Subprogramme 4

Proposed Programme Narrative - 2016-2017

WORKING PARTY - SIXTY NINTH SESSION

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Objectives remain the same

- To strengthen science, technology and innovation, including information and communications technologies for inclusive development;

- to support inclusive growth and development through efficient, resilient and sustainable trade logistics services and transit transport systems;

- and to promote training and capacity-building programmes for local institutions with a view to enhancing the economic development and competitiveness of developing countries and countries with economies in transition

The approach

Reduction of resources

Programme Narrative 2014-2015

October 2014

October 2015

December 2013

Delivery rates maintained for Programme Narrative 2016-2017

- Active participation in RBM discussions
- Trade Logistics: Post-Bali Trade agreement
- STI: Looking ahead to Post-2015 Development Agenda
- Lima preparations

Results of these changes will be reflected in the proposed Programme Narrative 2018-2019

Three underlying principles

1- Focus on mandates

2- Maintain stable delivery rates

3- Remain flexible - Forward looking

> UNCTAD RBM Implementation

> Post-2015 Development Agenda

> UNCTAD XIV Lima Conference

Expected accomplishments

a) Improved efficiency and sustainability of trade logistics

b) Awareness and adoption of national and international policies in the area of science, technology and innovation, as well as ICT

c) Better understanding at the national level, of policy options and best practices in science and technology for development and ICTs for development

d) Enhanced capacities in the areas of trade and investments and interrelated issues

Indicators of achievement (a)

(i) Increased number of specific, identifiable actions taken by developing countries and countries with economies in transition to improve trade logistics, such as actions to cut transport and transaction costs; simplify and harmonize trade procedures, improve effective transit systems, improve sustainable transport efficiency and connectivity, and promote supportive transport and finance policies and strategies; and establish a supportive legal framework, with the assistance of UNCTAD

(ii) Increased number of measures adopted by developing countries and countries with economies in transition using the Automated System for Customs Data to further improve the efficient management of their customs administration, with the assistance of UNCTAD

(iii) Increased number of developing countries and some countries with economies in transition having improved trade logistics performance on the basis of benchmark indicators related to logistics and business efficiency, with the assistance of UNCTAD

Indicators of achievement (b)

(i) Increased number of specific actions taken by developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement programmes aimed at enhancing the contributions of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technology to development, with the assistance of UNCTAD

(ii) Increased number of cooperation initiatives among research institutions, academic centres, private and public entities and governmental organizations at the subregional, regional and international levels in the areas of science and technology and information and communications technology, with the assistance of UNCTAD

Indicators of achievement (c)

(i) Increased number of countries benefiting from UNCTAD assistance through capacity-building activities in science and technology for development and information and communications technologies for development

(i) Increased number of specific actions taken by developing countries and some countries with economies in transition to strengthen the capacities of human resources and local institutions in the areas of trade and investment and related issues, as a result of UNCTAD assistance

Performance measures: the conundrum

Challenges in integrating the three pillars in indicators of achievement

- Research and Analysis

- Technical Cooperation

- Consensus Building

OUTREACH INDICATORS

OUTREACH INDICATORS
They measure the degree with which our outputs reach our targeted audiences or clients.

— Publication downloads (number)
— Press articles (number and name of newspaper)
— Followers on Facebook or Twitter (number)
— People trained, including gender and geographical composition (number)
— Statistics on website activity in the Knowledge Development Branch server
— Subscribers to the transport newsletter (number)
— Media and civil society involved, physically or remotely, in open meetings or events (number)
— Contribution (inputs) for other reports (number)
— Delegates attending DTL's meetings (number)
— People attending DTL's events (number)
— On-line advisory services, i.e., e-answers to request for data or substantive information (number)
— Other (Qualitative indicators not specified above)

QUALITY INDICATORS

QUALITY INDICATORS
They measure the perceived quality of our outputs or the degree of clients' satisfaction with our products or services.

— Readership surveys (scores)
— Citations (number by type of publication, journal, book, specialized magazine, etc.)
— Project evaluations (scores)
— Assessments of seminars and workshops, ad-hoc meetings and MYEM (scores)
— Invitations to speak at professional events (number and where)
— Official expressions of appreciation (number)
— Surveys after technical assistance (score)Requests (number) for technical assistance
— New projects funded (number) and amounts raised (USD)
— Other (Qualitative indicators not specified above)

ACHIEVEMENT/IMPACT INDICATORS

ACHIEVEMENT/IMPACT INDICATORS
They measure the effect of our interventions, outputs, in institutional or behavioral capacities of our clients.

— Reviews in specialized journals (numbers, and name of journal)
— Data produced by DTL that is used in research outside UNCTAD (number; by whom)
— Speeches by policy makers making reference to DTL's work (number; and by whom)
— References made to DTL's work by high-level policy makers (number; and by whom)
— IMDIS indicators (policy measures, actions, cooperation initiatives taken by governments)
— Other (Qualitative indicators not specified above)

EFFICIENCY INITIATIVES

— % time reduction vs. current practices: initiatives that reduce time to deliver a product/service:
— % reduction in resource utilization (time or money) resulting from other initiatives that streamline processes

Performance measures: 2016-2017

Same number of target actions and measures as in 2014-2015.

Measurement issues: discussions have started on how

to sharpen our target indicators to better reflect impact and

results.

Future approach: Emphasis on Impact and Results > Examples

A change in the system

New tools and capabilities

Consensus building

Enhance efficiency

29 National Trade Facilitation Plans and counting....

ASYCUDA improves efficiency

According to Doing Business reports:

- Reduced the clearance time for import goods by implementing ASYCUDA

IMPACT

Overall benefits of ASYCUDA

- Modernizing customs operations and helping to improve revenue collection;
- Facilitating trade efficiency and competitiveness by substantially reducing transaction time and costs;
- Improving security by streamlining procedures for cargo control, transit of goods and clearance of goods;
- Helping fight corruption by enhancing the transparency of transactions; and
- Promoting sustainable development by cutting down on the use of paper.

IMPACT

TrainForTrade programme

Continued developing skills and knowledge on trade and development issues.

2013

30 face-to-face and e-learning courses

in cooperation with other UNCTAD programmes

27%

27 per cent women from

842 trade operators, of which,

29 developing countries, including

13 least developing countries, participated in these courses

Some issues covered in 2013, include:

- Port management

- Sustainable tourism

- Legal aspects of e-commerce

Outputs: (a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies

- (i)   General Assembly
- (ii) UNCTAD's 14th Session of the Conference
- (iii) ECOSOC
- (iv) UN CSTD
- (v) UNCTAD's TDB
- (vi) Working Party
- (vii) Trade and Development Commission
- (viii) Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission
- (ix) Ad hoc expert Groups

Example : Servicing of the UN CSTD

- United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (UN CSTD)
  - one intersessional panel and one Commission (plenary)
  - Theme 1: Science, technology and innovation for the post-2015 development agenda
  - Theme 2: Information and communications technologies for inclusive social and economic development
  - WSIS +10 Review

Preparing for the 18th Session of the CSTD in May 2015

- In 2014: Two resolutions adopted by consensus by the ECOSOC
  - One on Science and Technology for Development
  - One on the Assessment of the progress made in the implantation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

Outputs: (b) Other substantive activities

- (i) Recurrent publications
- (ii) Non-recurrent publications
- (iii) Exhibits, guided tours, lectures
- (iv) Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits
- (v) Press releases, press conferences
- (vi) Technical material
- (vii) Seminars for outside users
- (viii) Audiovisual resources

Outputs: (c) Technical cooperation

- (i) Advisory services

- (ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops

- (iii) Field projects

Thank you

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