources (TARWR) per person
	Storage capacity per person
	Importance of national expenditure for water supply and sanitation
Function	Intensity of use of actual water resource
	Use by abstraction from TARWR by main sector
	Change in inland fish production
Performance	Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources
	Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities
	Importance of external water footprint over total water footprint
	Change in water productivity in agriculture
	Change in water productivity in industrial sector
	Change in hydropower productivity
	Change in aquifers quality status
	Waste water treatment connection rates
Trends in freshwater species	

<b>World Water Development Report: Select Indicators (UNESCO, 2012)</b>	
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
Level of Stress on the Resource	Domestic and industrial water use
	Index of non-sustainable water use
Governance	Access to information, participation and justice
Settlements	Index of performance water utilities

<sup>9</sup> Three-year process involving more than 400 scientists and experts from around the world, calls on policy-makers to acknowledge the negative environmental externalities of conventional agriculture and to look at integrated solutions to agriculture that include social rather than expensive and heavily patented technologies.

	Slum profile in human settlements
State of the resource	Total actual renewable water resources: precipitation
	Groundwater development as a share of total actual renewable water resources
Ecosystems	Fragmentation and flow regulation of rivers
	Trends in freshwater habitat protection
Health	Disability-adjusted life years
	Access to safe drinking water
Food, agriculture and rural livelihoods	Percentage of undernourished people
	Agriculture GDP as share of total GDP
	Extent of land salinized by irrigation
Industry and Energy	Trends in industrial water use
	Access to electricity and water for domestic use
Risk Assessment	Disaster Risk Index
	Climate Vulnerability Index
Valuing and Charging for the resource	Water sector share in total public spending
	Water charges as percentage of housing income
Knowledge base and capacity	Knowledge Index

## Annex 4: Education Indicators

<b>Education for All Goals: Meet Learning Needs of Adults, Youth and Children by 2015 (UNESCO, 2011)</b>	
Expanding and improving comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children	
Ensuring that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to, and complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality.	
Ensuring that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life-skills programs	
Achieving a 50 percent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults.	
Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 and achieving gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality	
Improving all aspects of the quality of education and ensuring excellence of all so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes are achieved by all, especially in literacy, numeracy and essential life skills.	
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Early Childhood Development and Education	Gross enrollment in early childhood development programs, including public, private and community programs, expressed as a percentage of the official age-group concerned, if any, otherwise the age-group 3 to 5.
	Percentage of new entrants to primary grade1 who have attended some form of organized early childhood development program.
Access	Apparent (gross) intake rate: new entrants in primary grade 1 as a percentage of the population of official entry age.
	Net intake rate: new entrants to primary grade1 who are of the official primary school-entrance age as a percentage of the corresponding population.
Participation	Gross enrollment ratio.
	Net enrollment ratio.
Financial Resources	a: Public current expenditure on primary education as a percentage of GNP b: Public current expenditure on primary education per pupil, as a percentage of GNP per capita
	Public expenditure on primary education as a percentage of total public expenditure on education
Human Resources	Percentage of primary school teachers having the required academic qualifications
	Percentage of primary school teachers who are certified (or trained) to teach according to national standards
Quality of Education	Pupil/teacher ratio
Efficiency	The repetition rate is the number of repeaters in a given grade in a given school year expressed as a percentage of enrollment in that grade the
	The survival rate to grade 5 is the percentage of a cohort of pupils who enrolled in the first grade of primary education in a given school-year and who eventually reach grade 5.
	The coefficient of efficiency is the optimum number of pupil-years needed for a cohort to complete the primary cycle, expressed as a percentage of the number of

	pupil-years actually spent by the cohort.
Learning Achievements	The percentage of pupils having reached at least grade 4 of primary schooling who master a set of nationally defined basic learning competencies.
Literacy	Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds.
	Adult literacy rate is the percentage of the population aged 15+ that is literate.
	Literacy Gender Parity Index <sup>10</sup>

<a href="#">ECLAC</a>	
Targets	Indicators
Gradual universal access to pre-primary education by 2015	Percentage of school attendance in last grade of pre-primary education of the population at the official pre-primary entrance age
	Net enrollment ratio in last grade of pre-primary education
Universal completion of lower secondary and increased access to upper secondary	Adults aged 20–24 who completed secondary education
	Net enrollment ratio in upper secondary education
	Percentage of attendance to upper secondary education of pupils at the corresponding school age
Gradual reduction of adult illiteracy by 2015	Literacy rate of population aged 25 and over
	Percentage of primary conclusion of population aged 25 and over

European Sustainable Development Indicators	
Education (subtheme)	Early school leavers
	At-risk-of-poverty-rate, by highest level of education attained
	Persons with low educational attainment by age group
	Life-long learning
	Low reading literacy performance of pupils
	ICT skills

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10 See: [www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/efareport/statistics/efa-development-index/](http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/efareport/statistics/efa-development-index/).

## Annex 5: Health Indicators

<b>Better Health for All (WHO)</b>		
Number of countries with/where:	At least 5 percent of the gross national product is spent on health	
	A reasonable percentage of national health expenditure devoted to local health care	
	Resources are equitably distributed	
	Primary health care is available to the whole population, with at least:	safe water in the home or within 15 minutes' walking distance and adequate sanitary facilities in the home or immediate vicinity
		Immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, measles, polio, TB
		Local health care, including availability of at least 20 essential drugs, within on hour's walk or travel
Trained personnel for attending pregnancy and childbirth and caring for children up to at least 1 year of age		

<b>Health at a Glance (OECD, 2011a)</b>	
<b>Topics</b>	<b>Indicator categories</b>
Health Status	Life expectancy
	Chronic diseases
Risk Factors for Health	Smoking
	Alcohol consumption
	Overweight and obesity among adults and children
Health Workforce	Number of physicians and nurses
	Remuneration of physicians and nurses
Consumption of Health Goods and Services	Diagnostics and treatments
	Pharmaceuticals
Quality of Care	Life threatening conditions (cancers and heart attacks)
	Chronic diseases
Access to Care	Financial barriers
	Timely access
Health Expenditures	Expenditure
	Financing
Long-term Care	Rising share of elderly population
	Long-term care of recipients and caregivers
	Long-term care expenditures

## Annex 6: Security Indicators

### Global Peace Index

#### Measures of ongoing domestic and international conflict

	Indicator	Central Source	Year	Definition / coding
1	Number of external and internal conflicts fought	Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), University of Uppsala, Sweden / International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) Armed Conflict Dataset	2004–2009	This indicator measures conflicts, as defined by UCDP, which began in 2004 and were extant in 2004–2009, irrespective of whether or not they ended during that period. UCDP defines conflict as: “a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths in a year.”
2	Estimated number of deaths from organised conflict (external)	Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) Armed Conflict Database, Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Conflict in Georgia (IIFFMCG), South Asia Terrorism Portal	2010	This indicator uses the UCDP’s definition of conflict (see above). It excludes fatalities that took place during UN-mandated peacekeeping missions during 2009-2010. Calculating each country’s external-conflict-related deaths during 2009-2010 involved consulting several sources. For countries involved in the conflict in Afghanistan as part of the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (which UCDP describe as “providing secondary warring support to the government of Afghanistan in the intra-state conflict with the Taliban that began in 2003”), we referred to statistics of fatalities provided by icasualties.org. This was also the source for the number of fatalities recorded among US and UK troops serving in the conflict in Iraq. For fatalities relating to the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over Ngorno Karabakh we referred to the Armed Conflict Database compiled by the International Institute of Strategic Studies <a href="http://www.acd.iiss.org/">www.acd.iiss.org/</a> . For fatalities relating to the conflict between Russia and Georgia over control of South Ossetia we referred to the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Conflict in Georgia (IIFFMCG) <a href="http://www.ceiig.ch/pdf/IIFFMCG_Volume_1.pdf">www.ceiig.ch/pdf/IIFFMCG_Volume_1.pdf</a> . For fatalities relating to the conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir we referred to statistics published by the South Asia Terrorism Portal: <a href="http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/">www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/</a>

3	Number of deaths from organised conflict (internal)	International Institute for Strategic Studies, Armed Conflict Database (IISS, ACD)	2010	Statistics are compiled from the most recent edition of the IISS ACD, which has the following definition of armed conflict-related fatalities: Fatality statistics relate to military and civilian lives lost as a direct result of an armed conflict. The figures relate to the country which is the main area of conflict. For some conflicts no reliable statistics are available. Estimates of war fatalities vary according to source, sometimes by a wide margin. In compiling data on fatalities, the IISS has used its best estimates and takes full responsibility for these figures. Some overall fatality figures have been revised in light of new information. Changes in fatality figures may therefore occur as a result of such revisions as well as because of increased fatalities. Fatality figures for terrorism may include deaths inflicted by the government forces in counterterrorism operations.
4	Level of organised conflict (internal)	Economist Intelligence Unit	2010-2011	Qualitative assessment of the intensity of conflicts within the country. Ranked 1–5 (very low–very high) by EIU analysts
5	Relations with neighbouring countries	Economist Intelligence Unit	2010-2011	Qualitative assessment of relations with neighbouring countries. Ranked 1–5 (very low–very high) by EIU analysts

## Measures of safety and security in countries

	Indicator	Central Source	Year	Definition / coding
6	Level of perceived criminality in society	Economist Intelligence Unit	2010-2011	Qualitative assessment of perceived criminality. Ranked 1–5 (very low–very high) by EIU analysts. See additional notes on scoring criteria.
7	Number of refugees and displaced people as a percentage of the population	UNHCR Statistical Yearbook 2009 and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	2009-2010	Refugee population by country or territory of origin, plus the number of a country's internally displaced people (IDPs) as a percentage of the country's total population.
8	Political instability	Economist Intelligence Unit	2010-2011	This indicator addresses the degree to which political institutions are sufficiently stable to support the needs of its citizens, businesses and overseas investors. It is a composite indicator based on the scores, 1 to 5 for each of the following issues: What is the risk of significant social unrest during the next two years? How clear, established and accepted are constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one government to another? How likely is it that an opposition party or group will come to power and cause a significant deterioration in business operating conditions? Is excessive power concentrated or likely to be concentrated, in the executive so that executive authority lacks accountability and possesses excessive discretion? Is there a risk that international disputes/ tensions will negatively affect the economy and/or polity?
9	Level of disrespect for human rights (Political Terror Scale)	Gibney, M., Cornett, L., & Wood, R., Political Terror Scale 1976–2009. Data retrieved from the <a href="#">Political Terror Scale website</a>	2009	Countries are coded on a scale of 1–5 according to their level of respect for human rights the previous year, according to the description provided in the Amnesty International and US Department County Reports. The average of the two scores is taken for our assessment.
10	Potential for Terrorist Acts	Economist Intelligence Unit	2010–2011	Qualitative assessment of the potential for terrorist acts. Ranked 1–5 (very low–very high) by EIU analysts.
11	Number of homicides per 100,000 people	11th UNODC Survey	2004–2008	Intentional homicide refers to death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide. For additional information on this indicator see note on page 42.
12	Level of violent crime	Economist Intelligence Unit	2010–2011	Qualitative assessment of the level of violent crime. Ranked 1–5 (very low–very high) by EIU analysts.

13	Likelihood of violent demonstration	Economist Intelligence Unit	2010–2011	Qualitative assessment of the level of violent demonstrations. Ranked 1–5 (very low–very high) by EIU analysts.
14	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	International Centre for Prison Studies, King's College London: World Prison Brief	2010	For additional information on this indicator see note on page 43.
15	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	11th UNODC Survey	2004–2008	Refers to the civil police force as distinct from national guards or local militia.

### Measures of militarisation

	Indicator	Central Source	Year	Definition / coding
16	Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP	The International Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military Balance 2011; National Public Expenditure Accounts; SIPRI; EIU analysts	2009–2010 (dependent on availability)	Cash outlays of central or federal government to meet the costs of national armed forces— including strategic, land, naval, air, command, administration and support forces as well as paramilitary forces, customs forces and border guards if these are trained and equipped as a military force. We use our own published data on nominal GDP to arrive at the value of military expenditure as a percentage of GDP.
17	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	The International Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military Balance 2011	2009–2010 (dependent on availability)	Active armed services personnel comprise all servicemen and women on full-time duty in the army, navy, air force and joint forces (including conscripts and long-term assignments from the Reserves).
18	Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons (imports) per 100,000 people	SIPRI Arms Transfers Project database	2005–2009	The SIPRI Arms Transfers Database covers all international sales and gifts of major conventional weapons and the technology necessary for the production of them. The transfer equipment or technology is from one country, rebel force or international organization to another country, rebel force or international organization. Major conventional weapons include: aircraft, armoured vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, ships, engines.
19	Volume of transfers of major conventional	SIPRI Arms Transfers Project database	2005–2009	The SIPRI Arms Transfers Database As above.

20	Financial contribution to UN peacekeeping missions	Institute for Economics and Peace	2008-2010	Calculation of percentage of countries' outstanding contributions versus their annual assessment to the budget of the current peacekeeping missions over an average of three years. This ratio is derived from the United Nations Committee on Contributions Status reports. For additional information on this indicator see note on page 56.
21	Aggregate weighted number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	Institute for Economics and Peace	2009	The Institute for Economics and Peace, in conjunction with SIPRI, developed a categorized system for rating the destructive capability of heavy weapons. The five weapons categories are weighted as follows: each armoured vehicle and artillery piece - 1 point; each tank - 5 points; each combat aircraft and combat helicopter - 20 points; each warship - 100 points; and each aircraft carrier and nuclear submarine - 1000 points. Holdings are those of government forces and do not include holdings of armed opposition groups. Heavy weapons numbers were determined using a combination of: The International Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military Balance 2009 and the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, 2009.
22	Ease of access to small arms and light weapons	Economist Intelligence Unit	2010-2011	Qualitative assessment of the ease of access to small arms and light weapons. Ranked 1–5 (very low–very high) by EIU analysts.
23	Military capability / sophistication	Economist Intelligence Unit	2010-2011	Qualitative assessment of the grade of sophistication and the extent of military research and development (R&D) Ranked 1–5 (very low–very high) by EIU analysts

<b>Mo Ibrahim Index – Safety and Rule of Law (Ibrahim, 2011)</b>	
<b>Category</b>	<b>Indicators (from various sources<sup>11</sup>)</b>
Safety and Rule of Law	Strength and fairness of judicial system – extent to which the judicial process or courts are subject to interference or distortion by interest groups
	Independent Judiciary – extent to which the courts can interpret and review norms and pursue their own reasoning, free from the influence of rulers or powerful groups and individuals
	Sanctions – Imposition of sanctions by the United Nations and/or the African Union on a state and/ or governmental and/or non-governmental actors
	Orderly transfers of power – clarity, establishment and acceptance of constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one administration to the next
Personal Safety	Domestic Political Persecution – physical integrity rights: prevalence of torture, extrajudicial killings, political imprisonment and disappearances (CIRI); political terror: degree of state terror, defined as violations of physical or personal integrity rights carried out by a state or its agents These include state sanctioned killings, torture, disappearances and political imprisonment (PTS)

11 See Annex 4 for list of data sources for the Mo Ibrahim Index.

	Social unrest – prevalence of violent social unrest (EIU)
	Safety of the person – level of criminality (EIU)
	Violent Crime – prevalence of violent crime, both organized and common (EIU)
	Human Trafficking – government action to combat forced labour and involuntary commercial sex (USDS)
National Security	Cross-border tensions – potential threats to economic and political stability due to tensions with neighbor states (EIU)
	Government involvement in armed conflict – direct or indirect involvement of the government in an armed conflict which results in at least 25 annual battle-related deaths (UCDP)
	Domestic Armed Conflict – Level of internal conflict and/or civil war, or the likelihood of conflict developing in the near future (EIU)
	Political Refugees – People fleeing the country due to fear of persecution (UNHCR)
	Internally Displaced People –people displaced within the country due to violence, conflict, human rights violations, or natural or human-made disasters (IDMC)
Gender	Legislation on Violence against Women – existence of laws against domestic violence, sexual assault or rape and sexual harassment (OECD)

For full framework and data sources see Annex 13.

<b><u><a href="#">Expert Workshop on Indicators of Armed Violence</a></u> established a foundational list of potential indicators for measuring armed violence (Kisielewski, Rosa, Asher, 2009).</b>
Intentional homicide locally and nationally (UNODC)
Intentional homicide by use of firearms
Direct conflict deaths (PRIO)
Indirect conflict deaths (Small Arms Survey CERAC)
Number of conflict related injuries per year per 100,000 (unavailable)
Violent victimization (UNODC)
Displacement/resettlement (UN – IDP database)
Number of child soldiers/children involved in conflict (Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers)
Rate of Intimate Partner violence (WHO, UNHCR)
Conflict related sexual and gender related violence (UNHCR, UNIFEM)
Perceptions of safety and security (UNODC)
Arms expenditures

## Annex 7: Gender Indicators

Measuring Women's Empowerment, (Moghadam and Senftova, 2005) <sup>12</sup>	
Category	Indicators
<i>Socio-demographic indicators</i>	Life expectancy at birth (years, female/male)
	Sex ratio (female/male)
	Average female age at first marriage
	Adolescent marriage (% of female in age group 15–19 ever married)
	Number of births to 1,000 women (age 15–19)
	Total fertility rate (births per woman)
<i>Bodily integrity and health</i>	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)
	Child mortality rate (% age 0–5, female/male)
	Contraceptive prevalence (% married women)
	Female genital mutilation prevalence (%)
	People HIV infected (% female among adults)
	Sexual abuse of women (% total population)
	Physical abuse against women by an intimate partner (% of adult women who have been physically assaulted by an intimate partner, in past 12 month, ever in any relationship)
<i>Literacy and educational attainment</i>	Youth literacy rates (% ages 15–24, female/male)
	Adult literacy rates (% ages 15+ and over, female/male)
	School life expectancy (expected number of years of formal schooling, female/male)
	Net secondary school enrollment (% female/male)
	Tertiary enrollment rates, gross enrollment ration (% female/male)
<i>Economic participation and rights</i>	Adult labour force participation rate (female/male)
	Female share of paid labour force
	Unemployment rate (% female/male)
	Estimated earned income
	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total)
<i>Political participation and rights</i>	Seats in parliament in Single or Lower chamber (% female)
	Seats in government at ministerial level (% female)
	Seats in government at sub ministerial level (% female)
	Female legislators, senior officials and managers (as % total)
<i>Cultural participation and rights</i>	Access to computers, internet (% female/male)
	Print and electronic media (number of existing feminist resources)
	Number of women's NGOs
	Tertiary students in fine arts and humanities (as % of all tertiary students female/male)
	Existence of paternity leaves (Yes/No)
	Museum staff (% female)

12 See: [www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports/bb14.pdf](http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports/bb14.pdf).

	Ministry of Culture decision-making staff (% female)
<i>Ratification of international legal frames for women's rights</i>	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
	Optional Protocol <sup>24</sup>
	Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action <sup>25</sup>
	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) <sup>26</sup>
	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) <sup>27</sup>
	UNESCO Conventions: Discrimination in education; Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
	ILO Conventions: <sup>29</sup> Discrimination in employment/occupation; Equal remuneration for men/women for equal work; Freedom of association and right to organise

<b>Indicators to Measure Violence against Women</b> <b>UN Statistical Division and Commission on the Status of Women<sup>13</sup> (UN, 2007)</b>	
Physical Violence	Percentage of women who have experience physical violence during the past year
	Percentage of women who have experienced violence during life-time
Sexual Violence	Percentage of women who have experienced rape/sexual assault during the last year
	Percentage of women who have experienced rape/sexual assault during life-time
Intimate partner violence	Percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by current or former partner during the last year
	Percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by current or former partner during life-time
Harmful practices	Percentage of women subjected to female genital mutilation/cutting
	Percentage of women whose age at marriage is below 18 years

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13 For complete framework and discussion of disaggregating indicators see:  
[www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/IndicatorsVAW/IndicatorsVAW\\_EGM\\_report.pdf](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/IndicatorsVAW/IndicatorsVAW_EGM_report.pdf).

## Annex 8: Resilience Indicators

<b>Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre: Indicators of Community Resilience</b>	
	A community organization.
	A DRR and disaster preparedness plan.
	A community early warning system.
	Trained manpower: risk assessment, search and rescue, medical first aid, relief distribution, masons for safer house construction, fire fighting.
	Physical connectivity: roads, electricity, telephone, clinics
	Relational connectivity with local authorities, NGOs, etc.
	Knowledge of risks and risk reduction actions.
	A community disaster reduction fund to implement risk reduction activities.
	Safer houses to withstand local hazards.
	Safer sources of livelihoods.

<b>Community and Regional Resilience Institute: Baseline Indicators for Disaster Resilient Communities</b>	
Ecological Indicators	% Land area in 100-year flood plain
	% Land are subject to sea-level rise
	% Soil erosion
	% Green space/undisturbed land
	% Urban space (access variable)
	% Forested land cover (wildfire potential)
	% Land with hydric soils (liquefaction)
	% Wetland loss (ecosystem services)
Institutional Indicators	Recent hazard mitigation plan
	NFIP policies (per occupied housing unit)
	Storm ready participation
	Municipal expenditures (fire, police, emergency services as a %)
Infrastructure Indicators	Mobile homes %
	Shelter capacity %
	Medical capacity (hospital beds/10,000)
	Building permits for new construction #
	Evacuation potential (arterial miles/mi <sup>2</sup> )
	Evacuation potential (# highway bridges)
	Housing age (% built 1970-1984)

## Annex 9: Connectivity Indicators

### Proposed framework from Paris (April 2012)

Data shaded in: green are missing as a whole and only available on National Data, in red are either unreleased or under construction. Core ICT Indicator\* was endorsed at the UN Statistical Committee in 2007 but is not available.

### Energy Indicators and Series

Provide reliable electricity at affordable price to all	Accessibility & Affordability	Capacity	Electricity Installed Capacity for all sources(ranging from conventional thermal electricity to renewable sources)	International Energy Agency
			Annual Freshwater Withdrawals, Total (billion cubic meters)	Food and Agriculture Organization, AQUASTAT data
			Renewable Internal Freshwater Resources per Capita (cubic meters)	
		Access	Access to electricity(% of population)	World Bank
			Household with an Electricity Connection	Core ICT Indicator*
			Access to Improved Water Source (% of population)	World Health Organization
	Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources (% of population)			
	Actual Usage	Spending on Energy Services	World Bank EAP Infrastructure Flagship**	
		Average household spending on electricity as percentage of income	World Bank	
		Net National Electricity Consumption	World Bank	
		Proportion of Total Water Resources Used (% of Total)	UN Statistics, MDG	
	Reliability of Supply System	Service Quality against Unit Cost	Average tariff (Residential + Industrial) for Electricity and Water	National Data***
			Hours of Power and Water Outages from Public Grid	
Transmission and Distribution Losses(% of output)				
Safety & Future Plan	Reported Number of Electrical Accidents in a Year			
	Total National Expenditure on Electricity Supply System			
		Electricity Operation Reserve		

## Transportation Indicators and Series (1)

Establish well maintained transport system for both private and business purposes	Proportion of population accessible to Transport Network	Capacity	Air transport, registered carrier departures worldwide	International Civil Aviation Organization
			Airport Density (per million population)	International Air Transport Association
			Available airline seat kilometers	
			Sea Port Density (per million population)	
			Road density (km of road per 100s sq. km of land area)	International Road Federation
			Road, total network (km)	
			Number of rural people living within 2km of an all-season road	EAP Infrastructure Flagship
			Rail, lines (total route-km)	World Bank
		Public Transport Network (Bus and/or Subway)		
		Actual Usage	Air transport, freight and passengers	International Civil Aviation Organization
			Road sector energy consumption (% of total energy consumption)	International Road Federation
			Roads, goods transported and passengers carried	
			Railways, goods transported and passengers carried	World Bank
			Total daily traffic on roads	World Bank EAP Infrastructure Flagship
			Railway Passenger Fare Revenue and Freight Tariff Revenue	
Vehicles (per km of road)	World Bank Indicators			
Container Port traffic	Containerisation Int'l Yearbook			

## Transportation Indicators and Series (2)

Establish well maintained transport system for both private and business purposes	Availability of safe and high quality transport system	Service Quality against Unit Cost	Quality of Airport	SKYTRAX World Airport Awards
			Quality of Port Infrastructure	World Economic Forum
			Roads, paved (% of total roads)	International Road Federation
			Public Transport: Single Journey Tariff	
			Road Tax	
		Safety & Future Plan	Main (national) road agency administration cost	
			Capital Investment	
			Maintenance Expenditure	
			Road maintenance requirement	
			Annual Road Expenditure	World Bank EAP Infrastructure Flagship
			Number of fatalities from Road accidents	
			Number of Railway Passenger Fatalities	
Number of Serious Incidents on Railway				

## ICT Indicators and Series (1)

Connect all through readily available communication technology	Proportion of population connected to the World	Capacity	Mobile Base Station Density by subscribers	
			Waiting list for main lines	EAP Infrastructure Flagship
			Total capacity of local public switching exchanges	International Telecommunication Union Statistics and Database
			Percentage of population covered by mobile cellular telephone network	
			3G/4G Mobile Network Coverage (% to population)	
			International Internet bandwidth per inhabitant	
		Access	Active Fixed Telephone Lines per 100 population	International Telecommunication Union Statistics and Database
			Percentage of localities with telephone services	
			Mobile Cellular Subscriptions	
			Internet Users(per 100 people)	
			Percentage of households with Internet access	
			Public Wireless Local Area Network (PWLAN) access points	
			Percentage of localities with public Internet access centers (PIACs)	
Actual Usage	Fixed broadband internet subscribers (per 100 people)			
	Income per fixed and mobile telecom line (including prepaid mobile)	World Bank EAP Infrastructure Flagship		
		Fixed broadband Internet access tariffs per month (as % of income)		

## ICT Indicators and Series (2)

Connect all through readily available communication technology	Availability of latest communication technology	Service Quality against Unit Cost	Residential monthly telephone subscription and Residential telephone connection charge	World Bank EAP Infrastructure Flagship		
			Price of three minute local call and analog cellular 3 min call			
			Telephone faults per 100 main lines			
			Analog cellular monthly subscription charge			
		Service Quality against Unit Cost	Total number of mobile cellular subscriptions to low and medium speed access to data communications	International Telecommunication Union Statistics and Database		
			Number of mobile cellular subscriptions with access to data communications at broadband speeds			
			Percent of fixed telephone lines connected to digital exchange			
			Average Internet subscription tariff			
			ISDN Subscriptions			
			Secure Internet servers (per 1 million people)			
			Safety & Future Plan		Investment in telecoms with private participation(current US\$)	
					Total National Expenditure on Telecommunication	
		ICT goods imports (% total goods imports)		UN Statistics Division's COMTRADE database		
		Total ICT related exports (% of total exports)				

## Other indicators for measuring connectivity

<i>From Stockins ECLAC ICT Indicators</i>	
Dimensions	Proposed indicators
Access and Infrastructure	Proportion of households with access to the Internet by type of access (Narrowband/ Fixed broadband)
	Fixed broadband Internet access tariffs per month (In US\$ and as a percentage of monthly per capita income)
e-Government	Percentage of Internet users that have interacted with government organizations in the last 12 months
Business	Proportion of businesses using the Internet by type of access
Education	Percentage of schools with Internet by type of access

<i>World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) targets</i>	
Targets	Indicators
1. Connect all villages with ICTs and establish community access points	1.1 Proportion of rural population covered by a mobile cellular telephone network, by type of mobile cellular telephone technology.
	1.2 Proportion of households with telephone, by type of network, by urban/rural.
	1.3 Proportion of households with Internet access, by type of access, by urban/rural.
	1.4 Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by location, by urban/rural.
2. Connect all secondary schools and primary schools with ICTs	2.1 Proportion of schools with a radio used for educational purposes.
	2.2 Proportion of schools with a television used for educational purposes.
	2.3 Learners-to-computer ratio.
	2.4 Proportion of schools with Internet access, by type of access.
3. Connect all scientific and research centres with ICTs;	3.1 Proportion of public scientific and research centres with broadband Internet access.
	3.2 Presence of a national research and education network (NREN), by bandwidth (Mbit/s).
	3.3 Proportion of public scientific and research centres with Internet access to a NREN.
4. Connect all public libraries, museums, post offices and national archives with ICTs	4.1 Proportion of public libraries with broadband Internet access.
	4.2 Proportion of public libraries providing public Internet access.
	4.3 Proportion of public libraries with a web presence.
	4.4 Proportion of museums with broadband Internet access.
	4.5 Proportion of museums with a web presence.
	4.6 Proportion of post offices with broadband Internet access.
	4.7 Proportion of post offices providing public Internet access.
	4.8 National archives organizations with broadband Internet access.
	4.9 National archives organizations with a web presence.
	4.10 Proportion of items in the national archives that have been digitized.
	4.11 Proportion of digitized items in the national archives that are publicly available online.

5. Connect all health centres and hospitals with ICTs;	5.1 Proportion of public hospitals with Internet access, by type of access.
	5.2 Proportion of public health centres with Internet access, by type of access.
	5.3 Level of use of computers and the Internet to manage individual patient information.
6. Connect all central government departments and establish websites	6.1 Proportion of persons employed in central government organizations routinely using computers.
	6.2 Proportion of persons employed in central government organizations routinely using the Internet.
	6.3 Proportion of central government organizations with a Local Area Network (LAN).
	6.4 Proportion of central government organizations with an intranet.
	6.5 Proportion of central government organizations with Internet access, by type of access.
	6.6 Proportion of central government organizations with a web presence.
	6.7 Level of development of online service delivery by national governments.
7. Adapt all primary and secondary school curricula to meet the challenges of the information society, taking into account national circumstances	7.1 Proportion of ICT-qualified teachers in schools.
	7.2 Proportion of teachers trained to teach subjects using ICT.
	7.3 Proportion of schools with computer-assisted instruction.
	7.4 Proportion of schools with Internet-assisted instruction.
8. Ensure that all of the world's population has access to television and radio services;	8.1 Proportion of households with a radio.
	8.2 Proportion of households with a TV.
	8.3 Proportion of households with multichannel television service, by type of service.
9. Encourage the development of content and put in place technical conditions in order to facilitate the presence and use of all world languages on the Internet	9.1 Proportion of Internet users by language, country level.
	9.2 Proportion of Internet users by language, top ten languages, global level. <sup>87</sup>
	9.3 Proportion of webpages, by language.
	9.4 Number of domain name registrations for each country-code top-level domain, weighted by population.
	9.5 Number and share of Wikipedia articles by language
10. Ensure that more than half the world's inhabitants have access to ICTs within their reach and make use of them.	10.1 Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.
	10.2 Proportion of households with telephone, by type of network.
	10.3 Proportion of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone.
	10.4 Proportion of individuals using the Internet.
	10.5 Proportion of households with Internet access, by type of access.

<b>Mo Ibrahim Index – Infrastructure</b>	
Access to Electricity (EIU)	Risk <sup>14</sup> that power shortages could disrupt business activities
Road and Rail Networks	Road Network – Risk that the road network will be inadequate for business needs in terms of obsolescence, maintenance and sufficient supply to meet demand
	Rail Network – Risk that the rail network will be inadequate for business needs
Air Transport Facilities (EIU)	Risk that the air transport network will be inadequate for business needs in terms of obsolescence, maintenance and sufficient supply to meet demand
Telephone and IT Infrastructure	Telephone Network – Risk that the telephone network will not be adequate for business needs in terms of obsolescence, maintenance and sufficient supply to meet demand
	IT Infrastructure – Risk that information technology will be inadequate for business needs
Digital Connectivity	Mobile Phone Subscribers – Subscriptions to public mobile telephone services including the number of prepaid SIM cards active during the past three months
	Computer Usage – Personal computers installed
	Internet subscribers – Total active (over the past 3 months) internet subscriptions with fixed (wired) internet access, which includes dial up and fixed broadband subscriptions

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14 For methodology of how risk is measured, see [http://viewswire.eiu.com/index.asp?layout=ib3Article&article\\_id=755217460&country\\_id=&pubtypeid=1142462499&industry\\_id=&company\\_id=&channel\\_id=453205230&rf=0](http://viewswire.eiu.com/index.asp?layout=ib3Article&article_id=755217460&country_id=&pubtypeid=1142462499&industry_id=&company_id=&channel_id=453205230&rf=0).

## Annex 10: Civil and Political Rights Indicators

### List of illustrative indicators on the right to participate in public affairs (UDHR, Art. 21) (\* MDG related indicators)

	Exercise of legislative, executive and administrative powers	Universal and equal suffrage	Access to public service positions
<b>Structural</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International human rights treaties, relevant to the right to participate in public affairs, ratified by the State</li> <li>• Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to participate in public affairs in the Constitution or other forms of superior law</li> <li>• Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic laws for implementing the right to participate in public affairs, including freedom of opinion, expression, information, media, association and assembly</li> <li>• Date of entry into force of universal suffrage, right to vote, right to stand for election, legal provisions defining citizenship and limitations (including age limits) on permanent residents with respect to the right to participate in public affairs at national and local level</li> <li>• Quota, time frame and coverage of temporary and special measures for targeted populations in legislative, executive, judicial and appointed bodies</li> <li>• Type of accreditation of National Human Rights Institutions by the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions</li> <li>• Number of registered and/or active non-governmental organisations (per 100,000 persons) involved in the promotion and protection of the right to participate in public affairs</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periodicity of executive and legislative elections at national and local level</li> <li>• Date of entry into force and coverage of laws establishing an independent national electoral body</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date of entry into force and coverage of legal provisions guaranteeing access to public service positions without discrimination</li> <li>• Date of entry into force and coverage of administrative tribunals or dedicated judicial redress mechanism for public service matters</li> </ul>	
<b>Process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of received complaints on the right to participate in public affairs investigated and adjudicated by the national human rights institution, human rights ombudsperson or other mechanisms and the proportion of these responded to effectively by the government</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of suffrages (election, referendum and plebiscite) at national and local level held during the reporting period</li> <li>• Number of legislations adopted by national and sub-national legislatures during the reporting period</li> <li>• Proportion of elections and sessions of national and locally elected bodies held as per the schedule laid down by constitutional or statutory bodies</li> <li>• Proportion of election campaign expenditure at national and sub-national level met through public funding</li> <li>• Proportion of elected personnel whose term of service was interrupted, by cause of interruption</li> <li>• Proportion of women and target groups included in the membership of national political parties or presented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of the voting-age population registered to vote</li> <li>• Reported irregularities (intimidation, corruption or arbitrary interference) with registration, maintenance and review of electoral rolls</li> <li>• Number of complaints per elected position recorded and addressed in the election process by national and sub-national electoral authorities</li> <li>• Share of public expenditure on national and sub-national elections spent on voter education and registration campaigns</li> <li>• Number of political parties registered or recognised at national level</li> <li>• Proportion of voting age population not affiliated to political parties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of vacancies in (selected) public authorities at national and sub-national level filled through selection of women and candidates from target population groups</li> <li>• Proportion of cases filed in administrative tribunals and dedicated judicial redress mechanism for public service matters adjudicated and finally disposed during the reporting period</li> <li>• Proportion of positions in the public service reserved to nationals or citizen</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of seats in parliament*, elected and appointed bodies at sub-national and local level held by women and target groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average voter turnout in national and local elections, by sex and target groups</li> <li>• Proportion of invalid and blank votes in elections to national and sub-national legislatures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reported cases of denial of access to public service or position on account of discrimination</li> <li>• Proportion of public service positions held by women and members of target groups</li> </ul>
24.04.08	<i>All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination, as applicable and reflected in metasheets</i>		

## List of illustrative indicators on the right to freedom of opinion and expression (UDHR, Art. 19) (\* MDG related indicators)

	Freedom of opinion and to impart information	Access to information	Special duties and responsibilities
<b>Structural</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International human rights treaties, relevant to the right to freedom of opinion and expression (RfOE), ratified by the State</li> <li>Date of entry into force and coverage of the RfOE in the Constitution or other forms of superior law</li> <li>Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic laws for implementing the RfOE, including availability of judicial review of any decision taken by the State to restrict RfOE</li> <li>Number of registered and/or active non-governmental organisations (per 100,000 persons) involved in the promotion and protection of the RfOE</li> <li>Date of entry into force and coverage of code of conduct/ethics for journalists and other media persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Date of entry into force and coverage of legislation on access to information</li> <li>Date of establishment of an independent monitoring mechanism (e.g. Information Commissioner)</li> <li>Date of entry into force and coverage of statistical legislation to protect independence and quality of official statistics</li> <li>Timeframe and coverage of national policy to promote access to information technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic law prohibiting propaganda for war</li> <li>Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic law(s) prohibiting advocacy of national, racial, religious or sexist hatred constituting incitement of discrimination, hostility or violence</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Date of entry into force and coverage of legislation for the protection of the freedom of the media, including decriminalization of libel, defamation and slander</li> <li>Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic law for the protection and safety of journalists and any other media persons, including protection against disclosure of sources</li> <li>Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic law for equal opportunity of access to radio concessions and TV broadcast frequencies</li> <li>Time frame and coverage of national policy on education for all, including provisions for temporary special measures for target groups, human rights curricula and “active learning”</li> </ul>		
<b>Process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of received complaints on RfOE investigated and adjudicated by the national human rights institution, human rights ombudsperson or other mechanisms and the proportion of these responded to effectively by the government</li> <li>Proportion of communications sent by the UN Special Rapporteurs (e.g. Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of RfOE), responded to effectively by the government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of information requests by the media responded to effectively by government</li> <li>Subscriptions and average daily sales of national and main regional newspapers</li> <li>Proportion of population with access to TV and radio broadcasts</li> <li>Number of personal computers in use with internet access per 100 population*</li> <li>Number of internet domains registered per 1000 population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of judicial actions on alleged libel, defamation and slander investigated and resulting in conviction</li> <li>Proportion of judicial actions against propaganda for war investigated and resulting in conviction</li> <li>Proportion of (quasi-) judicial actions against advocacy of national, racial, religious or sexist hatred investigated and resulting in conviction</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of newspapers, magazines, radio stations, TV broadcasts, internet sites by ownership (public or private) and audience figures</li> <li>Number of mergers or buying by the media companies investigated, adjudicated and refused by an independent competition commission in the reporting period</li> <li>Number of newspapers, articles, internet sites and other media broadcasts closed or censored by regulatory authorities</li> <li>Proportion of complaints filled by journalists or any other media persons investigated, adjudicated and approved by court or other competent mechanisms</li> <li>Number of media institutions of ethnic, linguistic minority and religious population groups recognized or extended public support</li> <li>Proportion of requests for holding demonstrations accepted by administrative authorities</li> <li>Proportion of schools engaged in “active learning “ activities, giving children the opportunity to express themselves freely</li> </ul>		
<b>Outcome</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of journalists and any other media persons who reported sanctions, political or corporate pressure for the publication of information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reported cases of non-disclosure of documents, archives and administrative or corporate data of public interest (e.g. justice records, arms exports, environmental data, asylum seekers)</li> <li>Proportion of linguistic population having access to media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of victims of libel, defamation and slander who received compensation and rehabilitation</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reported cases of killing, disappearance, detention and torture against journalists, human rights defenders or any other persons who exercised her/his RfOE, perpetrated by an agent of the State or any other person acting under government authority or with its complicity, tolerance or acquiescence, but without any or due judicial process (e.g. reported to UN special procedures)</li> </ul>		
24.4.08	<i>All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination, as applicable and reflected in metasheets</i>		

## List of illustrative indicators on the right to a fair trial (UDHR, Art. 10-11)

	Access to and equality before courts and tribunals	Public hearing by competent and independent courts	Presumption of innocence and guarantees in the determination of criminal charges	Special protection for children	Review by a higher court
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International human rights treaties, relevant to the right to a fair trial, ratified by the State</li> <li>Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to a fair trial in the Constitution or other forms of superior law</li> <li>Date of entry into force and coverage of domestic laws for implementing the right to a fair trial, including on procedures for appointment, remuneration, dismissal of persons exercising judicial functions</li> <li>Number of registered and/or active non-governmental organisations (per 100,000 persons) involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a fair trial</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Date of entry into force and coverage of legislation guaranteeing non-discriminatory access to courts (e.g. for unaccompanied women, children and migrants)</li> <li>Date of entry into force and periodicity of review of civil and criminal procedure codes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timeframe and coverage of national policy on judicial services, including on court strengths, against extortion, bribery or corruption</li> <li>Date of entry into force and coverage of regulatory bodies for judicial and legal profession</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identified/prescribed time limits to guide pre- and trial stages in the determination of charges against a person</li> <li>Timeframe and coverage of national policy on the provision of legal aid to specific population groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Date of entry into force and coverage of juvenile court</li> <li>Date of entry into force and coverage of rehabilitation systems for children involved in crime</li> <li>Legal age of criminal responsibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Date of entry into force and coverage of the right to appeal in a higher court and full review of legal and material aspects of person's conviction and sentence</li> </ul>
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of received complaints concerning the right to a fair trial investigated and adjudicated by the national human rights institution, human rights ombudsperson or other mechanisms and proportion of these responded to effectively by the government</li> <li>Number of communications sent by the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers and proportion responded to effectively by the government</li> <li>Proportion of judges, prosecutors and lawyers trained on human rights and related standards for the administration of justice</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of population covered within X hour of a fully functioning court or number of persons with judicial functions per 100,000 population</li> <li>Proportion of requests for legal assistance and free interpreters being met (criminal and civil proceedings) annually Number/proportion of cases referred to alternative dispute resolution (ADR)</li> <li>Proportion of crimes (e.g. rape, physical assaults, domestic violence) reported to the police (victimisation survey)</li> <li>Proportion of crime victims in cases sent to court by police who confirm charges or appear at proceedings with the court or prosecutors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of persons with judicial functions (e.g. judges and prosecutors) formally investigated for breach of duty, irregularity, abuses (e.g. corruption)</li> <li>Proportion of formal investigations of persons with judicial functions resulting in disciplinary action or prosecution</li> <li>Number/proportion of civilians tried by military courts or special courts</li> <li>Average number of cases assigned/completed by person with judicial functions at different levels of judiciary</li> <li>Share of public expenditure on courts and prosecution system</li> <li>Average salary of persons with judicial functions as percentage of regulated minimum wages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of cases where the time for arrested persons before receiving notice of the charge (in a legal sense and in language they understand) exceeded statutory or mandated timeframe</li> <li>Proportion of public attendees at court who rate services and court as highly accessible in their own language (court user survey)</li> <li>Proportion of defendants with access to adequate facilities and counsellor for their defence</li> <li>Proportion of pending cases and average duration of criminal trials</li> <li>Proportion of cases where time between arrest and trial exceeded statutory or mandated timeframe</li> <li>Reported cases of killing, assault, threat and arbitrary dismissal of persons with judicial functions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of prosecutors and defence lawyers working on juvenile cases with specialized training in juvenile justice</li> <li>Proportion of juvenile detainees provided with free legal assistance within 24 hours of the start of custody</li> <li>Proportion of juveniles in custody receiving education/vocational training by trained teachers for same hours as student that age at liberty</li> <li>Proportion of courts adapted to handling juvenile cases</li> <li>Proportion of convicted juveniles sentenced to imprisonment</li> <li>Proportion of juveniles accessing rehabilitation services after release</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of convictions for serious offences in which the person convicted received legal assistance to consider seeking review by higher court/tribunal</li> <li>Proportion of cases appealed by defendants or by prosecutors</li> <li>Proportion of cases where the right to appeal is excluded or restricted to specific issues of law</li> </ul>
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conviction rates for indigent defendants provided with legal representation as a proportion of conviction rates for defendants with lawyer of their own choice</li> <li>Proportion of crimes (e.g. rape, physical assaults) brought before judicial authorities</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conviction rates by type of adjudicated crimes (e.g. rape, homicide, physical assaults) and characteristics of victims and perpetrators (e.g. sex, juvenile)</li> <li>Reported cases of arbitrary detentions in the reporting period</li> <li>Reported cases of miscarriage of justice and proportion of victims who received compensation within a reasonable time</li> </ul>				
24.4.08	<i>All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination as reflected in metasheets</i>				

2011 Mo Ibrahim Index — select indicators chosen <sup>15</sup>	
<i>Participation</i>	Free and fair executive elections – freedom and fairness of executive elections across the campaign period and all aspects of the election process, including extent to the opposition participation, adherence to electoral procedures, citizens’ access to information, levels of violence, acceptance of results and turnover of power
	Political participation – Availability of relevant information for citizens and their freedom to participate in the political process
	Electoral self-determination – extent to which citizens enjoy freedom of political choice and the legal right and effective capacity to change laws and governing bodies through free and fair elections
<i>Rights</i>	Ratification of nine international human rights conventions and, additionally, whether it has submitted the first of a number of regular reports to treaty bodies that monitor implementation
	Likelihood of a state being accused of serious human rights violations
	Political Rights – Freedom to participate in the political process including the right to vote freely for distinct alternatives in legitimate elections, compete for public office, join political parties and organizations and elect accountable representatives.
	Freedom of expression - Extent to which citizens, organisations and mass media can express opinions freely
	Freedom of Speech and Press - Extent to which freedoms of speech and press are affected by government censorship, including ownership of media outlets
	Freedom of Association and Assembly – extent to which political and or civic groups can associate and assemble freely; Extent to which the internationally recognized right of citizens to associate freely with other persons in political parties, trade unions, cultural organizations or other special interest groups exists in practice
<i>Accountability</i>	Civil Liberties – Protection of Civil liberties – Extent to which civil rights are guaranteed and protected and citizens can seek redress for violations of these liberties
	Accountability, Transparency and Corruption (ATC) in Public Sector – Accountability of the executive for use of funds and results of actions by the electorate, legislature and judiciary and extent to which public employees within the executive are accountable for use of resources, administrative decisions and results.
	ATC in Rural areas – local level accountability of executive and legislature, including public employees and elected officials, to low-income rural populations for use of funds and results of actions
	Corruption and Bureaucracy – Intrusiveness of bureaucracy, amount of red tape likely to be encountered and likelihood of experiencing corruption among officials and other groups
	Corruption in Government and Public Officials – Level of vested cronyism among, and corruption of, public officials (both elected and appointed)
Prosecution of Abuse of Office - Legal or political penalties for officeholders who abuse their positions	

15 See Annex 3 for summarized indicators and Annex 4 for data sources.

<b>Worldwide Governance Indicators project<sup>16</sup> – IBRD World Bank</b>	
<b>Aggregate Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>
Voice and Accountability <sup>17</sup>	Capturing perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association and a free media.
Political Stability and Absence of Violence / Terrorism	Capturing perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including politically-motivated violence and terrorism.
Government Effectiveness	Capturing perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.
Regulatory Quality	Capturing perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.
Rule of Law	Capturing perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.
Control of Corruption	Capturing perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests.

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16 See: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>. The aggregate indicators combine the views of a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. The individual data sources underlying the aggregate indicators are drawn from a diverse variety of survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organizations and international organizations.

17 For a full list of indicators, see: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/resources.htm> and click on each topic.

## Annex 11: Environmental Sustainability Indicators

Definitions of Sustainable Development Implicitly or Explicitly Adopted by Selected Indicator Initiatives					
Indicator initiative	Number of indicators	Implicit or explicit definition?	What is to be sustained?	What is to be developed?	For how long?
Commission on Sustainable Development <sup>a</sup>	58	Implicit, but informed by Agenda 21	Climate, clean air, land productivity, ocean productivity, fresh water and biodiversity	Equity, health, education, housing, security, stabilized population	Sporadic references to 2015
Consultative Group on Sustainable Development Indicators <sup>b</sup>	46	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Not stated; uses data for 1990 and 2000
Wellbeing Index <sup>c</sup>	88	Explicit	“A condition in which the ecosystem maintains its diversity and quality—and thus its capacity to support people and the rest of life—and its potential to adapt to change and provide a wide change of choices and opportunities for the future”	“A condition in which all members of society are able to determine and meet their needs and have a large range of choices to meet their potential”	Not stated; uses most recent data as of 2001 and includes some indicators of recent change (such as inflation and deforestation)
Environmental Sustainability Index <sup>d</sup>	68	Explicit	“Vital environmental systems are maintained at healthy levels, and to the extent to which levels are improving rather than deteriorating” [and] “levels of anthropogenic stress are low enough to engender no demonstrable harm to its environmental systems.”	Resilience to environmental disturbances (“People and social systems are not vulnerable (in the way of basic needs such as health and nutrition) to environmental disturbances; becoming less vulnerable is a sign that a society is on a track to greater sustainability”); “institutions and underlying social patterns of skills, attitudes, and networks that foster effective responses to environmental challenges”; and cooperation among countries “to manage common environmental problems”	Not stated; uses most recent data as of 2002 and includes some indicators of recent change (such as deforestation) or predicted change (such as population in 2025)
Genuine Progress Indicator <sup>e</sup>	26	Explicit	Clean air, land and water	Economic performance, families and security	Not stated; computed annually from 1950–2000

SOURCE: Adapted from T. M. Parris and R. W. Kates, “Characterizing and Measuring Sustainable Development,” *Annual Review of Environment and Resources* 28 (2003): 559–86.

<sup>a</sup> United Nations Division of Sustainable Development, *Indicators of Sustainable Development: Guidelines and Methodologies* (2001), <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/indisd/indisd-mg2001.pdf>.

<sup>b</sup> Consultative Group on Sustainable Development Indicators, <http://www.iisd.org/cgsdi/>.

<sup>c</sup> R. Prescott-Allen, *The Wellbeing of Nations: A Country-by-Country Index of Quality of Life and Environment* (Washington DC: Island Press, 2001).

<sup>d</sup> World Economic Forum, *2002 Environmental Sustainability Index* (Davos, Switzerland: World Economic Forum, 2002), <http://www.ciesin.org/indicators/ESI/downloads.html>; and D. C. Esty and P. K. Cornelius, *Environmental Performance Measurement: The Global Report 2001–2002* (Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 2002).

<sup>e</sup> C. Cobb, M. Glickman and C. Cheslog, *The Genuine Progress Indicator: 2000 Update* (Oakland, CA: Redefining Progress, 2000).

Indicator initiative	Number of indicators	Implicit or explicit definition?	What is to be sustained?	What is to be developed?	For how long?
Global Scenario Group <sup>f</sup>	65	Explicit	“Preserving the essential health, services and beauties of the earth requires stabilizing the climate at safe levels, sustaining energy, materials and water resources, reducing toxic emissions and maintaining the world’s ecosystems and habitats.”	Institutions to “meet human needs for food, water and health, and provide opportunities for education, employment and participation”	Through 2050
Ecological Footprint <sup>g</sup>	6	Explicit	“The area of biologically productive land and water required to produce the resources consumed and to assimilate the wastes produced by humanity”		Not explicitly stated; computed annually from 1961–1999
U.S. Interagency Working Group on Sustainable Development Indicators <sup>h</sup>	40	Explicit	Environment, natural resources and ecosystem services	Dignity, peace, equity, economy, employment, safety, health and quality of life	Current and future generations
Costa Rica <sup>i</sup>	255	Implicit	Ecosystem services, natural resources and biodiversity	Economic and social development	Not stated; includes some time series dating back to 1950
Boston Indicator Project <sup>j</sup>	159	Implicit	Open/green space, clean air, clean water, clean land, valued ecosystems, biodiversity and aesthetics	Civil society, culture, economy, education, housing, health, safety, technology and transportation	Not stated; uses most recent data as of 2000 and some indicators of recent change (such as change in poverty rates)
State Failure Task Force <sup>k</sup>	75	Explicit		Intrastate peace/security	Two years
Global Reporting Initiative <sup>l</sup>	97	Implicit	Reduced consumption of raw materials and reduced emissions of environmental contaminants from production or product use	Profitability, employment, diversity of workforce, dignity of workforce, health/safety of workforce and health/safety/privacy of customers	Current reporting year

<sup>f</sup> P. Raskin et al., *The Great Transition: The Promise and Lure of the Times Ahead* (Boston, MA: Stockholm Environmental Institute, 2002), [http://www.tellus.org/seib/publications/Great\\_Transitions.pdf](http://www.tellus.org/seib/publications/Great_Transitions.pdf); and P. Raskin, G. Gallopin, P. Gutman, A. Hammond and R. Swart, *Bending the Curve: Toward Global Sustainability*, Polestar Report 8 (Boston, MA: Stockholm Environmental Institute, 1998), <http://www.tellus.org/seib/publications/bendingthe curve.pdf>.

<sup>g</sup> M. Wackernagel et al., "Tracking the Ecological Overshoot of the Human Economy," *Proceedings of the National Academy Science* 99, no. 14 (2002): 9266–71; and M. Wackernagel, C. Monfreda and D. Deumling, *Ecological Footprint of Nations: November 2002 Update* (Oakland, CA: Redefining Progress, 2002).

<sup>h</sup> U.S. Interagency Working Group on Sustainable Development Indicators (IWGSDI), *Sustainable Development in the United States: An Experimental Set of Indicators*, IWGSDI Report PR42.8:SU 8/EX 7 (Washington, DC, 1998).

<sup>i</sup> Sistema de Indicadores sobre Desarrollo Sostenible (System of Indicators for Sustainable Development), *Principales Indicadores de Costa Rica* (Principal Indicators of Costa Rica) (San José, Costa Rica: Ministerio de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica (Ministry of National Planning and Political Economy), 1998), <http://www.mideplan.go.cr/sides/>.

<sup>j</sup> The Boston Indicator Project, *The Wisdom of Our Choices: Boston's Indicators of Progress, Change and Sustainability 2000* (Boston, MA: Boston Foundation, 2002), <http://www.tbf.org/indicators/shared/news.asp?id=1542>.

<sup>k</sup> D. C. Esty et al., 1998. "The State Failure Project: Early Warning Research for US Foreign Policy Planning," in J. L. Davies and T. R. Gurr, eds., *Preventive Measures: Building Risk Assessment and Crisis Early Warning Systems* (Boulder, CO: Rowman & Littlefield), 27–38; and D. C. Esty, J. A. Goldstone, T. R. Gurr, P. T. Surko and A. N. Unger, *Working Paper: State Failure Task Force Report* (McLean, VA: Science Applications International Corporation, 1995); State Failure Task Force, "State Failure Task Force Report, Phase II Findings," *Environmental Change and Security Project Report 5* (1999): 49–72.

<sup>l</sup> Global Reporting Initiative, <http://www.globalreporting.org/>.

## Annex 12: Good Governance Indicators

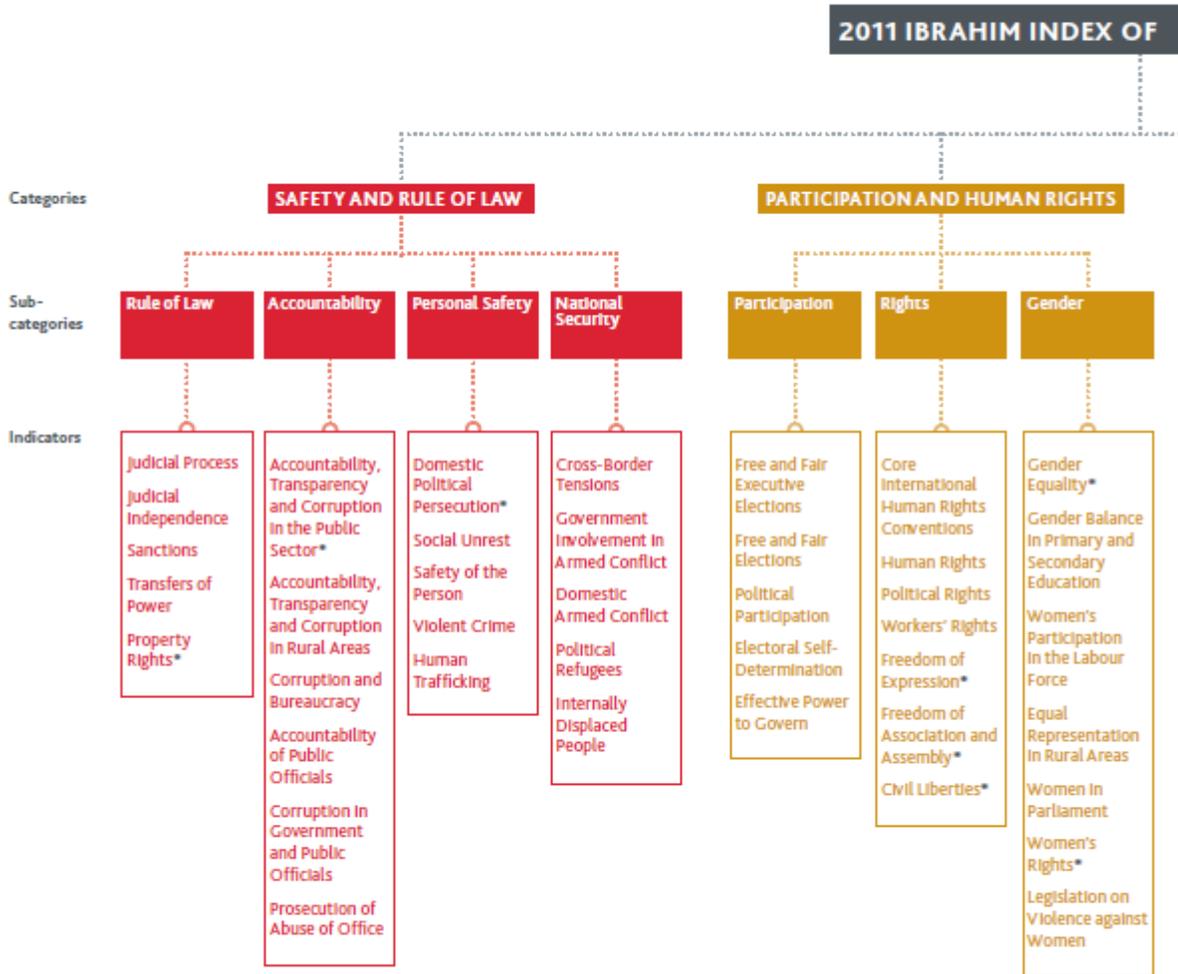
Global Accountability Framework		
1. Accountability		Stakeholder mapping and prioritization
		Accountability mapping and action plan
		Commitment to and awareness of existing external accountability commitments
2. Transparency	Policy Indicators	Transparency Policy
		Narrowly defined conditions for non-disclosure
		Commitment to respond to all information requests
		Information appeals process
	Quality Management Systems Indicators	Stakeholder involvement in policy development
		Roles, responsibilities and leadership
		Building staff capacity
		Dissemination of commitments
3a. Participation (External Stakeholders)	Policy Indicators	Rewards and incentives
		Quality management systems
		Stakeholder engagement in senior decision-making
	Quality Management Systems Indicators	Stakeholder engagement policy
		Process commitments
		Stakeholder involvement in policy development
		Roles, responsibilities and leadership
		Building staff capacity
3b. Participation (Internal member control/good governance)		Dissemination of commitments
		Good governance (to be used when an organization does not have members)
		Equitable shareholder control at the AGM
3c. Participation (Shareholder control /good governance)		Shareholder control at the Board of Directors
		Good governance (to be used when an organization is private or family owned)
		Evaluation policy and framework
4a. Evaluation (IGOs & NGOs)	Policy Indicators	Stakeholder engagement, transparency and learning in evaluation
		Independence in evaluations
		Level of evaluation
		Stakeholder involvement in policy development
		Roles, responsibilities and leadership
	Quality Management Systems Indicators	Building staff capacity
		Rewards and incentives
		Quality management systems
		Disseminating learning and lessons
		Environmental
4b. Social and	Environmental	Environmental policy

<i>Environmental evaluation</i>	Impact Policy Indicators	Process commitments (transparency and feedback)
		Environmental performance targets
		Stakeholder involvement in policy development
		Roles, responsibilities and leadership
		Building staff capacity
	Quality management systems	
	Environmental Impact Quality Management Systems Indicators	Rewards and incentives
		Disseminating learning and lessons
	Social Impact Policy Indicators	The organization has a specific policy that guides evaluation practice
		Stakeholder engagement and transparency
		Social performance targets
	Social Impact Quality Management Systems Indicators	Stakeholder engagement and transparency
		Roles, responsibilities and leadership
		Building staff capacity
Rewards and incentives		
Quality management systems		
Disseminating learning and lessons		
<i>5.Complaints and Response (External/Internal )</i>	Policy Indicators	External complaints policy / Whistle-blower policy
		Process (channels and procedure)
		Independence of investigation
		Protection of external stakeholders / whistle-blowers
		Stakeholder involvement in policy development
	Quality Management Systems Indicators	Roles, responsibilities and leadership
		Building staff capacity
		Rewards and incentives / dissemination of commitments
		Quality management systems

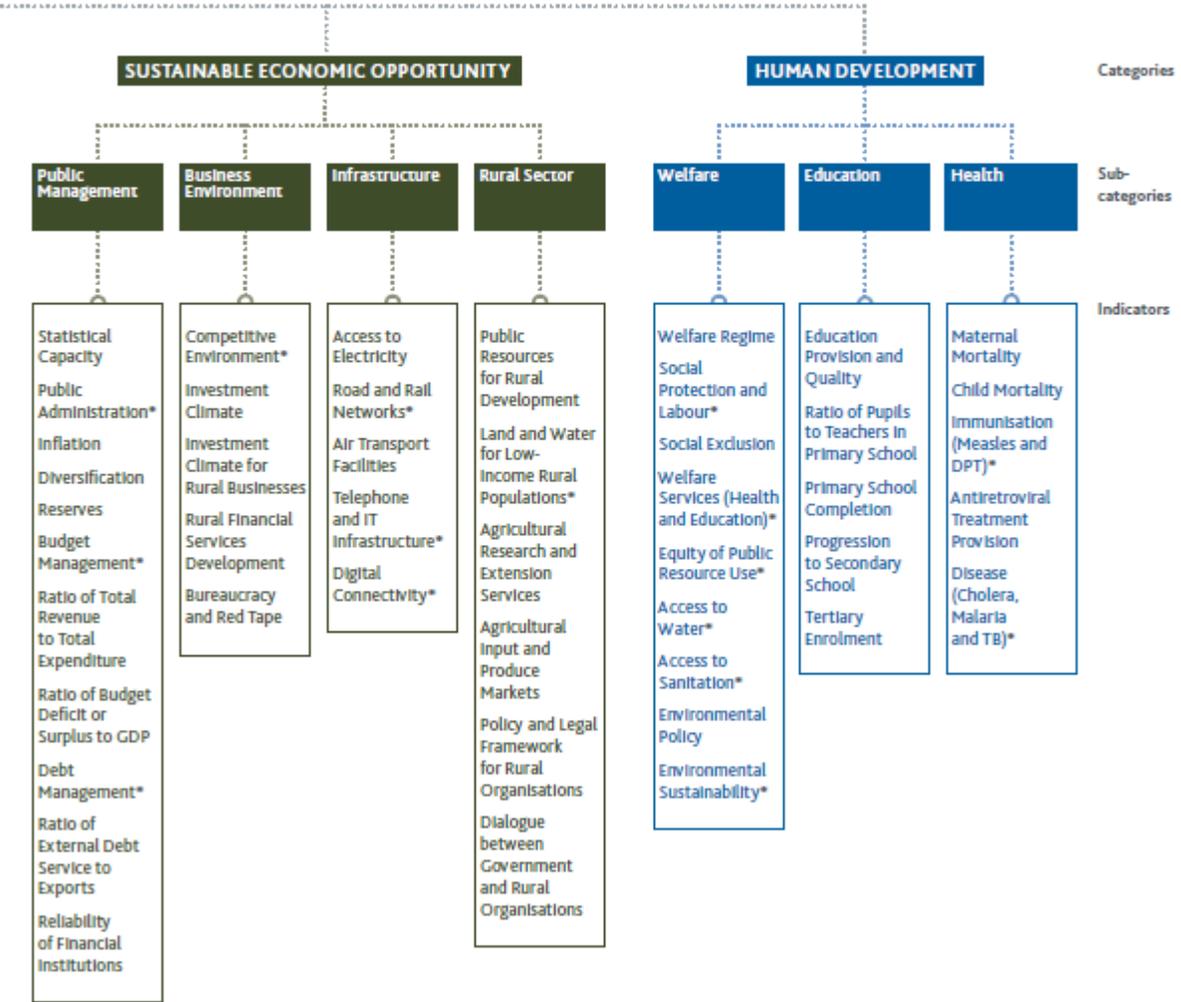
An indicator is scored 0 if no evidence for its fulfillment is present and from 1–3 if relevant evidence is present, but to varying degrees of fulfillment.

# Annex 13: Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance Framework

## Structure of the Index



# AFRICAN GOVERNANCE



# Data Providers

## African Development Bank (AfDB)

Website: [www.afdb.org](http://www.afdb.org)  
Data sources: Country Performance Assessment (CPA) ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-AfDB-CPA](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-AfDB-CPA)); African Economic Outlook (AEO) ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-AEO](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-AEO))

## Bertelsmann Foundation (BF)

Website: [www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de](http://www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de)  
Data source: Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-BTI](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-BTI))

## Centre for Democratic Development (CDD Ghana)

Website: [www.cddghana.org](http://www.cddghana.org)  
Data source: Sanctions in Africa 2000–2010 ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-CDDGhana](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-CDDGhana))

## The Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Data Project (CIRI)

Website: <http://ciri.binghamton.edu>  
Data source: Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-CIRI](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-CIRI))

## Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)

Website: [www.eiu.com](http://www.eiu.com)  
Data sources: Democracy Index ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-EIU](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-EIU)); CountryData ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-EIU](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-EIU)); Commissioned Expert Assessments ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-EIU-MIF](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-EIU-MIF))

## Freedom House (FH)

Website: [www.freedomhouse.org](http://www.freedomhouse.org)  
Data sources: Freedom in the World Survey ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-FH-FW](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-FH-FW)); Freedom of the Press Index ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-FH-FP](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-FH-FP))

## The Heritage Foundation and The Wall Street Journal (HER-WSJ)

Website: [www.heritage.org/Index](http://www.heritage.org/Index)  
Data source: Index of Economic Freedom ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-HER-WSJ](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-HER-WSJ))

## Institut de Recherche Empirique en Economie Politique (IREEP)

Website: [www.ireep.org](http://www.ireep.org)  
Data source: African Electoral Index: 2000–2010 ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-IERPE](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-IERPE))

## Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME)

Website: [www.childmortality.org](http://www.childmortality.org)  
Data source: Child Mortality Estimates Info (CME) ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-IGCME](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-IGCME))

## Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

Website: [www.internal-displacement.org](http://www.internal-displacement.org)  
Data source: Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-IDMC](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-IDMC))

## International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The World Bank (WB)

Website: [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)  
Data sources: IDA Resource Allocation Index ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-WB-IRA](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-WB-IRA)); Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity (BBSC) ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-WB-BBSC](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-WB-BBSC)); World Development Indicators (WDI) ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-WB-WDI](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-WB-WDI)); Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-WB-WGI](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-WB-WGI))

## International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Website: [www.ifad.org](http://www.ifad.org)  
Data source: Performance-based Allocation System (PBAS): Rural Sector Performance Assessments (RSPA) ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-IFAD](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-IFAD))

## International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Website: [www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org)  
Data sources: International Financial Statistics (IFS) ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-IMF-IFS](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-IMF-IFS)); Article IV Consultation Staff Reports ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-IMF](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-IMF))

## International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Website: [www.itu.int](http://www.itu.int)  
Data source: World Telecommunications/ICT Indicators Database ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-ITU](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-ITU))

## Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Website: [www.unaids.org](http://www.unaids.org)  
Data source: UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-UNAIDS](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-UNAIDS))

## Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Website: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org)  
Data sources: Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General (MTDSG) database ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-OHCHR-MTDSG](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-OHCHR-MTDSG)); Treaty Body database ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-OHCHR-TBD](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-OHCHR-TBD))

## Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Website: [www.unhcr.org](http://www.unhcr.org)  
Data source: UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-UNHCR](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-UNHCR))

## Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Website: [www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)  
Data sources: Gender, Institutions and Development Database (GID-DB) ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-OECD](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-OECD)); African Economic Outlook (AEO) ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-AEO](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-AEO))

## Political Terror Scale (PTS)

Website: [www.politicalterrorsscale.org](http://www.politicalterrorsscale.org)  
Data source: Political Terror Scale (PTS) ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-PTS](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-PTS))

## Reporters sans Frontières (RSF)

Website: <http://en.rsf.org>  
Data source: Press Freedom Index (PFI) ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-RSF](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-RSF))

## Uppsala University, Department of Peace and Conflict Research – Uppsala Conflict Data Programme (UCDP)

Website: [www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp](http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp)  
Data source: UCDP Dataset ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-UCDP](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-UCDP))

## US Department of State – Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (USDOS)

Website: [www.state.gov/g/tip](http://www.state.gov/g/tip)  
Data source: Trafficking in Persons Report (TPR) ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-USDOS](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-USDOS))

## World Health Organization (WHO)

Website: [www.who.int](http://www.who.int)  
Data sources: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation Database ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-JMP](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-JMP)); Global Health Observatory (GHO) ([tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-WHO](http://tinyurl.com/IIAG2011-WHO))

## What should succeed the 2015 MDGs?:

### Towards Self-Sustaining Growth Based on Local Capacity Development

Wonhyuk Lim  
Director of Policy Research  
Center for International Development

KDI

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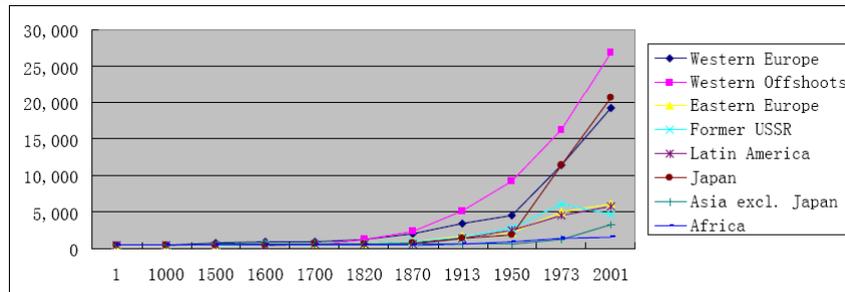
- Korea's Transition to a Successful Aid Recipient: Exit from Aid Dependency
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- Aid Effectiveness and Development (Cooperation) Effectiveness

## Conceptual Framework for Development



- ◆ **“Development as Freedom”** (Sen 1999)
  - Interaction between Human Development and Economic Growth (Ranis et al. 2000)
- ◆ **“Modern Growth” and Increasing Returns: Two Breakthroughs**
  - Emergence of a large group people who absorb and assimilate knowledge to improve their human capital and in turn use their improved human capital to apply and generate knowledge to raise productivity (Lucas 2009)
  - Expansion of markets and hierarchies to facilitate specialization and coordinate productive activities, through the invisible hand (Smith 1776) and the visible hand (Chandler 1977)

Per Capita GDP of Various Regions (in 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)



Source: Maddison (2006: 642)

## Alternative Development Paradigms



- ◆ **Endowment Perspective: Framework Approach (Liberalization)**
  - Economies with “appropriate endowments” (cultural values, institutions, “investment climate”) grow. Those lacking such endowments do not.
    - Examples: Protestant ethic, common law, and colonial legacies
  - The state should focus on getting the institutional framework right and then get out of the way. Release market forces and let individuals play the game.
- ◆ **Evolutionary Perspective: Ingredients Approach (Capacity Building)**
  - Initiating growth does not require state-of-the-art institutions. The challenge is not so much getting growth to start by adopting big-bang reforms, as to sustain it by devising search networks to detect and mitigate constraints as they emerge.
  - The reinforcement of successful experiments through the feedback mechanism of performance-based rewards can lead to dramatic changes over time.
  - The state should facilitate growth by supplying the missing ingredients, which are often characterized by externalities. Progressively develop local capabilities.
  - While a regime that facilitates resource mobilization can be effective in a catch-up phase of development, an institutional platform that fosters autonomy, diversity, and experiment is critical to sustained productivity-led growth.

## Historical Experience: Ingredients for Successful Growth Performance



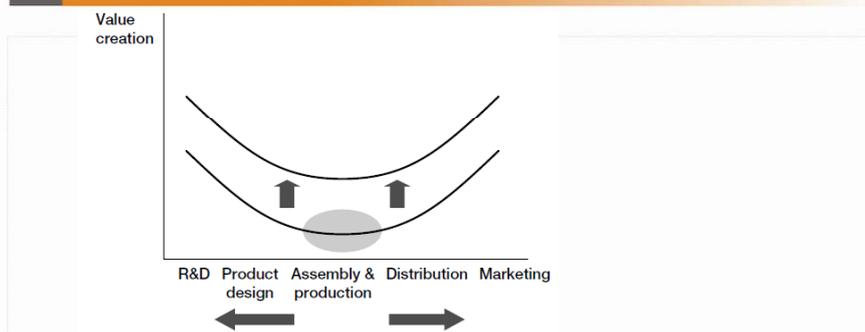
**Five Common Characteristics of Successful Growth**  
(Commission on Growth and Development 2008)

1. Exploitation of world economy
2. Macroeconomic stability
3. High rates of saving and investment
4. Markets allocating resources
5. Committed, credible, capable government

Since 1950, there have been only 13 economies that have grown at an average of 7 percent a year or more for 25 years or longer.

- ◆ 9 Economies in Asia: China, Hong Kong (China), Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan (China), and Thailand
- ◆ 4 Economies in Other Regions: Botswana, Brazil, Malta, and Oman

## Historical Experience: Progressive Local Capacity Development



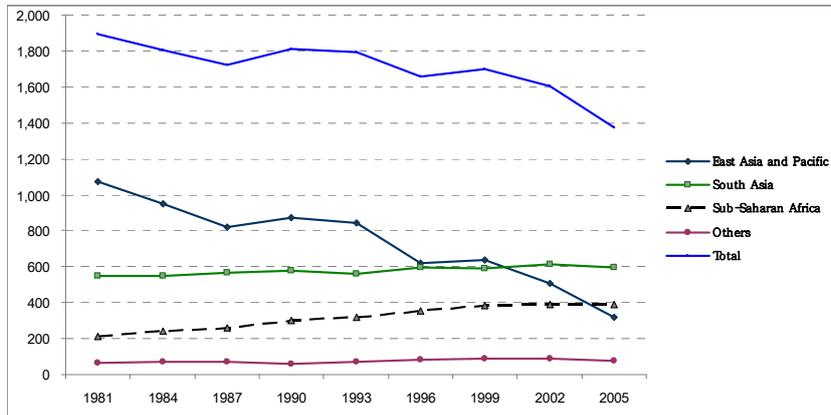
Source: Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department, Malaysia (cited)

The key is for a country to retain the ownership of its development and progressively build up its capabilities to add value and manage risks even as it actively learns from, and engages with, the outside world. A country must address innovation and coordination externalities in technical/engineering education and vocational training, R&D, industrial clusters, and infrastructure. It should also establish fiscal discipline and prudential regulation and flexibly adjust prices to mitigate the impact of shocks. Last but not least, commitment to social cohesion and broad-based growth would help to reduce the risks of growth-killing conflicts.

## Poverty Reduction: Significant Progress?



Regional breakdown of number of poor (millions) for the international poverty line of \$1.25 a day (PPP, 2005 constant international dollars), 1981-2005

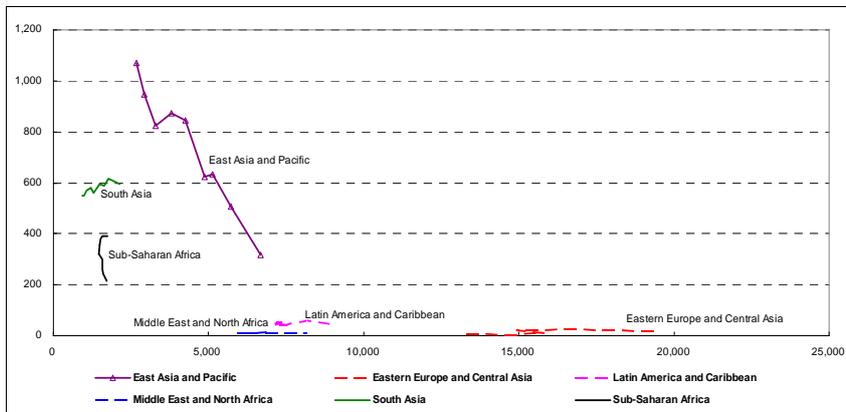


Source: Chen & Ravallion (2008)

## Poverty Reduction: Significant Progress?



Regional breakdown of the number of poor (millions) for the international poverty line of \$1.25 a day vs. Per capita GDP (PPP, 2005 constant international dollars), 1981-2005



Source: Chen & Ravallion (2008) and WDI

## Millennium Development Goals (2000: 1990-2015)



### Breakthroughs

- Recognition of Poverty
- Statement of Good Intentions
- Establishment of Global Partnership

### Limitations

- Driven by Donors
- Focused on Basic Human Needs
- Insufficient to Generate Self-Sustaining Growth Based on Progressive Local Capacity Development (cf. Korea's G20 Consultation with LICs)

### Methodological Features

- Simplicity and Measurability
- Focus on Ends rather than Means
- Relieve Symptoms vs. Causes
- No Regard for Different Initial Conditions
- Different Levels of Abstraction (Mixed Bag)

## MDGs beyond 2015: Aid to End Aid?

### ◆ New Baskets

- Basic and Process Freedoms: "Development as Freedom"
- Inclusive Growth
  - "improved lives for slum dwellers" (Target 7.D)
  - access to finance
- Infrastructure
  - ICT indicators (Target 8.F)
  - Electricity
  - Transportation
- Industrial and Trade Development? (cf. World Bank: Knowledge Economy)

### ◆ Consolidated Basket: Basic Health

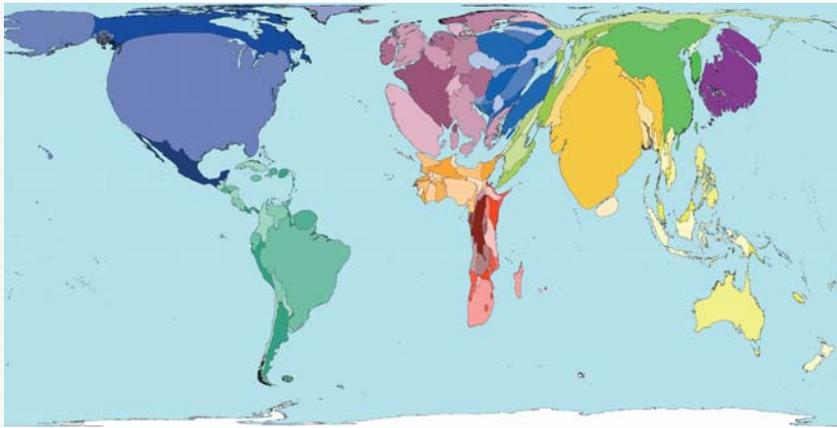
- Child mortality (MDG 4)
- Maternal health (MDG 5)
- Diseases (MDG 6)
- "Sustainable" access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (Target 7.C)

### ◆ Enhanced Basket: Education

- Primary education (MDG 2): focus on quality and completion
- Technical education and vocational training

## Road Network

KDI

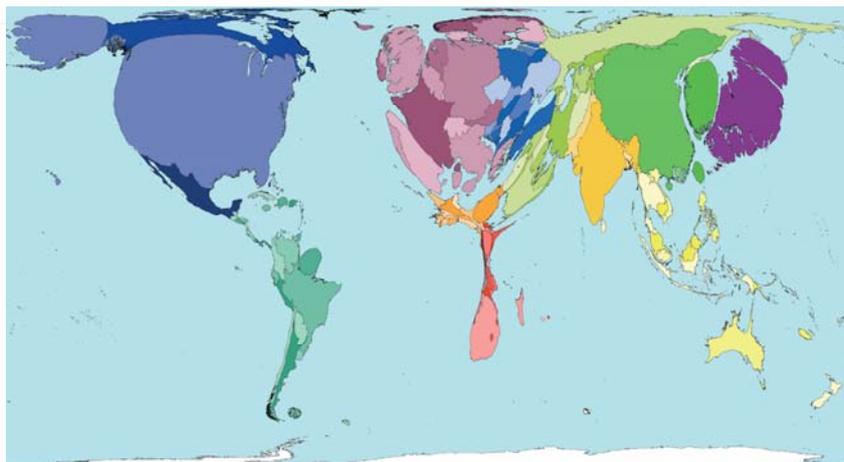


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2005. Data are from 2002. ([www.worldmapper.org](http://www.worldmapper.org))

Note: 'Roads' includes motorways, highways, main/national roads, secondary/regional roads, and all other roads in a territory.

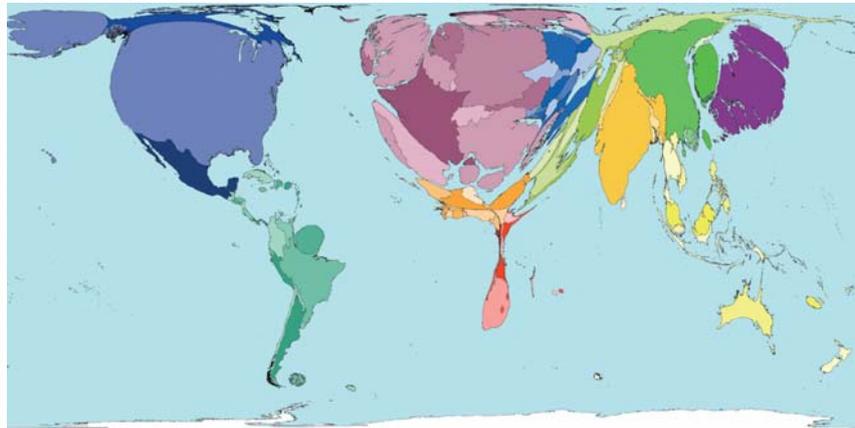
## Electricity Production

KDI



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2005. Data are from 2002. ([www.worldmapper.org](http://www.worldmapper.org))

## Secondary Education Spending



Source: United Nations Development Programme, 2004 Human Development Report ([www.worldmapper.org](http://www.worldmapper.org))

Note: Spending is measured in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) US\$ and can be divided by the secondary school aged population (11-17).

## World Bank Framework on Knowledge Economy: Linking Unequal Pillars?

### ◆ WB Four Pillars of the Knowledge Economy: Public-Private Balance

institutional framework that promotes the efficient creation, dissemination, and utilization of knowledge (public support vs. performance, IP protection, and meta-institutions) [1]

labor force that continuously educates and upgrades itself [3]

information infrastructure that facilitates the communication, dissemination, and processing of knowledge [4]

innovation system of individuals, firms, academic and research institutions that effectively creates and assimilates knowledge [2]

Pillars	Indicators
Economic and institutional regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tariff and non-tariff barriers</li> <li>Regulatory quality</li> <li>Rule of law</li> </ul>
Education and skill of population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adult literacy rate</li> <li>Gross secondary enrollment rate</li> <li>Gross tertiary enrollment rate</li> </ul>
Information infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Telephones per 1,000 people</li> <li>Computers per 1,000 people</li> <li>Internet users per 1,000 people</li> </ul>
Innovation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Royalty payments and receipts (USD per person)</li> <li>Technical articles per million people</li> <li>Patents granted to nationals by the US PTO per million people</li> </ul>

## Korea's Transition to a Successful Aid Recipient KDI

### ◆ Korea as a hopeless aid recipient

- ◆ "...American development agencies found Korea a nightmare, an albatross, a 'rat-hole,' a bottomless pit..." (Woo 1991: 46)
- ◆ "Korea...was regarded as so much of a 'basket case' that the US Congress decided in 1956 to remove Korea's eligibility for development assistance and to relegate Korea to the category of 'supporting assistance' to maintain consumption standards." (Krueger 1998: 181)

### ◆ Escape from mendicant mentality

- ◆ Deploring that Korea had to depend on U.S. aid for 52 percent of the supplemental budget in 1961, Park Chung Hee (1963: 28) noted: "Though nominally independent, the real worth of the Republic of Korea, from the statistical point of view, was only 48%. In other words, the U.S. had a 52% majority vote with regard to Korea, and we were dependent to that extent... It showed, dramatically, that our government would have to instantly close down if the U.S. aid were withheld or withdrawn."
- ◆ Park (1963: 172-173) added: "From 1956 to 1962, we have received, on the average, some 280 million dollars of economic aid each year and some 220 million in military aid. In addition, we have run a current account deficit of 50 million dollars. In other words, excluding our military sector, 330 million dollars should be earned annually to keep the Korean economy on a self-sufficient footing." In 1962, Korea's total exports were only 54.8 million dollars.

## Financing for Development: Investment and Savings in Korea, 1962-81 KDI

(unit: percent)

	1962-66	1967-71	1972-76	1977-81	1962-81
<b>Annual GNP Growth</b>	7.9	9.7	10.2	5.7	8.4
<b>Investment / GNP</b>	16.3	25.4	29.0	31.0	25.4
<b>Domestic Savings / GNP</b>	8.0	15.1	20.4	25.5	17.3
<b>Foreign Savings / GNP</b>	8.6	10.0	6.7	5.6	7.7
<b>Foreign Savings / Investment</b>	52.8	39.4	23.1	18.1	30.4

Korea had to rely heavily on foreign capital in the early stages of its development. Most of this foreign capital was in the form of loans, which allowed Korea to take advantage of the domestic-international interest rate differential and be the residual claimant on its investments. Korea adopted proactive measures to facilitate foreign financing and earn hard currency through exports.

## Foreign Capital Inflow for Korea, 1945-92: Exit from Aid Dependency



(unit: current million dollars, percent)

	1945-61	1962-65	1966-72	1973-78	1979-85	1986-92
Public Loans	5 (0.1)	62 (7.1)	1,130 (26.4)	3,431 (30.6)	10,105 (28.9)	4,688 (15.4)
Commercial Loans		71 (8.0)	1,950 (45.6)	5,858 (52.2)	7,937 (22.7)	5,206 (17.1)
FDI		13 (1.5)	227 (5.3)	704 (6.3)	1,157 (3.3)	5,684 (18.7)
Bank Loans			205 (4.8)	1,007 (9.0)	11,892 (34.1)	4,318 (14.2)
Bonds (Fin. Inst.)				219 (1.9)	2,989 (8.6)	5,978 (19.7)
Bonds (Firms)				-	834 (2.4)	4,515 (14.9)
US & UN Grants	3,117 (99.9)	739 (83.4)	552 (13.0)	-	-	-
Reparation Grants			211 (4.8)	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,121</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>4,275</b>	<b>11,219</b>	<b>34,914</b>	<b>30,289</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance and Korea Development Bank (1993), *Foreign Capital and the Korean Economic Development: A Thirty-Year History* (in Korean), pp.616, 618, 621.

Note: This source does not provide data on grant aid after the 1966-72 period. Public loans include concessional loans, but this source does not provide a detailed breakdown. Nor does it separate the grant element in concessional loans that meet the definition of ODA (i.e., loans with a grant element of 25 percent or more).

## Use of Development Assistance: Focus on Infrastructure, Industrial, and Human Resource Development



Project	\$ mil.	%
<b>Agriculture</b>	39	7.8
<b>Fishery</b>	27	5.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>	278	55.6
Construction of POSCO	119	23.9
Purchase of raw materials	133	26.5
Promotion of SMEs	22	4.5
<b>Science and Technology</b>	20	4.0
Equipment for practical training for schools	6	1.2
Equipment/facilities at KIST	3	0.6
<b>Infrastructure</b>	90	18.0
Soyang River Multi-Purpose Dam	22	4.4
Gyeongbu (Seoul-Busan) Expressway	7	1.4
Improvement of Railway System	20	4.2
Yongdong Thermal Power Plant	2	0.4
Expansion of Waterworks	4	0.8
Namhae Bridge	2	0.4
Rehabilitation of Han River Bridge	1	0.2
Electric Power Transmission Lines	4	0.7
Expansion of out-of-town Telephone Lines	4	0.8
<b>Total (Reparation funds for grants and public loans)</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100.0</b>

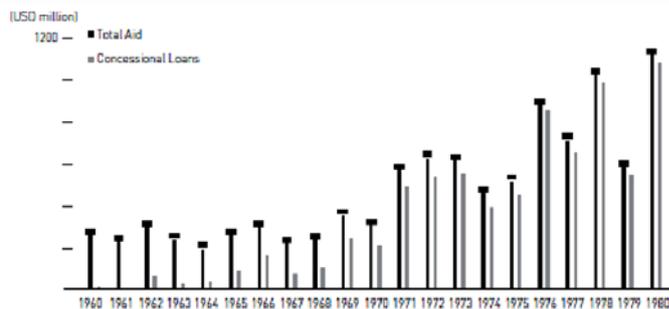
Instead of simply subsidizing consumption, Korea allocated funds to facilitate self-sustaining growth, which in turn would support human development.

Korea adopted a proactive science and technology policy from the mid-1960s.

Korea used reparation funds to develop projects that were opposed by international lenders (e.g., POSCO and Gyeongbu Expressway).

Source: EPB (1976), *White Book on Reparations* pp. 378-381.

## Composition of Korea's Inbound ODA, 1960-80



Source: OECD DAC

For a country to claim ownership, concessional loans backed by considerations for debt sustainability may be preferable to grants.

## Lessons from Korea for Aid and Development Effectiveness

- ◆ **When and how did Korea become a successful aid recipient?**
  - ◆ Certainly not in the 1950s, when Korea tried to maximize aid revenues.
  - ◆ Korea became a successful aid recipient (and much more) only after it started its export-oriented industrialization to reduce its dependence on aid.
- ◆ **Any lessons for ownership?**
  - ◆ It is just not realistic for an aid-dependent country to claim ownership.
  - ◆ The choice of inbound foreign capital (grants, concessional loans, non-concessional loans, foreign direct investment) affects the degree of ownership that a country can exercise.
- ◆ **Any lessons for governance?**
  - ◆ Regardless of regime type, it is important to establish a system of governance characterized by responsiveness, competence, and accountability.
  - ◆ While a regime that facilitates resource mobilization can be effective in a catch-up phase of development, an institutional platform that fosters autonomy, diversity, and experiment is critical to sustained productivity-led growth.
- ◆ **Can aid catalyze development?**
  - ◆ Probably not, unless aid donors and recipients are willing to promote self-liquidating aid.
  - ◆ Development can be supported by "aid to end aid," designed to facilitate self-sustaining growth based on progressive local capacity building.
  - ◆ Infrastructure and human resource development are critical. Knowledge sharing and institution building should receive more attention as well.

## Aid Effectiveness and Development (Cooperation) Effectiveness



Abiding by a particular set of principles/modalities in employing the chosen instruments will improve the effectiveness of these instruments in achieving the chosen objectives.

<u>Instruments</u>	<u>Principles/Modalities</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
<i>ODA</i>	<i>Ownership</i>	1. Poverty Reduction
Philanthropy	<i>Alignment</i>	2. Social Development (Education, Health+)
Knowledge Sharing	<i>Harmonization</i>	3. Economic Growth
Investment	<i>Managing for Results</i>	4. Freedom
Trade	<i>Mutual Accountability</i>	5. Happiness/Well-Being
<u>Actors</u>	Partnership	
<i>Countries</i>	Cooperation (Joint Op.)	1+2: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
<i>Int'l Organizations</i>	PBR/Cash on Delivery	2+3: Human Development Index (HDI)
<i>CSOs</i>	No Policy Conditionality	
Firms	Holistic Approach	
	Exit Strategy	

*The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) is mainly focused on the delivery and management of ODA.*