ISTANBUL PROGRAMME OF ACTION (2011-2020)

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS



July 2018

Outline

- IPOA: Objectives and Indicators Framework
- Challenges in monitoring and review of the IPOA
- Opportunities for statistical development in LDCs

Policy Document

Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011

- Structure: an overarching goal, 5 specific objectives, 7 principles, 251 actions
- 8 Priority Areas for Action
 - Goals and Targets
 - Actions to be taken by LDCs
 - Action by development partners
 - Joint actions

27. The overarching goal of the Programme of Action for the decade 2011-2020 is to overcome the structural challenges faced by the least developed countries in order to eradicate poverty, achieve internationally agreed development goals and enable graduation from the least developed country category.

Lack of a clear indicators framework compared to the SDGs



- 28. Guided by the overarching goal, national policies of least developed countries and international support measures during the decade will focus on the following specific objectives with the aim of enabling half the number of least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020:
- (a) Achieve sustained, equitable and inclusive economic growth in least developed countries, to at least the level of 7 per cent per annum, by strengthening their productive capacity in all sectors through structural transformation and overcoming their marginalization through their effective integration into the global economy, including through regional integration;
- (b) Build human capacities by fostering sustained, equitable and inclusive human and social development, gender equality and the empowerment of women;
- (c) Reduce the vulnerability of least developed countries to economic, natural and environmental shocks and disasters, as well as climate change, and enhance their ability to meet these and other challenges through strengthening their resilience;
- (d) Ensure enhanced financial resources and their effective use for least developed countries' development, including through domestic resource mobilization, ODA, external debt relief, foreign direct investment and remittances;
- (e) Enhance good governance at all levels, by strengthening democratic processes, institutions and the rule of law; increasing efficiency, coherence, transparency and participation; protecting and promoting human rights; and reducing corruption, and strengthen least developed country Governments' capacity to play an effective role in their economic and social development.

Measurement

Priority Areas for Action

- Each action area has goals and targets (mostly non numerical)
- e.g. for Area (B):
- 59. Policies and measures will be pursued in line with the following targets:
 - (a) Make substantial progress towards eradicating hunger by 2020;
 - (b) Substantially increase investment in rural infrastructure;
- (c) Ensure access to safe food and emergency food assistance in all least developed countries.
 - For each area, there are also
 - Actions to be taken by LDCs
 - Action by development partners
 - Joint actions

- Productive capacity
- Infrastructure
- Energy
- · Science, technology and innovation
- Private sector development
- B. Agriculture, food security and rural development
- C. Trade
- D. Commodities
- E. Human and social development
 - Education and training
 - · Population and primary health
 - · Youth development
 - Shelter
 - Water and sanitation
 - · Gender equality and empowerment of women
 - Social protection
- Multiple crises and other emerging challenges
- · Economic shocks
- · Climate change and environmental sustainability
- · Disaster risk reduction
- G. Mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity-building
 - · Domestic resource mobilization
 - Official development assistance
- External debt
- · Foreign direct investment
- Remittances
- Good governance at all levels

Issues around data, statistics, capacity

- Under Priority Action Area 'Good governance at all levels'
 - Actions by LDCs
- 57. For the Istanbul Programme of Action to succeed, it needs to include clear targets, indicators and timetables. The Programme of Action will need to address the
 - Actions by Development Partners
- (d) Continue reforming the public sector to increase the efficiency and transparency of service delivery and improve its human and institutional capacity, including statistical capacity;
- 23. With respect to monitoring the progress of the implementation, and the followup and review of the Istanbul Programme of Action, a visualization tool called the
 LDC Mapper and a project to engage parliamentarians more actively were
 announced. To strengthen least developed countries' information and statistical
 tools, least developed countries will have access to an online information portal that
 will provide information on existing least developed country-specific international
 support measures. In addition, national databases on various subjects will be
 launched, including on traditional knowledge, genetic resources and folklore, and
 climate change and adaptation activities.

- Monitoring and Review:
- *Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the IPOA

The IPOA recognizes the need for effective country-led monitoring and follow-up

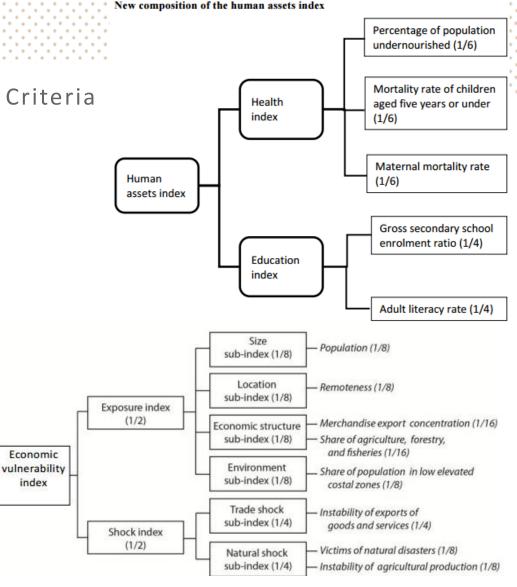
43. We encourage national statistical capacities in the least developed countries to be strengthened, with the support and cooperation of the international community in order to increase significantly the use and availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, geography, income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, which are necessary for efficient policymaking and an effective follow-up and review. We encourage the least developed countries to carry out a stocktaking exercise to assess current statistics and data availability for implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Istanbul Programme of Action at the national and local levels, identify data gaps and build statistical capacity to ensure that data for statistics and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals are available and reliable. Development partners and relevant international organizations should, and the partnerships are encouraged to, provide international cooperation, including through technical and financial support to the least developed countries in this endeavour.

It specifies Graduation Goals and Criteria

Criteria for Identification and Graduation of LDCs

- Per capita gross national income (GNI)
- human assets index
- economic vulnerability index

The new IPOA sets an ambitious overarching goal of enabling half the number of LDCs to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020



- But doesn't specify a suite of fixed and clear indicators for monitoring Priority
- Action Areas in the Policy document

United Nations system support

114. We reiterate that the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States should continue to fulfil its functions to assist the Secretary-General in the effective follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action and the full mobilization and coordination of all parts of the United Nations system, with a view to facilitating the coordinated implementation of and coherence in the follow-up and monitoring of the Programme of Action at the country, regional and global levels, and should continue to assist in mobilizing international support and resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action. To this end, it should continue its awareness-raising and advocacy work in favour of the least developed countries, in partnership with the relevant parts of the United Nations system, as well as with parliaments, civil society, the media, academia and foundations, and should continue to provide appropriate support to group consultations of least developed countries.

- State of the Least Developed Countries Report UNOHRLLS
- Follow up of the Implementation of the IPOA for LDCs
- 4 such reports so far:
 - Productive Capacity Building in the Least Developed Countries and the Post-2015
 Development Agenda (2013)
 - Extreme Poverty Eradication in the Least Developed Countries and the Post-2015
 Development Agenda (2014)
 - Coherence and Synergies between the IPoA and the 2030 Agenda (2016)
 - Financing the SDGs and IPoA for LDCs (2017)
- A mid-cycle update

Need for harmonizing indicators in reporting

- Indicator reporting developed post-hoc over time, without a clear results-chain framework for monitoring and evaluation embedded in the original policy document
- In general, either the reported indicators are the same or the trend over the course of reports seems to suggest an increase in their number and granularity (with respect to Priority Action Areas). For e.g.

2013	2014	2016	2017
PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY	PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY	PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY	PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY
	Internet and mobile cellular	INTERNET AND MOBILE CELLULAR	INTERNET AND MOBILE CELLULAR
	subscriptions, and shipping connectivity	SUBSCRIPTIONS	SUBSCRIPTIONS
INTERNET USERS (PER 100 PEOPLE)	INTERNET USERS (PER 100 PEOPLE)	INTERNET USERS (PER 100 PEOPLE)	INTERNET USERS (PER 100 PEOPLE)
MOBILE CELLULAR SUBSCRIPTIONS	MOBILE CELLULAR SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER	MOBILE CELLULAR SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER 100	MOBILE CELLULAR SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER 100
(PER 100 PEOPLE)	100 PEOPLE)	PEOPLE)	PEOPLE)
		CONNECTIVITY	CONNECTIVITY
		AIR TRANSPORT, FREIGHT (MILLION TON-	AIR TRANSPORT, FREIGHT (MILLION TON-
		KM)	KM)
		AIR TRANSPORT, PASSENGERS CARRIED	AIR TRANSPORT, PASSENGERS CARRIED (PER
		(PER 1000 PEOPLE)	1000 PEOPLE)
LINER SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY			
INDEX	LINER SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY INDEX	LINER SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY INDEX	LINER SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY INDEX

Need for harmonizing indicators in reporting

• But there are some exceptions:

2013	2014	2016	2017
PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY	PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY	PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY	PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY
ENERGY	ENERGY	ENERGY	ENERGY
Average annual growth of electricity	ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (PER CENT OF	ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (PER CENT OF	ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (PER CENT OF
production per capita (%)	POPULATION)	POPULATION)	POPULATION)
	Share of renewable capacity in total	Share of renewable capacity in total capacity	,
	capacity (percentage)	(percentage)	
	Change in total installed generation	Change in total installed generation capacity	,
	capacity per capita	per capita	
2013	2014	2016	2017
SHELTER, WATER AND SANITATION	SHELTER, WATER AND SANITATION	SHELTER, WATER AND SANITATION	SHELTER, WATER AND SANITATION
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION USING AN	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION USING AN	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION USING AN	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION USING AN
IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE	IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE	IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE	IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE
Percentage of population using an	Percentage of population using an	Percentage of population using an improved	
improved sanitation facility	improved sanitation facility	sanitation facility	

- Need for harmonizing indicators in reporting
- Some Areas are not well represented by the reported indicators

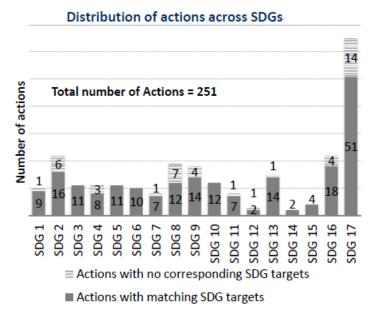
Eg. Climate change and environmental sustainability (only in the 2017 report)

O	8	/ \ /	1 /
2013	2014	2016	2017
MULTIPLE CRISES AND EMERGING	MULTIPLE CRISES AND EMERGING	MULTIPLE CRISES AND EMERGING	MULTIPLE CRISES AND EMERGING
CHALLENGES	CHALLENGES	CHALLENGES	CHALLENGES
		DEBT	DEBT
TOTAL RESERVES (PERCENTAGE OF	TOTAL RESERVES (PERCENTAGE OF	TOTAL RESERVES (PERCENTAGE OF EXTERNAL	TOTAL RESERVES (PERCENTAGE OF EXTERNAL
EXTERNAL DEBT)	EXTERNAL DEBT)	DEBT)	DEBT)
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (PERCENTAGE OF	TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (PERCENTAGE OF		
EXPORTS OF GOODS, SERVICES AND	EXPORTS OF GOODS, SERVICES AND	TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (PERCENTAGE OF	TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (PERCENTAGE OF
INCOME)	INCOME)	EXPORTS OF GOODS, SERVICES AND INCOME)	EXPORTS OF GOODS, SERVICES AND INCOME)
Total debt service (percentage of	Total debt service (percentage of	Total debt service (percentage of government	
government expenditure)	government expenditure)	expenditure)	
		DEFORESTATION	DEFORESTATION
		FOREST AREA (PERCENTAGE OF LAND AREA)	FOREST AREA (PERCENTAGE OF LAND AREA)
			CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL
			SUSTAINABILITY
			INCIDENCE
			IMPACT (deaths, affected, damages)

Focus on key headline indicators

- Developing a suite of consistent, key headline indicators for selected Priority Action Areas.
- Regular reporting on these indicators
- Reducing overall gaps and duplication with other global/regional frameworks
- Engaging with the countries'
 National statistical systems (NSS) to address data challenges (CT-GAP)

Of the 251 actions of IPoA, 208 actions match a specific SDG target

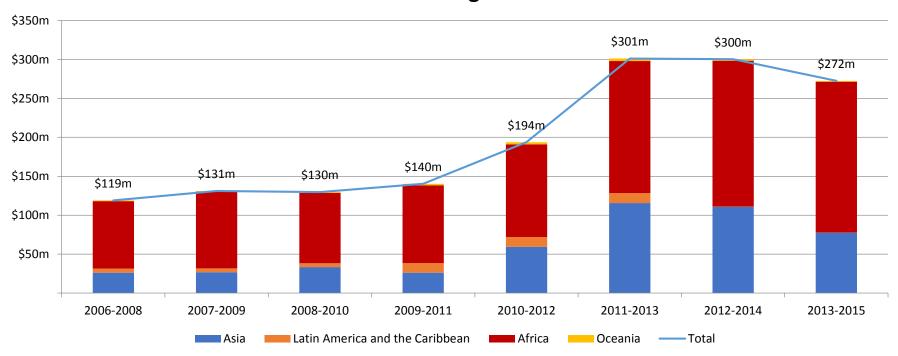


Eight priorities of IPoA

- 1. Productive capacity
- Agriculture, food security and rural development
- Trade
- 4. Commodities
- Human and social development
- 6. Multiple crises and...
- 7. Mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity building
- 8. Good governance at all levels

Financial Support to Statistics in LDCs remains stagnant

Financial support to statistical development received by LDCs, 3-yr average

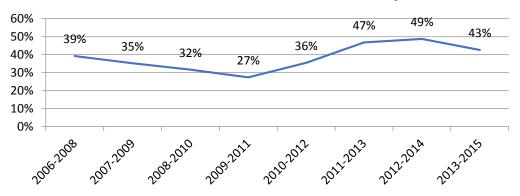


Source: DESA (2018), The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018, UN, New York.

LDCs are catching up in statistical capacity

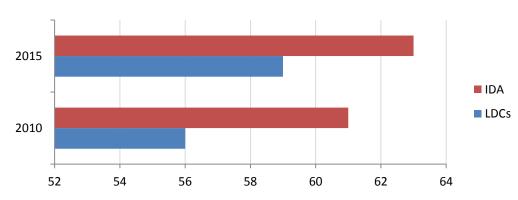
- In 2010-2015, the average score of World Bank Statistical Capacity Index in LDCs increased by 3, from 56 to 59 out of 100.
 Meanwhile, the average score of all IDA countries increased by 2 from 61 to 63 out of 100.
- 22% LDCs have National statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official*
- 65% LDCs have National Statistical Plans that are under implementation but only 4% of them have a National Statistical Plans that are fully funded*

Share of total aid to statistics received by LDCs



Source: PARIS21 (2017), Partnership Report on Support to Statistics 2017.

Trend of the World Bank SCI score



Source: World Bank Statistical Capcity Index.

^{*} DESA (2018), The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018, UN, New York.

• Opportunities for statistical development in LDCs

- PARIS21
 - Advocacy and advisory support

 Managing change in the 2030 Agenda and Development of soft and technical skills (CD 4.0, Leadership skills) Dea

Dealing with data challenges should go beyond the monitoring of Global Frameworks and last on a continuous basis

Partnership in statistics for development in the 21st century





