Monitoring and reporting on the VPoA

Mongolia National Workshop
27-28 April 2016
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

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**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP (constant 2005 US$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP growth (annual %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international $)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Development Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment-to-population ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of women in wage employment in the non-agric sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of LLDCs’ exports in global trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade within the region as share of total trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net ODA received (% of GNI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inward foreign direct investment flows (current US$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid for trade disbursements (constant US$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of land area covered by forest %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land (% or ha)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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)
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

Transport infrastructure

- Roads, total network (Kms)
- Roads, paved (% of total roads)
- Road density (km of road per 100 sq. km of land area)
- Recurrent spending on infrastructure (% of GDP)
- Rail lines, total route (km)
- Completion of missing links
- Air transport, registered carrier departures
- Km of inland waterways effectively used for navigation
- Support towards infrastructure development by multilateral and regional development banks (Qual)
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

**International trade**

- Exports of goods and services (US $)
- Imports of goods and services (US $)
- Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)
- Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)
- Total trade (% of GDP)
- Share of LLDCs’ exports in global trade
- Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP)
- Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)
- Exports of high technological content as proportion of total exports
- Participation in regional trade agreements
- Value of exports whose destination is within the region
- Value of imports whose source is within the region
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

The graph shows the trend of imports (blue line) and exports (orange line) in billions of US dollars from 1980 to 2014. The imports and exports exhibit fluctuating patterns over the years, with noticeable peaks and troughs.
## Examples – Priority 3

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

Value added shares by economic activity (% of GDP)
Examples – Priority 5

Export concentration index

![Bar chart showing export concentration index from 2000 to 2014. The index values range from 0.30 to 0.50, with peaks in 2012 and 2013.]
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$)

- Stock (left axis)
- Flow (right axis)
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