

## PCSDI BACKGROUND SUMMARY

### ECONOMIC COMPONENT

This section covers financial and tax 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 PCSDI. 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 economy. Three related indicators were initially 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. As it is 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 also in the political dimension of tax policy, is proposed to evaluate this.

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

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
F1	Market capitalization of listed companies (% GDP)
F2	Oversized banking sector
F3	Investment portfolio (% GDP)
F4	Account at a financial institution: difference between men and women (%)
F5	External service, total debt/Exports of goods and services (%)
F6	Service public debt and public guaranteed / tax revenue (%)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, high degree of correlation and application of the solidity criterion and grouping complementary variables), the indicators that were finally used to measure financial policy in the PCSD were:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
F2	Oversized banking sector
F4	Account at a financial institution: difference between men and women (%)

## Tax policy

**Description:** Tax 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 PCSDI. 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, general government revenue as a percentage of GDP was chosen in order to measure States' efforts to collect as much revenue as possible. 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 tax 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 use tax policy to promote sustainable production and/or consumption models. Indicators were considered that provided information on aspects such as whether or not there were taxes on CO<sub>2</sub> 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:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
FIS1	General government revenue (% GDP)
FIS2	Social expenditure (% GDP)
FIS3	Variation rate of the Gini index before and after taxes and transfers
FIS4	Tax structure (indirect tax revenues/total tax revenue)
FIS5	Environment protection expenditure (% GDP)
FIS6	Financial Secrecy Index
FIS7	Open Budget Index

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, high degree of correlation and application of the solidity criterion), the indicators that were finally used to measure tax policy in the PCSD were:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
FIS1	Tax revenue (% GDP)
FIS3	Variation rate of the Gini Index pre and post taxes and transfers (%)
FIS6	Financial Secrecy Index

## SOCIAL COMPONENT

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 PCSDI. 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:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
EDU1	Out of school ratio secondary
EDU2	Out of School ratio primary
EDU3	Official entrance age to pre-primary education (years)
EDU4	Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)
EDU5	Survival rate to the last grade of secondary education, both sexes (%)
EDU6	Net intake rate to grade 1 of primary education, both sexes (%)
EDU7	Expenditure on education (% government expenditure)
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 (GPI)
EDU13	Out Of School Ratio children of primary school age, % female
EDU14	Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (%)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, 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
EDU5	Survival rate to the last grade of secondary education, both sexes (%)
EDU8	Pupil-teacher ratio in pre-primary education
EDU9	Pupil-teacher ratio in primary education
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 PCSDI. 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: government health expenditure as a percentage of GDP and domestic health public expenditure as percentage of total health expenditure.
- 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 medical doctors and health postos per number of inhabitants and 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: the Universal Health Coverage Index and the percentage of population with access to improved sanitation facilities.

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

Code	Indicator
S1	Life expectancy at birth (years)
S2	Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)
S3	Medical doctors (per 10 000 population)
S4	Total density per 100 000 population: Health posts
S5	Contraceptive prevalence - modern and traditional methods (%): urban
S6	Contraceptive prevalence - modern and traditional methods (%): rural
S7	Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)
S8	Domestic health public expenditure % total health expenditure)
S9	Universal Health Coverage Index
S10	PM2.5 pollution, population exposed to levels exceeding WHO guideline value (%)
S11	Improved sanitation facilities (%population with access)
S12	Demand for family planning satisfied (%): urban
S13	Demand for family planning satisfied (%): rural



Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, 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
S9	Universal Health Coverage Index
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 PCSDI. Related indicators are provided, broken down into the four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental and political.

- a) **Economic dimension:** In this dimension, inequality and discrimination faced by women in the labor market are analyzed. Additionally, the aim was to incorporate indicators that evaluated the unpaid work carried out mostly by women in households, as this is at the root of the sexual division of labor and, therefore, of the existing inequalities in the labor market. But due to the lack of systematized information, only three indicators were finally taken into consideration: vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment), gender wage gap by economic activity and firms with female participation in ownership (%).
- 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 LGBTI community.

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

Code	Indicator
IG1	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
IG2	Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment)
IG3	Existence of quota for women as electoral law
IG4	Gender wage gap by economic activity
IG5_6_7	Legislation against gender violence, sexual harassment and marital rape
IG8	Does the constitution guarantee equality before the law?
IG9	Women's share of government ministerial positions
IG10	Firms with female participation in ownership (%)
IG11_12	Maternity and paternity leaves
IG13	Gap between paid paternity and maternity leaves (in calendar days)
IG14	Position at the UN in favour of the LGTBI community

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, 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
IG1	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
IG2	Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment)
IG5_6_7	Legislation against gender violence, sexual harassment and marital rape
IG11_12	Maternity and paternity leaves
IG14	Position at the UN in favour of the LGTBI community

## Employment policy

**Description:** Employment policy includes all governmental measures aimed at achieving full employment and 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 PCSDI. 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, unemployment and long term 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 vulnerable employment as part of total employment.
- 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.

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

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
EM1	Unemployment rate
EM2	Employment rate
EM3	Share of long term unemployment in the total unemployment (%)
EM4	Share of unemployed receiving regular periodic social security unemployment benefits (%)
EM5	Percentage of unemployed not receiving unemployment benefit in contributory and non-contributory schemes
EM6	Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)
EM7	Ratification of ILO Fundamental Conventions
EM8	Share of working poor in total employment (%)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, 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:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
EM1	Unemployment rate
EM4	Share of unemployed receiving regular periodic social security unemployment benefits (%)
EM6	Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)

## 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, 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 PCSDI. 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 benefit level 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, age dependency ratio 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 identified 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:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
PS1	Public social protection expenditure (% of GDP)
PS2	Public social security expenditure (%GDP)
PS3	Total public pension spending (%GDP)
PS4	Pension, benefit level (%GDP per capita)
PS5	Old age pension beneficiaries (%)
PS6	Women of retirement age who do not receive old-age pension
PS7	Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)
PS8	Benefits incidence in poorest quintile (%)
PS9	Number of social security policy areas covered by a statutory programme
PS10	Ratification of ILO social security Conventions

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, 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:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
PS1	Public social protection expenditure (% of GDP)
PS5	Old age pension beneficiaries (%)

## 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 PCSDI. 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 students in tertiary education who are female, 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:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
CIT1	Internet access in schools
CIT2	Researchers per million inhabitants (FTE)
CIT3	Technicians per million inhabitants (FTE)
CIT4	Government expenditure on tertiary education as % of GDP (%)
CIT5	GERD - Financed by government as % of GDP (Calculated data in '000 PPP \$, constant prices - 2005)
CIT6	Percentage of students in tertiary education who are female
CIT7	Quality of scientific research institutions
CIT8	Government procurement of advanced tech 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	Percentage of graduates from tertiary education who are female (%)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, 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:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
CIT1	Internet access in schools
CIT6	Percentage of students in tertiary education who are female
CIT13	Percentage of graduates from tertiary education who are female (%)



## GLOBAL COMPONENT

This section covers policies on justice and human rights; defence, peace and security; human mobility and 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 PCSDI. 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 or not, 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 LGBTI people. The following indicators were chosen for this purpose: whether or not countries have a death penalty, legality of homosexuality and equal marriage, legislation on abortion, existence of laws against gender violence, the number of judges /magistrates women per 100.000 population, 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:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
J1	Number of judges per 100,000 inhabitants
J2	Existence of a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims
J3	Abolition of the death penalty
J4_5	Legality of homosexuality and equal marriage
J6	Ratification of UN Human Rights treaties
J7	The Worldwide Governance Indicators
J8	Universal Jurisdiction
J9	Ratification of Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
J10	Legislation on abortion
J11	Existence of laws against gender violence
J12	Number of judges /magistrates women per 100.000 population
J13_14_15	Women's rights in the sphere of justice

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, 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
J3	Abolition of the death penalty
J4_J5	Legality of homosexuality and equal marriage
J6	Ratification of UN Human Rights treaties
J8	Universal Jurisdiction
J9	Ratification of Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
J10	Legislation on abortion
J13_J14_J15	Women's rights in the sphere of justice

## Defence, 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 PCSDI. 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 expenditure as a percentage of GDP and social expenditure 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:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
P&S1	Military expenditure (% of GDP)
P&S2	Military expenditure (% of GDP) /social expenditure (% GDP)
P&S3	Armed forces personnel (per 100,000 inhabitants)
P&S4	Ease of access to small arms and light weapons
P&S5	Homicide rate with firearms per 100.000 inhabitants
P&S6	Participation in international arms treaties and conventions
P&S7	International treaties and conventions on security
P&S8	Member countries of the EITI initiative
P&S9	Nuclear and heavy weapons capabilities
P&S10	Contributions to UNDP (GDP per capita)
P&S11	Contributions to UNEP (GDP per capita)
P&S12	Plan of action to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, 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:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
P&S1	Military expenditure (% of GDP)
P&S3	Armed forces personnel (per 100,000 inhabitants)
P&S4	Ease of access to small arms and light weapons
P&S6	Participation in international arms treaties and conventions
P&S9	Nuclear and heavy weapons capabilities
P&S12	Plan of action to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325

## 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 PCSDI. 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 consider to give positive assessment 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. However, the impossibility of finding systematized information on this issue prevents valuing this aspect in the PCSDI.
- b) **Environmental dimension:** Countries are awarded points for making greater per capita contributions to the UNEP (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. Finally, it is not possible to evaluate this aspect due to the lack of systematized quantitative information.

Secondly, higher consideration was granted to the countries that make higher per capita contributions to the 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.

Lastly, countries were given positive consideration for making higher contributions to UN-Women (in relation to per capita GDP ) 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 for 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:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
C1	Existence of a formal space for political participation in Cooperation
C2	Contributions to UNDP (GDP per capita)
C3	Existence of a specific structure of cooperation and appreciation of its political rank
C4	Aid's Transparency Index
C5	Contributions to UNWOMEN (GDP per capita)
C6	Contributions to UNEP (GDP per capita)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, 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
C5	Contributions to UNWOMEN (GDP per capita)
C6	Contributions to UNEP (GDP per capita)

## 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 PCSDI. 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 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). Secondly, it is considered positive for countries to approve and ratify the Convention and Protocols relating to the Status of Refugees and International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of 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 particularly 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	Stock migratory (thousands)
M2	Ease of hiring foreign labour
M3	Refugees and people in refugee-like situations (% total population)
M4	Convention and Protocole relating to the Status of Refugees and
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 when visiting the country
M8	International migrant stock (% of population)

Once the variables had been purged 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

## ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENT

This section covers fisheries, rural development and agriculture, 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 PCSDI. 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 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 participation in IMO treaties, conventions and agreements.

**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 IMO treaties was also weighted.

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

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
P1	Consumption ecological footprint, fishing grounds areas
P2	Artisanal fishing opportunities
P3	Livelihoods and economies
P4	Clean water
P5	Carbon storage
P6	Marine biodiversity
P7	Marine trophic index
P8	Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters)
P9	Participation in IMO treaties, conventions and agreements
P10	Gender wage gap in fishing
P11	Gender gap in employment of the fisheries sector
P12	Gender gap in employment of the fisheries sector and aquaculture

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values above 20%, 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 PCSDI were:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
P4	Clean waters

## 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.

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.

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 PCSDI. 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 and the lack of access to social services and protection. 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:** In the light of this approach, the following indicators were considered pertinent and chosen:

Code	Indicator
DR1	Poverty gap at the level of rural poverty line (%)
DR2	Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of population with access)
DR3	Rural poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of rural population)
DR4	Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)
DR5	Gini Index for farmland
DR6	Merchandise trade specialization index, primary commodities, excluding fuels
DR7	Product concentration index of exports
DR8	Product diversification index of exports
DR9	Fertilizers use
DR10	Use of pesticides (tonnes of nutrients per 1000 Ha)
DR11	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
DR12	International Plant Protection Convention
DR13	Distribution of agricultural holders by sex (% female)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, high degree of correlation and application of the solidity criterion), the indicator that was finally used to measure rural development and agricultural policy in the PCSDI 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 are the basis of life. Besides, they generate significant benefits for food production, availability of fertile land, climate regulation and storage for carbon and other fossil fuels. Ecosystems are therefore key elements for the development of a locality, a country or a region of the world. Conversely, states' development choices will determine the condition of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring biodiversity policy coherence as part of the PCSDI. 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 of 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. Likewise, the Biocapacity Reserve / deficit indicator that compares the ecological footprint of the countries with their biocapacity is taken into consideration.
- 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, 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 environmental 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 of production (gha per person)
B3	Average annual deforestation
B4	Change in forest area (thousand km <sup>2</sup> )
B5	Endangered species, mammals
B6	Endangered species, birds
B7	Endangered species, fishes
B8	Endangered species, plants
B9	Environmental protection expenditure as % of GDP
B10	Participation in international environmental agreements
B11	Lack of access to an improved water source (% of rural population)
B12	Lack of access to an improved water source (% of urban population)
B13	Biocapacity reserves/deficit (ha. per person)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, high degree of correlation and application of the solidity criterion), the indicator that was finally used to measure biodiversity policy in the PCSDI was:

Code	Indicator
B2	Ecological footprint of production (gha per person)
B10	Participation in international environmental agreements
B13	Biocapacity reserves/deficit (ha. per person)

## 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. At the same time, it has important environmental impacts.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring policy coherence in energy policy as part of the PCSDI. 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 access in energy, and the third to countries' responsibility in overconsumption of energy. These aspects led to considering the following indicators: environmental vulnerability index, the percentage of the population without access to electricity and the ecological footprint of imports.
- 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.

**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 (gha per person)
EN3	Vulnerability index
EN4	Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per person)
EN5	Doha's amendment to the Kyoto Protocol
EN6	Population without access to electricity (%)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, high degree of correlation and application of the solidity criterion), the indicators that were finally used to measure energy policy in the PCSDI were:

Code	Indicator
EN1	Electricity production from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric (% of total)
EN2	Ecological Footprint of imports (gha per person)
EN4	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide per person

## PRODUCTIVE COMPONENT

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 PCSDI. 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 UN-Habitat's City prosperity index.
- 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	Incidence of poverty, based on the urban poverty line (% of urban population)
U2	Improved sanitation facilities, urban sector (% of population with access)
U3	Population living in slums as a proportion of the urban population
U4	PM2.5 air pollution, mean annual exposure (micrograms per cubic meter)
U5	Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)
U6	City prosperity index

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, high degree of correlation and application of solidity criterion, grouping of complementary variables and application of factor analysis), the indicators that were finally used to measure urban planning policy in the PCSDI were:

Code	Indicator
U2	Improved sanitation facilities, urban sector (% of population with access)
U4	PM2.5 air pollution, mean annual exposure (micrograms per cubic meter)

## 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. 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, environmental and other repercussions that need to be accounted for when evaluating tourism policies.

**Rationale:** In the approach adopted for the PCSDI, tourism is seen as an activity with positive and negative impacts in terms of sustainable development. Thus, for example, the tourism sector generates employment, but at the same time it is a very seasonal activity that, when poorly managed, can create low added value and poorly paid employment. It can also have negative social impacts in addition to significant ecological 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 PCSDI. 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 that measure the possible negative impact on development as a result of an excessive influx of tourists, measured as arrivals in proportion to the local population; and the possible economic vulnerability associated with excessive dependence on income from this activity, measured as a proportion of 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.

**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	Excess of tourism pressure
T2	Economic vulnerability due to touristic sector
T3	Persons employed in hotels and restaurants (% total working population)
T4	Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total land area)
T5	Tourism and Recreation
T6	Proportion of women employed in hotels and restaurants (% of total employed in hotels and restaurants)
T7	Gender wage gap by economic activity for hotels and restaurants

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, 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 tourism policy.

## 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 PCSDI. 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. We chose to consider the consolidation of railway networks as positive through an indicator that measures kilometers of railway lines per 100,000 inhabitants and the 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 evaluating just provision in quantitative terms, results were gauged in diverse areas of human development, such as effective access to basic goods and services and environmental impacts.

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

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
IT1	Rail lines (km per 10,000 people)
IT2	Depreciation by power outages (% sales value)
IT3	Improved water sources, rural sector (% of the population with access)
IT4	Access to electricity (% population)
IT5	Internet users (per 100 people)
IT6	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions generated by the transport sector as % of total fuel combustion
IT7	Open Government Index
IT8	Subway and light rail extensions (Km), main cities since 2006
IT9	Maternal mortality rate / 100.000 live
IT10	Female enrollment in primary education (% of female)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, 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:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
<b>IT3</b>	Improved water sources, rural sector (% of the population with access)
<b>IT4</b>	Access to electricity (% population)
<b>IT5</b>	Internet users (per 100 people)

## 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. We therefore chose a group of variables allowing us to determine the orientation and effects of industrial policies to determine their overall coherence for sustainable development.

Below is a description of the elements considered most pertinent for measuring industrial policy coherence as part of the PCSDI. 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 countries are on the export of agricultural raw material, 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 to take into account 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:** For a coherent governance in terms of sustainable development the criteria for 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	Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports)
IN3	Unemployed from industrial manufacturing sector (% of total unemployed)
IN4	Import Energy (% energy use)
IN5	Annual freshwater withdrawals, industry (% of total freshwater withdrawal)
IN6	CO2 Emissions (metric tons per person)
IN7	Ratifications of the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention
IN8	Gender gap in employment in industrial sector (%)
IN9	Gender wage gap in manufacture sector (male-female)

Once the variables had been purged (elimination of variables with missing values over 20%, 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
IN5	Annual freshwater withdrawals for industry (% total freshwater withdrawal)
IN7	Ratifications of the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention