

# Monitoring and reporting on the VPoA

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UN-OHRLLS

# Monitoring at global and national level

## Global reporting

UN-OHRLLS prepares annual Report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly

**Objective** ⇒ provide a global assessment of progress towards the implementation of the VPoA

**Target audience** ⇒ member states

## National reporting

Country prepares national report

**Objective** ⇒ provide assessment of progress towards implementation of the VPoA; raise awareness, advocate; address areas of need

**Target audience** ⇒ national policy makers; VPoA stakeholders incl. development partners, OHRLLS



# Proposed indicators for monitoring VPoA

90  
Quantitative

- Expressed mainly as values, growth rates, shares and percentages

11  
Qualitative

- Sourced from country, regional and other reports



# National level selection of indicators

## Based on:

- VPoA priorities
- Data availability
- Frequency of data collection
- Data accuracy/quality of the data

## Taking into account:

- Harmonization and coherence of indicators/data for the other processes eg. national development plan, SDGs, FfD, etc.
- Collaboration with relevant agencies in data compilation



# Examples - Broad VPoA indicators

**GDP (constant 2005 US\$)**

**GDP growth (annual %)**

**GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international \$)**

**Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day**

**Human Development Index**

**Employment-to-population ratio**

**Share of women in wage employment in the non-agric sector**

**Share of LLDCs' exports in global trade**

**Trade within the region as share of total trade**

**Net ODA received (% of GNI)**

**Inward foreign direct investment flows (current US\$)**

**Aid for trade disbursements (constant US\$)**

**Proportion of land area covered by forest %**

**Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land (% or ha)**

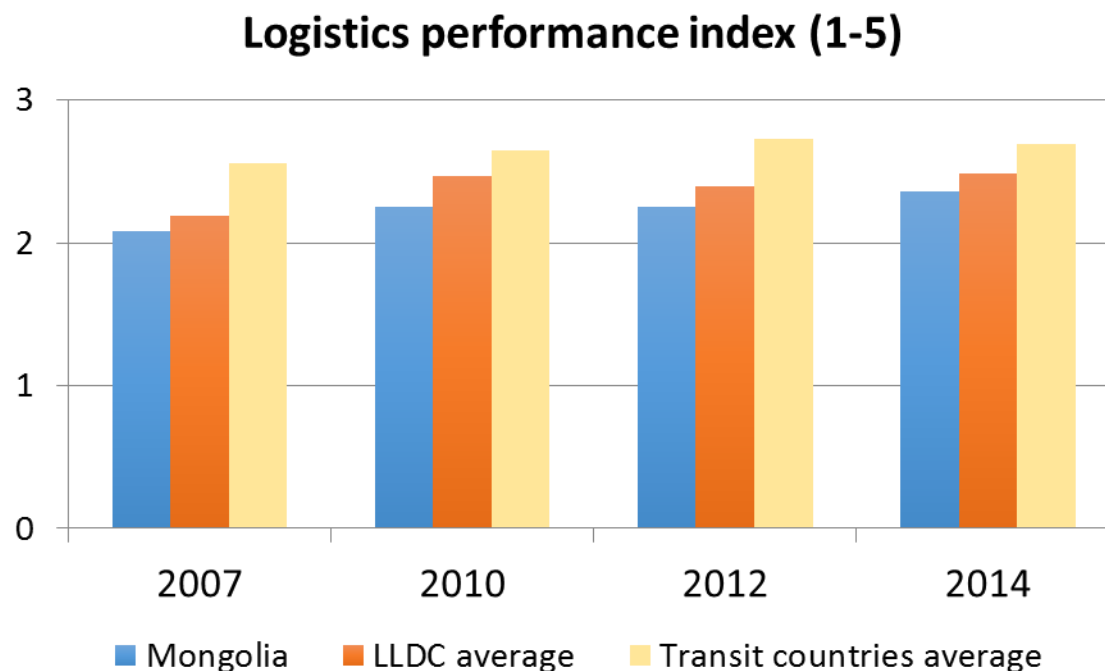


# Indicators – Priority 1

- Road Corridor Speed with delays (km/hr)
- Road Corridor Speed without delays (km/hr)
- Access to all-weather road (% access within [x] km distance to road)
- Cargo dwell time for transit cargo in transit countries
- Dwell time at border crossing between LLDCs and transit countries
- Implementation of single-stop inspections (Qual)
- Implementation of common administrative documents for customs clearance (Qual)
- No. of ratifications, accessions, signatories to transport agreements
- Logistics performance index (World Bank)



# Examples – Priority 1



Mongolia is party to many key conventions, such as Harmonization Convention, TIR Convention, Revised Kyoto Convention, Road Traffic Convention and others but yet to ratify the WTO TFA



# Indicators – priority 2

## Energy and ICT

- Electricity power consumption (kWh per capita)
- Share of the population using reliable electricity, by urban/rural
- Total electricity production
- Number of electrical outages in a typical month
- Share (%) of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (TFEC)
- Investment in energy with private participation (current us\$)
- Established policy on broadband
- Internet users per 100 people
- Fixed (wired) broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people)
- Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 people (LLDC vs. global)
- Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 people (LLDC vs. global)





# Examples – Priority 2

- Mongolia ranks 112th out of 140 countries in terms of quality of overall infrastructure
- 24% of roads are paved
- 90% of population had access to electricity in 2014, but only 70% of rural population has access
- 27% of population using the internet in 2014, up from 9% in 2007



# Indicators – Priority 3

## Trade Facilitation

- Days to clear direct exports through customs
- Days to clear imports from customs
- Documents to import (number)
- Documents to export (number)
- Time to import (days)
- Time to export (days)
- Implementation of single-stop inspections (Qual)
- Implementation of common administrative documents for customs clearance (Qual)
- Ratification of the Trade Facilitation Agreement
- Publication of average release time
- Presence of a trade facilitation bodies/ committees
- Cost of importing a standardised container of cargo (US\$)
- Cost of exporting a standardised container of cargo (US\$)



# Examples – Priority 3

	2005	2010	2014
<b>Cost to import (US\$ per container)</b>			
Mongolia	2,274	2,274	2,950
Average, LLDCs	2,701	3,368	4,344
Average, Transit countries	1,298	1,504	1,599
<b>Cost to export (US\$ per container)</b>			
Mongolia	1,807	2,131	2,745
Average, LLDCs	2,211	2,746	3,444
Average, Transit countries	1,024	1,2220	1,301
<b>Time to import (days)</b>			
Mongolia	44.0	42.0	45.0
Average, LLDCs	57.1	47.8	49.1
Average, Transit countries	38.3	27.9	26.5
<b>Time to export (days)</b>			
Mongolia	44.0	41.0	44.0
Average, LLDCs	48.1	42.5	40.8
Average, Transit countries	30.5	23.7	22.2



# Indicators – Priority 4

- Participation in regional trade agreements
- Number of Regional Integration Agreements (RIA)
- Value of exports whose destination is within the region
- Value of imports whose source is within the region
- Trade within the region as share of total trade
- Ratification, accession, definite signatory to regional transport agreements and/ or regulations (Qual)
- Implementation of single-stop inspections (Qual)
- Implementation of common administrative documents for customs clearance (Qual)
- Procedures implemented to simplify border crossing and freedom of transit (Qual)
- Preferences utilisation by LLDCs on their export to developed and developing countries
- Participation in regional economic communities (Qual)



# Example – Priority 4

- According to the WTO, Mongolia is not party of any regional trade agreements
- Mongolia signed 43 bilateral investment agreements, with 37 in force
- Mongolia signed 4 other investment agreements, with 3 in force
- Majority of trade within region: 89% of exports go to China
- Tripartite cooperation between China, Russia and Mongolia and several cooperative agreements signed



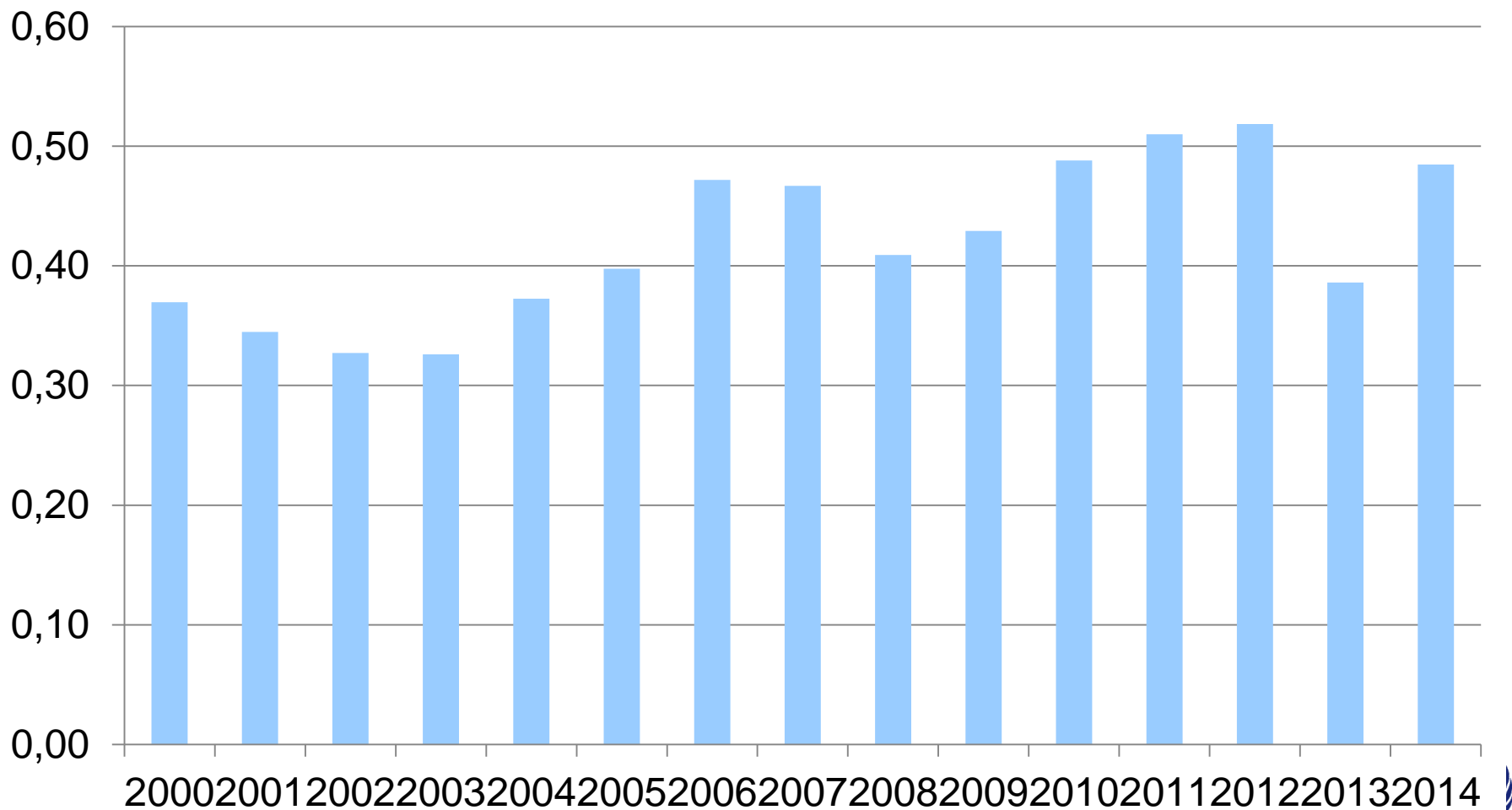
# Indicators – Priority 5

- Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP and per capita)
- Agriculture, value added (% of GDP and per capita)
- Agriculture productivity
- Exports of high technological content as proportion of total exports
- Domestic credit to private sector
- % of firms identifying access to finance as a major constraint
- Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)
- Agricultural goods (% of total exports)
- Manufactured goods (% of total exports)
- Concentration index and diversification Index
- UNIDO's competitive industrial performance index
- Trade in services (% of GDP)
- Transport (% of commercial service exports)
- Tourist arrivals at national borders (000)
- Number of procedures/days required to start a foreign subsidiary



# Examples – Priority 5

Export concentration index



# Indicators – Priority 6

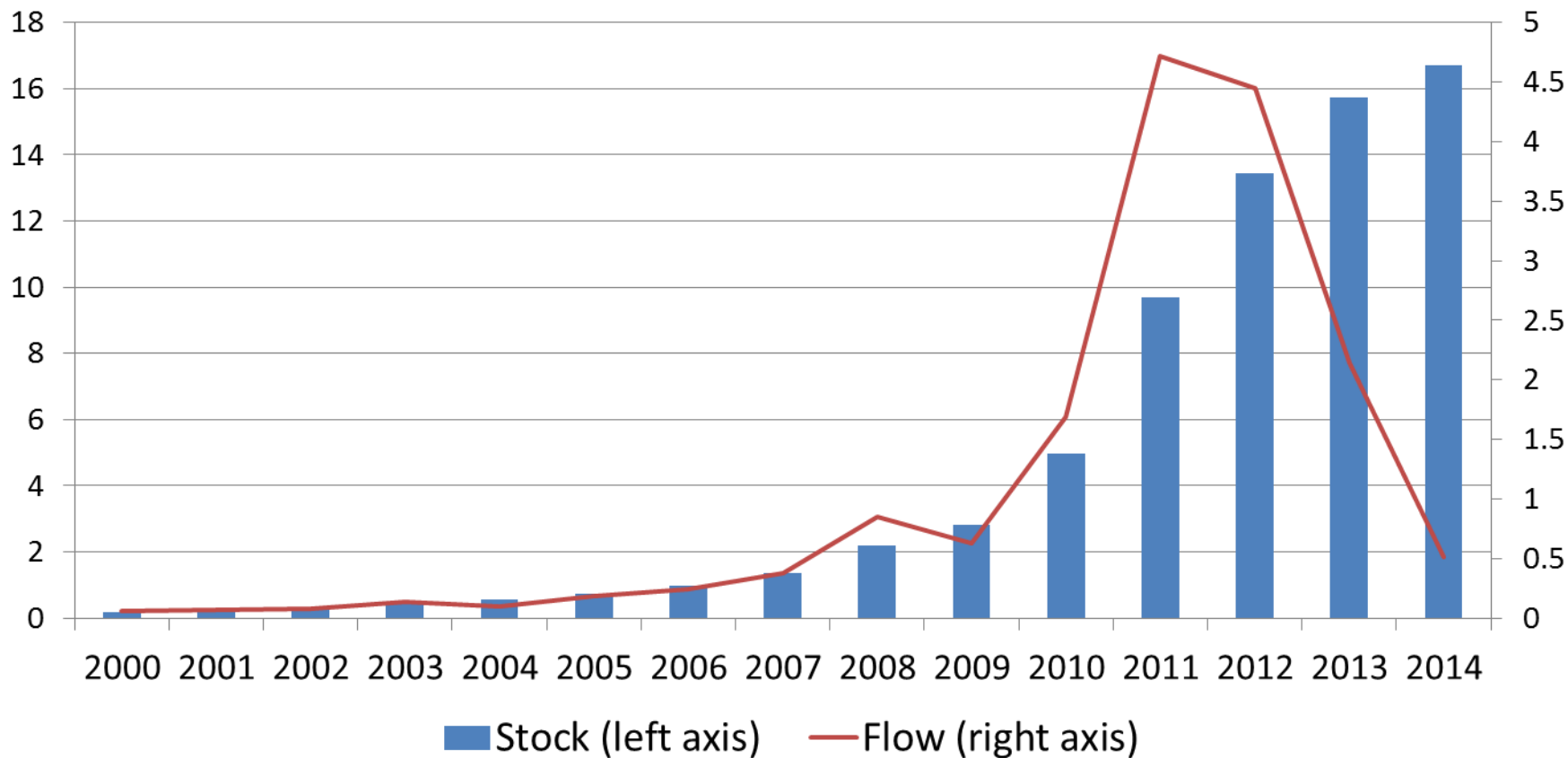
- Gross domestic investment (% of GDP) and gross domestic savings (% of GDP)
- Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)
- Government revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)
- Migrants' Remittances (US\$ & percentage of GDP)
- Net ODA received (% of GNI)
- ODA and net private grants as percent of GNI
- Share of ODA to productive sectors and towards economic infrastructure
- Aid for Trade (% of total aid)
- Number of initiatives with private sector collaboration
- No. of policy measures on investment promotion/ facilitation
- Inward foreign direct investment flows (current US\$)
- Net ODA received (current and constant US\$)
- Initiatives on South-South and Triangular collaboration
- Initiatives undertaken by international organizations to support Botswana in implementing the VPOA
- Total external debt stock (% of gross national income)
- Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services and income)





# Examples – Priority 6

FDI (billions of US\$)



# National Reporting – Next Steps

- **Identify national indicators**
- **Collect baseline data**
- **Ensure coherence with other processes, e.g. SDGs**
- **Involve all stakeholders**
- **Prepare annual, mid-term review and comprehensive 10-year review reports**

