



WTO Committee on Trade and Development / Aid-for-Trade  
**Workshop on the SDGs, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda  
and the Aid for Trade Initiative**

## **Measuring progress towards the SDGs and implementation of the AAAA**

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## 1. How will progress towards the SDGs be tracked?



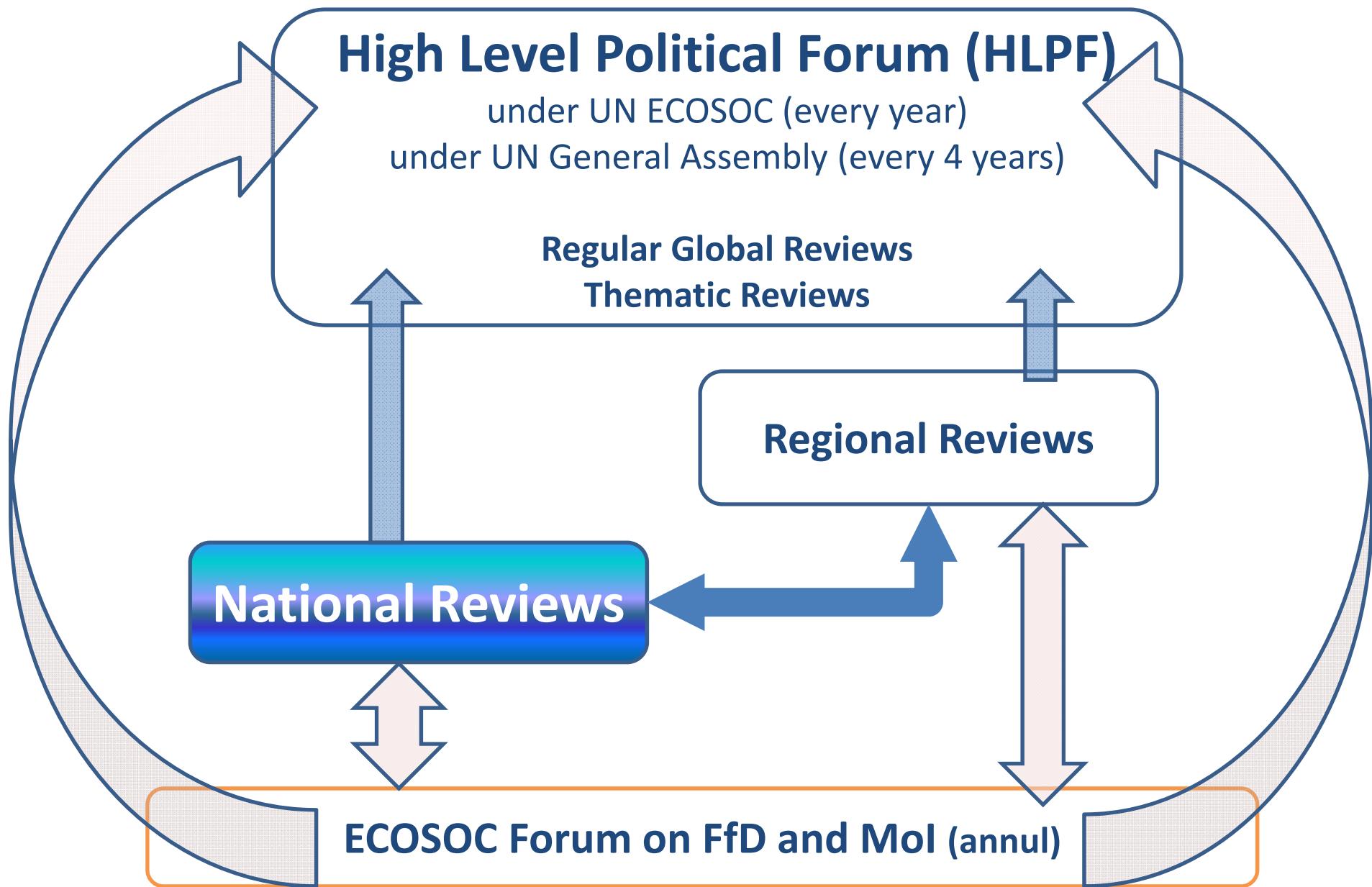
## FRAMEWORK FOR FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW PROCESSES

Paragraph 74 of *the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* stipulates the principles of the SDG follow-up and review processes.

Follow-up and review processes will be (among others):

- **Voluntary and country-led:**
- **Open, inclusive and participatory**
- **Built on existing platforms and processes where these exists**
- **Rigorous and evidence-based**
- **Supported by the UN System and other multilateral institutions**

# SDGs/FfD REVIEW & MONITORING FRAMEWORK





## TWO TRACKS OF HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM (HLPF)

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### Under the auspices of UN ECOSOC

- **Annual reviews** by participants at the ministerial-level
- **Thematic reviews** on cross-cutting issues, focusing on reflecting interlinkages between the goals
- Be informed by an **annual SDG Progress Report** (by the UN Secretary General in cooperation with the UN System) based on the **global indicator framework**
- HLPF 2016 will be held 11-20 July 2016

### Under the auspices of UN General Assembly (every-four-year)

- Provide high-level political guidance on the Agenda and its implementation
- Mobilize further actions to accelerate implementation
- To be held **every four years** (the first such in 2019) to maximize coherence with the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of the General Assembly

## MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AAAA (FFD) OUTCOMES

Paragraph 132 of *the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development* specifies the forum for follow-up and review processes.

Follow-up and review processes will include **an annual Economic and Social Council forum** on financing for development :

- Assess the implementation of the FfD outcomes and the deliverance of the means of implementation of the SDGs
- The one-day special high-level meeting with the Bretton-Woods Institutions, WTO and UNCTAD will be organised
- Agreed conclusion will be fed into HLPF
- **High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development** will be held back-to-back with the every-four-year HLPF



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## In preparation for HLPF 2016 (11-20 July 2016):

In accordance with Paragraph 90 of the 2030 Agenda the UN Secretary General is preparing a report that clarifies **uncertainty** with respect to the institutional framework of global follow-up and review processes.

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Uncertain elements include:

- **Institutional responsibilities linked to the review processes**
- **Ways to select thematic reviews**
- **Designing National reviews and its channel to HLPF**
- **Designing Regional reviews and its channel to HLPF**
- **Contribution from the UN System and other stakeholders**



## 2. How will progress towards the SDGs measured?

# DATA IS THE KEY

## The 2030 Agenda

Para. 74 (g)    Reviews should be:

- Rigorous and evidence based”
- Informed by **data** which is:
  - High-quality, accessible, timely, and reliable, and **disaggregated** by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location, etc.

Para. 76

- Will support developing countries/LDCs strengthening data and statistical capacity

## AAAAA for FfD

Para.125

- National statistics system has a central role, supplemented with data from civil society, academia and the private sector
- Will support statistical capacity building of developing countries/LDCs

# "GLOBAL INDICATORS" FOR GLOBAL REVIEWS

## What is a Global Indicator?

- A metric (data, index, etc.) used to quantify how much progress has been made to achieve Goal(s) and target(s) at the "Global" level
- Countries are not obliged to provide annual updates of the indicators
- They will be a basis of the SG's annual SDG progress report

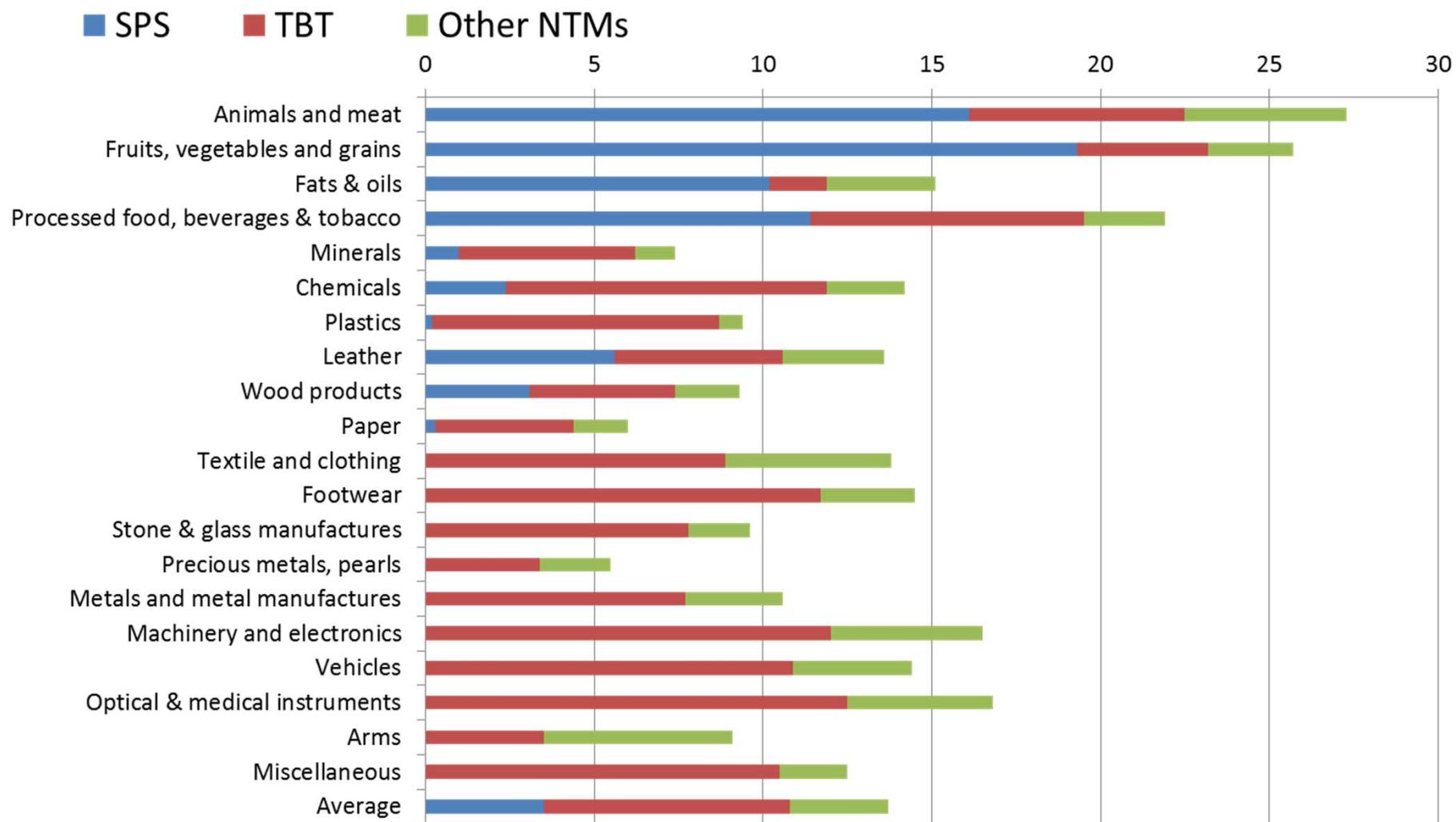
## How are the Global Indicators being selected?

- **Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG) on Sustainable Development Global Indicators** serviced by the UN Statistical Division
- UN and multilateral agencies provided initial substantive inputs
- Discussions on the proposed indicators are available here:  
<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>
- IAEG is mandated to propose a set of Global Indicators by March 2016

# PROPOSED INDICATORS ON SELECTED TRADE-RELATED TARGETS

TARGET	PROPOSED INDICATOR
<p><b>Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b></p> <p><b>(17.10):</b> promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO including through the conclusion of negotiations within its Doha Development Agenda</p> <p><b>(17.11):</b> increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Worldwide weighted tariff average</li></ul>
<p><b>(17.12):</b> realise timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries consistent with WTO decisions, including, through ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Developing countries' and LDCs' exports (by partner groups and key sectors), including services</li><li>• Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs</li></ul>
<p><b>Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</b></p> <p><b>(10.a):</b> implement the principle of special and differential treatment of developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Share of tariff lines applied to imports from LDCs and developing countries with zero-tariffs</li></ul>

## How trade-distorting are NTMs?



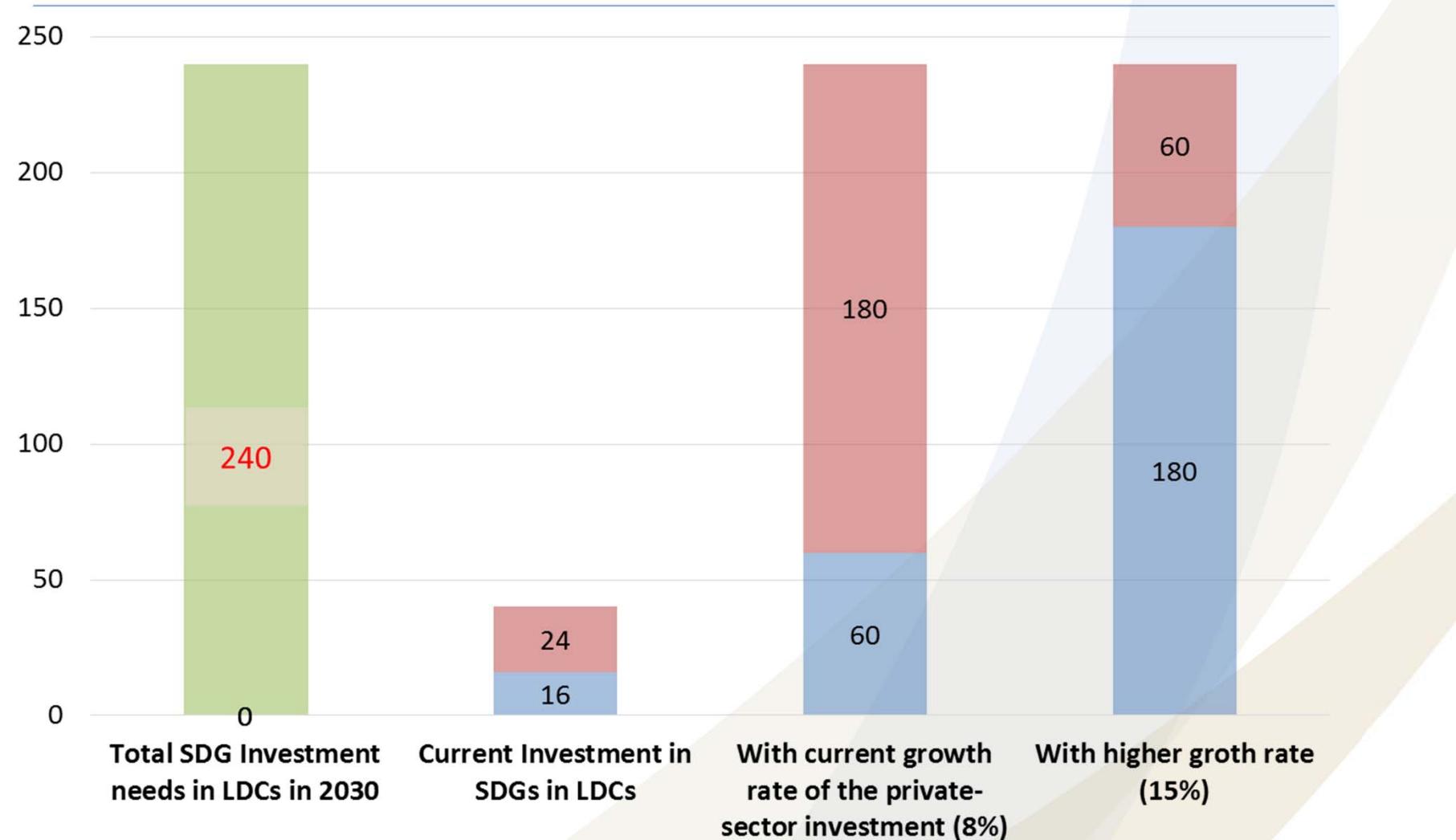
Source: UNCTAD calculation; UNCTAD-World Bank WITS/TRAINS Database

# Trade can be a significant source of external revenues

- International trade is an essential source of revenues (public or private) especially for LDCs
- Tariff revenues in some LDCs still account a significant portion of their public revenues
- Trade can boost the viability of the private sector, whose growth is essential for meeting the SDG investment gap

LDCs: Source of external finance in 2013	US\$
FDI Inflow	28 billion
Remittances	31 billion
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	43 billion
<b>Export earnings</b>	<b>213 billion</b>

# SDG Investment gap: Case of LDCs (\$Billion/year; UNCTAD WIR 2014)



**SDG investment sectors:** Water and sanitation, food security and agriculture, climate change and mitigation, eco-system and biodiversity, health, education, power, transport, telecomm



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## TRADE AND INVESTMENT ARE *FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL* MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

"Our understanding of how **economic development** enables **social objectives** and **environmental sustainability** hinges on the mutually dependent nature of financial and non-financial **means of implementation**."

**"Financing for Development** is not just about aid, taxes and the private sector. It means paying greater attention to **systemic issues, capacity building, technology and innovation**. It means updating our approach to trade and investment issues at large."

At the Special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council  
with the World Bank, IMF, WTO and UNCTAD (20 April 2015)



**Secretary-General of UNCTAD**  
**Dr. Mukhisa Kituyi**



# Thank you

## PROPOSED INDICATORS ON SELECTED TRADE-RELATED TARGETS

TARGET	PROPOSED INDICATOR
<p><b>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustained agriculture (2.b):</b> correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortion in world agricultural markets including by the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Percent change in import and export tariffs in agricultural products</li><li>• Agricultural export subsidies (OECD, WTO)</li></ul>
<p><b>Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (8.a):</b> increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, particularly LDCs, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Aid for trade commitments and disbursements</li></ul>