



# Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for the Decade 2014–2024

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# Presentation Outline

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Challenges and opportunities on VPOA priority actions

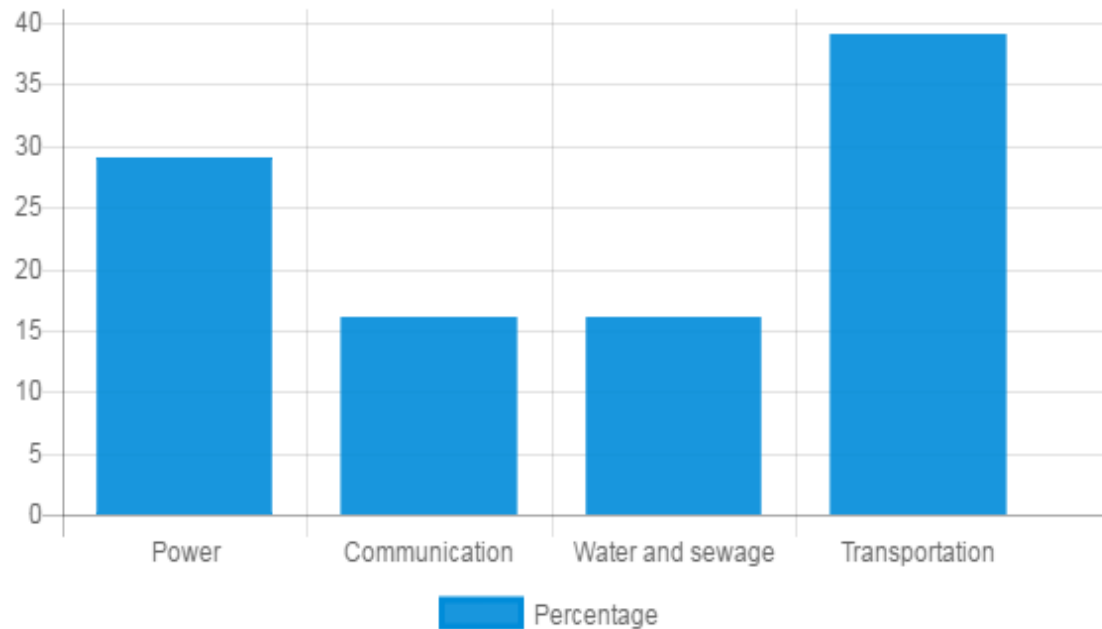
UNDP's policy and programmatic Response

Recommendations

# Infrastructure Development – Key Priority Action

## Estimated infrastructure needs, globally, 2016–2030

(Percentage)

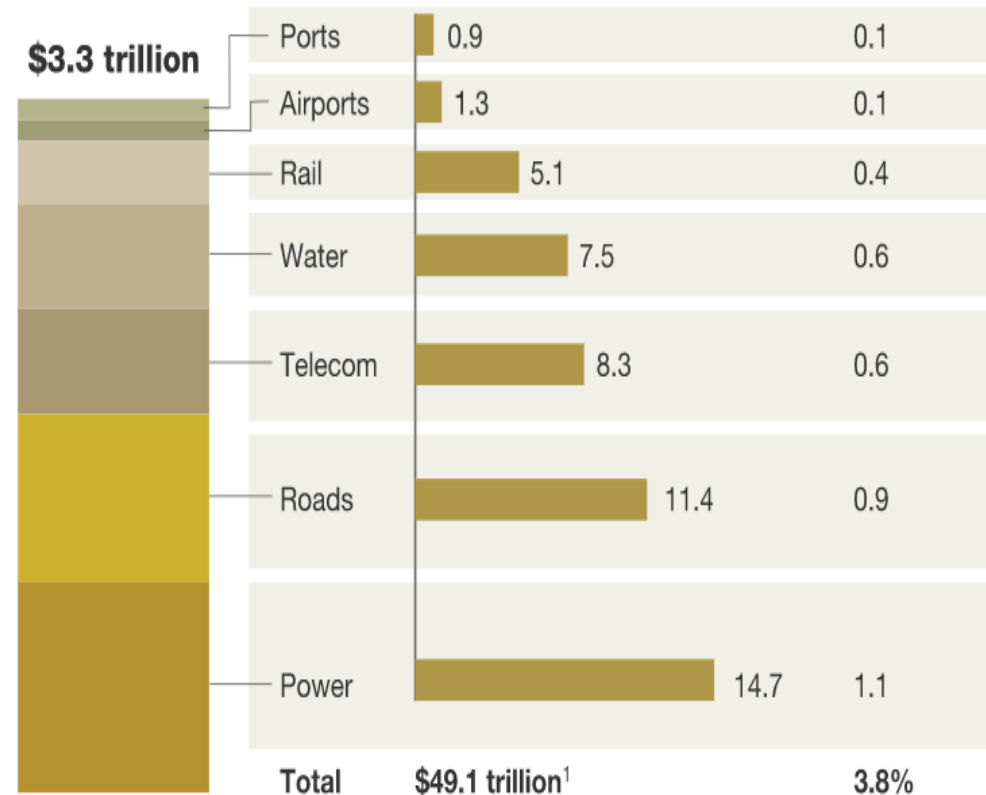


The world needs to invest an average of **\$3.3 trillion** annually. Developing countries accounting for up to **60%** of that need.

Average annual need, 2016–30, in constant 2015 dollars, \$ trillion

Aggregate spending, 2016–30, \$ trillion

Annual spending, % of GDP



Energy, Roads, Water, telecommunications and Rails needing more investments.

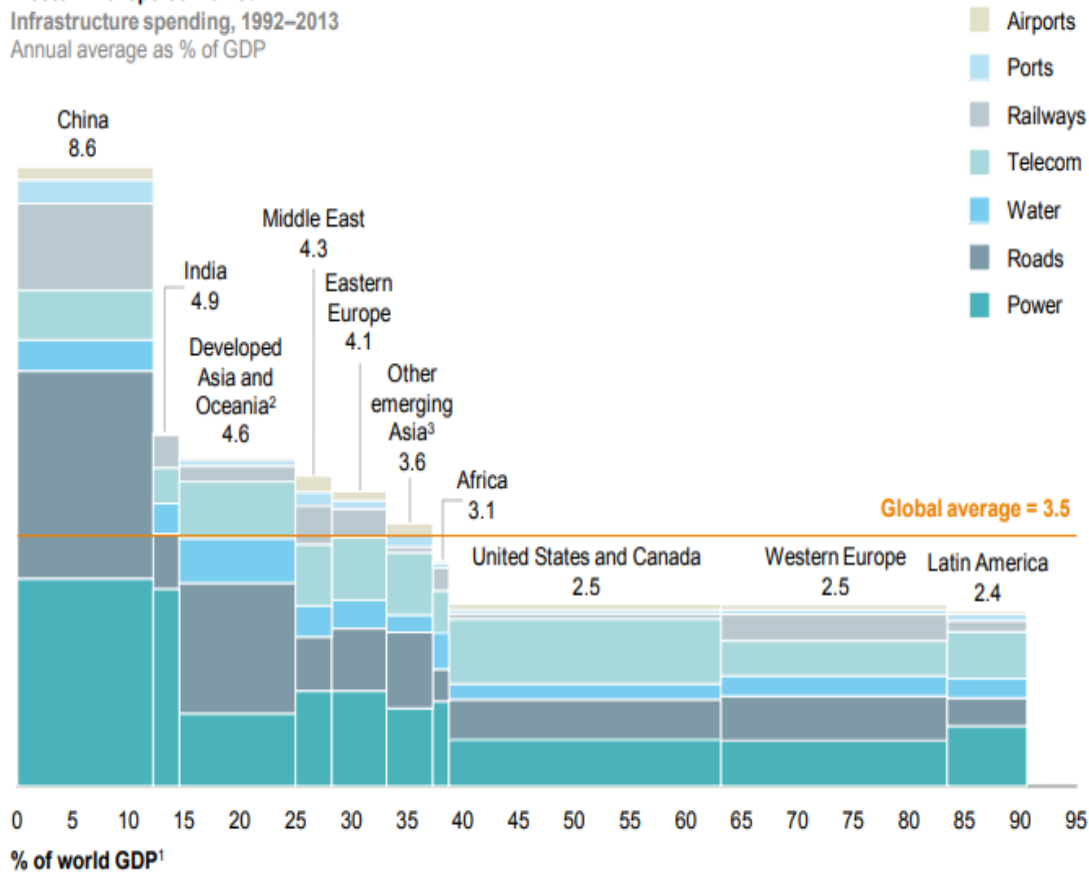
Population without electricity access = **>640 million (Africa); 400 million (Asia); 1.1 billion globally.**

# Structural Transformation, Regional Integration & Economic Growth

Some LLDCs among the fastest growing economies in the world, keeping pace with infrastructure investments

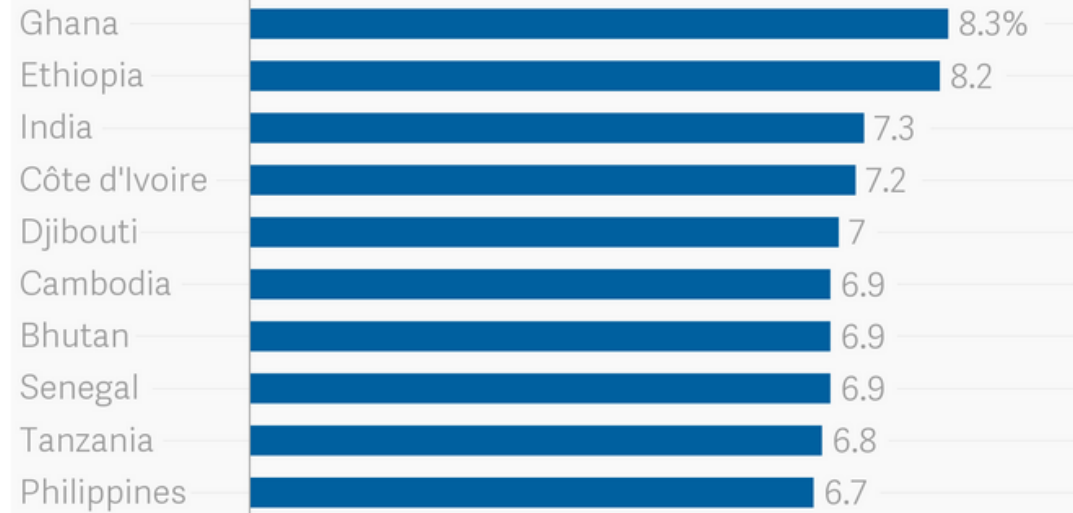
China spends more on economic infrastructure annually than North America and Western Europe combined

Infrastructure spending, 1992–2013  
Annual average as % of GDP



The top 10 fastest growing economies in 2018

Real GDP growth at market prices



ATLAS | Data: The World Bank

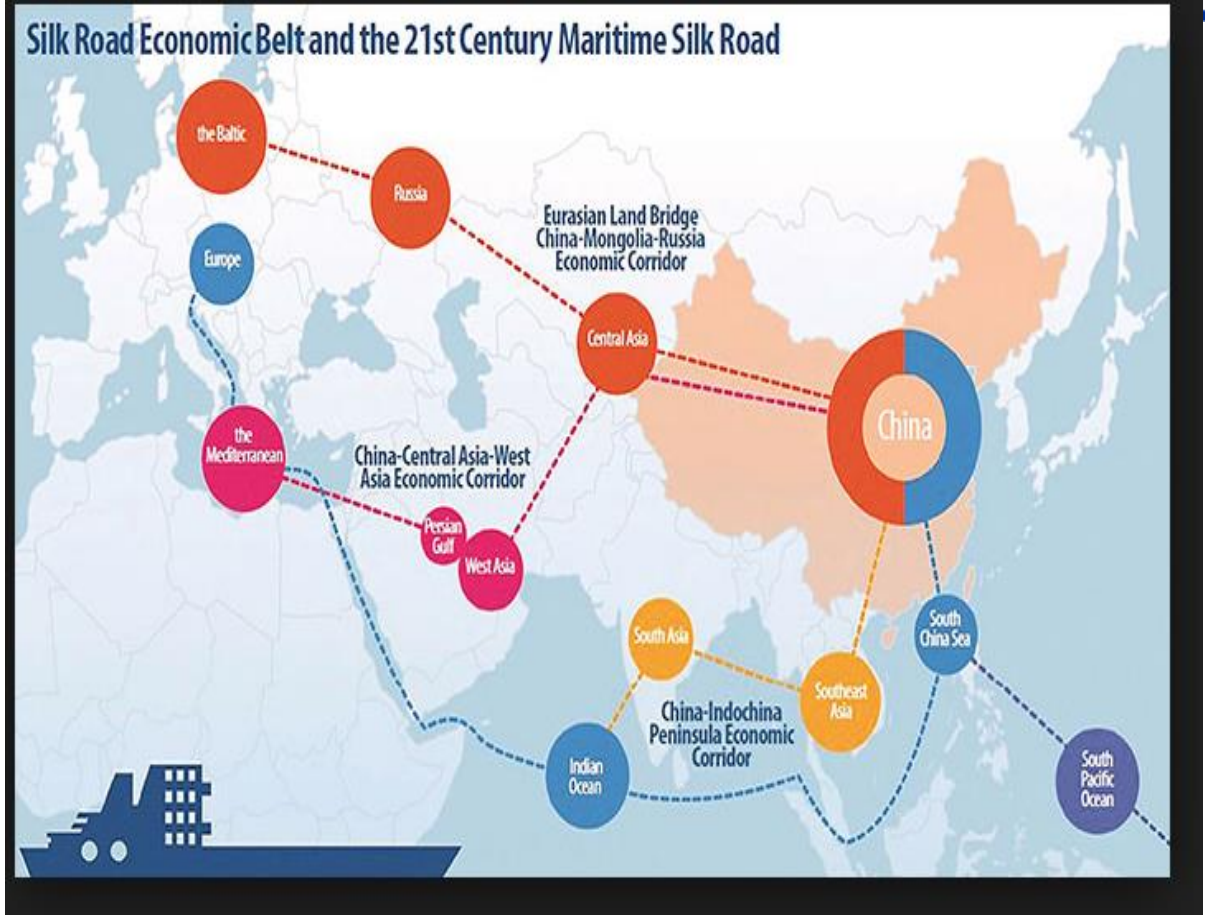
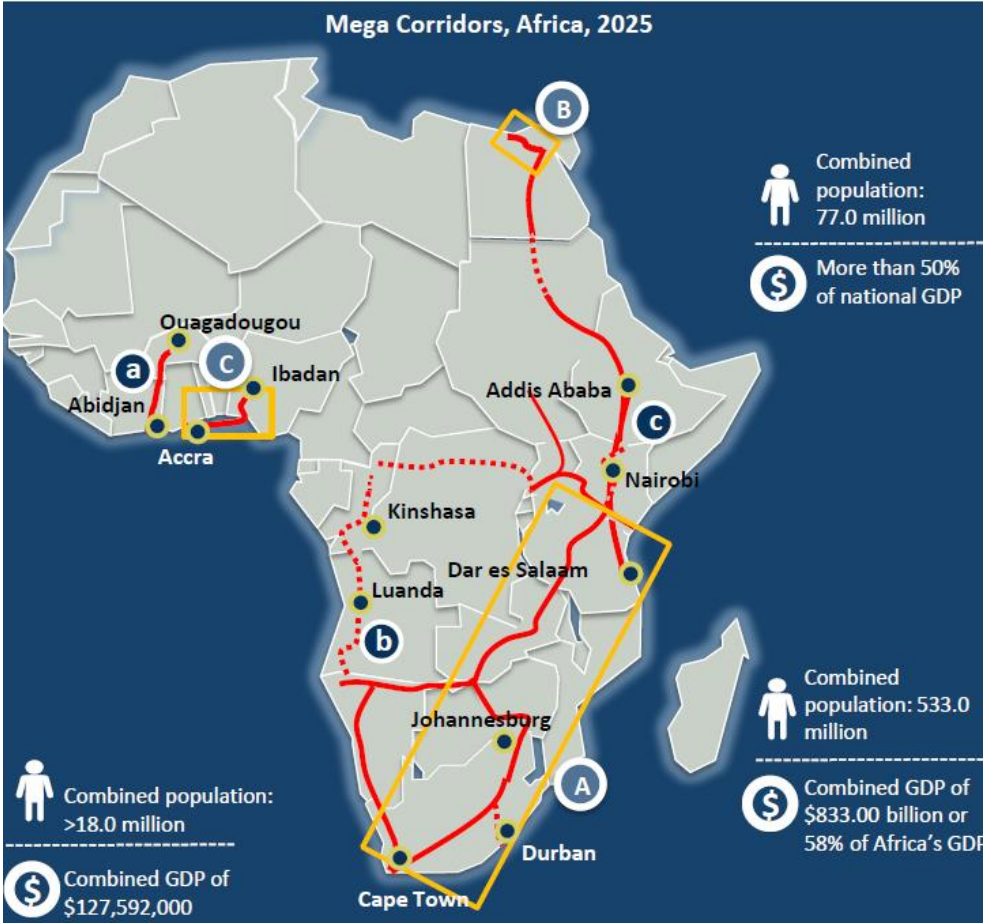
Developing Asian and African countries lead with fastest GDP growth in the world



# The Rise of Mega Corridors

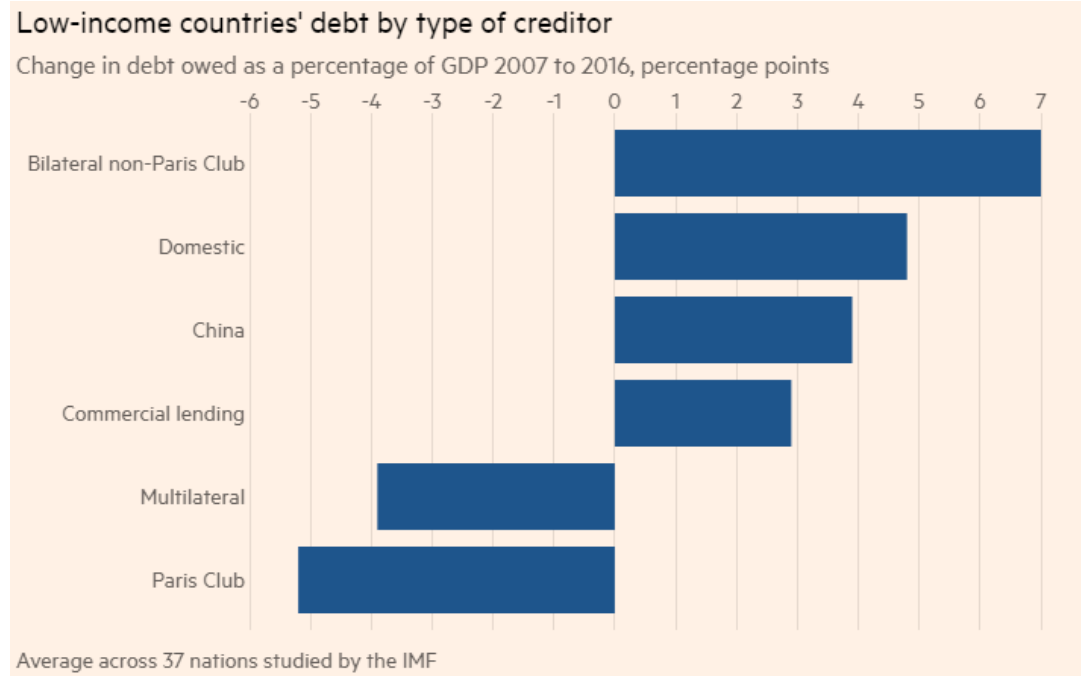
Mega Corridors to generate 50% of continent's Economic and Industrial activity

AfCFTA – opportunity to meet trade facilitation targets.



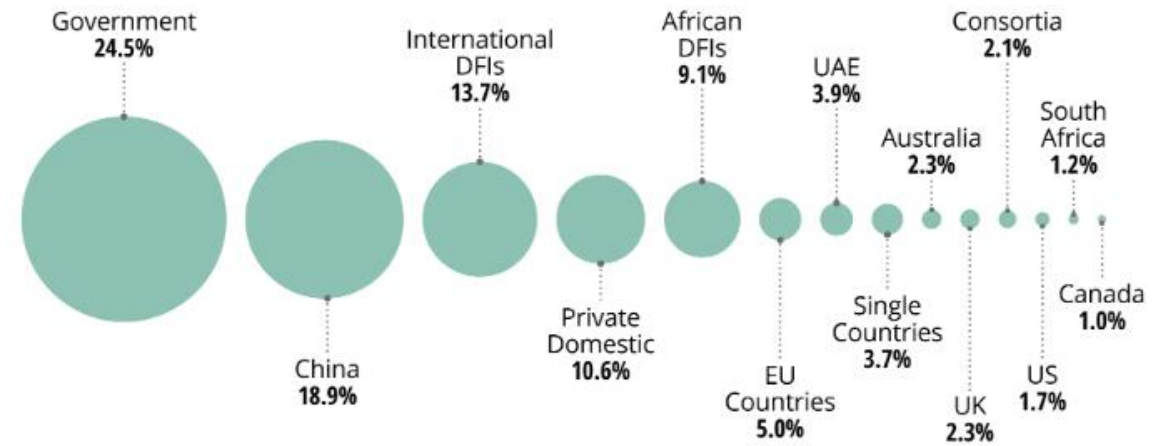
Economic and transit corridors in eastern Europe and Asia – infrastructure development, trade facilitation

# Financing Trends



Changes in debt composition; debt management issues, 'hidden debt'

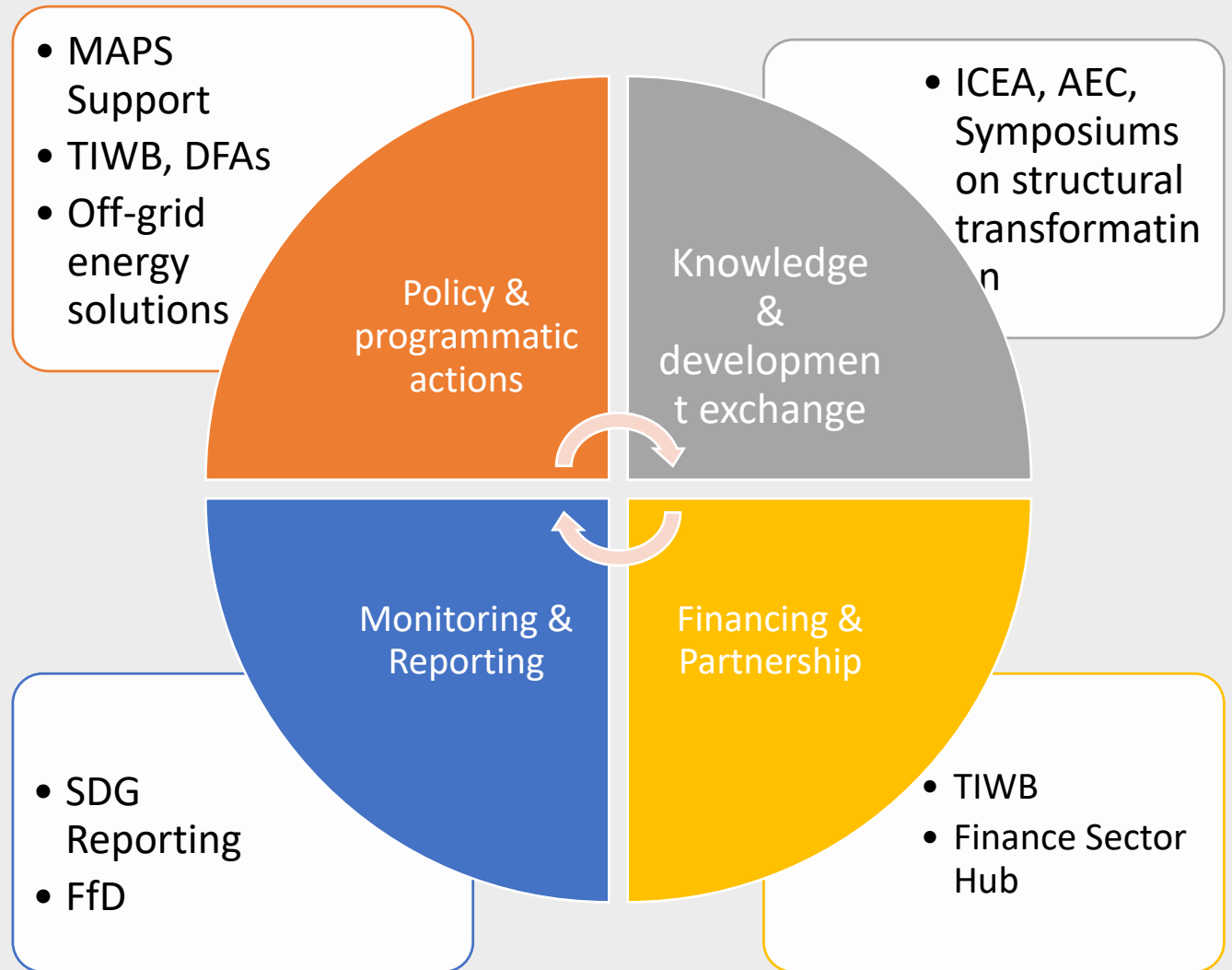
## African I&CP projects by funding source



### Challenges:

- Significant financing needs for sustainable development
- Rising debt levels.
- **Some LLDCs in debt distress:** Afghanistan, CAR, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, South Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe
- A lot others at high risk of

# UNDPs Policy & Programmatic Response



# UNDP's support to VPOA Implementation

- Policy level Actions:

1. **Integration of the VPOA priority areas in National Development Planning** frameworks through a) SDG work (MAPS) – supported at least **11** LLDCs globally since 2016.

## MAPS missions by country type Aug 2016 – Dec 2018





# UNDP's support to VPOA Implementation

**2. Provision of platforms for knowledge exchange** – South, South exchanges and experiences – Kazakhstan Symposium for Structural Transformation (Nov, 2017)

- **International Conference on Emergence of Africa**//Structural transformation. **13** (over half of them LLDCs) Countries are now implementing National Development Plans for transformation.

**3. Advocacy Work and broadening of partnerships** – African Economic Conference (Regional Integration), December 2018. 300 participants, all LLDCs in Africa.

# UNDP's support to VPOA Implementation

- Programmatic Response:

1. Tax Inspectors without Borders Initiative (TIWB): a total of **12** LLDCs



# UNDP's support to VPOA Implementation

- **Development Finance Assessments (DFA)**: provides data and analysis on changing trends in development finance and their alignment with national priorities.



- **Expanding Partnerships base:**
- **Increased Private Sector Engagement**, Philanthropic Institutions, South-South Partnerships, North-South-triangular partnerships.
- **Private Sector Hub** – Impact Investment, Innovation and technological diffusion.
- **Innovation Funds** (value addition of goods, regional integration)

# FINANCING THE SDGs: SUPPORTING PROGRAMMES



**Global. Tax Inspectors Without Borders** sends expert tax auditors to assistance-requesting host administrations in order to build audit capacity around the world.



**Global. SDG Philanthropy Platform** builds bridges by encouraging philanthropy for the SDGs and contributing with essential data ([sdgfunders.org](https://sdgfunders.org)).



**Global. Biodiversity Finance Initiative** enables countries to measure their expenditures and financial needs and identify the most suitable financing



**Global. Low Emission Capacity Building Programme** assists with the identification of policy and financing options for low-emission development. Private exp. reviews.



**Global. SSmart** matches demand for expertise and financing with supply from emerging partners.



**Global. Platform on Impact Investment and Islamic Finance** connects Islamic financiers with impact investors and impact enterprises.



**Regional (Asia). Governance of Climate Finance** supports countries in climate change finance and development effectiveness.



**Regional (Africa).** UNDP's RSCA and the African Union carry out research to understand **impact investment** in Africa and explore opportunities in support of SDG implementation.



**Global (UN). Social Impact Fund** helps to blend public and private investors resources in support of the achievement of the SDGs.

# Challenges and Opportunities



VPOA priority needs are huge – especially infrastructure investments.



Challenges in reporting. Data inadequacies; difficult to report and track



Capacity challenges in a lot of LLDCs to take advantage of financing opportunities available – pvt sector, climate finance, global governance and accountability f/work



Tracking and reporting on the VPOA/ Means of implementation as well.

**VPOA Dashboard.**



Awareness raising –on key issues on the VPOA.