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Assessment of feedback from the global expert consultations on the Green Growth Index 2019

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1 Introduction

Green Growth is increasingly considered as the best pathway leading towards sustainable development, at an international and national level (OECD, 2011a; WB, 2012). Indicators for Green Growth have been developed at several scales and levels, with varying methodologies and definitions (GGKP, 2013; UNEP, 2012). This is a complex matter due to the lack of consensus around green growth, and the low availability of globally valid indicators. The United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals database (UNSTATS) gives a robust set of indicators, but is limited in some respects, and does not cover all angles of Green Growth.

Given these challenges, GGGI's Green Growth Performance Measurement (GGPM) Program embarked on a highly inclusive and collaborative global process to construct a comprehensive and robust composite index. The process included consultations from policymakers, academia and stakeholders that was conducted in more than two years through three consecutive phases. The ultimate objective was to create a global Green Growth Index based on a rigorous, scientific and consensual approach, which will provide policymakers with an objective metric to measure performance on green growth.

The first phase involved collecting feedback on the pilot version of the Index by conducting an international expert workshop and three in-country stakeholder workshops in Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam in 2017. The GGPM team assessed the feedback collected from these workshops. The second phase covered a wider range of experts by conducting four regional workshops in Asia Pacific, Middle East and North Africa, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean in 2018. An international expert group, which was formed by the GGPM to support the development of the Green Growth Index, participated in the assessment of the regional feedback on the Index. The third phase involved the use of an online survey to reach out to even wider geographical coverage in 2019. During the third phase of expert consultations, three groups of experts contributed to the feedback assessment – selected members of the international expert group, GGGI expert group including staff from the Thought Leadership and four thematic areas, and experts from institutions with expertise on sustainability targets.

This technical report presents the assessment of the third phase, which was the last phase of the Green Growth Index design process and completed in mid-2019. It assesses the feedback of almost 90 policymakers and other stakeholders to GGPM's online survey on the third draft framework. The feedback assessment was the main basis for revising the third draft and constructing the final framework of the Green Growth Index (Acosta, Mamiit, et al., 2019)(Acosta, Maharjan, et al., 2019). This report is organized as follows: Chapter 1 presents the third draft framework of the Green Growth Index, which was the focus of the expert online consultations, construction method, current state and reasons for this study; Section 2 describes the analytical approach and methodology for the survey; and Section 3 presents the results of these consultations.

2 Green Growth Index

2.1 Design process

The index was built using a thorough and iterative development process. There were three major phases – phase 1 on the first draft framework, phase 2 on the second draft framework, and phase 3 on the third draft framework (Figure 1). Each consecutive improvement phase included in-depth collaborative assessment by a large number of policymakers, academia and stakeholders following rigorous and varied methods such as in-country stakeholder workshops, regional consultation workshops, international expert meetings and online questionnaires. Details on these activities are found in the report of Acosta, Mamiit, et al., (2019).

During the phase 3 or the drafting of the third Green Growth Index framework (Figure 1), semi-structured online questionnaires were circulated to expert reviewers globally. In parallel, two types of consultations were conducted:

- Internal consultations (April to May 2019) with the GGGI thematic experts in sustainable energy, sustainable landscapes, water and sanitation, and green cities to ensure that the indicators are aligned with the work of the Institute; and

- External consultations (June 2019) with regional and international experts from research institutions including Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) and Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) as well as international organizations including Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to validate the sustainability targets that were used to benchmark the green growth indicators.

2.2 Third draft framework

The conceptual framework of the Index was guided by GGGI's definition of green growth: *"Green growth is a development approach that seeks to deliver economic growth that is both environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive. It seeks opportunities for economic growth that are low-carbon and climate resilient, prevent or remediate pollution, maintain healthy and productive ecosystems, and create green jobs, reduce poverty and enhance social inclusion." (GGGI Refreshed Strategic Plan 2015-2020*, (GGGI, 2017: p.12).

This definition highlights underlying concepts for green growth such as low carbon economy, ecosystem health, resilient society and inclusive growth (Acosta, Maharjan, et al., 2019). In the third draft framework of the Green Growth Index, performance is measured by four green growth dimensions, which are resource efficiency, natural capital protection, green economic opportunities, and social inclusion (Figure 2). Resource efficiency entails a more productive use of natural resources, adding more cumulative economic value with less resources (ECN, 2013). It focuses on physical resources such as water, energy, land, and materials, but also on ecosystem services (ECN, 2013; Ewijk, 2018). These services are a form of natural capital, which consists of the living and non-living components of ecosystems that people use to produce goods and services (Guerry et al., 2015). Natural capital provides basic conditions like fertile soil, multifunctional forests, productive land and seas, good quality freshwater, and clean air, and performs essential services like pollination (EEA, 2015). Without natural capital protection, the conditions that support ecosystem services are at risk. Green Growth further

emphasizes the role of natural capital in generating new sources of growth through the expansion of green economic opportunities such as green jobs, markets, and the like (OECD, 2011b). Finally, this new model of growth focuses on people (Bass et al., 2016), where social inclusion plays a key role in ensuring people's contribution to economic progress by equitably distributing the benefits from economic growth and increasing access to basic services like healthcare and education. Social inclusion also involves the provision of social protection for the vulnerable sections of the population. The four dimensions are thought out as intermediate goals for the achievement of Green Growth.

Figure 1 Process for developing the framework of the Green Growth Index

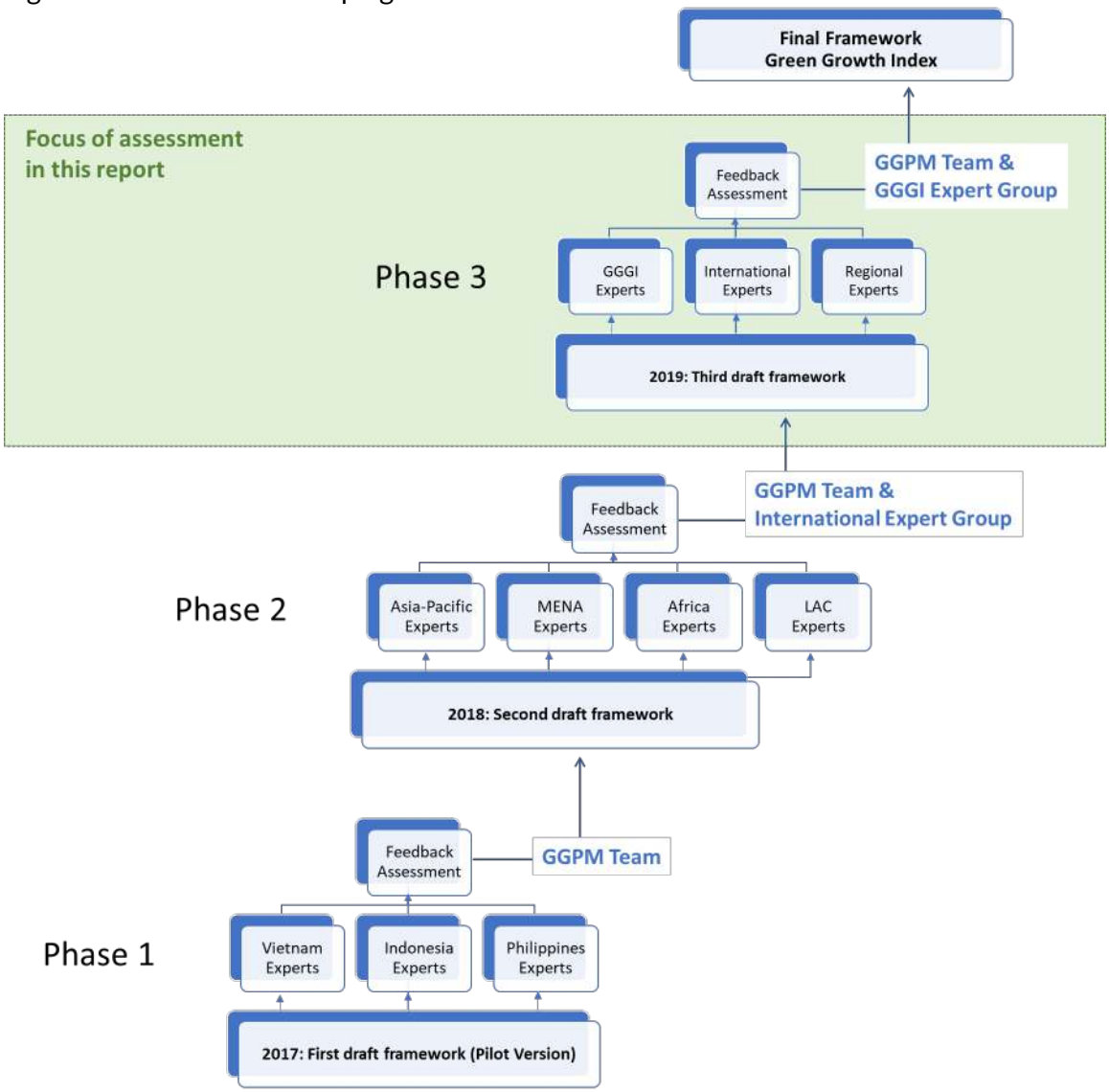
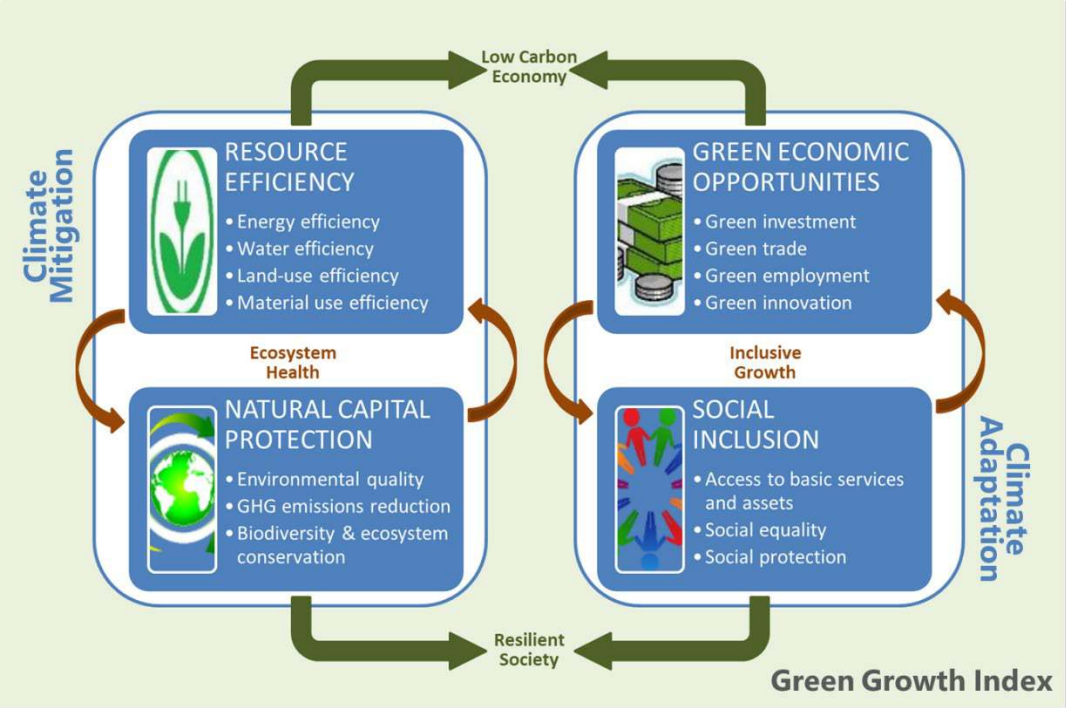


Figure 2 Conceptual framework for the Green Growth Index (phase 3)



Each dimension includes categories for measurement. There are four indicator categories for the dimensions of resource efficiency and green economic opportunities, and three indicator categories for the dimensions of natural capital protection and social inclusion. The definitions suggested by the authors for each indicator category are listed below:

1. Energy efficiency refers to using less energy input to deliver the same service or, similarly, using the same amount of energy input to deliver more services (IRENA & C2E2, 2015).
2. Water efficiency means, "doing more and better with less" or in other words, obtaining more value with the available resources through reducing the resource consumption as well as reducing the pollution and environmental impact of water use for the production of goods and services at every stage of the value chain and of water service provision (UNEP, 2014).
3. Land use efficiency involves using smaller areas of land to produce the same product or service (Auzins, Geipele, & Geipele, 2014).
4. Material use efficiency is described as using less of a material to make a product or supply a service, with the ultimate goal of not using less physical material but reducing the impacts associated with its use (Lifset & Eckelman, 2013).
5. Environmental quality is a set of properties and characteristics of the environment, either generalized or local, as they impinge on human beings and other organisms. It is a measure of the condition of an environment relative to the requirements of one or more species, any human need or purpose (Johnson et al., 1997).
6. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions reduction refers to the mitigation of climate change by either cutting GHG emissions, or by enhancing activities that remove emissions from the atmosphere (Symon, 2013). Limiting climate change will require substantial and sustained reductions of GHG emissions (IPCC, 2013).
7. Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation focus on protection of not only species and habitats, but also the ecosystem services that natural environments provide (Rob Brooker et al., 2013).

8. Green investment refers to public and private investment necessary to reduce GHG and air pollutant emissions, without significantly reducing the production and consumption of non-energy goods (Eyraud, Wane, Zhang, & Clements, 2011).
9. Green trade is global trade for environmental goods that can contribute to environmental protection, climate action, green growth and sustainable development (European Commission, 2019).
10. Green employments are sustained by economic activities that are more environmentally sustainable than the conventional alternative, which also offer working conditions that meet accepted standards of decent work (UNEP, ILO, IOE, & ITUC, 2008).
11. Green innovation refers to hardware or software innovation related to green products or processes, including the innovation in technologies that are involved in energy-saving, pollution-prevention, waste recycling, green product designs, or corporate environmental management (Chen & Bai, 2013).
12. Access to basic services includes access to electricity, transport, phones, primary health, and basic education, which are indispensable for reducing poverty and achieving the education, gender, health, and environmental objectives (WB-IFC, 2014). This also includes access to productive resources generated at national level through budgets, trade, and development assistance; financial services such as savings, credit, remittance transfers and insurance; employment; land, property and other productive resources; and social protection (UNDESA, 2009).
13. Social equality covers not only income and wealth, but also power, occupational prestige, schooling, ancestry, and ethnicity. The social inequalities that result from economic inequalities reflect the existence of unequal opportunities and rewards for different social groups within a society (Clench-Aas & Holte, 2018).
14. Social protection refers to a set of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption or loss of income (Handayani, 2010).

3 Methods

3.1 Survey structure

The survey consisted of a semi-structured questionnaire, allowing expert respondents to contextualize their answers for multiple choice questions. For instance, the experts were given the option of explaining why they considered a particular indicator relevant or irrelevant. The questionnaire, which is divided into six parts, aimed to guide the experts in reviewing the report and allow the GGPM team to conduct systematic assessments of the expert feedback. The six parts of the questionnaire are described below, and the questions are presented in the appendices.

Part 1 - Personal information of the expert reviewers to be used for analysis of feedback
Part 2 - Comments on indicators of the Green Growth Index, focusing on policy relevance
Part 3 - Comments on the sustainability targets that were used to benchmark the Index
Part 4 - Comments on the aggregation methods of the Index (i.e., linear vs. geometric)
Part 5 - Forthcoming Applications of the Index to identify potential collaboration
Part 6 - Specific comments on the different chapters of the Draft Technical Report

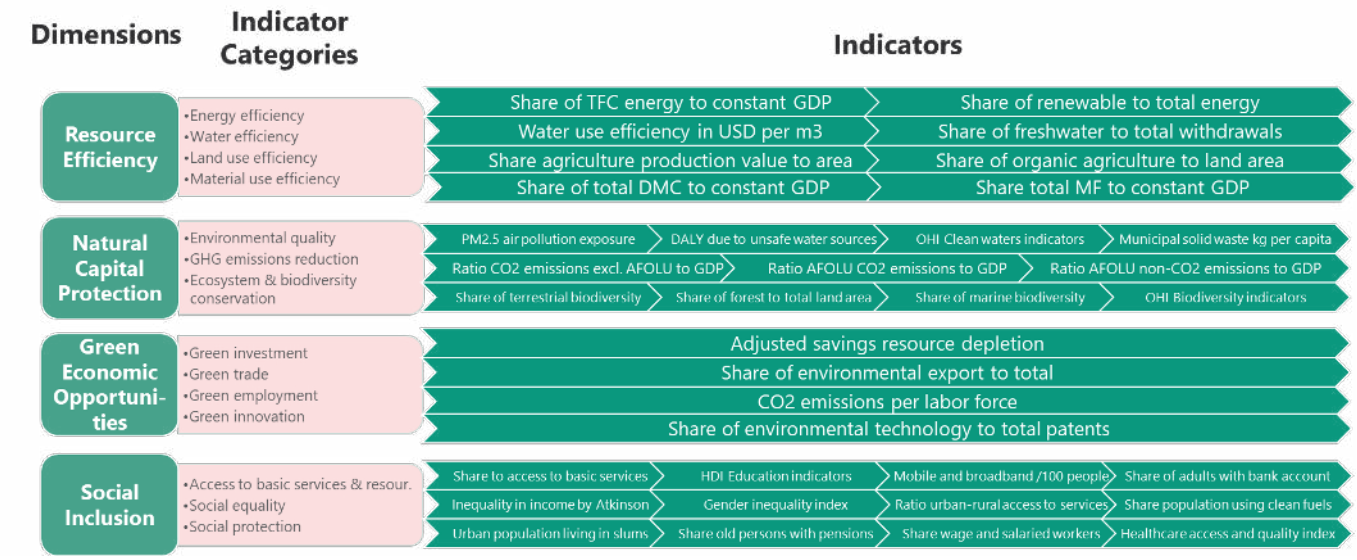
Part 1 contains the personal information of the expert reviewers, which was kept confidential and used only for analyzing their feedback as well as contacting experts if clarification on their responses and comments are needed. Among others, the information requested was name, organization type, country and region, field of expertise, and information on whether their work was related to the indicators (or composite index) and green growth.

Part 2, which made up almost 80 percent of the questionnaire, refers to questions on the indicators that were included in the third draft framework of the Green Growth Index. The questions for this part aimed to gather expert opinion on the relevance of the indicators to a country's policy decision-making and development contexts. The experts were asked to rate the indicators according to the levels of relevance - Very high, High, Moderate, Low, Very low and Not relevant. They were not asked to rate indicators that are not related to their field(s) of expertise. This is to avoid providing uninformed or biased feedback ratings on the green growth indicators. The indicators that were included in the semi-structured questionnaire are presented in Figure 3. A detailed description of these indicators was provided to the experts during the survey and is also presented in this report (Appendix 2). Box 1 presents an example of the questions in part 2 of the questionnaire. The experts were also asked to suggest alternative indicators if their ratings for the indicators in the third draft framework were low or not relevant.

Part 3 refers to comments on the sustainability targets that were used to benchmark the Green Growth Index. The methods and parameters require careful consideration when making decisions on benchmarking. The benchmarking method in the Green Growth Index was integrated in the normalization of indicators or benchmarking normalization, which is applied in global sustainability indicators (OECD, 2018) and indices (Sachs, Schmidt-Traub, Kroll, Lafortune, & Fuller, 2019). In the Green Growth Index, a normalized value with a scale of 1 - 100 thus implies that a country with a score of 100 has already achieved the targets for the given indicator. The benchmarking parameters or the sustainability targets, were based on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets as well as targets defined by other international organizations and scientific literature. The experts were asked to provide their opinion on these sustainability targets and, if they do not agree on the targets, to suggest alternative targets. Box 2 presents an example of the questions for part 3 of the questionnaire. In an intermediate

assessment of the expert feedback to the online survey, the GGPM team realized that many expert respondents did not have sufficient knowledge on sustainability targets. Consequently, experts from research institutions and international organizations were consulted in June 2019 on the validity of the sustainability targets. Generally, they agreed on the targets used for the green growth indicators.

Figure 3 Indicators in the second draft framework for the Green Growth Index



Note: The indicators listed here are different from those in the final framework, which results were based on the results from the feedback assessment in this report (Acosta, Maharjan, et al., 2019).

Part 4 of the questionnaire dealt with the methods of aggregation of the indicators. Two methods of aggregation (i.e., arithmetic mean and geometric mean) were applied to aggregate the indicators and dimensions of green growth. Because the choice of indicators affects the scores, the GGPM team would like to know the opinion of the experts on the methods that were used at different levels of aggregation. The experts were asked if they agree on the methods for each aggregation level as described below:

Level 1: At the first level of aggregation, the values of the indicators are aggregated, or combined, using arithmetic mean or simple average. By using this method, it is assumed that countries can fully compensate for their low values (low performance) in one indicator through higher values (better performance) in another indicators. Moreover, if four indicators are aggregated, a missing value for one indicator is allowed, which also implies that one indicator can be substituted by the remaining three indicators.

Level 2: At the second level of aggregation, the values of the indicator categories are aggregated using geometric mean. This method assumes that countries can only partially compensate for their low values in one indicator category through higher values in other indicator categories. An extremely high value in one indicator category will not change the aggregated values by as much as it does when using arithmetic mean. This means, for example, high performance in water efficiency cannot completely compensate for low performance in energy efficiency. Like in the first level of aggregation, missing values for one indicator category is allowed, but only when aggregating values with four indicator categories.

Level 3: At the third level of aggregation, the values of the four dimensions (i.e., resource efficiency, natural capital protection, green economic opportunities, and social inclusion) are

aggregated using geometric mean. Unlike in first and second level of aggregation, the missing value for one dimension is not allowed. Therefore, the Green Growth Index is only computed for countries with complete values for all four dimensions. This means that all dimensions are equally important and no one dimension can substitute for the other dimensions.

Part 5 of the questionnaire aimed to identify other potential applications of the Green Growth Index and areas of collaboration in the GGPM Program. In 2019, GGGI is collaborating with the United Nations Environment Programme to emphasize complementarity between the Green Growth Index and Green Economy Progress Index. It is also collaborating with the African Development Bank to develop the second phase of the African Green Growth Index using GGGI's green growth framework.

Finally, in **Part 6** of the questionnaire, the experts were asked to give specific comments on the Draft Technical Report, especially on Concept, Methods, and Applications of the Green Growth Index. An excel template was provided for the experts so they can input comments on the different chapters of the draft report.

3.2 Survey administration

The semi-structured questionnaire described above was circulated to the experts through an online survey using google form. About 200 experts were invited to complete the survey, providing them with the link to the questionnaire. The invitations were sent to international and regional experts who participated in phase 2 of the index development, international experts, and GGGI experts in the headquarters and country offices.

The online survey was conducted from April to June 2019.

3.3 Analytical approach

The responses from the survey were analyzed using crosstab analysis and presented in various diagrams. For part 2, the ratings on the different indicators are presented in pie charts and summarized in a heatmap in chapter 4.2. The results on ratings by type of respondents are presented in tables in Appendix 2-5. For parts 3 and 4, expert feedback on sustainability targets and aggregation methods are summarized in tables in chapters 4.3 and 4.4, respectively. Finally, for part 5, descriptive analysis was used to present the responses on potential collaboration. Experts focused on providing responses to parts 1-5 and very little feedback was received on part 6, the specific chapters of the draft report.

Box 1 Example of the questions to rate the indicators in part 2 of the questionnaire

Water Efficiency

Water efficiency means “doing more and better with less” by obtaining more value with the available resources, by reducing the resource consumption and reducing the pollution and environmental impact of water use for the production of goods and services at every stage of the value chain and of water service provision. (UNEP 2014)

The two indicators for water efficiency are as follows:
1. Water-use efficiency (WUE) in US Dollar per cubic meter (m3) (data source: Food and Agriculture Organization)
2. Water stress: Freshwater withdrawals as percent of available freshwater (data source: Food and Agriculture Organization)

The description of the indicators is available on this link:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1aNyyfOzaoGuaX_0CrTjCM5O4O3lC5mh2

19. **Is water your field of expertise? Or, do you have knowledge on water efficiency?** *
Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Yes *Skip to question 20.*
- ◯ No *Skip to question 26.*

20. **Please rate the indicators based on their relevance to policy decision-making and development contexts in your country.** *
Mark only one oval per row.

	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	Not relevant
Water use efficiency in US Dollar per cubic meter (m3)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Freshwater withdrawals as percent of available freshwater	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

21. **Please give brief explanation on your answer.**

22. **Do you want to suggest new indicator(s) for water efficiency?** *
Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Yes *Skip to question 23.*
- ◯ No *Skip to question 26.*

Box 2 Example of the questions on the sustainability targets in part 3 of the questionnaire

Water Efficiency

Water efficiency means "doing more and better with less" by obtaining more value with the available resources, by reducing the resource consumption and reducing the pollution and environmental impact of water use for the production of goods and services at every stage of the value chain and of water service provision. (UNEP 2014)

Note: If relationship of indicators to green growth is positive (+), indicator value should be equal or more than the sustainability target. If relationship is negative (-), then indicator should be lower than the target. If a country meets the criteria, then it has achieved the target. "Other targets" refer to values available from literature and not based on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets. For freshwater withdrawals, countries with values below 25 have scores of 100 and above 75 have scores of 1.

112. **Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of water efficiency?** *

Indicators (relationship to green growth)	Sustainability targets	Type of target	Indicator values range		Countries achieved targets	Sources of target
			Minimum	Maximum		
Water use efficiency in USD per m3 (+)	90.72	Other targets	0.10	1157.90	10%	FAO 2017
Share of freshwater withdrawals (-)	Bet. 25 & 75	Other targets	0.00	2603.49	71%	FAO

Mark only one oval per row.

	Yes	No	I do not know
Water use efficiency in US dollar per cubic meter	◯	◯	◯
Share of freshwater withdrawals to available freshwater	◯	◯	◯

113. **If your answer is "No", please briefly explain your answer. You may suggest new target(s) and provide the basis/source(s) for your suggestion.** *

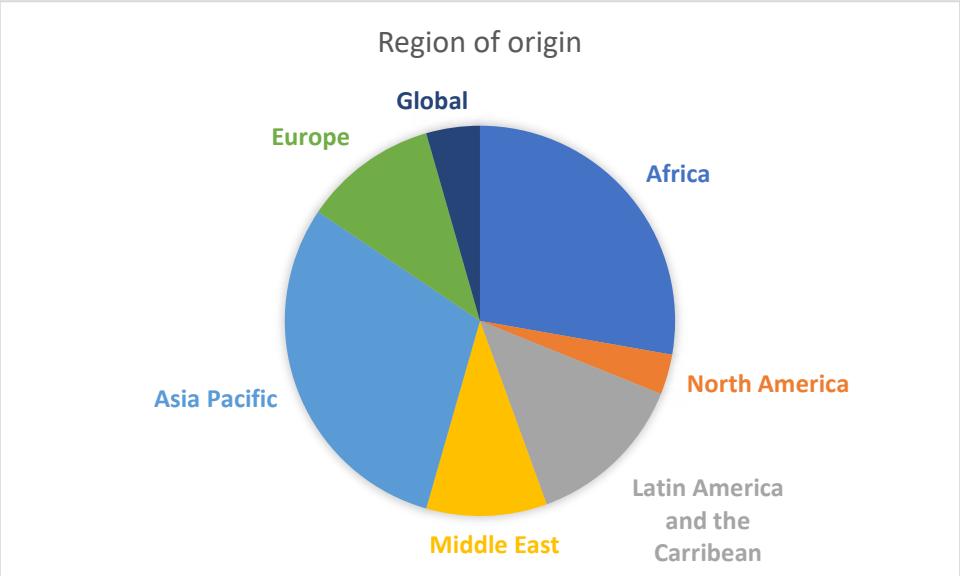
An answer is required here. If your answers above are only Yes or I do not know, please write NA for not applicable.

4 Results

4.1 Profile of survey respondents

Out of 200 experts who were invited to complete the survey, only 90 submitted complete responses to the questionnaire. The largest contingent of expert respondents came from the Asia Pacific and Africa regions, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (Figure 4). The regional workshops were held in four regions such as in Bangkok, Thailand for the Asia-Pacific region, in Dubai, United Arab Emirates for the Middle East and North Africa region, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia for the Africa region, and in Mexico City for the Latin America and the Caribbean region. Most experts as well as GGGI member countries were from developing countries. Only a small number of representatives came from Europe and North America. However, the third draft of the framework was finalized with the support of the GGPM international expert group (Figure 1). Thus, the framework already considers a global perspective.

Figure 4 Region of origin of the reviewing experts



The main participants were government officials with knowledge and expertise on green growth, and members of international organizations working on sustainable development (Figure 5). Most of the main participants worked regularly with GGGI in the country offices and headquarters. These experts specialized in policy development, planning, and investment in their country. Members of the academic community and research institutions, civil society, and the private sector also participated in the survey. Hence, a complete panel of experts were able to evaluate the Green Growth Index, with a particular focus on public policy and planning. Experts were asked to define their specialty or field of expertise in the survey (Figure 6). A wide range of specialization that contributes to green growth was observed which proved that the evaluation of the Green Growth Index was composed of a diverse group of experts. The survey also indicated that most of these experts specialized in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Figure 5 Type of Organization of the reviewing experts

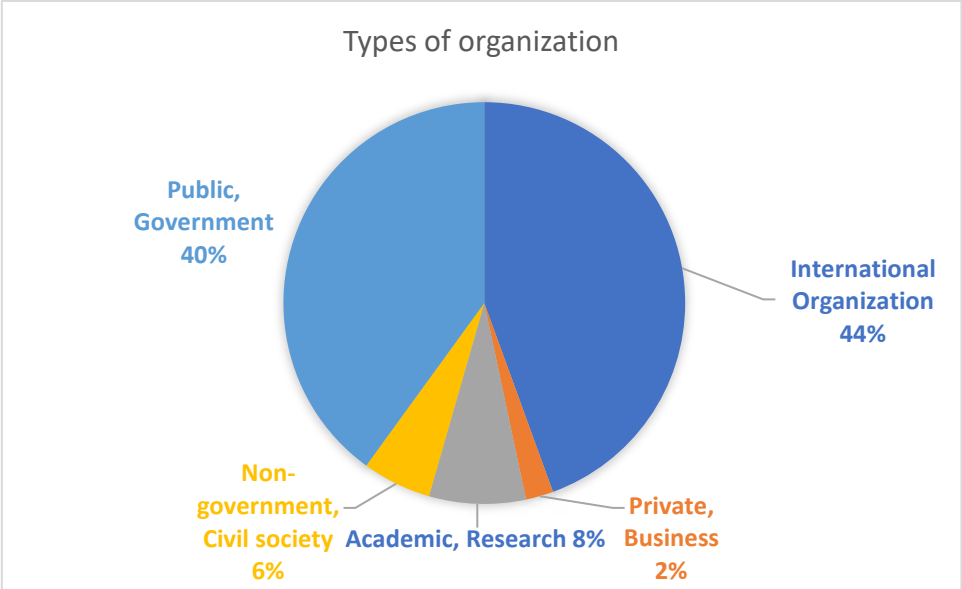
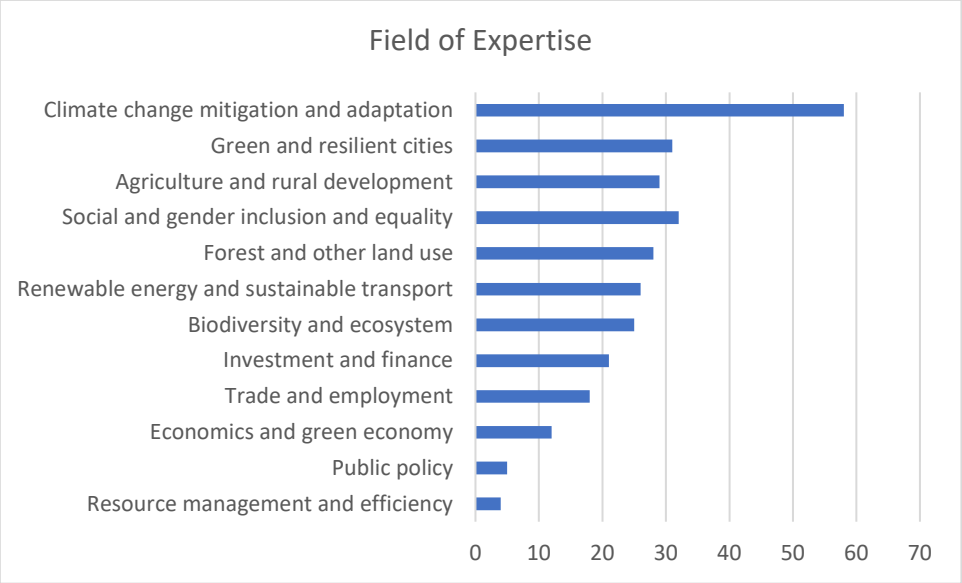


Figure 6 Field of expertise of the reviewing experts



A majority of the experts claimed that their work was related to green growth but when asked if their work was related to indicators, only 75% of the experts affirmed (Figure 7). This result further strengthened and confirmed the relevance of the reviewing committee as it had enough outsiders to avoid insider bias. Most reviewers were between 30 and 50 years old. Attempting to have a gender balanced reviewing committee for the index was challenging, as there were experts from countries that do not have a gender- balanced government leading to a small imbalance where more male experts than female ones were present in the said committee (Figure 8).

All in all, the reviewers for the online survey consisted of a diverse and relevant group of experts.

Figure 7 Qualifications of the reviewing experts

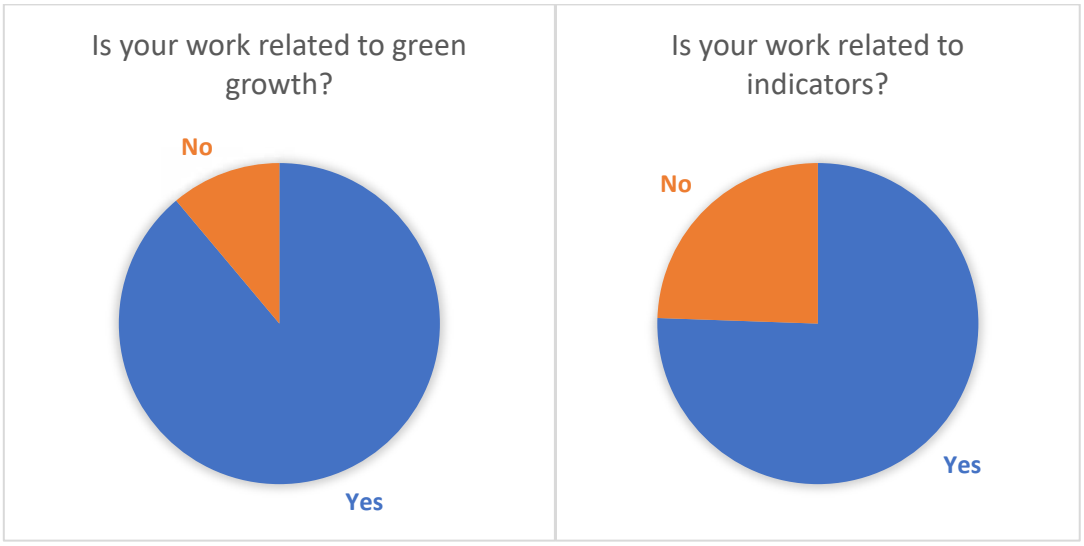
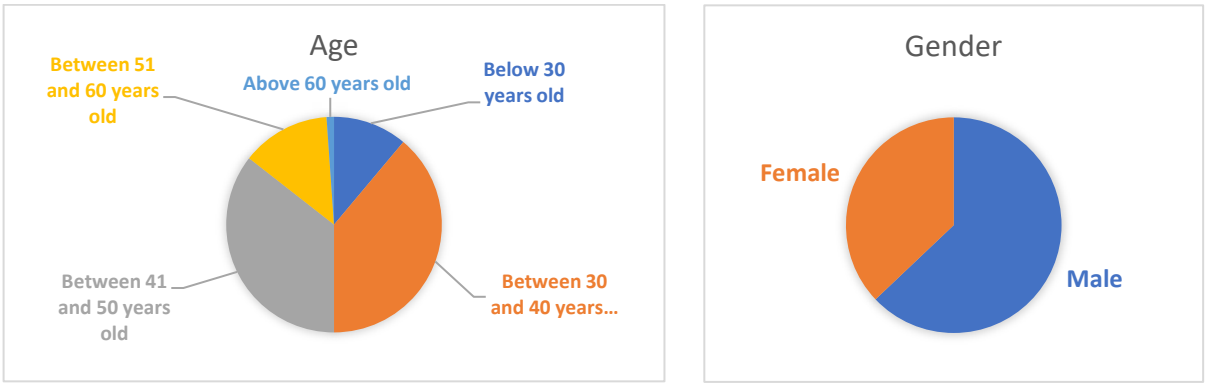


Figure 8 Age and Gender of the reviewing experts



4.2 Ratings on the indicators

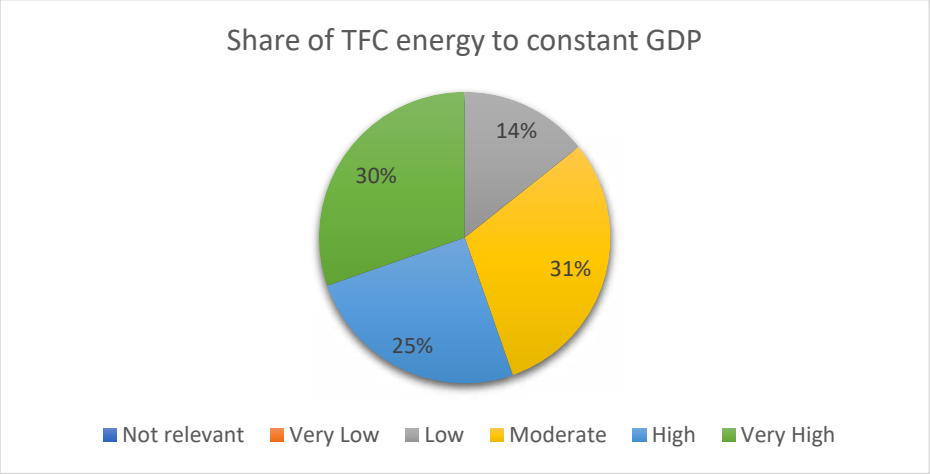
4.2.1 Resource efficiency

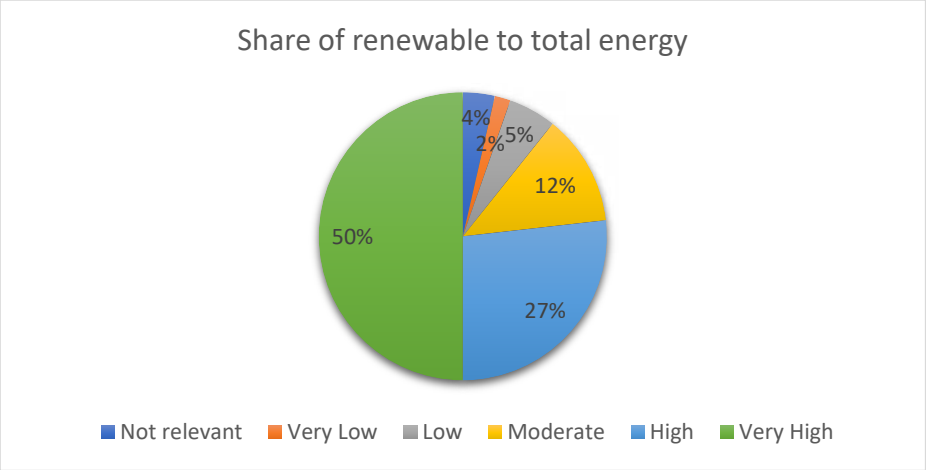
Resource efficiency includes efficiency in energy, water, land use, and material use. Most indicators in these categories were well rated.

There were 56 reviewers who evaluated resource efficiency. Among these reviewers, 55% rated the indicator Share of TFC energy to constant GDP high to very high (Figure 9). This indicator did not get very low to not relevant ratings but 14% of the reviewers gave it a low rating. Reviewers from the public sector generally responded less favorably to this indicator than international organizations (Annex 3.1). It can also be observed that reviewers from the Asia-Pacific and the Middle East regions responded more favorably to this indicator than those from Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. The indicator share of renewable to total energy is better rated at 77% of high and very high ratings. Favorable ratings, wherein majority rated the indicator high to very high, are consistent in reviewer categories. However, two reviewers

from Africa rated the indicator as not relevant and very low while a reviewer from North America rated it not relevant.

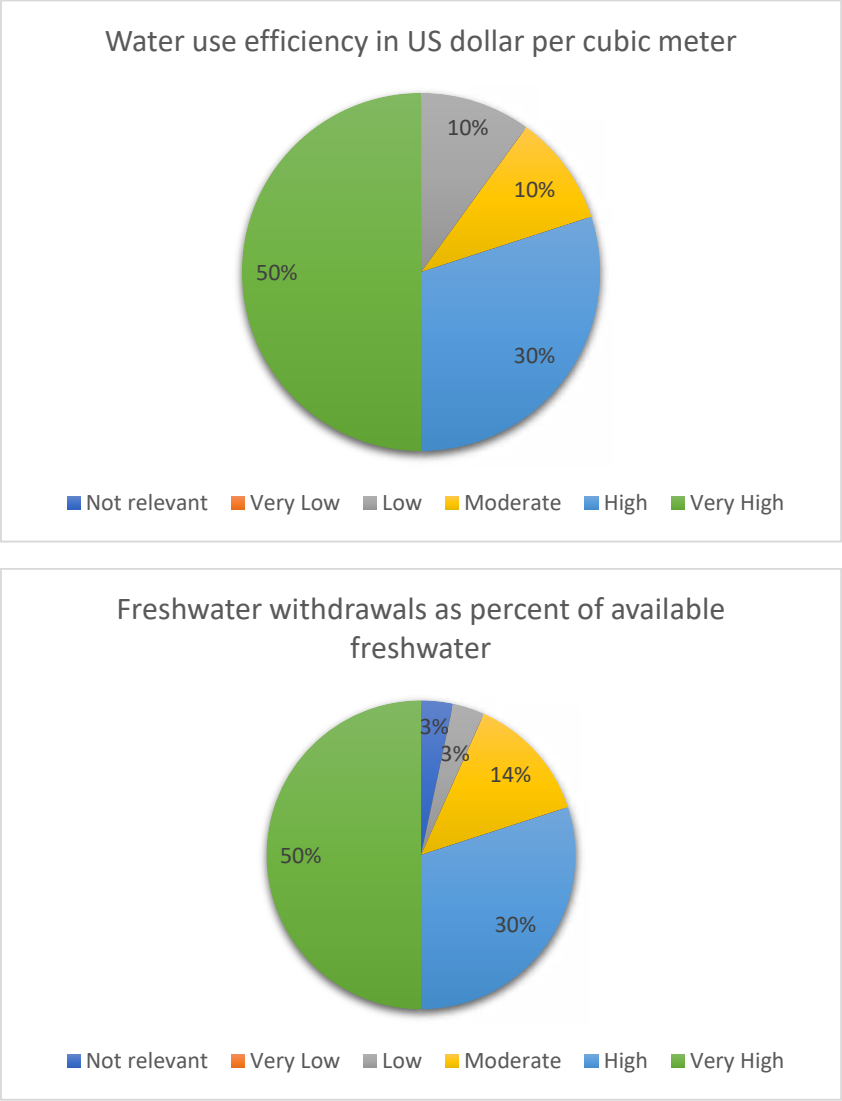
Figure 9 Ratings for indicators of energy efficiency





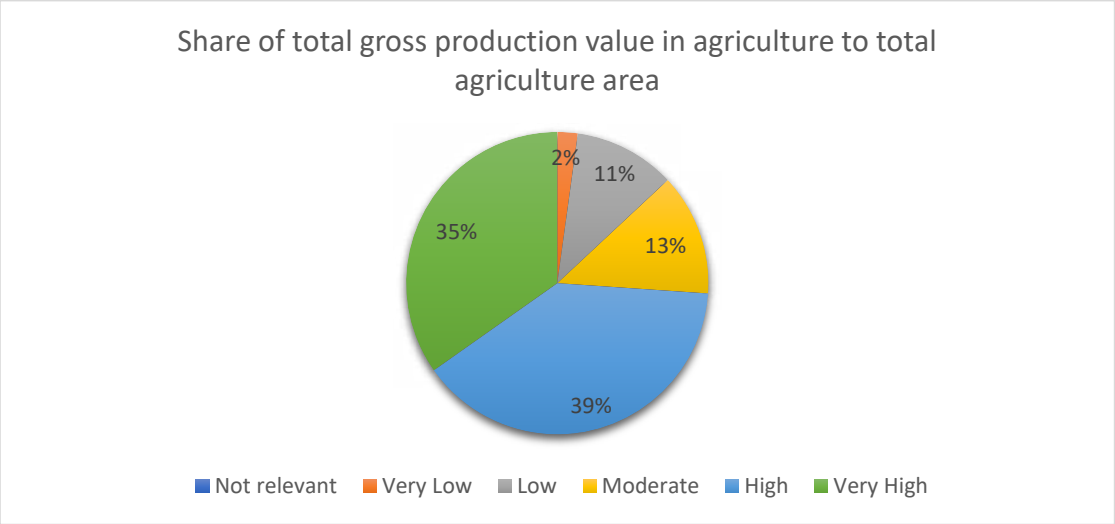
The indicators for water efficiency, reviewed by 30 stakeholders, were both highly rated by reviewers. In both cases, 70% of the stakeholders regarded the indicators highly to very highly relevant (Figure 10). The indicator water use efficiency had slightly lower ratings (10%), but only one reviewer from North American academia rated the indicator, freshwater withdrawals as percent of available freshwater not relevant. The trend of reviewers from international organizations giving higher ratings than reviewers from the government and public sector is also applicable for this set of indicators (Annex 3.2). Experts from the Asia Pacific region and Africa were also more likely to give high reviews. Additionally, in general female reviewers gave higher ratings than male reviewers on these two indicators. Male reviewers were more likely to rate the indicator as high relevance rather than very high relevance.

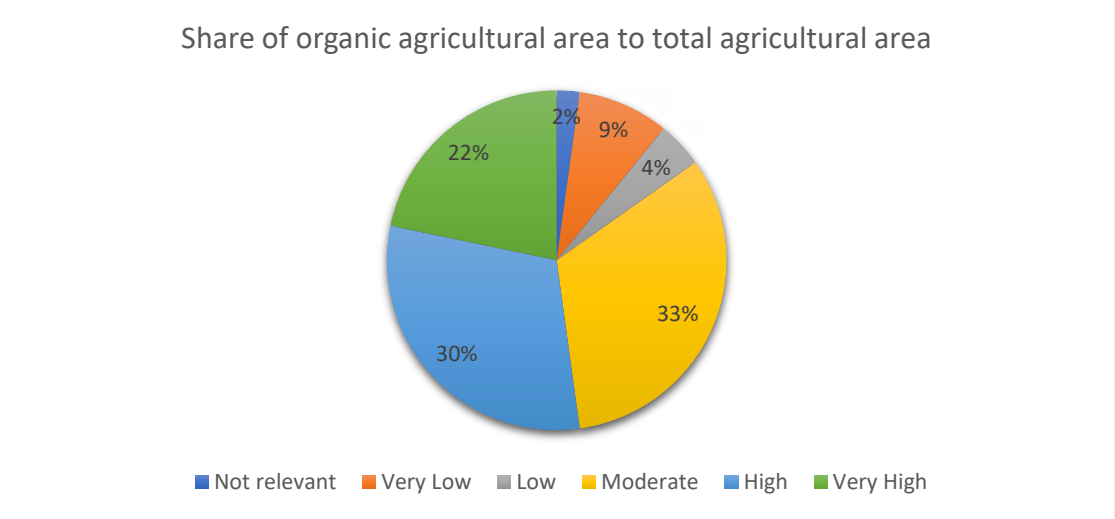
Figure 10 Ratings for indicators of water efficiency



The indicators for land use efficiency garnered slightly less support from the 46 reviewers who responded (Figure 11). For the share of total gross production value in agriculture to total agriculture area, most reviewers (39%) rated this indicator highly relevant while slightly fewer reviewers (35%) rated this as very highly relevant. The highest ratings for this indicator were from Africa and the Asia Pacific region, while the lowest were from Latin America and the Caribbean. The second indicator, share of organic agricultural area to total agricultural area, had a lower percentage of high to very high rating (52%) compared to the former indicator, which totaled to 74%. Some reviewers (9%) gave the indicator a very low rating while only 2% said that the indicator is not relevant. For this indicator the highest ratings were from Africa, Europe and the Asia Pacific regions, while the lowest were from Latin America and the Caribbean. When disaggregated (Annex 3.3), it is evident that reviewers from international organizations consistently gave higher ratings than reviewers from the government or the public sector for both the indicators.

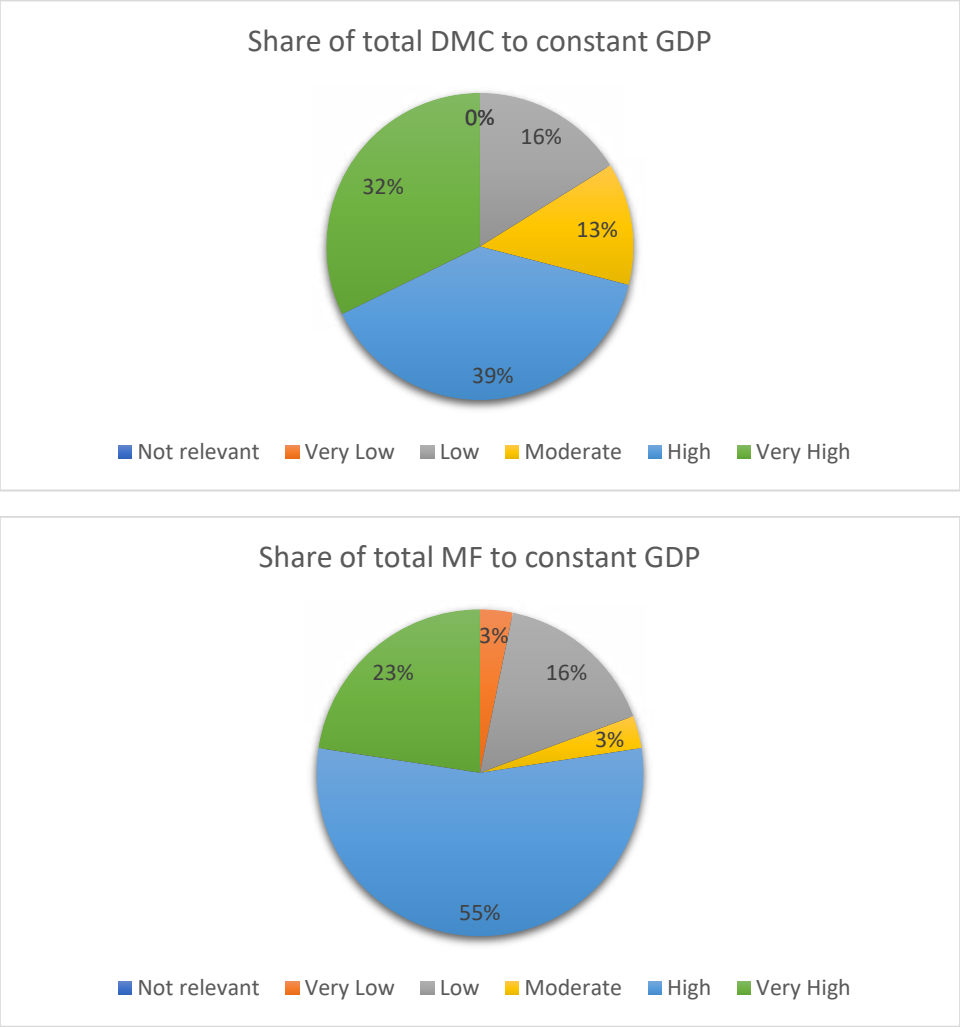
Figure 11 Ratings for indicators of land use efficiency





There were 31 people who answered the survey in rating the indicators of material use efficiency. These indicators received a large number of high to very high ratings: 71% for the share of total DMC to constant GDP and 78% for the share of total Material Footprint (MF) to constant GDP (Figure 12). More reviewers gave a high rating than very high rating, especially for the share of total MF to constant GDP, where 55% of reviewers deemed the indicator highly relevant. A reviewer from an international organization in the Asia Pacific region gave a rating that reflects very low relevance to the share of total MF to constant GDP. After disaggregation to expert categories (Annex 3.4), it was observed that the trend of higher ratings in previous indicators from members of international organizations compared to government and public sector expert is less visible. From a geographical perspective, lower ratings are visible in the Asia Pacific and Africa regions compared to the rest of the world. However, many experts from Africa also rated the indicator as highly relevant.

Figure 12 Ratings for indicators of material use efficiency



4.2.2 Natural Capital Protection

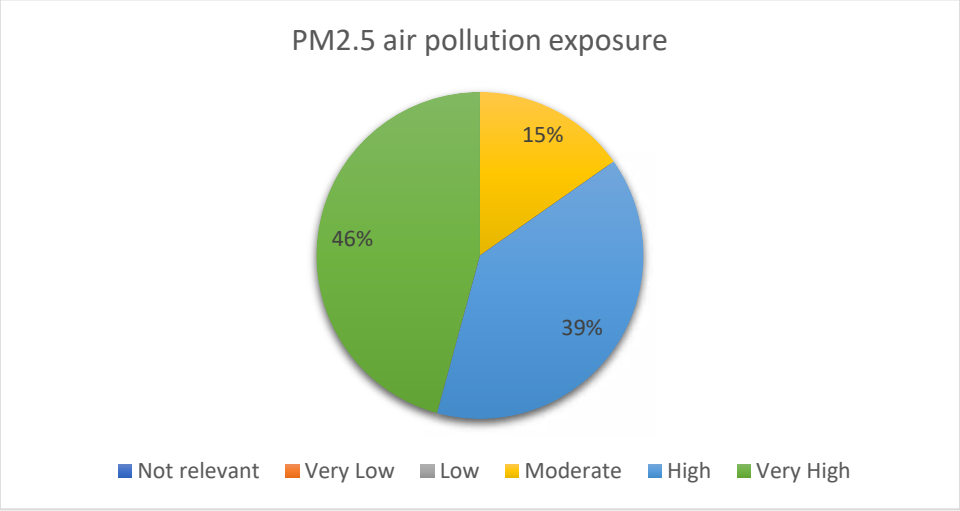
Natural Capital Protection includes environment protection, climate change mitigation, and biodiversity and ecosystem. Most indicators in environment protection and climate change mitigation were highly rated, as well as some indicators in biodiversity and ecosystem.

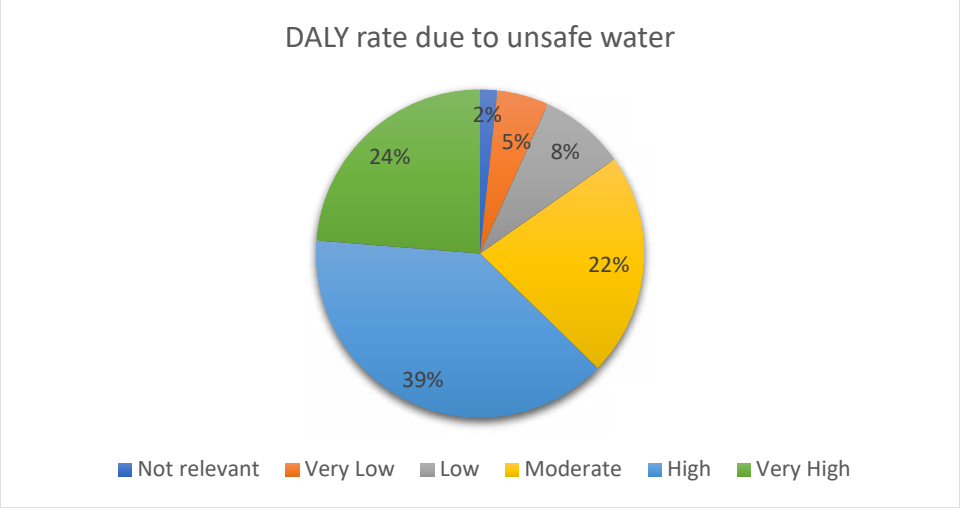
The four environment protection indicators were evaluated by 59 reviewers. The indicators include air pollution exposure, the disability adjusted life year rate due to unsafe water, clean waters in ocean health index and municipal solid waste per capita (Figure 13).
The indicator for air pollution, PM 2.5 air pollution exposure was almost collegially relevant, with the lowest scores of 15% moderate relevance ratings (there were no reviews of low, very low or not relevant). At a disaggregated level (Annex 4.1), ratings were highest among international organization reviewers, and reviewers from Asia Pacific and Africa The indicator for water pollution, disability adjusted life year rate due to unsafe water was less unanimous, but still obtained high ratings. Most respondents (63%) gave a high to very high rating to the indicator. Nevertheless, 2% rated the indicator as not relevant and 13% gave a low to very low rating. Looking closely at the details of the ratings (Annex 4.1), there were higher ratings from

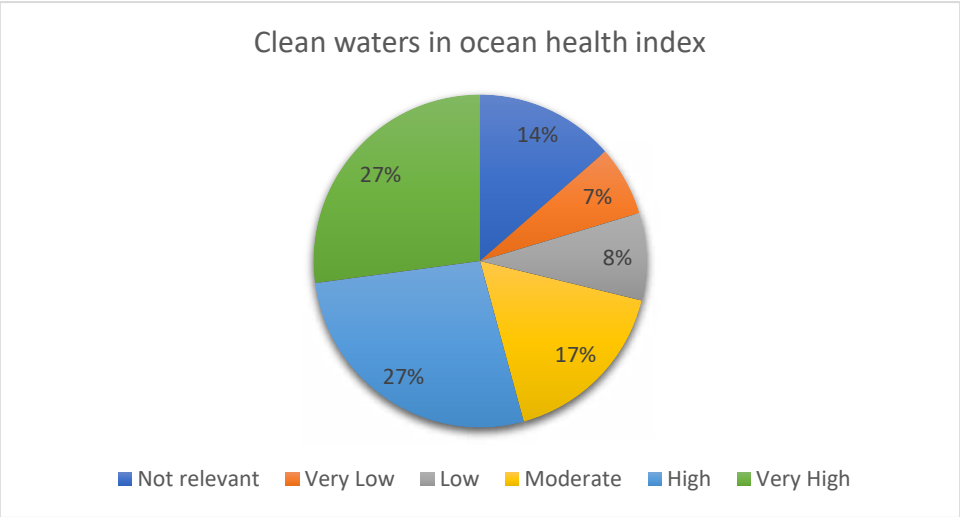
reviewers of international organizations and those from Africa, compared to reviewers from the government and the public sector and other regions of the world.

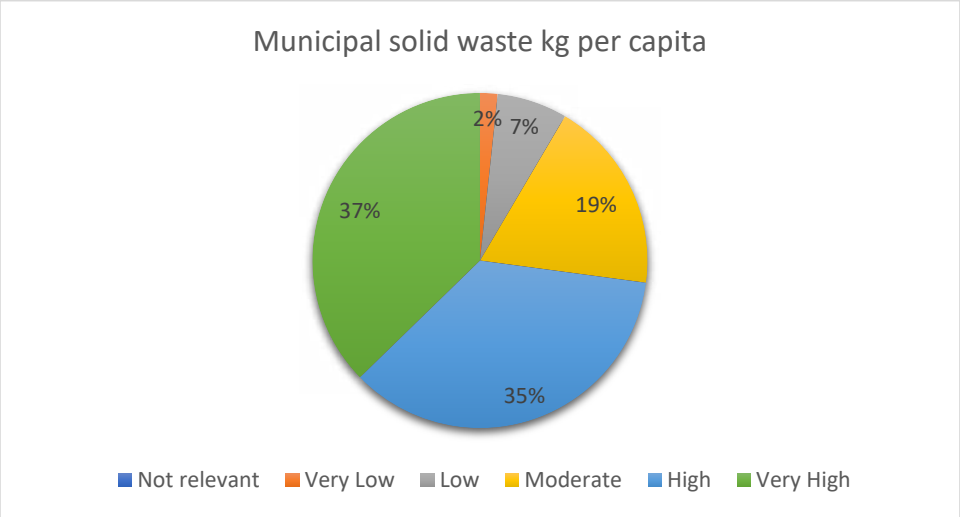
The indicator for water pollution, clean waters in ocean health index, obtained lower ratings, with 54% high to very high relevance ratings. There were 14% of the reviewers who rated it not relevant, specifically experts from the government and the public sector from Africa (Annex 4.1), and 15% gave a low to very low rating. Ratings were better from international organization experts than ratings from public and government experts. Geographically, many of the best ratings for this indicator were from the Asia Pacific region, while most of the lowest were from Africa. However, the ratings by experts from Africa were quite evenly distributed across the range. The last indicator, municipal solid waste per capita received quite high ratings overall as 72% of the reviewers gave a high to very high rating. One reviewer gave a very low rating, while 7% of them gave a low rating. Looking at the detailed assessment (Annex 4.1), members of international organizations gave better ratings than the government and the public sector experts. The highest ratings were by experts from Africa, the Asia Pacific and the Middle East. Many of the worst ratings for the indicators of natural capital protection were from reviewers from Europe, while the reviewers from the rest of the regions rated the indicators relatively consistently.

Figure 13 Ratings for indicators of environment protection









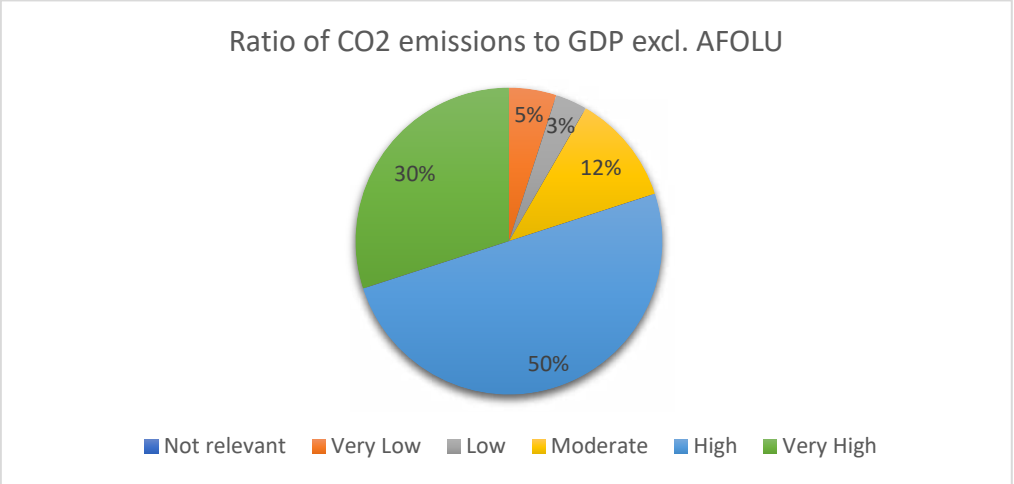
The four climate change mitigation indicators were evaluated by 60 reviewers. The indicators include ratios of emissions to GDP for CO2 and non-CO2 emissions, and Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector and non-AFOLU sectors. Despite similar measuring methods and characteristics, these indicators obtained varying levels of support amongst reviewers (Figure 14).

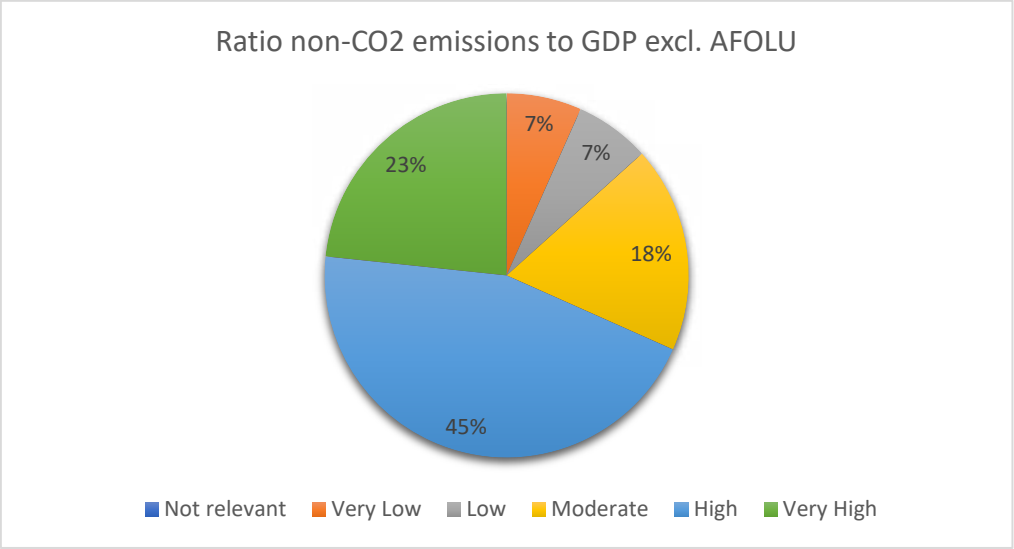
The indicator ratio of CO2 emissions to GDP excluding AFOLU was given the highest ratings among the four indicators as 80% of reviewers gave it a high to very high rating. However, 5% of reviewers gave it a very low rating, and 3% a low rating. While analyzing factors affecting the rating, there seems to be no significant trend in terms of gender, age or type of organization of the reviewers (Annex 4.2). There was, however, a trend in terms of the regions of the reviewers as. Experts from Latin America and the Caribbean all rated the indicator as having high to very high relevance, whereas the experts from other regions had a more mixed response. The ratio of non-CO2 emissions to GDP excluding AFOLU received good ratings where 63% of reviewers gave the indicator high to very high rating. However, 5% and 8% of reviewers gave a very low or low relevance rating, respectively. Geographically, the very low ratings were given by experts from the Asia Pacific, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. However, many of the very high ratings were also given by experts from Africa. For

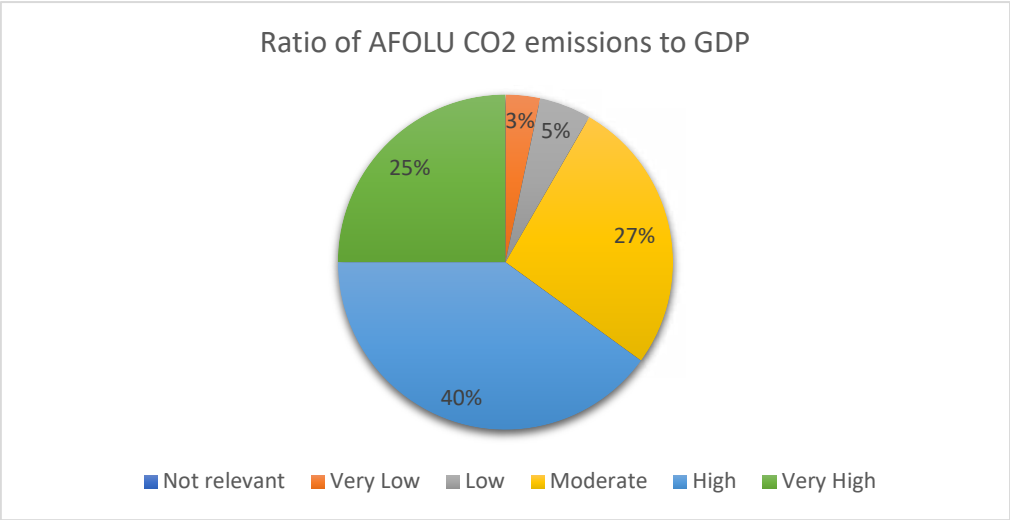
this indicator, members of international organizations gave higher ratings than members of the government and public sector.

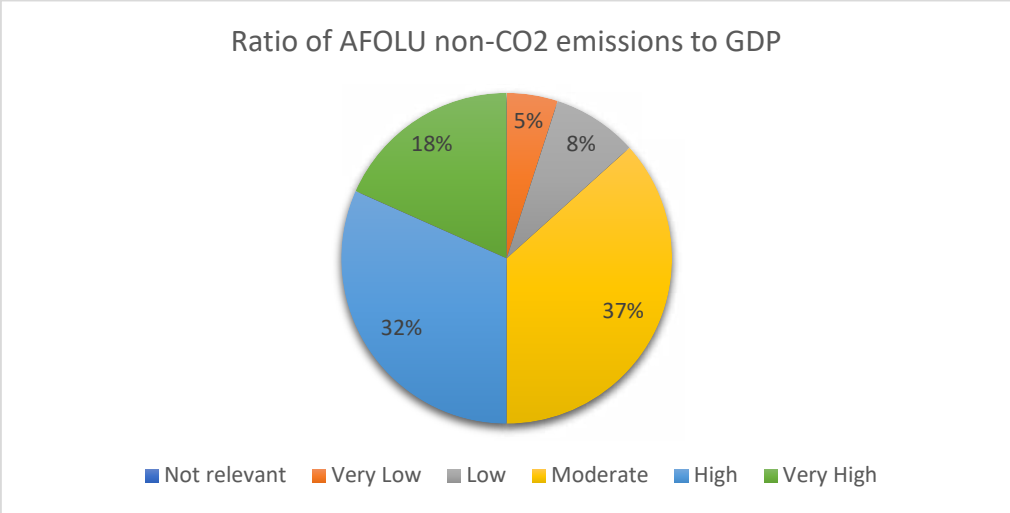
The indicator, ratio AFOLU CO2 emissions to GDP also received good ratings as 65% of the reviewers gave a high to very high rating. Only 8% of the reviewers gave a low to very low rating. Reviewers from international organizations generally gave higher ratings than reviewers from the government and public sectors. Geographically, the lowest ratings were given by experts from Africa and Asia Pacific. while the highest were also by experts from Asia Pacific and Africa. Finally, the last indicator, ratio AFOLU non-CO2 emissions to GDP received the worst ratings, yet with a reasonable amount of disagreement among experts. Half of the reviewers rated the indicator as highly to very highly relevant, while only 13% rated it low to very low relevance. Disaggregated by expert categories, the lowest rating for this indicator was given by experts from the Asia Pacific and Africa regions.

Figure 14 Ratings for climate change mitigation





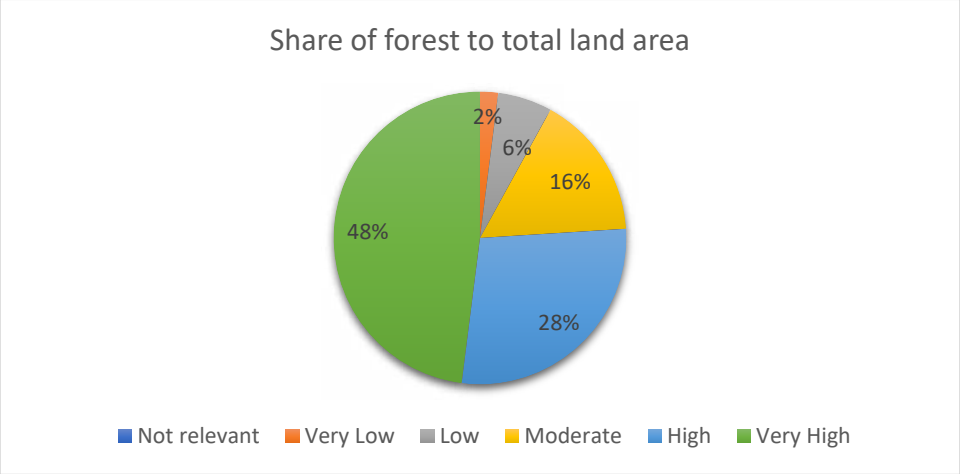


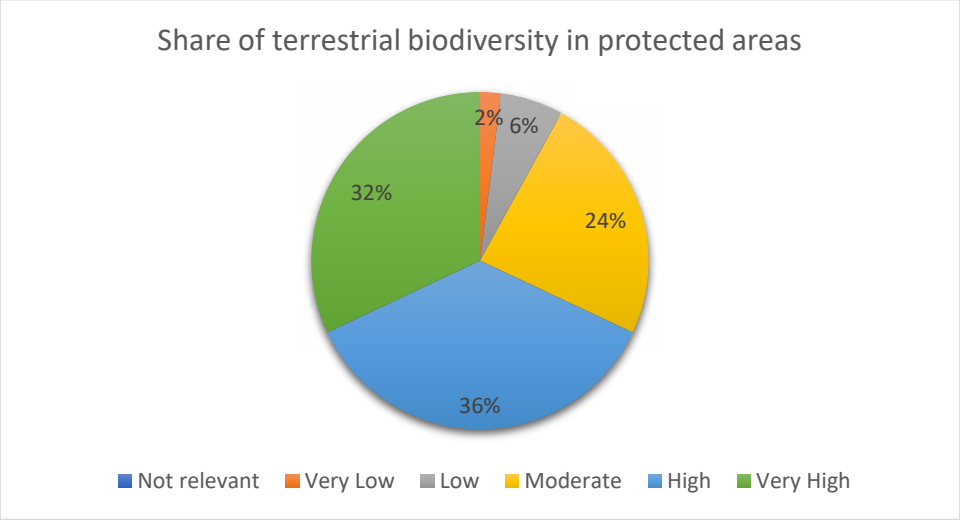


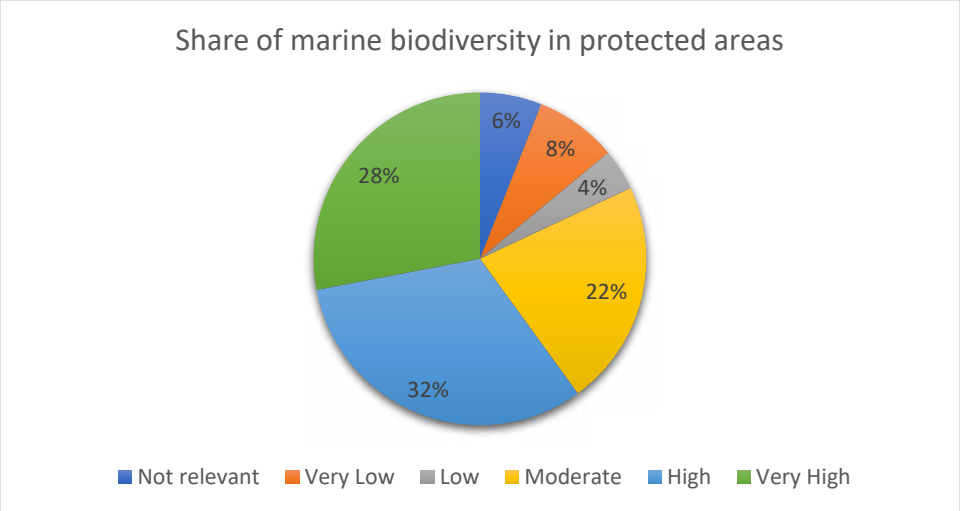
The four biodiversity and ecosystem indicators were evaluated by 50 reviewers. These indicators include share of forest area to total land area, share of terrestrial biodiversity in protected areas, share of marine biodiversity in protected areas, and biodiversity indicator in ocean health index (Figure 15).

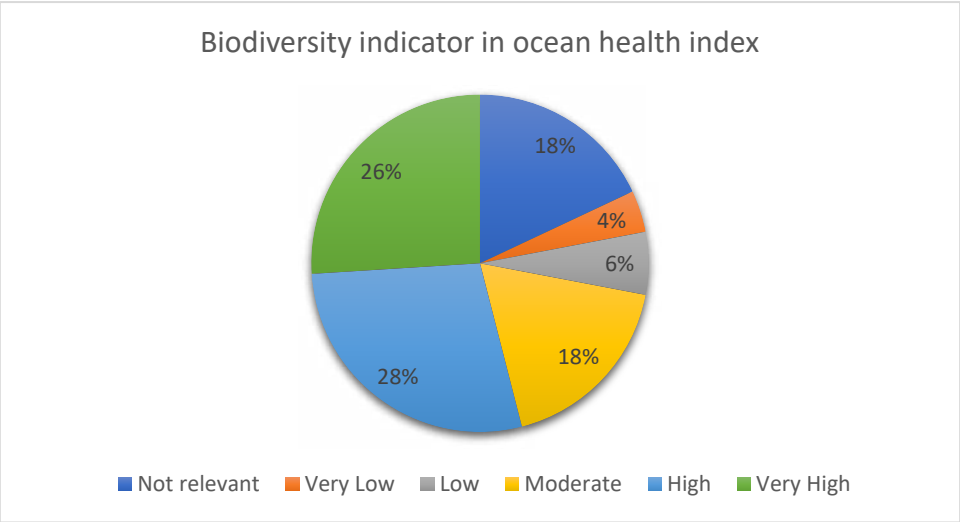
The share of forest to total land area generally received favorable ratings from reviewers, with 76% high to very high ratings and only 8% low to very low ratings. Disaggregating to the organization level (Annex 4.3), international organizations have rated this indicator more favorably than the government and public sector experts. The best ratings for this indicator were from Africa, Asia Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean while the worst were from the Middle East. The indicator share of terrestrial biodiversity in protected area received slightly lower ratings wherein 68% of reviewers deemed it highly to very highly relevant, while 8% gave a rating of low to very low relevance. At an organizational level, higher ratings were given by international organizations. At the regional level, the highest ratings were given by experts from Africa and the Asia Pacific region and the lowest by experts from Africa.

Figure 15 Ratings for indicators of biodiversity and ecosystem









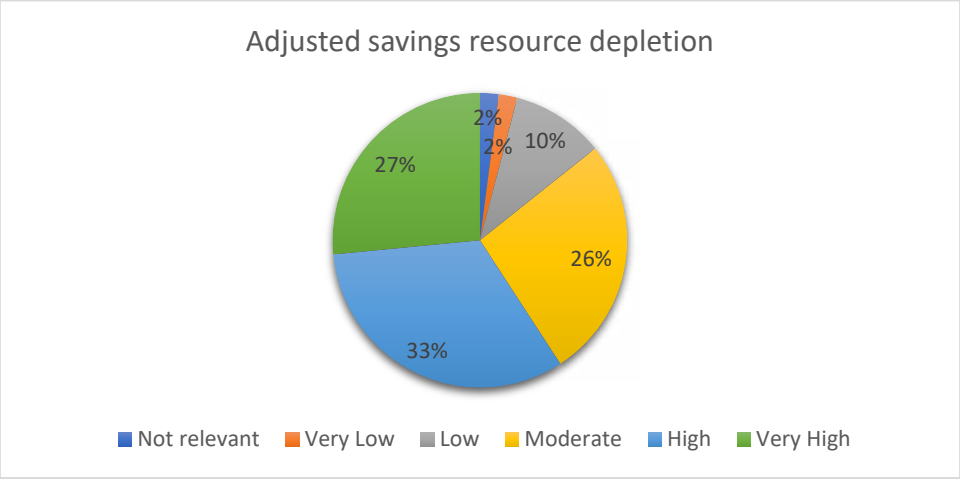
The indicator share of marine biodiversity received a rating of highly to very highly relevant from 60% of the reviewers. However, 6% of the reviewers rated it not relevant, and 8% rated its relevance as very low. Reviewers from international organizations gave higher ratings, and at the regional level, the African and Asia Pacific reviewers gave the best ratings, while the lowest ratings were from European and African reviewers. The last indicator in this category, biodiversity indicator in ocean health index received poor ratings as 18% of reviewers rated it as irrelevant. Most of the very high ratings came from experts in international organizations. At the regional level, the worst ratings came from Africa and Europe, while the best ratings were from experts in Asia Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

4.2.3 Green Economic Opportunities

Green economic opportunities include indicators such as investment, trade, labor or employment and technology or innovation.

Green investment was measured using the indicator adjusted savings resource depletion which was evaluated by 49 reviewers. It received good ratings from reviewers as 60% of reviewers deemed it highly or very highly relevant to the Index, while 2% thought it was not relevant, and 2% rated it as very low relevance (Figure 16). The highest rating was from reviewers in Africa and Asia Pacific, while the lowest was from reviewers in North America. Disaggregating by organization, the lowest rating was from reviewers in academia and research while those in international organizations and government rated the indicator consistently (Annex 5.1).

Figure 16 Ratings for indicators of green investment



Green trade was measured using the indicator, share of environmental export to total export and was evaluated by 25 experts. The share of environmental export to total export received excellent ratings as 80% or the reviewers deemed it highly or very highly relevant (Figure 17). At the regional level, the highest ratings were given by experts from Europe while the lowest were from government and public sector reviewers in the Asia Pacific region (Annex 5.2).

The indicator describing green labor or employment is carbon dioxide emissions per million people (Figure 18). This indicator was evaluated by 39 reviewers and received the worst ratings, since only 33% rated this indicator as having high or very high relevance, while 44% rated it from low relevance to not relevant. The very high ratings were exclusively from male reviewers. Geographically, the highest ratings came from reviewers in Africa and Asia Pacific while no discernible pattern emerged for the lower ratings (Annex 5.3).

Figure 17 *Ratings for indicators of green trade*

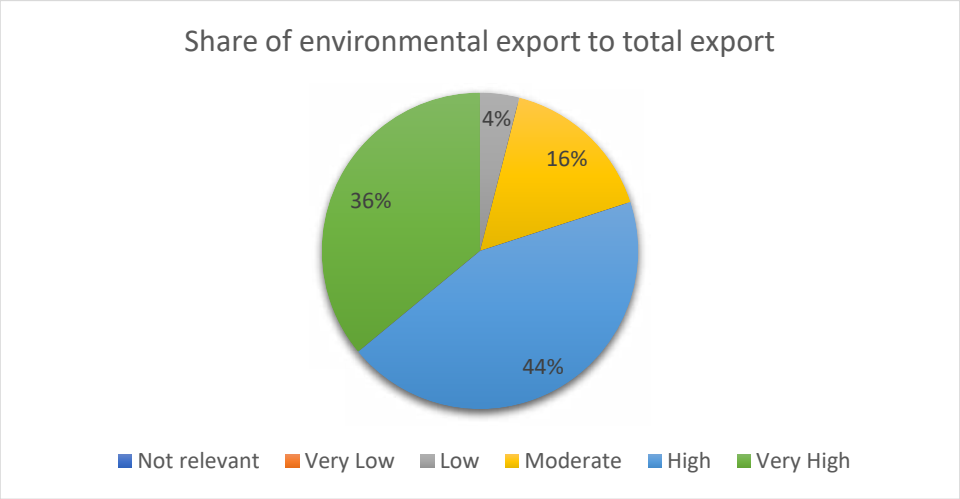
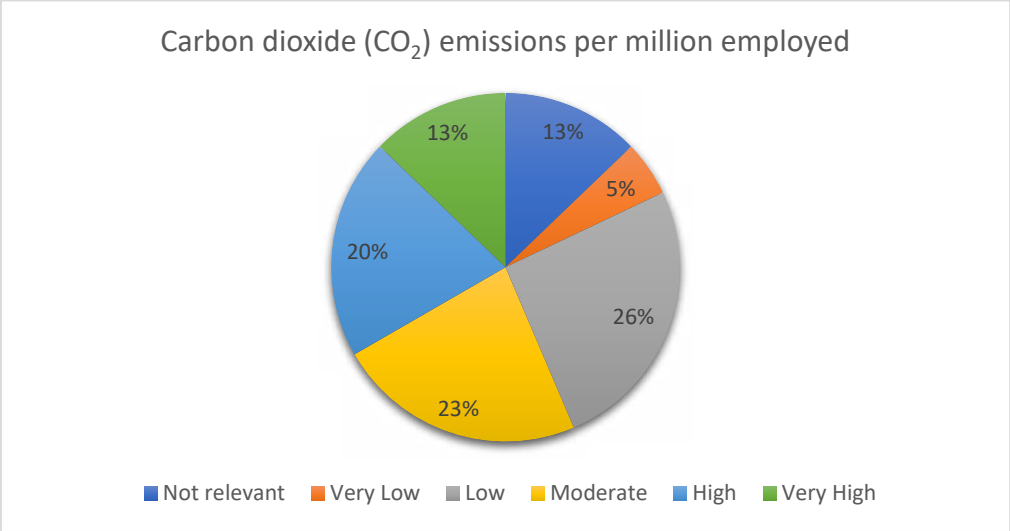
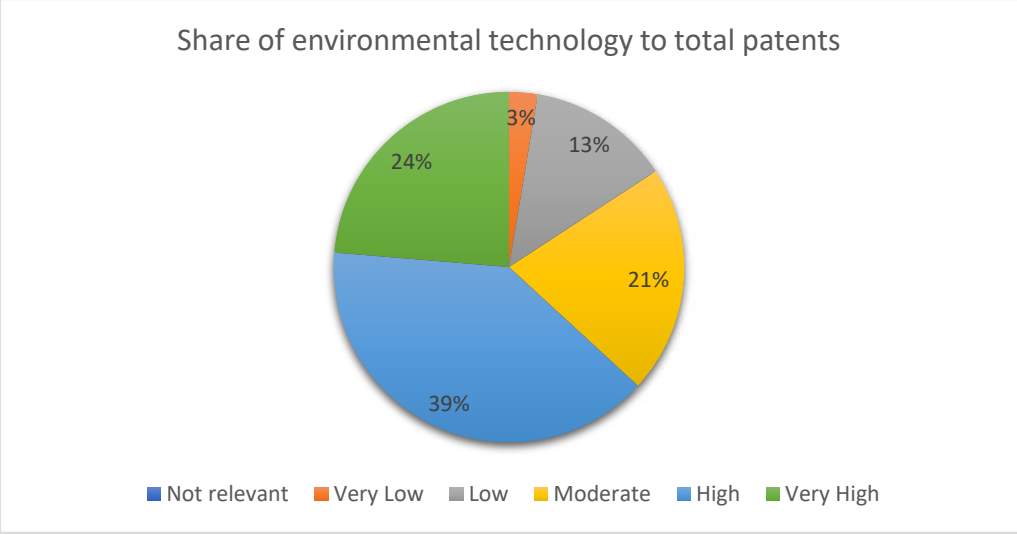


Figure 18 *Ratings for indicators of green employment*



Green technology or innovation was evaluated using the indicator, share of environmental technology to total patents (Figure 19). This indicator was relatively well rated by the 38 reviewers. Most of the reviewers (63%) considered this indicator to be highly to very highly relevant to the Green Growth Index, while only 3% deemed it to have a very low significance. The ratings of very high relevance mostly came from experts in international organizations. Geographically, many of the high ratings were from experts in Africa and Europe. No other major trends can be extrapolated from the disaggregated data (Annex 5.4).

Figure 19 Ratings for indicators of green technology/innovation



4.2.4 Social Inclusion

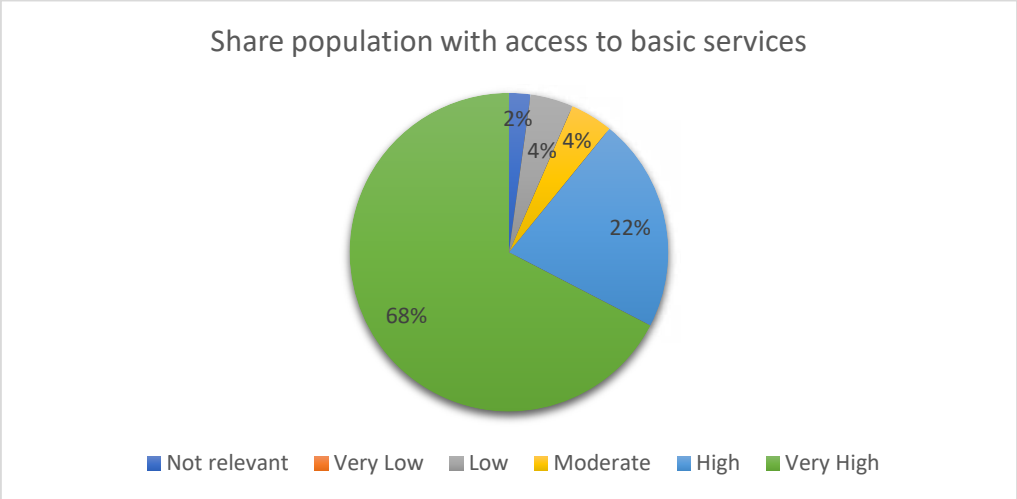
Social inclusion includes the indicators human development, social equality, and social protection.

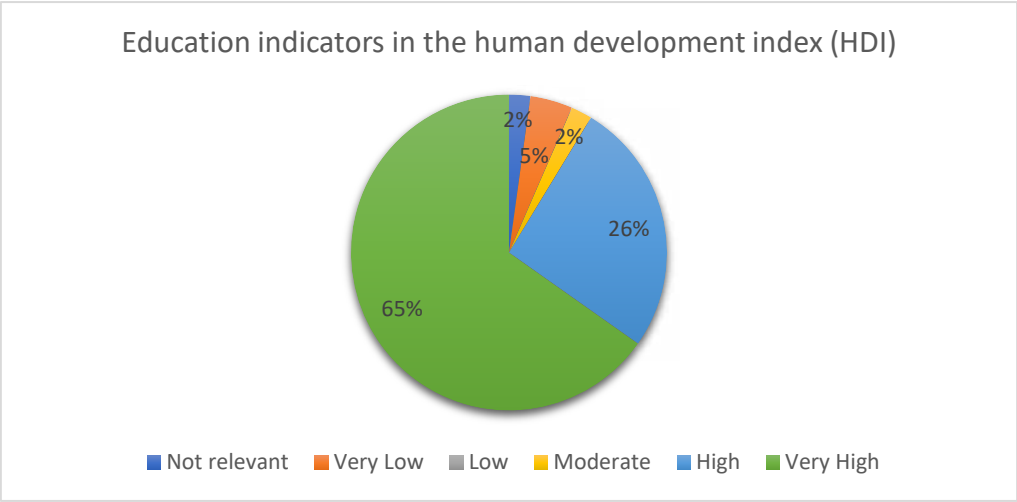
Four indicators were used in the semi-final framework to measure human development: the share of the population with access to basic services, the education indicators in the Human

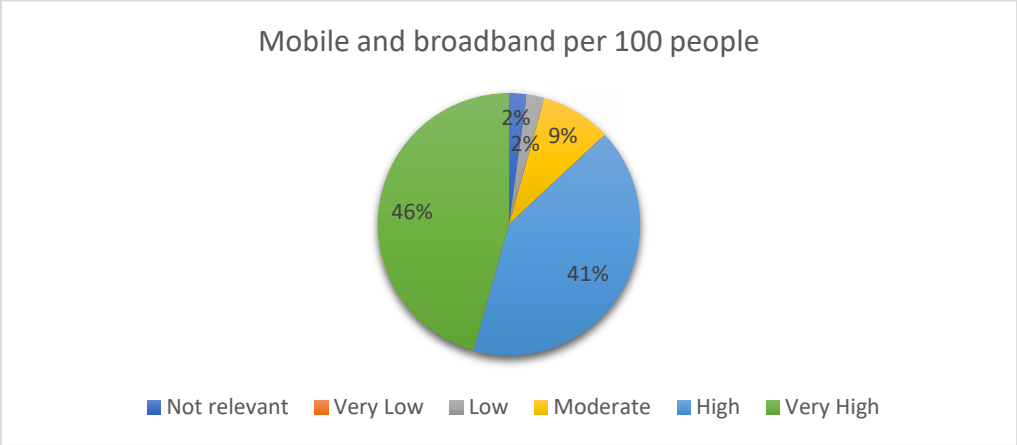
Development Index, mobile and broadband per 100 people and share of adults with a bank account (Figure 20). These indicators were reviewed by 46 stakeholders and policymakers (Annex 6.1). The first indicator was the share of the population with access to basic services. It generally received excellent reviews from the experts, as 90% rated it highly to very highly relevant. Only 4% deemed it to have low relevance, and 2% no relevance at all. Even though reviews were generally very high for all expert categories, the reviewers who rated it as having no relevance were from Europe. Most of the very high ratings were from reviewers from international organizations in Africa, Asia Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean.

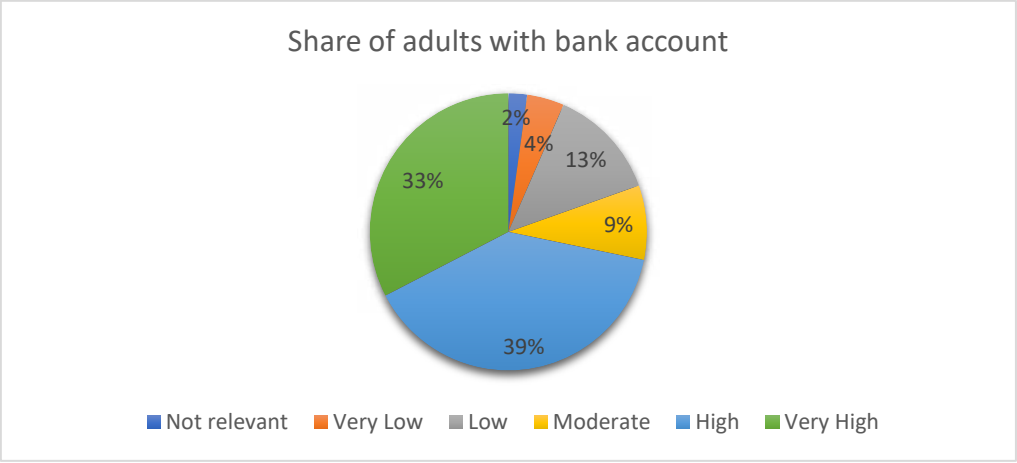
The next indicator, the education indicators in the Human Development Index, achieved excellent ratings, with 91% of reviewers deeming it highly or very highly relevant. However, 5% considered it to have very low relevance, and 2% said it had no relevance at all. The reviewers from international organizations rated this particular indicator positively. Reviewers from Africa and Asia Pacific also rated this indicator positively, while the rating of no relevance came from European reviewers. The next indicator for human development was mobile and broadband per 100 people, which garnered favorable ratings from reviewers. 87% gave a rating of highly or very highly relevant and only 2% considered the indicator as irrelevant. Overall, the experts from Asia Pacific, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean regions gave the highest rating, while reviewers from Europe gave the lowest. Experts from international organizations also rated this indicator positively. The last indicator was the share of adults with a bank account that received average ratings, less favorable than the other indicators in this category. Most reviewers (72%) considered the indicator of very high to high relevance, while 19% gave a rating of low, very low or no relevance. Experts from international organizations rated this indicator highly. Geographically, the highest ratings were by experts from Africa and the Asia Pacific regions, while the ratings of no relevance came from European reviewers.

Figure 20 Ratings for indicators of human development





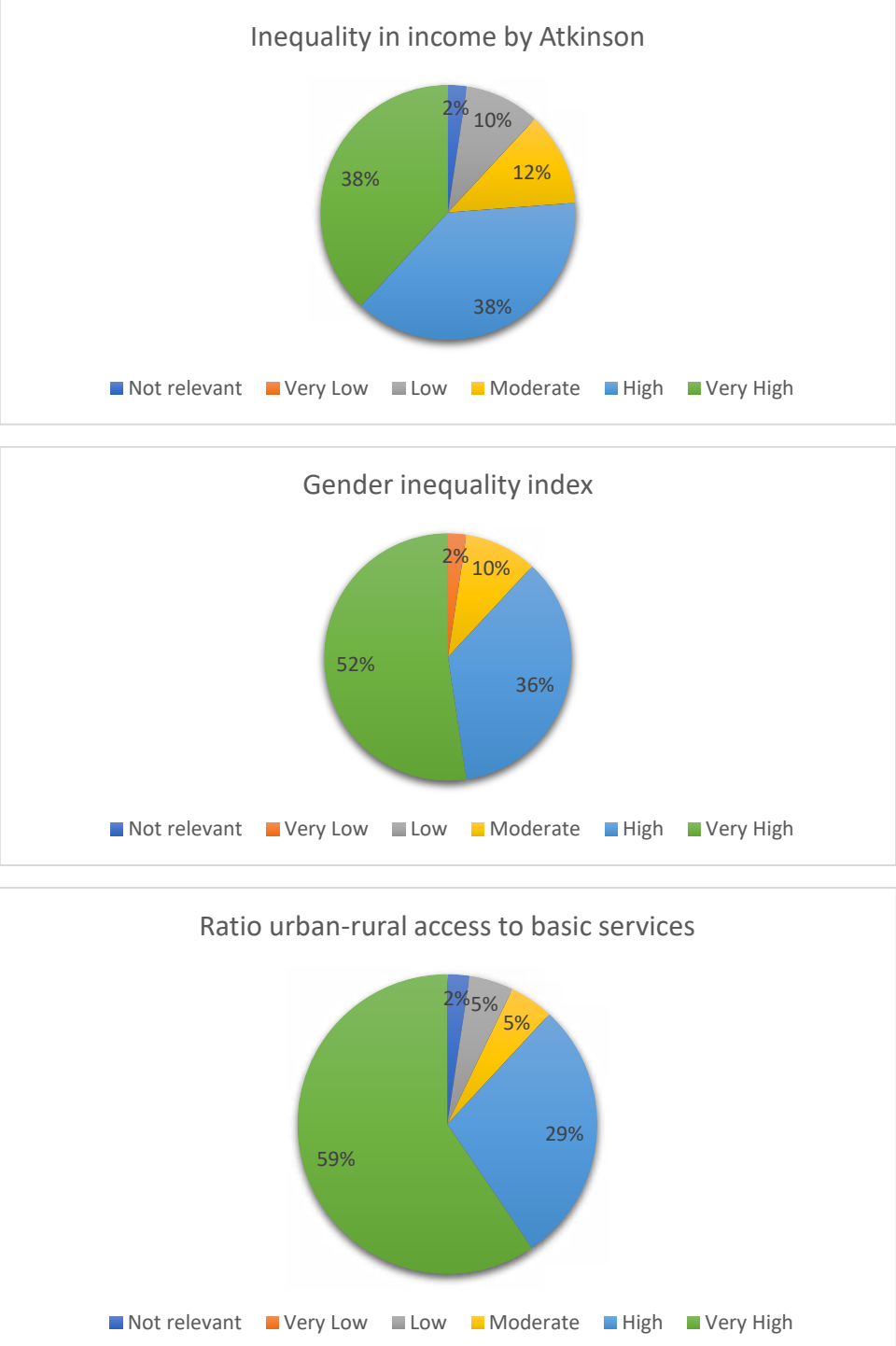


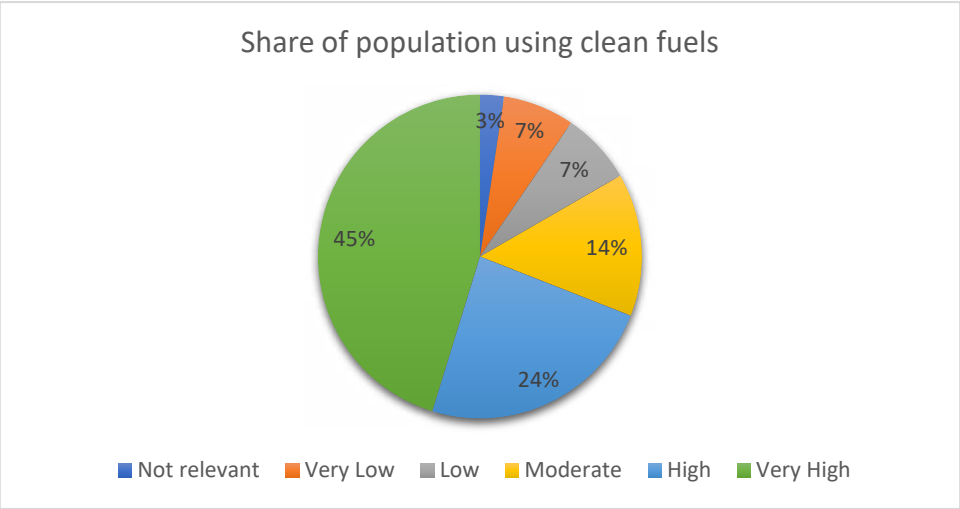


Four indicators were used to describe social equality which were reviewed by 42 stakeholders (Annex 6.2). The first indicator used was inequality in income by Atkinson, which received a significant number of high to very high ratings (76%). Disaggregating to expert categories, international organizations rated this indicator much more favorably than other experts (Figure 21). Asia-Pacific and African experts were the most supportive of this indicator, while European experts agreed less with the relevance of the indicator. The next indicator, encompassing a different aspect was the gender equality index. This indicator received very favorable ratings, with 88% of experts rating it as highly to very highly relevant. Only one reviewer deemed it had very low relevance. The ratings were overall highest in North America and lowest in

Europe. Social equality was also measured in the semi-final framework using the indicator ratio of urban-rural access to basic services. This indicator also got excellent ratings from reviewers, with 88% rating it as highly or very highly relevant. Geographically, the highest ratings were in Africa, while the lowest were in Europe. Further, the indicator, share of population using clean fuels received slightly lower ratings from reviewers, with 69% of reviewers rating its relevance as high to very high. In terms of work organization of the reviewers, ratings from international organizations were the highest. Meanwhile, geographically, ratings were still highest from African reviewers, and lowest from European reviewers.

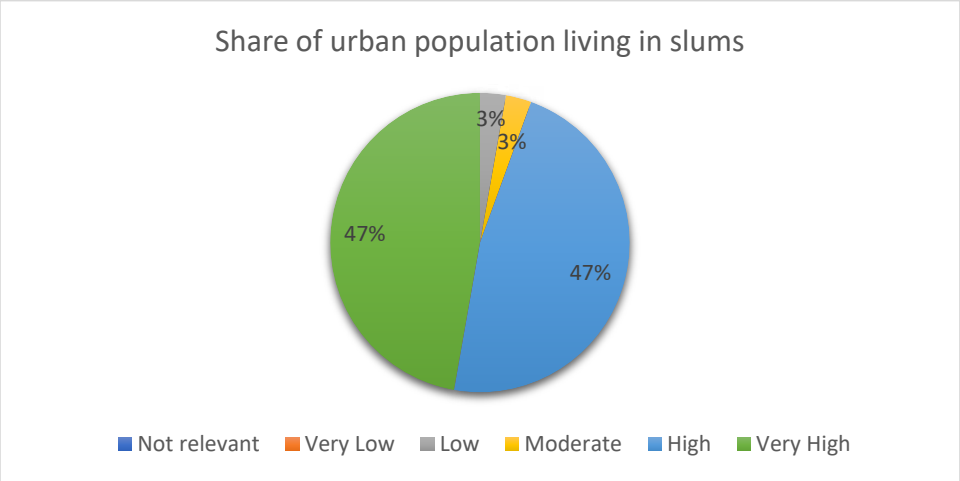
Figure 21 Ratings for indicators of social equality

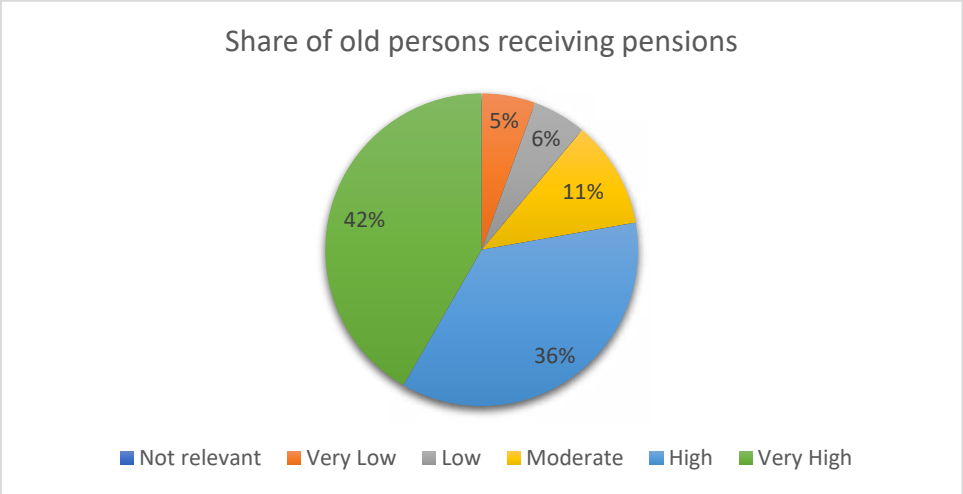


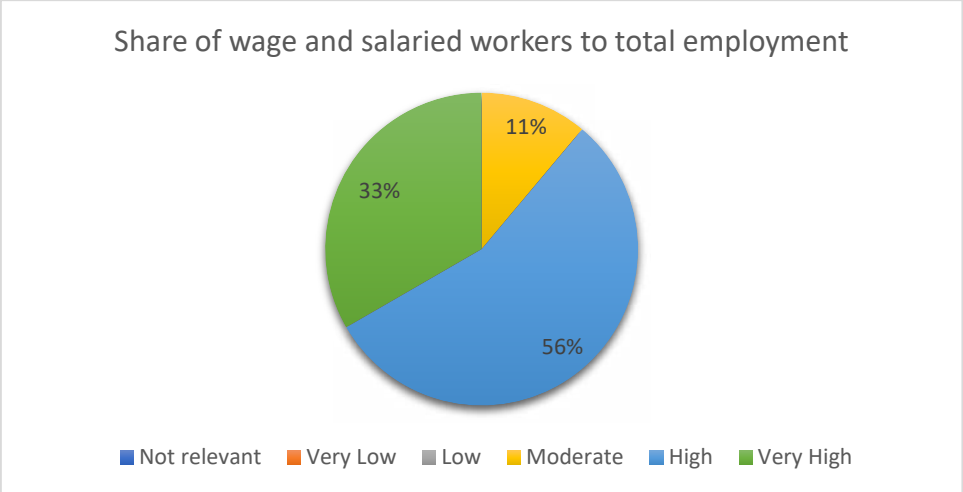


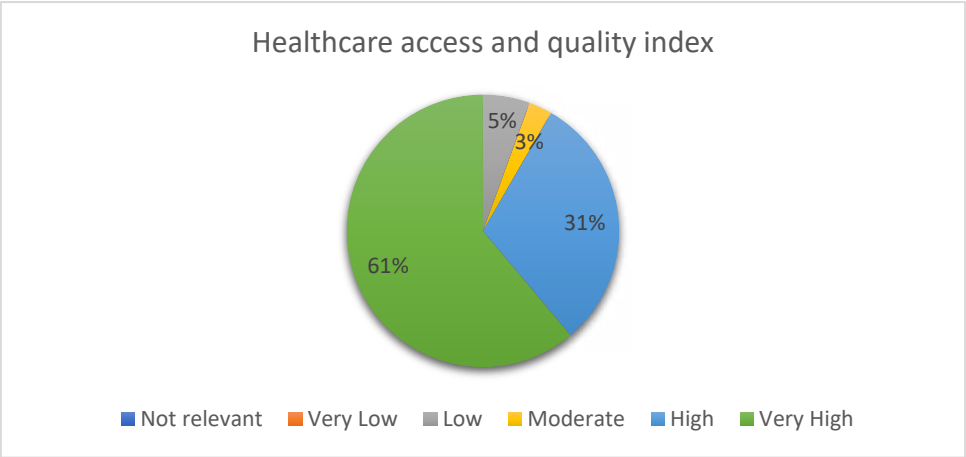
Four indicators were used to describe social protection and reviewed by 36 stakeholders (Annex 6.3). The first indicator used was the share of urban population living in slums wherein 94% of reviewers gave a high to very high rating (Figure 22). Experts disagreeing with this indicator are stakeholders from the government and public sector s from the Asia Pacific region. The next indicator in this category is the share of old persons receiving pensions, which received globally good ratings, with 78% of reviewers giving it high to very high ratings. However, 11% of the experts gave it low to very low ratings. Disaggregated by indicator categories, the highest ratings came from international organization experts. Out of all regions, the highest rates were given by reviewers from North America while the lowest rates were from African experts. The third indicator used for Social Protection was the share of wage and salaried protection which received excellent ratings, with 89% favorable ratings and no unfavorable ratings. As usual, reviewers from International Organizations and North American experts gave the best ratings for this indicator. Finally, the last indicator used to describe social protection was the healthcare access and quality index which has 92% high to very high relevance reviews. No significant trends emerged from the disaggregation by expert categories.

Figure 22 Ratings for indicators of social protection









4.2.5 Global Heatmap

On average, the experts rated the relevance of the indicators to a policy at a global scale as high or very high (Table 1). However, there was one moderate average rating for the CO_2 emissions per million employed. Disaggregated to country levels, though most are also highly or very highly relevant to policy, 13 indicators were considered moderately relevant in one or more regions. In Europe, the average rating on policy relevance for ratio of urban-rural access to basic services is low.

Overall, the ratings for resource efficiency were mostly high to very high. The indicators for land use efficiency received each one moderate average rating. Middle Eastern experts gave the share of total gross production value in agriculture to total agriculture area a moderate rating. This is because of the low share of agriculture in some Middle Eastern countries. Hence, this indicator is not fully relevant to this region. The indicator for the share of organic agricultural area to total agricultural area received moderate policy relevance ratings in America. There is doubt on the relevance and restrictive nature of organic agriculture as an objective in this region. Also, there were questions on expanding land use efficiency beyond the scope of agriculture.

For the indicators of natural capital protection, the metrics for climate change mitigation were generally highly rated. The indicators for environment protection were also all highly rated, except for clean waters in the Ocean Health Index in Africa. This indicator essentially received low relevance ratings from landlocked countries. Finally, the category biodiversity and ecosystem had more diverse ratings. The Middle Eastern region considered the share of forest to total land area moderately relevant to policy because of the low forest cover in the region. The share of marine biodiversity in protected areas was deemed moderately relevant in Europe, while the Biodiversity Indicator in the Ocean health index was deemed moderately relevant in Africa, Europe and the Middle East essentially because of policymakers from landlocked countries who considered it to be irrelevant to their national policy.

Table 1 Policy relevance of indicators in the second draft framework of the Green Growth Index

Dim.	Category	Indicator	Africa	Asia Pacific	Europe	America	Middle East	Global
Resource Efficiency	Energy	Share of TFC energy to constant GDP						
		Share of renewable to total energy						
	Water	Water use efficiency in US Dollar per cubic meter (m3)						
		Freshwater withdrawals as percent of available freshwater						
	Land	Share of total gross production value in agriculture to total agriculture area						
		Share of organic agricultural area to total agricultural area						
	Material Use	Share of total DMC to constant GDP						
		Share of total MF to constant GDP						
Natural Capital Protection	Environment	PM2.5 air pollution exposure						
		DALY rate due to unsafe water						
		Clean waters in Ocean Health Index						
		Municipal solid waste kg per capita						
	Climate change mitigation	Ratio CO2 emissions to GDP excl. AFOLU						
		Ratio non-CO2 emissions to GDP excl. AFOLU						
		Ratio AFOLU CO2 emissions to GDP						
		Ratio AFOLU non-CO2 emissions to GDP						
	Biodiversity and Ecosystem	Share of forest to total land area						
		Share of terrestrial biodiversity in protected areas						
		Share of marine biodiversity in protected areas						
		Biodiversity Indicator in Ocean health index						
Green Economic Opportunities	Investment	Adjusted savings resource depletion						
	Trade	Share of environmental export to total export						
	Labor/Employment	Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions per million employed						
	Technology/Innovation	Share of environmental technology to total patents						
Social Inclusion	Human Development	Share population with access to basic services						
		Education Indicators in the Human Development Index (HDI)						
		Mobile and broadband per 100 people						
		Share of adults with bank account						
	Social Equality	Inequality in income by Atkinson						
		Gender inequality index						
		Ratio urban-rural access to basic services						
		Share of population using clean fuels						
	Social Protection	Share of urban population living in slums						
		Share of old persons receiving pensions						
		Share of wage and salaried workers to total employment						
		Healthcare access and quality index						

Legend:

Very High
High
Moderate
Low
Very Low
Not relevant

No data

Some indicators for green economic opportunities have also received average ratings. This dimension has little data available at present, so proxy measures were used. The indicators adjusted savings resource depletion and share of environmental export to total export were generally highly rated in most regions. The indicator CO2 emissions per million employed received average moderately relevant ratings in every region except for Asia Pacific. The main reason put forward by reviewers was the high dependence on a country's economic country of this indicator, as well as the difficulty in interpreting it. There were also concerns raised about this indicator being too narrow, only focusing on emission reductions while ignoring key green aspects of employment, such as sustainability and environmental safeguards. Several reviewers proposed to replace this indicator with the share of green employment in the manufacturing sector. Finally, the share of environmental technology to total patents was considered moderately relevant among American experts. This was essentially due to Latin American experts, who considered this metric not to be relevant in developing countries, as it did not take into account informal innovation.

The indicators were all rated very highly by most regions, except European experts. Indicators such as the share of population with access to basic services, education indicators in the Human Development Index (HDI), mobile and broadband per 100 people, and the share of adults with bank account had moderate ratings. In terms of social equality, the ratio of urban-rural access to basic services was of low relevance according to the ratings, while the share of population using clean fuels, and inequality in income were of moderate relevance. These average ratings may be a result of these indicators being adapted to developing countries while these do not really measure green growth in developed countries. Education indicators in the HDI were also rated poorly by American experts perhaps for the same reason. The indicators for social protection were very highly rated, even though there were no data from European reviewers.

This composes a robust review of the Green Growth Index semi-final framework. There were 15 indicators that received very high average ratings, 20 high average policy relevance ratings and one moderate average rating. Still, some indicators have received criticism which will benefit the building of the semi-final framework to eventually complete the final framework.

4.3 Sustainability targets

The next stage of the expert review was a survey on the sustainability targets used to benchmark the Green Growth Index. As observed in Table 2, despite average positive reviewers and low negative reviewers, results showed a very high rate of uncertainty amongst experts. In order to get a relevant assessment of this essential aspect of the Green Growth Index, the solution selected was in-house consultations of experts on sustainability targets from international organizations and research institutes.

Table 2 Expert review on the sustainability targets

Sustainability target		Yes	No	I don't know
Energy Efficiency	Share of total final consumption (TFC) of energy to constant GDP	57%	6%	38%
	Share of renewable energy to total energy	64%	11%	24%
	Water use efficiency in US dollar per cubic meter	57%	2%	41%

Water Efficiency	Share of freshwater withdrawals to available freshwater	53%	6%	41%
Land Efficiency	Share of agriculture production value to total area	52%	6%	42%
	Share of organic agriculture land to total land area	49%	7%	44%
Material Use Efficiency	Share of total Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) to constant Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	50%	2%	48%
	Share of total Material Footprint (MF) to constant Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	49%	7%	44%
Environment Protection	PM2.5 air pollution exposure	63%	6%	31%
	DALY rate due to unsafe water	50%	4%	46%
	Clean waters in Ocean Health Index	49%	6%	46%
	Municipal solid waste kilogram per capita per day	56%	7%	38%
Climate change mitigation	Ratio of CO2 emissions to constant GDP excluding AFOLU	51%	7%	42%
	Ratio of AFOLU CO2 emissions to constant GDP	47%	9%	44%
	Ratio of AFOLU 0n-CO2 emissions to constant GDP	46%	8%	47%
Biodiversity and ecosystem	Share of forest area to total land area	59%	10%	31%
	Share of terrestrial biodiversity areas that are covered by PAs	59%	4%	37%
	Share of marine biodiversity areas that are covered by PAs	57%	6%	38%
	Biodiversity indicator in Ocean Health Index	53%	7%	40%
Investment	Adjusted Savings: Natural Resources Depletion as percent of Gross National Income (GNI)	47%	2%	51%
Trade	Share of environmental export to total export	40%	7%	53%
Labor/ Employment	Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions per million employed worker	40%	9%	51%
Technology/ Innovation	Share of environmental technology patents to total patents	46%	8%	47%
Human development	Share population with access to basic services	71%	3%	26%
	Education Indicators in the Human Development Index (HDI)	63%	8%	29%
	Mobile and fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 people	62%	4%	33%
	Share of adults (15 years and older) with bank account	57%	4%	39%
Social Equality	Inequality in income based on Atkinson inequality	52%	8%	40%
	Gender inequality index	58%	8%	34%
	Ratio of urban to rural access to to basic services	60%	6%	34%
	Share of population with primary reliance on clean cooking fuels and tech0logies	61%	3%	36%
Social Protection	Share of urban population living in slums	63%	4%	32%
	Share population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension	60%	6%	34%
	Share of wage and salaried workers to total employment	58%	6%	37%
	Healthcare access and quality index	64%	3%	32%

4.4 Aggregation methods

The next step of the expert review was an evaluation of the aggregation method. The three levels of aggregation (dimension, category, and indicator) were evaluated separately. A majority of experts (between 60% and 69% according to the level) agreed with the aggregation methods, while a small number (between 2% and 12% according to the level) disagreed with them. Even when comments considered were only from experts in fields related to the indicators, the reviews did not change much. Thus, the aggregation method selected in the semi-final framework for the index is valid.

Table 3 Expert review on the aggregation method

Do you agree with the aggregation method?		**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Among all	Yes	63%	69%	60%
	No	11%	2%	12%
	I don't know	26%	29%	28%
Work related to indicators (75% of reviewers)	Yes	62%	63%	57%
	No	10%	3%	15%
	I don't know	28%	34%	28%

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Appendix 1 Questions asked in the Online Survey

Name:
E-mail address
Gender
Age
Name of organization:
Type of organization:
Region:
Country:
Field of expertise
Is your work related to indicators or composite index?
Is your work related to green growth?
Is energy your field of expertise? Or, do you have knowledge on energy efficiency?
Please rate the indicators based on their relevance to policy decision-making and development contexts in your country. [Share of TFC energy to constant GDP] ; [Share of renewable to total energy]
Please give brief explanation on your answer.
Do you want to suggest new indicator(s) for energy efficiency?
Please describe the new indicator(s)
If available, please indicate source(s) of data
Please indicate the thematic area(s) for the new indicator
Is water your field of expertise? Or, do you have knowledge on water efficiency?
Please rate the indicators based on their relevance to policy decision-making and development contexts in your country. [Water use efficiency in US Dollar per cubic meter (m3)] [Freshwater withdrawals as percent of available freshwater]
Please give brief explanation on your answer.
Do you want to suggest new indicator(s) for water efficiency?
Please describe the new indicator(s)
If available, please indicate source(s) of data
Please indicate the thematic area(s) for the new indicator
Is land use your field of expertise? Or, do you have knowledge on land use efficiency?
Please rate the indicators based on their relevance to policy decision-making and development contexts in your country. [Share of total gross production value in agriculture to total agriculture area] [Share of organic agricultural area to total agricultural area]
Please give brief explanation on your answer.
Do you want to suggest new indicator(s) for land use efficiency?
Please describe the new indicator(s)
If available, please indicate source(s) of data
Please indicate the thematic area for the new indicator(s)
Is material use your field of expertise? Or, do you have knowledge on material use efficiency?
Please rate the indicators based on their relevance to policy decision-making and development contexts in your country. [Share of total DMC to constant GDP] [Share of total MF to constant GDP]
Please give brief explanation on your answer.
Do you want to suggest new indicator(s) for material use efficiency?
Please describe the new indicator(s)
If available, please indicate source(s) of data
Please indicate the thematic area for the new indicator(s)
Is environment your field of expertise? Or, do you have knowledge on environmental quality (esp. relating to pollution)?
Please rate the indicators based on their relevance to policy decision-making and development contexts in your country. [PM2.5 air pollution exposure] [DALY rate due to unsafe water] [Clean waters in Ocean Health Index] [Municipal solid waste kg per capita]
Please give brief explanation on your answer.
Do you want to suggest new indicator(s) for environmental quality?
Please describe the new indicator(s)
If available, please indicate source(s) of data
Please indicate the thematic area for the new indicator(s)
Is climate change mitigation your field of expertise? Or, do you have knowledge on GHG emission reduction?

Please rate the indicators based on their relevance to policy decision-making and development contexts in your country. [Ratio CO2 emissions to GDP excl. AFOLU] [Ratio non-CO2 emissions to GDP excl. AFOLU] [Ratio AFOLU CO2 emissions to GDP] [Ratio AFOLU non-CO2 emissions to GDP]
Please give brief explanation on your answer.
Do you want to suggest new indicator(s) for GHG emission reduction?
Please describe the new indicator(s)
If available, please indicate source(s) of data
Please indicate the thematic area for the new indicator(s)
Is biodiversity and ecosystem your field of expertise? Or, do you have knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation/management?
Please rate the indicators based on their relevance to policy decision-making and development contexts in your country. [Share of forest to total land area] [Share of terrestrial biodiversity in protected areas] [Share of marine biodiversity in protected areas] [Biodiversity Indicator in Ocean health index]
Please give brief explanation on your answer.
Do you want to suggest new indicator(s) for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation?
Please describe the new indicator(s)
If available, please indicate source(s) of data
Please indicate the thematic area for the new indicator(s)
Is investment your field of expertise? Or, do you have knowledge on green investment?
Please rate the indicators based on their relevance to policy decision-making and development contexts in your country. [Adjusted savings resource depletion]
Please give brief explanation on your answer.
Do you want to suggest new indicator(s) for green investment?
Please describe the new indicator(s)
If available, please indicate source(s) of data
Please indicate the thematic area for the new indicator(s)
Is trade your field of expertise? Or, do you have knowledge on green trade?
Please rate the indicators based on their relevance to policy decision-making and development contexts in your country. [Share of environmental export to total export]
Please give brief explanation on your answer.
Do you want to suggest new indicator(s) for green trade?
Please describe the new indicator(s)
If available, please indicate source(s) of data
Please indicate the thematic area for the new indicator(s)
Is labor/employment your field of expertise? Or, do you have knowledge on green employment?
Please rate the indicators based on their relevance to policy decision-making and development contexts in your country. [Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions per million employed]
Please give brief explanation on your answer.
Do you want to suggest new indicator(s) for green employment?
Please describe the new indicator(s)
If available, please indicate source(s) of data
Please indicate the thematic area for the new indicator(s)
Is technology/innovation your field of expertise? Or, do you have knowledge on green technology/innovation?
Please rate the indicators based on their relevance to policy decision-making and development contexts in your country. [Share of environmental technology to total patents]
Please give brief explanation on your answer.
Do you want to suggest new indicator(s) for green innovation?
Please describe the new indicator(s)
If available, please indicate source(s) of data
Please indicate the thematic area for the new indicator(s)
Is human development your field of expertise? Or, do you have knowledge on access to basic services and resources?
Please rate the indicators based on their relevance to policy decision-making and development contexts in your country. [Share population with access to basic services] [Education Indicators in the Human Development Index (HDI)] [Mobile and broadband per 100 people] [Share of adults with bank account]
Please give brief explanation on your answer.
Do you want to suggest new indicator(s) for access to basic services and resources?
Please describe the new indicator(s)
If available, please indicate source(s) of data
Please indicate the thematic area for the new indicator(s)
Is social development your field of expertise? Or, do you have knowledge on social equality/justice?
Please rate the indicators based on their relevance to policy decision-making and development contexts in your country. [Inequality in income by Atkinson] [Gender inequality index] [Ratio urban-rural access to basic services] [Share of population using clean fuels]
Please give brief explanation on your answer.

Do you want to suggest new indicator(s) for social equality?
Please describe the new indicator(s)
If available, please indicate source(s) of data
Please indicate the thematic area for the new indicator(s)
Is social development your field of expertise? Or, do you have knowledge on social protection?
Please rate the indicators based on their relevance to policy decision-making and development contexts in your country. [Share of urban population living in slums] [Share of old persons receiving pensions] [Share of wage and salaried workers to total employment] [Healthcare access and quality index]
Please give brief explanation on your answer.
Do you want to suggest new indicator(s) for social protection?
Please describe the new indicator(s)
If available, please indicate source(s) of data
Please indicate the thematic area for the new indicator(s)
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of energy efficiency? [Share of total final consumption (TFC) of energy to constant GDP]
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of energy efficiency? [Share of renewable energy to total energy]
If your answer is "No", please briefly explain your answer. You may suggest new target(s) and provide the basis/source(s) for your suggestion.
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of water efficiency? [Water use efficiency in US dollar per cubic meter]
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of water efficiency? [Share of freshwater withdrawals to available freshwater]
If your answer is "No", please briefly explain your answer. You may suggest new target(s) and provide the basis/source(s) for your suggestion.
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of land use efficiency? [Share of agriculture production value to total area]
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of land use efficiency? [Share of organic agriculture land to total land area]
If your answer is "No", please briefly explain your answer. You may suggest new target(s) and provide the basis/source(s) for your suggestion.
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of material use efficiency? [Share of total Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) to constant Gross Domestic Product (GDP)]
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of material use efficiency? [Share of total Material Footprint (MF) to constant Gross Domestic Product (GDP)]
If your answer is "No", please briefly explain your answer. You may suggest new target(s) and provide the basis/source(s) for your suggestion.
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of environmental quality? [PM2.5 air pollution exposure]
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of environmental quality? [DALY rate due to unsafe water]
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of environmental quality? [Clean waters in Ocean Health Index]
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of environmental quality? [Municipal solid waste kilogram per capita per day]
If your answer is "No", please briefly explain your answer. You may suggest new target(s) and provide the basis/source(s) for your suggestion.
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of GHG emission reduction? [Ratio of CO_2 emissions to constant GDP excluding AFOLU]
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of GHG emission reduction? [Ratio of AFOLU CO_2 emissions to constant GDP]
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of GHG emission reduction? [Ratio of AFOLU non-CO_2 emissions to constant GDP]
If your answer is "No", please briefly explain your answer. You may suggest new target(s) and provide the basis/source(s) for your suggestion.
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation? [Share of forest area to total land area]
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation? [Share of terrestrial biodiversity areas that are covered by PAs]
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation? [Share of marine biodiversity areas that are covered by PAs]
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicators of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation? [Biodiversity indicator in Ocean Health Index]
If your answer is "No", please briefly explain your answer. You may suggest new target(s) and provide the basis/source(s) for your suggestion.
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicator of green investment? [Adjusted Savings: Natural Resources Depletion as percent of Gross National Income (GNI)]
If your answer is "No", please briefly explain your answer. You may suggest new target(s) and provide the basis/source(s) for your suggestion.
Do you agree with the sustainability targets given to the indicator of green trade? [Share of environmental export to total export]
If your answer is "No", please briefly explain your answer. You may suggest new target(s) and provide the basis/source(s) for your suggestion.
Do you agree with the sustainability target given to the indicator of green employment? [Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions per million employed worker]
If your answer is "No", please briefly explain your answer. You may suggest new target(s) and provide the basis/source(s) for your suggestion.
Do you agree with the sustainability target given to the indicator of green innovation? [Share of environmental technology patents to total patents]
If your answer is "No", please briefly explain your answer. You may suggest new target(s) and provide the basis/source(s) for your suggestion.
Do you agree with the sustainability target given to the indicators of access to basic services and resources? [Share population with access to basic services]
Do you agree with the sustainability target given to the indicators of access to basic services and resources? [Education Indicators in the Human Development Index (HDI)]
Do you agree with the sustainability target given to the indicators of access to basic services and resources? [Mobile and fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 people]
Do you agree with the sustainability target given to the indicators of access to basic services and resources? [Share of adults (15 years and older) with bank account]
If your answer is "No", please briefly explain your answer. You may suggest new target(s) and provide the basis/source(s) for your suggestion.

Do you agree with the sustainability target given to the indicators of social equality? [Inequality in income based on Atkinson inequality]
Do you agree with the sustainability target given to the indicators of social equality? [Gender inequality index]
Do you agree with the sustainability target given to the indicators of social equality? [Ratio of urban to rural access to to basic services]
Do you agree with the sustainability target given to the indicators of social equality? [Share of population with primary reliance on clean cooking fuels and technologies]
If your answer is "No", please briefly explain your answer. You may suggest new target(s) and provide the basis/source(s) for your suggestion.
Do you agree with the sustainability target given to the indicators of social protection? [Share of urban population living in slums]
Do you agree with the sustainability target given to the indicators of social protection? [Share population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension]
Do you agree with the sustainability target given to the indicators of social protection? [Share of wage and salaried workers to total employment]
Do you agree with the sustainability target given to the indicators of social protection? [Healthcare access and quality index]
If your answer is "No", please briefly explain your answer. You may suggest new target(s) and provide the basis/source(s) for your suggestion.
Do you agree with this method?
Please explain your answer.
Do you agree with this method?
Please explain your answer.
Do you agree with this method?
Please explain your answer.
Is the Green Growth Index useful for your organization or project?
If your answer is "Yes", please describe how your organization or project will use or apply the Green Growth Index.
If your answer is "No", please explain why.
Does your organization or project team have any plan or interest to collaborate with GGGI's Green Growth Performance Measurement (GGPM) Program to apply the Green Growth Index?
If your answer is "Yes", please provide below brief description on this collaboration and details of the contact person in your organization or project team.
If your answer is "No", please explain why.
Do you have specific comments on the Draft Technical Report on Concept, Methods, and Applications of the Green Growth Index?

Appendix 2 Description of the indicators in the third draft framework of the Green Growth Index

Indicators	**Description [data source]** [2]
RESOURCE EFFICIENCY	
Share of total final energy consumption to constant GDP	Total Final Consumption (TFC) is the sum of the consumption in the end-use sectors and for non-energy use. Energy used for transformation processes and for own use of the energy producing industries is excluded. Final consumption reflects for the most part deliveries to consumers. Backflows from the petrochemical industry are not included in final consumption (see from other sources under supply and petrochemical plants in transformation). Note that international aviation bunkers and international marine bunkers are not included in final consumption except for the world total, where they are reported as world aviation bunkers and world marine bunkers in transport. [International Energy Agency]
Share of renewable energy to total energy	Renewable energy resources are those derived from natural processes and replenished at a faster rate than they are consumed. They include electricity and heat derived from solar, wind, ocean, hydropower, biomass, geothermal resources, and biofuels and hydrogen derived from renewable resources. Renewable energy is at the centre of the transition to a less carbon-intensive and more sustainable energy system. [International Energy Agency]
Water-use efficiency (WUE) in USD/m^3	Water Use Efficiency (WUE) at national level is the sum of the efficiencies in the major economic sectors weighted according to the proportion of water withdrawn by each sector over the total withdrawals. The indicator measures changes in WUE and has been designed to address the economic component of SDG Target 6.4. on sustainable water. This indicator will improve knowledge on the efficiency and sustainability of water usage. It will provide vital information to ensure that water resources support the world's ecosystems and continue to be available for future generations. [Food and Agriculture Organization]
Water stress: Freshwater withdrawals as percent of available freshwater	The level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental water requirements. SDG Target Addressed - 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. [Food and Agriculture Organization]
Share of total Gross Production Value in	Value of gross production has been compiled by multiplying gross production in physical terms by output prices at farm gate. Thus, value of production measures production in monetary terms at the farm gate level. Since

[2] Unless other references are cited, the information is drawn from data sources.

Agriculture to total agriculture area	intermediate uses within the agricultural sector (seed and feed) have not been subtracted from production data, this value of production aggregate refers to the notion of "gross production". Agricultural area includes arable land, permanent crops and permanent pastures and is expressed as a percentage of the total land area. [Food and Agriculture Organization]
Share agricultural area organic to total agricultural area	Organic agriculture is a holistic production management system which promotes and enhances agro-ecosystem health, including biodiversity, biological cycles, and soil biological activity. Agricultural area includes arable land, permanent crops and permanent pastures and is expressed as a percentage of the total land area. [Food and Agriculture Organization]
Share domestic material consumption (DMC) to GDP	DMC reports the amount of materials that are used in a national economy. DMC is a territorial (production side) indicator. DMC also presents the amount of material that needs to be handled within an economy, which is either added to material stocks of buildings and transport infrastructure or used to fuel the economy as material throughput. DMC describes the physical dimension of economic processes and interactions. It can also be interpreted as long-term waste equivalent. [United Nations Environment Programme]
Share material footprint (MF) to GDP	Global allocation of used raw material extraction to the final demand of an economy. In contrast to indicators of standard economy-wide material flow accounting, which are based on apparent physical consumption, the MF does not record the actual physical movement of materials within and among countries but, instead, enumerates the link between the beginning of a production chain (where raw materials are extracted from the natural environment) and its end (where a product or service is consumed). (Wiedmann et al. 2012) [United Nations Environment Programme
NATURAL CAPITAL PROTECTION	
PM2.5 air pollution, mean annual exposure	Population-weighted exposure to ambient PM2.5 pollution is defined as the average level of exposure of a nation's population to concentrations of suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter, which are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and causing severe health damage. Exposure is calculated by weighting mean annual concentrations of PM2.5 by population in both urban and rural areas. [Downloaded from World bank; Brauer, M. et al. 2016, for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016]
DALY rate due to unsafe water sources	Age-standardized Disability-Adjusted Life Years lost per 100,000 persons, or the DALY rate due to unsafe water sources. Disability-adjusted life years (DALY) is a single health indicator of disease burden consisting of the sum of years of life lost (YLL) and years lived with disability (YLD). The YLL for each disease was calculated by multiplying the number of cause-specific deaths by the loss of standard life expectancy due to premature death according to the sex and age of the individual at the time of death. (Kim et al 2018) [Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation]
Clean waters Indicator in the Ocean Health Index	It measures contamination by chemicals, excessive nutrients (eutrophication), human pathogens and trash. Water pollution harms human health, livelihoods, and recreation, as well as the health of marine life and habitats. Lack of

	global datasets prevented inclusion of toxic algal blooms, oil spills, turbidity (sediment input), floating trash and other known contaminants in goal calculations. [Ocean Health Index]
Municipal solid waste (MSW) Generation Per Capita (kg/capita/day)	In the World Bank report on "What a Waste", the definition of solid waste encompasses residential, commercial, and institutional waste. Industrial, medical, hazardous, electronic, and construction and demolition waste are reported separately from total national waste generation to the extent possible. Per capita municipal solid waste (MSW) generation, a core indicator of environmental pressure, is a useful measure for evaluating the intensity of waste generation over time and comparing the intensities among cities or countries. (Kawai and Tasaki 2016). [World Bank]
Share CO2 emissions to GDP (kg per 2011 PPP $)	Carbon dioxide (CO2) is a colourless, odourless and non-poisonous gas formed by combustion of carbon and in the respiration of living organisms and is considered a greenhouse gas. Emissions means the release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time. (UNFCC 1992) IEA data include CO2 emissions from (Fossil) Fuel Combustion. The IEA data provide sectoral breakdown (Transport, Industry, Commercial/Residential, etc.) which is currently used in the subsectors in the matrix [International Energy Agency]
Share Non-CO2 emissions (CH4, N2O) to GDP (kg per 2011 PPP $)	Currently no data from 2014.
Share AFOLU net CO2 emissions/removals (CO2eq) to GDP (constant 2010 million US$)	Land Use Total contains all GHG emissions and removals produced in the different Land Use sub-domains, representing the three IPCC Land Use categories: cropland, forest land, and grassland, collectively called emissions/removals from the Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) sector. FOLU emissions consist of CO2 (carbon dioxide), CH4 (methane) and N2O (nitrous oxide) associated with land management activities. CO2 emissions/removals are derived from estimated net carbon stock changes in above and below-ground biomass pools of forest land, including forest land converted to other land uses. CH4 and N2O, and additional CO2 emissions are estimated for fires and drainage of organic soils. [Food and Agriculture Organization]
Share AFOLU Non-CO2 emissions (CH4, N2O) to GDP (constant 2010 million US$)	See above. [Food and Agriculture Organization]
Share forest area to total land area	Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens. [Food and Agriculture Organization]
Share important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

are covered by protected areas	SDG Target Addressed: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements. [United Nations Statistics Division/ UNEP-WCMC and IUCN 2018]
Average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type SDG Target Addressed: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements. [United Nations Statistics Division/ UNEP-WCMC and IUCN 2018]
Biodiversity Indicator in Ocean health index	The indicator estimates how successfully the richness and variety of marine life is being maintained around the world. People value the existence of a diverse array of species for their intrinsic qualities and their contributions to the structure and function of resilient ecosystems. It consists of two sub-indicators: Species evaluates the conservation status of marine species; Habitats evaluates the condition of key habitats that support high numbers of species. [Ocean Health Index]
GREEN ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	
Adjusted Savings: Natural Resources Depletion (% of GNI)	Adjusted net saving (ANS) measures the true rate of saving in an economy after taking into account investments in human capital, depletion of natural resources and damages caused by pollution. Adjusted net saving, known informally as genuine saving, is an indicator that aims to assess an economy's sustainability based on the concepts of extended national accounts. Positive savings allow wealth to grow over time thus ensuring that future generations enjoy at least as many opportunities as current generations. In this sense, adjusted net saving seeks to offer policymakers who have committed their countries to a "sustainable" development pathway, an indicator to track their progress in this endeavor. Saving is a core aspect of development. Without the creation of a surplus for investment, there is no way for countries to escape a state of low-level subsistence. (EU 2012) [World Bank staff estimates based on sources and methods described in "The Changing Wealth of Nations 2018: Building a Sustainable Future" Lange et al 2018]
Share environmental export to total export	Green trade, as measured by the share of environmental exports in total exports, captures how competitive a country is in producing and trading environmental goods. These environmental goods help to reduce environmental risk and pollution levels, and that are environmentally friendly in terms of their production process, use, and/or disposal. This indicator measures the outcome of investments and regulatory policies in favour of green trade. (Page 2017a) [United Nations Environment Programme]
Carbon intensity per employed worker, $MtCO_2e$ per Million employed	See above on definition of CO2 emissions. [Global Carbon Project (2017)]

	Employed worked refers to labor force, which comprises people ages 15 and older who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes people who are currently employed and people who are unemployed but seeking work as well as first-time job seekers. [International Labour Organization]
Share environmental technology to total patents	Environmental patents, as measured by the share of patents that are related to environmental technologies, captures the innovative capacity of a country to manufacture goods and services that have a lower negative, or even positive, impact on the environment. Green innovation can result from public R&D policies or from private initiatives. Environmentally related inventions will serve as input in the production of green goods and services, thereby creating new markets and potentially new employment opportunities. (PAGE 2017) [World Intellectual Property Organization]
SOCIAL INCLUSION	
Average: Share population with access to safely managed water and sanitation services and electricity	Drinking water services refers to the accessibility, availability and quality of the main source used by households for drinking, cooking, personal hygiene and other domestic uses Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact. These include wet sanitation technologies (flush and pour flush toilets connecting to sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines) and dry sanitation technologies (ventilated improved pit latrines; pit latrines with slabs; or composting toilets). Improved facilities shared with other households have previously been reported separately and did not count towards the MDG target. [World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund] Percent of total population with access to electricity. It will be more useful to consider access of rural population to renewable electricity, but data not yet available. [World Bank, International Energy Agency, and the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program]
Education Indicators in the HDI: Mean Years of Schooling and Expected Years of Schooling	Average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades. Expected years of schooling is the number of years a child of school entrance age is expected to spend at school, or university, including years spent on repetition. It is the sum of the age-specific enrolment ratios for primary, secondary, post-secondary non-tertiary and tertiary education. [United Nations Development Programme, based on HDI]
Average: Mobile and fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 people	Access to modern communications technology allows people to access information, financial services and economic activities. Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e., that have been used during the last three months). The indicator applies to all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. Fixed broadband subscriptions refer to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fiber-to-

	the-home/building, other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, satellite broadband and terrestrial fixed wireless broadband. [International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database]
Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider (% of adults aged 15 years and older). Access to formal financial services such as savings, insurance, payments, credit and remittances is essential to the ability of people—regardless of income level, gender, age, education or where they live— to manage their lives, build their futures, and grow their businesses. Having access to an account is an important starting point for people to access a range of financial services (UN 2019) [Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank]
Inequality in income based on Atkinson inequality	Atkinson's inequality measure is the most popular welfare-based measure of inequality. It presents the percentage of total income that a given society would have to forego in order to have more equal shares of income between its citizens. This measure depends on the degree of society aversion to inequality (a theoretical parameter decided by the researcher), where a higher value entails greater social utility or willingness by individuals to accept smaller incomes in exchange for a more equal distribution. (UNDESA 2015) [United Nations Development Programme]
Gender Inequality index	It measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development—reproductive health, measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education; and economic status, expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older. [United Nations Development Programme]
Ratio: rural to urban access to safely managed water and sanitation services and electricity	Computed from share population with access to safely managed water and sanitation services and electricity. See definition and sources above.
Share population with primary reliance on clean cooking fuels and technologies	Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking is the proportion of total population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking. Under WHO guidelines, kerosene is excluded from clean cooking fuels. The use of solid fuels and kerosene in households is associated with increased mortality from pneumonia and other acute lower respiratory diseases among children, as well as increased mortality from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cerebrovascular and ischaemic heart diseases, and lung cancer among adults. (WHO 2018) [World Bank, WHO Global Household Energy database]
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	The proportion of urban population living in slums is the proportion of the urban population that live in households lacking one or more of the following basic services: improved water, improved sanitation, durable housing, sufficient living area or security of tenure. This indicator measures the proportion of urban dwellers living in deprived housing conditions. It is a key indicator measuring the adequacy of the basic human need for shelter. Overcrowding, inadequate housing, lack of improved

	water and improved sanitation are manifestations of poverty. They are associated with health risks and are often detrimental to human and economic development. (Millenium Development Goals) [United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)]
Share population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension	It is measured by the share of the population above statutory pensionable age receiving an old age pension based on contribution and sex (PAGE 2017). Access to at least a basic level of social protection throughout the life cycle is a human right. The principle of universality of social protection evidences the importance of social protection systems in guaranteeing decent living conditions to the whole population, throughout their lives. The proportion of the population covered by social protection systems/floors provides an indication of the extent to which universality is accomplished, and thus, how secure are the population's living conditions. (SDG 2018) [International Labour Organization]
Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employment)	Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs," where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work. Wages are among the most important conditions of work and a central subject of collective bargaining. The ILO is committed to promoting policies on wages and incomes that ensure a just share of the fruits of progress to all and a minimum living wage for all employed in need of such protection. In order to do so it undertakes research and provides evidence-based policy advice on minimum wages, public sector pay, wage bargaining and gender pay gaps. [International Labour Organization]
Healthcare access and quality index	Based on 32 causes from which death should not occur in the presence of effective care to approximate personal health-care access and quality by location and over time. A key component of achieving universal health coverage is ensuring that all populations have access to quality health care. Providing access to quality health care is among the foremost objectives of health systems because the receipt of effective personal health care can substantially improve many health outcomes and avert premature mortality. Examining where gains have occurred, or progress has faltered across and within countries is crucial to guiding decisions and strategies for future improvement. (GBD 2016) [Global Burden of Diseases (GBD)]

Appendix 3 Disaggregated results for resource efficiency

Table A3.1 Energy efficiency

Share of TFC energy to constant GDP		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	0%	14%	30%	25%	30%
Gender	Male	0%	0%	13%	23%	18%	13%
	Female	0%	0%	2%	7%	7%	18%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	4%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	5%	13%	9%	11%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	0%	5%	9%	7%	13%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	4%	4%	4%	4%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	7%	14%	16%	14%
	Public, government	0%	0%	5%	13%	5%	9%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	5%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	0%	9%	13%	5%	4%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	4%
	Middle East	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	7%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	2%	5%	9%	13%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	2%	7%	2%
	Global	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	0%	11%	20%	23%	21%
	No	0%	0%	4%	11%	2%	9%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	0%	13%	30%	23%	29%
	No	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%
Total responses	56						
Percentage of respondents	62%						

Share of renewable to total energy		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		4%	2%	5%	13%	27%	50%
Gender	Male	4%	0%	4%	9%	23%	27%
	Female	0%	2%	2%	4%	4%	23%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	2%	0%	4%	9%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	0%	7%	13%	18%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	2%	2%	4%	5%	11%	11%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	2%	2%	2%	5%	16%	25%
	Public, government	0%	0%	4%	4%	9%	16%
	Academic, research	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	5%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
Region	Africa	2%	2%	2%	0%	11%	14%
	North America	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%	9%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	7%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	0%	5%	9%	14%
	Europe	0%	0%	2%	2%	4%	4%
	Global	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	4%	2%	4%	11%	21%	34%
	No	0%	0%	2%	2%	5%	16%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	4%	2%	5%	13%	27%	45%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Total responses	56						
Percentage of respondents	62%						

Table A3.2 Water use efficiency

Water use efficiency in US Dollar per cubic meter (m3)		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	0%	10%	10%	30%	50%
Gender	Male	0%	0%	3%	7%	27%	17%
	Female	0%	0%	7%	3%	3%	33%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	10%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	0%	3%	13%	17%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	0%	7%	7%	7%	17%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	7%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	7%	3%	10%	27%
	Public, government	0%	0%	3%	7%	17%	7%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Region	Africa	0%	0%	7%	3%	17%	13%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	7%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	20%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	0%	3%	10%	30%	47%
	No	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	3%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	0%	10%	10%	23%	43%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%
Total responses	30						
Percentage of respondents	33%						

Freshwater withdrawals as percent of available freshwater		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		3%	0%	3%	13%	30%	50%
Gender	Male	3%	0%	0%	13%	20%	17%
	Female	0%	0%	3%	0%	10%	33%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	13%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	0%	3%	13%	17%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	3%	0%	3%	3%	13%	13%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	7%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	3%	0%	20%	23%
	Public, government	0%	0%	0%	13%	10%	10%
	Academic, research	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Region	Africa	0%	0%	0%	10%	10%	20%
	North America	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	3%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	0%	3%	7%	17%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	3%	0%	0%	10%	30%	47%
	No	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	3%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	3%	0%	3%	13%	27%	40%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	10%
Total responses	30						
Percentage of respondents	33%						

Table A3.3 Land use efficiency

Share of total gross production value in agriculture to total agriculture area		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	2%	11%	13%	39%	35%
Gender	Male	0%	2%	7%	7%	26%	20%
	Female	0%	0%	4%	7%	13%	15%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	7%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	2%	2%	20%	9%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	0%	7%	2%	15%	9%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	2%	0%	2%	4%	11%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	7%	4%	20%	20%
	Public, government	0%	2%	4%	9%	9%	9%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	7%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	2%	2%	2%	13%	15%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	4%	2%	9%	4%
	Middle East	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	0%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	2%	2%	7%	13%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	4%	2%	0%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	2%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	0%	4%	11%	35%	35%
	No	0%	2%	7%	2%	4%	0%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	2%	11%	11%	37%	33%
	No	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%
Total responses	46						
Percentage of respondents	51%						

[Share of organic agricultural area to total agricultural area]		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		2%	9%	4%	33%	30%	22%
Gender	Male	2%	4%	2%	22%	17%	13%
	Female	0%	4%	2%	11%	13%	9%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	4%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	2%	0%	13%	11%	7%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	2%	4%	4%	7%	11%	4%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	2%	0%	7%	4%	7%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	4%	4%	13%	20%	9%
	Public, government	0%	2%	0%	15%	9%	7%
	Academic, research	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	7%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	2%	2%	9%	11%	11%
	North America	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	4%	2%	9%	4%	0%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%	0%
	Asia Pacific	0%	2%	0%	11%	4%	7%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	2%	2%	4%	26%	28%	22%
	No	0%	7%	0%	7%	2%	0%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	2%	9%	4%	33%	28%	17%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%
Total responses	46						
Percentage of respondents	51%						

Table A3.4 Material use efficiency

Share of total DMC to constant GDP		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	0%	16%	13%	39%	32%
Gender	Male	0%	0%	16%	6%	29%	16%
	Female	0%	0%	0%	6%	10%	16%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	3%	6%	0%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	3%	0%	16%	10%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	0%	10%	10%	6%	19%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	3%	0%	6%	3%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	10%	3%	19%	16%
	Public, government	0%	0%	3%	6%	13%	10%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	6%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	0%	10%	3%	13%	6%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	6%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	3%	6%	3%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	6%	0%	3%	10%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	3%	10%	3%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	0%	16%	10%	32%	29%
	No	0%	0%	0%	3%	6%	3%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	0%	16%	13%	35%	32%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Total responses	31						
Percentage of respondents	34%						

Share of total MF to constant GDP		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	3%	16%	3%	55%	23%
Gender	Male	0%	3%	13%	3%	35%	13%
	Female	0%	0%	3%	0%	19%	10%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	3%	0%	19%	6%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	3%	10%	3%	16%	13%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	3%	0%	6%	3%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	3%	10%	0%	26%	10%
	Public, government	0%	0%	3%	3%	19%	6%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	6%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	0%	13%	0%	13%	6%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	3%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	3%
	Asia Pacific	0%	3%	3%	0%	6%	6%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	3%	16%	3%	45%	19%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	3%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	3%	16%	3%	52%	23%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Total responses	31						
Percentage of respondents	34%						

Appendix 4 Disaggregated results for natural capital protection

Table A4.1 Environment protection

PM2.5 air pollution exposure		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	0%	0%	15%	39%	46%
Gender	Male	0%	0%	0%	8%	25%	22%
	Female	0%	0%	0%	7%	14%	24%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	2%	7%	5%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	0%	5%	10%	20%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	0%	0%	2%	17%	15%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	7%	5%	3%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	0%	3%	14%	25%
	Public, government	0%	0%	0%	10%	17%	12%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	5%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	0%	0%	7%	15%	10%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	7%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%	7%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	0%	3%	7%	15%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	3%	7%	3%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	0%	0%	12%	37%	37%
	No	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	8%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	0%	0%	15%	32%	44%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	2%
Total responses	59						
Percentage of respondents	66%						

DALY rate due to unsafe water		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		2%	5%	8%	22%	39%	24%
Gender	Male	0%	2%	7%	12%	27%	8%
	Female	2%	3%	2%	10%	12%	15%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	2%	0%	3%	7%	2%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	2%	2%	8%	17%	7%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	2%	0%	5%	5%	10%	12%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	2%	2%	3%	5%	3%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	5%	2%	20%	15%
	Public, government	0%	5%	2%	12%	15%	5%
	Academic, research	2%	0%	0%	5%	0%	2%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	2%	3%	2%	19%	7%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	3%
	Middle East	0%	2%	2%	5%	0%	3%
	Asia Pacific	0%	2%	2%	8%	5%	8%
	Europe	2%	0%	2%	2%	7%	2%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	2%	3%	7%	17%	36%	22%
	No	0%	2%	2%	5%	3%	2%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	5%	8%	17%	37%	24%
	No	2%	0%	0%	5%	2%	0%
Total responses	59						
Percentage of respondents	66%						

Clean waters in Ocean Health Index		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		14%	7%	8%	17%	27%	27%
Gender	Male	10%	3%	7%	10%	15%	10%
	Female	3%	3%	2%	7%	12%	17%
Age	Under 30 years old	2%	2%	0%	2%	5%	3%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	7%	2%	2%	7%	10%	8%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	3%	0%	3%	5%	10%	12%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Type of Organisation	International organization	3%	3%	3%	3%	15%	14%
	Public, government	10%	3%	2%	8%	7%	8%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	5%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	2%	3%	2%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%
Region	Africa	8%	5%	3%	3%	7%	5%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	3%
	Middle East	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%	5%
	Asia Pacific	2%	2%	2%	5%	5%	10%
	Europe	2%	0%	2%	2%	7%	2%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	10%	7%	7%	14%	24%	25%
	No	3%	0%	2%	3%	3%	2%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	14%	7%	8%	12%	25%	25%
	No	0%	0%	0%	5%	2%	2%
Total responses	59						
Percentage of respondents	66%						

Municipal solid waste kg per capita		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	2%	7%	19%	35%	37%
Gender	Male	0%	0%	3%	12%	20%	20%
	Female	0%	2%	3%	7%	15%	17%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	3%	0%	7%	3%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	0%	10%	10%	15%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	0%	3%	7%	15%	8%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	2%	0%	2%	3%	8%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	3%	8%	7%	24%
	Public, government	0%	2%	3%	3%	20%	10%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	2%	5%	2%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	2%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	2%	2%	5%	12%	12%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	3%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	8%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	2%	3%	10%	10%
	Europe	0%	0%	2%	3%	7%	2%
	Global	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	2%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	2%	7%	17%	29%	32%
	No	0%	0%	0%	2%	7%	5%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	2%	7%	17%	29%	37%
	No	0%	0%	0%	2%	7%	0%
Total responses	59						
Percentage of respondents	66%						

Table A4.2 Climate change mitigation

Ratio CO2 emissions to GDP excl. AFOLU		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	5%	3%	12%	50%	30%
Gender	Male	0%	3%	2%	8%	32%	15%
	Female	0%	2%	2%	3%	18%	15%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	2%	0%	2%	8%	3%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	0%	7%	17%	8%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	2%	2%	3%	20%	13%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	2%	2%	0%	5%	3%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	2%	2%	7%	22%	15%
	Public, government	0%	3%	0%	5%	20%	10%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	3%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
	Private, business	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	3%	3%	0%	12%	10%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	7%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	3%	8%	3%
	Asia Pacific	0%	2%	0%	7%	15%	8%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	2%	7%	2%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	3%	3%	12%	42%	23%
	No	0%	2%	0%	0%	8%	7%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	5%	3%	12%	47%	28%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%
Total responses	60						
Percentage of respondents	67%						

Ratio non-CO2 emissions to GDP excl. AFOLU		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	7%	7%	18%	45%	23%
Gender	Male	0%	3%	5%	10%	28%	13%
	Female	0%	3%	2%	8%	17%	10%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	2%	0%	2%	8%	3%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	2%	8%	15%	7%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	3%	3%	8%	18%	7%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	2%	2%	0%	3%	5%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	2%	3%	8%	18%	15%
	Public, government	0%	3%	2%	10%	18%	5%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	3%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	3%	3%	2%	10%	10%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	5%	8%	2%
	Asia Pacific	0%	2%	2%	8%	13%	7%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	2%	7%	2%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	5%	5%	15%	38%	20%
	No	0%	2%	2%	3%	7%	3%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	7%	7%	18%	42%	22%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%
Total responses	60						
Percentage of respondents	67%						

Ratio AFOLU CO2 emissions to GDP		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	3%	5%	27%	40%	25%
Gender	Male	0%	2%	5%	17%	23%	13%
	Female	0%	2%	0%	10%	17%	12%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	2%	0%	2%	8%	3%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	2%	15%	10%	5%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	0%	3%	8%	17%	12%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	2%	0%	2%	5%	3%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	3%	10%	18%	15%
	Public, government	0%	3%	2%	12%	15%	7%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%	3%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	2%	2%	2%	15%	8%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	2%	3%	5%	2%
	Middle East	0%	0%	2%	7%	3%	3%
	Asia Pacific	0%	2%	0%	13%	7%	10%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	2%	7%	2%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	2%	5%	22%	33%	22%
	No	0%	2%	0%	5%	7%	3%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	3%	5%	27%	38%	22%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%
Total responses	60						
Percentage of respondents	67%						

Ratio AFOLU non-CO2 emissions to GDP		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	5%	8%	37%	32%	18%
Gender	Male	0%	3%	8%	20%	20%	8%
	Female	0%	2%	0%	17%	12%	10%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	2%	0%	2%	7%	5%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	3%	15%	8%	5%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	2%	5%	17%	13%	3%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	2%	0%	3%	3%	3%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	2%	5%	15%	15%	10%
	Public, government	0%	3%	3%	15%	12%	5%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%	3%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	3%	2%	7%	8%	8%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	3%	3%	3%	2%
	Middle East	0%	0%	2%	7%	5%	2%
	Asia Pacific	0%	2%	2%	17%	7%	5%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	3%	5%	2%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	3%	7%	32%	27%	15%
	No	0%	2%	2%	5%	5%	3%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	5%	8%	37%	30%	15%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%
Total responses	60						
Percentage of respondents	67%						

Table A4.3 Biodiversity and Ecosystem

Share of forest to total land area		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	2%	6%	16%	28%	48%
Gender	Male	0%	0%	4%	12%	20%	26%
	Female	0%	2%	2%	4%	8%	22%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	8%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	0%	6%	10%	12%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	2%	6%	8%	6%	16%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	12%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	4%	4%	16%	24%
	Public, government	0%	2%	0%	10%	8%	14%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	4%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	0%	2%	4%	8%	20%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	10%
	Middle East	0%	2%	0%	6%	2%	0%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	0%	2%	10%	10%
	Europe	0%	0%	2%	2%	6%	4%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	2%	4%	14%	24%	38%
	No	0%	0%	2%	2%	4%	10%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	0%	6%	16%	28%	38%
	No	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	10%
Total responses	50						
Percentage of respondents	56%						

Share of terrestrial biodiversity in protected areas		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	2%	6%	24%	36%	32%
Gender	Male	0%	2%	2%	16%	26%	16%
	Female	0%	0%	4%	8%	10%	16%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	2%	4%	2%	6%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	0%	8%	10%	10%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	0%	4%	8%	12%	14%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	2%	0%	4%	10%	2%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	4%	10%	16%	18%
	Public, government	0%	2%	2%	8%	14%	8%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	6%	2%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	2%	2%	6%	12%	12%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	2%	2%	6%	4%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	2%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	2%	4%	6%	10%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	8%	4%	2%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	0%	4%	22%	28%	28%
	No	0%	2%	2%	2%	8%	4%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	2%	6%	20%	32%	28%
	No	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	4%
Total responses	50						
Percentage of respondents	56%						

Share of marine biodiversity in protected areas		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		6%	8%	4%	22%	32%	28%
Gender	Male	4%	6%	2%	14%	22%	14%
	Female	2%	2%	2%	8%	10%	14%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	6%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	2%	4%	10%	12%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	6%	4%	2%	12%	8%	6%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	4%	0%	2%	8%	4%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	2%	2%	4%	8%	14%	18%
	Public, government	0%	6%	0%	10%	14%	4%
	Academic, research	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
	Non-government, Civil society	2%	0%	0%	4%	0%	2%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Region	Africa	2%	8%	0%	6%	8%	10%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	2%	4%	4%	4%
	Middle East	0%	0%	2%	2%	4%	2%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	0%	6%	6%	10%
	Europe	4%	0%	0%	4%	6%	0%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	6%	6%	2%	22%	26%	20%
	No	0%	2%	2%	0%	6%	8%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	4%	8%	4%	18%	30%	24%
	No	2%	0%	0%	4%	2%	4%
Total responses	50						
Percentage of respondents	56%						

Biodiversity Indicator in Ocean health index		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		18%	4%	6%	18%	28%	26%
Gender	Male	16%	2%	2%	12%	20%	10%
	Female	2%	2%	4%	6%	8%	16%
Age	Under 30 years old	2%	0%	2%	0%	4%	6%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	4%	0%	0%	4%	12%	8%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	10%	2%	2%	10%	6%	8%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	2%	2%	0%	4%	6%	4%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	8%	2%	2%	8%	12%	16%
	Public, government	6%	2%	4%	8%	10%	4%
	Academic, research	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
	Non-government, Civil society	2%	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Region	Africa	10%	2%	0%	8%	6%	8%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	2%	2%	6%	4%
	Middle East	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%
	Asia Pacific	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	10%
	Europe	4%	0%	0%	2%	8%	0%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	14%	4%	4%	16%	26%	18%
	No	4%	0%	2%	2%	2%	8%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	16%	4%	6%	16%	26%	20%
	No	2%	0%	0%	2%	2%	6%
Total responses	50						
Percentage of respondents	56%						

Appendix 5 Disaggregated results for green economic opportunities

Table A5.1 Green Investment

Adjusted savings resource depletion		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		2%	2%	10%	27%	33%	27%
Gender	Male	2%	0%	8%	20%	22%	12%
	Female	0%	2%	2%	6%	10%	14%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	2%	2%	4%	4%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	4%	16%	8%	12%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	2%	2%	2%	6%	10%	6%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	2%	2%	8%	4%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	2%	8%	14%	16%	12%
	Public, government	0%	0%	0%	10%	12%	10%
	Academic, research	2%	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Private, business	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	2%	4%	4%	12%	10%
	North America	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%	6%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	6%	2%	2%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	2%	10%	8%	8%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%
	Global	0%	0%	4%	0%	2%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	2%	2%	10%	22%	29%	16%
	No	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	10%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	2%	2%	10%	27%	31%	27%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Total responses	49						
Percentage of respondents	54%						

Table A5.2 Green Trade

Share of environmental export to total export		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	0%	4%	16%	44%	36%
Gender	Male	0%	0%	4%	8%	32%	20%
	Female	0%	0%	0%	8%	12%	16%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	8%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	4%	0%	24%	4%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	0%	0%	12%	8%	20%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	4%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	0%	12%	16%	16%
	Public, government	0%	0%	4%	0%	20%	16%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	0%	0%	8%	4%	8%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	4%	0%	20%	8%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	4%	12%	12%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	0%	4%	12%	36%	24%
	No	0%	0%	0%	4%	8%	12%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	0%	4%	16%	32%	36%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%
Total responses	25						
Percentage of respondents	28%						

Table A5.3 Green Employment

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions per million employed		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		13%	5%	26%	23%	21%	13%
Gender	Male	8%	3%	21%	13%	10%	13%
	Female	5%	3%	5%	10%	10%	0%
Age	Under 30 years old	3%	0%	3%	3%	3%	0%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	3%	3%	8%	13%	8%	3%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	5%	3%	8%	8%	8%	3%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	3%	0%	8%	0%	3%	8%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	5%	5%	15%	13%	10%	8%
	Public, government	5%	0%	8%	8%	10%	3%
	Academic, research	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Region	Africa	5%	3%	5%	5%	10%	8%
	North America	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	3%	0%	3%	5%	5%	0%
	Middle East	0%	3%	0%	5%	3%	0%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	5%	8%	0%	5%
	Europe	0%	0%	8%	0%	3%	0%
	Global	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	8%	5%	23%	18%	13%	10%
	No	5%	0%	3%	5%	8%	3%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	13%	5%	23%	18%	21%	13%
	No	0%	0%	3%	5%	0%	0%
Total responses	39						
Percentage of respondents	43%						

Table A5.4 Green Technology/Innovation

Share of environmental technology to total patents		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	3%	13%	21%	39%	24%
Gender	Male	0%	0%	11%	11%	26%	5%
	Female	0%	3%	3%	11%	13%	18%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	5%	8%	16%	5%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	3%	5%	8%	13%	13%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	3%	5%	3%	0%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	3%	11%	13%	13%	13%
	Public, government	0%	0%	3%	5%	16%	5%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	3%	5%	5%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	3%	3%	11%	3%	8%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	3%
	Middle East	0%	0%	3%	0%	11%	0%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	3%	8%	13%	3%
	Europe	0%	0%	3%	3%	11%	5%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	3%	11%	21%	32%	16%
	No	0%	0%	3%	0%	8%	8%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	3%	13%	21%	34%	21%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	3%
Total responses	38						
Percentage of respondents	42%						

Appendix 6 Disaggregated results for social inclusion

Table A6.1 Human Development

Share population with access to basic services		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		2%	0%	4%	4%	22%	67%
Gender	Male	2%	0%	0%	2%	13%	41%
	Female	0%	0%	4%	2%	9%	26%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	2%	0%	0%	0%	7%	35%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	0%	4%	2%	11%	15%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	13%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	4%	4%	11%	37%
	Public, government	2%	0%	0%	0%	7%	17%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	7%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Region	Africa	0%	0%	4%	0%	2%	26%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	7%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	2%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	24%
	Europe	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	2%	0%	4%	2%	22%	59%
	No	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	9%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	2%	0%	4%	4%	17%	61%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	7%
Total responses	46						
Percentage of respondents	51%						

Education Indicators in the Human Development Index (HDI)		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		2%	4%	0%	2%	26%	65%
Gender	Male	2%	0%	0%	2%	15%	39%
	Female	0%	4%	0%	0%	11%	26%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	2%	0%	0%	0%	9%	33%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	4%	0%	0%	13%	15%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	13%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	4%	0%	2%	13%	37%
	Public, government	2%	0%	0%	0%	7%	17%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	7%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Region	Africa	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	28%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	4%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	2%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	22%
	Europe	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	2%	2%	0%	2%	26%	57%
	No	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	9%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	2%	4%	0%	2%	22%	59%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	7%
Total responses	46						
Percentage of respondents	51%						

Mobile and broadband per 100 people		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		2%	0%	2%	9%	41%	46%
Gender	Male	2%	0%	0%	7%	26%	24%
	Female	0%	0%	2%	2%	15%	22%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	2%	0%	0%	4%	20%	17%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	0%	2%	4%	11%	15%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	9%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	2%	4%	22%	28%
	Public, government	2%	0%	0%	4%	11%	9%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	9%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	0%	2%	2%	13%	15%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	7%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	2%	7%	0%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	0%	4%	9%	22%
	Europe	2%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	2%	0%	2%	7%	39%	39%
	No	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	7%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	2%	0%	2%	7%	35%	43%
	No	0%	0%	0%	2%	7%	2%
Total responses	46						
Percentage of respondents	51%						

Share of adults with bank account		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		2%	4%	13%	9%	39%	33%
Gender	Male	2%	2%	4%	2%	26%	22%
	Female	0%	2%	9%	7%	13%	11%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	2%	0%	4%	2%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	2%	0%	4%	2%	20%	15%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	2%	7%	2%	13%	9%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	2%	0%	4%	2%	7%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	2%	7%	4%	24%	20%
	Public, government	2%	2%	2%	4%	9%	7%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	7%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	4%	4%	4%	9%	11%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%
	Middle East	0%	0%	2%	0%	7%	0%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	2%	4%	13%	15%
	Europe	2%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	2%	2%	9%	9%	39%	28%
	No	0%	2%	4%	0%	0%	4%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	2%	4%	9%	9%	33%	33%
	No	0%	0%	4%	0%	7%	0%
Total responses	46						
Percentage of respondents	51%						

Table A6.2 Social Equality

Inequality in income by Atkinson		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		2%	0%	10%	12%	38%	38%
Gender	Male	2%	0%	0%	7%	29%	19%
	Female	0%	0%	10%	5%	10%	19%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	2%	0%	5%	2%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	2%	0%	2%	2%	19%	17%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	0%	5%	7%	12%	12%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	7%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	2%	7%	19%	29%
	Public, government	2%	0%	2%	5%	14%	2%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	5%	0%	2%	7%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	0%	2%	5%	14%	14%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	0%
	Asia Pacific	2%	0%	2%	2%	10%	12%
	Europe	0%	0%	5%	0%	2%	0%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	2%	0%	7%	12%	29%	31%
	No	0%	0%	2%	0%	10%	7%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	2%	0%	5%	10%	36%	36%
	No	0%	0%	5%	2%	2%	2%
Total responses	42						
Percentage of respondents	47%						

Gender inequality index		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	2%	0%	10%	36%	52%
Gender	Male	0%	0%	0%	2%	24%	31%
	Female	0%	2%	0%	7%	12%	21%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	5%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	0%	2%	17%	24%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	2%	0%	2%	14%	17%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	7%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	2%	0%	5%	21%	29%
	Public, government	0%	0%	0%	2%	10%	14%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	2%	5%	7%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Region	Africa	0%	2%	0%	0%	7%	26%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	2%	5%	2%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	2%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	0%	5%	10%	14%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	2%	5%	0%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	2%	0%	7%	26%	45%
	No	0%	0%	0%	2%	10%	7%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	2%	0%	7%	29%	50%
	No	0%	0%	0%	2%	7%	2%
Total responses	42						
Percentage of respondents	47%						

Ratio urban-rural access to basic services		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		2%	0%	5%	5%	29%	60%
Gender	Male	0%	0%	0%	2%	19%	36%
	Female	2%	0%	5%	2%	10%	24%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	2%	0%	12%	29%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	2%	0%	2%	2%	12%	17%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	10%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	2%	5%	17%	33%
	Public, government	0%	0%	2%	0%	7%	17%
	Academic, research	2%	0%	0%	0%	5%	7%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Region	Africa	0%	0%	2%	0%	5%	29%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	7%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	2%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	14%
	Europe	2%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	2%	0%	2%	2%	24%	50%
	No	0%	0%	2%	2%	5%	10%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	0%	5%	5%	21%	57%
	No	2%	0%	0%	0%	7%	2%
Total responses	42						
Percentage of respondents	47%						

Share of population using clean fuels		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		2%	7%	7%	14%	24%	45%
Gender	Male	0%	2%	5%	5%	17%	29%
	Female	2%	5%	2%	10%	7%	17%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	2%	0%	5%	2%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	2%	12%	5%	24%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	2%	7%	2%	0%	12%	12%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	7%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	7%	2%	2%	17%	29%
	Public, government	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	12%
	Academic, research	2%	0%	5%	2%	2%	2%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Region	Africa	0%	2%	0%	5%	5%	24%
	North America	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	7%
	Middle East	0%	0%	2%	0%	5%	2%
	Asia Pacific	0%	2%	2%	7%	7%	10%
	Europe	2%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	2%	5%	7%	7%	24%	36%
	No	0%	2%	0%	7%	0%	10%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	7%	5%	12%	21%	43%
	No	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Total responses	42						
Percentage of respondents	47%						

Table A6.3 Social Protection

Share of urban population living in slums		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	0%	3%	3%	47%	47%
Gender	Male	0%	0%	3%	0%	33%	25%
	Female	0%	0%	0%	3%	14%	22%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	3%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	3%	0%	11%	25%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	0%	0%	3%	22%	8%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	11%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	31%
	Public, government	0%	0%	3%	3%	14%	6%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	8%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Region	Africa	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	17%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	6%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	3%	3%	14%	14%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	0%	3%	3%	39%	42%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	6%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	0%	3%	3%	42%	44%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	3%
Total responses	36						
Percentage of respondents	40%						

Share of old persons receiving pensions		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	6%	6%	11%	36%	42%
Gender	Male	0%	3%	6%	11%	28%	14%
	Female	0%	3%	0%	0%	8%	28%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	3%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	0%	8%	11%	19%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	3%	6%	3%	11%	11%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	3%	0%	0%	6%	8%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	3%	6%	0%	19%	31%
	Public, government	0%	3%	0%	11%	8%	3%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	8%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	6%	3%	8%	11%	11%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	8%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	3%	3%	17%	11%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	3%	3%	8%	33%	39%
	No	0%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	6%	6%	8%	33%	39%
	No	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	3%
Total responses	36						
Percentage of respondents	40%						

Share of wage and salaried workers to total employment		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	0%	0%	11%	56%	33%
Gender	Male	0%	0%	0%	6%	36%	19%
	Female	0%	0%	0%	6%	19%	14%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	3%	8%	0%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	0%	3%	14%	22%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	0%	0%	6%	22%	6%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	6%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	0%	11%	25%	22%
	Public, government	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	3%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	8%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Region	Africa	0%	0%	0%	6%	19%	14%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	3%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	0%	3%	19%	11%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	0%	0%	11%	44%	31%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	3%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	0%	0%	11%	50%	31%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	3%
Total responses	36						
Percentage of respondents	40%						

Healthcare access and quality index		Not relevant	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Overall		0%	0%	6%	3%	31%	61%
Gender	Male	0%	0%	0%	3%	25%	33%
	Female	0%	0%	6%	0%	6%	28%
Age	Under 30 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	6%
	Between 30 and 40 years old	0%	0%	0%	3%	8%	28%
	Between 41 and 50 years old	0%	0%	6%	0%	11%	17%
	Between 51 and 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	11%
	Above 60 years old	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of Organisation	International organization	0%	0%	6%	0%	14%	39%
	Public, government	0%	0%	0%	3%	8%	14%
	Academic, research	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	6%
	Non-government, Civil society	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Private, business	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Region	Africa	0%	0%	3%	0%	11%	25%
	North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
	Latin Am. and Carrib	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	6%
	Middle East	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
	Asia Pacific	0%	0%	0%	3%	14%	17%
	Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Global	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%
Is your work related to green growth?	Yes	0%	0%	3%	3%	25%	56%
	No	0%	0%	3%	0%	6%	6%
Is your work related to indicators?	Yes	0%	0%	6%	3%	25%	58%
	No	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	3%
Total responses	36						
Percentage of respondents	40%						

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