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How to implement the monitoring system for the Sustainable Development Goals***Interim report on Adjusting the CES Recommendations on
Measuring Sustainable Development to SDGs*****Note by the Task Force***Summary*

The interim report presents the outcome of the first phase of the work of the Task Force created by the Bureau of the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) in October 2015 to adjust the *CES Recommendations on Measuring Sustainable Development* to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In the first phase, the Task Force reviewed the CES Recommendations in light of SDGs, proposed adjustments to the sustainable development themes presented in the CES Recommendations to better link with SDGs, and mapped the 17 SDGs and 169 targets with the adjusted themes and dimensions in the CES Recommendations. The Task Force also considered some examples of how the CES framework (that is, the adjusted themes and dimensions in the CES Recommendations) could be used in the context of SDGs.

The work is planned to continue in a second phase to link the SDG indicators with the adjusted CES framework, and support the work on identifying possible regional indicators.

The interim report is presented to CES for discussion and recommendations. The Conference is invited to express its views on the work done so far and the planned second phase focusing on SDG indicators.

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I. Introduction

1. This interim report presents the outcome of the first phase of work by the Task Force on Adjusting the *Conference of European Statisticians (CES) Recommendations on Measuring Sustainable Development* to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2. The CES Bureau set up the Task Force on Adjusting the CES Recommendations to SDGs in October 2015. The Task Force members are the Netherlands (Chair), Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Turkey, United States, Eurostat, OECD and UNECE.

3. The aim of the Task Force was to review the CES Recommendations in the context of SDGs, propose changes to the CES framework if needed, and provide guidance on how the adjusted framework could be used in the context of SDGs and measuring sustainable development in general.

4. The first phase of the work focused on mapping the 17 SDGs and 169 targets with the themes and dimensions in the adjusted CES framework. Following the endorsement of the global SDG indicator list by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in March 2016, the second phase of the work can be launched to link the SDG indicators with the adjusted CES framework and support the work on identifying possible regional indicators.

5. In its activities, the Task Force took into account other statistical work done in the context of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, including the progress so far by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs).

6. The target audience of this report are the statisticians involved in different aspects of producing and disseminating statistics for sustainable development and SDGs, such as setting up the reporting systems, providing data for and calculating indicators, communicating with other data providers and data users, etc. Data users and experts in subject-matter areas may find the report useful in providing a link between the traditional policy themes and SDGs and targets.

7. The Task Force examined how the adjusted CES framework could be helpful in:

- identifying inter-linkages between SDGs and underlying targets;
- analysing the SDGs, targets and indicators to find gaps and redundancies. This can help in exploring the need and criteria for possible regional or national indicators (taking into account the priorities identified at the policy level), and in identifying multipurpose indicators for regional or national reporting;
- identifying policy themes which may be important in national context but which are not included in SDGs, and analysing how the existing national sustainable development indicator sets could be revised to take into account SDGs;
- identifying which targets are related to a specific topic (such as health, labour, water, air, energy), and how to ease communication on SDGs and targets related to these topics;
- identifying which statistical areas can provide information to assess progress on a specific target (as supplementary information to the SDG indicator)

8. Section II of the report provides a short summary of the *CES Recommendations on measuring sustainable development*. Section III summarises the relevant United Nations decisions that provide a context for the Task Force's

work. Section IV explains the proposed adjustments to the CES framework and the results of mapping the SDGs and targets with the adjusted CES framework. Section V summarises how the CES framework can be helpful in the context of SDGs. Finally, Section VI provides some conclusions and outlines the next steps. Annex I describes the themes and dimensions in the CES framework. Annex II includes the table mapping the CES themes and dimensions and the SDGs and targets (provided in a separate Excel file). Annex III presents some examples of how the CES framework could be used in the work related to statistics and SDGs.

II. CES Recommendations on measuring sustainable development

A. Background

9. The *Conference of European Statisticians (CES) Recommendations on measuring sustainable development*¹ were developed in 2009-2013 by a joint UNECE/Eurostat/OECD Task Force². The Task Force was chaired by the Netherlands and involved a number of countries and international organizations³.

10. The impetus for undertaking the work was the need to harmonise the approaches used by countries and organizations in measuring sustainable development. It was estimated that well over 1000 different sustainable development indicators were used at the time, following various approaches based on conceptual considerations and sustainable development strategies and policies. The work took into account the initiatives undertaken by the United Nations, Eurostat, OECD, and other international organizations, as well as the work done by individual countries.

11. The CES Recommendations provide an endorsed and universal framework for measuring sustainable development combining a strong theoretical basis and a clear link with policy needs. The Recommendations represented a breakthrough as they provided a common approach to which all the existing approaches and indicator sets could be linked. The Recommendations also showed that measuring sustainable development is within the realm of official statistics, and emphasised the importance of the quality criteria of official statistics in providing data and indicators for its measurement.

12. More than 60 countries from the UNECE region and beyond (including OECD member countries) and the major international organizations endorsed the CES Recommendations in June 2013⁴. A number of countries and organizations

¹ <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=34522>

² The work built on an earlier Working Group in 2005-2009 (chaired by Canada)

³ Australia, Canada, France, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, European Commission, Eurostat, OECD, the World Bank, the United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development (UNCSD) and UNECE

⁴ The development of the *CES Recommendations on measuring sustainable development* was a result of a long consultative process. Several draft versions were consulted with the CES member countries and the CES Bureau throughout the preparation process. The comments and suggestions received were taken into account. Before endorsement, the final version of the CES Recommendations was sent for electronic consultation to about 70 countries (all UNECE and OECD countries plus some countries outside the region who actively participate in CES), and all major international organizations, including, CIS Statistics Committee, Eurostat, IMF, ILO, OECD, UNSD, etc. All countries and organizations who replied to the consultation and the 57 countries and 10 international organizations present at CES plenary session in 2013 supported the endorsement.

have applied the CES Recommendations in measuring sustainable development and establishing or reviewing sustainable development indicator sets.

B. Short summary of the CES framework for measuring sustainable development

13. The CES Recommendations draw on three conceptual dimensions of wellbeing as outlined in the Brundtland report. The report defines sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present ('here and now') and future generations ('later') and of people living in other countries ('elsewhere'). The dimension 'here and now' covers the wellbeing of the present generation in one particular country. The dimension 'later' refers to the wellbeing of future generations and is based on the consideration of resources (i.e. capital) that are an important precondition for the wellbeing to continue over time. The dimension 'elsewhere' covers the wellbeing of people living in other countries incorporating the transboundary impacts of sustainable development.

14. These three dimensions are linked to policy relevant themes that cover the environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainable development.

15. The themes and dimensions, and the structure that draws them together, constitute what is referred to as the 'CES framework' in this report. The framework builds on a strong conceptual background, linking the conceptual approach to the themes that are used by policy makers and the general public, such as health, labour, education, water, climate, energy, etc.

16. Based on the measurement framework, the CES Recommendations also propose a procedure to derive indicator sets, including a small set of internationally comparable, robust indicators that are already available. The sets include different types of indicators (such as headline indicators, 'policy drivers' or policy relevant indicators) and are in line with the quality criteria of official statistics. The themes and dimensions are independent from the indicators. In other words, different indicators could be used to measure the same themes, both as headline indicators and underlying policy drivers.

17. The CES Recommendations show how countries could present the information on sustainable development in a concise and structured manner. It may also serve as an organising principle to facilitate users' choices through large numbers of indicators.

18. The CES framework can be used in a flexible way. The proposed sustainability themes are universal but within these themes countries can select indicators which are suited to their specific circumstances, both in terms of policy needs as well as data availability.

C. Advantages of using a conceptual framework

19. The CES framework provides an approach agreed upon by a large number of countries and a number of major international organizations. Since its endorsement, many countries and organizations have used it when (further) developing and reviewing their sustainable development indicator sets.

20. The CES framework was also tested in eight countries⁵ which showed its usefulness, flexibility and ease of application in practice. Furthermore, the pilot testing showed that in general statistics are available to produce indicators for all the policy themes included in the CES framework.

21. The pilot testing exercise was helpful in identifying gaps in the national measures of sustainable development. It also identified some areas covered by the national sustainable development indicator sets that are missing in the CES framework and could be added in the future. Some examples that came out in the pilot testing include: transport and communication, ageing, participation in sports and cultural activities⁶, etc.

22. An important advantage of the CES framework is its link to the traditional areas of official statistics and to statistical standards and classifications. For example, the themes related to economic capital (Physical capital, Research, development and innovation, and Financial capital) directly correspond to asset categories in the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008). The environment-related themes (like water, ecosystems, energy resources, mineral resources, etc.) are linked to the resource categories in the system of Environmental-economic Accounting (SEEA). This encourages the use of data from national accounts and SEEA for calculating the indicators relevant to these themes. Using data produced according to the standards of official statistics helps to ensure the quality, availability and international comparability of indicators and hence the measurement of sustainable development. SNA and SEEA accounts furthermore provide underlying data that can be used for analysis and for calculating a number of different indicators.

23. The CES Recommendations incorporate in one framework the two main and somewhat opposite approaches to measuring sustainable development that were used by countries. The differences stem from what is taken as a starting point of the measurement system. One way to build up a system to measure sustainable development is to base on conceptual considerations. This is reflected in the 'here and now', 'later' and 'elsewhere' dimensions of the CES framework. The advantage of this approach is that all different aspects of sustainable development are covered and there is a balance between focusing on the well-being of both the current and future generations, and the well-being of both one particular country and all other countries. The disadvantage is that the relevance of the measurement system is not always obvious to policy makers and the general public.

24. The other way to build up a sustainable development measurement system is to base on the policy priorities and targets. The advantage of this approach is that indicators can be used for policy monitoring which ensures their wide use and visibility. The disadvantage is that the measurement reflects what policy makers consider important at a particular time. These priorities may change and may not take into account all relevant aspects of sustainable development.

⁵ Australia, Italy, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Turkey and Ukraine. The results of the pilot testing are presented in document ECE/CES/2015/24, available at http://www.uncece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/ece/ces/2015/24-E_ECE_paper_on_outcome_of_pilot_testing.pdf

⁶ Transport and communication are also present in SDGs. Ageing is addressed through references to "all people", "women and men of all ages", etc., but there are no specific targets on ageing. Participation in sports and cultural activities, as any leisure activity, is only indirectly referred to in SDGs. The national sustainable development indicator sets thus cover also issues that are not included in SDGs.

25. The CES framework was able to make a synergy of the two approaches. The different viewpoints are important to mention here because the debate between a conceptual and policy-driven approach to the measurement of sustainable development is still relevant. The global list of SDG indicators constitutes the most recent policy-driven approach. Therefore, the views of the Task Force members on the usefulness of the CES framework in SDG context also depended on whether their starting point was the measurement of sustainable development in a wider context (and the existing indicator sets) or SDGs.

D. SDGs and the CES framework

26. When the CES Recommendations were finalised, the discussion about SDGs had just started and the goals and targets were not even identified. Therefore, the Conference in 2013 decided that the measurement framework presented in the CES Recommendations should be revised once the SDGs and targets were agreed upon. At its June 2015 plenary session, the Conference reaffirmed that the CES Recommendations provided a good basis for measuring sustainable development and decided to set up a task force to adjust the CES Recommendations to SDGs.

27. Several exercises of mapping SDGs, targets and indicators with the measurement framework in the CES Recommendations have already been carried out⁷. Their conclusions were that SDGs and targets could be mapped with the CES framework but this would require slight adjustments and/or rearrangements to some themes in the framework.

28. In October 2015, the Bureau of the Conference of European Statisticians approved the Terms of Reference of the Task Force on Adjusting the CES Recommendations on measuring sustainable development to SDGs (ECE/CES/BUR/2015/OCT/11/Add.1). The Bureau requested to keep the basic structure of the CES framework intact and to align the Task Force's activities as much as possible with the ongoing work of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDG).

29. The Bureau reviewed a progress report of the Task Force in February 2016. The Bureau agreed with the approach taken by the Task Force and emphasized the importance of the adjusted framework as a tool to facilitate the work on SDGs at regional and national levels. The Bureau noted that the CES Recommendations can provide a basis for connecting the reporting on SDGs to the work done by countries and international organizations on measuring sustainable development and developing indicator sets so far. The Bureau underlined that the use of the CES framework in the context of SDGs does not mean introducing additional or alternative reporting on the global list of SDG indicators.

E. Link with the work of the CES Steering Group on statistics for SDGs

30. In February 2016, the CES Bureau set up a Steering Group on statistics for SDGs. Its aim is to provide guidance and prepare a road map for developing official statistics for SDGs under CES. The Task Force is expected to cooperate with and

⁷ The UNSC Friends of the Chair Group on broader measures of progress made a mapping of the available indicators, including those from the CES Recommendations, to the draft SDGs and targets in summer 2014. In June 2015, at the CES seminar on response of official statistics to SDGs, two papers presented an outcome of such a mapping: by Statistics Netherlands (ECE/CES/2015/20) and UNECE (ECE/CES/2015/24 and Add.1).

support the work of the Steering Group, including on analyzing the need and establishing criteria for a set of regional indicators on SDGs, taking into account the priorities identified at the policy level.

III. The Sustainable Development Goals and related United Nations decisions

31. The Section provides a short overview of the United Nations decisions and activities that have implications for the work of the Task Force. It also notes how the Task Force can contribute to these activities.

A. Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/1)

32. The UN GA Resolution 70/1 *Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development* (A/RES/70/1) was adopted in September 2015 as a plan of action for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership. It contains 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets.

33. The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda emphasises the importance of data and statistics for the follow-up and review of the progress made in implementing SDGs:

“Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision making. Data and information from existing reporting mechanisms should be used where possible.” (paragraph 48).

34. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda will be regularly followed up and reviewed at global, regional, national and sub-national levels. Furthermore:

“Follow-up and review at the high-level political forum will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals to be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations system, based on the global indicator framework and data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional level.” (paragraph 83).

35. In addition, thematic reviews are planned to be carried out (paragraph 85).

36. As all these reviews should be informed by data. The setup of the follow-up and review therefore process has implications on the statistical work for SDGs. The modalities of the follow-up and reviews are currently being discussed at the United Nations General Assembly. The UN SG report *Critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level*⁸ makes proposals on how the global review by the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) will be carried out. The report specifies that additional data and indicators may be used at the regional and national level to complement the global list of SDG indicators. Furthermore, it is expected that the thematic reviews will require additional information on specific themes. **The CES framework may prove helpful in identifying data and indicators for measuring SDGs at different levels: global, regional, subregional, national and thematic.**

⁸ A/70/684, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/follow-up>

B. United Nations Statistical Commission and IAEG-SDGs

37. The Interagency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG) set up by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) developed a global SDG indicator list which includes 230 indicators⁹. UNSC approved the global SDG indicator list at its 47th session on 8-11 March 2016.

38. IAEG-SDG is planned to continue work until 2030 to support the implementation of the approved indicator and monitoring framework¹⁰. The work on indicators and methodologies will continue as noted in the IAEG-SDG report to UNSC:

“In several cases, the Expert Group has highlighted that the proposed indicators do not cover all aspects of a given Goal and its targets. It is envisaged that further methodological work will be conducted with a view to continuously improving the indicators and the availability of data to address these shortcomings.” (E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1, paragraph 31).

“Further developments and future modifications of the indicators resulting from improved data availability, new methodologies or interlinkages identified across targets, being of technical nature and not changing the substance of the indicators, will be reviewed and approved by the Statistical Commission.” (paragraph 33).

39. The Member States emphasised that the indicators must cover all targets and not undermine or re-interpret the targets. In many cases, the targets are multidimensional and it is not possible to cover all their different aspects with one or two indicators, as acknowledged in the IAEG-SDG report cited above. Using the CES framework can be helpful in looking for additional data that the statistical systems could provide on the aspects not covered by the current indicator list, and for ensuring coherence among the indicators related to the same themes throughout the 169 SDG targets.

40. At its first meeting in June 2015 in New York, IAEG-SDGs started discussion on interlinkages between Goals and targets. However, there has been extremely limited time to discuss these issues as the main focus was on agreeing on the global indicator list. At its 3rd meeting on 30 March - 1 April in Mexico City, IAEG-SDGs decided to set up a working group on interlinkages between SDG indicators. The terms of reference of the working group are currently being discussed. The planned aim of the group (subject to the final agreement) is to identify interlinkages between SDGs, targets and global SDG indicators, and explore ways in which these interlinkages could be harnessed to facilitate global, regional and national SDG monitoring and reporting. **The work of the Task Force on adjusting the CES framework to SDGs can provide input to the IAEG-SDG working group on interlinkages.**

⁹ Annex IV, E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1, available at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/2016-2-IAEG-SDGs-Rev1-E.pdf>

¹⁰ Annex I. Terms of reference of the IAEG-SDGs of the IAEG-SDGs report to UNSC, E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1,

C. Regional reviews and development of regional indicators

41. The Resolution 70/1 states that:

“The Goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of global indicators. These will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by Member States, in addition to the outcomes of work undertaken for the development of the baselines for those targets where national and global baseline data does not yet exist” (paragraph 75).

42. The IAEG-SDG report to UNSC¹¹ further specified that:

“It is expected that the global indicators will form the core of all other sets of indicators. However, additional and in some cases different indicators might be used for regional, national and subnational levels of monitoring. These indicators will be developed by Member States. Indicators for thematic monitoring are already being developed in a number of areas”. (paragraph 23).

43. Additional regional indicators may thus be needed to inform the regional follow-up and review process. **The work of the Task Force can contribute to exploring the need and identifying criteria for regional indicators.**

44. The setup of the regional reviews is currently being discussed at UNECE. A dedicated meeting on this issue will take place on 10 May. Any decision on regional indicators will be taken in consultation with the policy level.

45. Taking into account the decisions noted above, the results of the Task Force’s work are expected to help in developing possible regional and national indicators, in identifying interlinkages between the Goals and targets that could facilitate the SDG monitoring and reporting, and in identifying additional statistical data for the different levels of monitoring.

IV. Adjusting the CES framework; mapping SDGs and targets to CES themes and dimensions

46. In accordance with the work plan, the Task Force carried out the following actions during the first phase of its work:

(a) Analysed how to map the SDGs and targets with the original themes and dimensions in the CES framework;

(b) Identified required adjustments to the themes of the original CES framework given the recent insight on promoting sustainable development in the context of SDGs, and to allow to establish a link with the Goals and targets in a most efficient and clear way;

(c) Mapped the SDG targets with the adjusted themes and dimensions in the CES framework;

(d) Prepared examples of how the adjusted CES framework for measuring sustainable development could be used in the context of SDGs. (More examples may be provided when the SDG indicators will be considered in the second phase of the work).

¹¹ E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1

A. Approach used by the Task Force

47. As requested by CES and its Bureau, the Task Force kept **the adjustments of the CES framework to the minimum and preserved its basic structure**. This implied retaining the three dimensions of the CES framework (i.e. ‘here and now’, ‘later’ and ‘elsewhere’) as important principles in measuring sustainable development which remain fully relevant for the SDGs, and focusing the adjustments on the needed CES themes. The previous mapping exercises, e.g. the ones presented at the CES plenary session in June 2015, showed that mapping the SDGs and the CES framework was possible, without a need for major changes to the themes. The results of these exercises were also taken into account by the Task Force in its work and final proposals.

48. The Task Force experimented with different approaches to match the SDG targets to the themes and dimensions in the CES framework. This was not a simple exercise because many SDG targets are multidimensional in their formulation. Furthermore, the ‘political’ language used in the formulation of the targets had to be ‘translated’ into an operational, ‘statistical’ language. This required interpretation and analysis to reach a common understanding of the aim of each target.

49. Starting with the simplest approach, the Task Force attempted to map the targets and CES themes one to one. However, this approach left out information that is necessary for monitoring the achievement of the target. One example is the target 1.2 “By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions”. If the target is linked only with the theme ‘Income’, this would leave out the other poverty dimensions (such as labour, health, education, housing, etc.).

50. The other extreme could be to reflect all aspects covered in each target. However, this would have resulted in a complex picture with too many links as many targets address a number of different issues. For example, target 2.4 “By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality” has several aims which are linked but would need to be measured separately to get a comprehensive picture of progress towards its fulfilment. The target aims at sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices, but is also related to increasing productivity and production, adaptation to climate change, extreme events and disasters, and improving land and soil quality.

51. To keep a balance between being too general or too exhaustive, the Task Force decided to base the mapping on the main focus (“essence”) of each SDG target as the primary match. The other aspects of the targets were included as secondary matches. For example, in the case of target 2.4, the main focus of the target is on food production (CES Theme 3 ‘Food and nutrition’) but the target is related also to CES themes 10 Ecosystems, 13 Climate, 18 Physical capital and 21 Production.

52. A challenging area was to map the means-of-implementation and governance related targets. These mostly link to the theme 17 ‘Institutions’ which thus becomes very wide. As a result of the initial mapping, over 60 targets were linked to the theme Institutions. To make a clearer difference between the areas that these targets address, the Task Force decided to link the means-of-implementation targets as much as possible to the subject matter that they refer to.

53. For example, the case of target 1.b “Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions”. Instead of linking the target to the theme ‘Institutions’, it is primarily linked to the theme ‘Income’ that is most closely related with poverty, and has a secondary link to ‘Institutions’.

B. Modifications to the CES themes

54. To better align the CES framework with the recent insights from measuring sustainable development in the context of SDGs, the Task Force proposes to rename a number of themes. In the view of the Task Force, this will enhance the CES framework and also establish a clearer link with SDGs and targets. In particular, the following changes are recommended by the Task Force:

- Theme 2 ‘Consumption and income’ to be renamed ‘Income’
- Theme 3 ‘Nutrition’ to be renamed ‘Food and nutrition’
- Theme 7 ‘Housing’ to be renamed ‘Cities and human settlements’
- Theme 9 ‘Physical safety’ to be renamed ‘Safety’
- Theme 10 ‘Land and ecosystems’ to be renamed ‘Ecosystems’
- Theme 11 ‘Water’ to be renamed ‘Water and sanitation’
- Theme 16 ‘Trust’ to be renamed ‘Trust and social relations’
- Theme 19 ‘Knowledge capital’ to be renamed ‘Research, development and innovation’

55. The Task Force considered it necessary to add one theme to the CES framework, namely Theme 21 “Production” This is based on the extra focus in the SDGs on production as a driving force for sustainable development. It will allow to better link targets related to production, resource productivity and resource efficiency (18 targets link to the CES theme Production).

56. The Theme 2 is now titled ‘Income’, instead of ‘Consumption and income’ as was in the original CES themes. The theme ‘Income’ covers the microeconomic components related to an individual or household income, consumption and savings from work and non-work activities. Consumption issues are still covered but the theme was renamed to make a clearer distinction from the theme Production, which covers consumption at macroeconomic level, such as consumption of intermediate goods in the production process and issues of resource efficiency, productivity, etc.

57. The list of themes in the adjusted framework is provided below:

- TH1. Subjective well-being
- TH2. Income
- TH3. Food and nutrition
- TH4. Health
- TH5- Labour
- TH6. Education
- TH7. Cities and human settlements

- TH8. Leisure
- TH9. Safety
- TH10. Ecosystems
- TH11. Water and sanitation
- TH12. Air quality
- TH13. Climate
- TH14. Energy resources
- TH15. Mineral resources (excluding coal and peat)
- TH16. Trust and social relations
- TH17. Institutions
- TH18. Physical capital
- TH19. Research, development and innovation
- TH20. Financial capital
- TH21. Production

D. CES dimensions ‘here and now’, ‘later’ and ‘elsewhere’ and SDGs

58. An important feature of the CES framework is the use of the three dimensions covering the wellbeing of the present generation in one particular country (‘here and now’); the wellbeing of future generations (‘later’); and the wellbeing of people living in other countries (‘elsewhere’). In addition to the mapping to the CES themes, the Task Force also allocated each SDG target to the three dimensions in the CES framework. The criteria used by the Task Force to map the targets with the CES dimensions are given in Annex I.

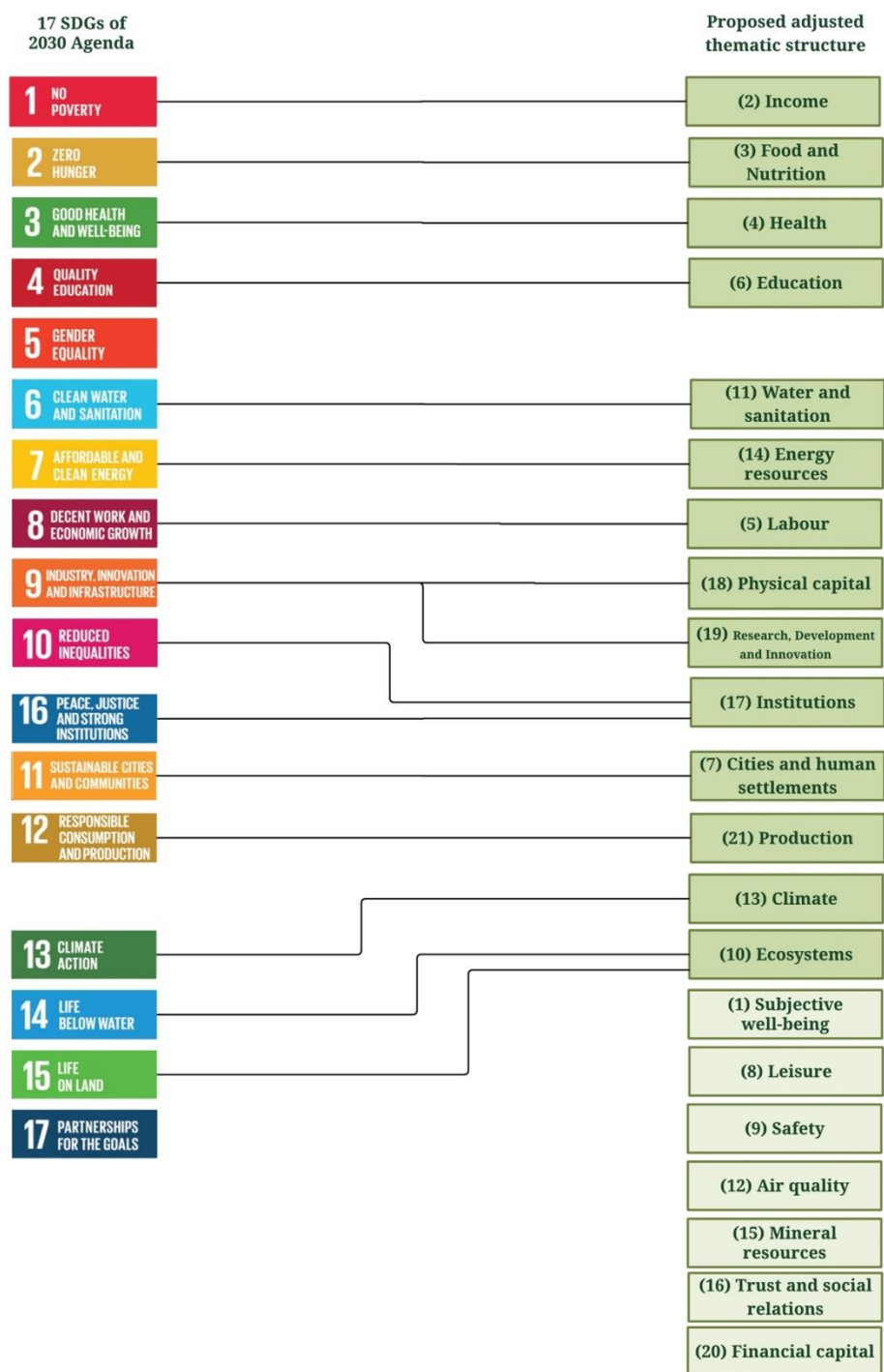
59. The mapping of the targets to the three dimensions provides a potential for analysis of the SDGs from the viewpoint of how well they address the future oriented aspect of sustainable development and the impact of countries on other countries. However, due to the limited time, it was not possible to carry out this analysis. This topic could be explored in future.

E. Results of mapping the goals and targets with the adjusted CES framework

60. To facilitate the mapping, the Task Force considered necessary to define the CES themes and dimensions more precisely and prepared their detailed description. This is provided in Annex 1.

61. A simplified scheme of mapping at the Goal and CES theme level is provided in Figure 1. This is mainly to show that **there is quite a good match between the SDGs and the CES framework at the theme level**. An absence of a line between a Goal and theme on this scheme does not mean that there is no link. In addition to the main link between the Goals and CES themes, often several targets from the individual Goals also link to other (secondary) themes (these links are included in the mapping table in Annex II).

Figure 1. A simplified scheme of the main links between the Sustainable Development Goals and themes from the adjusted CES framework.



62. For example, there are two Goals, no 5 and no. 17 for which no link with a CES theme is indicated on Figure 1. This is because the targets under these goals link to several CES themes but there is no single, over-arching main link.

63. The targets under goal 5 link to the following themes: Income, Health, Labour, Education, Leisure, Safety, Trust and social relations, Institutions, Physical capital, Research, development and innovation, and Financial capital. As the Goal 5 ‘Gender equality’ is cross-cutting, gender equality/inequality can be found in all these areas.

64. Goal 17 is the biggest one concerning the number of related targets. A group of these targets deal with resource mobilisation and link with the Theme 20 ‘Financial capital’. Another group of Goal 17 targets deal with global partnerships, policies, etc. which link to the Theme 17 ‘Institutions’. A third group of targets link with the Theme 21 Production. And a few targets link with 21 Physical capital and 19 Research, development and innovation.

65. Also, several of the CES themes on Figure 1 do not match with the Goals one-to-one (the ones on the right hand bottom of the scheme). However, most of these themes link to several SDG targets. For example, there is no Goal on air quality but five targets (3.9, 9.4, 11.6, 12.4 and 14.3) are linked with the CES theme Air quality.

66. Two themes, ‘Subjective well-being’ and ‘Leisure’ have no direct links with the SDG targets. While these themes are not prominent in SDGs, the TF considered them as an important part of the CES framework for measuring sustainable development in several countries; they were thus retained to be part of the ‘adjusted’ framework proposed by the TF, as the CES framework has a broader use than SDGs.

67. The mapping between the 169 SDG targets and the adjusted CES themes is provided in Annex II. The table includes the primary matches identified by the Task Force members that link the main focus of a target to a CES theme (shown with crosses – X). The table also includes secondary matches which link the target to additional themes (shown with triangles – Δ).

68. The table allows analysing links in both ways: how SDG targets are related to the CES themes; and which CES themes cover the various SDG targets? All targets linked to a specific CES theme are identified in the columns of the table¹². This can provide users a grasp of how the different CES themes are included in SDGs, but also hints on which data from a specific statistical area can provide information on the various targets.

69. For example, the issues related to the CES theme no 5 ‘Labour’ are considered by Goal 8 (Decent work and economic growth) but in addition, in targets 2.3 (employment in agriculture), 3.c (employment in health), 4.4 (youth employment), 4.c (employment in education: teachers), 5.1 (discrimination against women and girls), 5.4 (unpaid care and domestic work), 9.2 (employment in industry), 10.3 (equal opportunities), 10.4 (wage protection and equality), and 10.7 (migration). A more detailed example on labour is provided in Annex III.3.

70. Looking at specific targets (presented in the rows of the table), the user can see the related CES themes and get an indication from which statistical areas to get additional information for analysing progress towards the target. E.g. the target 3.9 (by 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination) is related to the CES themes the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, waste.

¹² This can be most conveniently seen in the attached Excel file by using the Filter function: by unchecking the box that indicates blanks in a selected column, the table displays only those targets that are linked with the selected theme.

71. The mapping may still require some refinement when the SDG indicators will be mapped with the CES framework. This may bring out a few inconsistencies that may need to be corrected.

V. Examining possible uses of the adjusted CES framework

72. The adjusted CES framework presented in this note can be helpful for different purposes in the context of SDGs. Annex III of this report contains some examples of how the adjusted framework could be used.

73. The SDG targets are multidimensional, interlinked and overlapping. The adjusted CES framework and the mapping table provided in Annex II may help to deal with this complexity. It can **help to identify the relations and interlinkages between different Goals and targets, and to navigate in the long list of targets**. This analysis may provide useful input to the working group on interlinkages set up by IAEG-SDGs. Examples of identifying interlinkages are provided in Annex III.1 related to the CES themes Health and Safety. Health is an example of a theme that corresponds neatly with a Sustainable Development Goal 3 ‘Good health and well-being’. Safety is an example of a CES theme for which there is no corresponding Goal but where several SDG targets are linked with this theme.

74. The mapping between SDGs and the adjusted CES framework is also useful in **showing a link between the targets and traditional thematic areas**, such as labour, education, water, air quality, finance, etc. This is demonstrated in Annexes III.2 and III.3 based on the CES themes ‘Air quality’ and ‘Labour’.

75. The mapping table in Annex II is ready to be used for everyone who is interested to see which targets are linked with specific themes. Instead of analysing all 169 targets to identify which of these deal with, e.g. health issues (which is not always easy), users can take the result of an analysis by the Task Force. **Users may also extend the table and add their own themes** to make an overview of which targets are related to a particular theme.

76. The links with statistical subject-matter areas **allow identifying sources for more information to help interpret and analyse the SDG indicators**. For the different levels and types of reporting (global, regional, national, subnational and thematic), it can be expected that users will ask for more information than just the indicators from the global SDG list. Furthermore, for a large number of the global SDG indicators, data are not yet available and cannot be expected soon because internationally agreed methodologies still need to be developed. In these cases, links with thematic areas of official statistics will allow to identify data that can be used as a proxy until the SDG indicators become available.

77. Grouping targets according to themes **can help in organizing the work, for example in producing SDG indicators, identifying data sources, communicating with data providers and users, identifying gaps in current official statistics**, etc. A theme-based approach may also be helpful in identifying statistical areas where methodologies need to be developed for SDGs and identifying capacity building needs, etc. For example, many targets relate to Theme 17 ‘Institutions’. This shows a clear demand for measuring governance where a lot of development is needed to come up with internationally agreed methodologies. A more detailed analysis of the methodological development and capacity building needs could be based on mapping the indicators with the CES framework which is planned in the second phase of the work.

78. The adjusted CES framework can also help in **analysing the need for and identifying potential regional or national indicators**. It can be used as a tool to make a more systematic analysis of the global SDG indicator list. It may also help identifying multipurpose indicators for the regional or national levels.

79. The adjusted CES framework can help **to identify policy themes which may be important in national context but which are not included in SDGs** (for example, subjective well-being). Many countries already have national sustainable development indicator sets with clear links to the CES framework. The adjusted CES framework can be useful for analysing how these indicator sets can be revised to take into account SDGs while maintaining continuity with the system used to measure sustainable development until now (with its established data flows and time series).

80. The Task Force discussed the possibility of using the adjusted CES framework in communication. The communication of statistics for SDGs works at different levels (subnational, national, regional, global) and with different partners: data users (policy makers, civil society, general public, media, academia, private companies, international organizations, specialised agencies, etc.) and data providers (within national statistical offices, within the statistical system, outside the statistical system). The object of communication can be the whole set of SDG indicators, indicators on specific Goals or targets, or indicators in different subject matter areas.

81. The adjusted CES framework can be used in **communication that focuses on specific subject matter areas**, both with data users and data providers. For example, it can be helpful in communicating with data providers in specific areas – the relevant line ministries, other national agencies providing statistics, divisions in the statistical office, etc. It can be also helpful in communicating with data users who are interested in specific topics and suggest where to find additional information for analysing and interpreting the SDG indicators.

82. The CES framework is however in no way intended as an alternative or preferred reporting structure for the global follow-up and review of SDGs and the global list of indicators. **The global reporting on SDGs will follow its own procedures and structures that are currently being developed.**

83. At this point in time, the question of regional indicators is still open (see also Section III). How **the Task Force could help in exploring the need and criteria for possible regional indicators** will be considered in a second phase of the work, taking into account the guidance received from the CES Steering Group on statistics for SDGs and the decisions on the regional follow-up and review process at policy level. At the second stage, **the Task Force can also consider distinguishing between possible headline indicators and indicators on underlying policy drivers**, including headline indicators for the Goals. This can be of help when communicating large sets of indicators, such as the SDG indicator list.

VI. Conclusions and next steps

A. Work done

84. The aim of the first phase of the work of the Task Force was to adjust the *CES Recommendations on Measuring Sustainable Development* to SDGs. For this propose, the Task Force:

- analysed how the CES framework (the themes and dimensions presented in the CES Recommendations) should be adjusted to allow a clearer mapping with SDGs and targets;
- mapped the SDGs and targets with the adjusted CES framework;
- prepared examples to provide guidance on how the adjusted CES framework could be used in the work related to SDGs.

85. To be in line with the agreement reached on the original CES framework adopted by about 60 countries and major international organizations in 2013, the adjustments were kept to a minimum and concerned only the themes in the framework. The dimensions ('here and now', 'later', and 'elsewhere') were kept intact.

86. Some of the CES themes were renamed to make the link with the SDGs and targets clearer and to align them better with the language used in SDGs. One theme, 'Production' was added to the CES framework to allow a link with the targets focusing on production, productivity, resource efficiency, etc. The Task Force also provided definitions of the themes and dimensions in the CES framework (see Annex I).

87. The mapping between the SDGs and targets and the themes and dimensions in the adjusted CES framework is presented in Annex II. This exercise may need some refinement based on the mapping of indicators that is planned to be done in the second phase of the work.

88. The first phase of the work focused mainly on the theme structure of the CES framework. The *CES Recommendations on measuring sustainable development* include other features, such as the dimensions ('here and now', 'later', and 'elsewhere'). The SDG targets were mapped with the dimensions but there was not enough time to analyse these in more detail. Furthermore, the CES framework includes a system of headline and policy relevant indicators. The possible headline and supporting indicators may be considered in the second stage of the work.

B. Conclusions from mapping the CES framework with SDGs

89. The mapping of SDG targets with the CES framework allowed to better understand the implications of SDGs and the proposed measurement system for official statistics.

90. The countries and organizations in the Task Force who already have sustainable development indicators in place, considered the mapping between the CES framework and SDGs very useful. It provides a link with the current measurement systems used in countries and helps to analyse how to update the sustainable development indicator sets to take on board new issues arising from SDGs.

91. Furthermore, the CES framework looks at measuring sustainable development from a wider viewpoint than SDGs. One aspect of this is that some sustainability themes important in national context are not covered in SDGs. Another aspect is the conceptual approach in the CES Recommendations that aims to find a balance between the well-being of current ('now') and future generations ('later'), and well-being in one particular country ('here') and all other countries ('elsewhere').

92. The countries that take SDGs as a starting point for measuring sustainable development were concerned that the use of the CES framework may add another layer of complication to the already complex global SDG indicator set.

93. These two opinions reflect the discussion that was continuing throughout the work on the *CES Recommendations on Measuring Sustainable Development*. It stems from different approaches depending on whether the conceptual considerations or policy targets are a starting point for measuring sustainable development (the approaches are explained in more detail in paras 23-25).

94. The Task Force does not prescribe how to build up the measurement system for sustainable development. Countries and organizations are free to choose how to use the CES framework in that context.

95. The Task Force concluded that the adjusted CES framework can be helpful in:

- identifying inter-linkages between SDGs and targets. This may also help to identify multipurpose indicators when considering regional or national indicators in the next stage of the work;
- helping to identify policy themes which may be important in national context but which are not included in SDGs, and to analyse how the existing national sustainable development indicator sets can be revised to take into account the SDGs;
- identifying which SDG targets are related to a specific topic (such as health, labour, water, air, energy). This can ease communication on goals and targets related to these topics;
- identifying which statistical areas can provide information to assess progress on a specific target (as supplementary information to the SDG indicator).

96. Linking the SDGs and targets with the more traditional thematic areas in the adjusted CES framework can help national statistical offices and international agencies in organising the work related to these themes, for example in producing SDG indicators, identifying data sources, identifying gaps in current official statistics, etc. The links are indicated in Annex II and can be used by anyone interested in targets that are related to the themes which are in the CES framework, without the user having to analyse all 169 targets.

97. The adjusted CES framework can also be helpful in communication that focuses on specific subject matter areas, both with data users and data providers. For example, in communicating with data providers in specific areas – the relevant line ministries, other national agencies providing statistics, divisions in the statistical office, etc.

98. The adjusted CES framework can also help in analysing the need for and identifying potential regional or national indicators, including multipurpose indicators that can be used to measure several targets

99. Many countries already have national sustainable development indicator sets with clear links to the CES framework. The adjusted CES framework can be useful for analysing how these indicator sets could be revised to take into account SDGs while maintaining continuity with the system used to measure sustainable development until now.

100. The adjusted CES framework is not meant to serve as a reporting structure for the global list of SDG indicators. The global reporting will follow its procedures and structures that are currently being developed.

C. Next steps

101. The global list of SDG indicators was approved by UNSC on 8-11 March. The Task Force could now proceed with the second phase of the work focusing on the indicators.

102. As a next step, the Task Force could further map the global SDG indicator list with the CES framework. This is expected to be less time consuming as it will be based on the results of the first stage of the work. In this process, some inconsistencies in the mapping of targets with CES themes may appear and will be corrected. Without analysing the indicators, the benefits of linking the CES framework and SDGs remain on a more general level which limits the practical use of the result of this exercise.

103. The Task Force will cooperate with and contribute to the work of the CES Steering Group that is developing a road map for statistics on SDGs. The road map includes a Section on regional SDG indicators. The Task Force could analyse the global list of SDG indicators from the viewpoint of developing a potential regional list.

104. The Task Force is asking the Conference for guidance on the second phase of the work.

D. Points for discussion for the Conference

105. The Conference is invited to:

- (a) take note of the mapping exercise and the conclusions drawn from this work;
- (b) express its views on the work done so far, and the planned second phase focusing on SDG indicators (including mapping the indicators and the CES framework, and considering possible regional indicators);
- (c) agree with the next steps proposed in Section V.C.

Annex I.

Description of the themes and dimensions from the CES framework¹³

A. Description of themes

Subjective well-being: relates to each individual's subjective evaluation of their life as a whole.

Income includes microeconomic components related to an individual or household income, consumption and savings (from work activities and non-work activities, as income from capital investment). Moreover, aspects of social protection are covered by this theme.

Food and Nutrition: relates to food, hunger, and nutritional components, such as calorie intake (quantity and quality of diet), food waste and food stock. Moreover, aspects of sustainable agriculture and fisheries are covered by this theme.

Health: includes all aspects related to people's health status and healthy lifestyles, including mortality, prevalence of different types of transmissible (e.g. HIV, malaria) and chronic diseases (e.g. circulatory, cancers), mental health, health expenditures and care facilities, contraception, immunization, drinking and smoking.

Labour: includes themes related to the world of work and promotion of decent work, such as employment, un(der)employment, unpaid work, hours worked, voluntary work, status in employment, and retirement.

Education: includes aspects related to human capital formation at an individual level, such as educational attainment, skills, basic competencies and life-long learning.

Cities and human settlements: includes components related to life in cities and urban settlements, including housing stock and density, housing gaps, provision of public good related to housing, housing quality and affordability, and slums. Cultural heritage is also covered by this theme.

Leisure: includes various types of non-work activities (i.e. excluding both paid work and domestic tasks) pursued during a person's time, measured both in quantitative and in qualitative terms.

Safety: includes aspects related to individuals' physical safety, including crime, access to safe roads, traffic accidents and natural hazards. This theme does not cover aspects of financial safety (which are covered by theme 2 "Income").

Ecosystems: such as patterns of land use (and changes thereof), protected areas, quality of landscape and soil, (threatened) species, forests, conditions of seas and oceans (e.g. acidification, coral areas). Natural heritage is also covered by this theme,

Water and sanitation: water use (e.g. abstraction, consumption, allocation, intensity, treatment, quality), emissions to water, water stress, availability of sanitation facilities and urban waste water treatment.

Air quality: air pollution due to, for example, particulate matter emissions and concentration, stratospheric ozone depletion, noise.

¹³ Some adjustment in the definitions may be necessary as a result of mapping the SDG indicators with the CES framework in the second stage of the work

Climate: state of the climate system, which includes aspects such as CO₂ / GHG emissions and concentrations, temperature changes, and extreme weather events.

Energy resources: includes aspects related to production and consumption of different types of energy resources (e.g. oil, coal and peat), such as energy supply, expenditures, intensity, share of renewable energy, and energy dependency.

Mineral resources: includes aspects related to extraction and consumption of mineral resources other than oil, coal and peat, such as intensity of use, productivity, hazardous waste and recycling.

Trust and social relations: includes aspects such as trust in other people and institutions, and relations with (and support from) family and friends.

Institutions: include political institutions, state capacity and governance, as well as those institutions and policies providing oversight of the financial system, promoting sustainable development and environmental protection, international trade, international cooperation, fighting poverty and inequality (leaving no-one behind). The issues of governance, including corruption and bribery also belong to this theme. In synthesis, this theme includes policy action, legal frameworks, state capacity and governance.

Physical capital: includes tangible assets and information on stocks and flows (investment and depreciation), as well as more specific aspects such as physical- and ICT-infrastructure.

Research, development and innovation: includes R&D outputs, computer software, innovation, patents and knowledge networks, captured through information on both stocks and investment activities.

Financial capital: includes items such as net financial assets and liabilities (i.e. debt), deficit/surplus position of different institutional sectors (governments, banks, etc.) as well as the flows bearing on them (e.g. taxes).

Production: relates to economic production as an activity that uses inputs of labour, capital, goods and services to produce outputs of goods or services. It includes aspects of monetary and physical production as well as productivity, consumption of intermediate goods, resource efficiency, externalities and is closely related with consumption patterns.

B. Description of dimensions

1. **Here and now:** achievements and trends on human wellbeing that prevail now in a given country or community.
 - Measuring our today's wellbeing (i.e. 'How well do we live?')
2. **Later:** achievements and trends on capital accumulation or formation, resource use and efficiency, sustainable paths and capabilities or resources (resiliencies) that can be used for facing future challenges and risks (vulnerabilities) at individual, community, national or global levels, including issues that undermine the actual level of wellbeing (e.g. life styles for health).
 - Measuring opportunities for the wellbeing of future generations (i.e. 'What are we leaving behind for our children and great grandchildren?').

3. **Elsewhere:** trans-boundary effects bearing on the wellbeing outcomes and resources prevailing in other parts of the world (ODA, international cooperation agreements, international trade, migration, financial relations, capacity building in developing countries) as well as those economic activities (e.g. FDI, activities of multi-national enterprises, market access) that leave ‘footprints’ on conditions elsewhere (global effects on climate, land, other ecosystem, mineral resources, water, energy, etc.).
 - Measuring the global distribution of wellbeing and resources (i.e. ‘How well do we share prosperity?’).

Annex II.

Mapping between SDGs and targets and the adjusted themes in the CES framework – is provided in separate Excel file

Annex III.

Examples of using the CES framework in the context of SDGs

1. Identifying targets related to a specific theme and identifying interlinkages – based on examples of the CES themes ‘Health’ and ‘Safety’.

1. Theme 4 (Health) from the adjusted CES framework corresponds to SDG 3 "Good health and well-being". Twelve out of the thirteen targets from Goal 3 map to the CES theme Health. In addition, health issues are also addressed in Goals 1 (no poverty), 5 (Gender equality) 6 (Clean water and sanitation), 10 (Reduced inequalities), 12 (Responsible consumption and production) and 15 (Life on land). The mapping table in Annex II identifies in total 24 targets related to health, many of which would not be immediately visible without the thematic structure in the CES framework. These targets are listed in the table below. The part of the text that is related to health is underlined and the link to health is explained in column 3. This is an example which shows the targets that are interlinked as they deal with some aspects of health. A more detailed analysis would be needed to explain how and through which issues the targets are linked.

2. Identifying interlinkages between the SDG targets through the adjusted CES framework can provide input to the working group on interlinkages, set up under IAEG-SDG. The interlinkages show how the different goals and targets are related. This helps understanding the impact of a variable (or of a policy) on all the targets it relates to.

Table 1:

Interlinkages between SDG targets related to the CES Theme 4 Health

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Target (the health related aspects are underlined in the text)</i>	<i>Link to health</i>	<i>Match (X – primary, Δ - secondary)</i>
1	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in <u>poverty in all its dimensions</u> according to national definitions.	Health dimension of poverty	Δ
1	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate <u>social protection systems</u> and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.	Health related social protection	Δ

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Target (the health related aspects are underlined in the text)</i>	<i>Link to health</i>	<i>Match (X – primary, Δ - secondary)</i>
1	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as <u>access to basic services</u> , ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	Access to health services	Δ
1	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end <u>poverty in all its dimensions</u> .	Health dimension of poverty	Δ
3	12 out of 13 targets (all except 3.6)		
5	5.1 End all forms of <u>discrimination</u> against all women and girls everywhere.	Discrimination in health (e.g. access to health services, maternal health, etc.)	Δ
5	5.6 Ensure <u>universal access to sexual and reproductive health</u> and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.	Access to sexual and reproductive health	x
6	6.2 By 2030, achieve <u>access to adequate and equitable sanitation</u> and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	Access to sanitation and hygiene as a health precondition	Δ
6	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and <u>supply of freshwater</u> to address water scarcity and substantially <u>reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</u> .	Access to freshwater as a health precondition	Δ

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Target (the health related aspects are underlined in the text)</i>	<i>Link to health</i>	<i>Match (X – primary, Δ - secondary)</i>
10	10.3 Ensure <u>equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome</u> , including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.	Inequalities in health	Δ
10	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and <u>social protection policies</u> , and progressively achieve <u>greater equality</u> .	Health related social protection and inequality	Δ
12	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse <u>impacts on human health</u> and the environment.	Impact of pollution on human health	x
15	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater <u>ecosystems and their services</u> , in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.	Ecosystem services for health	Δ

3. Another example is CES theme 9 on “Safety”, which is not a goal per se in the 2030 Agenda. However, this topic is addressed by several targets under different SDGs. These targets can be found under goals 1 (No poverty), 3 (Good health and well-being), 5 (Gender equality), 11 (Sustainable cities and communities) and 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions). In total, twenty SDG targets are mapped with the CES theme 9 “Safety”.

Table 2

Inter-linkages between SDG targets related to the CES Theme 9. Safety

Goal	Target and description	Link to safety	Match (X – primary, Δ - secondary)
1	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their <u>exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events</u> and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	Exposure to extreme events	x
3	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global <u>deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents</u> .	Road traffic accidents.	x

3	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of <u>deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</u> .	Deaths and illnesses from pollution (air, water, soil)	Δ
3	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for <u>early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</u> .	Risk reduction and management of health risks.	Δ
4	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide <u>safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments</u> for all.	Safe learning environments	Δ
5	5.1 End <u>all forms of discrimination</u> against all women and girls everywhere.	Safety of women and girls	Δ
5	5.2 Eliminate <u>all forms of violence</u> against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	Eliminate violence against women and girls	x
5	5.3 Eliminate all <u>harmful practices</u> , such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.	Eliminate all harmful practices for women	x
6	6.2 By 2030, achieve <u>access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene</u> for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	Access to sanitation and hygiene	Δ
8	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to <u>eradicate forced labour</u> , end <u>modern slavery and human trafficking</u> and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.	Forced labour, slavery and human trafficking	Δ
10	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce <u>inequalities of outcome</u> , including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.	Inequalities in safety	Δ
10	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve <u>greater equality</u> .	Equality in safety	Δ

11	11.2 By 2030, provide access to <u>safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems</u> for all, improving <u>road safety</u> , notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	Safe transport systems, road safety	x
11	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the <u>number of deaths and the number of people affected</u> and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product <u>caused by disasters</u> , including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.	People affected by disasters	x
11	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and <u>public spaces</u> , in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.	Safe public spaces.	Δ
16	16.1 Significantly reduce <u>all forms of violence and related death rates</u> everywhere.	Violence and related death rates	x
16	16.2 End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and <u>all forms of violence</u> against and torture of children.	End violence against children	x
16	16.3 Promote the <u>rule of law</u> at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Rule of law	x
16	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce <u>illicit financial and arms flows</u> , strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of <u>organized crime</u> .	Illicit arms flows, organized crime	x
16	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to <u>prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</u> .	Prevent violence, combat terrorism and crime	x

2. Identifying links to statistical frameworks, additional data and data sources – based on the example of the CES theme on ‘Air quality’

4. Air quality is Theme 12 in the CES adjusted framework. There is no specific Goal related to air quality but five SDG targets are linked to this topic, as can be seen from the mapping table in Annex 2. These are the following (below is the part of the text of the SDG target that has a link with air quality):

3.9. – “reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination”

9.4 – “upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries with greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies”

11.6 – “reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities by paying special attention to air quality“

12.4 – “achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil” ..

14.3 – “Minimize ocean acidification”

5. Three of the targets (3.9, 11.6, 12.4) refer to air quality or air pollution directly. For target 9.4, better air quality would be an outcome of progress towards the target¹⁴ (provided that the value added does not increase quicker than the decrease in emissions per unit of value added). In case of 14.3, air quality (CO₂ concentration) is the main driving force causing the negative impact that the target is aiming to reduce. Data on air quality can be used to measure progress towards achieving these targets, either as the main indicator or as additional information. The global indicator list has already been agreed upon but this may be of use when thinking about regional and national indicators.

6. Looking at these five targets together makes it possible to have a more systematic approach towards their measurement. It may also allow identifying multipurpose indicators. For example, data on air pollution and air quality provide information on all the five targets listed above (either as the SDG indicator, or as additional background information).

7. Measures of air quality and emissions to air are part of an existing statistical framework, the Framework for Development of Environmental Statistics (FDES) (subcomponents 1.3. Environmental quality and 3.1 Emissions to air). The basic set of environmental statistics includes fourteen indicators on air quality (such as data on concentration of particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), O₃, CO, SO₂, NO_x) and ten indicators on greenhouse gases (direct and indirect GHGs). A number of these indicators are core FDES indicators. These are either already available in countries or are of a high priority to be developed. Harmonized international definitions, classifications and data collection methods for these statistics are available or being developed, which gives a good basis for obtaining comparable data according to an internationally agreed methodology. Furthermore, the underlying statistics can be used in analyzing and interpreting the indicators, and as additional information to measure progress towards the target. These (additional) data on air quality can also be useful when data on the SDG indicator is not yet available. Linking these targets to one theme in CES adjusted framework also allows identifying the data sources – in this case, the agencies who are providing air pollution data in the country.

¹⁴ Provided that the value added does not increase quicker than the decrease in emissions per unit of value added – the SDG indicator 9.4.1 is « CO₂ emissions per unit of value added ».

8. Some examples of using data on air quality as additional information are provided below:

- SDG indicator 11.6.2 “Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter” measures only one pollutant while other air quality indicators can be used for a more detailed analysis, including for targets 3.9 and 12.4;
- WHO provides estimates for SDG indicator 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, both for outdoor and household air pollution. This indicator measures the impact of air pollution on people’s health. The data are estimated by WHO with air pollution data as one of the source data for the model. The policy actions towards reducing the mortality in this case should be aimed at reducing air pollution. Therefore, the data on air pollution are important to analyse progress towards the target and to explain the change in the mortality rate related to this cause (taking into account that the relation with death rate and air pollution is complex and has delay effects).
- SDG indicator 12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous and other chemicals and waste that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement is not a statistical indicator. Furthermore, it is an input indicator. While the indicator is of interest to policy makers, the actual air pollution levels will provide a better indicator of the outcome of the policies towards this target.

3. Identifying links to statistical frameworks, additional data and data sources – based on the example of CES theme “Labour”

9. Theme 5 “Labour” in the CES adjusted framework is linked with Goal 8 “Decent work and economic growth”. However, 24 targets are mapped to the CES theme Labour. This allows the user to look at the SDGs from a more coherent perspective, instead of restricting the analysis to Goal 8.

10. The following targets are linked with the CES theme ‘Labour’ (below is the part of the text of the target that has a link with labour):

- 1.2 – “halve the proportion of people living in poverty in all its dimensions (labour is one of the dimensions of poverty, related to unemployment, underemployment, working poor, etc.)”
- 1.3 – “Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all”
 - 1.a – “mobilization of resources to end poverty in all its dimensions”
 - 1.b – “create policy frameworks to accelerate poverty eradication actions”
- 2.3 – “double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, including through opportunities for non-farm employment”
- 3.c – “increase health workforce”
- 4.4 – “increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship”
- 4.c – “substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers”
- 5.1 – “end all forms of discrimination against women and girls”

- 5.4 – “recognize value of unpaid care and domestic work”
- 8.3 – “promote development-oriented policies that support decent job creation”
- 8.5 – “achieve full and productive employment and decent work, and equal pay for work of equal value”
- 8.6 – “reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training”
- 8.7 – “eradicate forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking, end child labour in all its forms”
- 8.8 – “protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments”
- 8.9 – “promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs”
- 8.b – “develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment”
- 9.2 – “raise industry's share of employment and GDP”
- 9.5 – “enhancement of research and development, including increasing the number of research and development workers”
- 10.2 – “social, economic and political inclusion of all”
- 10.3 – “ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome”
- 10.4 – “progressively achieve greater equality”
- 10.7 – “facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people”
- 12.b – “monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs”

11. Several targets deal with employment in different areas, such as agriculture (2.3), health (3.c), education (4.c), tourism (8.9), industry (9.2) and research and development (9.5). Furthermore, several targets deal with employment of different population groups, such as youth (4.4; 8.6; 8.b), women (employment aspect of discrimination in 5.1, 10.3 and 10.4) and migrants (10.7). Traditional labour statistics with the necessary breakdown can provide data and indicators to measure progress towards these targets.

12. Grouping the labour related targets together can be useful when analysing the need for possible regional or national SDG indicators, or when looking for additional information to help interpret and analyse progress towards the targets.

13. Furthermore, grouping the targets by theme allows identifying overlaps or redundancies. For example, the SDG indicators for targets 1.a.2¹⁵ and 8.b.1¹⁶ are very similar and come from the same data source.

¹⁵ 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

¹⁶ 8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP