

Statistical Assessment of the SDGs in the LDCs and other Vulnerable Countries

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Summary

This document provides a statistical comparison of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and their main targets in the least developed countries, other vulnerable countries and other developing countries. It is based on the list of SDGs adopted in September 2015 during the 70th session of the UN General Assembly (United Nations, 2015).

Although the new post-2015 agenda will be universal, the wide range of countries now covered means there may be a need to tailor the agenda to the specific features of individual, and particularly vulnerable, countries. Part of the response will therefore involve identifying each country's specific features in relation to the different goals and targets proposed. This document thus compares the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) with either non-LDC developing countries or Middle-Income Countries (MICs), depending on the availability of data. This work is a continuation of Ferdi's P77 working document (Boussichas, Coudert, & Gillot, Atteindre les OMD dans les PMA et autres pays vulnérables : Où en sommes-nous? - Reaching MDGs in LDCs and other vulnerable countries : Where do we stand? , 2013), which gives a factual assessment of each Millennium Development Goal (MDG) in categories of vulnerable countries and compares the results with other non-LDC developing countries.

As with the MDG assessment, it would appear that vulnerable countries, and in particular LDCs, are generally lagging significantly behind in terms of the goals and targets of the post-2015 agenda. The concern that broadening the development agenda to include sustainable development would, in the future, dilute the priority thus far given to these countries is not, however, backed up by the statistics given that the sustainable development needs of vulnerable countries appear to be generally greater than those of other country categories.

In order to take baseline country data into account when evaluating progress, wherever possible and relevant this work has included a non-linear evaluation of the progress made in these possible future goals since 2000. Although education and health still remain at lower levels in LDCs, it can thus be seen that these countries have performed comparatively better than other developing countries (DCs). The same observation can be made in relation to the use of alternative and renewable energies. In contrast, LDC progress has been disappointing in terms of poverty reduction and malnutrition when compared to the performance of other DCs.

These results demonstrate two things: 1/ The MDG approach would appear to have enabled LDCs to catch up some (but only some) of their delay in terms of human capital. This encouraging observation makes a good case for continuing to differentiate between these and other countries, particularly in terms of the specific efforts being made by the international community in their regard; 2/ As LDCs are nonetheless performing particularly poorly in relation to poverty and malnutrition, it is important to focus on the whole range of factors that may be contributing to this. A number of these issues are precisely the new themes being picked up in the post-2015 agenda and for which LDCs are generally showing significant delays.

In order to replicate the LDCs' relatively good human capital performance in other areas of development, vulnerable countries must continue to receive specific support from the international community.

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Introduction

The General Assembly of United Nations has adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) during its 70th session. These goals were designed by the United Nations Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG) which presented the results of its work on 19 July 2014. In its proposal, it set out a list of 16 SDGs, broken down into 107 performance targets and 43 means of implementation (Mol), plus a 17th SDG on implementing the post-2015 agenda, accompanied by 19 Mol (Open Working Group on SDG, 2014).

Unlike the MDGs, the post-2015 agenda goals will concern all countries. Their universal nature will bring the agenda into line with the need to collectively address what are increasingly becoming global issues. It is for this reason in particular that the development agenda has been broadened to encompass sustainable development, taking a number of dimensions into consideration that were absent from or neglected in the MDGs, such as environmental conservation, biodiversity and climate, and peace and security. The irrefutable need to collectively promote more sustainable and inclusive production methods globally does not, however, mean that we can overlook the fact that not all challenges are universal, not all countries are equally exposed to the collective challenges and not all have the same resources with which to tackle them.

Through its goals, the future agenda must be able to combine this universality with the need to consider countries according to their specific needs, particularly their vulnerabilities and the resources they have available for development.

In order to highlight some of the specific features that particularly vulnerable countries may exhibit in relation to the new SDGs, this paper provides a statistical assessment of some of the targets being proposed by the UN Open Working Group. It follows on from Ferdi's P77 working document (Boussichas, Coudert, & Gillot, *Atteindre les OMD dans les PMA et autres pays vulnérables : Où en sommes-nous? - Reaching MDGs in LDCs and other vulnerable countries : Where do we stand?*, 2013), which compared the MDGs in vulnerable and other developing countries by means of a factual and comparative analysis. This paper continues this approach by comparing the situation of the SDGs in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), where data is available,¹ with that of the SDGs in non-LDC developing countries or, in the absence of more specific data, Middle-Income Countries (MICs), data for which is often found in the World Development Indicators (WDI).²

In this paper, we consider the 16 SDGs (the 17th being an Mol goal), grouping some of them together due to their thematic similarities. The targets chosen are those that we consider most relevant to vulnerable countries and for which data³ is generally available in the WDI database. We

¹ There is less data on Small Island Developing States. These countries are sometimes missing from the analysis for this reason.

² The categories of LDC, LLDC and SIDS are as given in the lists drawn up by UN-OHRLS. We have only included those LLDCs, SIDS and DCs that are eligible for ODA according to the OECD's DAC list (see Annex 1, page 62).

³ The production of statistical data that will enable monitoring of the post-2015 agenda is one of the great challenges of this process.

have also prioritized new targets over those already given in the MDGs in order to avoid any overlap with Boussichas & al. (2013).⁴

Where possible and relevant to the indicators considered here, we have supplemented our analysis with a measure of progress since 2000, bearing in mind the non-linearity generally noted in improvements in bounded variables. For this, we have used the so-called 'Logit' method developed in an ongoing working document of Ferdi.⁵

The aim of this work is not to judge the validity or relevance of the goals and targets adopted by the UNGA. Its added value rather lies in identifying the goals and targets for which vulnerable countries may need to be treated differently, even though the precise values of some targets have yet to be defined and the methods of any possible country differentiation still need to be discussed.

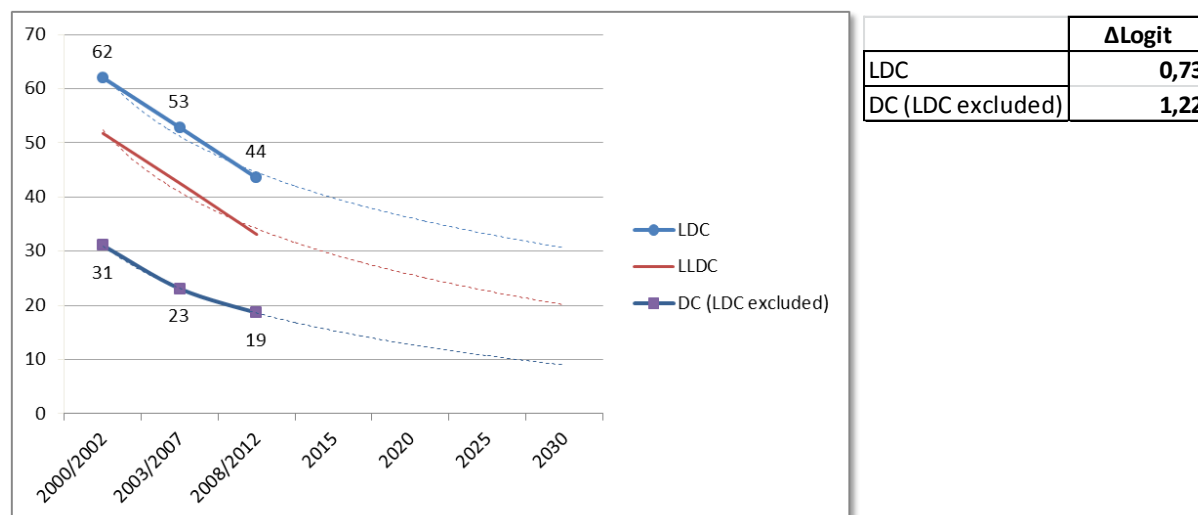
⁴ The data is given by category of country, as an average, generally weighted for population, unless stated otherwise. Some country category data already given in Boussichas & al. (2013) may differ slightly as their paper occasionally used averages of ratios rather than average ratios.

⁵ To analyse a change between two points, R_0 and R_1 , one needs to consider this change not only in relation to the initial level R_0 (i.e. the rate of growth of R_i) but also in terms of the distance remaining between R_1 and the target C . The combined consideration of the distance passed since the initial situation, the distance to be covered up to the target and the non-linearity in the indicator change results in an indicator framed by the Logit difference between the two points R_0 and R_1 : $\Delta LOGIT (R_i) = \ln \left[\frac{R_1}{Max-R_1} \right] - \ln \left[\frac{R_0}{Max-R_0} \right]$

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target proposed by the OWG: 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day

Figure 1 : Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)



Source : United Nations, World Bank (WDI & Povcalnet) and authors' estimates

Note : Total proportion by groups. Missing data generated by OLS, more details are available from the authors.
Not enough data were available for SIDS

The United Nations Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG) proposes an ambitious extension of MDG 1A,⁶ with the eradication of extreme poverty by 2030. In actual fact, this goal was first mentioned at the 1996 Copenhagen Conference on social development, where MDG 1 was presented by its authors as just one stage in the process of eradicating poverty. (CAD, 1996).

As noted in Ferdi's P77 working document on a statistical assessment of the MDGs in LDCs (Boussichas, Coudert, & Gillot, Atteindre les OMD dans les PMA et autres pays vulnérables : Où en sommes-nous? - Reaching MDGs in LDCs and other vulnerable countries : Where do we stand? , 2013), whilst non-LDC developing countries have now achieved MDG 1A, LDCs are still lagging far behind and are disproportionately more affected by extreme poverty (around 4 in every 10 people in LDCs as opposed to 2 in every 10 for non-LDC developing countries). A linear extension of poverty reduction in the three country categories might lead one to believe that poverty could be eradicated by 2030. However, the marginal progress of a bounded variable often decreases at the outer bounds of its theoretical limit, so any movement in the current poverty curves will probably be of a non-linear nature (logarithmic, for example), as illustrated by Figure 1 Figure 1 above. On this basis, the goal of eradicating poverty by 2030 seems ambitious for the developing countries (DCs), improbable for the landlocked developing countries (LLDCs or landlocked countries) and unachievable for the least developed countries (LDCs). This analysis is backed up by the LDCs' lower poverty reduction performance (as measured in Logit) when compared to other DCs since 2000; if

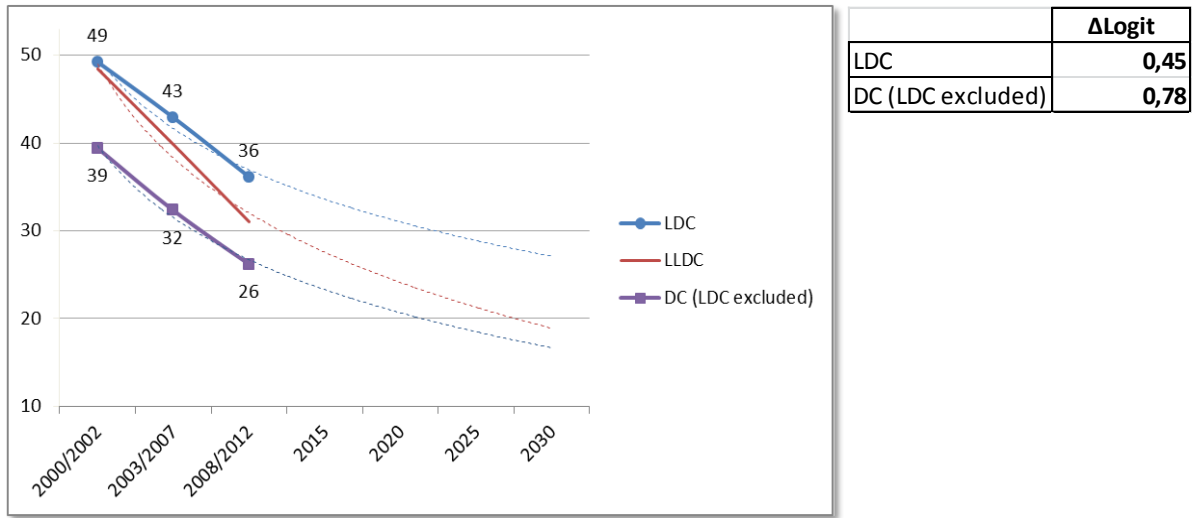
⁶ MDG 1, target A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than USD 1 a day.

LDCs had performed on a par with other DCs, greater poverty reduction would have been achieved in relation to the baseline levels noted in 2000.

Poverty levels are therefore likely to remain significantly higher in LDCs and landlocked countries over the coming 15 years. This specific feature alone argues for vulnerable countries to be considered differentially, both in terms of setting them a more reasonable target and ensuring that the international community targets them with specific funding.

Target proposed by the OWG: 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

Figure 2 : Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)



Source : United Nations, World Bank (WDI & Povcalnet) and authors' estimates
 Note : Total proportion by groups. Missing data generated by OLS, more details are available from the authors.
 Not enough data were available for SIDS

One of the criticisms made of the first MDG was that it targeted poverty using a threshold (USD 1.25/inhabitant per day) that was identical right across the developing world. Given the substantial differences between countries, this is not fair; not only has the category of DCs become more diversified since 2000 but the SDG agenda also now concerns all countries, regardless of their development level. It would therefore be more relevant to measure poverty using a threshold specific to each country. Despite these differences in the methodology used for measuring poverty, the conclusions remain the same, namely the likely impossibility of eradicating poverty by 2030 in LDCs, and the stated need to treat vulnerable countries differently, as noted above.

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The OWG on SDGs proposes devoting a goal to agricultural and food issues. It is important to address these two issues concomitantly. In fact, as noted in the discussion on *food security in the post-2015 agenda*, organized by Ferdi and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 29 January 2014, guaranteeing food security means taking all four of its dimensions into account: access to food, availability of food (linked to global agricultural production), sustainability and issues of use and quality of nutrition.

WDI provides interesting statistical data on people's access to sufficient food and on agricultural production.

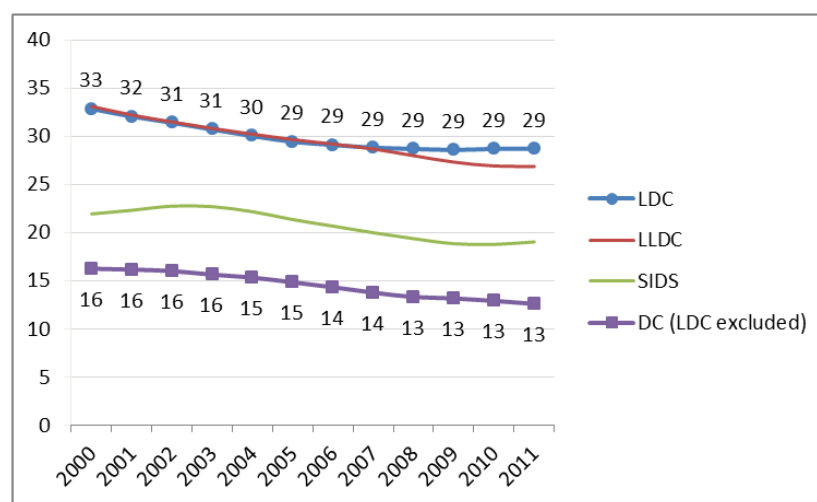
TARGETS AND INDICATORS OF ACCESS TO SUFFICIENT FOOD

Target proposed by the OWG: 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

In order to evaluate the availability of adequate food, we have chosen the prevalence of under-nutrition and the extent of the food deficit as our indicators.

Boussichas & al. (2013) note that, whilst non-LDC developing countries are now near to achieving the goal set by the MDGs of halving the proportion of people suffering from hunger, LDCs are still lagging far behind in this regard (-30% since 1990). Worse still, the number of people suffering from hunger in the LDCs has increased slightly (+27 million between 1990 and 2010). Figure 3 shows that under-nutrition has remained high in LDCs and landlocked countries, at two and a half times the level of other DCs and 50% more than in SIDS.

Figure 3 : Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

As emphasized by the speakers at the Ferdi-Ministry of Foreign Affairs seminar, it is harder to overcome malnutrition than it is to combat poverty.⁷ In addition to being insufficient in relation to

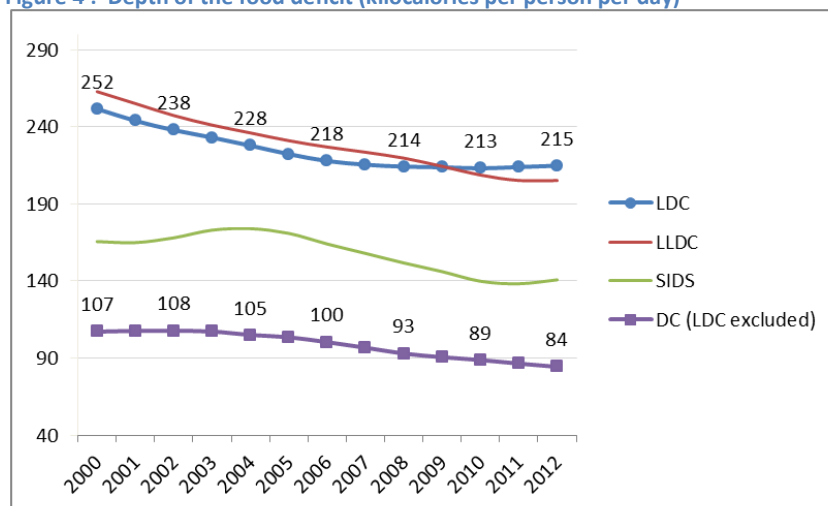
⁷ See the webpage for this event: <http://www.ferdi.fr/fr/evenement/la-s%C3%A9curit%C3%A9-alimentaire-dans-l%E2%80%99agenda-post-2015-%E2%80%93-quels-objectifs-pour-quels-effets>

the goals, poverty reduction in vulnerable countries has not been accompanied by a proportional increase in the number of well-nourished individuals.

This observation is underscored by a more qualitative analysis of the extent of the food deficit (Figure 4). This indicator bears witness to the severity of malnutrition.

Both the level of and trend in this indicator follow those of the proportion of malnourished individuals in the four categories of country. The average minimum daily intake of calories is

Figure 4 : Depth of the food deficit (kilocalories per person per day)



estimated at 1,800 kilocalories (source: FAO), and so the per capita caloric deficit in 2012 was the equivalent of 12% per LDC inhabitant and 5% per non-LDC developing country inhabitant. The need to distinguish between LDCs and landlocked countries can thus also be seen as important here.

Source : World Bank (WDI)

Target proposed by the OWG: 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

The OWG also proposes further monitoring of the food issue by targeting specifically vulnerable groups, in particular children.

Unsurprisingly, the LDCs are most affected by child malnutrition, whether this is measured by size or weight (cf. Figure 6 and Figure 5): its prevalence in LDCs is double that of non-LDC developing countries. A decline has been noted in all categories of country, apart from SIDS where child malnutrition has increased since 2000, and the average level of non-LDC developing countries has now been reached. This decline in malnutrition would at first sight seem to have been more rapid in LDCs but an analysis of progress in Logit qualifies this relative performance by revealing a slightly lower performance in these countries than in other DCs (if they had performed equally, LDCs would have seen their child malnutrition fall further).

The graph displays the percentage of the population in the bottom 20% of the income distribution for four groups across three time periods. The Y-axis represents the percentage, ranging from 0 to 60. The X-axis shows the time periods: 2000/2002, 2003/2007, and 2008/2012. The groups are LDC (blue line with circles), LLDC (red line), SIDS (green line with triangles), and DC (LDC excluded) (purple line with squares). Data points are labeled with their respective values.

Group	2000/2002	2003/2007	2008/2012
LDC	47	45	43
LLDC	45	42	39
SIDS	19	21	23
DC (LDC excluded)	26	21	20

Source : World Bank (WDI)

Year	LDC	LLDC	SIDS	DC (LDC excluded)
2000/2002	34	28	12	12
2003/2007	30	24	13	10
2008/2012	26	20	13	9

Source : World Bank (WDI)

Figure 7 : Global Hunger Index (GHI) - 2014



The GHI⁸ is alarming in Central Africa, the Horn of Africa and some countries of southern Africa, as well as in Sierra Leone, Haiti and Laos.

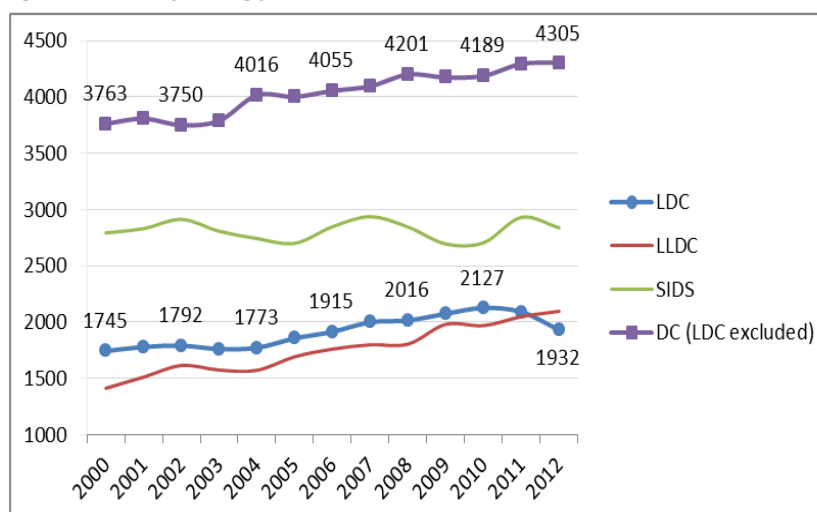
In his speech to the Ferdi-Ministry of Foreign Affairs seminar, Alain de Janvry (Senior Fellow at Ferdi) set out 11 points for overcoming food insecurity: redefine the problem of malnutrition; produce a national strategy for combatting malnutrition; invest more in agriculture; support small-scale agriculture; increase the purchasing power of the poor through income; provide protection from vulnerability to shocks; link humanitarian transfers to asset accumulation; manage the role of behaviour; redefine agro-industrial systems; make food a human right; and seek international coordination.

TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Target proposed by the OWG: 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

Cereal crop productivity is an important aspect of food security, and there are significant differences between vulnerable countries and non-LDC developing countries in this regard. Yields in the latter are twice those of LDCs and landlocked countries and 50% higher than those of SIDS. Vulnerable countries do not seem to be benefiting from technical progress or improved productivity. UNCTAD's 2013 report confirms this: 'LDCs have

Figure 8 : Cereal yield (kg per hectare)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

been facing persistent constraints on agricultural growth, such as shrinking investment in research and development, missing and imperfect factor markets, and limited access to producer-risk mitigation tools, as well as poor infrastructure.

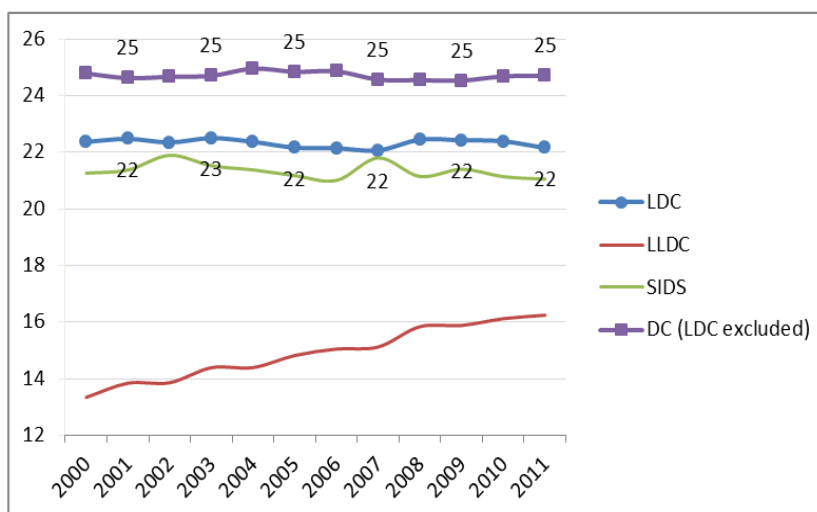
This weakness is not counter-balanced by a greater availability of arable lands, as can be seen from Figure 9 below.

⁸ The GHI is a composite index produced on the basis of the mortality rate of children under the age of five, the proportion of children under five who are underweight and the proportion of undernourished people.

Target proposed by the OWG: 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

The availability of arable lands is sluggish in DCs, with the exception of landlocked countries where it has been increasing since 2000, albeit from a lower level. Bearing in mind the increasing population, FAO estimates that the available arable land in DCs is likely to fall from 0.17 ha per head in 2010 to 0.14 ha per head by 2050 (FAO, 2012). FAO also notes that this decline is not necessarily a threat to food security if productivity can be improved to counter-balance it. Figure 8 above illustrates the concern that sufficient productivity gains may not be achieved in LDCs and landlocked countries. However, the FAO qualifies this Malthusian problem by considering that only one-quarter of the arable lands of Sub-Saharan Africa are currently being farmed, as opposed to more than 90% in South Asia.

Figure 9 : Arable land (% of land area)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

The OWG has grouped MDGs 4, 5 and 6 - namely the reduction of infant/child mortality, improvements in maternal health and the combatting of HIV and malaria - into just one 'health' goal. It proposes adding targets relating to universal health coverage and access to medication.

Target proposed by the OWG: 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Target proposed by the OWG: 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

Boussichas & al. (2013) show that LDCs and landlocked countries are lagging significantly behind other DCs on issues of infant and child mortality, infant measles vaccinations, maternal mortality, birthing conditions and antenatal provision. These indicators have, however, shown a clear improvement over the 1990 to 2010 period.⁹ This does not mean that the LDCs outperformed other DCs with regard to infant and child mortality. However, their performance, measured in Logit, was comparable to other DCs for child mortality (0.46 for LDCs as opposed to 0.45 for other DCs) and slightly better for infant and child mortality (0.56 as opposed to 0.51).

In 2012, 51% of deaths in LDCs were due to transmissible diseases or maternal, antenatal or nutritional problems, as opposed to 47% in landlocked countries, 26% in SIDS and only 19% in non-LDC developing countries.¹⁰

Target proposed by the OWG: 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Whilst the MDGs were aimed at curbing the spread of HIV, malaria and other major diseases, the OWG focuses on their eradication. According to Michel Sidibé, Executive Director of UNAIDS, 'It is possible to put an end to the AIDS epidemic' provided the international community continues its efforts 'to open for us a tiny window of five years during which we will need to build on the progress already made. The coming five years will determine the following 15.' (UNAIDS, 2014)

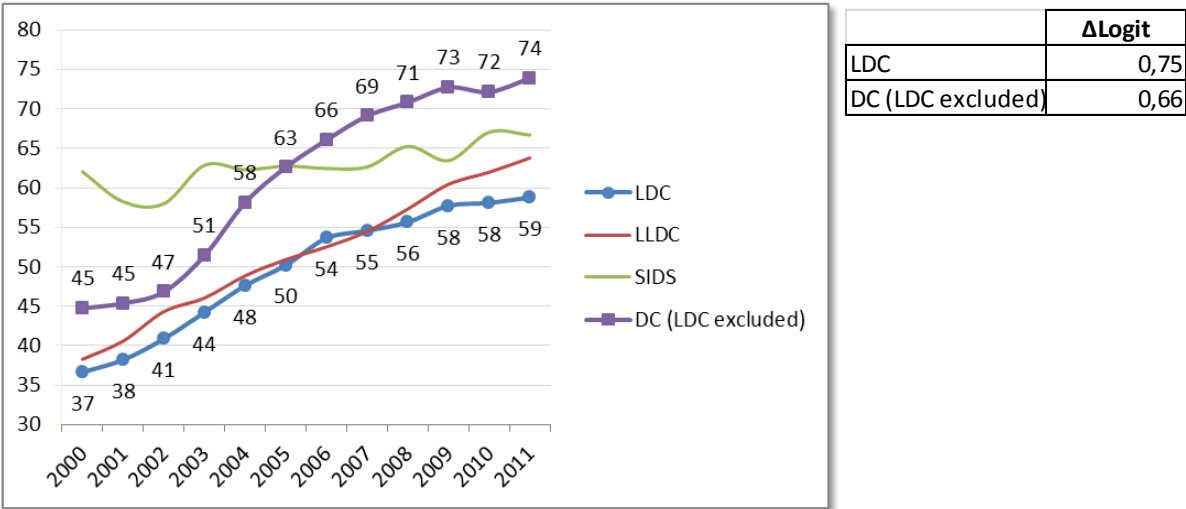
The prevalence of HIV and TB has fallen slightly since 2000, although LDCs and landlocked countries exhibit higher levels (Boussichas & al., 2013). A Logit analysis demonstrates that the LDCs were less successful than other DCs in reducing HIV prevalence during the 2000s.

⁹ The results obtained by weighting these averages by the population of the countries does not change these observations.

¹⁰ Source: World Bank - WDI

Progress in TB has been due partly to huge improvements in detection rates (see Figure 10 below) and partly due to a high success rate in its treatment, including in vulnerable countries (see also Boussichas & al. (2013) on this point).

Figure 10 : Tuberculosis case detection rate (% , all forms)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

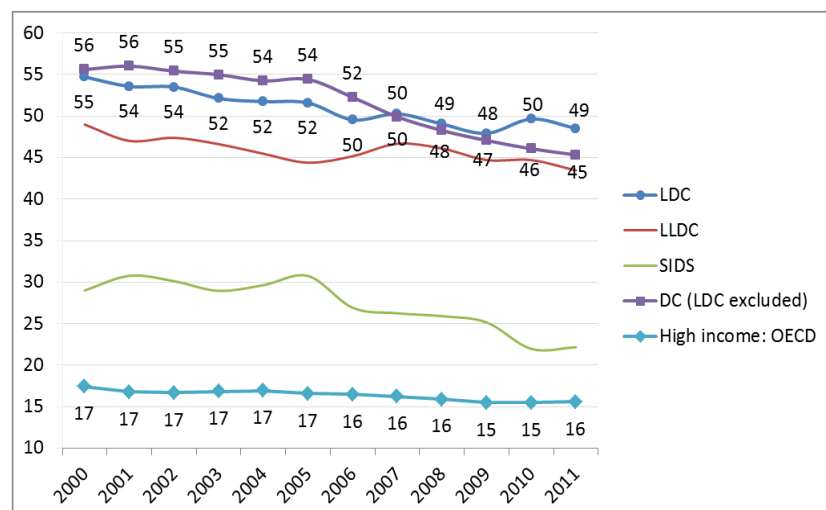
Target proposed by the OWG: 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

On 12 December 2012, the United Nations adopted a resolution urging governments to speed up the move towards universal access to high-quality and affordable health care services. This resolution is in line with a growing awareness of this need among the international community, something that was particularly emphasized in the WHO 2010 report on health in the world (OMS, 2010).

According to WHO, ‘Every year 100 million people are pushed into poverty because they have to pay for health services directly.’¹¹ Figure 11 shows that the proportion of medical costs that households have to bear has declined slightly since 2000 in DCs but that there has been a stagnation in LDCs since 2006 (at around 50%), thus increasing the gap between them and non-LDC developing countries (45% in 2011). SIDS are notable for having much lower levels (around 25%). By way of comparison, this level is also relatively low in high-income OECD countries, where it has stood at around 16% since 2000.

¹¹ http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/universal_health_coverage/facts/en/

Figure 11 : Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of total expenditure on health)



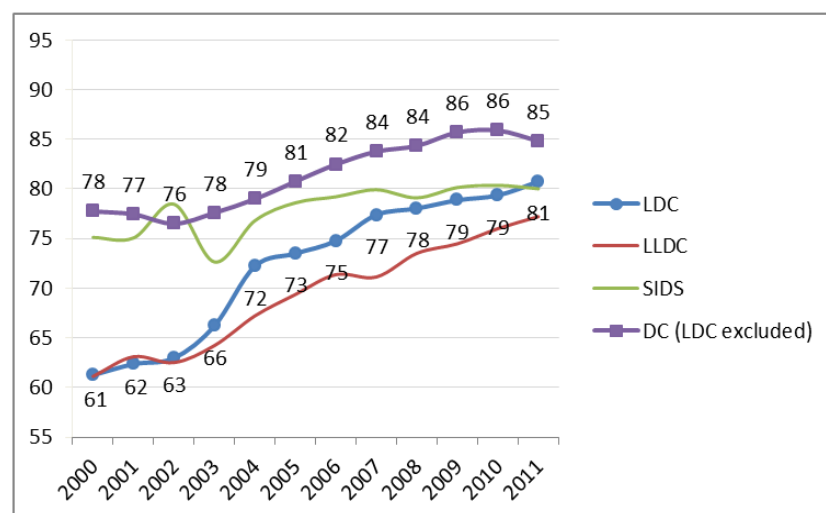
Source : World Bank (WDI)

	Δ Logit
LDC	0,24
DC (LDC excluded)	0,18

WHO estimates that: 'Only eight of the world's 49 poorest countries have any chance of financing a set of basic services with their own domestic resources by 2015.' It recommends that: 'Increased external support is vital. Global solidarity is needed to support the poorest countries. If high-income countries were to immediately keep their international commitments for official development assistance, the estimated shortfall in funds to reach the health-related Millennium Development Goals would be virtually eliminated.'¹²

Coverage of children's health has improved in all four country categories, as can be seen from the increased rate of measles vaccinations since 1990 (see Boussichas & al., 2013) and the increased rate of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DPT) vaccinations since 2000 (Figure 12 below).

Figure 12 : Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

	Δ Logit
LDC	1,18
DC (LDC excluded)	0,43

Vaccination rates seem to be converging in the four country categories. An analysis of progress in Logit shows that the LDCs have outperformed other DCs in this regard, thus demonstrating an LDC

¹² http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/universal_health_coverage/facts/en/

catch-up phenomenon. More than four in every five children are now vaccinated against DTP. By way of comparison, the rates achieved in LDCs in 2011 are in line with vaccination rates in France during the 1980s. Non-LDC developing countries have, however, seen their rates of DTP vaccination plateau since 2009.

A study in *The Lancet* (*The Lancet Commission on Investing in Health*, 2013) notes that nearly all of the world's countries could converge towards a comparable level of health by 2035. Development assistance for health must consequently be targeted at poor people in poor countries as a priority. *The Lancet* emphasizes that fiscal policies form a powerful and under-exploited tool for achieving this point of convergence in all countries.

Finally, the post-2015 agenda must not overlook the fact that a population's state of health is the result of many different factors and that the effects of promoting other goals must also therefore be considered in this regard. By way of example, another study published in *The Lancet* is also worth noting (Gakidou, Cowling, Lozano, & Murray, *Increased educational attainment and its effect on child mortality in 175 countries between 1970 and 2009: a systematic analysis*, 2010) as it estimates that just one additional year of education for women of childbearing age would result in a 9.5% reduction in infant mortality in the developing world.

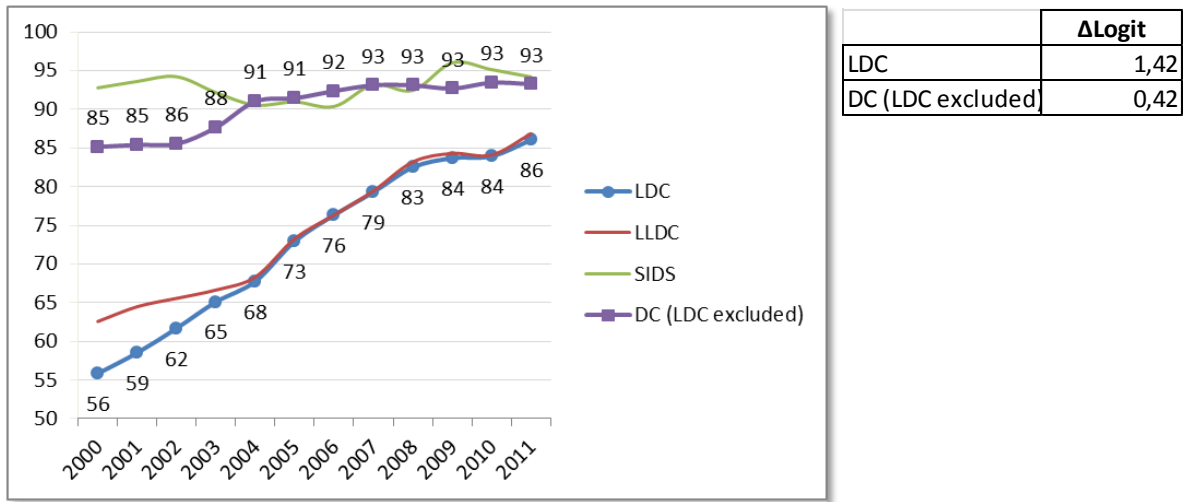
SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

The goal of the MDGs was universal primary education and this goal is not far from being achieved. The OWG proposes expanding this goal with targets aimed at measuring the achievement of certain levels of knowledge and a better integration of marginalized groups into the education system. There is, however, little data available at the moment and the information needs to be improved in this regard.

Target proposed by the OWG: 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

With regard to accessing primary education, Boussichas & al. (2013) note a significant catch-up phenomenon among LDCs and landlocked countries, with the gap reducing between these groups and the DCs. Adjusted¹³ World Bank data confirms this (Figure 13 above). The Logit analysis also shows that LDCs are catching up with other developing countries.

Figure 13 : Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school age children)



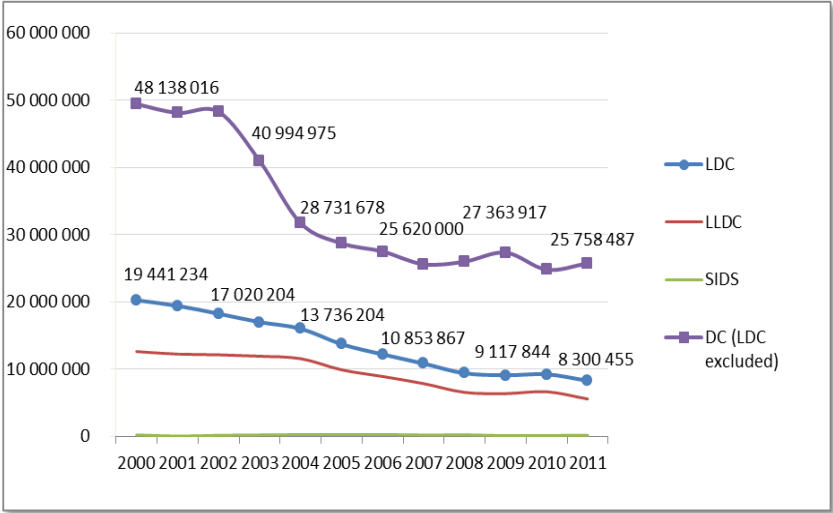
Source : World Bank (WDI)

Boussichas & al. (2013) also show that ‘the trend in the proportion of school pupils completing primary school is comparable to that of the enrolment rate, thus demonstrating real progress in primary education in all categories of country, above all the most vulnerable’.

¹³ The net adjusted rate of primary schooling is the ratio of the number of children in the primary school age range who are actually attending primary or secondary school, divided by the total population of this age group. Unlike the non-adjusted rate, the adjusted rate takes into account children in a particular age range who, because of their academic capacity, are being taught with children of a higher age group.

Figure 14 below bears witness to the fact that there are fewer children not attending primary school. There has been remarkable progress in the LDCs. In non-LDC developing countries, the number of children not in school fell between 2002 and 2004, largely due to the Indian policy of guaranteeing a midday meal for every child in primary school (Jayaraman & Simroth, 2011).

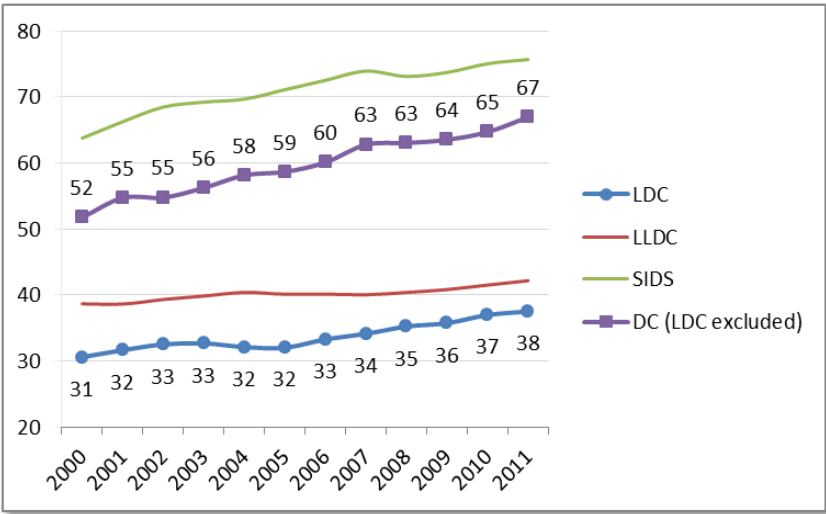
Figure 14 : Children out of school, primary



Source : World Bank (WDI)

The rate of primary school completion, however, remains proportionately lower in LDCs, although it has clearly improved since 1990 (Boussichas & al., 2013). Given the school drop-out rate that occurs on completion of primary school, the rate of secondary school enrolment remains significantly lower, particularly in LDCs and landlocked countries (Figure 15). A Logit analysis nonetheless shows that LDCs outperformed other DCs during the 2000s.

Figure 15 : School enrollment, secondary (% net)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

	ΔLogit
LDC	0,85
DC (LDC excluded)	0,55

Target proposed by the OWG: 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education & ensure equal access to all levels of education & vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples & children in vulnerable situations

According to Boussichas & al. (2013), gender inequalities in education are low in non-LDC developing countries and have declined significantly in the LDCs since 1990, both in primary (where parity has almost been achieved) and secondary (where the female/male ratio is now 85%) education. Moreover, the female/male ratio in higher education has risen from 36% to 57% in LDCs, demonstrating reduced inequality of access. The ratio has, in fact, reversed to the disadvantage of men in non-LDC developing countries (86% in 1990 as opposed to 127% in 2010).

Target proposed by the OWG: 4.6 By 2030 ensure that all youth and at least [x] per cent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

Boussichas & al. (2013) also show that literacy rates among youth and adults have increased substantially since 1990 in all DC categories. This rate has now reached 89% in DCs and 77% in LDCs for young people, and 81% in DCs and 65% in LDCs for adults.

A similar analysis can be made of the literacy rate among youth and adults, which shows a widespread improvement in all DCs, and a catch-up phenomenon in LLDCs (where the adult literacy rate increased by 41% over the 1990 to 2010 period) and LDCs (+31%). However, whilst LLDC rates are now nearing parity with other DCs, the LDCs still remain a long way behind. Rates in SIDS remain stable, at around 80%.

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

This goal takes up MDG 3 in its title whilst broadening its scope. The target for MDG 3 was to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015'. The OWG now proposes considering a greater number of gender dimensions, such as violence against women, pay differentials, forced marriage and a number of discriminatory practices to which women are likely to be subjected (see annexed list on page 70).

There is still little data available, particularly for developing countries. The main information relates to three indicators that were used to monitor MDG 3, namely the ratio of girls/boys in primary, secondary and higher education, the proportion of salaried women in the non-agricultural sector and the proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament (see Boussichas & al., 2013).

Target proposed by the OWG: 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Target proposed by the OWG: 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

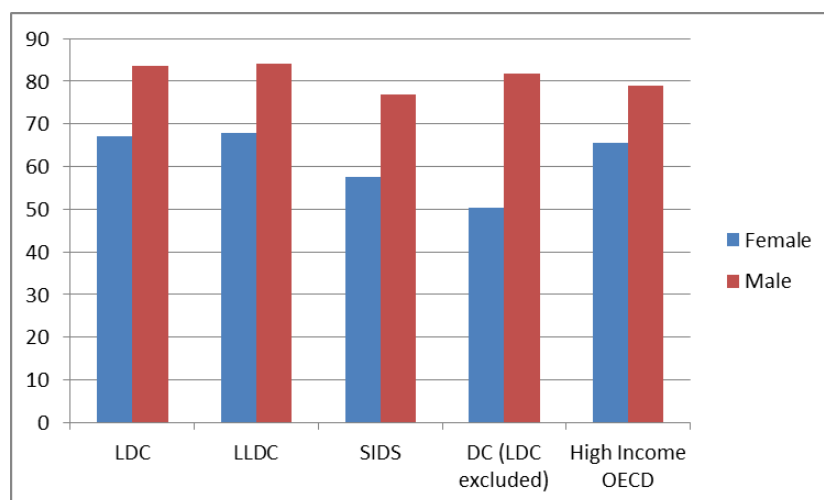
Women hold a third of jobs in the non-agricultural sector in DCs (32% in LDCs, 37% in other DCs) whereas this figures is close to parity in the developed world (47%) (Boussichas & al., 2013). As the World Bank notes: *'In most countries, women are less likely than men to participate in the labour market, that is, less likely to be employed or looking actively for a job.'*¹⁴ This proportion has, however, been increasing since 1990.

Nonetheless, across all sectors, the proportion of women holding a job¹⁵ is higher in vulnerable countries and developed countries than in non-LDC developing countries (Figure 16). The World Bank explains that *'women's participation rates tend to follow a U-shape with respect to countries' level of development. Female participation in employment is high [...] in many low income countries where women are engaged in unpaid subsistence agriculture, although they are less involved in paid activities outside the household.'* Lower middle-income countries (not shown in Figure 16) exhibit the lowest rate of female participation in the labour market.

¹⁴ <http://data.worldbank.org/news/women-less-likely-than-men-to-participate-in-labor-market>

¹⁵ This includes unpaid employment.

Figure 16 : Labor force participation rate, male and female (% of male and female population ages 15-64), in 2012



Source : World Bank (WDI)

Each year, the World Bank assesses the policies and institutions of countries eligible for the IDA (International Development Association – the concessional lending arm of the World Bank) using a composite measure based on 16 complementary indicators (Country Policy and Institutional Assessment – CPIA).¹⁶

One of these measures is the quality of a country's gender equality policy ('the extent to which the country has installed institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that promote equal access for men and women in education, health, the economy, and protection under law' – source: World Bank).

In 2012, the LDCs obtained an average score of 3.2, less than that of both lower and upper MICs (3.5), thus demonstrating that LDCs are lagging behind with regard to gender policies.

This result is, however, qualified by information from the World Economic Forum which each year publishes a report on the gender gap. The 2013 edition classifies 136 countries according to their capacity to close the gender gap in four sectors: health, education, economic opportunities and political participation (World Economic Forum, 2013).

The composite index that assesses gender inequality in economic opportunities takes into account differences in salaries and income, seniority of position in companies and government departments (excluding parliament and ministries) and participation in the labour market.

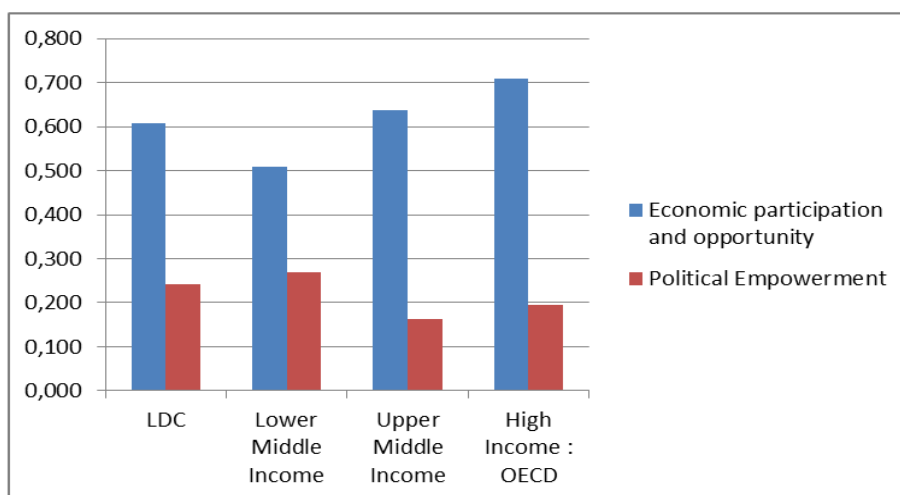
Political participation is measured according to the level of women's representation in parliament and in ministerial office.

Figure 17 compares the average level of these two indices for LDCs, MICs and OECD high-income countries.

¹⁶ The CPIA measures 16 broad development indicators relating to four areas: i) economic management; ii) structural reform; iii) policies on social integration and equality; and iv) public sector management and institutions. Countries are scored on a scale of 1 (low) to 6 (high) for each indicator.

In terms of economic opportunities, the lowest average score is found in lower middle-income countries (LMICs) whilst high-income OECD countries have the best score. A breakdown by country (available in the full version of the report) shows how diverse countries are, both as a whole and within each income category. Whilst

Figure 17 : Gap Gender Index - Economic opportunity & Political Empowerment



Source : World Economic Forum

LDCs have an average score comparable to upper middle-income countries (UMICs), it should be noted that some are particularly well-placed in the rankings: Burundi (3rd out of 136 countries), Malawi (4th), Laos (8th) and Mozambique (11th). By way of comparison, France ranks only 67th. Bangladesh (121st), Mauritania (131st) and Yemen (132nd) are, by contrast, at the bottom. The only feature that countries at the bottom of the ranking have in common would appear to be religion, as 14 out of the bottom 15 are Muslim countries.¹⁷ The Nordic countries come out on top of the rankings.

In terms of political representation, women in LDCs and LMICs are, on average, better represented in national decision-making circles. However, there are great differences both between countries and within categories. For LDCs, Bangladesh (7th), Mozambique (18th) and Senegal (20th) are well-ranked whilst Bhutan (122nd) and Yemen (131st) are near the bottom. It is the same for other categories of country. It is interesting to note that there is no strong correlation between the ranking of women's economic opportunities and that of their representation within decision-making bodies. There is also no clear correlation with income. The Nordic countries, however, come out once more on top of the rankings.

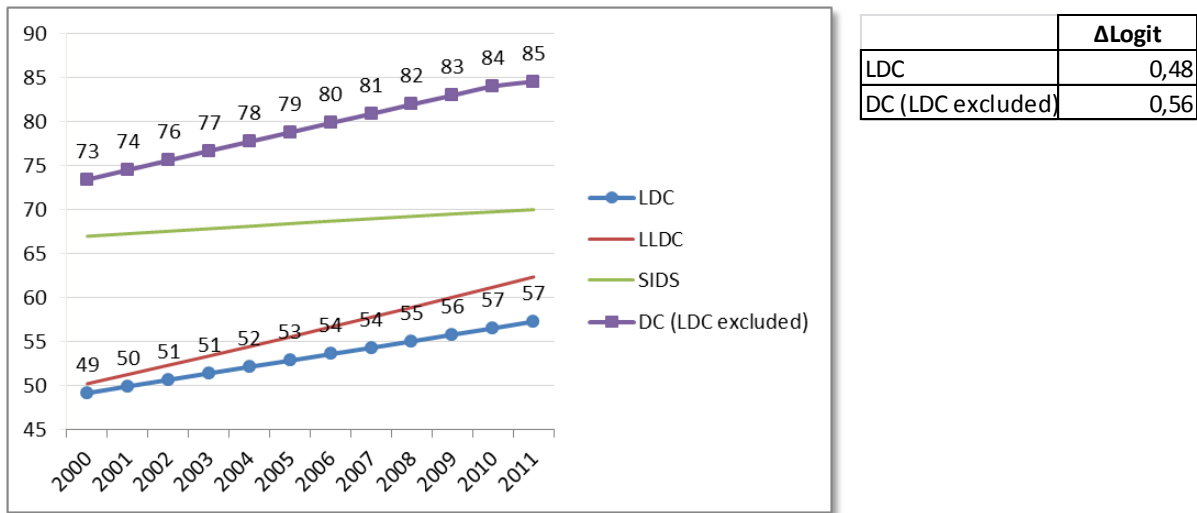
¹⁷ Defined according to the percentage of Muslims in the country; the 50% threshold was chosen here. It should be noted that the 15th country on this list is India, where the percentage of Muslims is only 15% but which accounts for more than 10% of all Muslims worldwide. Source: *Pew Research Center*.

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target proposed by the OWG: 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Target proposed by the OWG: 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Figure 18 : Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

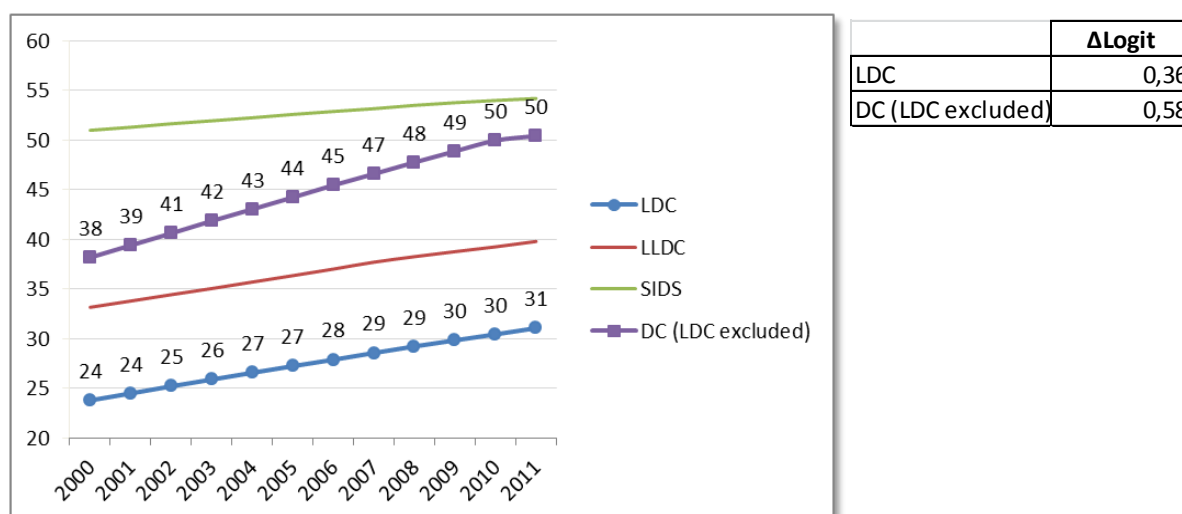
Boussichas & al. (2013) emphasize that access to safe drinking water and sanitation has improved significantly for people in all four country categories. The UN and WHO consider that MDG 7.C, which aimed to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water, has been globally achieved. Boussichas & al. (2013) note, however, that the LDCs still display particularly low levels and are lagging far behind this target. These trends and differences are compounded in rural areas, where all four country categories show lower levels.

Figure 18 and Figure 19 confirm this: more than 40% of the rural population in LDCs still do not have access to an improved source of water, as opposed to 15% in other DCs; more than two in every three rural inhabitants in LDCs are not able to use improved sanitation infrastructure, as opposed to one in every two in other DCs.

A Logit analysis, moreover, shows that the rate of improvement in these two indicators is no better for LDCs, ruling out the hypothesis of a catch-up phenomenon. The post-2015 agenda must take the specific features of rural inhabitants into account, particularly in LDCs. This is all the more

important as a large proportion of their populations are rural, 70% on average as opposed to 55% for DCs as a whole.¹⁸

Figure 19 : Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

The problem of accessing safe drinking water and sanitation in urban areas is specifically addressed by SDG 11 '*Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*', page 45. The trends and differences between categories of country are the same as in rural areas but levels of access are higher in urban environments.

¹⁸ Source: IFAD <http://www.ifad.org/events/ldc/>

SDGs 7 and 13: Energy and climate change¹⁹

Absent from the MDGs, energy challenges and the consequences of climate change are two of the main new areas considered in the post-2015 agenda. This is the result of a rising awareness of the concept of sustainable development and of the need to reduce the harmful consequences of human activity on the ozone layer, and on the wider environment.²⁰

The first three sections of the IPCC's 5th report²¹ (IPCC, 2013) (IPCC, 2014a) (IPCC, 2014b) predict that human activity will continue to produce a significant increase in temperatures between now and 2100. This will result in rising sea levels, increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events, and will pose a threat to food security in the poorest regions of the world, leading particularly to the emergence of serious health problems. The IPCC advocates halving CO₂ emissions if we are to avoid the most serious changes in climate.

During the 2000s, the volume of CO₂ emissions increased significantly in non-LDC developing countries and, to a lesser extent, in the LDCs (Boussichas & al., 2013). These emission levels remain well below those of the rich countries; however, more than 3 tonnes of CO₂ are currently emitted per person in non-LDC developing countries and only 0.3 tonnes in LDCs, as opposed to 12 tonnes in rich countries.

The use of clean energy is one factor in the reduction of harmful emissions. The OWG proposes a set of indicators that are aimed at rationalising energy use and promoting less polluting forms of energy.

Target proposed by the OWG: 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

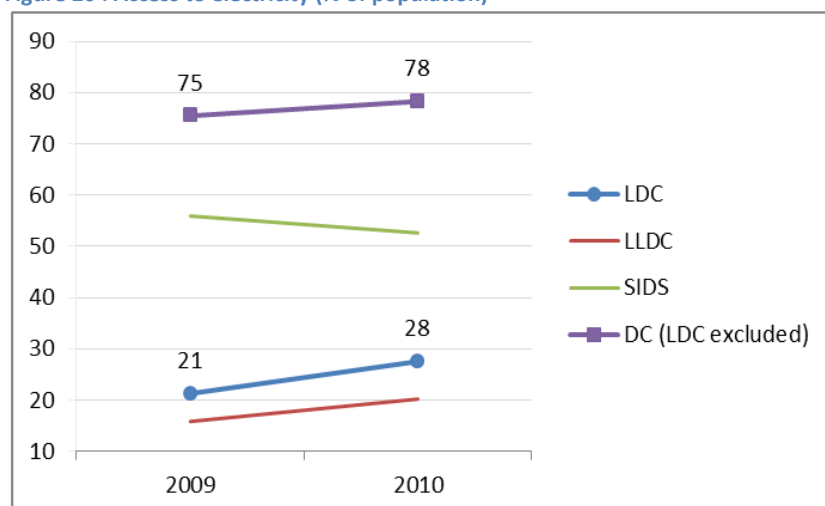
Electricity is an essential and modern form of sustainable energy. The WDI only has detailed data on access to electricity for the years 2009 and 2010 (Figure 20 below). These figures show how far LDCs and landlocked countries are lagging behind.

¹⁹ The goal presented here groups together the OWG's SDGs 7 and 13: 'Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all' (SDG 7) and 'Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts' (SDG 13).

²⁰ See also SDGs 14 and 15, page 48, on the sustainable use of natural resources and conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity.

²¹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Figure 20 : Access to electricity (% of population)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

This delay is more a product of the great need for investment in electricity production infrastructure than a problem of accessing energy services due to a lack of money on the part of the poor (Iro Kokino, Labrousse, & Soumaïl, 2012).

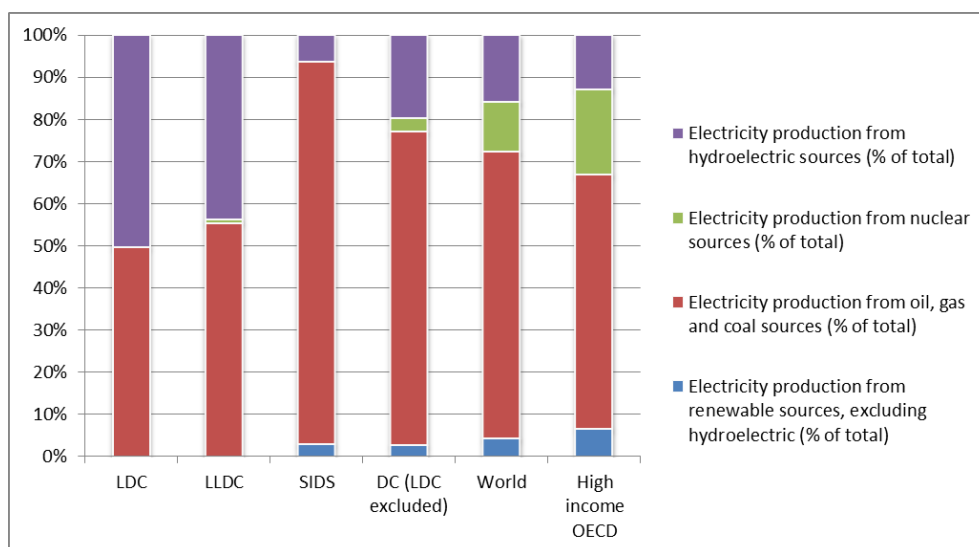
The problem of infrastructure needs to be resolved coherently with a concomitant effort to support economic growth and prevent increases in harmful emissions. In this regard, the OWG targets the promotion of renewable and low-emission energies, without however overlooking the importance of other factors that encourage high-quality economic growth, such as innovation and the adoption of appropriate regulations, as noted in SDGs 8 and 9 (page 34).

Target proposed by the OWG: 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Target proposed by the OWG: 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

According to the World Bank's definition, 'Clean energy refers to non-carbohydrate energy sources which do not produce carbon dioxide in the generation process. Clean energy includes hydro, nuclear, geothermal and solar energy.' Figure 21 below gives clean and renewable energy as a proportion of the world's overall electricity production for 2011. Two-thirds of the world's electricity comes from oil, gas or coal, i.e. polluting sources. Hydroelectric power represents only 16%, nuclear 12% and other renewable sources 4%.

Figure 21 : Sources of electricity production (2011)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

The most polluting sources of energy are predominant in all country categories, although with a relatively lower proportion in LDCs (only 50%) and landlocked countries (55%), where hydro provides 50% of the electricity. This method of clean production is less common in the other categories of country. The significant needs of their economies, which are more developed and use more electricity, probably exceed the potential for hydroelectric production, which is limited in part by geographical constraints.

Of the other sources of clean energy, nuclear remains common above all in high-income countries (a quarter of their production). This kind of energy is, in fact, used by only a few countries around the world. No LDCs produce it, and Armenia is the only landlocked developing country to do so.

Finally, renewable sources (excluding hydro) still represent only a very small proportion of electricity production. This proportion is higher in rich countries, given the high cost of this kind of production.

The issue of sustainable and clean energy production is constrained by cost. The Ferdi-Iddri-Ministry of Foreign Affairs workshop on 15 February 2013 on *incorporating environmental sustainability into the future MDGs*²² particularly highlighted the difficulty in making strong short-term economic development compatible with the adoption of a clean production model. It also recalled the specific need for financial and technical support for vulnerable countries in order to support them in a green growth production model.

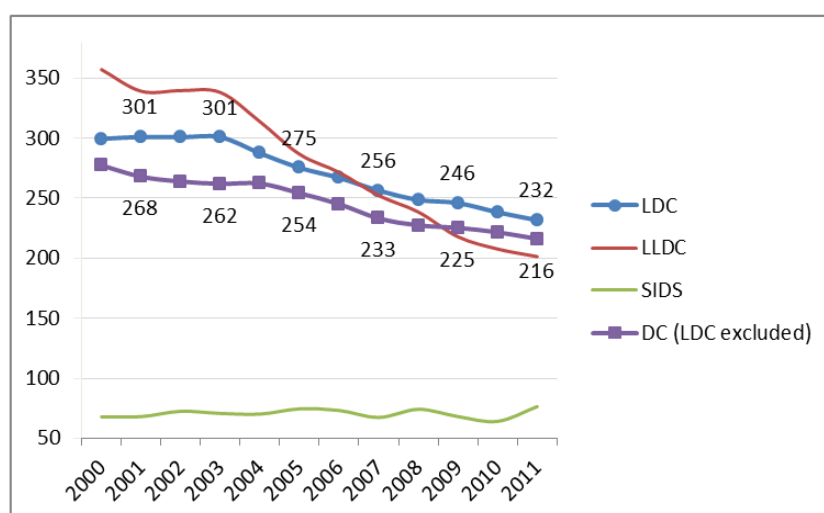
In addition to promoting clean energies, improving energy efficiency is also a way of reducing harmful emissions. The OWG has selected a number of indicators in this regard, particularly the following.

²² This event was part of the consultation process launched by UNDP and UNEP, co-sponsored by France and Costa Rica.

Target proposed by the OWG: 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

There are insufficient indicators and data available to enable such a target to be monitored. In relation to GDP, the use of energy in 2011 was on average virtually equivalent in LDCs, landlocked countries and non-LDC developing countries, although particularly low in SIDS (2.5 times lower). By way of comparison, the use of energy per unit of wealth produced in high-income OECD countries (not given in Figure 22 below) represents half that of LDCs but is slightly more than that of SIDS.

Figure 22 : Energy use (kg of oil equivalent) per \$1,000 GDP (constant 2005 PPP)



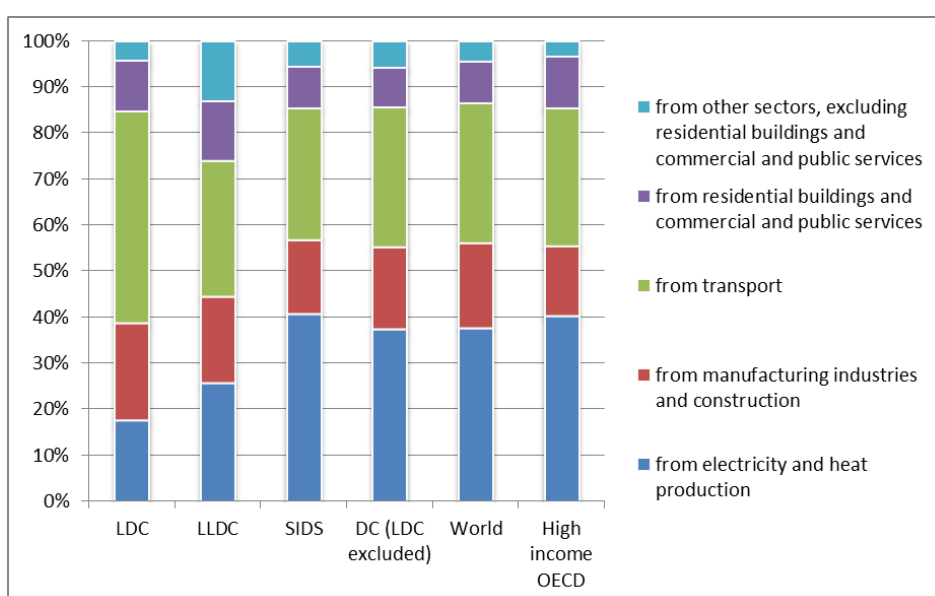
Source : World Bank (WDI)

Most CO₂ emissions worldwide come from the production of electricity and heat. This is not the case in the LDCs, where the main source is the transport sector.

Energy efficiency perspectives differ according to the category of country. For example, there is likely to be a significant future rise in the number of vehicles on the roads

in emerging countries. By way of example, Virginie Raison (2010) anticipates that the number of vehicles on China's roads is likely to increase from 76 million in 2010 to 200 million in 2015, with

Figure 23 : Sources of CO₂ emissions (2011)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

further high growth potential in the short to medium term if one assumes that the number of vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants in China (143 in 2015) is likely to plateau at the American level of 820 (2006 figure). Yet Raison (2010) highlights the very low technological development of road transport, leading to concerns that there will be a major increase in CO₂ emissions in these countries in the short term (in the transport sector alone).

CONSIDERATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE

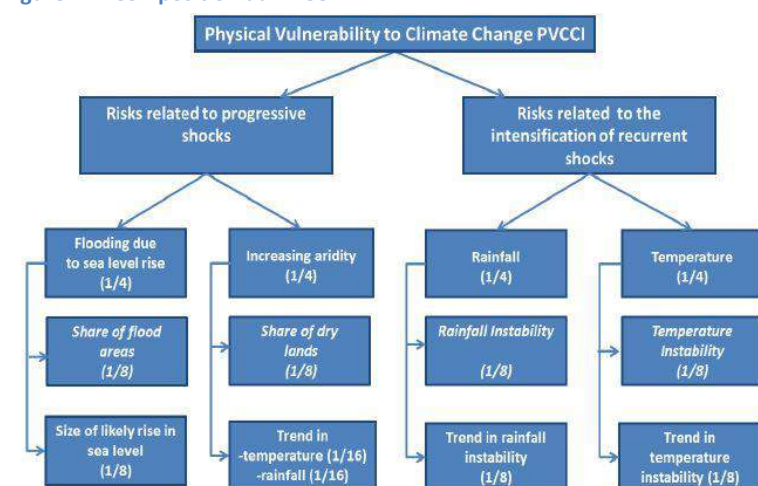
The gradual adoption of less harmful technologies is an important factor in combatting climate change and its consequences. We have grouped together SDGs 7 and 13 because of the clear link between the challenges relating to energy and those relating to climate. In SDG 13, 'Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts', the OWG focuses on countries' increased resilience and capacity for adaptation. Whilst there is still insufficient data available with which to evaluate the efforts being made by countries, it would seem particularly important to identify each country's vulnerability to climate change.

An indicator for identifying physical vulnerability to climate change. This probable high growth in harmful emissions will have negative consequences for the whole planet. The most vulnerable, both economically and to climate shocks, will need the support of the international community to face up to these.

Ferdi has developed a physical vulnerability to climate change indicator (PVCCI) with which to better identify the countries that will be most affected and exposed (Guillaumont & Simonet, 2011).

This indicator is a weighted average of components that reflect, on the one hand, the extent of the shocks each country may suffer and, on the other, their structural exposure to these shocks, each component being assumed to capture structural factors. The components of the PVCCI can be classified into two groups (Figure 24):

Figure 24 : Composition du PVCCI



NB: The boxes in the two last rows of the diagram refer to exposure components (*in italics*) and to size of the shocks components

Source: Guillaumont & Simonet (2012)

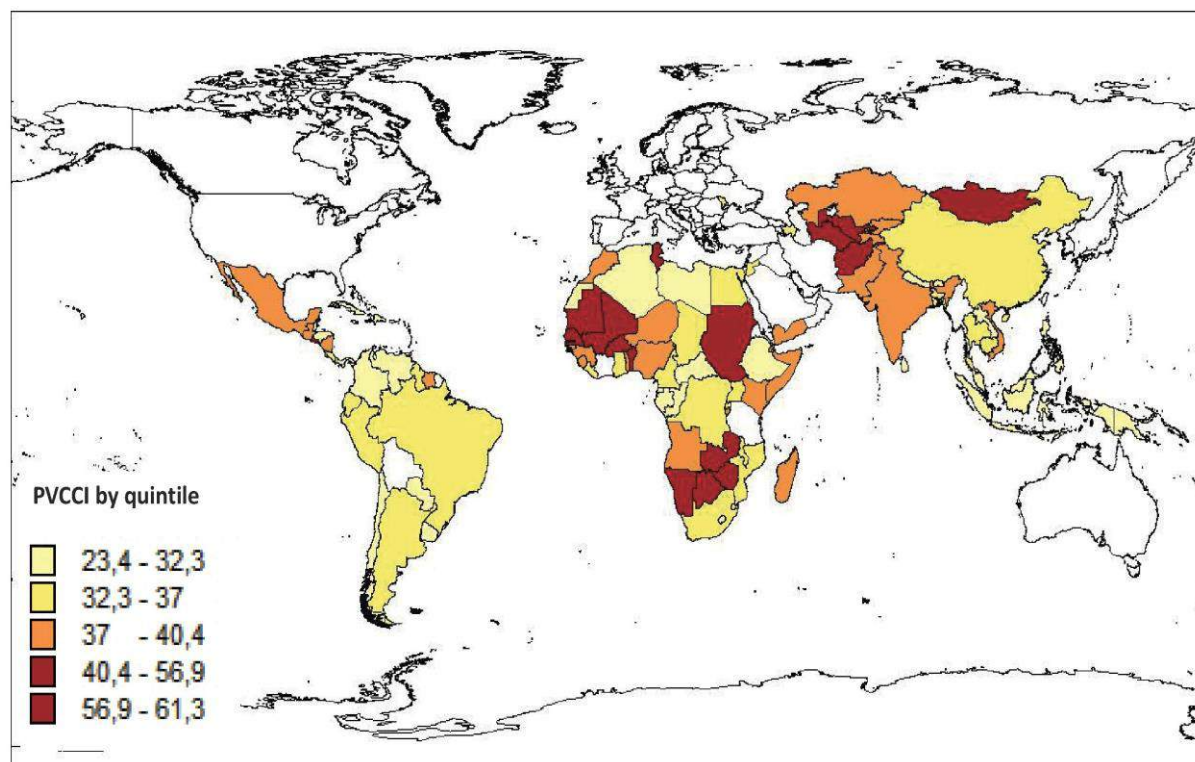
– factors reflecting exposure to shocks, namely the proportion of land exposed to rising sea levels, drought, rainfall instability and temperature instability.

– factors reflecting the extent of the potential shocks: foreseeable rise in sea levels, changes in temperature and rain levels, and tendency towards temperature and rainfall instability.

The following map (Figure 25) illustrates the PVCCI results by country. The LDCs appear significantly more vulnerable than other

developing countries, particularly Afghanistan, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan and Yemen. The complete country rankings can be found in (Guillaumont & Simonet, 2011) at: <http://www.ferdi.fr/fr/indicateur/index-structural-vulnerability-climate-change>.

Figure 25: PVCCI (2011)



Source : (Guillaumont & Simonet, 2011)

SDGs 8, 9, 10 & 12: Economic growth, infrastructure, employment, inequalities and sustainable production patterns²³

We have deliberately chosen to group four of the OWG's goals together due to the clear links existing between research into sustainable economic growth and employment (SDG 8), industrialization and infrastructure (SDG 9), reduced inequalities (SDG 10) and the adoption of more sustainable consumption and production methods (SDG 12). The indicators for which good information is available on vulnerable countries primarily relate to SDGs 8 and 9, as proposed by the OWG.

The development focus of the MDGs was on supporting the social sector in DCs rather than on making economic growth a specific goal, as this latter was considered more a Means of Implementation: 'This target (halving extreme poverty) implies significantly increased rates of per capita economic growth. However, growth rates will vary greatly among countries and we have concluded that a global growth target would be neither feasible nor useful to the formulation of country strategies.' (CAD, 1996)

Today's discourse has developed in the sense that it now promotes the factors that will determine the creation of a strong, high-quality, long-term and inclusive added value in the targets and goals. This is accompanied, moreover, by increased consideration of employment issues, a reflection of the quality of economic growth.

TARGET AND INDICATOR FOR INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Target proposed by the OWG: 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

If such a target is selected, it needs to be defined case-by-case, on the basis of each country's potential for growth. UNCTAD's 2013 report on the LDCs (UNCTAD, 2013) considers that growth in real per capita GDP will be in the region of 6% per year from 2014 to 2018 in LDCs, as opposed to 4.5% elsewhere in the world, 6% in emerging economies and 2.5% in the developed world. These averages clearly conceal potentially significant differences between countries within the same category.

Over the 2009-2012 period, this growth rate was 5.1% in LDCs, 2.9% globally, 5.4% in emerging economies and only 0.6% in the developed world.²⁴

²³ This heading groups together the following SDGs:

SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

SDG 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

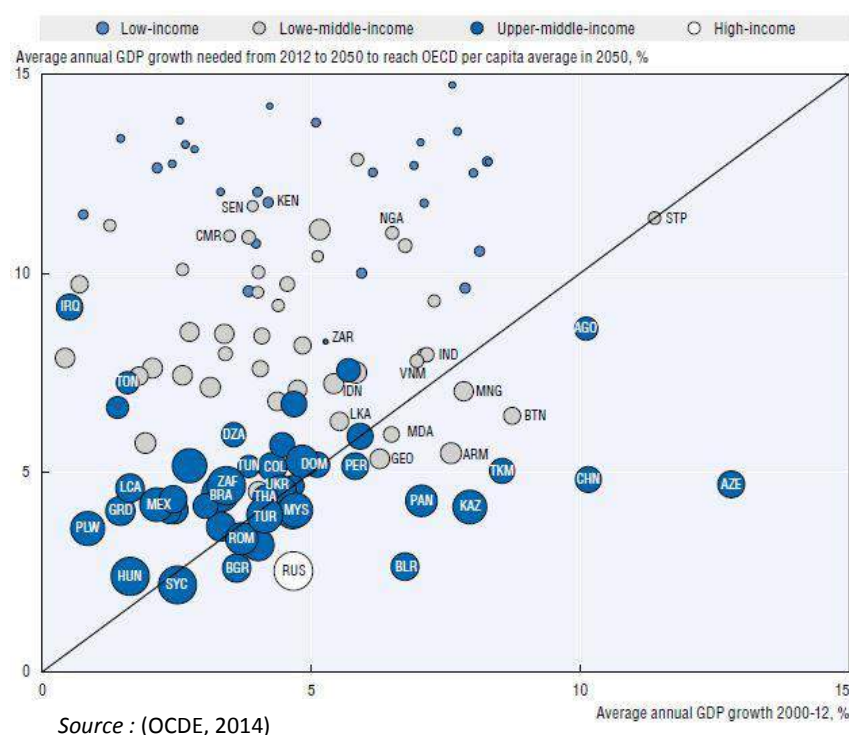
SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

SDG 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

²⁴ Per capita GDP calculated as the weighted average of real growth in each country (year of reference: 2000).

In its 2014 edition, the OECD report 'Perspectives on Global Development' compares average growth rates over the 2000-2012 period globally with the rate at which each country needs to grow to achieve the average GDP level of the OECD countries by 2050 (OCDE, 2014) Figure 26 below, taken from this summary, shows that the UMICs are generally close, even above, the required levels of convergence. In contrast, few LMICs and no low-income countries reach this level. These results, however, remain purely speculative given the great uncertainty of medium to long-term changes in the economic trajectories of each country.

Figure 26 : Comparison Annual GDP growth with annual GDP growth needed to reach OECD level in 2050



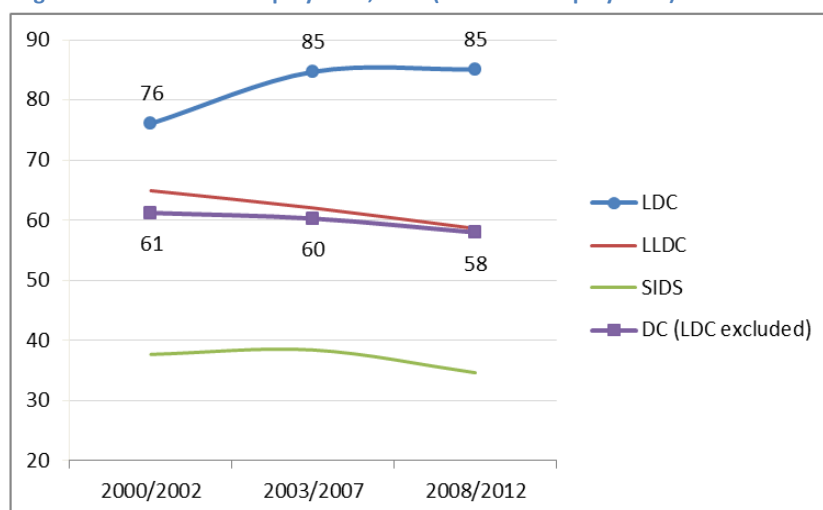
TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR EMPLOYMENT ISSUES

Employment is often noted as having been neglected in the MDGs. And yet the issue did form the object of a specific goal (MDG 1B: 'Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all') with employment levels being the main performance indicator. The OWG now supplements this with a target on youth employment.

Target proposed by the OWG: 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

The proportion of the working age population in employment is higher in LDCs and landlocked countries than in SIDS and non-LDCs (Boussichas & al., 2013). This difference can probably be explained by the financial difficulties that giving up work creates, these extent of these difficulties being inversely proportional to the country's level of per capita income.

Figure 27 : Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)



	Δ Logit
LDC	0,14
DC (LDC excluded)	0,15

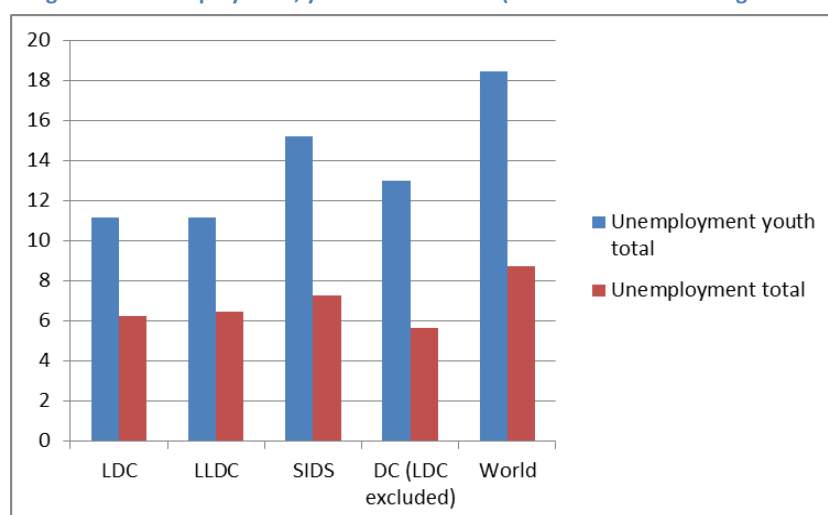
Source : World Bank (WDI)

The International Labour Organization (ILO) provides information on the share of vulnerable employment in total employment.²⁵ The information given below in Figure 27 should be considered with caution given the poor availability of data. It shows great job vulnerability in the seven LDCs for which there is information,²⁶ far greater than in other DCs (out of 76 countries).

Target proposed by the OWG: 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Bearing in mind the same statistical provisos as above, a lower rate of youth unemployment can be seen in LDCs and landlocked countries than in other DCs. This can probably be explained by the greater need of poor people to work (the same reasoning may explain women's greater

Figure 28 : Unemployment, youth total in 2012 (% of total labor force ages 15-24)



Source : International Labour Organization (ILO)

involvement in the labour market in vulnerable countries than in other developing countries: see

²⁵ Vulnerable employment means 'own-account employment as well as unpaid family work as a percentage of total employment' (ILO).

²⁶ Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Liberia, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

page 24). Youth unemployment does, however, remain significantly higher than general unemployment, in all country categories. This demonstrates the universal nature of the problem of youth employment.

Target proposed by the OWG: 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

Considered in its broadest sense, the issue of respect for workers' rights can be analysed through the CPIA component that assesses governments' social protection policies and labour market regulation, in terms of their capacity to reduce the risk of becoming poor, assisting those who are poor to manage these risks and ensuring a minimum level of well-being for all.²⁷ In 2012, the LDCs had an average score of 2.9 as opposed to 3.1 for both categories of MIC.

Another CPIA component looks at the quality of social inclusion policies (considering several dimensions such as gender, particularly equity in the use of public resources, and the level of social and labour protection).²⁸ In 2012, LDCs had a lower average score than either of the two categories of MIC: 3.2 for LDCs as opposed to 3.4 for MICs.

TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR THE MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

In its proposal of 19 July 2014, the OWG also proposes a series of targets aimed at promoting the institutional drivers necessary to strengthen the business sector.

Target proposed by the OWG: 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

Target proposed by the OWG: 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

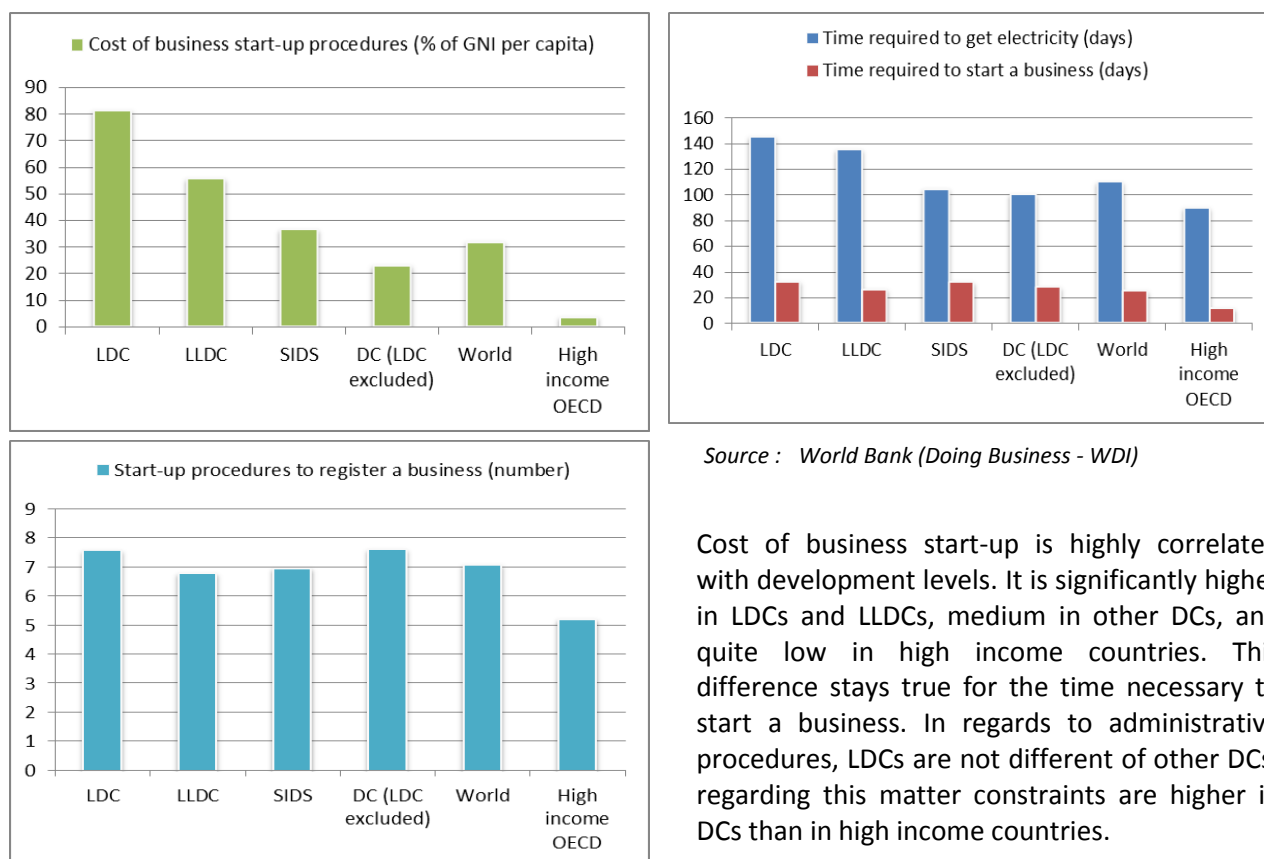
In line with the three targets above, the World Bank's 'Doing Business'²⁹ series assesses the conditions for establishing a business (time, cost, procedures) in each country.

²⁷ CPIA social protection rating (1=low to 6=high)

²⁸ CPIA policies for social inclusion/equity cluster average (1=low to 6=high)

²⁹ <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploretopics/starting-a-business>

Figure 29: Cost, time and procedures to start-up a business (in 2013)

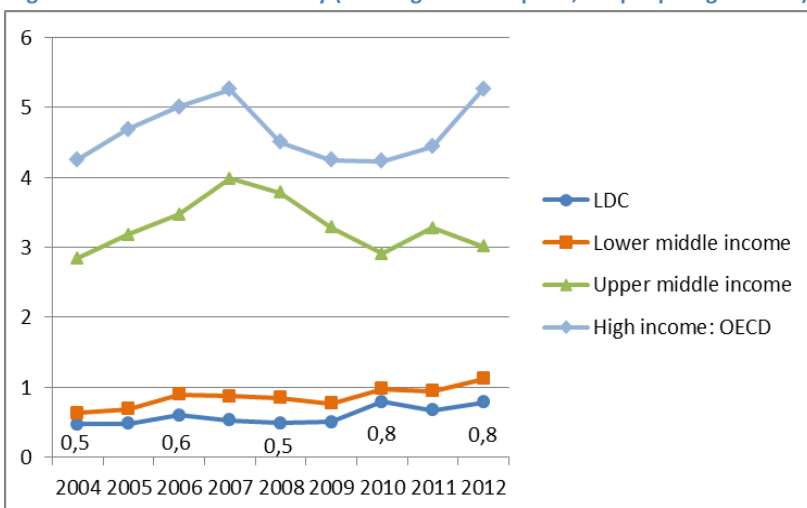


These differences partly explain the different dynamics involved in setting up a business, as noted in Figure 30 below:

New company registrations (measured here per 1,000 people aged 15 to 64)³⁰ are three times higher in the UMICs and six times higher in high-income countries than in LDCs or LMICs.³¹ These constraints on company formation may go some way to explain the greater weight of the informal sector in DCs (see page 43 for the target related to this issue).

One CPIA component evaluates the extent to which

Figure 30: New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

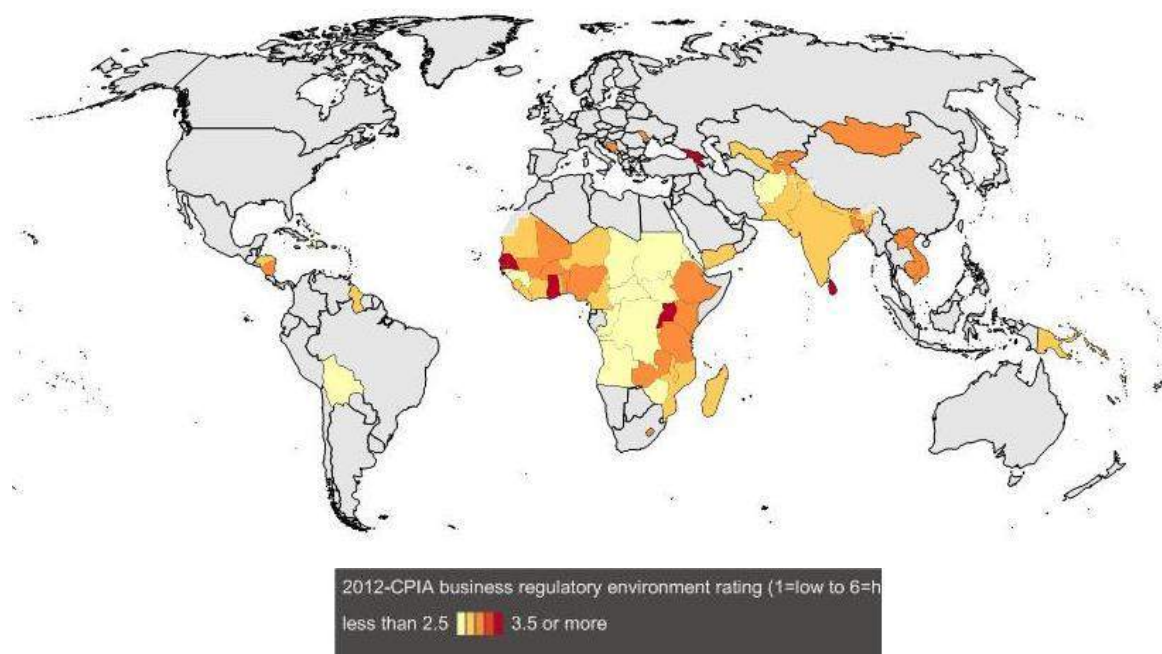
³⁰ The number of newly-registered companies corresponds to the number of new limited liability companies registered during the calendar year.

³¹ The data for SIDs and LLDCs is similar to that for LDCs. We do not list it here in order to keep the information manageable.

macroeconomic policy, legislation and the business regulatory framework are conducive to private investment and dynamic private economic activity (CPIA business regulatory environment rating).

Figure 31 below shows that the political and institutional macroeconomic framework in Central Africa is weaker than in either West or East Africa.

Figure 31: CPIA business regulatory environment rating (1=low to 6=high)



The scores for country categories increase with their level of income: LDCs obtained an average score of 3.0, the 41 LMICs considered in the CPIA had an average score of 3.2 and the 7 UMICs³² an average score of 3.4 (a higher score indicates better performance).

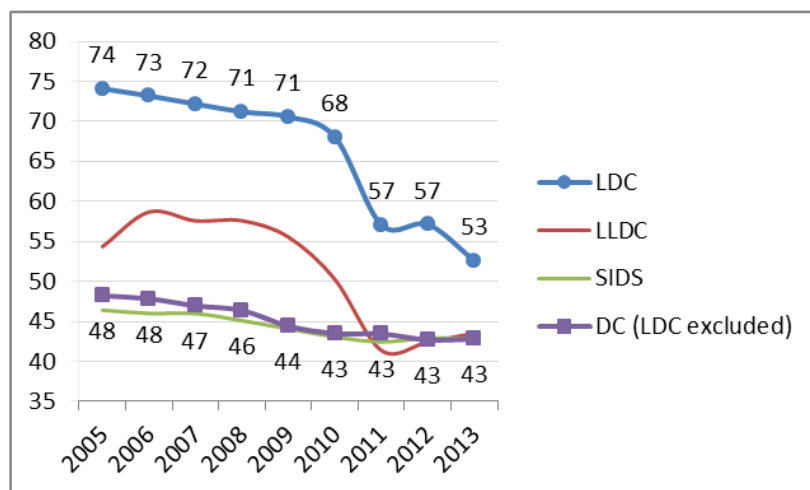
Target proposed by the OWG: 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

In terms of fiscal policy, Figure 32 shows a gradual convergence of the overall amount of taxes imposed on companies³³ towards a point nearing 43%. LDCs remain furthest from this point but their rates have fallen significantly in recent years, and are now more in line with other countries.

³² Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dominica, Grenada, the Maldives, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Tuvalu.

³³ The overall tax rate measures the amount of taxes and compulsory contributions payable by companies after declaration of authorized deductions and exemptions, as a share of trading profits. Taxes withheld (such as income tax) or collected and handed over to the tax administration (such as value added tax, taxes on turnover or taxes on goods and services) are not recorded.

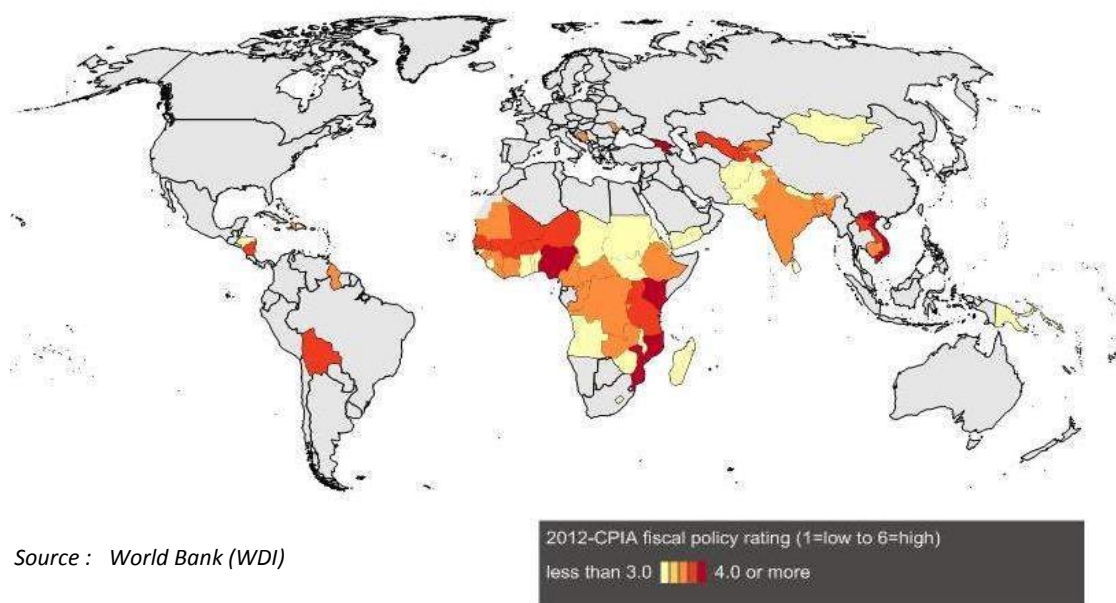
Figure 32 : Total tax rate (% of commercial profits)



Source : World Bank (Doing Business - WDI)

The CPIA includes a component that evaluates the sustainability of fiscal policy and its impact on growth (CPIA fiscal policy rating). In 2012, LDCs obtained an average score of 3.3, the 41 LMICs an average score of 3.4 and the 7 UMICs³⁴ an average score of 3.0.

Figure 33 : CPIA fiscal policy rating (1=low to 6=high) - 2012



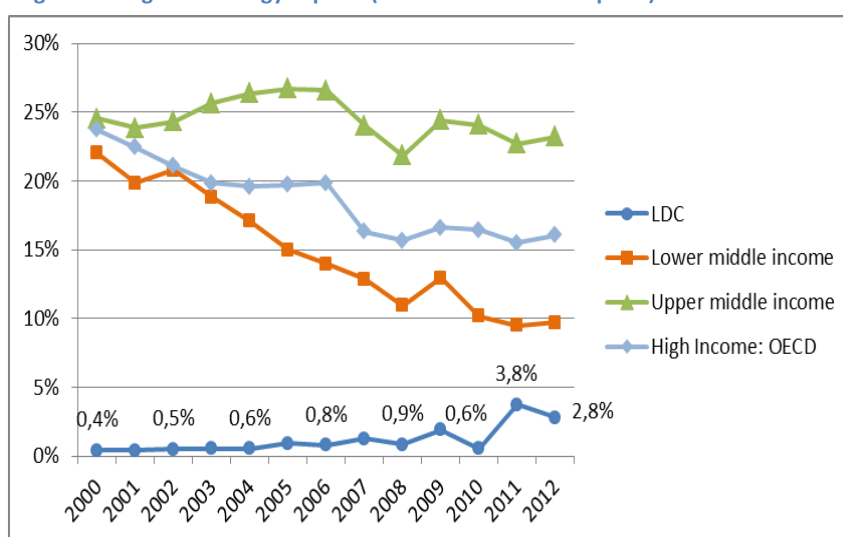
Source : World Bank (WDI)

Target proposed by the OWG: 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors

³⁴ Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dominica, Grenada, the Maldives, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Tuvalu.

The share of high technology products in the monetary value of exports³⁵ is much lower in LDCs than in other countries. This share is, however, declining in high-income countries and lower middle-income countries whilst remaining high in UMICs (Figure 34). The case of SIDS and landlocked countries (not given in Figure 34) is similar to that of LDCs, with the exception of Kazakhstan (30%) and Uganda (21%).

Figure 34: High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

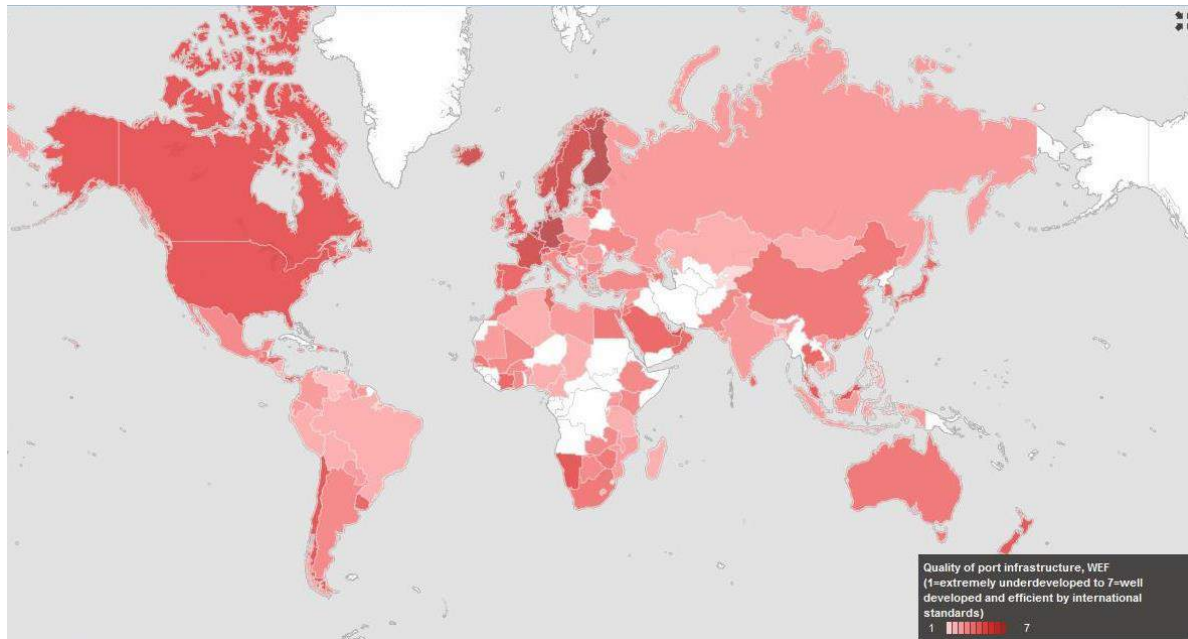
Target proposed by the OWG: 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

An indicator in the World Economic Forum's annual report on global competitiveness evaluates the quality of port infrastructure.³⁶ It gives a score ranging from 1 for extremely under-developed infrastructure to 7 for well-developed and efficient infrastructure by international standards. According to this measure, high-income OECD countries have an average score of 5.3. This is much higher than developing countries, where the scores are more in line with income levels: 3.9 for UMICs, 3.6 for LMICs and 3.2 for LDCs. The map below shows that many of the less well-endowed countries are in Sub-Saharan Africa:

³⁵ High technology exports are highly R&D intensive, for example, aerospace, IT, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments and electrical machinery.

³⁶ 'The Quality of Port Infrastructure measures business executives' perception of their country's port facilities. Data are from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey, conducted for 30 years in collaboration with 150 partner institutes. The 2009 round included more than 13,000 respondents from 133 countries. Sampling follows a dual stratification based on company size and the sector of activity. Data are collected online or through in-person interviews. Responses are aggregated using sector-weighted averaging. The data for the latest year are combined with the data for the previous year to create a two-year moving average. Scores range from 1 (port infrastructure considered extremely underdeveloped) to 7 (port infrastructure considered efficient by international standards). Respondents in landlocked countries were asked how accessible are port facilities (1 = extremely inaccessible; 7 = extremely accessible).'
(Source of this note: World Bank.)

Figure 35: Quality of port infrastructure (2013)



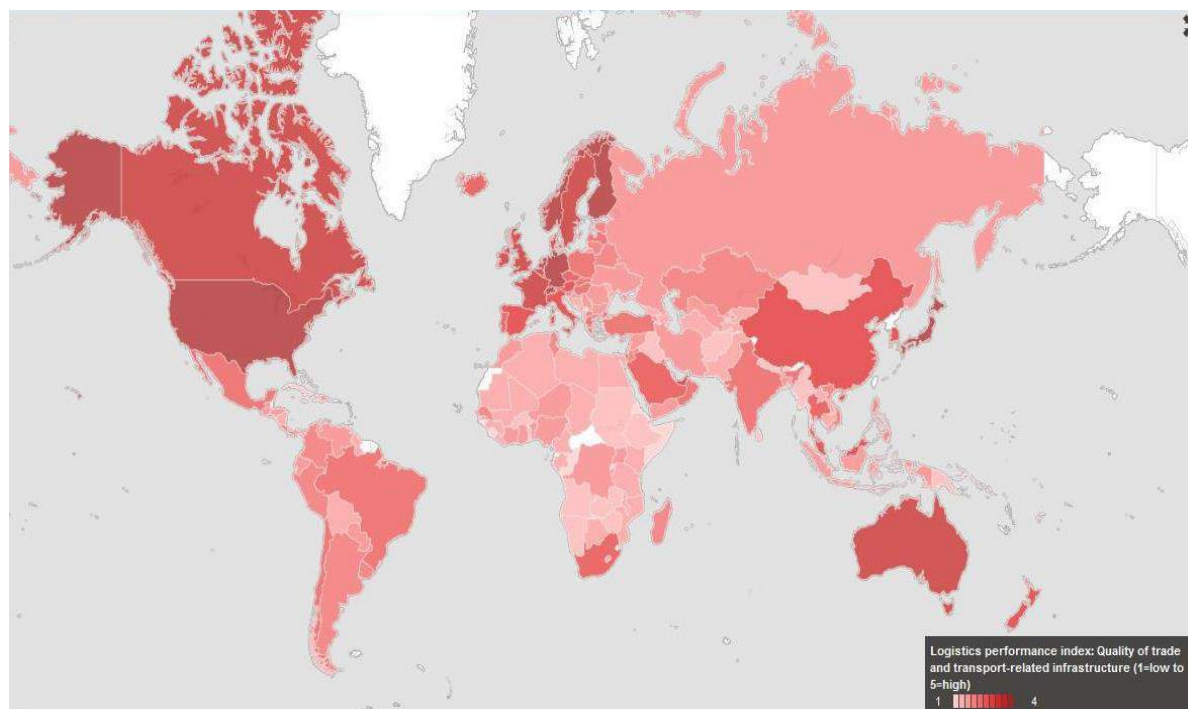
Source: World Economic Forum & World Bank (WDI)

Another indicator developed by the World Bank evaluates the quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (Logistics Performance Index). This is also a country-by-country score the value of which ranges from 1 for poor quality to 5 for high quality.³⁷

³⁷ 'Data are from Logistics Performance Index surveys conducted by the World Bank in partnership with academic and international institutions and private companies and individuals engaged in international logistics. 2009 round of surveys covered more than 5,000 country assessments by nearly 1,000 international freight forwarders. Respondents evaluate eight markets on six core dimensions on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best). The markets are chosen based on the most important export and import markets of the respondent's country, random selection, and, for landlocked countries, neighboring countries that connect them with international markets. Scores for the six areas are averaged across all respondents and aggregated to a single score using principal components analysis. Details of the survey methodology and index construction methodology are in Arvis and others' Connecting to Compete 2010: Trade Logistics in the Global Economy. Respondents evaluated the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure (e.g. ports, railroads, roads, information technology), on a rating ranging from 1 (very low) to 5 (very high).'

(Source of this note: World Bank.)

Figure 36: Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (2012)



Source: World Bank and Turku School of Economics

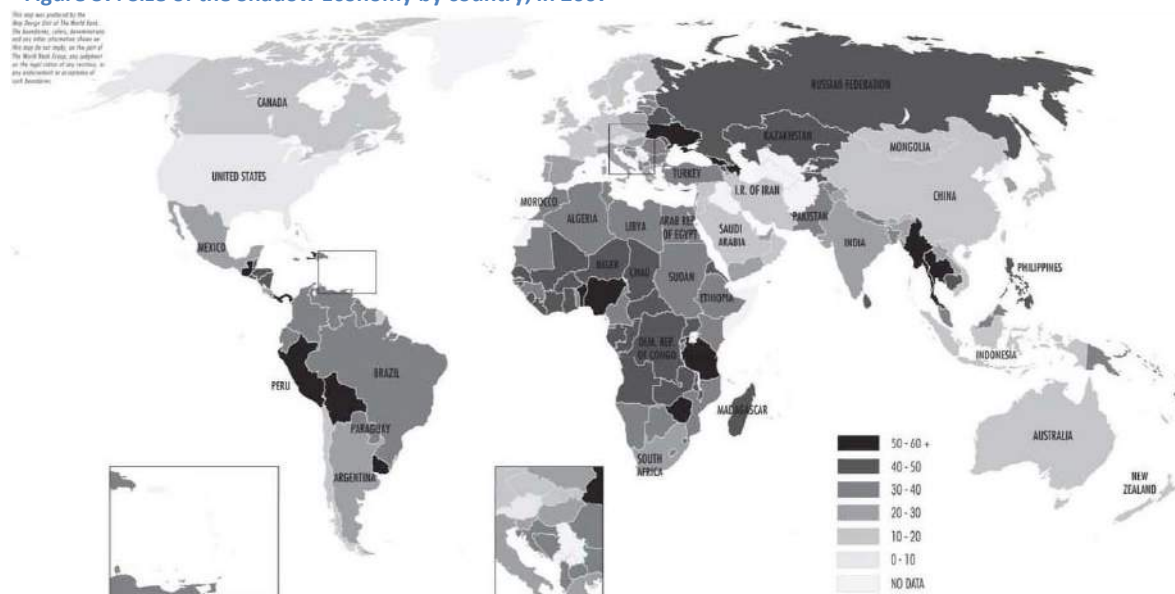
The results for 2012 are comparable to those of the previous indicator for 2013, namely higher-quality infrastructure in high-income OECD countries (average score of 3.7) and a correlation with income level: 2.7 for UMICs, 2.4 for LMICs and 2.2 for LDCs. The map above confirms the above observation of poorer infrastructure quality in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Target proposed by the OWG: 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

A World Bank study (Schneider, Buehn, & Montenegro, 2010) assessed the weight of the informal economy in 162 countries. As a percentage of 'official' GDP, it is estimated as being nearly 40% in Sub-Saharan Africa, 36.5% in Central Asia, and 13.5% in high-income OECD countries (2007 data – see Figure 37 below).

This study also shows a gradual decline in the informal economy during the 2000s. According to the authors, the determining factors in the formalization of an economy are the weight of taxation and labour market regulations, the quality of public goods and services, and the health of the formal economy.

Figure 37: Size of the Shadow Economy by country, in 2007



Source: (Schneider, Buehn, & Montenegro, 2010)

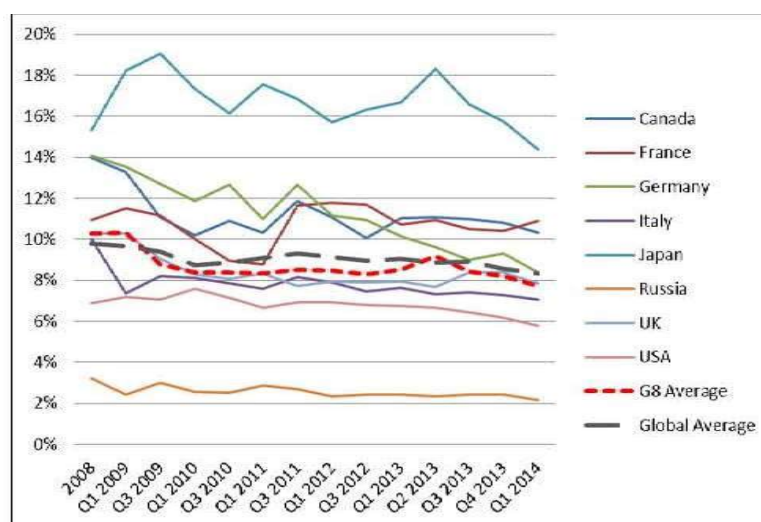
OTHER TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Target proposed by the OWG: 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

The Remittance Prices Worldwide initiative, financed by the World Bank, provides data on the costs of sending and receiving relatively small sums of money from one country to another. Its 2014 report (World Bank, 2014) shows that significant disparities persist between the G8 countries with regard to the costs incurred by migrants when sending funds home.

This same report notes that the costs are higher for transfers to Sub-Saharan Africa. Across the world generally, the average percentage of a transfer that was withheld in 2014 was 8.4%. This figure was 6.2% in Latin America, 6.6% in South Asia, 8.3% in the Middle East and North Africa, 9.5% in East Asia and the Pacific and 11.7% in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 38: Average costs of transfers in G8 countries (% of amounts transferred)



Source: Figure extracted from *Remittance Prices Worldwide Report 2014* (World Bank, 2014)

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The United Nations Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) anticipates that 'by 2050, roughly 70% of the world's population is expected to live in urban areas', i.e. 3 billion more people than is the case at the moment.³⁸ Raison (2010) estimates that the urban slum population (more than a billion people currently) will increase more rapidly than the urban population generally, to reach 1.4 billion by 2020.

Sub-Saharan African is likely to have the greatest number of people living in slums by 2020, with 390 million individuals as opposed to 371 million in South Asia, 300 million in East Asia, 163 million in Latin America and the Caribbean, 91 million in North Africa and the Middle East and 80 million in South-East Asia.

These projections mean that detailed attention is needed on urban issues, particularly the quality of housing and living conditions in cities. The OWG proposes a specific goal on urban spaces in this regard.

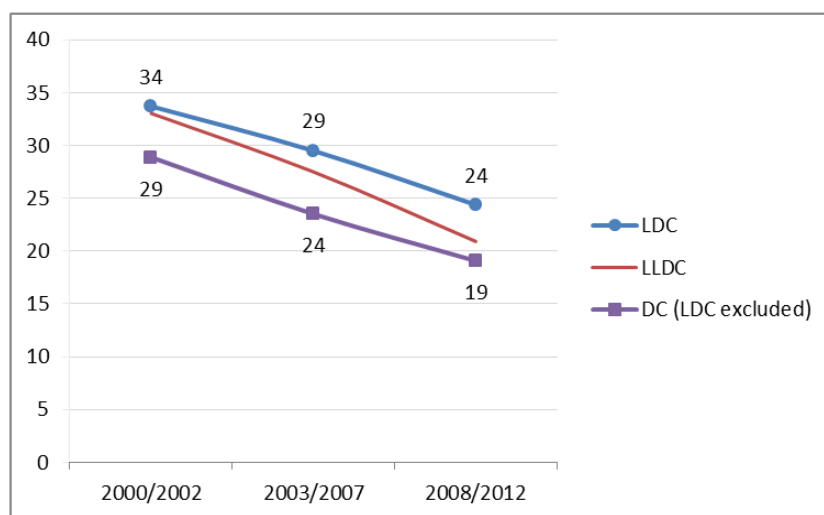
Target proposed by the OWG: 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Poverty is a powerful factor in excluding people from decent housing. Urban poverty is showing a tendency to decline in all developing countries (Figure 39).

The gap between LDCs, landlocked countries and other DCs is, however, less in cities than nationally (see SDG 1 illustrated by Figure 1, page 9, for a comparison with national-level poverty).

Access to a source of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities is a good proxy of the level of essential services. Access to a source of safe drinking water is now almost universal in non-LDC developing countries (96%) and constantly improving in LDCs and landlocked countries, where only 16% and 9% of the urban population, respectively, now do not have access to safe drinking water. There is a contrasting

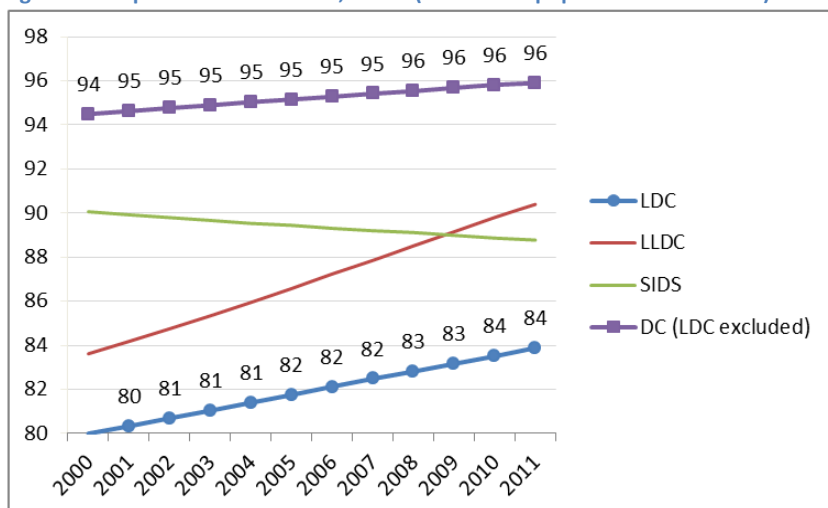
Figure 39: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

³⁸ <http://unhabitat.org/urban-initiatives-2/post-2015-agenda/>

Figure 40: Improved water source, urban (% of urban population with access)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

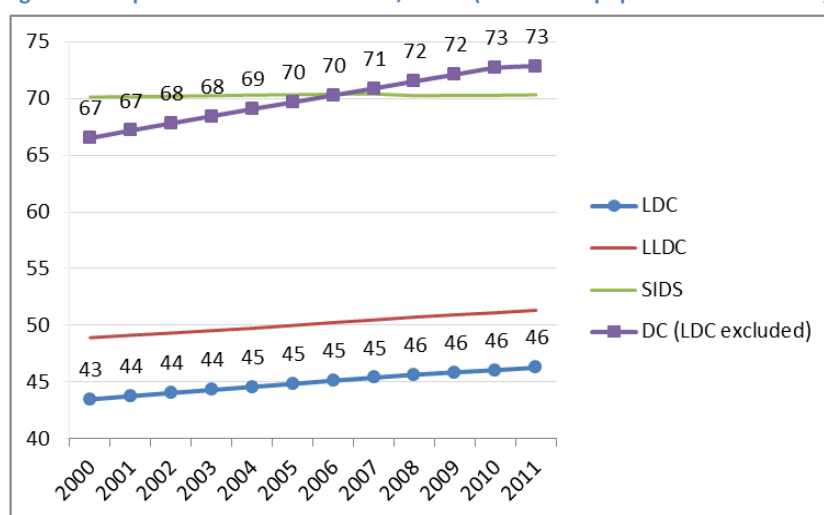
situation in SIDS, where a relatively high level of access (89%) has been in gradual and constant decline since 2000 (Figure 40).

Access to safe drinking water is significantly better in urban areas than in rural areas, particularly in LDCs, where the rate of access is 84% for urban populations but only 57% for rural populations (see Figure 18, page 256 for access to safe drinking water in rural areas).

In contrast, and like in rural areas, access to improved sanitation is more limited than access to safe drinking water in urban areas (see Figure 19, page 267).

Figure 41 shows that a quarter of the urban population of non-LDC developing countries and more than half that of LDCs do not have access to such infrastructure. Urban dwellers in landlocked countries and SIDS also suffer from limited access (51% and 70% respectively).

Figure 41: Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

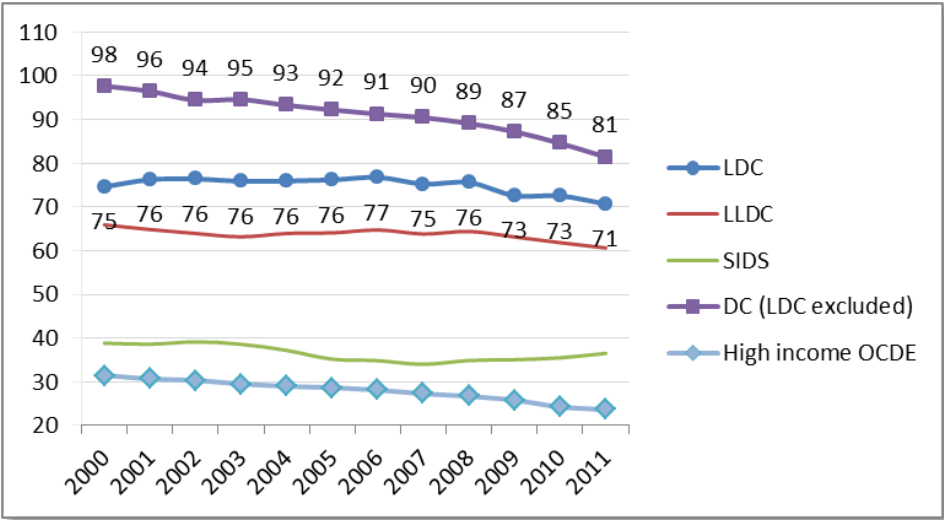
Target proposed by the OWG: 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

In order to measure the quality of the environment in cities, the WDI database gives a PM10 indicator which estimates the annual exposure of the average urban resident to outdoor particulate matter (work based on studies by the World Bank's environment and development research department (2006)).³⁹ It seems that air quality in cities has improved generally since 2000,

³⁹ 'PM10, country level (micrograms per cubic meter): Particulate matter concentrations refer to fine suspended particulates less than 10 microns in diameter (PM10) that are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and causing significant health damage. Data for countries and aggregates for regions and income groups are urban-population weighted PM10 levels in residential areas of cities with more than 100,000 residents. The estimates represent

in all categories of country. In terms of level, cities in non-LDC developing countries are more polluted, with exposure to fine particulate matter standing at around 14% more than in LDC cities, and four times more than in cities in high-income countries (Figure 42). The cities of landlocked countries have slightly lower pollution levels than LDCs whilst SIDS cities have very low levels of pollution.

Figure 42: PM10, country level (micrograms per cubic meter)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

Finally, on the basis of the urban development indicator (UDI) produced by UN-Habitat in the 1990s, which measures the general quality of life in urban areas, Raison (2010) recalls that ‘the quality of the urban environment remains largely linked to the level of economic development’. The City Prosperity Index recently developed by UN-Habitat to replace the IDU confirms the strength of this link (UN-Habitat, 2013).

the average annual exposure level of the average urban resident to outdoor particulate matter. The state of a country's technology and pollution controls is an important determinant of particulate matter concentrations.’
Source of this note: World Bank.

SDGs 14 and 15: Sustainable use of natural resources and conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity⁴⁰

In addition to the challenges addressed in the 'Energy and Climate Change' goal, the OWG also addresses environmental issues in two other goals (SDG 14 on marine resource preservation and SDG 15 on the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity), which we group together here. The data available in the WDI enables the targets given below to be monitored.

Target proposed by the OWG: 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

The Global Environment Fund's (GEF) Benefits Index for Biodiversity enables the level of a country's biodiversity to be evaluated.⁴¹ Data is only available for 2005 and 2008, so it is not yet possible to evaluate trends in biodiversity. The overall indication is that biodiversity is far greater in the non-LDC developing countries (46 out of a maximum 100) than in the three categories of vulnerable country (7 out of 100). The challenge of this target is to maintain these levels in the future.

One component of the CPIA indicator evaluates (for each country eligible for IDA) the extent to which environmental policies are encouraging the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and management of pollution.

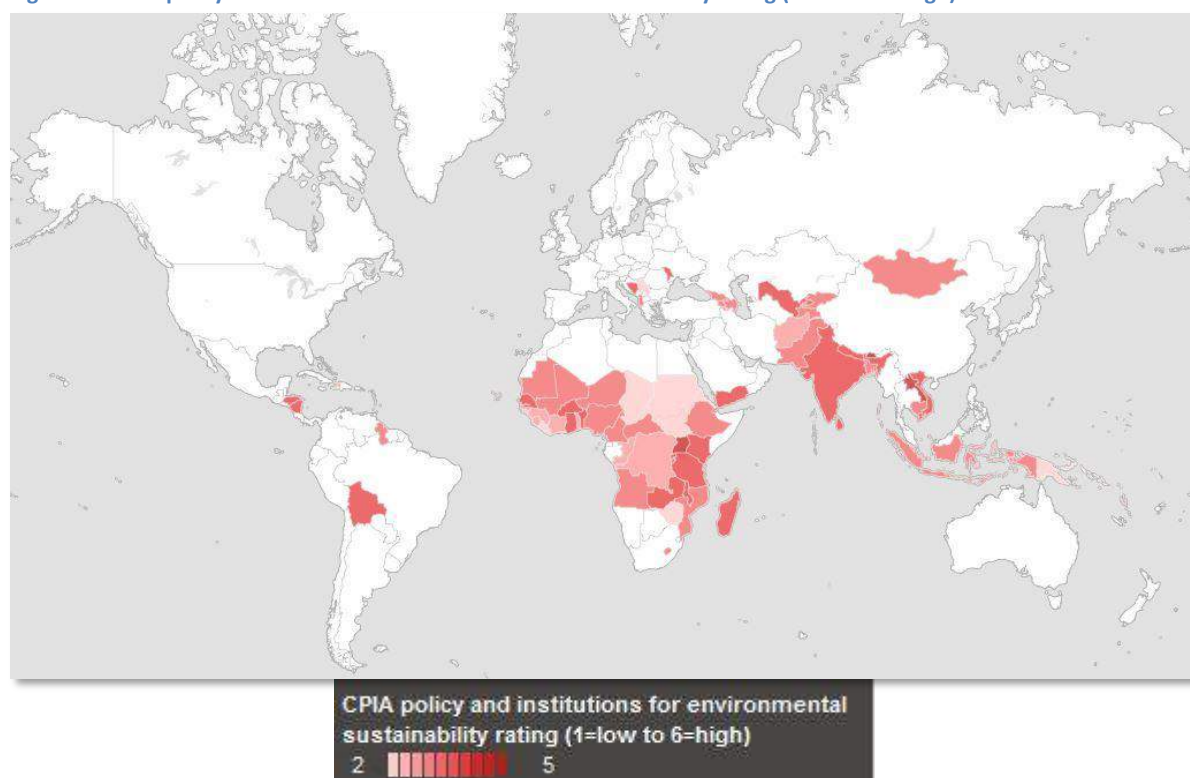
The scores for country categories increase with their level of income (Figure 43 below): LDCs obtain an average score of 3.0, the 41 LMICs an average score of 3.2 and the 7 UMICs⁴² an average score of 3.7.

⁴⁰ The goal given here groups together SDGs 14 and 15 proposed by the OWG: 'Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development' (SDG 14) and 'Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss' (SDG 15).

⁴¹ 'GEF benefits index for biodiversity is a composite index of relative biodiversity potential for each country based on the species represented in each country, their threat status, and the diversity of habitat types in each country. The index has been normalized so that values run from 0 (no biodiversity potential) to 100 (maximum biodiversity potential).' Source of this note: World Bank.

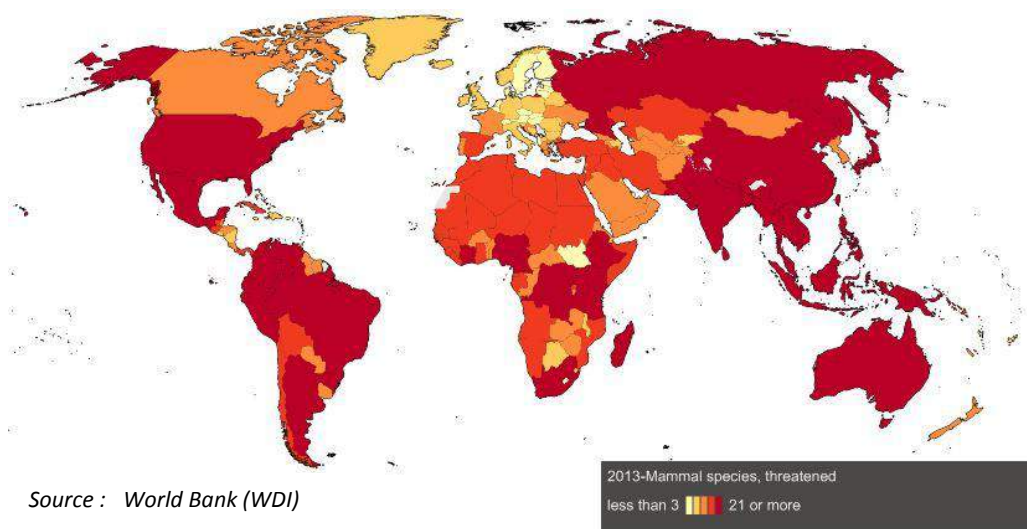
⁴² Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dominica, Grenada, the Maldives, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Tuvalu.

Figure 43: CPIA policy and institutions for environmental sustainability rating (1=low to 6=high)



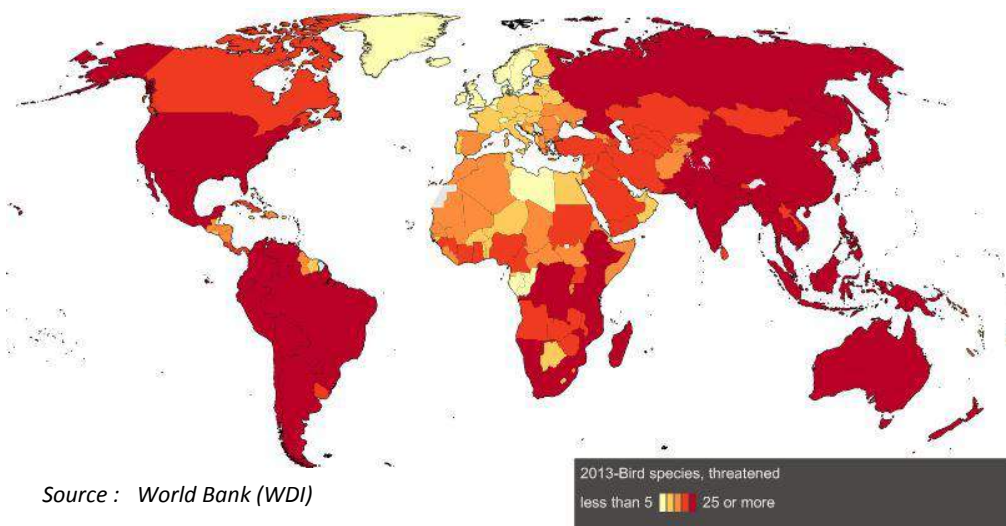
The WDI database also provides information on the number of mammalian, fish, bird and plant species under threat. The four graphs below show the number of threatened species in each country and illustrate the fact that the problem is a universal one.

Figure 44: Mammal species, threatened (2013)



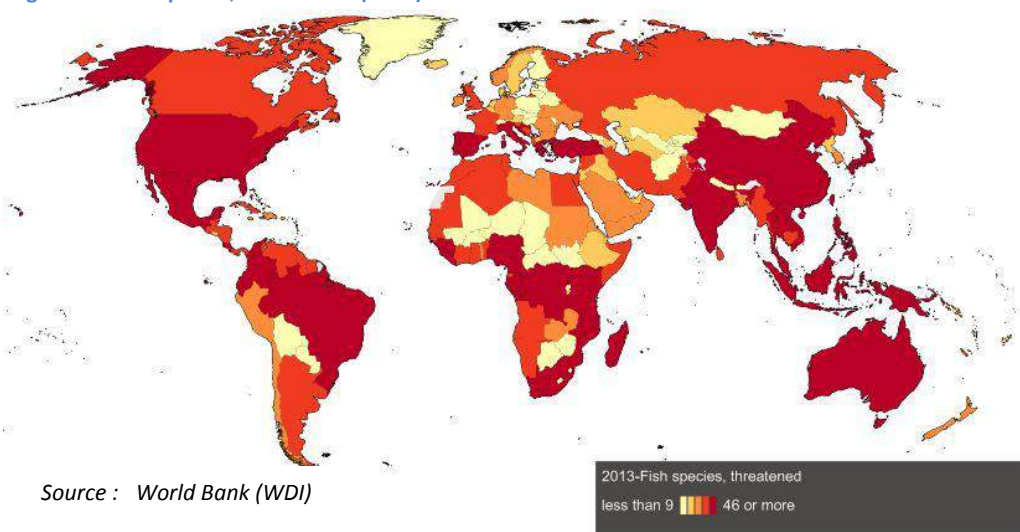
Source : World Bank (WDI)

Figure 47: Bird species, threatened (2013)



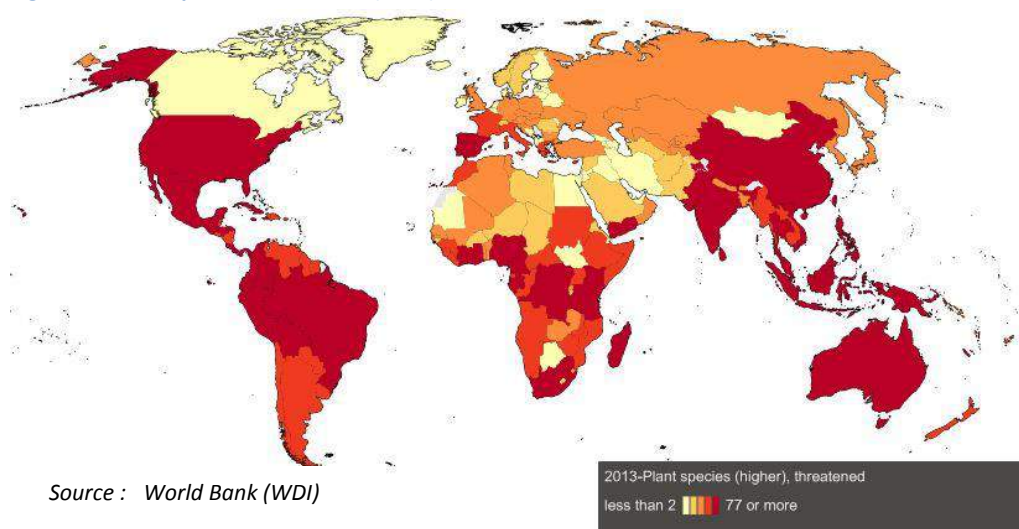
Source : World Bank (WDI)

Figure 46: Fish species, threatened (2013)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

Figure 45: Plant species, threatened (2013)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

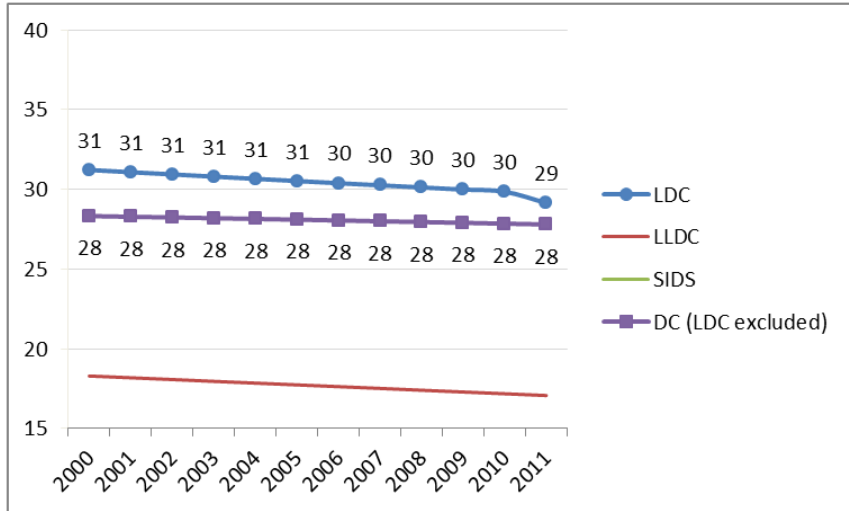
Target proposed by the OWG: 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

Whilst the proportion of forested area remains stable in non-LDC developing countries, it is declining rapidly in the LLDCs and LDCs (Figure 48).

The World Bank evaluates the sustainability of forest exploitation using an indicator of the net depletion of forests (% of GNI), ascertained by multiplying unit resource rents by the excess of round wood harvest over natural growth.⁴³

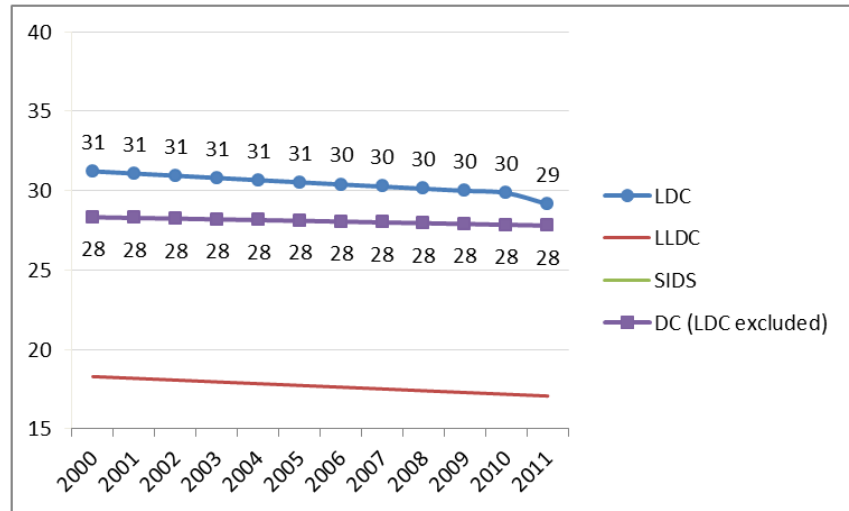
The trend in this indicator since 2000 (Figure 49) confirms the tendency observed in Figure 48, namely a higher depletion of forest capital in LDCs and LLDCs than in other DCs.

Figure 48: Forest area (% of land area)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

Figure 49: Adjusted savings: net forest depletion (% of GNI)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

⁴³ This indicator forms a component of the adjusted savings indicator (produced by the World Bank since 1998), which endeavours to describe the value of a country’s capital by considering natural resources, the quality of the environment and human capital, in addition to the capital produced. See (Thiry, 2010) for a critical analysis of net adjusted savings.

Target proposed by the OWG: 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

Target proposed by the OWG: 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

Two of the OWG's planned targets address the protection of marine species.

Protected marine areas have increased by nearly 150% in 20 years, and this increase has occurred as much in vulnerable countries (LDCs, SIDS) as in other DCs and high-income countries (Boussichas & al., 2013).

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

The World Bank's 2011 World Development Report focused on the issue of security and development. The report's key message was that 'one and a half billion people live in countries affected by repeated cycles of political and criminal violence – resulting in human misery and hindering development. To break these cycles, we must strengthen national institutions and governance processes to provide citizens with security, justice, and jobs - and mitigate international stress factors that increase the risk of violent conflict.' (World Bank, 2011)

An essential and yet lacking factor of development in the MDGs, fragility was a particular focus of the preparatory works when defining the post-2015 goals. The UNDP Task Team acknowledged in 2012 that 'violence and fragility have become the greatest obstacles to achieving the MDGs'.

It seems appropriate that the OWG has made this issue a specific goal. This goal is supplemented by a set of targets relating to the rule of law and the quality of institutions.

TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR THE PROMOTION OF PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

Target proposed by the OWG: 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Target proposed by the OWG: 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children

As is the case for many of the possible new targets proposed by the OWG, few of the indicators have sufficient information available or a conceivable target in relation to levels of violence and criminality. The WDI, however, gives a ratio of wilful killings per 100,000 individuals.⁴⁴

This ratio can be seen to be in line with the level of development. In 2012, the figure was 2 per 100,000 in high-income OECD countries, as opposed to 6.4 in non-LDC developing countries, 9 in landlocked countries, 10 in LDCs and 12.4 in SIDS.

The number of displaced people and refugees is also relatively well-known and bears witness to a certain form of violence, thus potentially also forming a particular indicator in the context of monitoring SDG 16.

⁴⁴ Wilful killing is defined as the death of a person caused illegally and wilfully by another. The WDI data presented here is supplemented by recent data from the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

According to a recent report from the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR, 2014), the number of ‘forcibly displaced’ people, understood as refugees, asylum seekers and the internally displaced, exceeded 50 million around the world in 2013. This figure is the highest noted since 1945.⁴⁵ Most forcibly displaced people are displaced within their own country (33 million - Figure 50).

Figure 50: Global forced displacement (1993-2013)

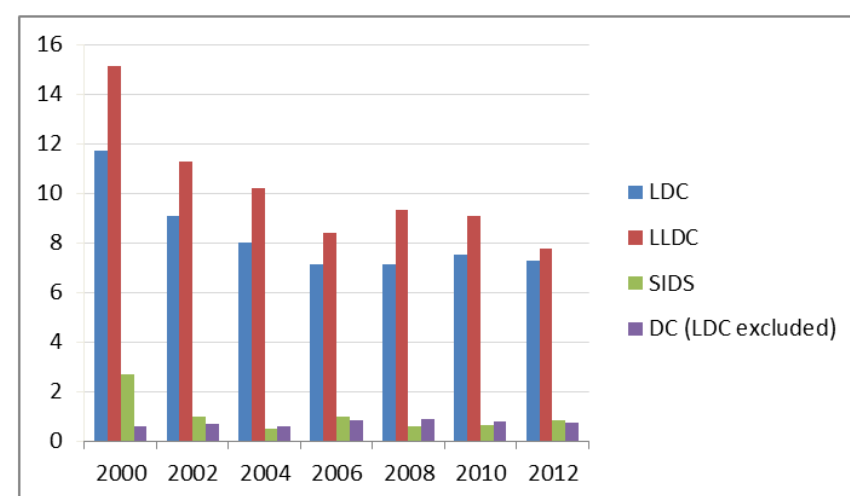


Source : UNHCR

The report notes that, ‘The worldwide total of 51.2 million forcibly displaced represents a huge number of people in need of help, with implications both for foreign aid budgets in the world's donor nations and the absorption and hosting capacities of countries on the front lines of refugee crises.’

In terms of absolute numbers, refugees come largely from LDCs: 6.4 million in 2013, as opposed to 4 million from MICs.⁴⁶

Figure 51: Refugee population by country or territory of origin (Per 1000 population of origin)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

As a proportion of their host country, the weight of refugees has been almost comparable for LDCs, landlocked countries and non-LDC developing countries in recent years: the number of refugees hosted represents between 2‰ and 3.5‰ of the population of the host country. This weight was higher in 2000 for LDCs (5‰) and landlocked countries (4.2‰).

⁴⁵ A summary of the report is available from: <http://www.unhcr.org/53a155bc6.html>

⁴⁶ Other low-income countries, as defined by the OECD's DAC list of countries eligible for ODA, account for a relatively low volume of refugees.

TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE RULE OF LAW AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

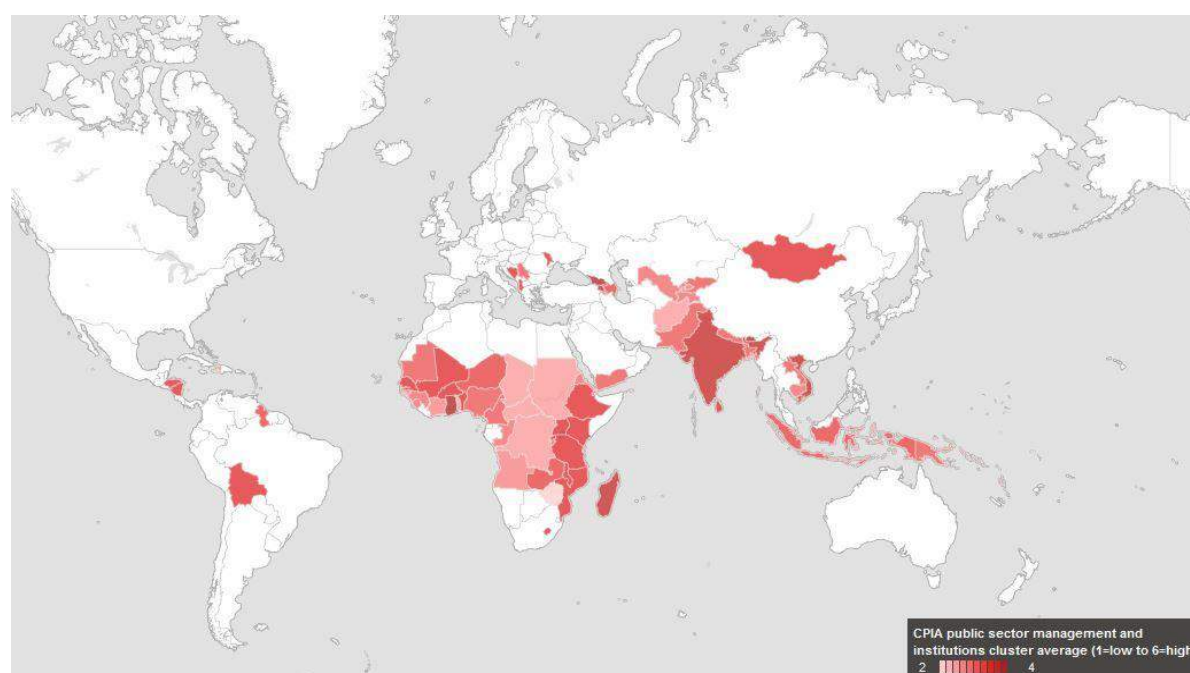
Below is the CPIA component that assesses ‘public sector management and institutions’, itself the result of five sub-components, three of which we also give, linked to the goals proposed by the OWG.

Target proposed by the OWG: 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

The CPIA’s ‘public sector management and institutions’ component is an aggregate of evaluations of property rights and rule-based governance, the quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilization, quality of public administration, and transparency, accountability and corruption in the public sector.

The 2012 data is given in Figure 52 below. This shows that public institutions are generally of poor quality in most IDA countries, with some of the highest ranking being in India, Vietnam, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Rwanda and Ghana.

Figure 52: CPIA public sector management and institutions cluster average (1=low to 6=high)



Source : World Bank (WDI)

In aggregate terms per category of country, the scores are in line with their level of income: LDCs obtain an average score of 2.9, the 41 lower middle-income IDA countries an average score of 3.3 and the higher middle-income IDA countries an average score of 3.7. The average score for landlocked countries and SIDS is also relatively low (3.2).

These results are the same for the ‘quality of public administration’ sub-component, which assesses the extent to which civil servants in central government are capable of designing and implementing government policies and offering efficient services.

Target proposed by the OWG: 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

The CPIA 'property rights and rule-based governance' sub-component assesses 'the extent to which private economic activity is facilitated by an effective legal system and rule-based governance structure in which property and contract rights are reliably respected and enforced' (source: World Bank).

The scores are very similar to the 'public sector management and institutions' component and demonstrate that the effectiveness of legal systems follows level of income: LDCs obtain an average score of 2.7, the lower middle-income IDA countries 3.1 and the higher middle-income IDA countries 3.7. The average scores for landlocked countries and SIDS are also relatively low (2.8 and 3.2 respectively).

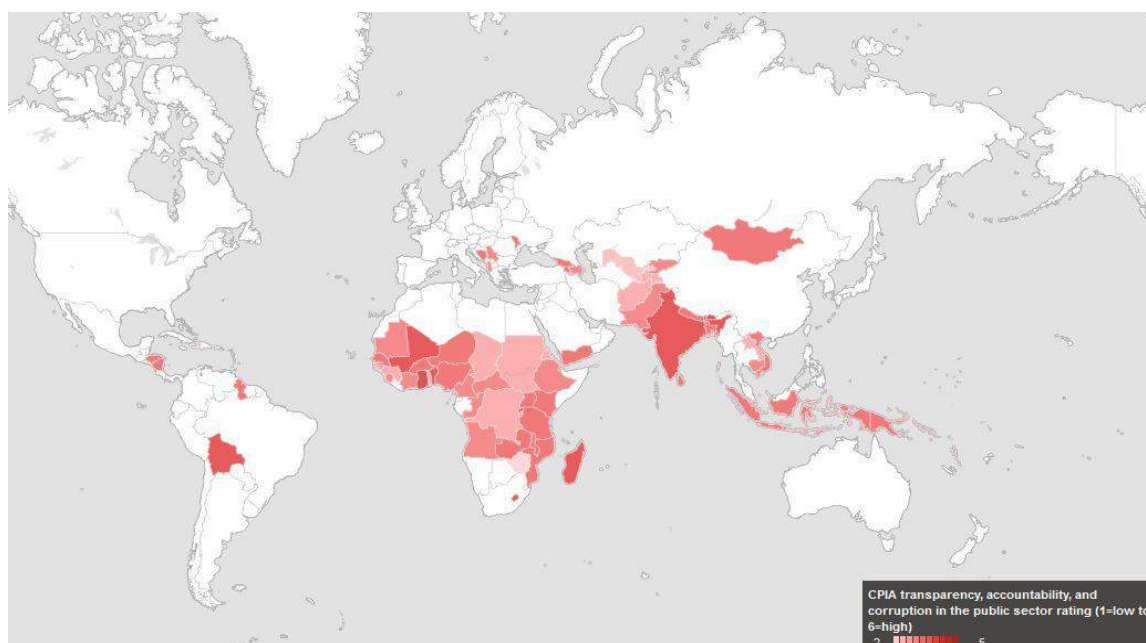
Target proposed by the OWG: 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

Another sub-component measures 'transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector' by assessing 'the extent to which the executive can be held accountable for its use of funds and for the results of its actions by the electorate and by the legislature and judiciary, and the extent to which public employees within the executive are required to account for administrative decisions, use of resources, and results obtained' (source: World Bank).

The results for 2012 demonstrate a generally lower level of transparency and fewer measures to combat corruption and fraud in regimes lying within a horizontal band of countries in Central Africa than in either West or East Africa.

In 2012, the average score for LDCs was 2.7, less than that of lower middle-income (3.1) and higher middle-income (3.5) IDA countries. Landlocked countries have a relatively low average score (2.8) whilst SIDS perform slightly better (3.3).

Figure 53: CPIA transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector rating (1=low to 6=high)



Source: World Bank (WDI)
Ferd Working paper n°114 | Matthieu Boussichas, Vincent Nossek >> Statistical Assessment ...

The 2011 human development report (World Bank, 2011) particularly recommended that international aid should be channelled into prevention in order to improve international capacity in the areas of police and justice, promote job creation in dangerous zones, and provide specialized aid with regard to risk reduction for countries seeking to prevent violence and countries in post-conflict situations. It also advocated international support to encourage better regional and international coordination on risk prevention and combatting illegal trafficking.

Conclusion

The goals proposed by the Open Working Group on the SDGs in July 2014 and adopted by the UN during the 70th session of UNGA endeavour to mark out a 15-year roadmap to address all the challenges facing the international community. They are highly ambitious and not without risk in terms of their concrete implementation, given the wide range of issues and great diversity of countries they cover. In fact, whilst the widening of the agenda to all countries and to environmental, climate, security and governance issues does further develop the current matrix it also further complicates it.

In terms of concrete implementation, it will be important to adopt a number of principles aimed at making the international community's action both credible and effective. The descriptive analysis of statistical principles given in this document in relation to the planned future SDGs is intended to contribute to identifying these principles.

This study particularly highlights the fact that a better consideration of the concept of sustainability within the development agenda - which is the main difference between the MDGs and their replacement - does not truly change the geography of issues. The vulnerable countries still generally find themselves lagging furthest behind in the majority of goals, including the new ones. Worse still, the emerging challenges (environment, climate) are simply exacerbating the current problems of under-development. This factor must be considered when defining and implementing the post-2015 agenda.

Whilst intense debates are on the horizon regarding issues of development financing⁴⁷, including the Addis Ababa Conference in July 2015, and climate, with the COP21 Conference in particular in Paris at the end of 2015, it is above all important to remember that a thematic and geographical broadening of the agenda runs the risk of watering down the priority that has thus far been given to granting concessional financing to the poorest countries. This risk needs to be considered at these meetings.

The international community must therefore continue to differentiate its support first and foremost according to individual country needs. Whether economic, political or physical, vulnerability must be the first criterion of differentiation. This latter point will need to be concretely achieved by giving vulnerable countries' priority access to the most concessional resources and by treating them differentially in terms of international trade.

Finally, vulnerabilities need to be identified and efforts to do this must be supported. The lack of data on a large number of the SDG goals and targets creates difficulties in terms of identifying problems, and producing and monitoring national and international policies. Given the difficulty of describing all the targets, this document is merely a first and, at best, modest attempt.

⁴⁷ See in particular (Boussichas & Guillaumont, 2015)

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Annexes

- **Annex n°1:** Official list of Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing Countries
- **Annex n°2:** List of DAC Developing countries by income group
- **Annex n°3:** Complete List of UN MDG Targets Indicators
- **Annex n°4:** Draft of Sustainable Development Goals by the Open Working Group on SDGs (Proposal of June 2014)
- **Annex n°5:** Abbreviations
- **Annex n°6:** List of figures

Annex n°1: Official list of Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing Countries

Developping Countries eligible to ODA (138)					
AFG	Afghanistan	GTM	Guatemala	PNG	Papua New Guinea
ALB	Albania	GIN	Guinea	PRY	Paraguay
DZA	Algeria	GNB	Guinea-Bissau	PER	Peru
AGO	Angola	GUY	Guyana	PHL	Philippines
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	HTI	Haiti	RWA	Rwanda
ARG	Argentina	HND	Honduras	WSM	Samoa
ARM	Armenia	IND	India	STP	Sao Tome and Principe
AZE	Azerbaijan	IDN	Indonesia	SEN	Senegal
BGD	Bangladesh	IRN	Iran, Islamic Rep.	SRB	Serbia
BLR	Belarus	IRQ	Iraq	SYC	Seychelles
BLZ	Belize	JAM	Jamaica	SLE	Sierra Leone
BEN	Benin	JOR	Jordan	SLB	Solomon Islands
BTN	Bhutan	KAZ	Kazakhstan	SOM	Somalia
BOL	Bolivia	KEN	Kenya	ZAF	South Africa
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	KIR	Kiribati	SSD	South Sudan
BWA	Botswana	PRK	Korea, Dem. Rep.	LKA	Sri Lanka
BRA	Brazil	KSV	Kosovo	KNA	St. Kitts and Nevis
BFA	Burkina Faso	KGZ	Kyrgyz Republic	LCA	St. Lucia
BDI	Burundi	LAO	Lao PDR	VCT	St. Vincent & Grenadines
KHM	Cambodia	LBN	Lebanon	SDN	Sudan
CMR	Cameroon	LSO	Lesotho	SUR	Suriname
CPV	Cape Verde	LBR	Liberia	SWZ	Swaziland
CAF	Central African Republic	LBY	Libya	SYR	Syrian Arab Republic
TCD	Chad	MDG	Madagascar	TJK	Tajikistan
CHN	China	MWI	Malawi	TZA	Tanzania
COL	Colombia	MYS	Malaysia	THA	Thailand
COM	Comoros	MDV	Maldives	TMP	Timor-Leste
ZAR	Congo, Dem. Rep.	MLI	Mali	TGO	Togo
COG	Congo, Rep.	MHL	Marshall Islands	TON	Tonga
CRI	Costa Rica	MRT	Mauritania	TUN	Tunisia
CIV	Cote d'Ivoire	MUS	Mauritius	TUR	Turkey
CUB	Cuba	MEX	Mexico	TKM	Turkmenistan
DJI	Djibouti	FSM	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	TUV	Tuvalu
DMA	Dominica	MDA	Moldova	UGA	Uganda
DOM	Dominican Republic	MNG	Mongolia	UKR	Ukraine
ECU	Ecuador	MNE	Montenegro	URY	Uruguay
EGY	Egypt, Arab Rep.	MAR	Morocco	UZB	Uzbekistan
SLV	El Salvador	MOZ	Mozambique	VUT	Vanuatu
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea	MMR	Myanmar	VEN	Venezuela, RB
ERI	Eritrea	NAM	Namibia	VNM	Vietnam
ETH	Ethiopia	NPL	Nepal	WBG	West Bank and Gaza
FJI	Fiji	NIC	Nicaragua	YEM	Yemen, Rep.
GAB	Gabon	NER	Niger	ZMB	Zambia
GMB	Gambia, The	NGA	Nigeria	ZWE	Zimbabwe
GEO	Georgia	PAK	Pakistan		
GHA	Ghana	PLW	Palau		
GRD	Grenada	PAN	Panama		

Source : OECD

Least Developed Countries (48)			
AFG	Afghanistan	MDG	Madagascar
AGO	Angola	MWI	Malawi
BGD	Bangladesh	MLI	Mali
BEN	Benin	MRT	Mauritania
BTN	Bhutan	MOZ	Mozambique
BFA	Burkina Faso	MMR	Myanmar
BDI	Burundi	NPL	Nepal
KHM	Cambodia	NER	Niger
CAF	Central African Republic	RWA	Rwanda
TCD	Chad	STP	Sao Tome and Principe
COM	Comoros	SEN	Senegal
ZAR	Congo, Dem. Rep.	SLE	Sierra Leone
DJI	Djibouti	SLB	Solomon Islands
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea	SOM	Somalia
ERI	Eritrea	SSD	South Sudan
ETH	Ethiopia	SDN	Sudan
GMB	Gambia, The	TZA	Tanzania
GIN	Guinea	TMP	Timor-Leste
GNB	Guinea-Bissau	TGO	Togo
HTI	Haiti	TUV	Tuvalu
KIR	Kiribati	UGA	Uganda
LAO	Lao PDR	VUT	Vanuatu
LSO	Lesotho	YEM	Yemen, Rep.
LBR	Liberia	ZMB	Zambia

Source : UN-OHRLLS and OECD

Small Island Developing States eligible to ODA (32)			
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	MUS	Mauritius
BLZ	Belize	FSM	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.
CPV	Cape Verde	PLW	Palau
COM	Comoros	PNG	Papua New Guinea
CUB	Cuba	WSM	Samoa
DMA	Dominica	STP	Sao Tome and Principe
DOM	Dominican Republic	SYC	Seychelles
FJI	Fiji	SLB	Solomon Islands
GRD	Grenada	KNA	St. Kitts and Nevis
GNB	Guinea-Bissau	LCA	St. Lucia
GUY	Guyana	VCT	St. Vincent & Grenadines
HTI	Haiti	SUR	Suriname
JAM	Jamaica	TMP	Timor-Leste
KIR	Kiribati	TON	Tonga
MDV	Maldives	TUV	Tuvalu
MHL	Marshall Islands	VUT	Vanuatu

Source : UN-OHRLLS and OECD

Landlocked Developing Countries eligible to ODA (31)			
AFG	Afghanistan	MLI	Mali
ARM	Armenia	MDA	Moldova
AZE	Azerbaijan	MNG	Mongolia
BTN	Bhutan	NPL	Nepal
BOL	Bolivia	NER	Niger
BWA	Botswana	PRY	Paraguay
BFA	Burkina Faso	RWA	Rwanda
BDI	Burundi	SSD	South Sudan
CAF	Central African Republic	SWZ	Swaziland
TCD	Chad	TJK	Tajikistan
ETH	Ethiopia	TKM	Turkmenistan
KAZ	Kazakhstan	UGA	Uganda
KGZ	Kyrgyz Republic	UZB	Uzbekistan
LAO	Lao PDR	ZMB	Zambia
LSO	Lesotho	ZWE	Zimbabwe
MWI	Malawi		

Source : UN-OHRLLS and OECD

Annex n°2: List of DAC Developing countries by income group (Source: OECD / DAC)

Liste des bénéficiaires de l'APD établie par le CAD
Effective pour la notification des apports de 2014, 2015 et 2016

Pays les moins avancés	Pays à faible revenu (RNB par habitant <= \$1 045 en 2013)	Pays et territoires à revenu intermédiaire tranche inférieure (RNB par habitant \$1 046-\$4 125 en 2013)	Pays et territoires à revenu intermédiaire tranche supérieure (RNB par habitant \$4 126-\$12 745 en 2013)
Afghanistan	Kenya	Arménie	Afrique du Sud
Angola	République populaire démocratique de Corée	Bolivie	Albanie
Bangladesh	Tadjikistan	Cameroun	Algérie
Bénin	Zimbabwe	Cabo Verde	Antigua-et-Barbuda ²
Bhoutan		Cisjordanie et bande de Gaza	Argentine
Burkina Faso		Congo	Azerbaïdjan
Burundi		Côte d'Ivoire	Biélorus
Cambodge		Égypte	Belize
Comores		El Salvador	Bosnie-Herzégovine
Djibouti		Géorgie	Botswana
Érythrée		Ghana	Brésil
Éthiopie		Guatemala	Chili ²
Gambie		Guyana	Chine (République populaire de)
Guinée		Honduras	Colombie
Guinée équatoriale		Inde	Costa Rica
Guinée-Bissau		Indonésie	Cuba
Haïti		Kirghizistan	Dominique
Iles Salomon		Kosovo	Équateur
Kiribati		Maroc	Ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine
République démocratique populaire lao		Micronésie	Fidji
Lesotho		Moldova	Gabon
Libéria		Mongolie	Grenade
Madagascar		Nicaragua	Iles Cook
Malawi		Nigéria	Iles Marshall
Mali		Ouzbékistan	Iran
Mauritanie		Pakistan	Iraq
Mozambique		Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	Jamaïque
Myanmar		Paraguay	Jordanie
Népal		Philippines	Kazakhstan
Niger		République arabe syrienne	Liban
Ouganda		Samoa	Libye
République centrafricaine		Sri Lanka	Malaisie
République démocratique du Congo		Swaziland	Maldives
Rwanda		Tokélaou	Maurice
Sao Tomé-et-Principe		Ukraine	Mexique
Sénégal		Viet Nam	Monténégro
Sierra Leone			Montserrat
Somalie			Namibie
Soudan			Nauru
Soudan du Sud			Niue
Tanzanie			Palaos
Tchad			Panama
Timor-Leste			Pérou
Togo			République dominicaine
Tuvalu			Sainte-Lucie
Vanuatu			Sainte-Hélène
Yémen			Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines
Zambie			Serbie
			Seychelles
			Suriname
			Thaïlande
			Tonga
			Tunisie
			Turkménistan
			Turquie
			Uruguay ²
			Venezuela
			Wallis-et-Futuna

(1) La résolution 68/L.20 de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies adoptée le 4 décembre 2013 stipule que la Guinée équatoriale sera retirée de la catégorie des pays les moins avancés trois ans et demi après l'adoption de la Résolution et que le Vanuatu sera retiré de la catégorie des pays les moins avancés quatre ans après l'adoption de la Résolution.

(2) Antigua-et-Barbuda, le Chili et l'Uruguay ont dépassé le seuil de pays à haut revenu en 2012 et 2013. Conformément aux règles du CAD applicables à la révision de cette liste, ces trois pays seront retirés de la liste en 2017 s'ils continuent d'être des pays à haut revenu jusqu'en 2016.

Annex n°3: Complete List of UN MDG Targets Indicators (in red: indicators studied in Boussichas & al., 2013)

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

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 CO ₂ emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums ⁱⁱ
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	<p><i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.</i></p> <p><u>Official development assistance (ODA)</u></p> <p>8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income</p> <p>8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p>8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied</p> <p>8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p>8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p><u>Market access</u></p> <p>8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty</p> <p>8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</p> <p>8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product</p> <p>8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p> <p><u>Debt sustainability</u></p> <p>8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</p> <p>8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives</p> <p>8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p>
Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally	
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries	
Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	
Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	

i : For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

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

Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD)	
Objectifs et cibles (énoncés dans la Déclaration du Millénaire)	Indicateurs de suivi des progrès accomplis
Objectif 1: Éliminer l'extrême pauvreté et la faim	
Cible 1A: Réduire de moitié, entre 1990 et 2015, la proportion de la population dont le revenu est inférieur à un dollar par jour	1.1 Proportion de la population disposant de moins d'un dollar par jour en parité du pouvoir d'achat (PPA) ⁱ 1.2 Indice d'écart de la pauvreté 1.3 Part du quintile le plus pauvre de la population dans la consommation nationale
Cible 1B: Assurer le plein-emploi et la possibilité pour chacun, y compris les femmes et les jeunes, de trouver un travail décent et productif	1.4 Taux de croissance du PIB par personne occupée 1.5 Ratio emploi/population 1.6 Proportion de la population occupée disposant de moins de 1 dollar PPA par jour 1.7 Proportion de travailleurs indépendants et de travailleurs familiaux dans la population occupée
Cible 1C: Réduire de moitié, entre 1990 et 2015, la proportion de la population qui souffre de la faim	1.8 Prévalence de l'insuffisance pondérale chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans 1.9 Proportion de la population n'atteignant pas le niveau minimal d'apport calorique
Objectif 2: Assurer l'éducation primaire pour tous	
Cible 2A: D'ici à 2015, donner à tous les enfants, garçons et filles, partout dans le monde, les moyens d'achever un cycle complet d'études primaires	2.1 Taux net de scolarisation dans le primaire 2.2 Proportion d'élèves ayant commencé la première année d'études primaires qui terminent l'école primaire 2.3 Taux d'alphabétisation des 15-24 ans, femmes et hommes
Objectif 3: Promouvoir l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes	
Cible 3A: Éliminer les disparités entre les sexes dans les enseignements primaire et secondaire d'ici à 2005 si possible, et à tous les niveaux de l'enseignement en 2015 au plus tard	3.1 Rapport filles/garçons dans l'enseignement primaire, secondaire et supérieur 3.2 Proportion des femmes salariées dans le secteur non agricole 3.3 Proportion des sièges occupés par les femmes au parlement national
Objectif 4: Réduire la mortalité des enfants de moins de 5 ans	
Cible 4A: Réduire de deux tiers, entre 1990 et 2015, le taux de mortalité des enfants de moins de 5 ans	4.1 Taux de mortalité des enfants de moins de 5 ans 4.2 Taux de mortalité infantile 4.3 Proportion d'enfants d'1 an vaccinés contre la rougeole
Objectif 5: Améliorer la santé maternelle	
Cible 5A: Réduire de trois quarts, entre 1990 et 2015, le taux de mortalité maternelle	5.1 Taux de mortalité maternelle 5.2 Proportion d'accouchements assistés par du personnel de santé qualifié
Cible 5B : Rendre l'accès à la médecine procréative universel d'ici à 2015	5.3 Taux de contraception 5.4 Taux de natalité parmi les adolescentes 5.5 Couverture des soins prénatals (au moins une visite et au moins quatre visites) 5.6 Besoins non satisfaits en matière de planification familiale
Objectif 6: Combattre le VIH/sida, le paludisme et d'autres maladies	
Cible 6A: D'ici à 2015, avoir enrayé la propagation du VIH/sida et commencé à inverser la tendance actuelle	6.1 Taux de prévalence du VIH dans la population âgée de 15 à 24 ans 6.2 Utilisation d'un préservatif lors du dernier rapport sexuel à haut risque 6.3 Proportion de la population âgée de 15 à 24 ans ayant des connaissances exactes et complètes au sujet du VIH/sida 6.4 Taux de scolarisation des orphelins par rapport aux non-orphelins âgés de 10 à 14 ans
Cible 6B: D'ici 2010, assurer à tous ceux qui en ont besoin l'accès aux traitements contre le VIH/sida	6.5 Proportion de la population au stade avancé de l'infection par le VIH ayant accès à des médicaments antirétroviraux
Cible 6C: D'ici à 2015, avoir maîtrisé le paludisme et d'autres grandes maladies et commencé à inverser la tendance actuelle	6.6 Incidence du paludisme et taux de mortalité due à cette maladie 6.7 Proportion d'enfants de moins de 5 ans dormant sous des moustiquaires imprégnées d'insecticide 6.8 Proportion d'enfants de moins de 5 ans atteints de fièvre traités aux moyens de médicaments antipaludéens appropriés 6.9 Incidence, prévalence de la tuberculose et taux de mortalité due à cette maladie 6.10 Proportion de cas de tuberculose détectés et soignés dans le cadre d'un traitement direct à court terme et sous observation

Objectif 7: Assurer un environnement durable	
Cible 7A: Intégrer les principes du développement durable dans les politiques et programmes nationaux et inverser la tendance actuelle à la déperdition des ressources environnementales	7.1 Proportion de zones forestières 7.2 Emissions de CO ₂ (total, par habitant et pour un dollar du PIB, en parité du pouvoir d'achat) 7.3 Consommation de substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone 7.4 Proportion de stocks de poissons vivant dans des milieux biologiques sains
Cible 7B: Réduire la perte de la biodiversité et atteindre d'ici à 2010 une diminution significative du taux de perte	7.5 Proportion de ressources d'eau totales utilisées 7.6 Proportion de zones terrestres et marines protégées 7.7 Proportion d'espèces menacées d'extinction
Cible 7C: Réduire de moitié, d'ici à 2015, le pourcentage de la population qui n'a pas d'accès de façon durable à un approvisionnement en eau potable ni à des services d'assainissement de base	7.8 Proportion de la population utilisant une source d'eau potable améliorée 7.9 Proportion de la population utilisant des infrastructures d'assainissement améliorées
Cible 7D: Améliorer sensiblement, d'ici à 2020, les conditions de vie d'au moins 100 millions d'habitants de taudis	7.10 Proportion de citoyens vivant dans des taudis ⁱⁱ
Objectif 8: Mettre en place un partenariat mondial pour le développement	
Cible 8A: Poursuivre la mise en place d'un système commercial et financier multilatéral ouvert, réglementé, prévisible et non discriminatoire	Certains des indicateurs ci-après sont évalués séparément dans les cas des pays les moins avancés (PMA) de l'Afrique, des pays sans littoral et des petites Etats insulaires en développement
Comprend un engagement en faveur d'une bonne gouvernance, du développement et de la lutte contre la pauvreté, au niveau tant national qu'international	Aide publique au développement (APD) 8.1 Montant net de l'ADP totale et en faveur des pays les moins avancés, en pourcentage du revenu national brut des pays donateurs du Comité d'aide au développement de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (CAD/OCDE)
Cible 8B: Répondre aux besoins particuliers des pays les moins avancés	8.2 Proportion de l'ADP bilatérale totale des pays du CAD/OCDE, par secteur, consacrée aux services sociaux de base (éducation de base, soins de santé primaires, nutrition, eau salubre et assainissement) 8.3 Proportion de l'ADP bilatérale des pays du CAD/OCDE qui n'est pas liée
Suppose l'admission en franchise et hors contingents des produits exportés par les pays les moins avancés, l'application d'un programme renforcé d'allègement de la dette des pays pauvres très endettés (PPTE) et l'annulation des dettes publiques bilatérales, ainsi que l'octroi d'une aide publique au développement plus généreuse aux pays qui démontrent leur volonté de lutter contre la pauvreté	8.4 ADP reçue par les pays en développement sans littoral en pourcentage de leur revenu national brut 8.5 ADP reçue par les petits Etats insulaires en développement en pourcentage de leur revenu national brut
Cible 8C: Répondre aux besoins particuliers des pays en développement sans littoral et des petits Etats insulaires en développement (en appliquant le Programme d'action pour le développement durable des petits Etats insulaires en développement et les décisions issues de la vingt-deuxième session extraordinaire de l'Assemblée Générale)	Accès aux marchés 8.6 Proportion du total des importations des pays développés (en valeur et à l'exclusion des armes) en provenance des pays en développement et des pays les moins avancés qui sont admises en franchise de droits 8.7 Droits de douane moyens appliqués par les pays développés aux produits agricoles et textiles en provenance des pays en développement 8.8 Estimation des subventions aux produits agricoles dans les pays de l'OCDE en pourcentage de leur produit intérieur brut
Cible 8D: Traiter globalement le problème de la dette des pays en développement par des mesures d'ordre national et international propres à rendre l'endettement viable à long terme	8.9 Proportion de l'ADP allouée au renforcement des capacités commerciales Viabilité de la dette 8.10 Nombre total de pays ayant atteint leurs points de décision et nombre total de pays ayant atteint leurs points d'achèvement (cumulatif) dans le cadre de l'Initiative en faveur des pays pauvres très endettés (PPTE) 8.11 Allègement de la dette annoncé au titre de l'initiative en faveur des pays pauvres très endettés et de l'Initiative d'allègement de la dette multilatérale (IADM) 8.12 Service de la dette, en pourcentage des exportations de biens et services
Cible 8E: En coopération avec l'industrie pharmaceutique, rendre les médicaments essentiels disponibles et abordables dans les pays en développement	8.13 Proportion de la population pouvant se procurer les médicaments essentiels à un coût abordable et dans des conditions pouvant être maintenues durablement
Cible 8F: En coopération avec le secteur privé, faire en sorte que les avantages des nouvelles technologies, en particulier des technologies de l'information et de la communication, soient accordés à tous	8.14 Nombre de lignes fixes, pour 100 habitants 8.15 Abonnés à un service de téléphonie mobile, pour 100 habitants 8.16 Nombre d'utilisateurs d'Internet, pour 100 habitants

i : Pour suivre l'évolution de la pauvreté dans les différents pays, il convient d'utiliser, lorsqu'ils existent, des indicateurs fondés sur les seuils de pauvreté nationaux.

ii : La proportion effective d'habitants vivant dans des taudis s'obtient en calculant le nombre de citoyens soumis à l'une au moins des conditions suivantes : a) accès insuffisant à une source d'eau améliorée; b) accès insuffisant à des infrastructures d'assainissement améliorées; c) surpeuplement (trois personnes ou plus par pièce); d) habitations faites de matériaux non durables.

**Annex n°4 : Draft of Sustainable Development Goals by the Open Working Group on SDGs
(Proposal of July 2014)**

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Proposed goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target 1.1 by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
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
Target 1.3 implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Target 1.4 by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance
Target 1.5 by 2030 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
Target 1.a. ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
Target 1.b create sound policy frameworks, at national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions
Proposed goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
Target 2.1 by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
Target 2.2 by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons
Target 2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
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
Target 2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed
Target 2.a increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries
Target 2.b. correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
Target 2.c. adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
Proposed goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target 3.1 by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
Target 3.3 by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases
Target 3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing
Target 3.5 strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
Target 3.6 by 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
Target 3.7 by 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Target 3.8 achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
Target 3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination
Target 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
Target 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
Target 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
Target 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
Proposed goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
Target 4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Target 4.2 by 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
Target 4.3 by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
Target 4.4 by 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
Target 4.5 by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations
Target 4.6 by 2030 ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
Target 4.7 by 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
Target 4.a build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
Target 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
Target 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
Proposed goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target 5.1 end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Target 5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Target 5.3 eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations
Target 5.4 recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
Target 5.5 ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life
Target 5.6 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
Target 5.a undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws
Target 5.b enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment
Target 5.c adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
Proposed goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
Target 6.2 by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
Target 6.4 by 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
Target 6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
Target 6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
Target 6.a by 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
Target 6.b support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management
Proposed goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
Target 7.1 by 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services
Target 7.2 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030
Target 7.3 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030
Target 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
Target 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
Proposed goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target 8.1 sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries
Target 8.2 achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors
Target 8.3 promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services
Target 8.4 improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead
Target 8.5 by 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Target 8.6 by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
Target 8.7 take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking 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
Target 8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment
Target 8.9 by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products
Target 8.10 strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Target 8.a increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, particularly LDCs, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs
Target 8.b by 2020 develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact
Proposed goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target 9.1 develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
Target 9.2 promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry's share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs
Target 9.3 increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries,

to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets
Target 9.4 by 2030 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
Target 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
Target 9.a facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS
Target 9.b support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
Target 9.c significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020
Proposed goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target 10.1 by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average
Target 10.2 by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Target 10.3 ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard
Target 10.4 adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality
Target 10.5 improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations
Target 10.6 ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
Target 10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
Target 10.a implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements
Target 10.b encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
Target 10.c by 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%
Proposed goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Target 11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe & affordable housing & basic services, & upgrade slums
Target 11.2 by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
Target 11.3 by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
Target 11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
Target 11.5 by 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
Target 11.6 by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management
Target 11.7 by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
Target 11.a support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
Target 11.b by 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
Target 11.c support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
Proposed goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Target 12.1 implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

Target 12.2 by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
Target 12.3 by 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses
Target 12.4 by 2020 achieve 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 to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
Target 12.5 by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse
Target 12.6 encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
Target 12.7 promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities
Target 12.8 by 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
Target 12.a support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
Target 12.b develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products
Target 12.c rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities
Proposed goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Target 13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
Target 13.2 integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning
Target 13.3 improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning
Target 13.a implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
Target 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities
Proposed goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
Target 14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
Target 14.2 by 2020, sustainably manage, and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans
Target 14.3 minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
Target 14.4 by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
Target 14.5 by 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information
Target 14.6 by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation
Target 14.7 by 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
Target 14.a increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities and transfer marine technology taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs
Target 14.b provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
Target 14. Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"

Proposed goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Target 15.1 by 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
Target 15.2 by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
Target 15.3 by 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world
Target 15.4 by 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development
Target 15.5 take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
Target 15.6 promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
Target 15.7 take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
Target 15.8 by 2020 introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species
Target 15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts
Target 15.a mobilize and significantly increase from all sources financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
Target 15.b mobilize significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management, and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation
Target 15.c enhance global support to efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities
Proposed Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Target 16.1 significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Target 16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children
Target 16.3 promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all
Target 16.4 by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime
Target 16.5 substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms
Target 16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
Target 16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
Target 16.8 broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
Target 16.9 by 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration
Target 16.10 ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
Target 16.a strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime
Target 16.b promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
Proposed goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Finance
Target 17.1 strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
Target 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
Target 17.3 mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
Target 17.4 assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) to reduce debt distress
Target 17.5 adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs

Technology
Target 17. enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
Target 17.7 promote development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
Target 17.8 fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) capacity building mechanism for LDCs by 2017, and enhance the use of enabling technologies in particular ICT
Capacity building
Target 17.9 enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation
Trade
Target 17.10 promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO including through the conclusion of negotiations within its Doha Development Agenda
Trade 17.11 significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020
Trade 17.12 realize timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries consistent with WTO decisions, including through ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
Policy and institutional coherence
Target 17.13 enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence
Target 17.14 enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
Target 17.15 respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
Multi-stakeholder partnerships
Target 17.16 enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries
Target 17.17 encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
Data, monitoring and accountability
Target 17.18 by 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
Target 17.19 by 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries

Annex n°5 : Abbreviations

CAD (OCDE)	Comité d'Aide au Développement	DAC (OECD)	Development Assistance Committee
CNUCED	Conférence des Nations Unies sur le Commerce Et Développement	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
CPIA	Evaluation des politiques et des institutions du pays	CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
FAO	Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEM	Fonds pour l'environnement mondial	GEF	Global Environment Fund
GIEC	Groupe intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IDA	Association Internationale de Développement	IDA	International Development Association
IDU	Indicateur de Développement Urbain	UDI	Urban Development Indicator
MAE	Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et du développement International	MAE	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development
OCDE	Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Economique	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
ODD	Objectifs de développement durable	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
OIT	Organisation Internationale du Travail	ILO	International Labor Organization
OMD	Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
OMS	Organisation Mondiale de la Santé	WHO	World Health Organization
ONU	Organisation des Nations Unies	UNO	United Nations Organization
OWG	Open Working Group	OWG	Open Working Group
PDSL	Pays en développement sans littoral	LLDC	Landlocked Developing Countries
PED	Pays en développement	DC	Developing Countries
PIB	Produit Intérieur Brut	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
PIED	Petits Etats insulaires en développement	SIDS	Small Island Developing States
PMA	Pays les moins avancés	LDC	Least Developed Countries
PNUD	Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PPA	Parité en Pouvoir d'Achat	PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PRITI	Pays à revenu intermédiaire de la tranche inférieure		Lower-middle-income economies
PRITS	Pays à revenu intermédiaire de la tranche supérieure		Upper-middle-income economies
PVCCI	Indicateur de vulnérabilité physique au changement climatique	PVCCI	Physical Vulnerability to Climate Change Index
UNHCR	agence des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNODC	Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes
WDI	Indicateur de développement mondial	WDI	World Development Indicators

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“Sur quoi la fondera-t-il l’économie du monde qu’il veut gouverner? Sera-ce sur le caprice de chaque particulier? Quelle confusion! Sera-ce sur la justice? Il l’ignore.”

Pascal



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