PCDI ECONOMIC COMPONENT BACKGROUND SUMMARY

This section covers financial and fiscal policies.

Financial policy

Description: Financial policy encompasses everything related to defining a country's financial structures, as well as to the regulation of financial agents and entities.

Rationale: Financial policy ensures key functions from a development perspective, for instance that financial services are provided according to the needs of various sectors and groups of the population. It allows for coordination and planning of investment, minimizes the risk of any opportunist, speculative behaviour by financial agents, and prevents financial practice that, among other factors, induces vulnerability in the global financial system.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring financial policy coherence as part of the PCD index. Related indicators are provided, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Economic dimension:** It was deemed pertinent to include measures to assess the financialization of the economies analysed in order to understand phenomena related to the divorce between finance and the actual needs of businesses, states and citizens, thereby indicating the degree to which financial policies had strayed from their most relevant functions for human development and the feminist economics. Three related indicators were therefore chosen to illustrate this: market capitalization as a percentage of GDP, bank assets as a percentage of GDP, and portfolio investment as a percentage of GDP.

b) **Social dimension:** Initially, an attempt was made to analyse two different aspects, financial inclusion and the extent to which development principles and human rights are integrated into strategies to promote foreign direct investment (FDI). Given that there is no systematized information in this regard (available indicators for financial inclusion are actually access indicators and there is no qualitative information available regarding FDI flows), the only indicator to be considered is the gender gap in access to bank accounts (% of men versus % of women). Although this indicator describes access to bank accounts, because we consider it reasonable to assume that women's lesser use of bank accounts as compared to men's usually reflects a gender gap in accessing the financial system, it will be used as a reference to measure women's difficulty in accessing the financial system.

c) **Political dimension:** Here, two key elements were identified for consideration. Firstly, states' political manoeuvring room can be restricted by excessive indebtedness and this is reflected in their greater/increasing dependency on financial markets and in their ceding political space to creditors who are permitted to impact public policy so that repayment of the debt takes precedence over any other consideration. It was therefore deemed appropriate to use debt servicing indicators, either as a percentage of exports of goods and services or as a

percentage of tax revenue. The second set of indicators was related to government efforts to constrain or control abusive financial practices undermining States' ability to finance themselves and therefore undermining their autonomy. The Financial Secrecy Index, considered appropriate in the political dimension of tax policy, was also used.

Indicators: In the light of this approach, the following indicators were considered pertinent and chosen:

Code	Indicator
F1	Market capitalization of listed companies (% GDP)
F2	Bank assets (% GDP)
F3	Investment portfolio (% of GDP)
F4	Account at a financial institution (> age 15, women-men)
F5	Debt service on external debt, total / Exports of goods and services (%)
F6	Debt Public Service and public guarantee (%)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 30% and 40%, high degree of correlation and application of the solidity criterion, grouping complementary variables and applying factor analysis), the indicators that were finally used to measure financial policy in the PCD were:

Code	Indicator
F2	Bank assets (% GDP)
F5	Debt service on external debt, total/ Exports of goods and services (%)

Fiscal policy

Description: Fiscal policy encompasses governments' strategy to collect revenue and make expenditures and therefore has a major impact on economic activity, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Rationale: This policy plays a key role in development mainly due to: its ability to mobilize both domestic and international funds to ensure predictable, stable and sustainable funding for a state to ensure the provision of basic social services and meet its human rights obligations; its redistributive function; its potential to impact the behaviour of economic agents by rewarding or penalizing certain production and consumption patterns according to their environmental impact; and its contribution to effective governance based on accountability, transparency and participation.

Below, is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring tax policy coherence as part of the PCD index. Related indicators are provided, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Economic dimension:** This dimension aims to measure states' efforts to maximize available revenue to provide all citizens with basic social services. Two indicators were thus identified. On the revenue side, tax collection as a percentage of GDP was chosen in order to measure States' efforts to collect as much revenue as possible while on the egression side, social spending as a percentage of GDP was chosen in order to assess the money states allocate to providing social services.

b) **Social dimension:** This dimension aims to assess the extent to which fiscal policy fulfils its redistributive function. Here, it is advisable to measure first the change in inequality before and after taxes and transfers, and secondly to include an indicator shedding light on how progressive the tax structure is in the country analysed. Thus, the indicators initially chosen were the variation rate of the Gini index pre and post taxes and transfers, and the proportion of indirect taxes as a percentage of total tax collection.

c) **Environmental dimension:** From this perspective, the initial aim was to measure the extent to which countries used fiscal policy to promote sustainable production and/or consumption models. Indicators were used that provided information on aspects such as whether or not there were taxes on CO2 emissions, public spending on subsidies damaging the environment, procedures that enable identifying and monitoring spending on climate and environment, or guidelines to ensure sustainable development principles are included in budgeting and calls for tenders. However, currently, there is poor availability of this sort of data, at least for a wide range of countries, and so finally an indicator of environmental protection expenditure as a percentage of GDP was chosen.

d) **Political dimension:** The aim here is to evaluate two elements. One is the effort made by countries to combat tax evasion and avoidance, and to ensure that major

multinationals meet their tax obligations. The other is the degree of transparency and citizens' participation in the budgetary cycle. The two indicators chosen, the Financial Secrecy Index developed by the Tax Justice Network, and the Open Budget Index researched by International Budget Partnership, measure these parameters.

Indicators In the light of this approach, the following indicators were considered pertinent and chosen:

Code	Indicator
FIS1	Tax revenue (% GDP)
FIS2	Social Expenditure (% GDP)
FIS3	Variation rate of the Gini index, pre and post taxes and transfers (%)
FIS4	Tax structure (direct taxes / total tax revenue)
FIS5	Environmental protection expenditure (% GDP)
FIS6	Financial Secrecy Index
FIS7	Open Budget Index

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 30% and 40%, high degree of correlation and application of the solidity criterion, grouping complementary variables and applying factor analysis), the indicators that were finally used to measure tax policy in the PCD were:

Code	Indicator
FIS1	Tax revenue (% GDP)
FIS3	Variation rate of the Gini Index pre and post taxes and transfers (%)
FIS5	Environment protection expenditure (% GDP)
FIS6	Financial Secrecy Index

PCDI SOCIAL COMPONENT BACKGROUND SHEET

This section covers policies aimed at education, health, equality, employment, social protection, and science and technology.

Education policy

Description: Education policy covers everything having to do with defining the structure of the educational system, increasing educational coverage, modernization, improving educational quality and social participation in education. Education policy is seen not only as a mechanism for surmounting inequality but also as an inherent human right with a substantial impact on people's quality of life.

Rationale: From a human rights standpoint, education policy is the focal point around which countries' development and social transformation revolves. This conceptual framework illustrates the need to adopt a global perspective regarding the universality and indivisibility of human rights by creating and implementing policies that guarantee access to education, the right to quality education and respect for the learning environment, thereby promoting active social participation and a consistent commitment to development on the part of governmental institutions and actors.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring educational policy coherence as part of the PCD index. Related indicators are provided, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Economic dimension**: It is considered pertinent here to include indicators that assess states' funding of education as a way to promote equal opportunity and have educational policy play a social elevator role from a human development perspective. In consonance with this purpose, the principal indicator here is the pupil-teacher ratio at each level of education.

b) **Social dimension:** From the social perspective, the object is to be able to measure aspects such as quality of and access to education and gender gap reduction. The indicators needed to do this are: rate of out-of-school children by level of education and gender, survival rate to the last grade also by level of education, net intake rate to grade 1, relative rate of school enrolment of females versus males for each level of education, and repetition rate.

c) **Political dimension:** For this dimension, the intent was initially to identify two key elements for consideration. First was the type of educational system. Indicators offering information on public spending in relation to GDP, the budget and school enrolment figures, and also whether there is free, universal access to education, scholarships, and coexisting programmes aimed at retaining students were used. However, in view of the current availability of data, spending on education as a percentage of total government spending was chosen as the benchmark indicator. The intention was also to measure the effort being made by governments to promote society's active participation in the educational system, but no recent data was found in this regard.

Indicators: To measure policy coherence for development for educational policy, indicators must be used that provide information on the extent to which this policy meets citizens' needs within the human rights framework, and promotes greater access, higher quality, greater social participation and above all, is fundamental in diminishing social inequality, including gender-related indicators.

Considering the above factors, educational policy initially took account of the following indicators:

Code	Indicator
EDU1	Rate of out-of-school children, secondary
EDU2	Rate of out-of-school children of primary school age, both sexes (%)
EDU3	Entry age
EDU4	Survival rate to the last grade of primary education
EDU5	Survival rate to the last grade of secondary education, both sexes (%)
EDU6	Net intake rate to Grade 1 of primary education
EDU7	Spending on education (% of government total spending)
EDU8	Pupil-teacher ratio in pre-primary education
EDU9	Pupil-teacher ratio in primary education
EDU10	Pupil-teacher ratio in secondary education
EDU11	Net enrolment rate, primary, Gender Parity Index (GPI)
EDU12	Net enrolment rate, secondary, Gender Parity Index
EDU13	Out-of-school children, percentage female, primary
EDU14	Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (%)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 30% or 40%, high degree of correlation and application of the solidity criterion, grouping of complementary variables and application of factor analysis), the final indicators obtained for educational policy were:

Code	Indicator
EDU2	Rate of out-of-school children of primary school age, both sexes (%)
EDU5	Survival rate to last grade of secondary education, both sexes (%)
EDU8	Pupil-teacher ratio in pre-primary education
EDU9	Pupil-teacher ratio in primary education
EDU11	Net enrolment rate, primary, Gender Parity Index (GPI)
EDU14	Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (%)

Health policy

Description: Health policy includes government strategies aimed at protecting and improving the health of the population. This policy therefore plays a role in health protection, promotion and restoration.

Rationale: From a human rights standpoint, health policy plays a fundamental role in development as it seeks to maximize the health of the entire population as a way to promote greater distributive justice. Through health policy, resources are judiciously used to improve people's quality of life by guaranteeing universal access along with other overarching principles such as equity, social inclusion, completeness, complementarity, efficiency, quality, solidarity, sustainability and social participation.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring health policy coherence as part of the PCD index. Related indicators are provided, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) Economic dimension: Here the intent is to measure efforts made by states for mobilizing resources to fund health-related services for all citizens. Therefore, it is considered pertinent to include indicators that assess levels of spending on health so as to promote greater equity from the human development perspective. Two benchmark indicators in this regard are: public spending on health as a percentage of GDP and public spending on health as a percentage of total health spending.

b) Social dimension: The aim of this dimension is to determine the extent to which health policy fulfils its redistributive role by providing quality services that reduce existing inequities in terms of access and gender. Hence, indicators have to do with life expectancy, number of hospitals and ambulances per number of inhabitants, the availability of birth control and family planning programmes in rural and urban areas.

c) Environmental dimension: Here an attempt was made to measure the degree to which countries use health policy to promote adequate, effective environmental health. However, there is very little data available for all countries ultimately decided an indicator was chosen that measures the extent of exposure of the population to pollutants at levels exceeding World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines.

d) **Political dimension:** Two elements are evaluated under this dimension: on the one hand, the breadth of coverage of the public health system putting the accent on universal coverage as opposed to restricted services performed by private entities; and, on the other, degree of social participation in public health policy. To achieve this, two basic indicators are included that focus mainly on the first area: estimate of minimum health coverage and health improvement facilities assessed as a percentage of the population with guaranteed access to health services.

Indicators: In line with this approach, the evaluation of health policy coherence initially took account of the following indicators.

Code	Indicator
S1	Life expectancy
S2	Healthy life expectancy
S3	Total density per 100 000 population: Hospitals
S4	Total density per 100 000 population: Healthcare facilities
S5	Contraceptive prevalence (%): urban
S6	Contraceptive prevalence (%): rural
S7	Per capita expenditure on health (% GDP)
S8	Public expenditure on health (% total expenditure on health)
S9	Minimum health coverage estimation
S10	Pollution: population exposed to levels exceeding WHO guidelines
S11	Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)
S12	Demand satisfied for family planning services (%): urban
S13	Demand satisfied for family planning services (%): rural

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 30% or 40%, high degree of correlation and application of the solidity criterion, grouping of complementary variables and application of factor analysis), the final indicators obtained for health policy were:

Code	Indicator
S2	Healthy life expectancy
S3	Total density per 100 000 population: Hospitals
S11	Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)

Equality policy

Description: Equality policy seeks to ensure that all people, irrespective of gender, have the same opportunities, rights and obligations in all areas of life.

Rationale: Equality policy is a keystone of true social transformation, not only in fighting discrimination between men and women, but also from the perspective of opposition to division of labour determined by gender and focusing on paid work, as inherent characteristics of the capitalist system.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring equality policy coherence as part of the PCD index. Related indicators are provided, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Economic dimension:** This dimension outstrips the traditional market-economy approach by making the care-oriented economy visible through indicators that reflect a situation experienced mostly by women performing unpaid work in unequal conditions vis-à-vis men. The reference used here is the percentage of women who engage in unpaid home-centred work, the gender wage gap and the percentage of businesses owned by women.

b) **Social dimension:** For the social dimension, pertinent indicators reflect inequality between genders and discrimination in regard to basic needs, access to resources, and decision-making. These variables not only shed light on the relative situations of men and women, but also reveal stereotypes and sexist or androcentric attitudes that perpetuate subordination and discrimination between sexes. Indicators were used here that point to laws – or a lack thereof -- against gender violence, sexual harassment and marital rape, and others showing the undue pressure exerted on women in life-work balance measures such as minimum mandatory length of maternity leave, paternity leave and their well-known difference in length.

c) Political dimension: This dimension seeks to assess three elements: first, governments' interest in implementing public equality policies; secondly, women's political participation; and thirdly, ratification of international conventions in favour of equality and against discrimination. The following were the main indicators used to measure this: percentage of female members of parliament, quotas for women under electoral legislation, countries' constitutional guarantee of equality, percentage of women holding ministerial positions and lastly, countries' international stance regarding the LGBT community.

Indicators: In line with this approach, the evaluation of equality policy initially took account of the following indicators.

Code	Indicator
IG1	Women in parliaments (%)
IG2	Unpaid family workers (% of female employment)
IG3	Quotas for women as per electoral legislation
IG4	Gender wage gap
IG5	Legislation against gender violence
IG6	Legislation against sexual harassment
IG7	Legislation against marital rape
IG8	Does the constitution guarantee equality before the law?
IG9	Women's share of government ministerial positions (%)

IG10	Women-owned businesses
IG11	What is the mandatory minimum length of paid maternity leave (calendar days)?
IG12	What is the mandatory minimum length of paid paternity leave (calendar days)?
IG13	Difference between maternity and paternity leave (calendar days)
IG14	Position shown at the initiative of the UN in favor of the LGBT

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 30% or 40%, high degree of correlation and application of the solidity criterion, grouping of complementary variables and application of factor analysis), the indicators finally obtained for equality policy were:

Code	**Indicator**
IG2	Unpaid family workers (% of female employment)
IG5_6_7	Legislation against sexual harassment and gender violence
IG11	What is the mandatory minimum length of maternity leave (in calendar days)?
IG14	Position shown at the initiative of the UN in favor of the LGBT

Employment policy:

Description: Employment policy includes all governmental measures aimed at achieving full employment or, at least, overcoming major imbalances in the labour market. It spans from job creation to unemployment protection.

Rationale: Labour policies play an important role in society insofar as they can contribute to reducing poverty and inequality by increasing employment and productivity, and also by introducing better labour practices. Various governmental measures can be implemented including those impacting job supply, impacting job demand, worker training, employment information services, unemployment protection, improvements in labour conditions and rights, eradication of inequalities and discrimination, wage-setting and others.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring employment policy coherence as part of the PCD index. Related indicators are provided, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Economic dimension:** Here the object is to measure two main aspects having to do with employment. The first is the amount of employment per country, offset by the unemployment rate and long term unemployment as a percentage of total unemployment. The second refers to whether worker remuneration is sufficient. For this, an indicator measuring the rate of working poor as per the poverty threshold.

b) Social dimension: The purpose of this dimension is to shed light on existing labour inequities and weaknesses to which part of the population may be subject. The indicators used were: rate of unemployed persons who periodically receive

unemployment benefits from the social security system, rate of unemployed persons who receive no benefits, rate of unstable employment as part of total employment and the gender gap.

c) **Political dimension**: Here the aim is to determine the international labour conventions that have been ratified by states. This indicates the position taken by countries regarding freedom of association, the right to join a labour union, non-discrimination and child labour. Unfortunately, due to a lack of sufficient information for all countries, data referring to labour union density and the rate of collective bargaining vis-à-vis the percentage of employees was not available.

Indicators: Based on the above-mentioned factors, the evaluation of employment policy took account of the following indicators**:**

Code	Indicator
EM1	Unemployment rate
EM2	Employment rate
EM3	Share of long term unemployment in total unemployment by sex
EM4	Unemployed receiving unemployment benefits (%)
EM5	Unemployed persons who do not receive unemployment benefits (%)
EM6	Difference in vulnerable employment between women and men (%)
EM7	ILO's fundamental Conventions ratified
EM8	Working poor (%)
EM9	Vulnerable employment (as % of total employment)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 30% or 40%, high degree of correlation and application of the solidity criterion, grouping of complementary variables and application of factor analysis), the indicator finally obtained for labour policy was:

Code	Indicator
EM6	Difference in vulnerable employment between women and men (%)

Social protection policy:

Description: Social protection policy covers everything relating to defining the structure of social security and social services systems. In other words, it contributes to reducing poverty and is, in turn, a means by which to correct inequalities in systems in which states invest resources to provide the social protection coverage to which every human being has an inalienable right and which has an important impact on people’s overall quality of life.

Rationale: Social protection policy is one of the fundamental areas that fosters human development and welfare is one of the objectives of public policy, in consonance with the principles of universality and indivisibility of human rights. This policy is instrumental for the creation and implementation of initiatives that guarantee access to health services, unemployment subsidies, pension plans and other services and family benefits aimed at providing and ensuring a minimum decent standard of living to all citizens and attempting to offset wealth and opportunity imbalances.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring social protection policy coherence as part of the PCD index. Related indicators are provided, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Economic dimension**: Here indicators were selected to assess the degree of spending by states on social protection coverage for socially recognized needs in areas such as health, old age, unemployment and disability from the human development perspective. To measure this, the principal indicators used were: public spending on social protection as a percentage of GDP, public spending on social security as a percentage of GDP and total public spending on pensions as a percentage of GDP.

b) **Social dimension:** The aim here is to measure aspects relating social policy's contribution to reducing poverty and inequality, with special attention to gender differences and the dependent population. To this end, indicators must provide a picture taken from a social standpoint, i.e.: pensions as a percentage of per capita GDP, percentage of old age pension beneficiaries, percentage of retirement age women who do not receive an old-age pension, rate of dependent persons and percentage of benefits impacting the poorest quintile.

c) **Political dimension**: Here the type and level of social security coverage needs to be assessed along with countries' degree of commitment in international bodies to guaranteeing their citizens' welfare. Two indicators were used for this. The first refers to the number of areas covered under the national social security system and the second to ratification of social security treaties/agreements (medical care, illness, unemployment, old age, labour-related illness, family contributions, maternity, disability, and accidents).

Indicators: In line with this approach, the evaluation of social protection policy initially took account of the following indicators:

Code	Indicator
PS1	Public social protection expenditure (% of GDP)
PS2	Public social security expenditure (% of GDP)
PS3	Total public pension spending (% of GDP)
PS4	Pensions, level of benefit (% of per capita GDP)
PS5	Share of population above statutory pensionable age receiving an old-age pension

PS6	Retirement-age women not receiving an old-age pension (%)
PS7	Proportion of dependents
PS8	Benefits incidence on poorest quintile (%)
PS9	Number of policy areas covered by the social security system
PS10	Ratification of social security treaties/conventions (ILO)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 30% or 40%, high degree of correlation and application of the solidity criterion, grouping of complementary variables and application of factor analysis), the final indicators obtained for social protection policy were:

Code	Indicator
PS1	Public social protection expenditure (% of GDP)
PS5	Share of population above statutory pensionable age receiving an old-age pension
PS8	Benefits incidence on poorest quintile (%)

Science and technology policy:

Description: Science and technology policy deals with all activities to promote research, development and post-secondary education. Furthermore, this policy includes citizens' access to new technologies that are an essential part of human development.

Rationale: Promotion of post-secondary education and research is fundamental to the advancement of societies and to building a more sustainable and equitable, productive, economic and social system. Furthermore, support for research is consistent with the need to design another model of development, generating more prosperous, sustainable systems, and providing citizens access to information and the technological means to address 21st century life.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring science and technology policy coherence as part of the PCD index. Related indicators are provided, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Economic dimension**: Here the intent is to evaluate public financial support for research and development and tertiary education. The following indicators were used: government expenditure on tertiary education as a percentage of GDP and government expenditure on research and development as a percentage of GDP.

b) **Social dimension**: Here three areas are evaluated. First, the number of researchers and research technicians per million inhabitants to determine whether there are sufficient employment opportunities in this field. Secondly, equality in access to education and research between men and women. And lastly, citizens' access to

new technologies. The following indicators were used to this end: percentage of women versus men enrolled in tertiary education, percentage of women graduates of tertiary education, percentage of women in research, number of researchers per one million inhabitants, number of research technicians per one million inhabitants, internet access in schools, percentage of homes with internet access, percentage of homes with access to computers and percentage of homes with access to mobile communications.

c) **Political dimension**: Here the quality of research institutions and government support for research was assessed. Because no global indicators were found for the latter regarding specific laws or government policies, this section includes public procurement of technology as a way to assess this aspect.

Indicators: In light of the above, the evaluation of science and technology policy took account of the following indicators**:**

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Code	Indicator
CIT1	Access to internet in schools
CIT2	Researchers per million inhabitants (FTE)
CIT3	Technicians per million inhabitants (FTE)
CIT4	Government expenditure on tertiary education as % of GDP
CIT5	Gross expenditure on R&D financed by the government as % of GDP
CIT6	Enrolment ratio of female with respect to male in tertiary education (%)
CIT7	Quality of scientific research institutions
CIT8	Government procurement of advanced technology products
CIT9	Researchers (FTE) - % female
CIT10	Percentage of households with internet access
CIT11	Percentage of households with computer
CIT12	Percentage of households with mobile-cellular telephone
CIT13	Graduates from tertiary education. Female (%)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 30% or 40%, high degree of correlation and application of the solidity criterion, grouping of complementary variables and application of factor analysis), the indicators finally obtained for science and technology policy were:

Code	Indicator
CIT6	Enrolment ratio of female with respect to male in tertiary education (%)
CIT13	Graduates from tertiary education. Female (%)

PCDI GLOBAL COMPONENT BACKGROUND SHEET

This section covers policies on justice, human rights, peace and security, human mobility-migrations and cooperation.

Justice and human rights policy:

Description: Justice and human rights policy refers to civil rights that countries need to safeguard to enable citizens to live free and secure lives without fear of violence or discrimination of any type. This policy also refers to guarantees and equality in access to justice and protection under the law.

Rationale: Equal access to justice and protection under the law is vital if people are to be able to exercise their right to development and live a dignified life in freedom. This policy also encompasses protection of fundamental freedoms particularly related to gender discrimination and homophobia, on the premise that no society can develop unless it has laws that protect its citizens from violence and discrimination.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring justice and human rights policy coherence as part of the PCD index. Related indicators are provided, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Economic dimension**: This dimension assesses the economic resources allocated to justice, under the assumption that the larger the budget devoted to justice services, the more access citizens will have to this right. However, as it was not possible to find reliable budgetary indicators, the number of magistrates and judges per 100,000 inhabitants was used in addition to whether or not small claims courts or some other fast-track procedure for small claims was included in the system, as a way to determine if the administration of justice is provided with all the resources it needs.

b) **Social dimension:** This dimension assesses the status of legislation on the death penalty, gender equality and the protection of the rights of women and homosexuals. The following indicators were chosen for this purpose: whether or not countries have a death penalty, criminalise homosexuals, have marriage equality legislation, criminalise abortion, have laws to combat gender-based violence, have quotas for women judges, whether they give women's testimony in court the same probative value as that of men, whether a married woman can convey her citizenship to her non-national spouse in the same way as a man and whether married women are required by law to obey their husbands.

c) **Political dimension:** Consistent with the approach to promoting global governance, this dimension includes ratification of fundamental human rights and international justice conventions and treaties and countries' commitment to universal jurisdiction. It also includes good governance indicators reflected by six major dimensions of governance: voice and accountability, political stability and

lack of violence, terrorism, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law and control of corruption.

Indicators: To measure policy coherence for development regarding justice and human rights policy, there must be indicators to furnish information on the degree to which these policies meet citizens' needs and how countries act within a human rights framework, i.e. do they foster easier access to justice, protect citizens' rights and foster social participation? Have the countries signed and ratified international human rights and international justice treaties? Do they have measures or commitments in place to eradicate inequality and discrimination of all kinds?

In the light of these factors, the following indicators were considered:

Code	Indicator
J1	Number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants
J2	The existence of a small claims court or a fast-track procedure for small claims
J3	Death penalty
J4	Legality of homosexuality
J5	Marriage equality
J6	Ratification of UN treaties on human rights (%)
J7	Indicators on good governance
J8	Universal jurisdiction
J9	Ratification of UN treaties on international justice
J10	Legalized abortion
J11	Existence of laws against gender violence
J12	Number of women judges or magistrates per 100 000 inhabitants
J13	Whether a women's testimony has the same probative value in court as a man's
J14	Whether a married woman can convey citizenship to her non-national spouse in the same way as a man
J15	Whether married women are required by law to obey their husbands

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 30% and 40%, high degree of correlation and application of solidity criteria, grouping of complementary variables and application of factor analysis), the final indicators obtained for measuring the PCD of justice and human rights policy were:

Code	Indicator
J4_J5	Legality of homosexuality and marriage equality
J6	Ratification of UN treaties on human rights (%)
J8	Universal jurisdiction
J9	Ratification of UN treaties on international justice
J13_J14_J15	Women's rights in the area of justice

Peace and security policy:

Description: Peace and security policy is based on the concept of global governance and takes account of the essential elements that contribute to strengthening capabilities to build peace and security. This approach clearly distances this policy from any components linking it to the traditional North-South mind-set and securitisation approach.

Rationale: Adopting policies that are conducive to building peace and security has a positive effect on the quest for sustainable human development as it helps to establish safer, fairer and more equitable societies by prioritising security in everyday life (satisfying basic universal needs) and global peace (solidarity), as opposed to narrow-sighted armed territorial security linked with the nation-state (confrontational mind-set). Therefore, to the extent that such policies are coherent with development, they offer more ways to prevent and/or mitigate humanitarian crises, social breakdown and conflicts and the human, social, economic and environmental costs they entail.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring peace and security policy coherence as a part of the PCD index. Related indicators are provided, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Social dimension:** A series of indicators that help provide an idea of the extent of a society's militarisation and people's access to small arms and light weapons was considered. First, the negative impact of high military spending as a percentage of GDP and social spending and the number of military personnel per 100 000 inhabitants was examined. This also points to the issue of opportunity cost vis-à-vis spending that truly contributes to the economic and social development of the overall population. Second, it was deemed necessary to negatively assess greater availability of small arms and light weapons in a country and a higher rate of homicide involving firearms per 100 000 inhabitants, the hypothesis being that the greater the number of these weapons in the hands of civilians the more likely they will be used in confrontation, thus raising the rate of violence and the intensity of domestic conflicts, making surroundings less safe and more unfit for human co-existence.

b) **Environmental dimension**: Countries making a higher per capita contribution to the UNEP for the environmental fund and other special contributions to programmes and projects that include the environment and natural resources to help consolidate peace as a prerequisite for security were considered positively.

c) **Political dimension**: Under this dimension we determined whether countries have signed arms and security treaties/conventions, and give a better assessment to those ratifying more treaties, as this indicates a commitment to international law aiming to protect human security.

Second, we positively assessed countries that are party to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) that promotes full disclosure regarding taxes and

other payments to governments by oil, gas and mining companies to foster responsible management of natural resources.

Third, we gave negative scores to countries' efforts to procure nuclear and heavy weapons, as being in direct opposition to human life and fuelling international conflict.

Fourth, we positively assessed countries' per capita contribution to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for programmes and projects designed to bring about the necessary change to significantly reduce poverty and inequality, consolidate peace, prevent crises and support recovery, while respecting human rights and democratic principles.

Lastly, positive consideration was given to countries that have adopted action plans to implement UNSCR 1325 with measures to be taken from a gender perspective to meet the special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement as well as rehabilitation, reintegration, participation in peace negotiations and post-conflict reconstruction.

Indicators: To measure policy coherence for development for peace and security policies, indicators were chosen to assess the social cost of a high degree of militarisation (opportunity cost), and access to light weapons and the effects of violence and how it is regulated (including domestic violence). This came in addition to assessing each country's contribution to the environment through the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), potentially maintaining environments that are safe for human development.

In the light of these factors, the following indicators were considered:

Code	Indicator
P&S1	Military expenditure (% GDP)
P&S2	Military expenditure (% GDP) / social expenditure (% GDP)
P&S3	Number of armed forces personnel per 100 000 inhabitants
P&S4	Access to small arms and light weapons
P&S5	Homicide rate with firearms per 100 000 inhabitants
P&S6	International arms trade treaties
P&S7	International treaties on security
P&S8	Member countries of the EITI
P&S9	Nuclear and heavy weapons
P&S10	Contributions to UNDP (per capita)
P&S11	Contributions to UNEP (per capita)
P&S12	Countries with action plans to implement UNSCR 1325

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 30% and 40%, high degree of correlation and application of solidity criterion, grouping of complementary variables and application of factor analysis), the final indicators obtained for peace and security policy were:

Code	Indicator
P&S1	Military expenditure (% GDP)
P&S3	Number of armed forces personnel per each 100 000 inhabitants
P&S6	International arms trade treaties

Cooperation policy

Description: Cooperation policy is rooted in the concept of governance and contribution to the global public good (cross-cutting) based on the idea of various responsibilities and social participation in the political arena. This approach clearly distances this policy from the traditional view of a major lack of symmetry in international relations and countries' differentiated roles from a North-South perspective.

Rationale: Adopting policies contributing to building global governance fora and mechanisms (i.e. rules and funding) represents a positive step in the quest for sustainable human development insofar as it helps establish more equitable, just societies while attaching high priority to civil society participation in the political sphere and its impact on government structures linked to cooperation and development. This view clearly stands in stark contrast to the traditional ODA donor-recipient approach and that of differentiated roles, requiring classical cooperation policy analysis to be dispensed with. Therefore, the more that it is coherent with development, the better equipped it will be to overcome humanitarian catastrophes such as famine, natural disasters and armed conflict, and to channel actions aimed at fighting poverty, meeting people's basic needs, preserving the environment, achieving gender equality and promoting sustainable development.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring the coherence of cooperation policy as part of the PCD index. Related indicators are provided, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Social dimension**: From a social point of view, we give positive consideration to countries that have developed formal spaces to encourage participation in development cooperation policy by the civil society and other social stakeholders. Advisory bodies enable society to participate more actively in finding solutions to social and economic issues that governments have been unable to fully resolve.

b) **Environmental dimension**: Countries are awarded points for making greater per capita contributions to the UNEP for the environmental fund and other special contributions (as with peace and security policy), thereby promoting the coherent application of the environmental dimensions of sustainable development within the multilateral framework and helping the UNEP to play the role of global

environmental defender able to encourage citizen participation and provide nations and peoples with the means to raise their quality of life through the programmes and projects it carries out.

c) **Political dimension:** First, positive consideration is given to countries with specific political structures devoted to cooperation. The higher their political rank, the higher the score, as this is interpreted as an institutional commitment coherent with development in line with the political scope for interlocution of those in charge.

Secondly, higher consideration was granted to the countries that make higher per capita contributions to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the implementation of programmes and projects aimed at bringing about the transformation needed to reduce poverty and inequality within and among countries, to promoting political participation, gender equality, political freedom and human rights, global institutions and public good, among other issues where cooperation can help forge a more just and caring international society (this indicator is also cited in peace and security policy).

Thirdly, as a follow-up to the first two, we take stock of the transparency of the aid disbursed to other countries, as this is vital in complying with international objectives and combating corruption. In this regard, civil society can play a monitoring role from the moment commitments are made until the final disbursement of aid. This will help improve effectiveness and hold governments accountable.

Lastly, countries were given positive consideration for making higher per capita contributions to UN-Women for the implementation of programmes through the gender equality fund, a mechanism for the award of subsidies devoted exclusively to the economic and political empowerment of women around the world, with the aim of aligning global and regional commitments with gender equality and promoting women's rights in their home countries.

Indicators: To measure policy coherence for development for cooperation policy, indicators were chosen showing the magnitude of contributions to global governance mechanisms and fora through participation by civil society in cooperation policy, state institutions and, multilaterally, through contributions made to international bodies that are in a position to build a more equitable international society.

In line with this approach, the following indicators were initially selected:

Code	Indicator
C1	Existence of a formal space for political participation in cooperation
C2	Per capita contributions to the UNDP

C3	Existence of a specific structure of cooperation and appreciation of its political rank
C4	Aid transparency index
C5	Per capita contributions to UN-Women
C6	Per capita contributions to UNEP

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 30% and 40%, high degree of correlation and application of solidity criterion, grouping of complementary variables and application of factor analysis), the indicators obtained for cooperation policy was:

Code	Indicator
C3	Existence of a specific structure of cooperation and appreciation of its political rank

Human mobility and migration policy:

Description: Human mobility and migration policy is based on the concept of global governance from a human rights perspective and the extent of countries' openness or political willingness to host migrants. From this vantage point, this policy is presented significantly differently from the traditional view of security and border control and the differentiated roles with regard to migratory issues based on the North-South dichotomy.

Rationale: Adopting suitable migratory-human mobility policies aimed at building global governance mechanisms based on a human rights perspective is a positive step on the path to human development, as it contributes to establishing fairer, more equitable societies holding common values of solidarity and universal hospitality. This view clearly stands in stark contrast to the traditional country of origin-host country approach with differentiated North-South roles, and requires going beyond traditional analysis of migratory policy. Therefore, the more this policy is coherent with development, the better equipped it will be to overcome cross-border crises such as famine, natural disasters and armed conflict, and to channel action seeking to combat poverty, meet migrants' basic needs, achieve gender equality, protect children and promote sustainable development.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring human mobility and migration policy coherence as a part of the PCD index. Related indicators are provided, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Economic dimension:** From an economic point of view, positive consideration is given the higher the volume of international migrants (as a percentage of the population) and of policies facilitating the employment of foreign workers by facilitating movement (openness) and their economic integration as a factor of social cohesion in accordance with the human rights approach.

b) **Political dimension**: First, positive scoring is awarded for higher refugee hosting rates (as a percentage of total population) as this shows solidarity coherent with development.

Secondly, it is considered positive for countries to approve or/and ratify the Convention relating to the status of refugees and the international convention for the protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families, as instruments guaranteeing the rights of these groups and their social integration.

Thirdly, positive scoring is also given to countries for their willingness to retain talent by offering a context in which people can maximise their socio-economic potential and enhance their level of well-being over and above that which would have been possible had they been left to their own devices.

Lastly, countries are rated negatively for making it difficult to obtain a visa as this is viewed as a barrier to the right to free movement (openness), fosters selective migration (segregation) and results in limited offers of citizenship, thus encouraging irregular immigration and violation of human rights (inequality and social exclusion).

Indicators: To measure policy coherence for development for mobility and migration policy, indicators were chosen that measure countries' contribution to global governance mechanisms concerning the complex phenomenon of migration as this group is considered particular vulnerable and entitled to benefit from universally recognised human rights and therefore benefit from compulsory public policies regarding their status. Therein lies the requirement that states act as guarantors and promoters of these fundamental rights within their borders (openness to migratory flows and social integration policies) and in the international arena (ratification of international regulatory instruments) and build a more just and universally caring global society.

Considering the above factors, the following indicators were considered relevant:

Code	Indicator
M1	Migratory stock (thousands of people)
M2	Ease of hiring foreign labour
M3	Total number of refugees and people in refugee-like situations as a percentage of the total population, recognised by UNHCR, by country/territory of asylum.
M4	Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.
M5	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families
M6	Country capacity to retain talent
M7	Visa requirements
M8	International migratory stock (% of population)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 30% and 40%, high degree of correlation and application of solidity criterion, grouping of complementary variables and application of factor analysis), the indicator finally obtained for human mobility and migration policy was:

Code	Indicator
M4_5	Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families

PCDI ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENT BACKGROUND SHEET

This section covers fisheries, rural development and agricultural, biodiversity and energy policies.

Fisheries policy

Description: Fisheries policy refers to all activities related to marine captures and aquaculture. In addition, it encompasses areas related to the conservation of livestock resources and marine biodiversity.

Rationale: Fishing and aquaculture can play a fundamental role in eliminating hunger, enhancing health and reducing world poverty. Furthermore, fishing is on the rise around the globe, generates both direct and indirect employment and provides a living for millions of people worldwide. This makes it important for countries to legislate on fisheries management to achieve sustainable models enabling fishing stocks to be recovered and preventing harm to families who depend on fishing.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring fisheries policy coherence as part of the PCD index. Related indicators are provided, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Economic dimension:** This dimension reflects the interest in considering fisheries' environmental footprint. The aim is to measure, congruously with the other indicators, the extent to which the fishing system (including production, distribution and consumption) falls in line with states' biological constraints or whether, conversely, consumption is bringing great pressure to bear on other ecosystems around the planet. The environmental footprint therefore stands as an extremely illustrative indicator, as it gauges the impact that a given human community has on the planet's ecosystems and resources (including carbon dioxide emissions).

b) **Social dimension:** This dimension aims to reflect the population's chances of developing sustainable, artisanal fishing as well as the salary and employment gaps between men and women. The following indicators were therefore considered relevant: artisanal fishing opportunities, coastal area livelihoods and economies, gender pay gap in fishing, and gender employment gap in the fishery sector.

c) **Environmental dimension**: Fishery-related activities are having severely pernicious effects on environmental sustainability due to overharvesting and the environmental pollution they generate. The following fishing sustainability and marine protection indicators were therefore considered relevant: clean waters, carbon storage, marine biodiversity and the marine trophic index.

d) **Political dimension:** Two fields were considered pertinent for evaluation here. One involved commitment to the global governance of a global public good, and the other, governmental efforts to protect marine resources. These considerations led to the following choice of indicators: the percentage of protected marine areas and the percentage participation in treaties, conventions and agreements in fishing.

Indicators: To measure policy coherence for development regarding fisheries, those elements geared towards promoting sustainable fishing in line with states' biological constraints were chosen. Likewise, positive values were assigned to initiatives promoting artisanal fishing and marine protection. Lastly, the signing and/or ratification of international treaties on fishing was also weighted.

In the light of these factors, the following indicators were considered:

Code	Indicator
P1	Fishing footprint
P2	Artisanal fishing opportunities
P3	Livelihoods and economies in coastal areas
P4	Clean waters
P5	Carbon storage
P6	Marine biodiversity
P7	Marine Trophic Index
P8	Protected marine areas (% of territorial waters)
P9	Participation in treaties, conventions and agreements on fishing in %
P10	Gender pay gap in fishing
P11	Gender employment gap in the fishery sector
P12	Gender employment gap in the fishery and aquaculture sectors

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values between 30% and 40%, high degree of correlation and application of the solidity criterion, grouping together complementary variables and application of factor analysis), the indicators that were finally used to measure fisheries policy in the PCDI were:

Code	Indicator
P2	Artisanal fishing opportunities
P4	Clean waters
P6	Marine biodiversity
P9	Participation in treaties, conventions and agreements on fishing in %

Rural development and agricultural policy

Description: The rural development and agricultural policy relates to improving the quality of life for the non-urban population while preserving rural heritage and local culture.

Rationale: From a human rights perspective, it is fundamental to analyse the current problems of hunger, undernutrition, malnutrition and rural poverty, together with the environmental unsustainability of production and consumption models. National and international policies related to agricultural production, distribution and management, land use, and the price of food have major consequences on human security. This means that sustainable rural development and agricultural policy must be geared towards promoting rural well-being while fostering rural society's strategic contribution to the country's development, contributing to economic improvement and well-being in farming, and meeting the needs of both farming and the community as a whole.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring policy coherence in rural development and agricultural policy as part of for the PCD index. Related indicators are provided, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Economic dimension:** Here the aim is to reflect two aspects. Firstly, whether or not the country is too heavily bent on agricultural production, and secondly, equity in access to land and the related gender gap. The following indicators were therefore deemed appropriate: the Gini index for farmland distribution, the percentage of women farm owners/deedholders, and the indexes for specialization in primary products, export concentration, and diversification of exports.

b) **Social dimension:** The aim behind this dimension is to evaluate rights violations of the rural population versus those of the urban population, in the light of the poverty trap caused by insufficient attention to agricultural productivity, inadequate rural infrastructure, and a lack of access to social services and protection. The aim is also to measure promotion of farmer and consumer organizations and any improvement in women's access to productive resources. The use of the following indicators was deemed appropriate in order to tackle the harsh facts: poverty gap at the rural poverty line; rural poverty rate; poverty gap at the national poverty line; and improved sanitation facilities (% rural population access).

c) **Environmental dimension:** The initial aim here was to evaluate the potential for organic farming and short food-supply chains (SFCs). However, given that available information is currently limited, out of date and lacking for certain countries, it was considered advisable to apply indicators reflecting the use of fertilizers and pesticides as a proxy to evaluate the intensity and unsustainability of farming systems.

d) **Political dimension:** To be consistent with promoting global governance, here the signing and/or ratification of key conventions to protect agricultural resources was considered: firstly, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and secondly the Plant Protection Convention.

Indicators: The approach taken to measuring policy coherence in rural development and agricultural policy was based on food sovereignty, a political concept developed in 1996 by the Vía Campesina movement. This approach includes elements related to equitable access to agricultural resources, promotion of diversified local production, and encouragement and validation of traditional farming models to ensure citizens their right to access healthy, nutritious and culturally acceptable food.

In the light of this approach, the following indicators were considered pertinent and chosen:

Code	Indicator
DR1	Poverty gap at the rural poverty line (%)
DR2	Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of population with access)
DR3	Rural poverty rate
DR4	Rural poverty gap at the national rural poverty line (%)
DR5	Gini index for farmland distribution
DR6	Primary sector trade specialization index, 2012
DR7	Export concentration index, 2013
DR8	Export diversification index
DR9	Use of fertilizers
DR10	Use of pesticides
DR11	Ratification of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
DR12	Ratification of the Plant Protection Convention
DR13	Women farm owners/deedholders (%)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 30% and 40%, high degree of correlation and application of the solidity criterion, grouping complementary variables and applying factor analysis), the indicator that was finally used to measure rural development and agricultural policy in the PCDI was:

Code	Indicator
DR9	Use of fertilizers

Biodiversity policy

Description: Biodiversity policies are those geared to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. They stand as one of the fundamental pillars for promoting sustainability.

Rationale: Ecosystems generate significant benefits for development, food production, availability of fertile land, and climate regulation. They also serve as storage for carbon and other fossil fuels. Ecosystem services hold great potential for promoting various development projects for a given location, country or region in the world in areas such as agriculture, fishing, timber production and tourism. Conversely, states' development choices will determine the condition of biodiversity and natural services.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring biodiversity policy coherence as part of the PCD index. Related indicators are provided, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Economic dimension:** Here, it was deemed appropriate to measure the ecological footprint for production with the aim of assessing the extent to which a given country's production system falls in line with its biological constraints. In this regard, the ecological footprint is a highly illustrative indicator as it assesses a given human community's impact on the planet's ecosystems and resources. The ecological footprint for production is the sum of the footprints for all resources harvested and all waste generated within a country's geographical boundaries. It includes the area needed to support the harvesting of primary products (i.e. farmland, grazing land, forest land and fishing areas), its infrastructure, hydroelectric energy, and the area needed to absorb carbon from fossil fuels.

b) **Social dimension:** From a social standpoint, the aim is to evaluate the population's vulnerability and precariousness in issues regarding access to food and drinking water. The following indicators were therefore put forward: Global Hunger Index and the percentage of access to water in both rural and urban areas.

c) **Environmental dimension:** To gauge this dimension in a given country, it is advisable to consider a broadly debated aspect with huge global impact, namely biodiversity. It was measured through two indicators providing insight into the potential consequences of poor or ill-managed biodiversity policies: percentage of annual deforestation and the number of endangered species per country.

d) **Political dimension:** Two areas were deemed significant for inclusion in this dimension: commitment to progress towards global governance of a global public good, i.e. conservation of natural resources, and governmental efforts to protect natural resources. The following indicators were used for the analysis in this regard: participation in international agreements (number of official documents signed and/or ratified) and expenditure in environmental protection as a percentage of GDP.

Indicators: In order to measure the policy coherence for development of biodiversity policy, those indicators whose results could be lined to conservation and stewardship of a country's natural resources were chosen. Likewise, as in the other policies, indicators related to citizens' rights were also included, such as access to food and drinking water. Lastly, indicators tied to the signing of treaties to promote sustainable global governance of biological resources were also considered.

In the light of this approach, the following indicators were considered pertinent and chosen:

Code	Indicator
B1	Global Hunger Index
B2	Ecological Footprint for production (gha per capita)
B3	Annual deforestation (%)
B4	Change in forest surface area in thousands of km2 (1990-2011)
B5	Endangered species (mammals)
B6	Endangered species (birds)
B7	Endangered species (fish)
B8	Endangered species (plants)
B9	Spending on environmental protection (% GDP)
B10	Participation in international agreements on the environment (no.)
B11	Lack of access to water, rural areas (%)
B12	Lack of access to water, urban areas (%)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values between 30% and 40%, high degree of correlation and application of the solidity criterion, grouping together complementary variables and applying factor analysis), the indicator that was finally used to measure biodiversity policy in the PCDI was:

Code	Indicator
B2	Ecological footprint for production

Energy policy

Description: Energy policy encompasses all of a government's actions to ensure energy is provided to its population, including the energy mix promoted, the regulation of private activities, equitable access to energy, and the regulation and penalization of polluting activities.

Rationale: A crucial element in a country's economic, political and social development is the supply of energy, in turn closely linked to transition from agricultural, subsistence economies to industrial, services-oriented economies. The approach taken to analyse this policy is based on the tenet that energy is not only part and parcel of fostering economic and social well-being , it is also key to combatting poverty, human vulnerability, and even inequality.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring policy coherence in energy policy as part of the PCD index. Related indicators are provided, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Economic dimension:** Commitment to renewable energy stands as a key in order for energy supply to decrease pollution and environmental degradation, adapt to the planet's metabolism, and generate clean energy, all contributing to human development. The percentage of electricity generated from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric power, was therefore included in this dimension as a benchmark indicator.

b) **Social dimension**: Three interesting aspects were taken into account for this dimension. The first involves the degree of environmental vulnerability to which a population can be subjected, the second relates to precariousness in energy and to climate change, and the third to countries' responsibility in overconsumption of energy. These aspects led to considering the following indicators: environmental vulnerability index, the ecological footprint of imports, and the percentage of the population without access to electricity.

c) **Environmental dimension:** In this area, it is advisable to consider economic policies' impact on the emission of greenhouse gases because the more efficient and sustainable energy policy management is, the lower the environmental impact on air quality. The most feasible indicator in this regard is per capita metric tonnes of carbon dioxide.

d) **Political dimension:** The attempt here was to measure countries' commitment to progressing towards global governance in the conservation of natural resources (global public goods) and to combatting climate change. This approach makes it advisable to take the international political commitments countries adopt as a benchmark indicator, i.e. the signing and/or ratification of the Doha amendment to the Kyoto protocol for the 2013 to 2020 period.

Indicators: In order to measure the policy coherence for development of energy policy, those indicators whose results could be linked to gradual transformation towards sustainable energy policy in line with states' biological constraints were chosen. Also, from a transnational

standpoint, the signing and/or ratification of treaties promoting sustainable energy governance was considered together with those measuring the impact of high energy consumption on the planet's sustainability. Lastly, it was deemed appropriate to include indicators related not only to equitable access to energy but also the population's vulnerability in this regard.

In the light of this approach, the following indicators were considered pertinent and chosen:

Code	Indicator
EN1	Electricity production from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric (% of total)
EN2	Ecological footprint of imports
EN3	Environmental Vulnerability Index
EN4	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide per capita
EN5	Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol
EN6	Percentage of population without access to electricity

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values and 30% and 40%, high degree of correlation and application of the solidity criterion, grouping complementary variables and applying factor analysis), the indicators that were finally used to measure energy policy in the PCDI were:

Code	Indicator
EN2	Ecological Footprint of Imports (gha per person)
EN4	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide per person

PCDI PRODUCTION COMPONENT BACKGROUND SHEET

This section covers urban planning, tourism, infrastructure and transport, and industry policies.

Urban planning policy

Description: According to the World Bank, today more than half the world's population lives in cities, which indicates the significance of urban planning policies and of evaluating their impact. Barely a century ago, the figure was just two out of every ten. Proper urban planning provides these population groups with adequate services, minimising, as far as possible, the negative social and environmental impacts of urban development.

Rationale: Experiences such as those in Africa and Latin America since the 1980s show that the spread of urban areas does not necessarily improve human development. Diverse factors must be considered if we are to gauge policy coherence in this area appropriately. Our aim was not to "reward" the growth of cities which may, indeed, have negative repercussions and also reflects major existing problems. Instead, we considered diverse multidimensional indicators, including urban poverty, air pollution and violence, that shed light on how political management specifically impacts cities.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring urban planning policy coherence as part of the PCD index. In each case, indicators are proposed, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Economic dimension:** Here we observed the indicator of urban poverty levels, which provides information as to how far urban growth is accompanied by a process of concentrating poverty. Moreover, the larger the percentage of people below the poverty line, the greater the threat to quality of life in these cities. The poverty incidence rate over the urban poverty baseline (% of the urban population) is therefore a relevant indicator when measuring urban planning policy.

b) **Social dimension:** The variables selected here seek to gauge the quality of urban development. The indicators proposed cover aspects including slum dwelling, overcrowding, provision of sanitation to improve hygiene and reduce health risks, as well as the degree of equality across an individual country's most representative cities. The four variables selected were: population living in slums as a percentage of the urban population, improvement of sanitation facilities in the urban sector (percentage of population with access) and the equity index in cities.

c) **Environmental dimension:** This dimension measures the impact of cities on air quality. The poorer the urban management in terms of road traffic, home heating systems, polluting industries located in the city and other factors, the lower the air quality. Air pollution was therefore considered a relevant indicator to gauge this dimension, measured by concentration of particulate matter per cubic metre.

d) **Political dimension:** Here we measured violence in cities, which is both a public order issue and the result of another series of multidimensional problems (marginalization, high levels of social polarization, overcrowding, lack of access to basic services for part of the urban population, social exclusion and so on). The indicator used here was therefore the number of homicides per 100,000 inhabitants.

Indicators: To measure policy coherence for development in urban planning, we grouped together multidimensional indicators. This allowed us to consider the situation by looking at the repercussions of a specific urban planning policy in combination with the issues with which these policies have to deal. Although segmented here into different dimensions, the variables proposed are nonetheless closely interlinked.

Considering the above factors, urban planning policy initially took account of the following indicators:

Code	Indicator
U1	Poverty incidence rate over urban poverty baseline (% of urban population)
U2	Improvement in sanitation facilities, urban sector (% of population with access)
U3	Population living in slums (% of urban population)
U4	Air pollution (concentration of particulate matter per cubic meter)
U5	Number of homicides per 100,000 inhabitants
U6	Equity index (City Prosperity Index)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 30% and 40%, high degree of correlation and application of solidity criterion, grouping of complementary variables and application of factor analysis), no final indicators were obtained for use in urban development policy.

Tourism

Description: With the implementation of labour rights in some countries, including the right to rest and a paid vacation (together with other factors such as transport development), tourism has today become a highly relevant economic activity. For good reasons it is the major activity in the services sector. The impact of tourism goes beyond the economic dimension and has a series of social, cultural and other repercussions that need to be accounted for when evaluating tourism policies.

Rationale: In the approach adopted for this index, tourism is seen as an activity that is neither inherently good nor bad in itself. In other words, more tourism does not necessarily mean more development. Nor is a tourism development policy necessarily more coherent in human development terms. Indeed, it may even be counterproductive. Nor, however, does the opposite apply. Isolation is not positive, but tourism can be excessive. It is also, by definition, a seasonal

activity which, if not properly managed, may lead to poorly-paid, low value-added jobs, a high environmental cost and diverse negative social impacts. Consequently, the indicators used to evaluate this policy seek to gauge both the management and impact of tourism.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring tourism policy coherence as part of the PCD index. In each case, indicators are proposed, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Economic dimension**: here we used indicators with a negative impact on development, relating to an excessive influx of tourists. Tourists were measured as arrivals in proportion to the local population, taking account of the dependence generated on tourism receipts as a ratio to exports of goods and services. A case in point would be tourist arrivals in Country X, whose population increases twenty-fivefold in the tourist season, accounting for virtually all export income. Tourism involving casinos and other activities fails to indicate a genuine productive and industrial fabric. This type of tourism also quite often serves as a channel for laundering money from illicit operations or tax evasion.

   We also considered gender equality, both in terms of the pay gap and employment participation rates in the tourism sector, to be relevant in the economic dimension. Here again, attention is focused on hotels and restaurants as being most representative of the tourism sector.

b) Social dimension: When gauging this policy's social dimension, special emphasis was placed on the degree of dependence on tourism for job creation. High dependence indicates excessive reliance on an industry generally making intensive use of low-skilled employment, paying meagre wages, and involving significant seasonality. As not all activities are devoted to tourism alone (transport, for instance, is used both by tourists and the local population), we examined employment in the two areas of hotels and restaurants, as these were considered most closely linked and sensitive to tourism, albeit not in their entirety. Consequently, the indicator used to evaluate this dimension was employment in the tourism sector (% of people engaged in tourism: hotels and restaurants).

c) Environmental dimension: Policies designed to attract tourism can affect critical areas for fauna and flora, whose sustainability can be severely undermined by tourism. One environmental variable to be considered, then, is a country's effort and commitment to protecting terrestrial and marine areas as a percentage of the total area.

d) **Political dimension:** Here we aimed to gauge society's participation in the tourism sector (coastal and marine) using the Ocean Health Index tourism and recreation indicator, which measures the proportion of the workforce engaged in the coastal tourism and travel sector, and unemployment and sustainability of the tourism industry, as a proxy for the number of people actually taking part in tourism,

assuming that the number of hotel employees, travel agents and workers in related professions increases or decreases relative to the number of tourists, as a part of State policy.

Indicators: In principle, a policy that only promotes tourism, however successful, does not in itself provide any guarantee of coherence for development or lack thereof. The aim, then, is to evaluate interrelated aspects that, in some cases, may even reach detrimental levels for development.

In line with this approach, the evaluation of tourism policy initially took account of the following indicators:

Code	Indicator
T1	International tourist arrivals (% of the population in the host country)
T2	International tourism, receipts (% of export total)
T3	People employed in hotels and restaurants (% of the total employed population)
T4	Protected terrestrial and marine areas (% of total area)
T5	Tourism and recreation (Ocean Health Index)
T6	Proportion of women employed in hotels and restaurants (% of the total population employed in tourism: hotels and restaurants)
T7	Gender pay gap by economic activity: hotels and restaurants

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 30% and 40%, high degree of correlation and application of solidity criterion, grouping of complementary variables and application of factor analysis), the final indicator obtained for tourism policy was:

Code	Indicator
T1	International tourist arrivals (% of the population in the host country)

Infrastructure and transport policy

Description: While infrastructure policy encompasses the elements required for social organization, i.e. modes of transport, information and communications, access to basic services and supplies, and so forth, transport policy involves facilitating and managing the movement of people and goods from one place to another.

Rationale: Proper infrastructure and transport policies directly impact human development by facilitating access to basic goods and services, and communications, while promoting greater territorial cohesion within a country and improving its integration into its surroundings. To the extent these policies are coherent with development, they will achieve this

while minimizing, not only the economic cost for users, but also the environmental impact on the planet.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring infrastructure and transport policy coherence in as part of the PCD index. In each case, indicators are proposed, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Economic dimension**: This dimension considered a couple of indicators representing the economic impact of providing infrastructure. In view of their potential to reduce environmental impact, we chose to consider the consolidation of railway networks as positive. This gave us the following indicators: kilometres of railway lines /100,000 inhabitants and losses caused by power outages (% sales volume).

b) **Social dimension:** This dimension seeks to ascertain generalization of access to a series of basic services and proper social integration in terms of equity. To achieve this, we used the following indicators: percentage of the population with access to electricity, population with access to improved water supply in the rural sector, users with access to Internet per 100,000 inhabitants, maternal mortality rated per 100,000 live births and the percentage of girls in primary education.

c) **Environmental dimension:** This dimension seeks to measure the impact of transport on air pollutant emissions and greenhouse gases. The more efficient the management of infrastructure and transport policy, the lower the environmental impact on air quality. Consequently, the most appropriate indicator to gauge this dimension is CO2 emissions generated by the transport sector (percentage of total fuel burnt).

d) **Political dimension:** This dimension seeks firstly to gauge the attention paid to proper management of public resources when investing in these policies. The huge volume of money handled in this sector makes it particularly susceptible to corrupt practices, both among public authorities and private enterprise. Secondly, we observed the strides made by major cities in investment aimed at improving public transport with a lower environmental impact, such as metro and light rail. The following indicators were used: Open Government Index and kilometres of metro and light rail since 2006.

Indicators: To measure this policy, we considered those indicators with results that can be associated with the provision of infrastructure and transport. Rather than taking the view 'the more infrastructure the better', regardless of the type, results were gauged in diverse areas of human development, such as effective access to basic goods and services. Appropriate infrastructure is undoubtedly one of the factors that contribute to such results.

In line with this approach, the evaluation of infrastructure and transport policy initially took account of the following indicators:

Code	Indicator
IT1	Railway lines (km per 10,000 people)
IT2	Losses caused by power outages (% sales value)
IT3	Improved water supply, rural sector (% of population with access)
IT4	Access to electricity (% of population)
IT5	Internet users per 100 people
IT6	Emissions of CO2 generated by transport sector (% of total fuel burnt)
IT7	Open Government Index
IT8	Kilometres of metro and light rail in major cities since 2006
IT9	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births
IT10	Primary education, girls (% del total)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 30% and 40%, high degree of correlation and application of solidity criterion, grouping of complementary variables and application of factor analysis), the final indicators obtained for infrastructure and transport policy are:

Code	Indicator
IT3	Improved water supply, rural sector (% of population with access)
IT4	Access to electricity (% of population)

Industrial policy

Description: Industry has traditionally been considered a core element for and even tantamount to development when understood as synonymous with economic growth. Today, however, this approach is overly simplistic and, indeed, highly questionable. Nonetheless, the idea still prevails that more industry is unreservedly tantamount to more development, despite the contradictory fact that industrial policy has disappeared from many government agendas.

Rationale: When evaluating this policy, we sought to overcome the reductionist rationale that the more industry a country has, the better. By contrast, we suggest it depends on a set of highly complex factors, not all of which can be measured on a global scale. We therefore chose a group of variables allowing us to determine the orientation and effect that each policy has on industry to determine their overall coherence for human development.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring industrial policy coherence as part of the PCD index. In each case, indicators are proposed, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

a) **Economic dimension:** This dimension seeks to ascertain how dependent local industry is on foreign industry, and the extent to which policies strive to overcome this. It is represented by the proportion of public spending on research and development (R&D). We also decided to include gender equality in industry, measured both in terms of the pay gap and male and female employment participation rates. The following indicators were therefore used: proportion of raw materials in total exports, R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP, difference between male and female employment in the industrial sector (%) and pay gap in the manufacturing sector.

b) **Social dimension**: The main social impact of industry is on employment. To ascertain this more precisely, emphasis was placed on the amount of unemployment originating in industry. This indicator helps establish whether industry contributes to or detracts from job creation and whether it plays a key role in expelling workers from the labour market. The indicator used is the unemployed originating in the industrial-manufacturing sector (of total unemployed).

c) **Environmental dimension**: To gauge the environmental impact of industry, we included two indicators that complement the air pollution issue already measured in other policy areas. Firstly, we considered usage of an essential resource like drinking water, and secondly energy imported as a proportion of total energy used. The latter seeks to detect economies that are energy intensive despite their dependence on outside sources. The indicators used are therefore: freshwater withdrawals for industry as a percentage of total freshwater withdrawals and energy imported as a proportion of total energy used.

d) **Political dimension**: Where governance was concerned, the repercussions of policies were observed firstly on air pollution and secondly on agreements signed on organization and collective bargaining. In governance coherent for human development, minimizing environmental impact, whose harmful effects go beyond the polluting country, must come first, as must the protection of workers' rights and collective bargaining in keeping with the asymmetric relationship between employer and employee. Consequently, the following indicators were used: metric tonnes of carbon dioxide per person and signature and/or ratification of Convention No. 98 on the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining.

Indicators: Here we used not only strictly economic indicators, but also sought where possible to measure and compare repercussions on other aspects, such as employment in industry, gender inequality, usage intensity of vital resources like freshwater, and the signing of international commitments to put environmental criteria before short-term profit.

In line with this approach, the evaluation of industrial policy initially took account of the following indicators:

Code	Indicator
IN1	R&D expenditure (% GDP)
IN2	Export of raw materials / total exports
IN3	Unemployed originating in industrial-manufacturing sector (% of total unemployed)
IN4	Energy imported (% of energy used)
IN5	Annual freshwater withdrawals for industry (% total freshwater withdrawal)
IN6	Carbon dioxide emissions per person (metric tons)
IN7	Convention No. 98 on the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining
IN8	Difference between male and female employment in the industrial sector (%)
IN9	Pay gap in manufacturing sector (men and women)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 30% and 40%, high degree of correlation and application of solidity criterion, grouping of complementary variables and application of factor analysis), the final indicators obtained for industrial policy were:

Code	Indicator
IN1	R&D expenditure (% GDP)
IN5	Annual freshwater withdrawals for industry (% total freshwater withdrawal)
IN8	Difference between male and female employment in the industrial sector (%)