

Submission in follow-up to HRC resolution 19/34 “The right to development”

NAM proposal

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Sub-criteria</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
1 (a) To promote constant improvement in socio-economic well-being ^a	1 (a) (i) <u>Access to basic health services for all, regardless of gender, religion and ethnicity</u>	Public expenditures on primary health; ¹ life expectancy at birth; ² access to essential drugs; ³ low birthweight babies; ⁴ child mortality; ⁵ <u>maternal, newborn and child health</u> ; ^b HIV prevalence; ⁶ births attended by skilled personnel ⁷
	1 (a) (ii) <u>Access to quality Education for all, regardless of gender, religion and ethnicity</u>	Public spending on primary, <u>secondary and tertiary</u> education; ⁸ school enrolment rates; ⁹ school completion rates; ¹⁰ international scores for student achievement ¹¹
	1 (a) (iii) <u>Housing and water</u>	Public expenditure on public service provision; ¹² <u>access to improved drinking water and sanitation</u> ; ¹³ homelessness rate; ¹⁴ cost of housing relative to income; ¹⁵ slum populations ¹⁶ ; <u>settlement and resettlement patterns (incl. forced resettlement)</u>
	1 (a) (iv) Work and social security	Long-term unemployment; ¹⁷ involuntary part-time employment; ¹⁸ public expenditure on social security; ¹⁹ income poverty rates below national and international lines ²⁰
	1 (a) (v) Food security and nutrition	<u>Child stunting rates</u> ²¹ ; <u>prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age; proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption; availability, access and utilisation of food</u>
	<u>1 (a) (vi) Water</u>	<u>Public expenditures on public water supplies; access to domestic water supply and sanitation</u> ²²
1 (b) To maintain stable national and global economic and financial systems ^c	1 (b) (i) Reducing risks of domestic financial crises	National regulatory framework; ²³ domestic price stability; ²⁴ stability of investments ²⁵ ; <u>predictability of tax base and taxation regulations; government expenditure; government revenue; development assistance; dept and deficit financing; monetary policy; financial regulation.</u>

Comment [m1]: Suggest reference to FIVIMS (Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Mapping System)

^a Ibid., second preambular paragraph and art. 2.3.

^b See WHO 2011 *Keeping promises, measuring results*, box 2: The 11 indicators of maternal, newborn and child health (p. 13)

^c Ibid., fourteenth and fifteenth preambular paragraphs and arts. 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3 and 10.

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Sub-criteria</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
	1 (b) (ii) Providing against volatility of national commodity prices	National food price volatility; ²⁶ mechanisms for mediating price swings for food staples; ²⁷ food production volatility; ²⁸ agricultural share in total investment ²⁹
	1 (b) (iii) Reducing risks of external macroimbalances	Debt sustainability; ³⁰ foreign exchange reserves ³¹
	1 (b) (iv) Reducing and mitigating impacts of international financial and economic crises	International macroeconomic policy coordination; ³² counter-cyclical financial flows; ³³ stability of private capital flows; ³⁴ policies to avert adverse impact of domestic macropolicies on other countries ³⁵
	1 (b) (v) Protect against volatility of international commodity prices	International commodity prices for food staples; ³⁶ international price stabilization mechanisms; ³⁷ non-agricultural commodity prices ³⁸
	<u>1 (b) (vi) Increasing transparency and improving accountability.</u>	<u>corruption rate.</u>
1 (c) To adopt national and international policy strategies supportive of the right to development ^d	1 (c) (i) Right to development priorities reflected in national development plans and programmes	Availability of disaggregated socio-economic data as element of right to development content in key national development strategy documents ³⁹
	1 (c) (ii) Right to development priorities reflected in policies and programmes of IMF, World Bank, WTO and other international institutions	Equity, non-discrimination and right to development objectives in IMF, World Bank and WTO programmes and policies ⁴⁰
1 (d) To establish an economic regulatory and oversight system to manage risk and encourage competition ^e	1 (d) (i) System of property rights and contract enforcement	Rule of law governance measures ⁴¹
	1 (d) (ii) Policies and regulations promoting private investment	Regulatory quality governance measures ⁴²

^d Ibid., third preambular paragraph, arts. 2.3, 3.1, 4 and 10. See also the report of the International Conference on Financing for Development (A/CONF.198/11), para. 11.

^e See General Assembly resolutions 41/128, fourteenth preambular paragraph, arts. 2.2, 2.3 and 3.1; 63/303, para. 37; and the Monterrey Consensus (A/CONF.198/11), paras. 20 and 21.

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Sub-criteria</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
1 (e) To create an equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory international trading system ^f	1 (e) (i) Bilateral, regional and multilateral trade rules conducive to the right to development	Human rights impact assessment of trade agreements ⁴³ aid for trade ⁴⁴
	1 (e) (ii) Market access (share of global trade)	Agricultural export subsidies that adversely affect low-income countries; ⁴⁵ agricultural imports from developing countries; ⁴⁶ tariffs on manufactured goods; ⁴⁷ tariffs on developing country exports; ⁴⁸ tariff peaks; ⁴⁹ manufactured exports ⁵⁰
	1 (e) (iii) Movement of persons	Ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families ⁵¹
1 (f) To promote and ensure access to adequate financial resources ^g	1 (f) (i) Domestic resource mobilization	Effective taxation policies that ensure mobilization of maximum available resources for fulfilment of human rights ⁵²
	1 (f) (ii) Magnitude and terms of bilateral official capital flows	Net ODA flows relative to donor national incomes with 0.7 per cent MDG benchmark and recipient national incomes; ⁵³ programme-based aid; ⁵⁴ quality of aid ⁵⁵
	1 (f) (iii) Magnitude and terms of multilateral official capital flows	Proposals for innovative sources for financing international development ⁵⁶
	1 (f) (iv) Debt sustainability	External debt relative to exports ⁵⁷
1 (g) To promote and ensure access to the benefits of science and technology <u>for local communities, regardless of gender</u> ^h	1 (g) (i) Pro-poor <u>and gender-sensitive</u> technology development strategy	Existence of policy framework for technology development targeted at poor people's needs ⁵⁸
	1 (g) (ii) <u>Gender-sensitive</u> Agricultural technology	Improvement in agricultural technology; ⁵⁹ aid allocation to agriculture ⁶⁰
	1 (g) (iii) Manufacturing technology	Technology component of exports; ⁶¹ performance requirement provisions in trade agreements ⁶²

^f See General Assembly resolution 41/128, fifteenth preambular paragraph, and arts. 3.3 and 4; General Assembly resolution 64/172, ninth preambular paragraph and para. 26; and Human Rights Council resolution S-10/1, para. 7.

^g See General Assembly resolution 41/128, fourteenth and fifteenth preambular paragraphs, arts. 4.2 and 8; General Assembly resolution 63/303, paras. 10, 11 and 14; and the Monterrey Consensus (A/CONF.198/11), para. 15.

^h See General Assembly resolutions 41/128, third, tenth and sixteenth preambular paragraphs, arts. 2.3, 3.3 and 4; 55/2, para. 20; and 60/1, para. 60.

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Sub-criteria</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
1 (h) To promote and ensure environmental sustainability and sustainable use of natural resources for local communities and indigenous peoples ⁱ	1 (g) (iv) Technology transfer, access and national capacity	Electricity consumption; ⁶³ Internet coverage; ⁶⁴ intellectual property and licensing, ⁶⁵ intellectual property and technology transfer provisions in trade agreements ⁶⁶
	1 (g) (v) Green energy technology	Development cooperation for green technologies; ⁶⁷ use of TRIPS flexibilities to acquire green technologies ⁶⁸
	1 (g) (vi) Health technology	Aid allocations to health technologies; ⁶⁹ use of TRIPS flexibilities and price discounts to expand access to HIV antiretroviral drugs ⁷⁰
	1 (g) (vii) Information technology	Access to telecommunications infrastructure ⁷¹
	1 (h) (i) Prevent environmental degradation and resource depletion	Ratification of environmental conventions; ⁷² consumption of ozone-depleting substances; ⁷³ fishing subsidies; ⁷⁴ tropical timber imports; ⁷⁵ gasoline taxes ⁷⁶
	1 (h) (ii) Access to natural resources for local communities and indigenous peoples	Value of natural capital; ⁷⁷ consultative process for respecting the rights of indigenous peoples over natural resources ⁷⁸ ; degree of use of local produce in diet; national laws and regulations, enforcement of national laws
	1 (h) (iii) Sustainable energy policies and practices	Renewable energy supply ⁷⁹ ; Renewable energy access disaggregated by sex; renewable energy use disaggregated by sex (for household and productive use); time spent on collecting fuelwood; financing of and budgetary allocations in the energy sector; participation of women and men end-users in poor and remote areas in stakeholder consultations, decision making and implementation processes in the energy sector; female entrepreneurs in the energy sector
1 (i) To contribute to an environment of peace and security ^j	1 (i) (i) Reduce conflict risks	Transparency in extractive resources trade; ⁸⁰ socio-economic disparities between ethnic and other groups; ⁸¹ adoption of international arms control measures; ⁸² implementation of international schemes to restrict marketing of natural resources that fuel conflicts ⁸³ Index ⁸⁴
	1 (i) (ii) Protecting the vulnerable population during and after	Civilian deaths and internally displaced during conflict; ⁸⁵ commitment to participation of

ⁱ See General Assembly resolution 41/128, arts. 1.2 and 3.1; General Assembly resolution 60/1, para. 10; and the Monterrey Consensus (A/CONF.198/11), paras. 3 and 23.

^j See General Assembly resolutions 41/128, ninth, eleventh and twelfth preambular paragraphs, arts. 3.2 and 7; and 60/1, paras. 5, 69–118.

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Sub-criteria</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
	conflict, <u>including efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence in conflict</u>	women in peace processes ⁸⁶ ; <u>local peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution; involvement of women in implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements</u>
	1 (i) (iii) Post-conflict peacebuilding and development	Mechanisms for transitional justice; ⁸⁷ aid allocations for disarmament; ⁸⁸ rehabilitation and integration directed specifically at vulnerable groups ⁸⁹
	1 (i) (iv) <u>Protection of rRefugees and asylum-seekers, irrespective of gender, religion and ethnicity</u>	Contribution to hosting refugees ⁹⁰ ; <u>INEE minimum standards; UNHCR indicators</u>
	1 (i) (v) Personal security not in times and zones of armed conflict	Homicide rates ⁹¹ (preferably disaggregated); political stability and absence of violence ⁹²
	<u>1 (i) (vi) Implementation of the international bans on anti-personnel landmines and cluster ammunition</u>	<u>Mine Ban Convention; Convention on Cluster Munition.</u>
1 (j) To <u>adopt and periodically review/</u> implement national development strategies and plans of action on the basis of a participatory and transparent process ^k	1 (j) (i) Collection and public access to key socio-economic data disaggregated by population groups <u>and gender</u>	Disaggregated socio-economic indicators ⁹³
	1 (j) (ii) Plan of action with <u>transparent</u> monitoring, and evaluation <u>and follow-up</u> systems	Existence of systems ⁹⁴
	1 (j) (iii) Political and financial support for participatory process	See attribute 2 list below
	<u>1 (j) (iv) Production of reliable and valid nation-wide statistics</u>	
	<u>1 (j) (v) Consultation and social dialogue with affected populations, including free, prior and informed consent by indigenous peoples</u>	

Attribute 2: Participatory human rights processes

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Sub-criteria</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
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^k See General Assembly resolution 41/128, second preambular paragraph, arts. 1.1, 2.3, 3.1 and 8.2.

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Sub-criteria</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
2 (a) To establish a legal framework supportive of sustainable human-centred development ^l	2 (a) (i) Ratification of relevant international conventions	Ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women , the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination and conventions relating to environment, ⁹⁵ disadvantaged and marginalized populations ⁹⁶ and labour standards ⁹⁷
	2 (a) (ii) Responsiveness to international monitoring and review procedures	State reporting, acting upon findings and recommendations and views of treaty bodies and cooperation with special procedures and the universal periodic review process ⁹⁸
	2 (a) (iii) National legal protection of human rights	Constitutional and legislative guarantees; ⁹⁹ national human rights institutions protecting human rights ¹⁰⁰
2 (b) To draw on relevant international human rights instruments in elaborating development strategies ^m	2 (b) (i) Human rights-based approach in national development strategies	Human rights in national development plans and PRSPs; ¹⁰¹ responsibility for extraterritorial infringement of human rights including by business enterprises ¹⁰²
	2 (b) (ii) Human rights-based approach in policy of bilateral and multilateral institutions/agencies	Institutional policy on human rights; ¹⁰³ human rights impact assessments of WTO agreements and IMF and World Bank programmes ¹⁰⁴
2 (c) To ensure non-discrimination, access to information, participation and effective remedies ⁿ	2 (c) (i) Establishment of a framework providing remedies for violations	Percentage of core human rights for which there are constitutional or legal protections and adjudicatory mechanisms; ¹⁰⁵ existence of legal protections for human rights defenders ¹⁰⁶
	2 (c) (ii) Establishment of a framework to facilitate participation	Provision of sufficient political and financial support to ensure effective participation of the population in all phases of the development policy and programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; ¹⁰⁷ percentage of national and subnational ministries and other public service providers with published procedures to support public participation in the different stages of assessment, planning, implementation and evaluation of programmes

^l Ibid., fifth, eighth and thirteenth preambular paragraphs, arts. 1.1, 2.1 and 10.

^m See *ibid.*, eighth and tenth preambular paragraphs, arts. 3.3, 6 and 9.2; and General Assembly resolution 64/172, para. 9.

ⁿ See General Assembly resolutions 41/128, second and eighth preambular paragraphs, arts. 1.1, 5, 6 and 8.2; and 64/172, paras. 9 and 29.

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Sub-criteria</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
		and policies; ¹⁰⁸ existence of a legal or administrative standard requiring free, informed prior consent by indigenous communities to the exploitation of natural resources on their traditional lands ¹⁰⁹
	2 (c) (iii) Procedures facilitating participation in social and economic decision-making	Freedom of assembly and association; ¹¹⁰ freedom of speech; ¹¹¹ voice of rights holders, accountability of duty bearers ¹¹²
	2 (c) (iv) Establishment of a legal framework supportive of non-discrimination	Percentage of core human rights for which there are constitutional or legal protections specifically for women; ¹¹³ percentage of core human rights for which there are constitutional or legal protections ensuring equal rights for citizens regardless of race or ethnicity ¹¹⁴
	2 (c) (v) Establishment of assessment and evaluation system supportive of non-discrimination	Percentage of sectoral ministries that can provide all of the following for each of its core programmes and projects: assessment of relevant vulnerable groups in the context of the programme or project, including groups that are vulnerable to discrimination and groups that are vulnerable for other reasons; ¹¹⁵ baseline assessment data of the current state of access to relevant services disaggregated to reflect relevant vulnerable groups; ¹¹⁶ monitoring systems for the programme or policy that provide disaggregated information about relevant vulnerable groups ¹¹⁷
	2 (c) (vi) Indicators reflecting likelihood of <u>differential-fair</u> treatment of marginalized <u>and vulnerable</u> groups <u>promoting social equity and non-discrimination</u>	Ratio of socio-economic indicators for marginalized groups to the national average; ¹¹⁸ ratio of percentage of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs for marginalized groups to the national average – tracks Millennium Development Goal indicator 6.5; ¹¹⁹ share of the population of marginalized groups incarcerated relative to their share in the population ¹²⁰
	2 (c) (vii) Mechanisms for transparency and accountability	Percentage of providers of core public services, whether public or private, for which there exist functional administrative or judicial means of complaint and remedy if standards are violated ¹²¹
	<u>2 (c) (viii) Access to justice, irrespective of gender, ethnicity etc.</u>	
2 (d) To promote good governance at the international	2 (d) (i) Mechanisms for incorporating aid recipients'	Percentage of donor support provided through nationally defined coordinated programmes:

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Sub-criteria</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
level and effective participation of all countries in international decision-making ^o	voice in aid programming and evaluation	Paris Declaration indicator 4 ¹²²
	2 (d) (ii) Genuine participation of all concerned in international consultation and decision-making	IMF voting shares compared to share in global trade; ¹²³ representatives for country participating in negotiations ¹²⁴
2 (e) To promote good governance and respect for rule of law at the national level ^p	2 (e) (i) Government effectiveness	Government effectiveness measures ¹²⁵
	2 (e) (ii) Control of corruption	Corruption control measures ¹²⁶
	2 (e) (iii) Rule of law	Rule of law measures ¹²⁷

Attribute 3: Social justice in development

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Sub-criteria</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
3 (a) To provide for fair access to and sharing of the benefits of development ^q	3 (a) (i) Equality of opportunity in education, health, housing, employment and incomes	Income inequality; ¹²⁸ disaggregated outcome data by population groups, for example, male-female, rural-urban, ethnic/racial and social-economic status (see indicators for 2 (c) (vi)) ¹²⁹
	3 (a) (ii) Equality of access to resources and public goods	Public expenditures benefiting poor households ¹³⁰
	3 (a) (iii) Reducing marginalization of least developed and vulnerable countries	Global gaps in income and human well-being; ¹³¹ mitigating differential bargaining power and adjustment costs of trade liberalization ¹³²
	3 (a) (iv) Ease of immigration for education, work and revenue transfers	Flow of skilled and unskilled migrants from poor to rich countries; ¹³³ flow of remittances ¹³⁴
3 (b) To provide for fair sharing of the burdens of development ^r	3 (b) (i) Equitably sharing environmental burdens of development	Availability of climate change funds for developing countries; ¹³⁵ multilateral agreements to reduce negative environmental impacts; ¹³⁶ distribution of contributions to climate change ¹³⁷
	3 (b) (ii) Just compensation for negative impacts of development	Hazardous industries, dams, natural resource concessions ¹³⁸

^o See General Assembly resolution 41/128, arts. 3 and 10; General Assembly resolution 64/172, para. 10 (a); the Monterrey Consensus (A/CONF.198/11), paras. 7, 38, 53, 57, 62 and 63; and Human Rights Council resolution S-10/1, para. 3.

^p General Assembly resolutions 41/128, arts. 1.1, 2.3, 3.1, 6.3, 8.1 and 10; and 64/172, paras. 9, 10 (e), 27 and 28.

^q General Assembly resolution 41/128, first and second preambular paragraphs, arts. 1.1, 2.3 and 8.

^r See *ibid.*, arts. 2.2 and 8.1 and Human Rights Council resolution S-10/1, para. 5.

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Sub-criteria</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
	investments and policies	
	3 (b) (iii) Establishing safety <u>social security systems</u> to provide for the needs of vulnerable populations in times of natural, financial or other crisis	Domestic emergency response funds; ¹³⁹ international humanitarian and reconstruction aid; ¹⁴⁰ counter-cyclical official financial flows ¹⁴¹
3 (c) To eradicate social injustices through economic, <u>judicial</u> and social reforms ⁸	3 (c) (i) Policies aimed at decent work which provide for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families	Growth rate per GDP of person employed, employment to population ratio, proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day ¹⁴²
	3 (c) (ii) Elimination of sexual exploitation and human trafficking	Ratification of the protocol to prevent, suppress, and punish trafficking in persons especially women and children ¹⁴³
	3 (c) (iii) Elimination of child labour	Extent of child labour; ¹⁴⁴ ratification of the convention on the worst forms of child labour ¹⁴⁵
	3 (c) (iv) Eliminate slum housing conditions <u>and enhance appropriate shelter standards</u>	Proportion of urban population living in slums; ¹⁴⁶ access to improved sanitation; ¹⁴⁷ and secure tenure
	3 (c) (v) Land reform	Access to land; ¹⁴⁸ secure land rights; ¹⁴⁹ and remedies against land grabs ¹⁵⁰
	<u>3 (c) (vi) Strengthening of civil society actors working to achieve development, democracy and a redistribution of power</u>	<u>Broad participation in political processes; freedom of information, speech and assembly; transparent monitoring of governments' performance.</u>

⁸ See General Assembly resolution 41/128, art. 8; and the Monterrey Consensus (A/CONF.198/11), para. 16.

Notes

- ¹ Public expenditures on primary health care as percentage of GDP. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.
- ² Life expectancy at birth, total. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.
- ³ Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (Millennium Development Goal indicator 8.13). Source: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx?cr=4>.
- ⁴ Percentage of low birthweight babies. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.
- ⁵ Under-five mortality rate (Millennium Development Goal indicator 4.1). Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.
- ⁶ HIV prevalence among population aged 15–24 years (Millennium Development Goal indicator 6.1). Source: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx?cr=4>.
- ⁷ Percentage of births attended by skilled personnel (Millennium Development Goal indicator 5.2). Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.
- ⁸ Public expenditures on primary education as percentage of GNI. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.
- ⁹ Percentage of 17– to 22–year-olds with fewer than four years of education, Deprivation and Marginalization in Education data set, <http://www.unesco.org/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/ED/GMR/html/dme-3.html>. Net secondary school enrolment rate. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.
- ¹⁰ Percentage of pupils starting in grade one who will reach last grade of primary school (Millennium Development Goal indicator 2.2). Source: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx?cr=4>.
- ¹¹ Average score on the Programme for International Student Assessment. Source: OECD Program for International Student Assessment, available from http://www.oecd.org/pages/0,3417,en_32252351_32236130_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.
- ¹² Public expenditure on electricity or other forms of clean energy, water supply, sanitation and road infrastructure as percentage of GNI. Source: national estimates.
- ¹³ ~~Percentage of population with access to improved drinking water (Millennium Development Goal 7.8) and percentage of population with access to improved sanitation (Goal 7.9). Source: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx?cr=4>.~~
- ¹⁴ Percentage of population homeless. Source: national data (no international data sets available).
- ¹⁵ Percentage of renters spending more than 30 per cent of household income on housing. Source: national data (no international data sets available).
- ¹⁶ Percentage of urban population living in slums (Millennium Development Goal indicator 7.10). Source: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx?cr=4> MDG indicators database.
- ¹⁷ Percentage of labour force unemployed. Source: ILO, KILM database http://www.ilo.org/empelm/what/pubs/lang--en/WCMS_114060/index.htm.
- ¹⁸ Percentage of labour force working part time involuntarily. Source: ILO, KILM database (www.ilo.org/empelm/what/pubs/lang--en/WCMS_114060/index.htm).
- ¹⁹ Public expenditure on social security as percentage of GNI. Source: national statistical services.
- ²⁰ For high-income countries, percentage of population with less than 50 per cent of median income. Source: Luxembourg Income Study Dataset for developing countries: percentage of population living on less than \$1.25 (2005 purchasing power parity per day (Millennium Development Goal 1.1). Source: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx?cr=4>.

***** 23 Existence of a transparent, banking regulatory
framework and supervisory system sufficient to ensure the integrity of monetary and banking system,

- mitigate systemic risk, protect consumers and investors, and ensure fairness and efficiency of markets. Source: national policy documents (no international data sets available).
- ²⁴ Inflation rate (GDP deflator) below 20 per cent. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.
- ²⁵ Ratio of current year to average past five years gross domestic capital formation as percentage of GDP. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.
- ²⁶ Ratio of average annual value to average over preceding five years of FAO food price index. Source: FAO, www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en.
- ²⁷ Existence of national system of buffer stocks. Source: national policy documents.
- ²⁸ Ratio of current year to average past five years net per capita production. Source: www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en.
- ²⁹ Allocations to agricultural sector in national investment budgets (from domestic and external resources). Source: national budget and plan documents (no data sets available).
- ³⁰ Ratio of debt to exports. Ratio of debt to Government revenue. Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance*; debt management software system in place, such as DMFAS or CS-DRMS. Source: national documentation.
- ³¹ Ratio of reserves to short-term debt, and ratio of reserves to average monthly imports. Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance*.
- ³² Percentage of coordinated macropolicy decisions by G-8 and G-20 countries that incorporate their human development impact. Source: records of G-8 and G-20 meetings and background policy documents (no international data sets available).
- ³³ Year to year percentage change in total IMF credit and loans disbursed (net transfer International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association loans outstanding, official net transfer) in proportion to percentage change in average GNI growth rate of developing countries. Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance*.
- ³⁴ Ratio of current year net transfer private non-publicly guaranteed external debt to average over past five-year net transfer. Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance*.
- ³⁵ Existence of national policy guidelines. Source: national Government policy documentation.
- ³⁶ Ratio of average annual value to average value over preceding five years of FAO food price index. Source: www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en.
- ³⁷ Existence of global or globally coordinated institutions capable of mediating price swings on key staple foods (corn, oilseed, soybean, rice, wheat), e.g. global buffer stock system. Source: www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en.
- ³⁸ Ratio current year to preceding five years of average value price index for non-agricultural raw materials (minerals, ores and metals, crude petroleum). Source: UNCTAD, *Commodity Price Bulletin*.
- ³⁹ Existence and accessibility of key socio-economic indicators disaggregated by population groups, such as region, ethnicity or linguistic affiliation, race, gender, rural and urban location. Source: national statistical data (no international data sets available).
- ⁴⁰ For IMF, World Bank and WTO – does the institution explicitly take a rights-based approach to its work, with particular attention to equality and non-discrimination, transparency, participation and accountability? Source: IMF, World Bank, WTO policy statements (no international data sets available).
- ⁴¹ World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators Project Index for “Rule of Law”. Source: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>. In the light of the conceptual and methodological considerations made in the present report, further research is required.
- ⁴² World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators Project Index for “Regulatory Quality”. Source: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>. In the light of the conceptual and methodological considerations made in the present report, further research is required.
- ⁴³ Existence of requirement to conduct prior impact assessment of the complaint remedy sought on human development in the opposing party, as well as domestically. Source: National Government documentation (no international data sets available).
- ⁴⁴ Proportion of ODA allocated to aid for trade objectives. Source: donor agency data (no international data sets available).
- ⁴⁵ Agricultural support estimate as percentage of the value of agricultural output. Source: compute from the World Development Indicators Online, World Bank.

- ⁴⁶ Value of agricultural imports from developing countries (least developed, landlocked, small-island developing, low-income, middle-income) as a percentage of value of agricultural consumption in OECD countries. Source: UNCTAD, Trade Analysis and Information System database (http://r0.unctad.org/trains_new/index.shtm).
- ⁴⁷ Average tariff rate in OECD countries on manufactured goods originating from least developed, low- and middle-income countries. Source: UNCTAD, Trade Analysis and Information System database (http://r0.unctad.org/trains_new/index.shtm).
- ⁴⁸ Average tariff revenues received from countries with lower per capita income levels. Source: UNCTAD Trade Analysis and Information System database (http://r0.unctad.org/trains_new/index.shtm) and World Bank, World Integrated Trade Solution (<http://wits.worldbank.org/witsweb/FAQ/Basics.aspx>).
- ⁴⁹ Number of manufactured products subject to tariff peaks. Source: UNCTAD Trade Analysis and Information System database (http://r0.unctad.org/trains_new/index.shtm); and the World Bank World Integrated Trade Solution (<http://wits.worldbank.org/witsweb/FAQ/Basics.aspx>).
- ⁵⁰ Value of exports as percentage share of global trade. Source: United Nations Statistics Division Comtrade Database.
- ⁵¹ Percentage of countries that have ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Source: treaty body database (www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/Statusfrset?OpenFrameSet).
- ⁵² Government revenue as percentage of GDP. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.
- ⁵³ Net ODA as percentage of GNI (Millennium Development Goal indicator 8.1). Source: OECD (www.oecd.org/dac/stats/data).
- ⁵⁴ Percentage of aid provided through programme-based approaches (Paris Declaration Indicator 9). Source: OECD, 2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration: Effective Aid by 2010? What will it Take, vol. 1; overview available at (<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ACCRAEXT/Resources/Full-2008-Survey-EN.pdf>).
- ⁵⁵ Quality of aid indicator of Commitment to Development Index. Source: Center for Global Development (www.cgdev.org/section/topics/aid_effectiveness). In the light of the conceptual and methodological considerations made in the present report, further research is required.
- ⁵⁶ Number of times that innovative proposals for financing (e.g. Tobin tax, airline tax) feature on the agenda of G-8 and G-20 meetings, and of intergovernmental meetings on financing for development. Source: records of G-8 and G-20 meetings and of United Nations meetings on financing for development.
- ⁵⁷ Ratio of debt to exports. Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance*.
- ⁵⁸ Existence of national policy statement on science in technology. Source: national development plan or other strategy document (such as poverty reduction strategy paper). Source: national Government documentation (no international data sets available).
- ⁵⁹ Trends yields of main staple crops (rice, wheat, corn, cassava, plantain). Source: FAO statistics (<http://faostat.fao.org/default.aspx>).
- ⁶⁰ Share of ODA dedicated to agricultural sector development. Source: OECD aid statistics (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/17/5037721.htm).
- ⁶¹ High technology exports as percentage of total exports of goods. Source: United Nations Statistical Division Comtrade.
- ⁶² Percentage of bilateral and regional trade agreements that prohibit developing countries from using performance criteria (such as local content requirements, technology transfer requirements and local employment requirements) to maximize benefits of foreign direct investment on national development. Source: content review of bilateral and regional trade agreements (no international data sets available).
- ⁶³ Kilowatt hours per capita. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.
- ⁶⁴ Internet hosts per 1,000 people. Source: International Telecommunications Union, World Internet Reports.
- ⁶⁵ Patents granted to residents. Source: WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics.
- ⁶⁶ Bilateral trade agreements and regional trade agreements that include conditions tightening intellectual property rights protection beyond the agreed levels of the TRIPS Agreement. Source: review of bilateral and regional trade agreements.

- ⁶⁷ Share of ODA devoted to promoting green technologies. Source: OECD (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/17/5037721.htm).
- ⁶⁸ Number of cases. Source: national Government documentation (no international data sets available).
- ⁶⁹ Share of ODA dedicated to health technologies. Source: OECD aid statistics (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/17/5037721.htm).
- ⁷⁰ Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy (Millennium Development Goal target 6.B). Source: Millennium Development Goals database (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>).
- ⁷¹ Mainline and cellular telephones per 1,000 people (Millennium Development Goal target 8.F). Source: Millennium Development Goals database (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>).
- ⁷² Ratification of key environmental conventions. Source: OHCHR treaty body database (www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/Statusfrset?OpenFrameSet).
- ⁷³ CO₂ emissions, kg per \$1,000 (PPP) of GDP; CO₂ emissions per capita. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.
- ⁷⁴ Fishing subsidies per capita. Source: OECD, Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries, Policies and Summary Statistics, 2005.
- ⁷⁵ Value of tropical timber imports per capita. Source: national statistics (no international data sets available).
- ⁷⁶ No data source identified to date.
- ⁷⁷ Value of natural capital. Source: World Bank environmental indicators (<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/ENVIRONMENT/EXTEEI/0,,contentMDK:21005068~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:408050,00.html>).
- ⁷⁸ Existence of requirement for consultation process in regulations governing foreign direct investment. Source: national documentation (no international data sets available).
- ⁷⁹ Clean energy production as percentage of total energy supply. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.
- ⁸⁰ Existence of national standards requiring transparency in payment arrangements to Governments (home or host country) by businesses engaged in extractive industries vulnerable to capture by parties to violent conflict. Source: national legislation.
- ⁸¹ Measures of horizontal inequality or disparities between identity groups in the country: ratio of ethnic group to national average values for key socio-economic indicators. Source: calculations based on national data disaggregated by ethnic group.
- ⁸² Participation in one or more international agreements or standards regulating trade in small arms (Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies). Source: Wassenaar Arrangement (www.wassenaar.org).
- ⁸³ Country commitment to Kimberley Process. Source: Kimberley Process Working Group.
- ⁸⁴ Security index in Commitment to Development Index. Source: Center for Global Development (www.cgdev.org/section/topics/aid_effectiveness). In the light of the conceptual and methodological considerations made in the present report, further research is required.
- ⁸⁵ Annual number of civilian deaths per 100,000 population during years of and year following armed conflict. Source: UCDP/PRIO armed conflict data.
- ⁸⁶ Adoption of a national plan of action in accordance with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security. Source: national sources (no international database available).
- ⁸⁷ Existence of mechanisms for transitional justice within five years of cessation of hostilities. Source: national documentation (no international data sets).
- ⁸⁸ Proportion of aid allocations for disarmament. Source: OECD aid statistics (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/17/5037721.htm).
- ⁸⁹ Proportion of ODA for disarmament, rehabilitation and reintegration targeted at issues affecting women. Source: OECD aid statistics (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/17/5037721.htm).
- ⁹⁰ UNHCR index of refugee burden. Source: UNHCR Statistical Yearbook.
- ⁹¹ Homicides per 100,000. Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/index.html?ref=menuse).
- ⁹² Political stability and absence of violence index score, worldwide governance indicators. (www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance). In the light of the conceptual and methodological considerations made in the present report, further research is required.

- ⁹³ Data on key socio-economic indicators, disaggregated by major population group, including gender, race, ethnicity and rural population. Source: national statistical data.
- ⁹⁴ Existence of systems. Source: national Government processes.
- ⁹⁵ Ratification. Source: OHCHR treaty body database (www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/Statusfrset?OpenFrameSet).
- ⁹⁶ Ratification. Source: OHCHR treaty body database (www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/Statusfrset?OpenFrameSet).
- ⁹⁷ Ratification. Source: OHCHR treaty body database (www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/Statusfrset?OpenFrameSet).
- ⁹⁸ Existence of State reports. Source: OHCHR documentation.
- ⁹⁹ Existence of relevant legislation or administrative instructions. Source: national constitution and legislation.
- ¹⁰⁰ Existence of national human rights institutions. Source: national Government information.
- ¹⁰¹ Human rights as an element of normative framework, analysis of critical constraints and priority plan of action. Source: content review of relevant documents.
- ¹⁰² Existence of national regulation. Source: national Government information (no international database available).
- ¹⁰³ Human rights elements of institutional policy statements. Source: review of institutional statements (no data sets available).
- ¹⁰⁴ Human rights impact assessments of WTO, IMF and World Bank programmes. Source: studies from diverse origins (no data sets available to date).
- ¹⁰⁵ Percentage of core human rights for which there are constitutional or legal protections and adjudicatory mechanisms. Source: content review of legal and administrative references (no data sets available).
- ¹⁰⁶ Existence of legal protection for human rights defenders. Source: content review of legal and administrative references (no data sets available).
- ¹⁰⁷ Budget provided for participatory processes. Source: country-specific budgets at ministerial level (no data sets available).
- ¹⁰⁸ Existence of published guidelines in national and subnational ministries and agencies. Source: country-specific administrative information (no data sets available).
- ¹⁰⁹ Existence of guidelines and procedures. Source: country-specific administrative information (no data sets available).
- ¹¹⁰ Further research required.
- ¹¹¹ Further research required.
- ¹¹² World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators Voice and Accountability score. Source: World Bank (<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>). In the light of the conceptual and methodological considerations made in the present report, further research is required.
- ¹¹³ Existence of legal provisions. Source: country-specific assessment. Source: no international data sets available.
- ¹¹⁴ Existence of legal provisions. Source: country-specific assessment. Source: no international data sets available.
- ¹¹⁵ Existence of studies. Source: country-specific assessments (no international data sets available).
- ¹¹⁶ Existence of studies. Source: country-specific assessments (no international data sets available).
- ¹¹⁷ Existence of studies. Source: *country*-specific assessments (no international data sets available).
- ¹¹⁸ Ratio of value for marginalized population (ethnic group, racial group, women, disabled, aged, other identified groups) to national average for indicators under I (a) including health, education, housing and water, work and social security, food security and nutrition. Sources: sources identified with regard to attribute 1 (a). Note: Millennium Development Goal monitoring guidelines recommend collection of disaggregated data.
- ¹¹⁹ Ratio of value for marginalized population to national average with access to anti-retroviral drugs (Millennium Development Goal indicator 6.5). Note: Millennium Development Goal indicators guidelines recommend collection of disaggregated data.
- ¹²⁰ Ratio of incarceration rate for marginalized population to national average. Source: national statistical data (no international data sets available).
- ¹²¹ Country-specific assessments. Source: no international data sets available.

- ¹²² Percentage of donor support provided through nationally defined programmes (Paris Declaration monitoring indicator 4). Source: OECD, 2008 survey on monitoring the Paris Declaration: effective aid by 2010? What will it take? vol. 1.
- ¹²³ Ratio of percentage IMF quotas to share in global trade. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online and IMF (www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/members.htm).
- ¹²⁴ Ratio country average to high-income country average in average number of WTO representatives per country party to negotiations for multilateral trade agreement. Source: WTO delegations and negotiations records (no data sets available).
- ¹²⁵ Worldwide Governance Indicators Government Effectiveness Index. Source: World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>). In the light of the conceptual and methodological considerations made in the present report, further research is required.
- ¹²⁶ Worldwide Governance Indicators Corruption Index. Source: World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>). In the light of the conceptual and methodological considerations made in the present report, further research is required.
- ¹²⁷ Worldwide Governance Indicators Rule of Law Index. Source: World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>). In the light of the conceptual and methodological considerations made in the present report, further research is required.
- ¹²⁸ Ratio of income of bottom quintile to bottom quintile population (by country). Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.
- ¹²⁹ Ratio of key socio-economic outcome data between population groups (rural, female, ethnic group, linguistic group, racial group) and national average. Source: calculation based on disaggregated national data as in sub-criteria 2 (c) (vi).
- ¹³⁰ Ratio of combined school enrolment rate of poorest population quintile to wealthiest population quintile; public expenditure on economic infrastructure and services benefiting smallholders and business owners as percentage of GNI; ratio of income growth rate of poorest population quintile to income growth rate of wealthiest population quintile. Source: calculations based on national data (no international data sets available).
- ¹³¹ Ratio of average per capita GDP growth rate of poorest quintile of countries to average per capita GDP growth rate of wealthiest quintile of countries; ratio of under-five mortality rate average in least developed countries to rate in high-income countries; ratio of net secondary enrolment rate average in least developed countries to global average; ratio of percentage of children under 5 years who are shorter for age average in least developed countries compared to global average. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.
- ¹³² Proportion of total OECD country imports from least developed countries admitted free of duty (Millennium Development Goal indicator 8.6). Source: Millennium Development Goal indicators data set.
- ¹³³ Foreign nationals of developing countries with valid work permits as percentage of high-income country labour force. Source: national data (no international data sets available).
- ¹³⁴ Inflow of remittances. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.
- ¹³⁵ Value of global funds (sum of ODA and private contributions) as percentage of global GNI made available to developing countries for activities mitigating the effects of climate change. Source: OECD aid statistics (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/17/5037721.htm).
- ¹³⁶ Percentage signed of major environmental treaties (e.g. Cartagena Protocol, Framework Convention on Climate Change, Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention, Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Convention on the Law of the Sea, Convention to Combat Desertification). Source: documentation on each treaty.
- ¹³⁷ Ratio of per capita CO₂ emissions of high-income countries to those of developing countries (least developed, landlocked, small-island developing States, low-income, middle-income countries). Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.
- ¹³⁸ Value of compensation per capita for negative impact of development. Source: case specific information (no international data sets available).
- ¹³⁹ Emergency response funds. Source: national budgets (no international data sets).
- ¹⁴⁰ Humanitarian and reconstruction aid flows as a proportion of appeals. Source: calculation based on case-specific appeal documentation and OECD aid statistics (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/17/5037721.htm).

- ¹⁴¹ Year to year percentage change in total IMF credit and loans disbursed (net transfer IBD and IDA loans outstanding, official net transfer) in proportion to percentage change in GNI growth rate. Source: data from World Bank, *World Development Indicators* and *Global Development Finance*.
- ¹⁴² These are Millennium Development Goal 1 indicators. Source: Millennium Development Goal indicators data sets (<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>).
- ¹⁴³ Ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Source: OHCHR treaty body database (www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/Statusfriset?OpenFrameSet).
- ¹⁴⁴ Children involved in economic activity, child labour and hazardous work. Source: ILO international programme on the elimination of child labour.
- ¹⁴⁵ Ratification of treaty. Source: OHCHR treaty body database (www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/Statusfriset?OpenFrameSet).
- ¹⁴⁶ Percentage of urban population living in slums (Millennium Development Goal indicator 7.D). Source: Millennium Development Goal indicators data sets (<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>).
- ¹⁴⁷ Percentage of urban population with access to improved sanitation (Millennium Development Goal indicator 7C). Source: Millennium Development Goal indicators data set (<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>).
- ¹⁴⁸ Landless agricultural labourers as proportion of rural labour force. Source: national statistical data (no international data sets).
- ¹⁴⁹ National legislation on land rights. Source: national legislation (no international data sets).
- ¹⁵⁰ National legislation and procedures. Source: review of national legislation and guidelines (no international indicator sets available).
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