

United Nations Development Programme



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND IN IMPLEMENTING THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: ROMA INCLUSION IN EUROPE



2024

Authors

Lead author: Esuna Dugarova

Co-authors: Ben Slay, Jasmina Papa and Sheila Marnie

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express their gratitude to Pedro Conceição, Thomas Dedeurwaerdere and Marta Pedrajas from UNDP, Enrica Chiozza from EC Joint Research Center and Andrey Ivanov from Fundamental Rights Agency for their valuable comments that highly benefited this paper.

Synopsis

The European Union has a critical role to play in realising the 2030 Agenda's promise to 'leave no one behind'. This particularly concerns the social inclusion of Roma, most of whom live in EU Member States or in countries seeking EU accession or integration. UNDP has a long history of cooperation with the EU on Roma integration and can provide important support to European Roma inclusion efforts within the framework of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. Based on an analysis of the latest data available and relevant policies related to Roma inclusion, the paper provides suggestions on the forms and directions this support may take.

© United Nations Development Programme, 2017

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in all forms by any means, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise prior permission.

Cover photo: Jodi Hilton / UNDP

Cover design and layout: Ikromjon Mamadov

To be cited as: Dugarova, E., Slay, B., Papa, J., & Marnie, S., (2017). Leaving No One Behind in Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Roma Inclusion in Europe

Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	4
2.	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and ‘Leaving No One Behind’	6
3.	Roma Inclusion, the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs, and European Policy Frameworks	8
4.	The Situation of Roma in Europe: Empirical Evidence	13
	4.1 Poverty	14
	4.2 Hunger	16
	4.3 Labour Market Participation	16
	4.4 Education	17
	4.5 Health	20
	4.6 Housing	21
	4.7 Environment	23
	4.8 Civic and Political Participation	23
5.	The 2030 Agenda, the SDGs, and Leaving No One Behind in Europe: The Way Ahead	25
	5.1 National SDG Implementation: An Overview	25
	5.2 The EU as a Global Development Actor	27
	5.3 Roma Inclusion in EU Member States	28
	5.4 Roma Inclusion in Candidate and Pre-Candidate Countries (and Territories)	30
	5.5 Roma Inclusion and the SDGs in the Eastern Partnership Countries	31
6.	Conclusions	32

References

Appendix I—UNDP and Roma Inclusion

Appendix II—SDG Indicator Tier Classification (as of 20 April 2017)

Appendix III—Alignment of EU Acquis Communautaire Negotiating Chapters and the SDGs

¹ A definition of Roma is provided in Box 1.

I. Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development pledges to leave no one behind, envisaging “a socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met” and endeavouring to reach the furthest behind first (UN 2015). Both the global 2030 Agenda and the Europe 2020 strategy² recognise that poverty, inequalities, and exclusion are among the greatest challenges that need to be addressed in order to achieve inclusive and sustainable development.

Around the world, this implies reaching segments of the population that are excluded, in some cases for generations. An example across many countries in Europe pertains to the deprivations and exclusion of the Roma population. Roma represent the largest ethnic minority in Europe³, yet they are among the poorest and most marginalised groups in the region. They experience disadvantages in social, economic, and political spheres and face persistent discrimination in daily life. Improving Roma livelihoods requires more concentrated and coordinated efforts to: (i) ensure access to essential goods and services such as education, health, and housing, as well as the labour market and decision-making processes; (ii) increase awareness and enforcement of their rights; and (iii) eliminate all forms of discrimination including in norms and attitudes.

Poverty, inequalities, and exclusion are often interconnected, feeding on each other and having self-reinforcing effects. Therefore, on any dimension, even if others are being addressed, it is important to focus on people that are at high risk of poverty and social exclusion. This directly concerns the Roma population in Europe. While over the past years

progress has been made in improving the Roma’s situation in some areas such as education (notably, in advancing literacy and the completion of primary and secondary education) (UNDP 2013b), as well as access to electricity (FRA 2016), many Roma continue to live in conditions of severe poverty and face discrimination and social exclusion.

This paper provides an overview of the situation of Roma in Europe, drawing on the latest data available in economic, social, environmental, and political domains, and linking these issues with the corresponding Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Based on an examination of the challenges that this population faces and relevant policies that have been adopted to address them, the paper also shows how action to ensure that Roma are not left behind will be critical to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Europe. In so doing, the paper builds on lessons from the Roma inclusion programming, policy advising, and advocacy undertaken by UNDP and other UN agencies—together with the European Union and other European partners. It also explains how different EU (and related regional and national) frameworks and modalities for promoting Roma inclusion could be more closely aligned with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

² Europe 2020 is the European Union’s ten-year strategy launched in 2010 to create conditions for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. It includes five targets to be achieved by 2020, which cover (i) employment, (ii) research and development, (iii) climate and energy, (iv) education, and (v) poverty and social exclusion.

³ For the purposes of this paper, Europe refers here to the Member States of the European Union, as well as the EU candidate countries Albania, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Turkey, and the potential candidates Bosnia and Herzegovina and the territory of Kosovo (all references to Kosovo are understood in the context of the UN Security Council Resolution 1244 [1999]). Reference is also made to the European former Soviet republics that concluded EU association agreements in 2014—Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine.

Box 1: Who are the Roma?

- The Roma are historically nomadic peoples whose origins are commonly traced back to India. The term 'Roma' was chosen at the first World Romani Congress in 1971 as a generic name to cover the diversity of ethnic groups, including Roma, Sinti, and Kalé, among major ones. According to available written sources, Roma migrated to Europe around the 12th century, and nearly 80 per cent of them live a sedentary life today. Roma populations are not homogeneous; they have distinct cultural traditions, origins, religions, and socioeconomic statuses. Historically, they have spoken various dialects of the Romani language, which belongs to the Indo-European language family.
- Currently, an estimated 10-12 million Roma live in Europe, leading many observers to conclude that Roma are Europe's largest ethnic minority. Despite long shared histories with other Europeans and more than a decade of concentrated efforts by European and international institutions to address Roma exclusion, Roma remain one of Europe's most vulnerable and marginalised groups. In addition to widespread poverty, they are regularly the victims of social exclusion and discrimination and suffer from inadequate housing and living conditions, low levels of formal employment, and limited access to quality education and healthcare services. Efforts at understanding and improving their situation are often undermined by lack of regular, reliable, and comprehensive data.⁴

SOURCE: COUNCIL OF EUROPE (2012), EC (2010, 2011)

⁴ National capacities for collecting and analysing data, and reporting on the implementation of national strategies for Roma inclusion, remain weak, and non-standardised, limiting comparability and assessments of the impact of different policy interventions. In this respect, the EU Fundamental Rights Agency's (FRA) new integrated Structure-Process-Outcome (S-P-O) monitoring and evaluation system, which is now being rolled out in EU Member States, is a promising tool. This framework is based on the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights framework that contains three levels of indicators—structural, process and outcome—which measure progress in the implementation of fundamental rights.

2. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and 'Leaving No One Behind'

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in September 2015 by 193 United Nations Member States sets forth 'a plan of action for people, planet, and prosperity'. One of the main principles underpinning the agenda is that of 'leaving no one behind' (UN 2015). It encompasses 17 integrated, indivisible, and universally applicable goals, which balance economic, social, and environmental dimensions. To achieve these goals, collective action at all levels—global, regional, national, and local—is required.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a global agenda that is fully consistent with Europe's vision for a sustainable future (EC 2016). It is characterised by three major features which make it relevant to Europe and Roma inclusion:

Universality. The 2030 Agenda's goals and targets apply to all people, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable (such as Roma). It also applies to all countries, both developing and developed, including those in Europe, whose commitment and engagement are necessary for achieving the goals.

Integration. The SDGs represent a holistic framework which captures linkages across interdependent economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The Treaty on European Union identifies sustainable development as a fundamental and overarching objective of the EU, recognising these interlinkages. Adopting a holistic approach is thus essential to address the multidimensional factors that contribute to Roma exclusion.

Respect for human rights. Grounded in international human rights standards, the 2030 Agenda emphasises realising rights for all, without discrimination, including rights to education, health, food, housing, and work. This is pertinent to Roma who face difficulties in realising their rights to adequate living standards and to participate in activities that affect their lives. The 2030 Agenda's rights-based approach resonates strongly with the Treaty on European Union, which promotes respect for 'the rights of persons belonging to minorities'.

Within the 2030 Agenda, SDG 1 on ending poverty, SDG 2 on ending hunger, SDG 3 on healthy lives, SDG 4 on quality education, SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 6 on availability of water and sanitation, SDG 7 on affordable energy, SDG 8 on inclusive growth and employment, SDG 10 on reducing inequalities, SDG 11 on safe human settlements, and SDG 17 underlining the importance of data collection and monitoring, including disaggregated by ethnicity, gender and age, all highlight the importance of achieving the goals for all, with a particular focus on the poorest and most vulnerable, and are clearly applicable to the Roma in Europe.

Box 2: What does it mean to leave no one behind?

- Leaving no one behind means that the goals and targets set out by the 2030 Agenda should be met for everyone, including those who are the poorest, most vulnerable, and furthest behind. As one of the most vulnerable groups in Europe, Roma are among 'the last mile' of excluded population, and investing in improving their livelihoods is therefore essential to ensure that no one is left behind.
- The 2030 Agenda's commitment to leave no one behind implies a new approach to how we understand and act to address poverty, inequalities, and exclusion. Firstly, it means that no single person should be left in poverty without income, food, water, shelter, and other basic goods and services. The challenge here is not merely about transferring the resources and providing services required to raise people above the poverty line. It is about (i) addressing the structural drivers that cause multiple deprivations, and (ii) ensuring that people remain out of poverty and development gains are not reversed, particularly in times of crises and shocks (UN 2016; UNDP and UNCDF 2016).
- Secondly, leaving no one behind requires addressing inequality in its multiple forms, which goes beyond the unequal distribution of income and wealth between individuals and concerns inequality in accessing rights between groups characterised by gender, race, ethnicity, age, or other status. To achieve equal outcomes, it is also important to ensure that people are provided with equal opportunities (UNDP 2013a).
- Thirdly, the pledge to leave no one behind implies that no single person or community should be excluded from participating in economic, political, or other societal processes—based on the principle of equality of rights and opportunities. Such participation is not only about giving the disadvantaged a voice at the table; it is also about strengthening their capacity to influence governance processes and exercising their claims on actors and institutions that affect their lives (UNRISD 2010). However challenging, this is crucial for equitable and inclusive outcomes.

3. Roma Inclusion, the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs, and European Policy Frameworks

The ‘leave no one behind’ dimensions of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs concern the EU in at least four different respects. First, as mentioned above, its universality dimension underscores the relevance of the 2030 Agenda for domestic policy within the EU Member States, and for all members of society. In the case of Roma, inclusion challenges are particularly relevant for a number of the Central and East European countries that joined the EU in 2004 (especially the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia), 2007 (Bulgaria and Romania) and 2013 (Croatia), for two reasons: (1) these are the Member States in which the majority of the EU’s Roma populations are thought to live;⁵ and (2) living standards in many of these countries are well below EU averages in general. As such, these countries typically have fewer resources to bring to bear on problems of Roma exclusion, than do EU-15 countries (such as Spain) with significant Roma populations.

Second, the EU—in the form of the European Commission’s Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), the European External Action Service and other European bodies, as well as via its Member States—is the world’s leading provider of development assistance, typically accounting for more than half of global official development assistance (ODA). The 2030 Agenda’s global aspirations to ‘leave no one behind’ obviously require the full engagement and support of European development cooperation structures on many levels.⁶

Third, through its influence on the domestic policies of countries (and territories) in Southeast Europe that seek to accede to the EU, the Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR), as well as via its pre-accession funding streams, can have a significant impact on policies for social inclusion in general, and Roma inclusion in particular.⁷ This takes the form inter alia of the Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA), the annual reviews of progress towards accession, and support for the activities of the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), including those concerning Roma integration.⁸

Fourth, under the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)/ Eastern Partnership (EaP) initiative, the EU has concluded Association Agreements/Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreements with Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine. These agreements are not viewed by the EU as precursors/promises of accession, and economic/trade integration and security considerations clearly overshadow social concerns within these agreements. Nonetheless, these agreements—and the strong support for European integration they represent within these countries—afford the EU significant potential influence on social policy in these countries, should they wish to avail themselves of such.⁹ Moreover, Roma inclusion is a significant issue in Moldova (UNDP 2007) and in Ukraine’s western and southwestern regions—both of which border with Romania (which is widely seen as having one of the EU’s largest Roma populations),¹⁰ as well as in Hungary and Slovakia. Additional potential influence comes in the form of the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), which is a financial instrument.

⁵ Estimates of Roma populations tend to vary. Relevant data can be accessed at <http://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/roma>

⁶ In fact, there is a commitment to engage both internally (within Member States) and through ODA. See details at https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/communication-proposal-new-consensus-development-20161122_en.pdf

⁷ The 2015 Communication from the Commission to European Parliament, the Council the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions emphasises the importance of fundamental rights in the context of discrimination and social exclusion of Roma. In this context DG NEAR organises biannual basis strategic discussions with international organisations and donors in each of the enlargement countries to solicit views about progress in meeting the fundamental rights of Roma and curbing exclusion. See details at https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/neighborhood/files/pdf/key_documents/2015/20151110_strategy_paper_en.pdf

⁸ Other important instruments influencing domestic policies in these countries include EU decisions regarding visa liberalisation, as well as the conclusion of Stabilisation and Association Agreements (which serve as pre-requisites for the acquisition of ‘potential candidate’ (for EU accession status).

⁹ EU influence on social policy in accession and EaP countries is exerted indirectly through best practice exchange and peer-to-peer learning. Moreover, financial instruments implicitly support some aspects of social policy through support for human rights, non-discrimination and support for transparent service delivery.

¹⁰ See more information at <http://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/roma>

The different geographic and policy foci of these four frameworks have different implications for the practical implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in Europe—particularly concerning the alignment or adaptation of national SDG targets and indicators to national policy frameworks. Within the Member States, there is likely to be a division between those competencies that fall under the scope of the European Commission, and the competencies that are implemented by the Member States. The Commission Communication of November 2016 on the next steps for a sustainable European future proposes on the one hand to mainstream the SDGs in European policy frameworks and Commission priorities, and, on the other, to reflect the SDGs in the successor to the Europe 2020 strategy.

For the ‘rest of the world’ (i.e. outside of ‘Wider Europe’), the alignment of SDG targets and indicators vis-à-vis European policies will be handled by DG DEVCO and European External Action Service (EEAS) (presumably in consultation with the Member States development cooperation agencies).

The SDG alignment work has already begun. In principle, SDG alignment in the Member States is made easier by the fact that Europe 2020 already contains a number of EU-wide targets and indicators that correspond (in broad brush strokes) to the logic of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The ‘SDG-ization’ of EU development policy may be facilitated by the fact that DG DEVCO and many Member States’ development agencies used the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as common reference frameworks prior to 2015. In many of these agencies, post-2015 transitions from MDGs to SDGs are already well underway. Also, EU development policy has been updated by the 2017 European Consensus on Development, which fully embraces the SDGs.¹¹

By contrast, the alignment of SDG targets and indicators with EU accession and integration processes in the Western Balkans, Turkey, and the EaP countries that have concluded EU association agreements is at a more nascent stage. In contrast

to the developing countries of the ‘Global South’, the MDGs did not find much pre-2015 purchase in these countries; nor did DG NEAR (or its predecessor institutions), or EU Member States (acting as donors) find the MDGs to be particularly useful frameworks for managing their development cooperation relationships with these countries (understood primarily as support for EU accession/integration). Ultimately, those countries/territories preparing to accede to the European Union need to implement and align with all policies that apply to Member States.

Within this context, and particularly concerning Roma inclusion, UNDP can provide important assistance, in two respects. First, UNDP is supporting governments all over the world in implementing the 2030 Agenda. This includes helping governments to adapt global SDG targets and indicators to specific national contexts, as well as align national, sub-national, and sectoral development strategies, policies, and programmes to the SDGs. And second, UNDP has a long history of working both with new EU Member States (that is, the Central and Southeast European countries that joined the EU in 2004, 2007 and 2013) and with national partners in the Western Balkans on Roma inclusion. This support has taken a number of forms, including: (i) collecting internationally comparable data on Roma exclusion via regional surveys conducted in 2001, 2004, 2011, and 2017; (ii) analysing these data, in the form of regional and national human development reports and other analytical and advocacy publications; (iii) supporting inter-governmental initiatives such as the 2005-2015 ‘Decade of Roma Inclusion’ (for which UNDP served as the ‘score-keeper’/data manager); and (iv) designing and implementing Roma inclusion projects ‘on-the-ground’—often in the form of area-based development programming that provides holistic development solutions to the regions and localities in which Roma populations are concentrated. UNDP work in all four of these areas has benefitted from close cooperation with EU institutions (as well as other UN agencies, the World Bank, and other important partners).

¹¹ For example, a New European Consensus on Development ‘Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future’ of 7 June 2017 emphasises that the EU and its Member States will continue to make efforts towards eradicating poverty, reducing vulnerabilities and addressing inequalities to ensure that no one is left behind. This approach includes addressing the multiple discriminations faced by vulnerable and marginalised groups.

Major regional responses to the challenges of Roma inclusion can be traced back to the establishment of the inter-governmental Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005–2015 initiative.¹² In addition to establishing a basic framework for inter-governmental cooperation on Roma inclusion, the Roma Decade focused on priority areas of employment, education, health, and housing (with poverty reduction, non-discrimination, and gender equality treated as cross-cutting issues). Participating countries developed national action plans on Roma inclusion that specified goals and indicators in these priority areas.

Many good practices that emerged within the framework of Decade were subsequently taken on board by DG NEAR—particularly monitoring and evaluation frameworks, budgeting for national Roma inclusion strategies, capacity development, shadow reporting, support to Roma civil society organisations and networks, and peer learning initiatives. For candidate/potential candidate

countries and territories, support in these areas has continued, inter alia via the RCC's Roma Integration 2020 initiative (which inherited some of the Roma Decade's functions following its completion in 2015). For EU Member States (in which the majority of Europe's Roma reside), a similar role is played by the Roma Taskforce chaired by the European Commission's Directorate General for Justice, which consists of representatives of the DGs with important Roma inclusion responsibilities, and which organises monitoring visits to Member States.

In 2009, ten common basic principles were presented at the first meeting of the European Platform for Roma Inclusion and were subsequently endorsed by the Council of the European Union. While not legally binding, these principles provided guidance and orientation to different actors and institutions working on Roma issues and have become reference points both for Member States and countries in the process of EU accession.

Box 3: The 10 Common Basic Principles of Roma Inclusion

1. Constructive, pragmatic, and non-discriminatory policies
2. Explicit but not exclusive targeting
3. Inter-cultural approach
4. Aiming for the mainstream
5. Awareness of the gender dimension
6. Transfer of evidence-based policies
7. Use of community instruments
8. Involvement of regional and local authorities
9. Involvement of civil society
10. Active participation of the Roma

SOURCE: COUNCIL OF EUROPE (2009)

In 2011, the European Commission established the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies up to 2020, which set out a comprehensive approach to fight discrimination of Roma and promote their social and economic inclusion (EC 2011). The Framework called on EU Member States to ensure the effective enforcement of anti-discrimination legislation in their territories, and that the Roma have access to all fundamental rights enshrined in the EU Charter

of Fundamental Rights and the European Convention of Human Rights. The Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) devised a reporting framework for EU Member States (which was based inter alia on the human rights monitoring tools developed by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights), and enlargement countries are actively encouraged to use this for reporting on the implementation of the National Action Plans for Roma Inclusion.

¹² Participating governments included Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Spain. Moldova, Norway, Slovenia and the United States maintained observer status. The Roma Decade was supported by a number of global and regional organisations, including the Open Society Institute, World Bank, UNDP, EU, and Council of Europe. See details at <http://www.romadecade.org>.

The framework, designed to capture structure, process and, outcome dimensions of meeting civic, social, economic, and political rights for Roma, can be easily linked with SDGs. It has already been used, albeit in a somewhat simplified format, for reporting on implementation of National Roma Integration Strategies in the EU Member States (see below).

As a result of these (and other) steps, EU policies on Roma inclusion in its Member States and vis-à-vis countries negotiating for accession are now embedded within the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies up to 2020, which highlight the need for: (i) integrated approaches to the socio-economic inclusion of Roma; (ii) incorporation of national Roma integration strategies into the broader framework of EU 2020; (iii) the use of different EU funding mechanisms to implement Roma inclusion strategies; (iv) a focus on disadvantaged micro-regions and segregated areas; and (v) monitoring and evaluating national strategies and their components. In line with this overarching framework, EU Member States and all EU candidate countries and potential candidates adopted National Roma Integration Strategies which serve as pillars for targeted and cross-sectorial interventions. EU resources under a number of pre-accession (such as IPA) and post-accession financial instruments (including European Social Fund, the European Regional Development Fund, and the European Fund for Rural Development), as well as national budget funds (and donor monies for countries negotiating for accession) can be drawn on to support this work.

Thus Roma inclusion issues are today addressed (explicitly or implicitly) by various EU strategies, policies and financial mechanisms, the main rationale of which are to protect Roma's fundamental rights, curb deep poverty, facilitate labour market inclusion, and overall inclusion in civic and socio-economic life, and strengthen social cohesion. For example, the EU 2020 strategy's priority on inclusive growth emphasises the importance of increasing employment, improving educational attainment and reducing poverty. One of its flagship initiatives—

the European Platform against Poverty and Social Exclusion—focuses on ensuring integration and guarantee respect for fundamental rights of people experiencing poverty and exclusion.

These efforts have yielded positive results in several areas. First, they have raised the profile and overall awareness of Roma inclusion issues, thereby supporting the implementation of National Action Plans. For example, countries such as Austria, Bulgaria, France, Ireland, Latvia, and Spain have organised training sessions for their civil servants, including teachers, police, and judiciary, to prevent discriminatory behaviour against Roma and counteract prejudice (EC 2013). Some countries such as Slovakia also adopted affirmative action or 'positive discrimination' measures to help rectify or offset the disadvantages and discriminatory practices faced by Roma (Lajčáková 2013). In addition, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia have taken steps to eliminate educational segregation and foster equal educational access for Roma children through the adoption of pro-inclusive legislation. These national measures are complemented by the European Commission's annual assessments of EU Member State implementation of national Roma inclusion strategies, which are presented to the European Parliament and the European Council.¹⁵ Likewise, with regards to enlargement countries, the role of Roma inclusion issues in the accession negotiations has been growing. This particularly concerns negotiations regarding chapter 23 ('judiciary and fundamental rights'), as well as chapter 19 ('social policy and employment').¹⁶ RCC's Roma Integration 2020 project is promoting the use of FRA's S-P-O¹⁷ monitoring framework for national Roma inclusion strategies, and FRA is working on Roma-related indicators for setting baselines and monitoring progress on SDGs in EU Member States.¹⁸

Second, these measures have encouraged governments to establish dedicated institutions devoted to, and the mobilisation of new resources for, Roma inclusion. For instance, Hungary established the State Secretariat for Social Inclusion,

¹³ https://www.unecce.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/ece/ces/ge.15/2016/Sem/WP20_FRA_ENG.pdf

¹⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/justice/discrimination/roma/eu-framework/index_en.htm

¹⁵ The work of the above-mentioned EU Roma Taskforce is also noteworthy in this respect.

¹⁶ Whereas negotiations regarding the 'judiciary and fundamental rights' of the *acquis communautaire* (chapter 23) have an obligatory character, negotiations regarding social policy and employment issues (chapter 19) are legally non-binding ('soft *acquis*'). It is noteworthy that the use of chapter 23 negotiations to promote Roma inclusion is a relatively recent development, which did not feature prominently in the EU's 2004, 2007 or 2013 expansions.

¹⁷ The S-P-O framework stands for Structure, Process and Outcome indicators: <http://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2011/fundamental-rights-indicators>

¹⁸ https://www.unecce.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/ece/ces/ge.15/2016/Sem/WP20_FRA_ENG.pdf

and the Czech Republic formed the Agency for Social Inclusion in Roma Localities. Similar steps are under consideration in a number of candidate and potential candidate countries. In terms of financing, IPA (for pre-accession countries) and European Social Fund (ESF) (for Member States) have been complemented by DG NEAR's Technical Assistance for Roma Integration at the Community Level (TARO) initiative, and by increased funding for Roma inclusion programming through existing funding instruments (for example, the European Regional Development Fund, the Fund for Rural Development, the Fundamental Rights and Citizenship Programme).

Thirdly, good practices in preschool education for Roma, scholarships for Roma students in secondary and tertiary education, health and education mediators, and social housing for Roma, have been codified and scaled up. Several Member States have introduced compulsory preschool attendance and

cash incentives, which have produced some positive results. In Finland, the participation of Roma children in pre-primary education increased from 2 per cent to 60 per cent between 2001 and 2011 (EC 2014). Other good practices include all-day schooling in Bulgaria and Slovakia, and the inclusion of Roma culture in curricula in Hungary and Slovakia (EC 2014). Health mediators have helped to improve health among Roma communities in Spain (WHO 2010).

Still, despite the progress achieved and considerable efforts of the national governments and relevant actors, Roma continue to experience multiple deprivations and face discrimination (EC 2013), with persistent exclusion from the labour market and segregation in education and housing. Many projects and practices have been rather limited in scope, and scaling them up remains a major challenge. In short, much more needs to be done to ensure that Roma are not left behind under the 2030 Agenda in Europe.

4. The Situation of Roma in Europe: Empirical Evidence

Although Roma are widely viewed as the largest ethnic minority in Europe, there is no systematic data collection on Roma in the EU Member States. With very few exceptions, EU-wide large-scale surveys, such as the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) and the Labour Force Survey (LFS), currently do not collect socio-economic information that is disaggregated by ethnicity. The present paper provides the most recent data from selected findings of the latest FRA study (2016) – the European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey, or EU MIDIS II—which collected information on 33,785 Roma people in 2015–2016 in nine EU Member States: Bulgaria (BG), the Czech Republic

(CZ), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), Croatia (HR), Hungary (HU), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), and Slovakia (SK). Where appropriate, the current paper also presents the results of the UNDP/WB/EC (2011) survey, which in 2011 interviewed approximately 750 Roma households and 350 non-Roma households in each of the EU Member States of Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, and the non-EU Member States of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, and Serbia. The results of the two surveys are compared where possible to show any changes in the situation of Roma people during this period.

Key results from the FRA (2016) EU MIDIS II survey show that Roma face multiple deprivations in relation to income, education, education, health, and other essential services, as summarised in Box 4.

Box 4: Key Roma inclusion data in select EU countries

- 80 per cent of Roma people in EU countries were at risk of poverty and social exclusion in 2016.
- 30 per cent of Roma children go to bed hungry at least once a month.
- Only 30 per cent of Roma are in paid work, compared with the average EU employment rate of 70 per cent in 2015.
- The employment rate for Roma women is less than half of the rate for Roma men (16 per cent versus 34 per cent).
- 63 per cent of young Roma are not in employment, education, or training, compared with 12 per cent of their peers in the general EU population.
- 50 per cent of Roma between six and 24 years old do not attend school.
- 46 per cent have no toilet, shower, or bathroom; 30 per cent live without tap water; 10 per cent of Roma reside in housing without electricity.
- The majority of Roma survey respondents do not know about the existence of European legislation prohibiting discrimination based on ethnic origin.

SOURCE: FRA (2016)

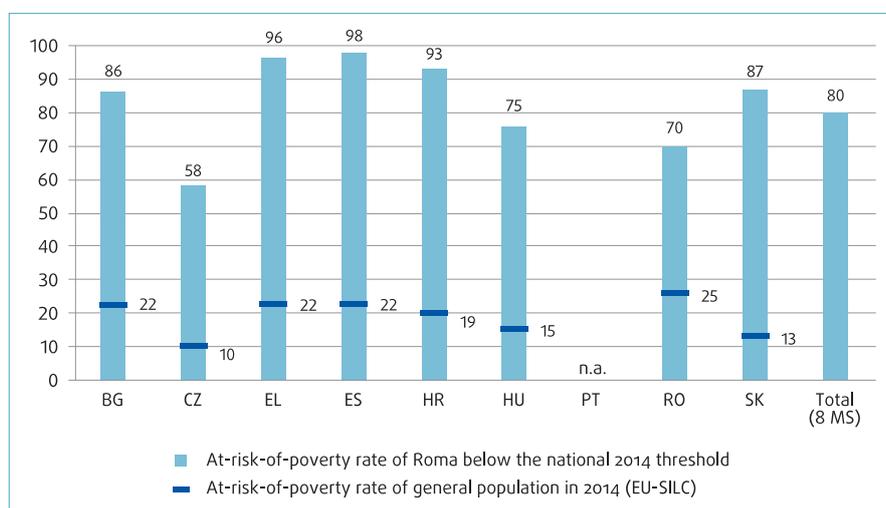
¹⁹ The sample design for the 2011 survey was specifically designed to capture the situation of the more marginalised Roma population and should therefore be considered representative of this group. The next round of the study is due to be conducted in the Western Balkans and Turkey in late 2017.

4.1 POVERTY

Ending poverty in all its forms is embedded in SDG 1, which includes the target of halving the number of people living in poverty based on national definitions.²⁰ The reduction of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion is also one of the key targets of the Europe 2020 strategy. In the EU, almost a quarter of the population – 118.8 million people, or 23.7 per cent – lived at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2015, with some variation across countries. This is still far from reaching the Europe 2020 Strategy’s target on reducing poverty and social exclusion by at least 20 million people by 2020.

According to the results of the FRA (2016) survey, 80 per cent of Roma were at risk of poverty. The highest poverty levels among Roma are found in Spain, Greece, and Croatia, and lowest in the Czech Republic (Figure 1). The data show that the poverty rate is on average 4-5 times higher for Roma than for the general population in respective EU countries.

Figure 1: People at risk of poverty, by country, 2015-2016 for Roma and 2014 for EU population (% of the population) ^{a, b, c}



Notes: ^a Out of all persons in Roma households (n=26,571); ^b The at-risk-of-poverty rate refers to the share of people living below 60 per cent of the national median income; ^c The at-risk-of-poverty rate among Roma is calculated based on the information on Roma’s income collected in 2015-2016, while the poverty rate of the general EU population is based on the 2014 EU-SILC; n.a. Value for Portugal cannot be published because of a high number of missing values.

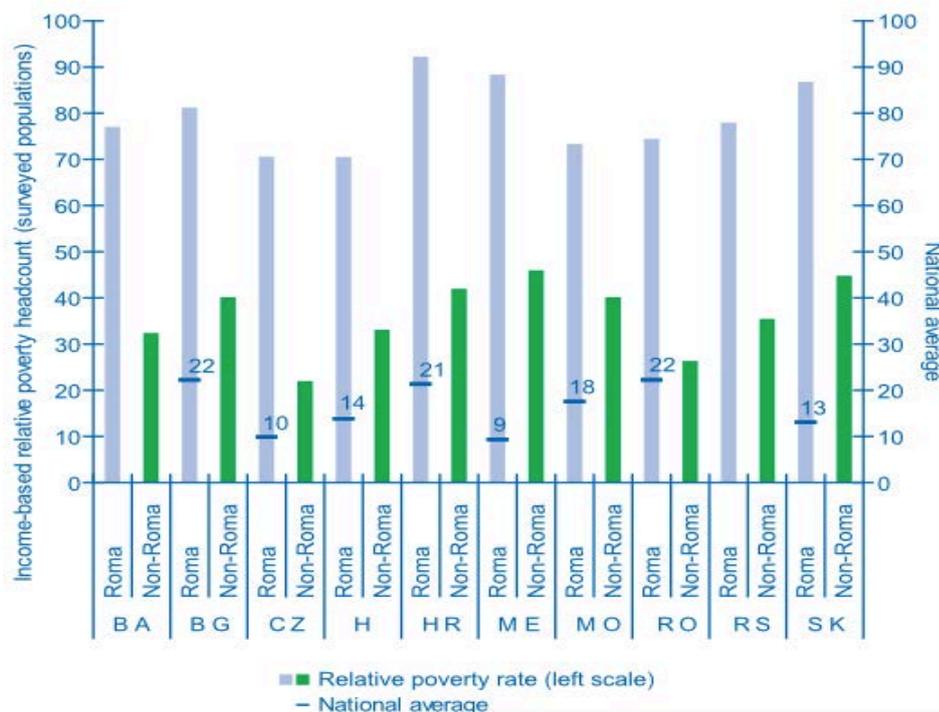
Source: FRA (2016) for Roma; Eurostat for the general population

²⁰ In the EU context, poverty has three dimensions: monetary (that is, income) poverty, material deprivation, and very low work intensity (that is, limited access to labour markets). Monetary poverty measures the share of people with an income below 60 per cent of the national median income (after social transfers). It is the most widespread dimension of poverty in the EU, accounting for 86.7 million people in 2015. Material deprivation is a state characterised by economic strain and lack of resources, and affects 40.3 million people in the EU. Persons with very low work intensity refer to those living in households where adults worked less than 20 per cent of their total working potential during the past year. In 2015, the share of these people in the EU amounted to 39.3 million. The three dimensions of poverty are aggregated in the indicator ‘people at risk of poverty or social exclusion’ that encompasses individuals affected by one or more of these issues. The total number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (118.8 million) is lower than the sum of the numbers of people in each of the three dimensions of poverty or social exclusion, as some persons are affected simultaneously by more than one of these situations (Eurostat 2016).

According to the results of the UNDP/WB/EC (2011) survey, the poverty rate among Roma in 2011 was also considerably higher than the average national poverty rate and higher than that of non-Roma living near Roma in selected countries (Figure 2).

Furthermore, compared to 2011, the poverty rate in 2015-2016 increased among Roma in Bulgaria and Hungary, remained at a similar level in Croatia and Slovakia, and declined in the Czech Republic and Romania.

Figure 2: Poverty rates for Roma, their non-Roma neighbours and the country averages, 2011 (%)^{a, b}



Notes: ^a BA (Bosnia and Herzegovina), BG (Bulgaria), CZ (Czech Republic), H (Hungary), HR (Republic of Croatia), ME (Montenegro), MO (Moldova), RO (Romania), RS (Republic of Serbia), SK (Slovakia); ^b The relative poverty rate refers to the share of people living in households where per capita income is below 60 per cent of the national median income. Source: UNDP/WB/EC (2011)

The high poverty rates among Roma can be explained by limited or no access to essential goods and services including food, education, and healthcare, low participation in the labour market and widespread discrimination. For example, according to the FRA (2016) survey, on average 41 per cent of Roma felt discriminated against in daily life activities in the past five years because of their ethnicity. This is despite the fact that Article 21 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights prohibits discrimination on grounds of ethnic origin.

A major characteristic of Roma poverty is the multidimensional nature of deprivation and marginalisation that they experience. Roma poverty entails not only a lack of financial resources, unemployment, sub-standard housing, or poor

access to social services. It also represents an interaction of all these factors—that are both outcomes of past exclusion and determinants of future deprivations—underpinning the vicious circle of poverty. The examination of the multiple dimensions of poverty among Roma has shown that improvements in income do not necessarily translate into improvement in overall well-being (Ivanov and Kagin 2014). For example, in Albania and Serbia income poverty among Roma almost halved between 2004 and 2011 (from 78 per cent to 36 per cent in the former and from 57 per cent to 26 per cent in the latter), while the multidimensional poverty rate²¹ increased (from 49 per cent to 66 per cent in the former, and from 51 per cent to 55 per cent in the latter).

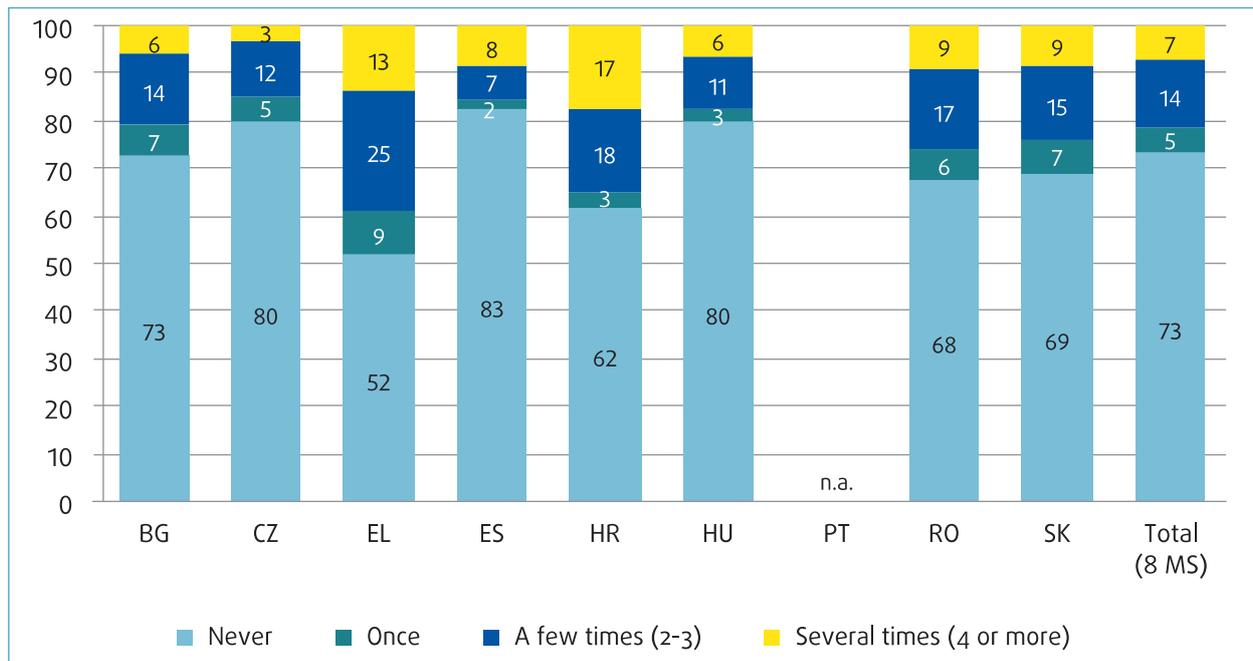
²¹ The multidimensional poverty rate is designed to capture the share of Roma experiencing five or more deprivations in the following dimensions: health, education, housing, standard of living, employment and basic rights.

4.2 HUNGER

Eliminating hunger and providing adequate food to every person is related to SDG 2. The right to social security and social assistance is laid out in Article 34 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. It is violated if people suffer from hunger and malnutrition.

It has been found that nearly 30 per cent of Roma live in a household that faced hunger at least once in the previous month, as they could not afford to buy food (Figure 3). This is of particular concern in Greece, where almost half of Roma experience this deprivation (FRA 2016).

Figure 3: Roma living in households where at least one person went to bed hungry at least once in the previous month, by country, 2015-2016 (%)^{a, b}



Notes: ^a Out of all persons in Roma households (n=31,793); n.a. Value for Portugal cannot be published because of high number of missing values. Source: FRA (2016)

Compared with the findings of the UNDP/WB/EC (2011) survey, the share of Roma living in households in which at least one person went to bed hungry at least once in the previous month declined in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Romania; but did not change in Greece, Slovakia, and Spain.

4.3 LABOUR MARKET PARTICIPATION

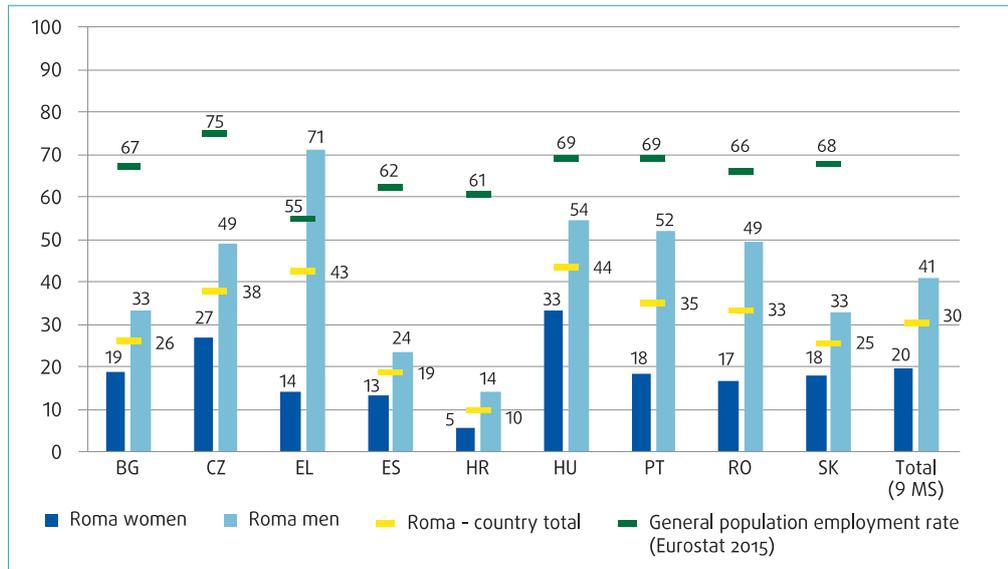
SDG 8 focuses on labour market participation with targets to achieve decent work for all and reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training. The Europe 2020 strategy's target is to ensure that 75 per cent of the EU population aged 20-64 is employed by 2020.

On average, only 25 per cent of Roma aged 16 years or older declared themselves as employed, compared with 64 per cent in the general EU population (FRA 2016). For those countries covered by the 2011

survey, no substantial progress is observed. In 2016, the share in paid work is also much lower among Roma than among the EU population (30 per cent versus 70 per cent), and there is a considerable gap between Roma women and men (Figure 4).²² The 2011 survey results suggested that even when gainfully employed, Roma people are disadvantaged, with Roma men and women earning on average 60 and 45 per cent of their counterparts in the general population, respectively (O'Higgins 2012).

²² In the former socialist countries like Hungary, the proportion of Roma women doing paid work reaches 33 per cent. This could be because pre-transition labour force participation rates were high among women in general and for Roma women in particular. By contrast, the proportion of Roma women working in southern European countries like Spain is only 13 per cent, which can be attributed to traditional gender roles.

Figure 4: Paid work rate for Roma women and men aged 20-64 years, by country, 2015-2016 for Roma and 2015 for EU population (%)^{a, b}



Notes: ^a Out of all persons aged 20-64 years in Roma households (n=17,691); ^b Work includes self-employment, occasional work or work in the past four weeks. Source: FRA (2016), Eurostat for general population

The situation of young Roma—aged 16 to 24 years—is particularly worrisome: on average, only 17 per cent are in paid work, compared with an average of 33 per cent of young people in the same age group in the EU. The gap is even larger with regard to the share of young Roma who are not in work, education or further training. On average, it constitutes 63 per cent, compared with the 12 per cent ratio for the same age group in the EU.

There are several reasons to explain the low employment rates of Roma. Firstly, lack of opportunity to access adequate education and learn relevant skills can contribute to their exclusion from the labour market (Brüggemann 2012). Secondly, participation in the labour market can also be

hindered by discrimination that Roma people face. According to the FRA (2016) survey, in several EU countries more than half of the Roma respondents perceived discrimination when looking for a job.

The UNDP/WB/EC (2011) survey indicates that engagement in the informal economy is much higher for Roma than for non-Roma communities. In Albania, for example, 87 per cent of working Roma men and 79 per cent of Roma women were reported to be working informally in 2011 (O’Higgins 2012). As formal sector employment is a precondition for eligibility for many forms of social protection, involvement in the informal sector can exclude Roma from social protection and social services.

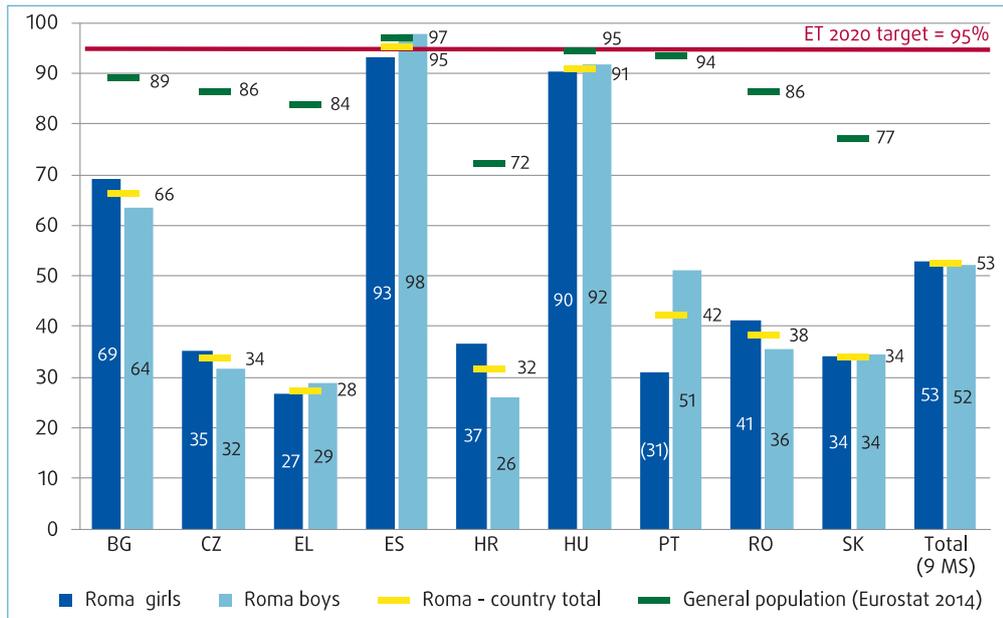
4.4 EDUCATION

SDG 4 aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all, particularly those in vulnerable situations like Roma people. According to the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, all children should enjoy equal access to education, particularly compulsory education.

The results of the FRA (2016) study show that Roma children lag behind their non-Roma peers on all

education indicators. In the majority of the countries surveyed, less than half of Roma children between the age of four and the compulsory education starting age participate in early childhood education (Figure 5). Participation rates have been increasing in all countries, except for Portugal and Romania: they fall far below the general population rates and the EU benchmark for 2020 of 95 per cent on early childhood education, with the exception of Spain and Hungary.

Figure 5: Children in early childhood education, by country, 2015-2016 for Roma and 2014 for EU population (%)^{a, b}

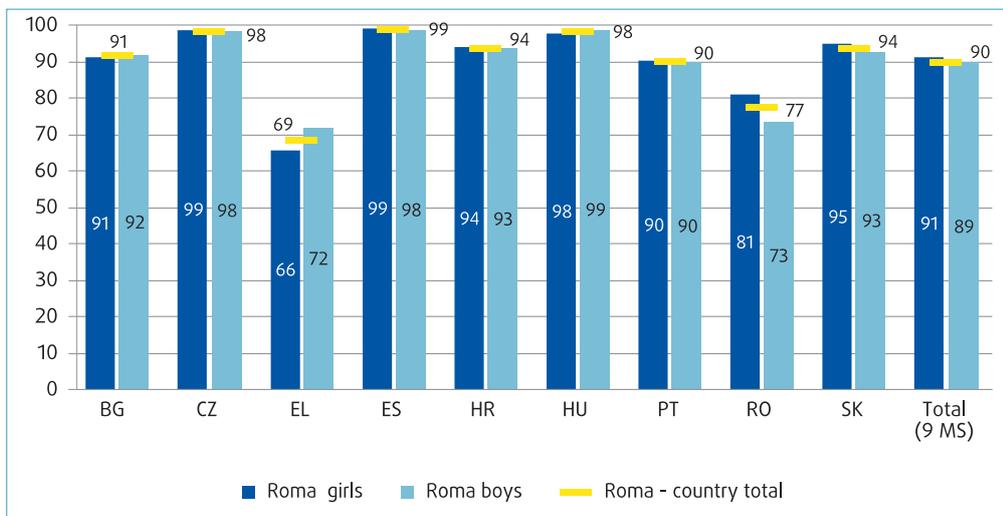


Notes: ^a Children aged between 4 years and the country-specific starting age of compulsory primary education in Roma households (n=1,776). ^b Age for participation in early childhood education is 4-6 years in Bulgaria and Croatia; and 4-5 years in remaining countries. Source: FRA (2016) for Roma; Eurostat for general population

Access to early childhood education is a major challenge for Roma, particularly as non-attendance of preschool clearly limits future life opportunities. Poverty, prejudice, and discrimination contribute to extremely low enrolment rates of Roma children in preschool institutions, reinforcing the barriers they face later at school and further in the labour market (UNDP 2011).

In contrast to the low early childhood education participation rates, Roma children's participation in compulsory education is relatively high, with nearly all Roma children who should be in education attending school in Spain, the Czech Republic, and Hungary (Figure 6). In contrast to the attendance of preschool, which is not mandatory, all children of compulsory schooling age are obliged by law to participate in compulsory education. Compared to 2011, enrolment rates in compulsory schooling increased slightly, except Romania and Slovakia.

Figure 6: Compulsory-school-age children in compulsory education, by country, 2015-2016 (%)^{a, b}

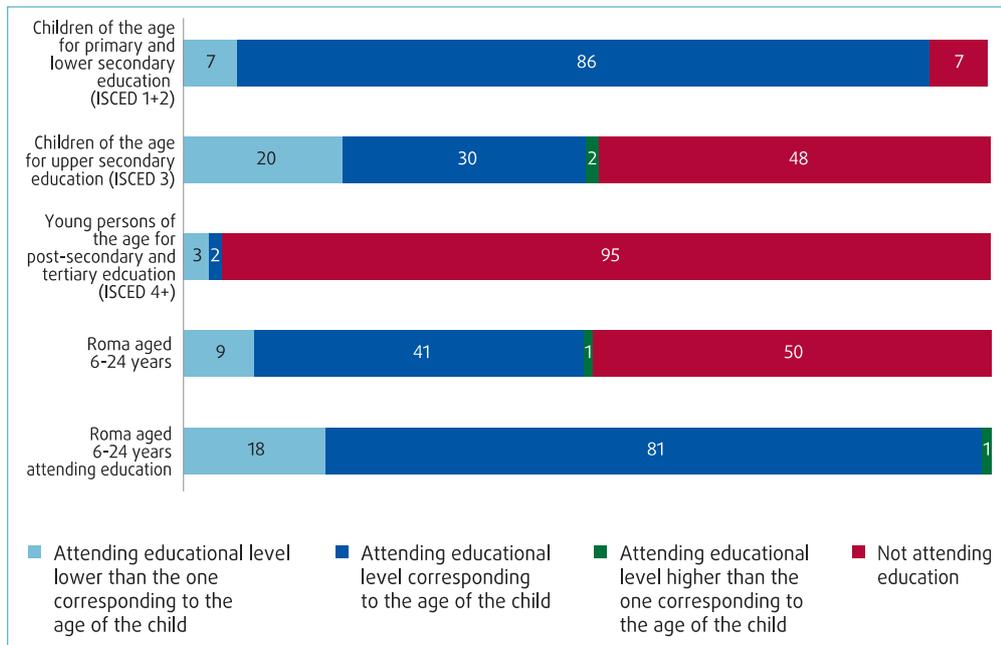


Notes: ^a Persons in country-specific compulsory school in Roma households (n=7,364); ^b Starting age in compulsory school for the year of 2015-2016 – 5 (EL, HU), 6 (CZ, ES, HR, PT, RO, SK), and 7 (BG); ending age – 14 (CZ, EL, HR), 15 (BG, ES, HU, SK), 16 (RO) and 17 (PT). Source: FRA (2016)

However, the high participation rates in Figure 6 do not reveal the complete picture. Apart from participating in compulsory education, it is essential that children attend school at the level corresponding to their age, which is not necessarily the case for Roma. As shown in Figure 7, half of the Roma between 6 and 24 years

of age do not attend school. Of those who do, only 1 per cent attend school at a higher level than the one corresponding to their age; 18 per cent attend at an educational level lower than the one corresponding to their age, either because they repeated classes, started school later, or both.

Figure 7: Roma aged 6-24 years by educational level they attend, 2015-2016 (%)^a

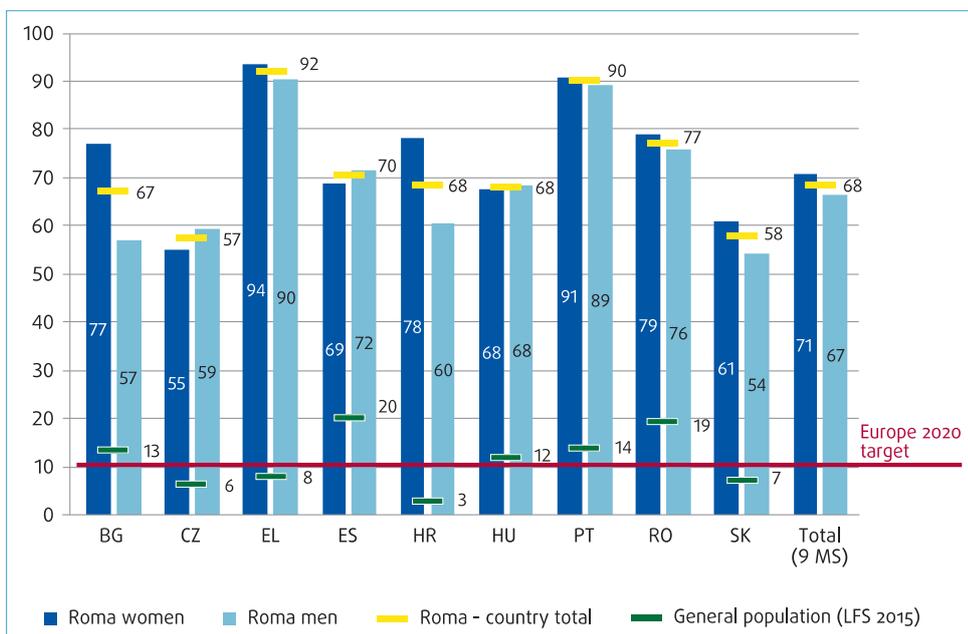


Notes: ^a Persons in Roma households of the country-specific age (6 to 24 years) for a given educational level (primary education: n=6,195; secondary education: n=2,865; post-secondary education: n=3,651); ^b Education levels are based on UNESCO's 2011 International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). Source: FRA (2016)

The Europe 2020 strategy's target on education is to reduce the share of early leavers of education and training to less than 10 per cent. According to FRA (2016) survey findings, 68 per cent of the Roma people aged 18-24 attended at most lower secondary

education and have not pursued further education or training, with a higher ratio for women than for men on average. This number is far above the European average and is well below the proposed target (Figure 8).

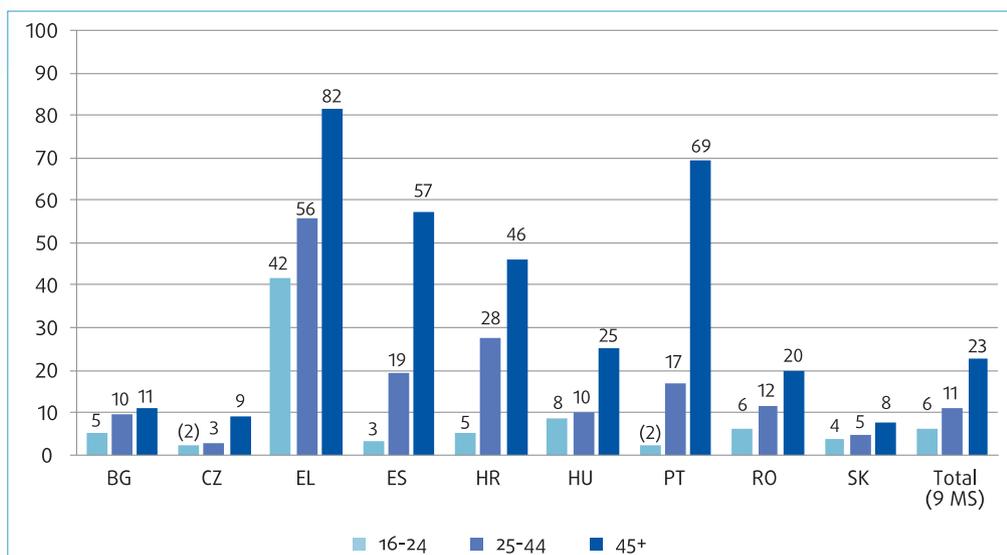
Figure 8: Early leavers from education and training, aged 18-24 years, by country, 2016 for Roma and 2015 for EU population (%)^{a, b}



Notes: ^a Persons aged 18-24 years in Roma households (n=4,152); ^b Early leavers from education and training denotes the percentage of the population aged 18-24 years having attained at most lower secondary education and not being involved in further education or training. This definition differs from that of Eurostat, which includes persons who are not in education and training (neither formal nor non-formal) in the four weeks preceding the LFS survey. The FRA survey asks for "currently attending school or vocational training" and not asking explicitly for non-formal education. Source: FRA (2016) for Roma; Eurostat for general population

Furthermore, educational attainment rates among the Roma population are persistently low, with the highest share without any formal education found in Greece and low proportions in the Czech Republic and Slovakia (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Roma without any formal education, by age group and country, 2015-2016 (%)^a



Notes: ^a Persons aged 16+ in Roma households (n=21,896). Source: FRA (2016)

Another problem that Roma face is educational segregation. For example, the proportion of Roma children attending schools in which all schoolmates are Roma is 60 per cent and above in Hungary and Slovakia. Furthermore, tracking Roma children to special needs schools, which are intended for children with disabilities or behavioural issues, is particularly widespread in the Czech Republic and

Slovakia at 16 and 18 per cent, respectively. These segregation practices could be the result of culturally biased student assessments, parental choices, demographic localities, as well as financial incentives for families or institutions (Brüggemann 2012), and might affect not only the future development of Roma children but also social cohesion and integration at early ages.

4.5 HEALTH

SDG 3 in the 2030 Agenda promotes healthy lives for all, with one of its targets aimed at achieving universal health coverage. Universal health coverage is also an objective of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. The Recommendation on effective Roma integration measures in the EU Member States adopted by the Council of the EU in 2013 specifically called for effective measures to ensure equal access to healthcare services for Roma.

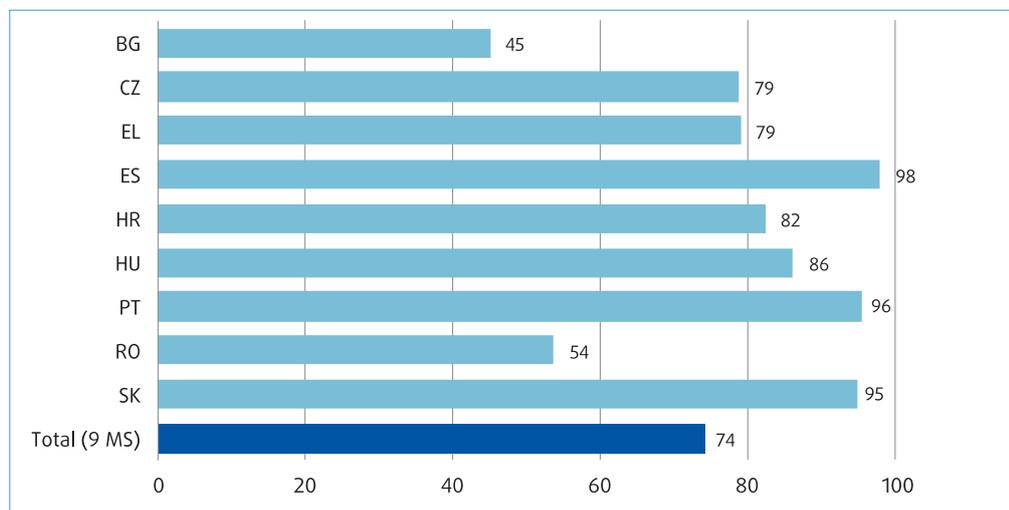
Achieving these goals and targets, however, may be problematic for the Roma who experience inequities in accessing healthcare across the region, which ultimately results in poor health outcomes (UNDP/

WB/EC 2011).²³ For example, stunting rates among Roma children in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia exceed 17 per cent, which is nearly three times more than non-Roma children (WHO 2013). Furthermore, Roma communities are vulnerable to HIV/AIDS due to poor living conditions, inadequate sex education in schools, and lack of access to prevention services (Byrne 2013; UNDP and CHPS 2004). Evidence points to high levels of HIV sexual risk behaviour among Roma (Kabakchieva et al. 2002), and little knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases, HIV transmission, and protective steps, particularly among Roma women (Kelly et al. 2004).

²³ Such health inequities can last lifetimes and are even perceptible between Roma and non-Roma communities that live close to each other. For instance, Roma report more chronic illnesses than non-Roma people, and have less access to sexual and reproductive health services, including contraception and maternal healthcare services. As a consequence, Roma women have higher rates of teenage and unwanted pregnancies than the general population, which often results in unsafe abortions and sexually transmitted infections (Sultanoglu 2016).

Health insurance coverage is a major determinant to access healthcare systems. Coverage of Roma by national basic health insurance schemes varies between 98 per cent in Spain to only 45 per cent in Bulgaria (Figure 10).²⁴ In Albania, only 32 per cent of the Roma population were covered by health insurance in 2011 (Ivanov and Kagin 2014).

Figure 10: Roma, aged 16 years or over, covered by national basic health insurance and/or additional insurance, by country, 2015-2016 (%)^a



Note: ^a Out of all Roma respondents (n=7,826). Source: FRA (2016)

Lack of access to health services among Roma is primarily linked to financial constraints. For example, in 2011, over 55 per cent of the surveyed Roma population reported that they could not afford prescribed medicines, compared with 25 per cent of the non-Roma survey respondents living in close proximity (Mihailov 2012). Physical barriers such as long distance from medical institutions can also hinder access to health services. In 2011, 42 per cent of Roma, in contrast to 26 per cent of non-Roma, were unable to see a doctor as a result (Mihailov 2012).

Formal employment and education status have important implications for Roma health conditions (UNDP 2016a). In addition to providing opportunities for higher incomes, official employment, and better educational attainment integrate Roma into the social mainstream, in which access to health insurance is accompanied by greater health awareness and better lifestyle choices (Mihailov 2012). Data from the UNDP/WB/EC (2011) survey, for instance, indicate that only 15 per cent of the Roma with secondary education reported chronic health disorders, compared to 32 per cent of those without any formal education.

4.6 HOUSING

SDGs 6 and 11 of the 2030 Agenda emphasise the importance of adequate housing conditions including basic sanitation amenities. Access to safe and secure housing with basic infrastructure is a core aspect of social inclusion embedded in the Urban Agenda for the EU. The 2013 Council Recommendation further promotes the elimination of spatial segregation and access to public utilities for housing.

Many Roma households experience severe housing deprivation, as they reside in segregated settlements that are overcrowded and are often not connected to public water and power networks. Access to electricity is essential for daily activities, such as cleaning and cooking and for providing light so that children can do their homework. In 2016, nearly all Roma were living in households with electricity supply in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Spain, and Hungary.

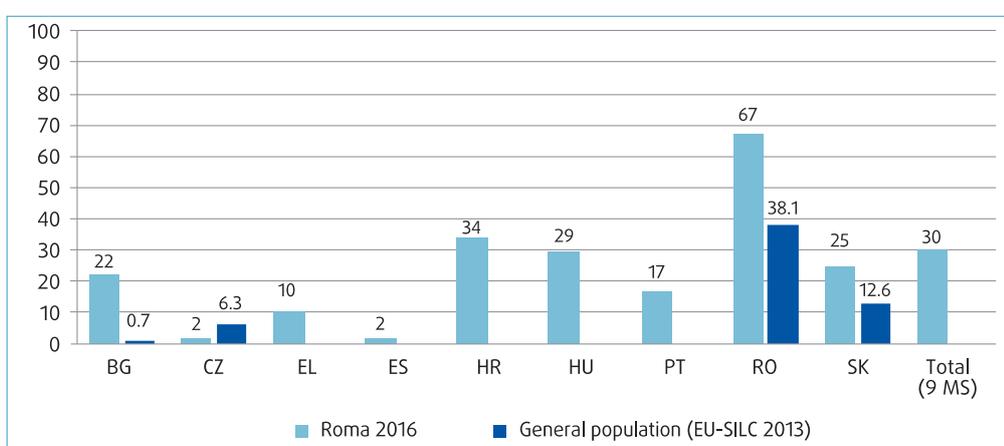
²⁴ Eurostat does not provide data on health insurance coverage in the EU, while OECD database shows a nearly 100 per cent coverage in most EU countries. Accessible at http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=HEALTH_STAT

The situation is, however, worse with regard to access to clean drinking water. With the exception of the Czech Republic and Spain, the proportion of Roma living in households without tap water inside their houses is much higher than for the general population, ranging from 10 per cent in Greece to 67 per cent in Romania (FRA 2016). In comparison to 2011, the situation has improved in Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, and Slovakia.

A high proportion of the Roma population also lives in households without basic sanitary facilities such

as a toilet, shower, or bathroom (Figure 11). The rate is as high as 65 per cent in Bulgaria and 82 per cent in Romania, with the lowest share in the Czech Republic (8 per cent) and Spain (2 per cent). According to the Eurostat data, nearly the entire general population lives in households with these amenities (except for Romania where almost a third of the general population does not have access to these amenities). Lack of access to necessary public utilities and basic housing amenities increases the risk of severe deprivation for Roma.

Figure 11: Roma living in dwellings without a toilet, shower or bathroom, by country, 2015-2016 (%)^a



Note: ^a Persons in Roma households (n=33,764). Source: FRA (2016)

Roma in the region also face serious challenges in terms of property rights. For instance, in 2011, over half of Roma households in Montenegro had no legal title to their homes, leaving them vulnerable to forced evictions (UNDP 2011).

Roma frequently end up living on the peripheries of cities and villages. This is partly because local authorities relocate Roma families into specific areas, and partly because Roma cannot access adequate housing for financial reasons or discriminatory attitudes. In the Czech Republic, for example, the number of Roma-inhabited segregated localities doubled to 600 between 2006 and 2014, while the number of inhabitants in these areas (the

majority of whom are Roma) increased from 80,000 to 115,000 during this period.²⁵ It is reported that Roma families also experience forced evictions in several EU countries.²⁶

Due to the challenges described above, the Roma community is highly vulnerable to all types of natural disasters typical for Europe (such as floods, landslides, earthquakes), yet are not always explicitly integrated into national and local preparedness plans and early warning systems. The Roma are one of the most disaster-vulnerable social groups.

²⁵ <http://www.romea.cz/en/news/czech/half-of-the-roma-in-the-czech-republic-live-in-social-exclusion-members-of-the-middle-class-face-ethnic-intolerance>

²⁶ See, for example, a case of forced eviction in Italy: <http://www.housingrightswatch.org/jurisprudence/collective-complaint-n%C2%B0-272004-european-roma-rights-centre-eerc-v-italy-21122005>

4.7 ENVIRONMENT

Due to housing deprivations as well as inadequate access to electricity and clean energy sources, many Roma live in a polluted environment that can harm their health and well-being. According to the FRA (2016) survey, for a considerable number of Roma (up to 40 per cent in the Czech Republic and Portugal), pollution and other environmental problems such as smoke, dust and unpleasant smells pose a problem.

Inadequate housing, along with persistent poverty and income disparities, also make Roma communities

less resilient and less able to cope with disasters. For instance, because they are more likely to live in high risk, underserved, and unregulated low-lying areas in river basins, Roma were more likely to have their homes and livelihoods affected by the flooding that occurred in Serbia in 2014. The Serbian municipality of Obrenovac, for example, had a 21 per cent incidence rate of internal displacement because of this. Furthermore, in 93 per cent of cases, Roma owned their dwellings but did not have insurance coverage (UNDP 2016b).

4.8 CIVIC AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

The findings of the UNDP/WB/EC (2011) survey revealed very low levels of Roma civic and political participation, with limited Roma participation in local decision-making processes, leading to a greater risk of social exclusion (Cukrowska and Kóczé 2013). The data also point to the absence of social capital. According to the survey results, Roma trust more in family ties than institutions including NGOs. This disempowers local Roma communities and limits their opportunities to initiate changes (Kóczé 2012). These findings also indicate the lack of agency—another major element of Roma exclusion, which affects their capacity and freedom to participate in society and take matters into their own hands (Ivanov and Kagin 2014).

Participation of Roma in social activities is further undermined by persistent negative views towards

Roma among the general population. For example, in a 2012 survey by Romania's anti-discrimination body, 43 per cent of respondents indicated a negative opinion of most Roma (Ram 2014). Over 50 per cent of people surveyed in a Eurobarometer survey in Slovakia and the Czech Republic felt 'uncomfortable' about the possibility of their children having Roma classmates (EC 2012).

Negative attitudes caused by prejudices can sometimes erupt into violence (Amnesty International 2013), with the highest share of Roma affected by crime, violence, and vandalism being observed in the Czech Republic and Spain (45 per cent and 41 per cent, respectively) (FRA 2016). In the Czech Republic, for instance, 47 anti-Roma attacks took place between 2008-2012, which affected 30 people including children (Richardson Institute 2014).

Box 5: Roma women and gender inequality

- Roma women tend to be more affected than Roma men and non-Roma women in nearly all aspects of deprivation (Cukrowska and Kóczé 2013; FRA 2014). This can be attributed to direct and indirect discrimination by society at large, as well as social norms within the Roma community itself. In employment, for example, there is a significant gender gap within the Roma population, with the female employment rate being less than half of the male employment rate (FRA 2016). While the gender gap in employment in the general EU population is also substantial (57 per cent versus 71 per cent), it is not as large as for Roma. Furthermore, there is a considerable difference in average earnings between Roma women and men that amounts to 46 per cent (O'Higgins 2012), which is nearly three times the gender pay gap in the general EU population. Young Roma are particularly affected by gender discrepancy, with 72 per cent of young Roma women not employed, in education or training, compared to 55 per cent of young Roma men, with the gap being highest in Greece (81 per cent for women versus 38 per cent for men).
- In comparison to Roma men, as well as non-Roma women, Roma women achieve a significantly lower level of education both in terms of quantity and quality, and, as a consequence, face lower employment prospects and worse health conditions (Cukrowska and Kóczé 2013). For instance, within the Roma community more women than men have never been to school (19 per cent versus 14 per cent), and fewer women than men can read and write (77 per cent versus 85 per cent). This can be partly attributed to the fact that Roma girls leave school early due to household obligations. In fact, 28 per cent of Roma women are reported to be involved in domestic work compared to only 6 per cent of Roma men (FRA 2016). This ratio is high even when compared with women of the general EU population, which could result from higher expectations of traditional gender roles in the Roma community (FRA 2014).²⁷
- Segregation, along with poor and precarious living conditions, that characterise Roma housing aggravate the health status of all members of the family, especially Roma women as they spend most of their time in the house to fulfil their family and care responsibilities (Crowley et al. 2013). Roma women's health conditions are further affected by discrimination, lack of citizenship, and inequality in accessing healthcare services (EUMC 2003).
- In addition, many Roma women are victims of domestic violence, which often goes unreported due to patriarchal power relations and a lack of accountability (Crowley et al. 2013).
- Being poor, uneducated, and with no or limited rights, as well as lack of or little access to the labour market, financial assets, and natural resources, make Roma women highly vulnerable, particularly in times of disasters and economic crises (UNDP 2016b).

²⁷ The Roma community, similar to the general population in Europe, is also caught between traditional values and social norms contrasted with the imperatives of their economic situation, as well as aspirations and practices of modern society (Gatti et al. 2016). Roma women increasingly view employment as a form of self-expression and expect more involvement from their partners in domestic duties. The renegotiation of social and gender norms can be witnessed across all surveyed Roma communities, albeit to varying degrees. This renegotiation process creates considerable levels of stress within families and in communities. These findings confirm the need for policies to acknowledge and respond to challenges emerging from shifting social norms (World Bank 2014).

5. The 2030 Agenda, the SDGs, and Leaving No One Behind in Europe: The Way Ahead

Building an inclusive society, in which every individual is entitled to a life of dignity, is an imperative for achieving sustainable development. This will not be possible if the poorest and most vulnerable people such as the Roma are left behind.

The EU as a development actor can play a critically important role on behalf of the 'leave no one behind' dimensions of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in (at least) four areas: (i) as the world's largest ODA provider (the European Commission and EU Member States taken together); and in terms of ensuring that no one is left behind in (ii) EU Member States; (iii)

the countries (and territories) of Southeast Europe that are seeking to become EU Member States; and (iv) the ENP/EaP countries that have concluded EU Association Agreement/Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreements (Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine). This section describes (in broad brush strokes) the current status of national SDG implementation in these countries (especially those which pertain to evolving UN platforms and practices), presents concrete steps that can be taken to align them with EU-related governance and development cooperation frameworks, and explains how UNDP can support this alignment.

5.1 NATIONAL SDG IMPLEMENTATION — AN OVERVIEW

National SDG implementation frameworks can be described in terms of: (i) goals, targets, and indicators (and related data issues); (ii) the alignment of national development strategies, policies, and programming with SDG targets and indicators; (iii) reporting on SDG progress; and (iv) financing.

Goals, targets, and indicators. While 17 SDGs and 169 SDG targets were approved at the September 2015 UN Sustainable Development Summit that launched the 2030 Agenda, the elaboration of SDG indicators was tasked to the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG-SDG) of the UN Statistical Commission. As of April 2017, this group²⁸ had developed 244 proposed SDG indicators. Following their eventual approval by the General Assembly, UN Member States are expected to set baseline and (when not done in the indicators themselves) target values for these indicators. Wherever possible, national statistical offices are expected to disaggregate the

data reported under these indicators by ethnicity, gender, age, and other vulnerability criteria.²⁹

The proposed SDG indicators are grouped into three tiers, according to the extent to which they are supported by well accepted methodological frameworks, and whether the relevant data are commonly/easily collected by national statistical offices. As of April 2017, about 35 per cent of these indicators were classified as having well accepted methodological frameworks, with data collection commonly/easily done by national statistical offices ('tier I' indicators). By contrast, 37 per cent were found to be lacking such methodological frameworks, and cannot at present be supported by data that are commonly/easily collected by national statistical offices ('tier III'). The remaining (28 per cent) 'tier II' indicators were intermediate cases.

²⁸ EU Member States represented on the IAEG-SDG are France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden.

²⁹ The end result of this process could be the use of nationally adapted indicators that differ in non-trivial ways from the global indicators from which they evolved. This was the experience with the MDG indicators—which were much smaller in number and methodologically simpler, and were applied to a smaller number of countries, than will be the case with the SDG indicators.

The sheer number of indicators, and the fact that only about one-third of them are at present 'fit for purpose', are key reasons why governments (in the EU and elsewhere) are expected to pick and choose among these indicators. This selection process should ideally reflect national circumstances and priorities, as well as national statistical capacities. UNDP is deeply involved (both globally and in Wider Europe) in helping governments to make these selections. As such, it could help those EU and national government agencies responsible for implementing Roma inclusion strategies to ensure that the indicators in these strategies reflect emerging global practices, as well as being compatible with EU and national SDG frameworks.

SDG 1 (on ending poverty), SDG 2 (on ending hunger), SDG 3 (on healthy lives), SDG 4 (on quality education), SDG 5 (on gender equality), SDG 6 (on water and sanitation), SDG 7 (on affordable energy), SDG 8 (on inclusive growth and employment), SDG 10 (on reducing inequalities), SDG 11 (on safe human settlements) and SDG 17 on disaggregated data collection are particularly relevant for Roma inclusion in the EU and Wider Europe. A list of 'Roma relevant' SDG goals, targets and indicators (with their tier classifications), as well as the global agencies discharging advisory/custodial functions for these indicators, is given in Appendix II. Its decade-long engagement in the analysis of Roma inclusion data (and advocacy and programming) could allow UNDP to provide important support to the EU and its Member States in making these linkages. It should be noted however that national survey data will not have the sample size or design to allow disaggregation by Roma ethnicity (unless they add a booster sample), since the Roma tend to be concentrated in particular areas. This implies the need for separate surveys to be carried out on a regular basis. Here coordination with UNICEF's Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) surveys will be particularly important, since MICS

6 will be fielded in several countries of the region, and can provide disaggregated data especially for those SDG indicators for which UNICEF has been nominated custodian or co-custodian.³⁰

Alignment and policy support. The SDGs' relevance is closely linked to the extent to which these goals, targets, and indicators are reflected in national development strategies, policies and programming. UNDP is deeply involved (both globally and in Wider Europe) in helping governments to effect this alignment. In the Roma inclusion context, alignment first and foremost concerns ensuring that the targets and indicators in national Roma inclusion strategies and action plans are consistent/aligned with national (and relevant EU) SDG targets and indicators. It also concerns the extent to which national (and EU) Roma inclusion strategies and action plans are aligned with overall and key sectoral development strategies, policies and programming—particularly for employment, education, health, housing and urban/regional development, and associated financing mechanisms. Also at issue is the extent to which Roma inclusion is actually prioritised by governments, particularly in terms of recognising the importance of the Council of Europe's 10 principles (Box 3), and taking on board lessons learned in Roma inclusion (particularly those emerging from the Roma Decade).

In its programme countries, UNDP (together with other UN agencies) is employing a number of tools to support the alignment of SDGs with national development strategies, policies and programming. Key among these are the so-called 'mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support' (MAPS)³¹ exercises, which are being deployed for the countries of the Western Balkans, as well as for the EaP countries with which the EU association agreements have been concluded, during the second half of 2017.

³⁰ See <http://mics.unicef.org/tools>, and summary of results of previous rounds of MICS in selected countries: http://www.unicef.org/serbia/Realizing_the_rights_of_Roma_Children_and_women.pdf

³¹ <https://undg.org/document/maps-mainstreaming-acceleration-and-policy-support-for-the-2030-agenda/>

National SDG reporting takes two forms: voluntary national reviews (whereby UN Member States choose to present updates in their progress in national SDG implementation to the ECOSOC High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development);³² and national SDG reports, which are expected to have a mandatory character (once the indicator frameworks have been finalised and proper country reporting can begin). Some 80 UN Member States (including a number of

EU Member States) have committed to undertaking these voluntary national reviews during the 2016-2018 period (see Table 1). Most of these reviews in developing countries are supported by UNDP (and other UN agencies). Its decade-long engagement in national reporting on Roma inclusion could allow UNDP to provide important support to European governments on 'Roma relevant' portions in these reviews.

Table 1: Countries engaged in Voluntary National SDG Reporting

	2016	2017	2018
EU Member States	Estonia, Finland, France, Germany	Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden	Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia
Candidate and Pre-Candidate Countries	Montenegro, Turkey		
Eastern Partnership Countries	Georgia	Azerbaijan, Belarus	

Financing national SDG implementation is another critical area. As highlighted by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, ODA can at best serve as a catalytic facility for galvanising other sources of development finance. This is particularly relevant for Roma inclusion, where the ODA provided by traditional (OECD-DAC) donors pales in comparison to the importance of national and European financing sources. In the Roma inclusion context, inadequate financing is not so much the issue—indeed, national and EU funding for Roma inclusion issues has increased by orders

of magnitude during the past 15 years. At issue instead is building the institutional capacity of Roma communities, NGOs, and government bodies needed to access the various national and EU funding streams—and to ensure that they are used to good effect. Through its local economic development work in candidate and pre-candidate countries and territories, UNDP has developed important expertise in helping Roma communities (as well as national and sub-national Roma inclusion programming) to access these funding streams.

5.2 THE EU AS A GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ACTOR

The European Commission and the EEAS have played major roles in shaping the 2030 Agenda through advocacy, public consultations, dialogue with partners, and research. The 'New European Consensus on Development' (adopted by the Joint Declaration of the European Commission, the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament on 7 June 2017) commits the EU and its Member States to align their development cooperation frameworks with the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. It builds on the EU's Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy (adopted in June 2016), which calls for 'a joined-up approach to . . . humanitarian, development, migration, trade, investment, infrastructure, education, health, and research policies, as well as improve horizontal coherence between the EU and its Member States.'

While such statements bode well for its ability to marshal resources on behalf of the 2030 Agenda globally, they do not necessarily speak to prospects for addressing Roma exclusion in EU Member States, or in Wider Europe. On the other hand, its continued Roma integration challenges may weaken the credibility of the EU's global efforts to ensure that 'no one is left behind'. Helping to address these challenges within its Member States could therefore support the EU's policy coherence for development and its key role in promoting the 2030 Agenda globally.

³² <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/>

5.3 ROMA INCLUSION IN EU MEMBER STATES

As mentioned in section 2, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a universal agenda that is relevant to all countries, including the advanced economies in the EU. Despite the availability of resources, services and, legislation in Europe, empirical evidence shows that poverty, exclusion, and discrimination among the Roma in the region remain widespread. The 2030 Agenda should therefore be seen as an opportunity to help the EU accelerate its Roma inclusion efforts. This is particularly important in the context of designing the EU strategy that will replace Europe 2020, as well as in terms of aligning the EU's external policies and programming (for example, as a donor) on behalf of the 2030 Agenda's 'leave no one behind' dimensions with its internal policies and programming in this direction.

In a number of important respects, the sustainable development paradigm is deeply imbedded into EU development frameworks. This is apparent *inter alia* in the EU's Europe 2020 strategy, which includes sustainable and inclusive growth pillars.³³ In this regard, Europe 2020 builds on previous EU sustainable development frameworks, of which the 2006 EU Sustainable Development Strategy is one of the most notable (ESDN 2015). Since late 2016, the European Commission has released a number of documents describing how national SDG implementation in EU Member States will be supported from Brussels. In the Key European action supporting the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals staff working document,³⁴ for example, the Commission links internal EU policies to individual SDGs (albeit at the level of goals, rather than targets or indicators), and which EU institutions have responsibilities/competencies in key SDG areas, in order to promote horizontal (EU-level) policy coherence. Eurostat (2016) shows how EU 2020 indicators can be linked to SDGs, and explains how the relevant data will be collected, although it does not go into issues of how ethnically disaggregated data can/will be collected and used. It makes reference to candidate and potential candidate countries (and territories), as well as to EFTA countries (Iceland, Norway, Switzerland).

Based on the results of the FRA (2016) study and the lessons learnt from the EU measures to address Roma exclusion, the following actions would help to make the promise of leaving no one behind a reality in EU Member States, in the Roma inclusion context:

Practical enforcement of the legal and institutional framework. In line with the 2030 Agenda and the EU's commitment to rights-based approaches, enforcement of anti-discrimination legislation in practical terms, and provision of relevant tools and mechanisms to protect Roma rights are essential. This includes monitoring, reporting, and sanctioning anti-Roma discrimination; scaling up awareness-raising and anti-discrimination campaigns to inform key stakeholders and the society at large about benefits of Roma inclusion; and providing legal documentation for Roma such as personal identity papers and registration in national population registers, which is a prerequisite for ensuring equal access to public services and social protection systems. Building on the Council of Europe's 'anti-Gypsism' initiative, for example, would be worth consideration (see also Carrera et al. 2017); as would working with National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) on raising awareness of the links between SDGs and international/ national human rights mechanisms and reporting.

Scaling up the implementation of Roma inclusion policies and programming, including via the allocation of appropriate resources and Roma's participation in decision-making processes. Essential actions here entail improving Roma's access to non-segregated education and housing; involving Roma in developing educational and healthcare programmes that affect their family members and communities; and improving access to the job market, particularly for women. This involves 'mainstreaming' Roma inclusion into policies and programming in education, employment, healthcare, and housing (EC 2015).

³³ It is also apparent in the national sustainable development strategies designed and implemented by many EU Member States since the advent of the 1992 'Earth Summit' in Rio de Janeiro.

³⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/swd-key-european-actions-2030-agenda-sdgs-390-20161122_en.pdf

In achieving significant progress in education, for example, it is important for mainstream education systems in EU Member States to become more accessible and tailored to the needs of Roma students. Desegregation requires political commitment, time, careful preparation, and implementation plans, which take local circumstances into account (EC 2014). In the labour market, both the supply and demand sides need to be targeted. On the supply side, the low skill levels of Roma job seekers should be addressed through vocational training and counselling, integrating targeted measures, and effective access to mainstream employment services. On the demand side, measures include incentives to employers, such as recruitment subsidies, job trial, and apprenticeship schemes (EC 2014). All these measures will be conducive to achieving several goals within the 2030 Agenda.

The application of **more systematic and integrated approaches to the structural drivers of Roma discrimination and exclusion**.³⁵ Fighting discrimination should not be considered as a stand-alone policy but should be mainstreamed into all policies, funding mechanisms, programmes, and projects. Member States will need to show clear political leadership and determined action to ensure that no racist manifestations are tolerated in their countries (EC 2014). Additional attention should be paid to public communication that can promote the benefits of diversity and its acceptance in society. Furthermore, it is essential to strengthen existing coordination mechanisms to ensure broad and transparent involvement of all relevant stakeholders, including the Roma themselves; to strengthen the position and capacities of national Roma focal points; to promote cooperation through exchange, evaluation and transfer of good practices; and to provide support for local implementation and monitoring (EC 2015).

Mainstreaming gender equality and empowering Roma women by addressing discrimination and domestic violence including within their own communities; promoting women's rights; and investing in key areas such as employment—through enhancing women's access to the labour market, education—through guaranteed access to high quality

educational programmes for Roma women and girls, health—through increasing the accessibility of health services to women, housing—through improving housing conditions and desegregation of Roma communities; as well as promoting Roma women's participation in decision-making processes.

Data collection on Roma exclusion should become more comprehensive. To monitor progress in implementing policies and achieving the goals and targets in the 2030 Agenda and the Europe 2020 strategy, it is important that data are disaggregated, including by ethnicity, gender, and age. In the case of Roma, disaggregating survey data collected currently through SILC and other large regional and national surveys is not sufficient. There is a need to add a specific Roma sub-sample and also carry out separate surveys explicitly designed to collect Roma-specific data, such as those by the FRA (2016) and UNDP/WB/EC (2011) studies. UNICEF's MICS allows for the introduction of Roma sub-samples, and the next round MICS (MICS 6) is due to be conducted in Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in 2018. An important constraint to gathering quantitative data has been the interpretation of legal regulations restricting the collection of official data based on ethnicity. However, these studies have shown that the collection of socio-economic data from Roma households is possible by using ethically and legally correct methodologies for collecting data based on ethnicity. Apart from quantitative surveys, other forms of data collection should also be considered, including qualitative research that can be used to contextualise statistical findings and also provide more nuanced insights into the implementation and impact of Roma integration strategies.³⁶ However, it will be important to continue advocating for national statistical offices to include booster samples in their regular surveys, and, for these and other data to be fully used, including for SDG monitoring and reporting, it is essential for the governments to establish and implement solid monitoring frameworks.

³⁵ For example, the SEEDs Equity Identifier and methodology developed by UNDP can enable a systematic and integrated approach to address these drivers in projects spanning all sectors from the perspective of determinants of health and health equity—aligned with the SDGs and Health 2020 (the European policy framework for health and well-being).

³⁶ FRA's Local Engagement for Roma Inclusion programme could be useful in this respect, while NHRIs can be an important source of qualitative information. See details at <http://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2015/local-engagement-roma-inclusion-leri-multi-annual-roma-programme>

Finally, it is important to go beyond seeing Roma as a vulnerable population and recognise them as an active contributor to development across multiple dimensions, while encouraging their participation, including among Roma women, youth as well as older persons. Greater labour force participation of Roma, for instance, can improve economic productivity, reduce government payments for social assistance, and increase revenue from income taxes. Data show that in many EU Member States, a significant proportion of Roma people is young: in 2011, around 36 per cent were under 15 compared to 15.7 per cent of the EU population overall, while the average age of Roma was 25 compared with 40 in the EU (EC 2011). This population group represents the future workforce, which can be particularly valuable in view of Europe's rapid ageing issue (Dugarova and Gülasan 2017). However, the vast majority of working-

age Roma lack the education needed to find decent jobs. Investing in the education of Roma is therefore important to enable them to enter the labour market. In some countries with large Roma populations, this already showed an economic impact. In Bulgaria and Romania, for example, an estimated 23 per cent and 21 per cent of new labour entrants, respectively, were Roma in 2010. Furthermore, full Roma integration in the labour market could bring economic benefits of around EUR 500 million and tax benefits of around EUR 175 million annually per country (World Bank 2010).

All these actions are crucial to achieving broad-based inclusive and sustainable outcomes and ensuring that the pledge of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind, including Roma people in Europe, is realised.

5.4 ROMA INCLUSION IN CANDIDATE AND POTENTIAL-CANDIDATE COUNTRIES (AND TERRITORIES)

In linking up DG NEAR's work with the SDGs, three policy/programmatic frameworks would seem to be of critical importance: (i) increasing the prominence of Roma inclusion in the negotiations for EU accession—particularly in relation to accession chapters 19 and 23 (as explained above); (ii) ensuring that the update of the RCC's Southeast Europe 2020 development strategy be closely aligned with the SDGs, with the regional dimensions of Roma inclusion work, and with the update of SDG- and Roma-relevant elements of the EU's Europe 2020 strategy; and (iii) accession-related financial instruments, such as IPA.

Regarding the accession negotiations, it is noteworthy that the DG NEAR 2016 Enlargement Package—which provides an overall assessment of these countries' (territories') progress in these negotiations—does not include a single reference to the 2030 Agenda, SDGs or sustainable development.³⁷ However, as Appendix III shows, alignment of the chapters for EU accession negotiations and the SDGs is certainly

possible at the level of the goals per se. Discussions about alignment at the SDG target and (subsequently) indicator levels would need to be conducted at the national level; these could be supported by UNDP—together with other UN agencies that are supporting national SDF implementation in Southeast Europe.

The RCC has been carrying forward the Roma Decade work (following its completion in 2015), and has moved to integrate Roma inclusion into its overall South East Europe (SEE) 2020 strategy. With support from the Open Society Institute (one of the Roma Decade's key funders), the RCC has initiated the 'Roma 2020' project, focusing on supporting capacity development for national Roma integration bodies, and regional cooperation on Roma issues.³⁸ Such work could in principle lend itself to the close alignment of RCC/accession-related Roma work with the RCC's SEE 2020 strategy—particularly its 'inclusive growth' and 'sustainable growth' pillars.

³⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/pdf/key_documents/2016/20161109_strategy_paper_en.pdf

³⁸ <http://www.rcc.int/romaintegration2020/>

However, Roma inclusion concerns do not play a central role in the SEE 2020 strategy; the word 'Roma' is only mentioned once. Likewise, while the global development community (including DEVCO) in 2013 (the year the SEE 2020 strategy was published) was focusing on supporting the completion of the MDGs, these are not mentioned at all in the SEE 2020 strategy. The challenges of aligning the RCC's SEE 2020 strategy (or its successor) with the logic

both of Roma integration and the SDGs therefore seem likely to acquire increasing significance in the coming years. In light of its work on both the SDGs and Roma inclusion, its long cooperation with the Roma Decade secretariat, the Open Society Institute, and the World Bank, as well as the RCC, UNDP would be well placed to support the RCC in promoting this alignment.

5.5 ROMA INCLUSION AND THE SDGS IN THE EASTERN PARTNERSHIP COUNTRIES

While neither the European Commission's May 2015 review of the European Neighbourhood Policy (of which the Eastern Partnership is a component) nor the 2017 report on the implementation of the review mention Roma integration, the conclusion is drawn that the ENP 'is in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals'.³⁹ However, much of this document focuses on the ENP in the 'Southern neighbourhood' (that is, Middle East and North Africa); references to Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine appear in their 'usual' governance, trade, and

security contexts. Despite the fact that all three are lower middle-income countries, the review does not mention social inclusion, poverty reduction, or other aspects of the 2030 Agenda's 'leave no one behind' dimensions. Likewise, DG NEAR's recent policy dialogue with these countries has focused primarily on visa liberalisation issues. At the same time, these countries' strongly declared interests in closer European integration does afford the EU certain opportunities for using the EaP to promote policy coherence along the EU integration, Roma inclusion, and sustainable development agendas.

³⁹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52017JC0018&from=en>; https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/26371/joint-report-european-parliament-council-european-economic-and-social-committee-and-committee_en

6. Conclusions

The 2017-2020 period seems likely to see a focus on rolling out the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, both in Europe and globally. The finalisation of the global SDG indicators, their adaptation to national circumstances, the setting of baseline target and target values, and their closer integration into national development strategies, policies, and programmes would seem to be particularly important. In the European context, these processes seem likely to be accompanied by stepped-up efforts on behalf of development policy coherence, vis-à-vis both the Roma inclusion and sustainable development agendas. The updating of the EU's Europe 2020 Strategy, as well as the RCC's SEE 2020 Strategy, seem likely to be particularly important in this context. Efforts to strengthen the social inclusion and sustainable development dimensions of the Eastern Partnership initiative—particularly in the countries that have concluded EU association agreements—would also seem likely. Such efforts would in turn inform the updating and improvements in the national Roma inclusion strategies, as well as national and European financing for Roma inclusion.

The post-2020 implementation of upgraded European and national Roma inclusion policies and programming in EU Member States and Wider Europe that build on lessons learned and are aligned with the logic of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs is a powerful vision. It is also eminently feasible, practical and necessary, if the EU is to realise its aspirations to be a leader in global efforts to 'leave no one behind'. UNDP stands ready to assist European and national partners in helping to realise this vision—particularly in terms of:

- Continuing support for Roma inclusion programming in Southeast Europe and the Eastern Partnership countries;
- Helping to align European and national Roma inclusion and SDG implementation agendas;
- Working with partners in FRA, UNICEF and World Bank to promote evidence-based policy and programme formulation, monitoring, and evaluation;
- Reducing transactions costs, and helping to minimise reporting burdens vis-à-vis global, regional and national development frameworks.

REFERENCES

- Amnesty International. 2013. Human rights here, Roma rights now: a wake-up call for the European Union.
- Brüggemann, C. 2012. "Roma Education in Comparative Perspective. Analysis of the UNDP/World Bank/EC Regional Roma Survey 2011." Roma Inclusion Working Papers. UNDP, Bratislava.
- Byrne, K. 2013. The Status of Roma Children and Families in Bosnia and Herzegovina. UNICEF Bosnia and Herzegovina Office, Sarajevo.
- Carrera, S., Rostas, I. and L. Vosyliute. 2017. Combating Institutional Anti-Gypsyism: Responses and promising practices in the EU and selected Member States, Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels.
- Council of Europe. 2012. Descriptive Glossary of terms relating to Roma issues (18 May 2012).
- ———. 2009. Council Conclusions on Inclusion of the Roma. 2947th Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council meeting. Council of the European Union, Luxembourg, 8 June 2009.
- Crowley, N., Genova, A. and S. Sansonetti. 2013. Empowerment of Roma Women within the European Framework of National Roma Inclusion Strategies. European Parliament, Brussels.
- Cukrowska, E. and A. Kóczé. 2013. "Interplay between gender and ethnicity: Exposing Structural Disparities of Romani women Analysis of the UNDP/World Bank/EC regional Roma survey data." Roma Inclusion Working Papers. UNDP, Bratislava.
- Dugarova, E. and N. Gülasan. 2017. Global Trends: Challenges and Opportunities in the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Joint UNDP and UNRISD (United Nations Research Institute for Social Development) Report, UNDP/UNRISD: New York/Geneva.
- EC (European Commission). 2016. Next steps for a sustainable European future: European action for sustainability. Strasbourg, COM(2016), 22 November 2016.
- ———. 2015. Report on the implementation of the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies 2015. Brussels, COM(2015), 17 June 2015.
- ———. 2014. Report on the implementation of the EU framework for National Roma Integration Strategies 2014. Brussels, COM(2014), 2 April 2014.
- ———. 2013. Steps forward in implementing National Roma Integration Strategies. Brussels, COM(2013), 26 June 2013.
- ———. 2012. Discrimination in the EU in 2012. Special Eurobarometer 393.
- ———. 2011. An EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies up to 2020. Brussels, COM(2011), 5 April 2011.
- ———. 2010. Roma in Europe: The Implementation of European Union Instruments and Policies for Roma Inclusion – Progress Report 2008-2010. SEC(2010) 7 April 2010.
- EUMC (European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia). 2003. Breaking the Barriers: Romani Women and Access to Public Health Care. Accessible at <http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/attachments/ROMA-HC-EN.pdf>
- Eurostat. 2016. Sustainable development in the European Union – A statistical glance from the viewpoint of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.
- FRA (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights). 2016. Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey. Roma – Selected findings. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.
- ———. 2014. Discrimination against and living conditions of Roma women in 11 EU Member States. Roma survey – Data in focus. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.
- Gatti, R., S. Karacsony, K. Anan, C. Ferré, and C. de Paz Nieves. 2016. Being Fair, Faring Better: Promoting Equality of Opportunity for Marginalized Roma. Directions in Development. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- Ivanov, A. and J. Kagin. 2014. "Roma poverty from a human development perspective." Roma Inclusion Working Papers. UNDP, Istanbul.
- Kabakchieva, E., Amirkhanian, Y., Kelly, J., McAuliffe, T. and S. Vassileva. 2002. "High levels of sexual HIV/STD risk behaviour among Roma (Gypsy) men in Bulgaria: patterns and predictors of risk in a representative community sample." International Journal of STD & AIDS, 13(3): 184-191.

- Kelly, J., Amirkhania, Y., Kabakchieva, E., Csepe, P., Seal, D., Antonova, R., Mihaylov, A. and G. Gyukits. 2004. "Gender roles and HIV sexual risk vulnerability of Roma (Gypsies) men and women in Bulgaria and Hungary: an ethnographic study." *AIDS Care*, 16(2):231-245.
- Kóczé, A. 2012. "Civil society, civil involvement and social inclusion of the Roma." Roma Inclusion Working Papers. UNDP, Bratislava.
- Lajčáková, J. 2013. "Temporary Equalizing Measures: A Unique Opportunity to Finally Promote Roma Inclusion." *Minority Policy in Slovakia* 2.
- Mihailov, D. 2012. "The health situation of Roma communities: Analysis of the data from the UNDP/World Bank/EC Regional Roma Survey 2011." Roma Inclusion Working Papers. UNDP, Bratislava.
- O'Higgins, N. 2012. "Roma and Non-Roma in the Labour Market in Central and South Eastern Europe." Roma Inclusion Working Papers. UNDP, Bratislava.
- Ram, M. 2014. "Europeanized Hypocrisy: Roma Inclusion and Exclusion in Central and Eastern Europe." *Journal on Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues in Europe*, 13:3, 15-44.
- Richardson Institute. 2014. *The Roma People in Europe*. Lancaster University, Lancaster.
- Sultanoglu, C. 2016. *Beyond Sectors: New Methods for Including Health in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. Accessible at http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/319303/1-Beyond-sectors-new-methods-including-health-SDGs.pdf?ua=1
- UN (United Nations). 2016. *Global Sustainable Development Report 2016*. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York.
- ———. 2015. *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015 (A/RES/70/1).
- UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). 2016a. *Progress at Risk: Inequalities and Human Development in Eastern Europe, Turkey, and Central Asia*. Regional Human Development Report. UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, Istanbul.
- ———. 2016b. *Risk-Proofing the Western Balkans: Empowering People to Prevent Disasters*. Sub-regional Human Development Report.
- ———. 2013a. *Humanity Divided: Confronting Inequality in Developing Countries*. Human Development Report. United Nations, New York.
- ———. 2013b. *Decade of Roma Inclusion Progress Report*. Accessible at <http://www.eurasia.undp.org/content/dam/rbec/docs/DORI%20REPORT.pdf>
- ———. 2011. *Beyond transition towards inclusive societies*. Regional Human Development Report. UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, Bratislava.
- ———. 2007. *Roma in the Republic of Moldova*. UNDP-Moldova, Chisinau.
- UNDP and CHPS (Center for Health Policies and Services). 2004. *Social Assessment of Roma and HIV/AIDS in Central East Europe*. UNDP, Bucharest.
- UNDP and UNCDF (United Nations Capital Development Fund). 2016. *Getting to the last mile in least developed countries*. UNDP and UNCDF, New York.
- UNDP/WB (World Bank)/EC (European Commission). 2011. *Regional Roma Survey*. New York.
- UNRISD (United Nations Research Institute for Social Development). 2010. *Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural change, social policy and politics*. Flagship Report. UNRISD, Geneva.
- World Bank. 2014. *Gender Dimensions of Roma Inclusion: Perspectives from Four Roma Communities in Bulgaria*. Report, World Bank, Washington, DC.
- ———. 2010. "Roma Inclusion: An Economic Opportunity for Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Romania and Serbia." Policy Note. Human Development Sector Unit Europe and Central Asia Region.
- WHO (World Health Organization). 2013. *Review of social determinants and the health divide in the WHO European Region: Final report*. WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen.
- ———. 2010. *Poverty and social exclusion in the WHO European Region: health systems respond*. WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen.

APPENDIX I—UNDP AND ROMA INCLUSION

Roma are among the most deprived peoples in Europe. While discrimination and prejudice are important drivers of Roma exclusion, they are often reflections of poverty and exclusion. This makes Roma exclusion a multi-dimensional issue that cannot be effectively addressed through individual, sector-focused interventions. Roma inclusion is a **development challenge**.

UNDP's role in Roma inclusion

Roma poverty is perhaps the most obvious example of multiple deprivations that require a comprehensive human development response, involving both Roma and other communities. Expanding people's choices and opportunities to live a life they value is the sustainable foundation of any Roma-targeted intervention. This is what human development is about—and human development underpins the work of UNDP.

There are three dimensions to UNDP's work on Roma inclusion:

- The generation of comprehensive, mutually consistent regional data on the status of Roma exclusion and data-driven policy research;
- Operational support to national, local, and sectoral Roma Inclusion focal point institutions; and
- Designing and implementing area-based-development initiatives to benefit Roma communities.

Its regional, national, and sub-national presence allows UNDP to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and expertise, while providing supra-national conceptual consistency and programming oversight. Because its programming model is based on local ownership and participatory planning and implementation, UNDP is well placed to effect long-term, sustainable improvements on national and local administrative capacity and governance, as well as at the grassroots level.

Comprehensive socio-economic data on the status of Roma exclusion

Reliable data and solid analysis are prerequisites for evaluating the extent to which Roma in Europe can access their rights, as well as to inform policies designed to improve access to these rights. UNDP has more than 15 years of experience in data collection about the situation of Roma, and over this period has produced numerous analytical reports and introduced innovative conceptual and methodological approaches.

The **Roma Inclusion Working Papers** series, based on internally consistent regional (multi-country) 2011 survey data, culminate with the design and application of a **multidimensional poverty index (MPI)**—an innovative approach to conceptualising and analysing the situation of Roma.

Country reports that contextualise our programming include:

- Employment generation opportunities for Roma in **the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**;
- Comprehensive **needs assessment of Roma and Egyptian communities and integrated community based services for families** in Albania; and
- **Learning about Roma** and their relations with other ethnic communities through micro-narratives in Serbia.

Collection and analysis of these data make possible the identification of specific drivers of Roma exclusion (so that relevant and targeted approaches can be developed) and the monitoring of progress within and between countries over time. In order to increase its impact, this work is done in close cooperation with other institutions, examples of which include:

- Cooperation with the Secretariat of the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015 on **midterm assessment of this initiative**;
- Cooperation with the World Bank, which has been instrumental in mobilising Governments' commitment to Roma inclusion; and
- Cooperation with the EU's Fundamental Rights Agency, which enables comparisons between enlargement countries and EU Member States.

Operational support to national, local, and sectoral Roma Inclusion focal point institutions

The recently completed SDC-funded **Regional Facility for Roma Inclusion** in the Western Balkans supported the operationalisation of national Roma integration strategies, through strengthening implementation infrastructures at the central and local levels. Capacity development trainings for members of inter-ministerial bodies in charge of implementing Roma inclusion strategies were conducted in Montenegro, BiH, Albania, and Serbia.

UNDP has helped Roma in Montenegrin municipalities to obtain personal documentation and thus facilitating their access to social welfare services and social protection, as well as to employment services and health insurance. In Albania, local authorities were supported to develop local data base recording needs of Roma and Egyptian populations, while in Bosnia and Herzegovina UNDP is working on mainstreaming Roma concerns into **local planning processes** using participatory methods.

UNDP in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and in Kosovo⁴⁰ embarked on supporting national and local structures to meet the targets on employment of Roma. The aim of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia **programme** is to identify, guide, and advise interested candidates to start their own business or to encourage them to make better use of existing active labour market measures. What started as a pilot measure under UNDP programming became part of the National Employment Programme in 2015.

Implementing area-based-development initiatives

The multidimensional nature of Roma exclusion calls for integrated and people-centred solutions. Roma exclusion is not just a lack of financial resources, unemployment, sub-standard housing, or poor access to social services. It is a combination of all these factors, reinforced by prejudice and discrimination, specific behavioural traits, limited opportunities for Roma to participate in political processes, limited access to justice, segregation, etc. The practical implication of this complex mix is that that Roma exclusion should be addressed in a complex way, in a territorial context. In applying the approach, UNDP selects the most disadvantaged areas of a country (defined using a range of socio-economic indicators), and covers all the population in these areas. In practice, these areas are those with high concentrations of Roma populations.

In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, UNDP has supported the establishment of **12 Roma Information Centres (RICs)** in municipalities with the highest percentage of Roma inhabitants. RICs are in constant communication with the Roma population to provide information, advice and referrals to relevant institutions, as well as to facilitate access to social protection services, employment, health, housing, education, and legal documentation.

The “Human Security for Vulnerable Groups” project, implemented by the UN Kosovo team helps the most vulnerable groups (including Roma) to identify activities that will decrease the human security risks they face. Through multi-sectoral interventions, the project has worked on improving living conditions, and promoting a tolerant, multi-ethnic environment, resulting in more self-reliance and participation, as well as improved housing and sustainable livelihoods.

In Serbia, UNDP has supported dialogue between local authorities and local Roma CSOs through the establishment of **municipal Roma Coordinators**. This process started in 2006, and a decade later, there is a network of around 50 Roma Coordinators across Serbia who have recently established an association in order to address Roma inclusion issues at the local level in a more systematic manner. They are now formally integrated into local government structures.

⁴⁰ All references to Kosovo are understood in the context of the UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)

UNDP's "**Reintegration of Roma Returnees in Serbia**" project is currently providing better access to employment, education, and housing for Roma who were denied asylum in the EU. Four out of five registered returnees under the readmission agreement are Roma. Capacities of local self-governments for dealing with readmission of this scale are limited, **new models** for sustainable reintegration are needed.

Ways forward

- The 2017 regional Roma survey;
- The adaptation of the Sustainable Development Goals (via use of Roma survey data to define relevant national baseline and targets), to align Roma inclusion with broader sustainable development agendas;
- Cooperation with UN agencies on use of different sources of survey data for SDG reporting
- Strengthening area-based-development programming, with a greater focus on Roma inclusion; and
- Expanding Roma inclusion programming from the Western Balkans to Turkey, and to European Neighbourhood Policy countries (initially Moldova and Ukraine).

APPENDIX II—SDG INDICATOR TIER CLASSIFICATION (AS OF 20 APRIL 2017)

Target	Indicator	Possible Custodian Agency(s)	Partner Agency(s)	Tier Classification
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere				
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	World Bank	ILO	Tier I
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	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	World Bank	UNICEF	Tier I
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	National Gov.	UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP	Tier II
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	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	ILO	World Bank	Tier II
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as 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	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	UN-Habitat	UNEP, ITU, UPU	Tier III
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	World Bank, UN-Habitat	FAO, UNSD, UN Women, UNEP, IFAD	Tier III
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	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP, DESA Population Division	Tier II
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	UNISDR	UNEP, FAO	Tier II
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	UNISDR	UNEP	Tier II

	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	UNISDR		Tier III
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes			Tier III
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Under discussion among agencies (ILO, UNESCO-UIS, WHO)		Tier II
	1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP			Tier III
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups			Tier III
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture				
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	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	FAO		Tier I
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	FAO		Tier I
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	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age \leftarrow -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	UNICEF	WHO	Tier I
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height \rightarrow +2 or \leftarrow -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	UNICEF	WHO	Tier I
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	FAO		Tier III

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	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	FAO	World Bank	Tier III
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	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO	UNEP	Tier III
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	FAO	UNEP	Tier II
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	FAO	UNEP	Tier II
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 in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	FAO		Tier II
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	OECD	FAO	Tier I
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	WTO		Tier I

equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round				
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	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	FAO		Tier II
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages				
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	WHO	UNFPA, DESA Population Division, World Bank	Tier II
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA	Tier I
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	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	UNICEF	DESA Population Division, World Bank	Tier I
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	UNICEF	DESA Population Division, World Bank	Tier I
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	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	UNAIDS	WHO, UNFPA	Tier II
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	WHO		Tier I
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	WHO		Tier I
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	WHO		Tier II
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	WHO		Tier I
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	WHO		Tier II
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	WHO		Tier II
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	WHO, UNODC		Tier III

	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	WHO		Tier I
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	WHO	UNECE	Tier I
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	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	Tier I
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	Tier II
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	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Population Division	Tier III
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	WHO	World Bank	Tier II
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	WHO	UNEP	Tier I
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	WHO	UNEP	Tier II
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	WHO	UNEP	Tier II
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	WHO, WHO-FCTC		Tier I

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	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	WHO, UNICEF		Tier III
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	OECD		Tier I
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	WHO		Tier III
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	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	WHO		Tier I
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	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	WHO		Tier II
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all				
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	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	UNESCO-UIS	OECD	Tier III (a)/ Tier II (b,c)
	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	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	UNICEF	UNESCO-UIS, OECD
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	UNESCO-UIS	UNICEF, OECD	Tier I

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	UNESCO-UIS	OECD, Eurostat, ILO	Tier II
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	UNESCO-UIS, ITU	OECD	Tier II
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	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	UNESCO-UIS	OECD	Tier I/II/III depending on indice
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	UNESCO-UIS	World Bank, OECD	Tier II
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the 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	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	UNESCO-UIS	OECD, UNEP, UN WOMEN	Tier III
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	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	UNESCO-UIS	UNICEF, OECD, UNEP	Tier II

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	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	OECD	UNESCO-UIS	Tier I
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	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	UNESCO-UIS	OECD	Tier I
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls				
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	UN Women, World Bank, OECD Development Centre	OHCHR	Tier III
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC	UNSD, UNDP	Tier II
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC	UNSD, UNDP	Tier II
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, DESA Population Division	Tier II

	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	UNICEF	UNFPA, WHO	Tier II
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	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	UNSD UN Women		Tier II
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	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	IPU, UN Women	World Bank	Tier I (a)/ Tier III (b)
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	ILO		Tier I
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	UNFPA	UN Women	Tier II
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	UNFPA	UN Women, DESA Population Division	Tier III
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	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	FAO, UN Women, UNSD	UNEP, World Bank, UN-Habitat	Tier II
	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	FAO, World Bank, UN Women		Tier III
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	ITU		Tier I
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for	UN Women, OECD		Tier III

and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	gender equality and women's empowerment			
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all				
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP, UN-Habitat	Tier I
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	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP	Tier I
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	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD	UNEP, OECD, Eurostat	Tier II
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	UNEP	UN-Water	Tier III
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	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	FAO	UNEP, IUCN, UNSD, OECD, Eurostat	Tier III
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	FAO	UNEP, IUCN, UNSD, OECD, Eurostat	Tier II
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	UNEP	UN-Water, IUCN, Ramsar	Tier II
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	UNESCO-UIS, UNECE	UNECE, IUCN	Tier II
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	UNEP	UN-Water, IUCN, Ramsar	Tier III
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,	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	WHO, UNEP, OECD	UN-Water	Tier I

wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies				
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	WHO, UNEP, OECD		Tier I
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all				
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	World Bank	IEA, UN-Energy	Tier I
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	WHO	UN-Energy	Tier I
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	UNSD, IEA, IRENA	IRENA, World Bank, UN-Energy	Tier I
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	UNSD, IEA	World Bank, UN-Energy	Tier I
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	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	OECD, IRENA	IEA, UN-Energy, UNEP	Tier III
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	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	IEA		Tier III
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all				
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	UNSD	World Bank	Tier I

gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries				
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	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	ILO	World Bank, UNSD	Tier I
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	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	ILO		Tier II
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	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	UNEP	OECD	Tier III
	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	UNEP	OECD	Tier II
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	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	ILO		Tier II
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	ILO		Tier I
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	ILO		Tier I
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	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	ILO, UNICEF		Tier I
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal	ILO		Tier I

working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status			
	8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	ILO		Tier III
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	UNWTO	UNEP	Tier II
	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs	UNWTO		Tier III
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	IMF	UNCDF	Tier I
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	World Bank	UNCDF	Tier I
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	OECD	WTO-EIF	Tier I
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	ILO	World Bank, OECD	Tier III
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries				
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the	World Bank		Tier I

rate higher than the national average	population and the total population			
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	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	World Bank		Tier III
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	OHCHR		Tier III
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	ILO	IMF	Tier I
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	IMF		Tier III
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	DESA/FFDO		Tier I
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	ILO, World Bank		Tier III
	10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	DESA Population Division, IOM	World Bank, Global Migration Group, UNHCR, UNODC	Tier III
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	ITC, UNCTAD, WTO		Tier I

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	OECD		Tier I (ODA)/ Tier II (FDI)
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	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	World Bank		Tier III
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable				
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	UN-Habitat	UNEP	Tier I
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	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	UN-Habitat	UNEP, UNECE	Tier II
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	UN-Habitat	UNEP	Tier II
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	UN-Habitat		Tier III
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding	UNESCO-UIS	IUCN	Tier III

	(donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)			
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	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP	Tier II
	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	UNISDR	UNEP	Tier II
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	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	UN-Habitat, UNSD	UNEP	Tier II
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	WHO	UN-Habitat, UNEP, OECD	Tier I
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	UN-Habitat		Tier III
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	UNODC	UN Women, UN-Habitat	Tier III
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	UN-Habitat	UNFPA	Tier III
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	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP	Tier II
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	UNISDR	UNEP, UN-Habitat	Tier III

disaster risk management at all levels				
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	UN-Habitat		Tier III
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development				
Finance				
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	IMF	OECD, World Bank	Tier I
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	IMF		Tier I
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	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	OECD		Tier I
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	OECD, UNCTAD		Tier I
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	World Bank		Tier I
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	World Bank	UNCTAD	Tier I

restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress				
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	UNCTAD		Tier III
Technology				
17.6 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	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	UNESCO-UIS		Tier III
	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	ITU		Tier I
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	UNEP-CTCN	OECD	Tier III
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	ITU		Tier I
Capacity-building				
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	OECD		Tier I
Trade				

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	WTO, ITC, UNCTAD		Tier I
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	WTO, ITC, UNCTAD		Tier I
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	WTO, ITC, UNCTAD		Tier I
Systemic issues				
<i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>				
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	World Bank		Tier III
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	UNEP		Tier III
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	OECD, UNDP		Tier II
<i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i>				
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	OECD, UNDP	UNEP	Tier II

Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries				
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	World Bank		Tier III
<i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i>				
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, 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	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	UNSD	UNEP, UNFPA	Tier III
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	UNSD, PARIS21, Regional Commissions, World Bank		Tier III
	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	PARIS21	UNSD, Regional Commissions, World Bank	Tier I
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	PARIS21	UNSD, Regional Commissions, World Bank	Tier I
	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	UNSD	UNFPA, DESA Population Division, other involved agencies in the inter-agency group on CRVS	Tier I

* Indicator codes were developed by UNSD for data transfer, tracking and other statistical purposes.
[a] Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.
[b] Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

APPENDIX III—ALIGNMENT OF EU ACQUIS COMMUNAUTAIRE NEGOTIATING CHAPTERS AND THE SDGS

EU Acquis Chapter	SDG
1) Free movement of goods	
2) Freedom of movement for workers	Goal 1: No Poverty, Goal 4: Quality Education
3) Right of establishment and freedom to provide services	
4) Free movement of capital	
5) Public procurement	Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
6) Company law	
7) Intellectual property law	
8) Competition policy	
9) Financial services	Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
10) Information society and media	Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
11) Agriculture and rural development	Goal 2: Zero Hunger, Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
12) Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy	Goal 2: Zero Hunger, Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
13) Fisheries	
14) Transport policy	Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
15) Energy	Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
16) Taxation	Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals
17) Economic and monetary policy	Goal 1: No Poverty, Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities, Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals
18) Statistics	Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals
19) Social policy and employment	Goal 1: No Poverty, Goal 2: Zero Hunger, Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being, Goal 5: Gender Equality, Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
20) Enterprise and industrial policy	Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
21) Trans- European networks	Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
22) Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments	Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals
23) Judiciary and fundamental rights	Goal 1: No Poverty, Goal 4: Quality Education, Goal 5: Gender Equality, Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
24) Justice, freedom and security	Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being, Goal 5: Gender Equality, Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, Goal 15: Life on Land, Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
25) Science and research	Goal 2: Zero Hunger, Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being, Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Goal 15: Life on Land
26) Education and culture	Goal 4: Quality Education, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
27) Environment	Goal 2: Zero Hunger, Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being, Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, Goal 13: Climate Action, Goal 15: Life on Land
28) Consumer and health problem	Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
29) Customs union	
30) External relations	Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals
31) Foreign, security and defense policy	Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities, Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals
32) Financial control	
33) Financial and budgetary provisions	
34) Institutions	

