Development account programme on statistics and data: Economic pillar

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Outline of presentation

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Objective of economic pillar

- Aims to enhance capacity in developing countries to apply integrated multi-mode and multi-source production processes for the regular production of economic statistics, including national accounts, business, household, energy, industry, trade and related statistics to measure and monitor indicators for the sustainable development goals (SDGs)

- Will be executed through a set of activities including capacity-building workshops, e-learning and advisory missions using the tools developed for establishing an integrated statistics programme and data-sharing protocols, such as SDMX, at the country level
Implementing entities

- United Nations Statistics Division (Lead)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (co-lead)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
Themes

- National accounts
- Supply and use tables
- Industry statistics
- Energy statistics
- Business registers, trade statistics and trade-related measures
Expected accomplishments

- EA1: Enhanced capacity of developing countries to implement an integrated multi-mode and multi-source production process for the regular production of economic statistics
- EA2: Enhanced capacity of target countries to collect, disseminate, notify and exchange data that are relevant for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators
- EA3: Partnerships developed which support statistical strengthening in the area of economic statistics and complement and/or expand on the programme’s outputs
Main pillar activities

**EA1**

- **A1.1**: Conduct regional capacity development workshops on economic statistics and indicators for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators
  - Will each feature one of the five themes
  - Each regional commission will take the lead in one regional workshop with support from UNSD/UNCTAD as relevant

- **A1.2**: Develop training material and e-learning courses on the compilation of economic statistics for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators
  - Consultants will develop the materials under the guidance of UNSD/UNCTAD in close collaboration with other international organizations and regional commissions
Main pillar activities

EA1

A1.3: Conduct regional training workshops and e-learning courses on the compilation of economic statistics for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators

- Five regional workshops will be organized for the five themes
- Each regional commission will take the lead in organizing each workshop on a specific theme, with support from UNSD/UNCTAD, as relevant
Main pillar activities

EA2

- A2.1: Conduct advisory missions to target countries for implementing the improvements required for specific domains of economic statistics
  - Regional commissions and UNSD/UNCTAD, as relevant, will provide support to selected target countries based on a gap analysis and needs assessment
  - Activity will be closely coordinated with other regional and international initiatives and may include national workshops
Main pillar activities

EA2

- A2.2: Conduct advisory missions to target countries to provide technical support to implement applications that support the collection, dissemination, notification and exchange of data relevant for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators, including mapping their economic statistics databases with SDMX protocols
  - Aims to provide guidance to target countries on the requirements and related software applications to map national databases for the five themes to the relevant DSDs
  - Activity will be carried out by UNSD, UNCTAD, with support from consultants, in close collaboration with ongoing efforts of regional and international agencies
Main pillar activities

EA3

- A3.1: Invite UN resident coordinators to attend (sub-) regional meetings under self-financing arrangements, and to co-finance government participation
- A3.2: Invite regional statistical organizations to attend (sub-) regional meetings under self-financing arrangements
- A3.3: Participate in donor round-tables to support national resource mobilization efforts for statistical strengthening
Management arrangements and partnerships

- Implementation and monitoring of the pillar will rely on national fact-finding, advocacy and advisory missions complemented by national and regional workshops to take stock of existing and forthcoming initiatives and shape the activities under this pillar to regional and national contexts.
- Regional events would rely on the involvement of UNSD, UNCTAD and the regional commissions.
- Consultants will contribute to the development of the training material and conduct training and some advisory services.
- Expected synergies with multi-lateral banks and other multilateral and bilateral donors would allow for leveraging the impact of the pillar.
The 47th United Nations Statistical Commission agreed that:

- The compilation of global indicators will be based to the greatest extent possible on comparable and standardized national official statistics, provided by countries to the international statistical systems; and
- When other sources and methodologies are used, these will be reviewed and agreed by national statistical authorities and presented in a transparent manner.

International agencies will:

- Receive data from countries through well-established and further improved reporting mechanisms
- Support increased adoption and compliance with internationally agreed standards at the national level
- Work for strengthening national statistical capacity and improving reporting mechanisms
SDGs – global reporting structure

Data flow from national to global level

- National Statistical System
  (Countries have different data flow scenarios)

- Regional mechanism

- International Agencies
  (When estimated and modeled data are used, agencies need to consult and get agreement by national statistical authorities.)

- Data and Metadata

- UNSD Global SDG Indicator Database
SDGs – global reporting structure

Metadata

- Important to
  - Provide information on the definitions, rationale, concepts and sources of the data for the global SDG indicators
  - Promote international comparable data
  - Provide a reference point and guidance for countries
Standardized metadata template

- Goals and Targets addressed
- Definition and method of computation
- Rational and interpretation
- Disaggregation
- Sources and data collection
- Comments and limitations
- Current data availability / indicator tier
- Responsible entities
- Data collection and data release calendar
- Treatment of missing values
SDGs – global reporting structure

Standardized metadata template

- Sources of differences between global and national figures
- Regional and global estimates & data collection for global monitoring
- References
First SDGs report was released in July 2016
Report is available in the six UN languages on http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/
Country and aggregated data are available on http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/
Metadata are available on http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/
Economic indicators within the SDGs framework
Economic indicators within the SDGs framework

- 2.b.1 Producer support estimate
- 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
- 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
- 7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services
- 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
- 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
- 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
Economic indicators within the SDGs framework

- 8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
- 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
- 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
- 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
- 8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex
Economic indicators within the SDGs framework

- 8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP
- 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
- 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
- 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
- 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
- 9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added
- 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
Economic indicators within the SDGs framework

- 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
- 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
- 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
- 10.5.1 Financial soundness indicators
- 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
- 11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services
Economic indicators within the SDGs framework

- 12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
- 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
- 12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels
- 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
- 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
Economic indicators within the SDGs framework

- 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
- 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
- 17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors’ gross national income
- 17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget
- 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
Economic indicators within the SDGs framework

- 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
- 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
- 17.11.1 Developing countries’ and least developed countries’ share of global exports
- 17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
- 17.13.1 Macroeconomic dashboard
Thank you