

# Beyond GDP Sprint:



## Mapping 'Beyond GDP' Indexes, Indicator Frameworks, Wealth, and Health Approaches



**Erich Strassner**

UN Network of Economic Statisticians: Beyond GDP Sprint

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**UN Network of Economic Statisticians**

# Fifth Beyond GDP Sprint Meeting

1. ***United Nations Secretary General's Beyond GDP Agenda:*** How to secure a world where everyone can thrive in peace, dignity and equality on a healthy planet?
2. **Multidimensional Dashboard Approaches** to wellbeing and monitoring progress
3. **Capabilities Approach** on inequality, uncertainties, opportunities, and human development
4. **Wealth and Equivalent Income Approaches** to assess wellbeing through aggregate frameworks
5. **Health and Environmental Approaches** to assess health economics, health and climate change

# United Nations Secretary General's Beyond GDP Agenda

“Now is the time to correct a glaring blind spot in how we measure economic prosperity and progress.” – Our Common Agenda



**United Nations**



**Common Agenda**

[READ THE REPORT](#)

## KEY PROPOSALS ACROSS THE 12 COMMITMENTS

From the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations

All proposed actions are in line with and designed to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

### 1. Leave no one behind

- Renewed social contract anchored in human rights
- New era for universal social protection, including health care and basic income security, reaching the 4 billion unprotected
- Reinforce adequate housing, education and lifelong learning and decent work
- Digital inclusivity
- World Social Summit in 2025
- Identify complementary measures to GDP

### 2. Protect our planet

- Leaders meeting ahead of the global stocktaking in 2023
- Commit to the 1.5-degree Celsius goal and net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner
- Declarations of climate emergency and right to a healthy environment
- Package of support to developing countries
- Measures for adaptation and resilience
- No new coal after 2021 and phasing out fossil fuel subsidies
- Account for the environment in economic models, carbon pricing mechanisms and credible commitments by financial actors
- Post-2020 biodiversity framework
- Transforming food systems for sustainability, nutrition and fairness
- Action by the General Assembly on territorial threats of climate change and to prevent, protect and resolve situations of environmental displacement

### 3. Promote peace and prevent conflicts

- New agenda for peace to:
  - Reduce strategic risks (nuclear weapons, cyberwarfare, autonomous weapons)
  - Strengthen international foresight
  - Reshape responses to all forms of violence
  - Invest in prevention and peacebuilding, including Peacebuilding Fund and Peacebuilding Commission
  - Support regional prevention
  - Put women and girls at the centre of security policy
- Peaceful, secure and sustainable use of outer space, including through a multi-stakeholder dialogue on outer space

### 4. Abide by international law and ensure justice

- Human rights as a problem-solving measure, including by comprehensive anti-discrimination laws and promoting participation
- Application of human rights online and to frontier issues and new technologies
- Universal access to the Internet as a human right
- Human rights mechanisms on a more sustainable financial footing
- Legal identity for all, end to statelessness and protection of internally displaced persons, refugees and migrants
- New vision for the rule of law
- Global road map for the development and effective implementation of

### 5. Place women and girls at the centre

- Repeal of gender-discriminatory laws
- Promote gender parity, including through quotas and special measures
- Facilitate women's economic inclusion, including investment in the care economy and support for women entrepreneurs
- Include voices of younger women
- Eradication of violence against women and girls, including through an emergency response plan

### 6. Build trust

- Global code of conduct that promotes integrity in public information
- Improve people's experiences with public institutions and basic services
- Inclusive national listening and "envisioning the future" exercises
- Action to tackle corruption in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
- Reformed international tax system
- Joint structure on financial integrity and tackling illicit financial flows

## PROPOSED KEY MOMENTS



### 7. Improve digital cooperation

- Global Digital Compact to:
  - Connect all people to the Internet, including all schools
  - Avoid Internet fragmentation
  - Protect data
  - Apply human rights online
  - Introduce accountability criteria for discrimination and misleading content
  - Promote regulation of artificial intelligence
  - Digital commons as a global public good

### 8. Upgrade the United Nations

- High-level Advisory Board led by former Heads of State and Government on improved governance of global public goods
- System-wide policy that puts people at the centre, taking into account age, gender and diversity
- More listening, participation and consultation (including digitally), building on the seventy-fifth anniversary declaration and Our Common Agenda
- Gender parity within the United Nations system by 2028
- Re-establish the Secretary-General's Scientific Advisory Board
- "Quintet of change" for United Nations 2.0, including innovation, data, strategic foresight, results orientation and behavioural change

### 9. Ensure sustainable financing

- Biennial Summit between the Group of 20, the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General and the heads of international financial institutions for a sustainable, inclusive and resilient global economy including to:
  - Support a Sustainable Development Goal investment boost, including through a fast-mile alliance to reach those furthest behind
  - Provide more flexible research and development incentives
  - Resolve weaknesses in the debt architecture
- Fairer and more resilient multilateral trading system, including a reinvigorated WTO
- New business models
- Improve the United Nations budget process

### 10. Boost partnerships

- Annual meetings between the United Nations and all heads of regional organizations
- Stronger engagement between the United Nations system, international financial institutions and regional development banks
- More systematic engagement with parliaments, subnational authorities and the private sector
- Civil society focal points in all United Nations entities
- United Nations Office for Partnerships

### 11. Listen to and work with youth

- Remove barriers to political participation and measure progress through a "youth in politics" index
- United Nations Youth Office
- Transforming Education Summit in 2022
- Recovery barometer to track career paths and labour market outcomes for youth
- High-ambition coalition to promote green and digital-economy job creation
- Future generations
  - Summit of the Future in 2023
  - Ensure long-term thinking, including through a United Nations Futures Lab
  - Represent succeeding generations, including through a repurposed Trusteeship Council, a Declaration on Future Generations, and a United Nations Special Envoy for Future Generations

### 12. Be prepared

- Emergency Platform to be convened in response to complex global crises
- Strategic Foresight and Global Risk Report by the United Nations every five years
- On global public health:
  - Global vaccination plan
  - Empowered WHO
  - Stronger global health security and preparedness
  - Accelerate product development and access to health technologies in low- and middle-income countries



# Multidimensional Dashboard Approaches



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2030 Agenda Overview The Sustainable Development Goals – Tracking Progress and Engaging Stakeholders in Review

## The Sustainable Development Goals – Tracking Progress and Engaging Stakeholders in Review



Essential to fulfilling the commitment of achieving the 17 SDGs is a robust follow up and review process which helps take stock of progress, share experience and provide guidance and recommendations for follow up actions. In Asia and the Pacific, several mechanisms have been established to strengthen the follow up and

## MULTIDIMENSIONAL VULNERABILITY INDEX: POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AND USES

Analysis and Recommendations  
October 2021



## Monitor of Well-being & the Sustainable Development Goals 2020

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Foreword  
Comprehensive picture  
of the Monitor of Well-  
being & Sustainable  
Development  
Goals 2020

1. Introduction

## The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Dutch context

# Capabilities Approach



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

## Human Development Reports

### Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

#### Human Development Index (HDI)

##### DIMENSIONS

##### INDICATORS

##### DIMENSION INDEX

##### Long and healthy life

Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy index

##### Knowledge

Expected years of schooling

Mean years of schooling

Education index

##### A decent standard of living

GNI per capita (PPP \$)

GNI index

Human Development Index (HDI)



# Wealth and Equivalent Incomes Approaches

## The Changing Wealth of Nations

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### CONTACTS

Jim Cust

[jcust@worldbank.org](mailto:jcust@worldbank.org)

Grzegorz Peszko

[gpeszko@worldbank.org](mailto:gpeszko@worldbank.org)

Stefanie Onder

[sonder@worldbank.org](mailto:sonder@worldbank.org)

### STAY CONNECTED



### Overview

The Changing Wealth of Nations 2021 provides an updated database and rich analysis of the world's wealth accounts spanning 146 countries, annually from 1995 to 2018. It contains the widest set of assets covered so far, including human capital broken down by gender, as well as many different forms of natural capital, spanning minerals, fossil fuels, forests, mangroves, marine fisheries and more.

[Full Report](#) [Executive Summary](#) [Policy Summary](#) [FAQ](#)

### The Changing Wealth of Nations 2021: Managing the Future

This edition of The Changing Wealth of Nations report on global wealth accounting. It breaks new ground in coverage and measures of capital assets, including, for the first time:



A COLLABORATION WITH



## GDP and Welfare: Empirical Estimates of a Spectrum of Opportunity

## UNU, UNEP Launch Inclusive Wealth Index for Measuring Sustainability



# Health and Environmental Approach



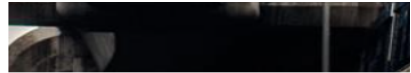
Home / Health topics / Health accounts



## Health accounts

Health accounts are a way for countries to monitor health spending across multiple streams, regardless of the entity or institution that financed and managed that spending. They allow health administrators to learn from past expenditure and improve planning and allocation of resources throughout the system, thereby increasing efficiency and accountability. The system generates consistent and comprehensive data on health spending in a country, which in turn can contribute to evidence-based policy making. Within this system, countries can track changes in policy priorities and understand if the introduction of reforms and new programs resulted in changes in health resources allocation and expenditure.

## Health impact assessment



Overview

Impact

Resources

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a practical approach used to judge the potential health effects of a policy, programme or project on a population, particularly on vulnerable or disadvantaged groups. Recommendations are produced for decision-makers and stakeholders, with the aim of maximising the proposal's positive health effects and minimising its negative health effects. The approach can be applied in diverse economic sectors and uses quantitative, qualitative and participatory techniques.

HIA provides a way to engage with members of the public affected by a particular proposal. It also helps decision-makers make choices about alternatives and improvements to prevent disease or injury and to actively promote health. It is based on the four interlinked values of democracy (promoting stakeholder participation), equity (considering the impact on the whole population), sustainable development and the ethical use of evidence.

WHO supports tools and initiatives in health impact assessment to dynamically improve health and well-being across sectors.

# **United Nations Network of Economic Statisticians Fifth Beyond GDP Sprint Meeting**

Mapping 'Beyond GDP' Indexes, Indicator Frameworks, Wealth, and Health Approaches

5 May 2022, 7:00 am to 10:00 am (New York time) | United Nations, Virtual Meeting  
Chair, Richard Heys, UK Office for National Statistics