



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
11 June 2015

English only

Economic Commission for Europe

Conference of European Statisticians

Sixty-third plenary session

Geneva, 15-17 June 2015

Item 3 of the provisional agenda

Response by official statistics to the Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goals and the CES Recommendations on measuring sustainable development

Note by the UNECE Secretariat

Addendum

**Example of mapping the SDG targets to the CES framework for
measuring sustainable development**

Summary

The paper presents an initial mapping of the SDG targets and the CES framework. The mapping shows where the CES framework should be adjusted so that it could be used as a basis for an indicator system to measure SDGs.

I. Introduction

1. The paper presents an initial attempt by the UNECE Secretariat to map the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets and the CES framework. The aim of the mapping was to analyse how a conceptual framework, such as the CES framework can be used to structure the SDGs, targets and their future indicators. The purpose was also to test whether all the SDGs and indicators can be linked to the CES framework, and to get an indication where the CES framework needs to be adjusted.
2. The conclusions are preliminary and would require discussion with experts from different areas to have a balanced view. It can serve as a basis for adjusting the CES framework to SDGs but requires a more thorough analysis.

II. Mapping of the SDGs and the CES framework

3. The attached table presents the results of the mapping. It shows an allocation of the goals and targets to the themes and dimensions ('here and now', 'later', 'elsewhere') in the CES framework. The targets often relate to more than one theme or dimension, and therefore appear in several cells of the table.
4. The table includes the numbers and short titles of the targets to allow for a better understanding of how the target is related to the theme. However, for a more thorough analysis of the links, it is needed to look at the full text of the targets as they often deal with multiple issues.
5. The allocation of targets to the themes was based on the text of the target. It did not take into account the indicators that have been proposed in the different indicator lists that were circulated in the process of identifying indicators to measure the SDGs.
6. To the dimension 'later' were allocated targets that help to ensure the human well-being in future. This includes targets that deal, for example, with children, youth, education, natural resources and innovation. To the 'elsewhere' dimension were allocated targets that deal with the impact of countries on other countries, such as capacity building and financial aid to developing countries.
7. Different colours are used in the attached table to indicate whether the target addresses the CES theme/dimension directly (black) or is related to the theme indirectly (blue).

III. Some conclusions from the mapping exercise

8. It was possible to map all SDG targets to the CES framework. Some of the targets are more challenging to map than others, in particular the ones that are dealing with means of implementation, but finally all could find a place in the CES framework.
9. Most of the Goals can be linked to the CES themes directly. Some goals, such as Goal 5 (gender equality), Goal 9 (infrastructure, industrialization and innovation), Goal 10 (inequality), Goal 13 (climate change) and Goal 17 (means of implementation) are cross-cutting and relate to several themes in the CES framework.
10. Mapping the SDGs and targets to a conceptual framework helps to identify links and overlaps between targets. It can thus also help to find indicators that can address more than one target and reduce the number of indicators.

11. For example, the theme 5 ‘Labour’ in the CES framework links directly to Goal 8 ‘Growth and employment’ but has also links to Goals 2, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 14. The employment related targets from these goals mostly deal with productivity (e.g. 2.3 and 2.4 agricultural productivity, 8.2 productivity), equal opportunities and equal pay (Goals 5 and 10), decent jobs and safe working environment (8.3, 8.5, 8.8) and industrialisation, research and innovation (9.2, 9.5). Many of these concerns can be covered by three indicators “Labour productivity”, “Employment” and “Wages” with different breakdowns (age, sex, educational level, employment status, industry, etc.).

12. The mapping exercise can also help to identify trade-offs between targets, such as between energy and climate change; between water, oceans, ecosystems and growth and employment, etc. In such cases, the indicators should be defined in such a way that they would not show positive development when achieving one target may have a negative effect on another target.

13. The mapping can help to identify gaps. There are no major gaps in the SDG targets as all themes in the CES framework are addressed. It can be just noted that the ‘elsewhere’ dimension (showing transboundary impacts of countries on each other) is addressed in the targets mostly from the viewpoint of supporting the developing countries. There is not much emphasis on all countries having an impact on other countries regardless of the level of development.

IV. Some ideas for adjusting the CES framework

14. At the time when the CES framework was developed (most of the work was done in 2009-2012), the establishment of global Sustainable Development Goals was not yet discussed. The framework reflected the best knowledge available at the time and could not foresee the themes and issues that are raised in the current political negotiations on SDGs.

15. The mapping showed where the CES framework needs to be adjusted to relate better to the SDGs and targets. The following adjustments can be considered:

- (a) Extending the coverage of some themes, such as:
 - (i) Theme 3 ‘Nutrition’ to include food related issues (food production, markets, waste and losses);
 - (ii) Theme 6 ‘Education’ to include early childhood care;
 - (iii) Theme 7 ‘Housing’ to include issues related to buildings, urban planning, etc.;
 - (iv) Theme 9 ‘Physical safety’ to be redefined as ‘Safety’ and include issues related to crime, accidents, disasters, pollution, etc.;
- (b) Possibly removing the theme ‘Leisure’ as it does not directly relate to any of the targets. The aspects of leisure may be taken into account in the theme ‘Subjective well-being’;
- (c) Considering how to include infrastructure issues, such as transport and communication. For example, infrastructure could be introduced as a new theme, or could be included under the theme 18 ‘Physical capital’. Trade is another topic that is not explicitly addressed in the CES framework.

16. The attached table can serve as a first step in adjusting the CES framework. It will require collective thinking to include different views and produce a useful outcome.

Table 1. Matching the SDG targets to the CES framework for measuring sustainable development

Colours used in the table: The target directly addresses the theme The target is indirectly linked with the theme Goal is the same as the theme Related goal Themes (1)	Thematic categorization		
	Conceptual categorization (dimensions)		
	Human well-being ("Here and now") (2)	Capital ("Later") (3)	Transboundary impacts ("Elsewhere") (4)
TH1. Subjective well-being	2.1 (hunger), 2.2 (malnutrition), 3.4 (mortality from communicable diseases, mental health) 5.2 (violence against women), 5.3 (forced marriage and FGM) 6.1 (access to drinking water), 6.2 (sanitation) 8.7 (child labour) 9.1 (resilient infrastructure)? 10.2 (social inclusion), 10.7 (migration) 11.4 (cultural heritage), 11.7 (green public spaces) 12.8 (awareness of sustainable lifestyles) 15.1 (ecosystems)	8.7 (child labour)	11.4 (cultural heritage)
TH2. Consumption and income (+ Waste?) Goal 1 Poverty	1.1 (extreme poverty), 1.2 (poverty dimensions), 1.3 (social protection), 1.4 (access to economic resources), 1.5 (resilience to disasters) 5.1 (discrimination against women) 8.1 (economic growth), 8.2 (productivity), 8.4 (resource efficiency, decoupling), 8.5 (productive employment), 8.9 (sustainable tourism) 9.1 (infrastructure), 9.2 (industrialisation) 10.1 (income), 10.2 (economic inclusion), 10.3 (equal opportunities), 10.4 (equal wage policies) 11.2 (transport), 11.3 (urbanization), 11.6 (cities' air quality and waste) 12.1 (SPC), 12.4 (waste management), 12.5 (waste generation), 12.6 (sustainable company practices)	1.4 (access to economic resources), 1.5 (resilience to disasters) 8.2 (productivity), 8.5 (productive employment), 8.9 (sustainable tourism)? 9.1 (infrastructure), 9.2 (industrialisation) 10.2 (economic inclusion), 10.4 (equal wage policies) 11.2 (transport), 11.3 (urbanization),	1.1 (extreme poverty), 1.2 (poverty dimensions),; 1.4 (access to economic resources), 1.5 (resilience to disasters), 1.a (end poverty in developing countries) 8.1 (economic growth), 8.2 (productivity), 8.4 (resource efficiency, decoupling), 8.9 (sustainable tourism) 9.1 (infrastructure), 9.2 (industrialisation) 10.2 (economic inclusion), 10.4 (equal wage policies), 10.a (WTO special treatment), 10.b (ODA) 11.2 (transport), 11.3 (urbanization), 12.1 (SPC), 12.6 (sustainable company practices)? 17.2 (ODA commitments), 17.11 (exports of developing countries)
TH3. Nutrition (+ food) Goal 2 Hunger	1.2 (poverty dimensions) 2.1 (hunger), 2.2 (malnutrition), 2.4 (food production), 2.c (food markets) 12.3 (food waste and losses)		2.b. (distortions of agricultural markets), 2.c (food markets)
TH4. Health Goal 3 Health	1.3 (social protection)? 2.1 (access to food), 2.2 (malnutrition) 3.1 (maternal mortality), 3.2 (deaths of newborns and under 5); 3.3 (end epidemics), 3.4 (mortality from non-communicable diseases), 3.5 (substance abuse), 3.7 (access to sexual healthcare services), 3.8 (access to health care) 5.6 (sexual rights) 6.1 (safe drinking water), 6.2 (sanitation and hygiene) 11.5 (deaths from disasters) 12.4 (waste and pollution) 16.1 (violent deaths)	3.1 (maternal mortality), 3.2 (deaths of newborns and under 5); 3.5 (substance abuse), 3.7 (access to sexual healthcare services), 3.8 (access to health care) 5.6 (sexual rights) 16.1 (violent deaths)	3.a (convention on tobacco control), 3.b (access and development of vaccines and medicines for developing countries), 3.c (health financing and workforce in LDCs and SIDS), 3.d (management of health risks)
TH5. Labour Goal 8 Growth and employment	2.3 (agricultural productivity), 2.4 (sustainable food production, agricultural productivity) 4.4 (skills for employment) 5.1 (discrimination of women), 5.2 (VAW & sexual exploitation), 5.4 (value unpaid hh work), 5.5 (women's leadership) 8.2 (productivity), 8.3 (decent jobs, entrepreneurship), 8.5 (productive employment, equal pay), 8.8 (labour rights, safe working environment), 8.9 (sustainable tourism), 8.b (youth employment) 9.2 (employment in industry), 9.5 (R&D workers) 10.1 (income), 10.2 (economic inclusion), 10.3 (equal opportunities), 10.4 (equal wage policies), 10.7 (migration)?	4.4 (skills for employment) 5.1 (discrimination against women and girls) 8.5 (productive employment, equal pay), 8.6 (youth unemployment), 8.7 (child and forced labour), 8.b (youth employment)	8.3 (development oriented policies), 8.9 (sustainable tourism) 10.7 (migration)
TH6. Education (+ early childhood care) Goal 4 Education	1.2 (poverty) 3.7 (reproductive health education) 4.1 (free primary and 2ndary education), 4.2 (pre-primary education), 4.3 (access to vocational and tertiary education); 4.4 (skills for employment), 4.5 (eliminate gender disparities in education), 4.6 (literacy and numeracy), 4.7 (education on SD) 10.3 (equal opportunities) 12.8 (awareness of SD & harmony with nature, close to 4.7) 13.3 (education on climate change)	3.7 (reproductive health education) 4.1 (free primary and 2ndary education), 4.2 (pre-primary education), 4.3 (access to vocational and tertiary education); 4.4 (skills for employment), 4.5 (eliminate gender disparities in education), 4.6 (literacy and numeracy), 4.7 (education on SD), 4.a (education facilities) 10.3 (equal opportunities)	4b (scholarships for developing countries), 4c (qualified teachers) 10.7 (migration of human capital)?

<p>Colours used in the table: The target directly addresses the theme The target is indirectly linked with the theme Goal is the same as the theme Related goal</p> <p>Themes (1)</p>	Thematic categorization		
	Conceptual categorization (dimensions)		
	Human well-being ("Here and now") (2)	Capital ("Later") (3)	Transboundary impacts ("Elsewhere") (4)
<p>TH7. Housing (+ buildings, urban planning etc.) Goal 11 (Cities)</p>	<p>1.2 (poverty dimension), 1.4 (equal right to economic resource and property), 1.5 (resilience) 10.3 (equal opportunities, close to 1.4) 11.1 (access to housing), 11.3 (human settlement planning), 11.b (housing resilience)</p>	<p>11.3 (participatory human settlements planning), 11.b (integrated human settlements planning)</p>	<p>11.c (sustainable and resilient buildings)</p>
<p>TH8. Leisure</p>	<p>8.9 (sustainable tourism, same as 12.b) 11.1 (adequate housing), 11.4 (cultural heritage), 11.7 (green spaces) 12.b (sustainable tourism) 14.7 (marine tourism)</p>		<p>12.b (sustainable tourism, promoting local culture) 14.7 (marine tourism)</p>
<p>TH9. Physical Safety (+ crime, traffic accidents, work-related accidents, disasters, safety; pollution?) Goal 16 (Peaceful and inclusive societies)</p>	<p>1.5 (resilience of the poor) 3.6 (road traffic accidents), 3.9 (pollution) 5.2 (VAW), 5.3 (forced marriage, FGM) 8.7 (child & forced labour), 8.8 (secure working environments) 11.2 (safe public transport), 11.5 (disasters), 11.7 (safe public spaces), 11.b (disaster risk management) 16.1 (violence), 16.2 (violence against children), 16.4 (organized crime)</p>	<p>8.7 (child labour and soldiers) 16.2 (violence against children)</p>	
<p>TH10. Land and ecosystems (+ forests) Goal 15 Terrestrial ecosystems</p>	<p>2.3 (agricultural productivity and income), 2.4 (sustainable food production), 2.5 (genetic resources), 3.9 (pollution) 6.6 (water-related ecosystems) 8.4 (sustainable consumption and production) 11.a (links btw urban and rural areas) 12.4 (waste management) 15.1 (freshwater ecosystems), 15.2 (forests), 15.3 (desertification), 15.4 (mountain ecosystems), 15.5 (biodiversity), 15.6 (genetic resources, close to 2.5), 15.7 (trafficking of protected species), 15.8 (invasive alien species), 15.9 biodiversity values, 15.a (support biodiversity), 15.b (sustainable forest management), 15.c (combat trafficking of protected species)</p>	<p>2.3 (agricultural productivity and income), 2.4 (sustainable food production), 2.5 (genetic resources), 11.a (links btw urban and rural areas) 12.2 (sustainable management of natural resources), 12.4 (waste management) 15.2 (forests), 15.3 (desertification), 15.5 (biodiversity), 15.6 (genetic resources, close to 2.5), 15.a (resources for biodiversity and ecosystems), 15.b (resources for SD forest management), 15.c (trafficking of protected species)</p>	<p>2.5 (genetic resources), 2.a (investment in agriculture) 15.2 (forests), 15.3 (desertification), 15.6 (genetic resources, close to 2.5), 15.9 (biodiversity values in planning and strategies), 15.b (resources for SD forest management), 15.c (trafficking of protected species)</p>
<p>TH11. Water (+ water related ecosystems) Goal 6 Water Goal 14 Oceans</p>	<p>3.9 (pollution/contamination) 6.1 (drinking water), 6.2 (sanitation), 6.3 (water quality and reuse), 6.4 (water use efficiency), 6.5 (integrated water resources management), 6.6 (water-related ecosystems), 6.b (participation of local communities in water management) 8.4 (resource efficiency) 12.2 (natural resource efficiency), 12.4 (waste management) 14.1 (marine pollution), 14.2 (marine and coastal ecosystems), 14.3 (ocean acidification), 14.4 (fishing), 14.5 (conservation of coastal and marine areas), 14.b (artisanal fisheries) 15.1 (freshwater ecosystems)</p>	<p>6.4 (water use efficiency) 8.4 (resource efficiency) 12.2 (natural resource efficiency), 12.4 (waste management) 14.1 (marine pollution), 14.2 (marine and coastal ecosystems), 14.3 (ocean acidification), 14.4 (fishing), 14.5 (conservation of coastal and marine areas)</p>	<p>6.4 (water use efficiency), 6.5 (integrated water resources management), 6.a (support in water programmes), 6.b (participation of local communities in water management) 12.4 (waste management) 14.1 (marine pollution), 14.7 (economic benefits from marine resources), 14.a (transfer of marine technology), 14.c (law on sustainable use of marine resources)</p>
<p>TH12. Air (quality)</p>	<p>3.9 (pollution/contamination) 11.6 (impact of cities/air quality) 12.4 (chemicals)</p>	<p>12.4 (chemicals)</p>	
<p>TH13. Climate (&climate change) Goal 13 Climate change</p>	<p>1.5 (resilience of poor to cc) 2.4 (food production) 7.2 (renewable energy)?, 7.3 (energy efficiency)? 9.1 (resilient infrastructure)? 11.5 (disasters) 13.1 (resilience), 13.2 (national policies), 13.3 (education and awareness raising)</p>	<p>13.1 (resilience), 13.2 (national policies), 13.3 (education and awareness raising)</p>	<p>13.1 (resilience), 13.2 (national policies), 13.3 (education and awareness raising), 13.a (financial support to developing countries), 13.b (climate change related planning and management)</p>
<p>TH14. Energy resources Goal 7 Energy Goal 12 Sustainable consumption and production</p>	<p>7.1 (access to energy), 7.2 (renewable energy), 7.3 (energy efficiency) 8.4 (resource efficiency) 12.2 (efficient use of natural resources)</p>	<p>7.2 (renewable energy), 7.3 (energy efficiency) 8.4 (resource efficiency) 12.2 (efficient use of natural resources)</p>	<p>7.1 (access to energy), 7.2 (renewable energy), 7.a (energy research), 7.b (energy infrastructure) 12.c (fossil fuel subsidies)</p>
<p>TH15. Mineral resources (excluding coal and peat) Goal 12 Sustainable consumption and production</p>	<p>8.4 (resource efficiency) 12.2 (efficient use of natural resources), 12.4 (management of chemicals and waste), 12.5 (waste)</p>	<p>8.4 (resource efficiency) 12.2 (efficient use of natural resources), 15.3 (land-degradation)</p>	
<p>TH16. Trust (personal aspects of social capital) Goal 16 Peaceful and inclusive societies</p>	<p>5.1 (gender discrimination) 10.2 (social inclusion) 16.6 (transparent institutions)</p>	<p>16.6 (transparent institutions)</p>	

<p>Colours used in the table: The target directly addresses the theme The target is indirectly linked with the theme Goal is the same as the theme Related goal</p> <p>Themes (1)</p>	Thematic categorization		
	Conceptual categorization (dimensions)		
	Human well-being ("Here and now") (2)	Capital ("Later") (3)	Transboundary impacts ("Elsewhere") (4)
<p>TH17. Institutions (institutional aspects of social capital – rule of law etc. + culture) Goal 16 Peaceful and inclusive societies</p>	<p>1.b (pro-poor and pro-gender policies) 5.1 (gender discrimination), 5.5 (women's leadership), 5.a (women's rights to economic resources), 5.c (gender policies and legislation) 10.2 (social, economic, political inclusion), 10.3 (equal opportunities legislation), 10.4 (policies for equality), 10.7 (migration policies) 11.4 (cultural heritage), 11.b (disaster policies) 12.7 (public procurement) 13.2 (cc policies), 13.3 (cc awareness) 14.c (international law) 15.9 (biodiversity planning) 16.3 (rule of law), 16.4 (combat organised crime), 16.5 (corruption), 16.6 (institutions), 16.7 (inclusive decision making), 16.9 (legal identity), 16.10 (access to information), 16.a (national institutions), 16.b (non-discriminatory laws)</p>	<p>5.1 (gender discrimination) 11.4 (cultural heritage) 16.9 (legal identity)</p>	<p>10.6 (voice of developing countries), 10.7 (migration policies), 10.a (WTO special treatment), 10.b (ODA) 11.4(cultural heritage) 14.c (international law) 16.8 (developing countries in global governance), 16.a (national institutions) 17.9 (capacity building on SD in developing countries), 17.10 (trading system), 17.12 (market access), 17.13 (macroeconomic stability)?, 17.14 (SD policy coherence)</p>
<p>TH18. Physical capital (+ infrastructure?, + productivity?)</p>	<p>5.b (technologies for women's empowerment)? 8.1 (economic growth), 8.2 (productivity), 8.3 (development-oriented policies), 8.4 (resource efficiency) 9.1 (infrastructure), 9.4 (environmentally sound technologies) 11.2 (transport), 11.5 (disasters), 11.a (urban-rural development planning), 11.c (resilient buildings in LDCs)</p>	<p>9.1 (infrastructure), 9.4 (environmentally sound technologies)</p>	<p>8.1 (economic growth), 8.3 (development-oriented policies), 8.a (aid for trade) 9.2 (industrialization), 9.4 (environmentally sound technologies), 9.a (infrastructure in developing countries), 9.c (access to ICT)</p>
<p>TH19. Knowledge capital (+science, technology, innovation)</p>	<p>5.b (ICT for women's empowerment) 8.2 (productivity and innovation) 9.5 (research and innovation)</p>	<p>8.2 (productivity and innovation) 9.5 (research and innovation)</p>	<p>9.5 (research and innovation), 9.b (domestic R&D and innovation) 12.a (capacities for SCP) 14.a (transfer of marine technology) 17.6 (cooperation on science, technology and innovation), 17.7 (environmentally sound technologies), 17.8 (technology capacity building)</p>
<p>TH20. Financial capital (+ financial services, financial institutions?)</p>	<p>8.3 (access to financial services), 8.10 (financial institutions) 9.3 (access to financial services, incl. credit, close to 8.3) 10.5 (financial markets) 14.6 (fisheries subsidies)? 17.1 (tax and revenue collection)</p>	<p>9.3 (access to financial services, incl. credit)</p>	<p>8.3 (access to financial services), 8.10 (financial institutions) 9.3 (access to financial services) 10.5 (financial markets), 10.6 (representation in financial institutions), 10.b, (ODA), 10.c (cost of remittances) 17.1 (tax and revenue collection), 17.3 (financial resources for developing countries), 17.4 (debt sustainability), 17.5 (investment promotion)</p>