Developing an Innovation Scoreboard for the MENA REGION

Fouad Mrad
Executive Director
UN ESCWA Technology Centre
Amman-Jordan
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Partners
1. European Investment Bank (EIB), through the Marseille Centre for Mediterranean Integration (CMI),
2. Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO),
3. UN ESCWA Technology Center (ETC)
4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO
5. League of The Arab States (LAS) ALECSO

Meetings
- 25 - 26 November, 2013, Royal Scientific Society, Jordan
- 19 - 20 November, 2014, League of the Arab States (LAS) Cairo, Egypt
- 18 - 19 March 2015, Royal Science Society, Amman, Jordan
Better identify of **systemic shortcomings** that impede a country’s innovation performance;

Present a **comparative assessment** of the relative strengths and weaknesses of a country innovation systems;

Monitor **innovation trends** across the countries in the MENA;

Allow for **cross-country and regional comparison**;

Provide examples of good practices on national innovation policies;

Facilitate the policy dialogue with data and information and **support evidence-based policy-making process**;

Improve the **transparency and accountability** of the policy-making process;

Allow for **better-articulated resource allocations, investments and innovation policies**.
Examples of Innovation Scoreboards


## Knowledge Economy Index (KEI) 2014

### Global Ranks of Arab Countries on each Pillar of KEI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Incentive Regime</th>
<th>Innovation</th>
<th></th>
<th>Education</th>
<th></th>
<th>ICT</th>
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<td>KSA</td>
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<tr>
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</table>

Source: IMF and MRD/Orient Planet
Global Competitiveness Index (CGI)
Global Innovation Index (GII)

ICT Price Basket (IPB)
ICT Development Index (IDI)
NRI مؤشر الجهوزية الالكترونية
e-Friction Index مؤشر الاحتكاك الالكتروني
e-Government Development Index (EGDI)

Arab e-Performance Index مؤشر الأداء الالكتروني العربي
• Abundance with similar Components
• Regional scarcity of data
• IMPORTANT for “Engaging and Talking”
• Local and regional content Critical
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>National coordinator</th>
<th>National political focal point</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Dr. Rmadan Rezk</td>
<td>The Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Mr. Mohammad Khalaf</td>
<td>Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Mrs. Rula Atweh</td>
<td>The National Council for Scientific Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Mr. ilyes Boumahdi</td>
<td>The Moroccan Ministry of Economy and Finance in cooperation with IP office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Nour-Eddine Boukharouaa</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>Mr. Ibrahim Abdelrahim, Mr. Khaled Qalalweh</td>
<td>The Higher Council for Innovation and Excellence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Mr. Yasin Elhag Abdin</td>
<td>The Sudanese Ministry of the cabinet, Central Bureau of Statistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Amira Ben Mohamed</td>
<td>The Tunisian Ministry of Industries Energy and Mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>Dr. Hamad Al-Ibrahim, Dr. Imad Khadduri</td>
<td>Minister of Development Planning and Statistics, Qatar Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>Mr. Faisal Darem</td>
<td>Central Statistical Organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The objective of the workshop was:

- To build awareness in the establishment of NIS and NIS-observatories
- To exchange experiences on policy definitions, monitoring and impact assessment of a NIS.
- Challenges and opportunities in creating NIS in the MENA region.

The workshop infused best practices through the contribution of international experts such as:

1. OECD Country Innovation Policy Reviews department,
2. WB, GII 2013,
3. Technopolis Group (experience in establishing EU innovation data platforms such as ERAWATCH and TrendChart).
The PRIMARY objective of the experts’ meeting was to discuss, define and agree on a series of 20 to 25 metrics to use for the MENA Innovation Scoreboard.

Roundtable discussions took place where the project objectives and relevance to the MENA and its policymakers were discussed.

Five working groups were to define and work on a set of indicators:

1. Finance and Investment
2. Human resources and Research
3. Private Sector’ indicators
4. Intellectual Property
5. Governance issues in relation to the scoreboard project.
The objective of the meeting is to:

- Understand, per country, the data availability for the (61!) indicators that were retained
- Reduce the list to around 25 indicators and systemize the indicators per category (e.g. education) and scope (e.g. input/output/quality)
- Discuss how to obtain missing data for these 25 indicators
- Discuss the need for Technical Assistance to obtain this data/conduct surveys
- Recommendation letter for National Governments from CMI/ISESCO/ALECSO and UN-ESCWA
- Assess the timeline as was agreed upon in Cairo
What is next?

April 2015
- A summary report that includes the selected indicators, availability per country of data not older than five years, definitions will be sent to the stakeholders
- An online platform will be established as a preliminary communication tool

May 2015
- Official support letter, jointly signed by EIB, UN-ESCWA Technology Centre, ISESCO, and ALECSO will be sent to the political focal points in each country

May - June 2015
- National coordinators collect missing data in national institutions and set a plan to obtain the unavailable data (survey)

July - August 2015
- Statisticians will be assigned to collect the data from the national coordinators for analysis and validation and draft the Innovation Scoreboard with accompanying report

Sep - Dec 2015
- Launch of website and presentation the final result at a high level in the ministerial meeting of (ISESCO/LAS-ALESCO/UN-ESCWA)
Arab STP KPI

• Institutional Not National
• ISESCO – EIB- ETC
• Ankara 2014 & Tunis 2015
• References: IASP and Turkish Model
• Outcomes:
  – Few common KPIs
  – Objectives, Activities, Outcomes, Assessment
Thank you