Transitioning from Millennium Development Goal (MDG) to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Monitoring: Lessons Learned

2000   2015   2030

International Seminar on World Statistics:
"Sustainable Data for Sustainable Development"
Sofitel Xi'an Hotel, Renmin Square, Xi'an China
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Outline

↳ SDGs – How do they differ from MDGs?

↳ What the MDGs have accomplished?

↳ MDG Monitoring –Process

↳ Lessons from MDGs monitoring

↳ MDGs to SDGs – The Way Forward

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SDGs – How do they compare with MDGs?

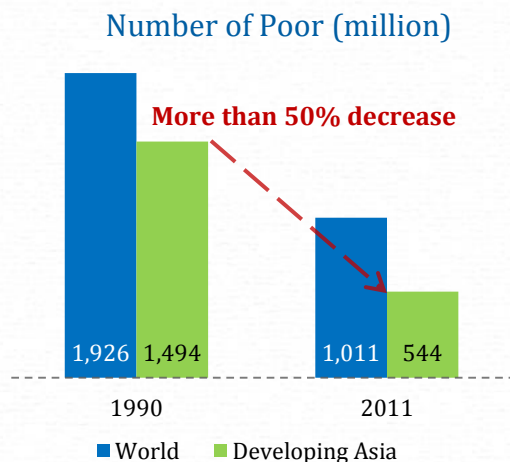|	Millennium Development Goals	Sustainable Development Goals
Timeline	2000 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -> 2015	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -> 2030
Goal Setting	Perceived as top-down process (UN-led dialogues and negotiations)	Inclusive, Highly participatory, and transparent agenda
Size	8 goals, 21 targets, & 60 indicators	17 goals, 169 targets, & 304 provisional and indicative indicators[1] (under discussion)
Emphasis	Human development and deprivations , environment only partially covered and for developing countries.	Sustainable development – integrating economic, social and environment, 'Leave no one behind', universal agenda (all countries)
Financing	Largely driven by official development assistance (ODA)	Financing from all sources – public, private and official aid all important

[1] The 304 provisional and indicative indicators proposed on 23–24 March 2015 by experts of the UN system along with the assessment by 70 national statistical offices (NSOs) on the basis of three crite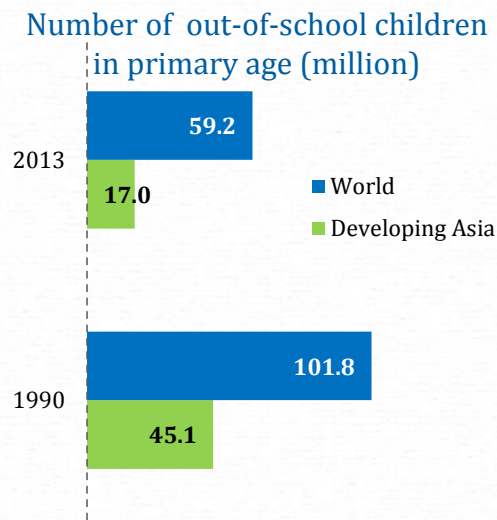ria (feasibility, suitability, and relevance). Source: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/accsub/2015docs-26th/SA-2015-9-SDG.pdf

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What the MDGs have accomplished?

What the MDGs have accomplished?

Significant progress in reducing poverty has been made since 1990.

Number of Poor (million)

More than 50% decrease

1990		2011	
1,926	1,494	1,011	544

■ World ■ Developing Asia

Note: Developing Asia is computed for 26 DMCs for $1.25 (2005 PPP) .
Sources: ADB estimates using data from PovcalNet (downloaded 12 January 2015); Povcalnet Database Online (World Bank), accessed 2 October 2015.

Number of out-of-school children in primary age (million)

2013
59.2
17.0

■ World
■ Developing Asia

1990
101.8
45.1

Source: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics.

Under-five deaths

1990 — 12.7 million
2015 — 5.9 million

1990 — 7.3 million
2015 — 2.5 million

World   Developing Asia
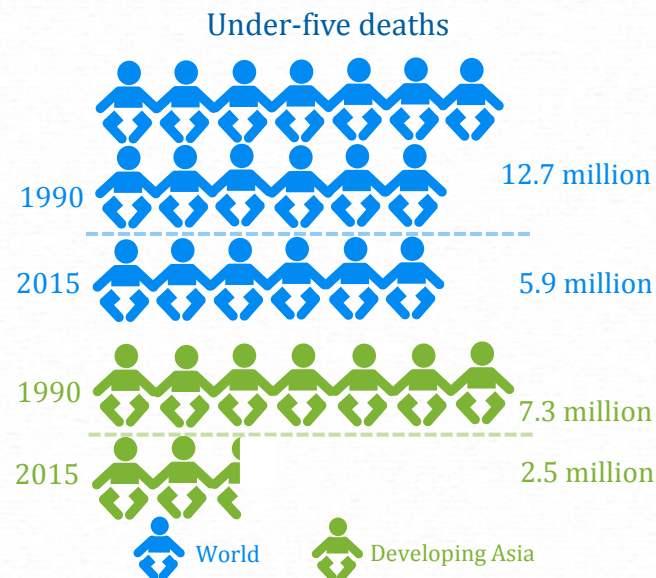
Sources: United Nations (UN). Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database.http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 6 July 2015); UN Children's Fund. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2015; ADB estimates.

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What the MDGs have accomplished (2)? *(cont'd)*

Significant gains in the number of population with access to improved drinking water sources.

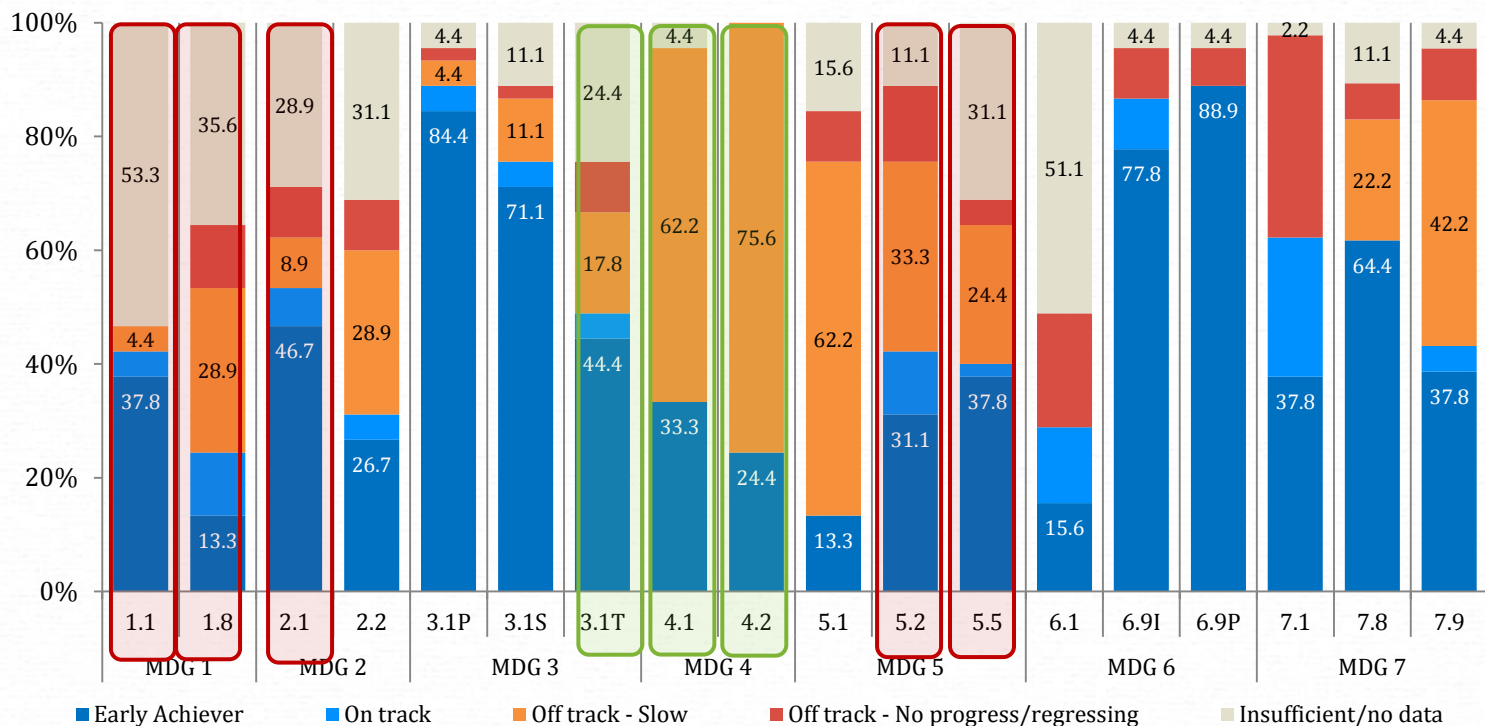|	1990	2015
World	4.0 billion	6.6 billion
Developing Asia	1.9 billion	3.5 billion
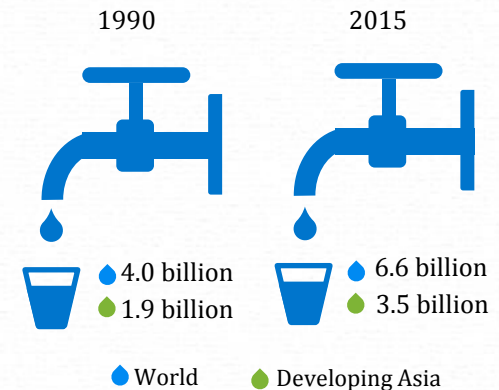
Impressive accomplishment in cutting the incidence of malaria and tuberculosis.

As of 2015, 95 percent of the world's population is covered by a mobile-cellular signal *(UN, 2015).*

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What the MDGs have accomplished (3)?

While the MDGs have notable successes, progress is uneven across targets and across economies.

Progress Distribution of 45 Economies in Developing Asia, by selected MDG Indicators

How the progress on the MDGs being monitored?

MDG Monitoring
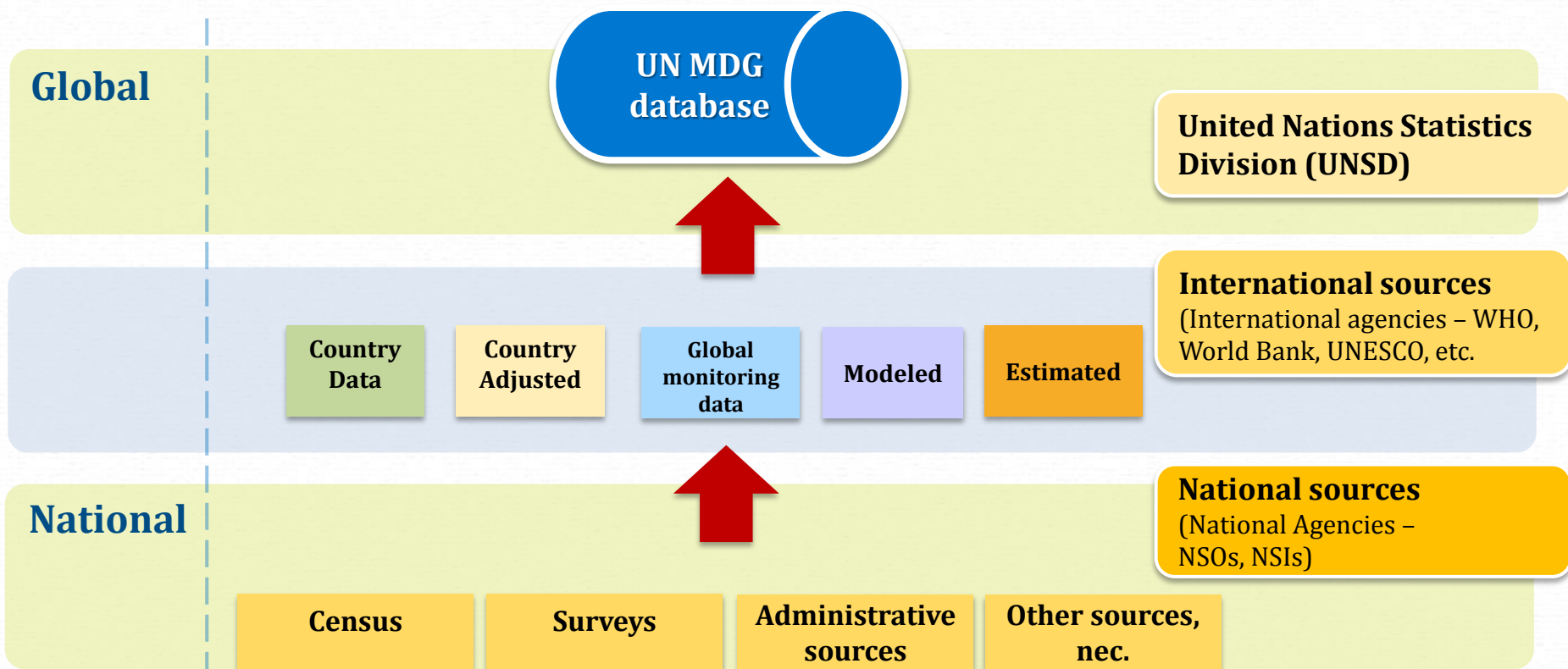
International - United Nations MDG Indicators database

↳ Outcome of Inter-Agency Group and Expert Group (IAEG) on MDG indicators

MDG Monitoring *(2)*

United Nations MDG Indicators database *(2)*

The Progress assessment – regional level

↳ Since 2004, the ESCAP/ADB/UNDP partnership has produced regional reports on the achievements and development challenges of the MDGs.

↳ *Asia-Pacific Regional MDGs Report 2014/15* – 9th series

▸ Three key issues for implementation of SDGs: (i) technology, (ii) finance, and (iii) statistics.

MDG Monitoring *(4)*

The Progress assessment – national level

↳ National MDG progress reports have been prepared periodically by the countries to monitor MDGs at the national level.

What are the lessons of MDG monitoring?

Lessons from the MDG Monitoring

↳ Global framework – helped rally support around goals in different sectors.

↳ Simple and time-bound (mostly) quantifiable indicators.

↳ Reasonably easy to state – printed back to back on an A4 size paper.

↳ Global, regional, and national MDG progress monitoring reports–improved public attention and support development outflows; and

↳ Some developing countries utilized the data to improve public programs and incentivize development progress.

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Lessons from the MDG Monitoring (2)

↳ Strengthened and improved data availability over time,

   ▸ extensive data collection through household surveys - LSMS, MICS, DHS (supported by the WB, UNICEF and USAID), government supported data.
   ▸ IAEG–MDGs: improved data collection efforts.
   ▸ Many countries prepare national strategies for the development of statistics,
   ▸ support to NSS from various international partners (ADB, World Bank, UNDP, EU, etc.)

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Lessons from the MDG Monitoring (3)

On Setting Targets…

↳ *One-size-fits-all targets* – ignored diverse country realities.

↳ But many countries while adopting the targets customised adapting to national context.

↳ Emphasis on national averages did not adequately account for inequalities.

↳ Some countries created additional targets for marginalised populations and/or regions.

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On Data Issues

↳ Data gaps - more in small island economies in the Pacific in the region.

Percent Distribution of 58 MDG Indicators, by Number of data points: 1990–2015 or latest year
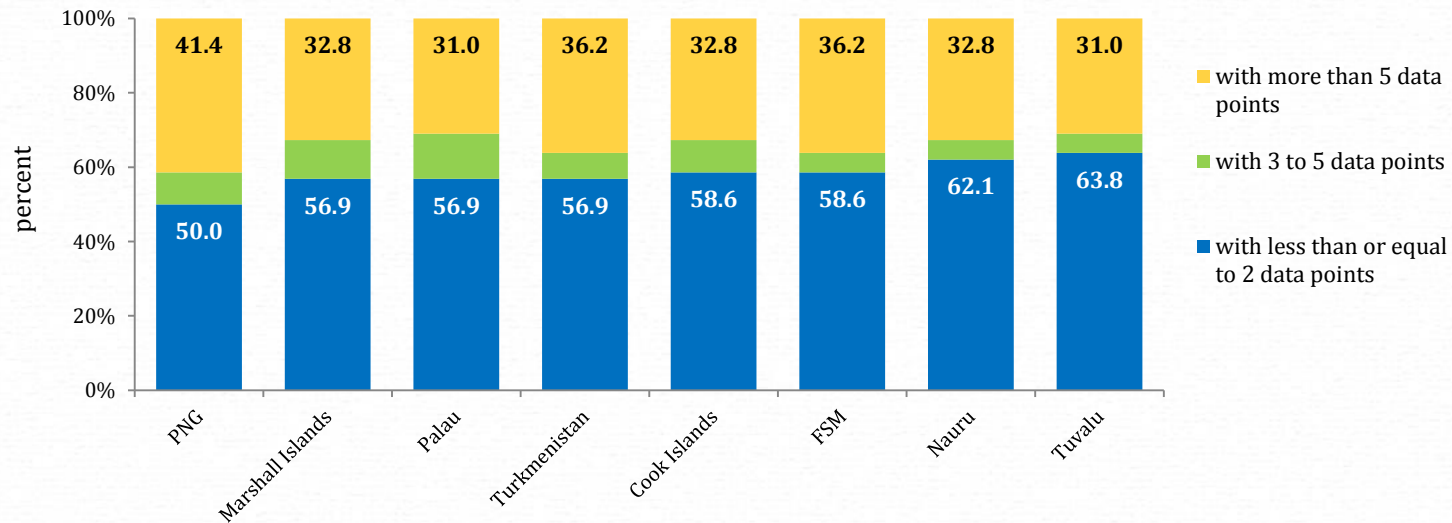
Note: FSM= Federated States of Micronesia; PNG= Papua New Guinea. Figures presented in the graph covers 58 MDG indicators for 43 developing economies in Asia and excludes MDG indicators 8.1 to 8.13. Indicators such as (i) Gender parity in primary, secondary, and tertiary education; (ii) Antenatal care coverage for at least one visit and for at least four visits, (iii) Condom use at last high-risk sex 15–24 years by sex, (iv) Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS by sex, (v) Incidence and death rates, all ages and 0–4 years associated with malaria, (vi) Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis, (vii) Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course, and (viii) CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP) by CDIAC are monitored separately for ADB developing member economies
Sources: United Nations. Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database (**http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx)**, accessed 04 October 2015); UN Children's Fund. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2015*. Food and Food and Agriculture Organization. *The Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015*.

On Data Issues... *(2)*
↳ Timeliness - very old data to assess progress...

Year from the latest available data point (MDG database, October 2015)

MDG Indicator		Afghanistan	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	China	Cook Islands	Fiji	Georgia	India	Indonesia	Kazakhstan	Kiribati	Korea, Republic of	Kyrgyzstan	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Maldives	Marshall Islands	FSM	Mongolia	Myanmar	Nauru	Nepal	Pakistan	Palau	PNG	Philippines	Samoa	Singapore	Solomon Islands	Sri Lanka	Tajikistan	Thailand	Timor-Leste	Tonga	Turkmenistan	Tuvalu	Uzbekistan	Vanuatu	Viet Nam
MDG 1	1.1		'13	'05	'10	'12		'12	'10		'09	'13	'11	'10	'13			'12	'12	'09	'10						'10	'11			'12				'12	'09	'12			'98		'03		'12
	1.8	'13	'10	'13	'14	'10		'14	'10		'04	'09	'14	'13	'11			'14	'12	'06	'09			'13	'10		'14	'13		'10	'14				'12	'12	'12	'10				'06	'13	'13
MDG 2	2.1		'12	'10	'13	'13	'12	'97	'13	'12	'13	'12	'12	'13		'14	'13	'13	'05	'07	'11		'13			'13	'13			'13	'12			'13	'14	'09	'11	'13			'11	'05	'13
	2.2		'11	'11		'12	'11	'12	'97	'12	'11	'12	'01	'11	'12	'03	'13	'12	'12	'11		'08		'03	'09		'13	'12		'97	'08	'11		'12	'12	'11	'00		'05			'10	'08	'12
MDG 3	3.1.a	'13	'09	'12	'11	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'12	'13	'09	'14	'13	'13	'05	'07	'11	'14	'13	'10	'12	'14	'13	'14	'12	'13	'12		'13	'13	'14	'13	'11	'13		'13	'11	'13	'13
	3.1.b	'09	'12	'12	'13	'13	'13	'08	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'08	'14	'13	'13	'04	'09			'10	'12	'14	'13	'14	'12	'13	'12	'12		'13	'13	'14	'13	'11	'13		'11	'10		
	3.1.c	'11	'13	'12	'12	'13	'13	'11	'13		'13	'13	'12	'13		'14	'13	'13	'12	'08	'12		'13	'12		'13	'13	'13	'99	'13			'13	'14	'13	'13	'10	'03		'1			
MDG 4	4.1	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15
	4.2	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15
MDG 5	5.1	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13		'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13		'13	'13	'13		'13	'13		'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13		'13	'13	'13	
	5.2	'11	'10	'11	'14	'12	'09	'14	'13	'08	'13	'13	'08	'13	'11	'09	'97	'14	'12	'13	'11	'10	'09	'13	'10		'14	'13	'10	'12	'06	'13	'09		'07	'07	'12	'12	'10	'12	'00	'07	'06	
	5.5.a	'11	'10	'14	'12	'09	'14	'13			'10	'06	'13	'11	'09			'14	'12	'13	'09			'13	'10		'14	'13	'10		'06	'13			'07	'12	'12	'10		'00		'06	'13	'14
MDG 6	6.1		'14		'14				'14	'14		'14							'14			'14			'14	'14		'14				'14		'14							'14			
	6.9.a		'13		'13	'13			'13	'13	'13	'13		'13				'13				'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13		'13		'13			'13			'13	'13			'13			
	6.9.b		'13		'13	'13			'13	'13	'13	'13		'13				'13				'13	'13	'13	'13	'13	'13		'13		'13			'13			'13	'13			'13			
MDG 7	7.1	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15
	7.2	'11	'11	'11	'11	'11	'11	'11	'11		'11	'11	'11	'11	'11	'11	'11	'11	'11	'11		'11	'11	'11	'11		'11	'11	'11	'11	'11	'11	'11	'11	'11	'11	'11	'11	'11		'11	'11	'11	'11
	7.6	'14	'14	'14	'14	'14	'14	'14	'14	'14		'14	'14	'14	'14	'14	'14	'14	'14	'14		'14		'14	'14		'14	'14	'14	'14	'14	'14	'14	'14	'14	'14	'14	'14	'14		'14	'14	'14	'14
	7.8	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15		'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'06	'15	'15	'15		
	7.9	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15		'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'15	'06	'14	'15	'15	'15	

Estimated | **Modeled** | **Estimated** | **Estimated**
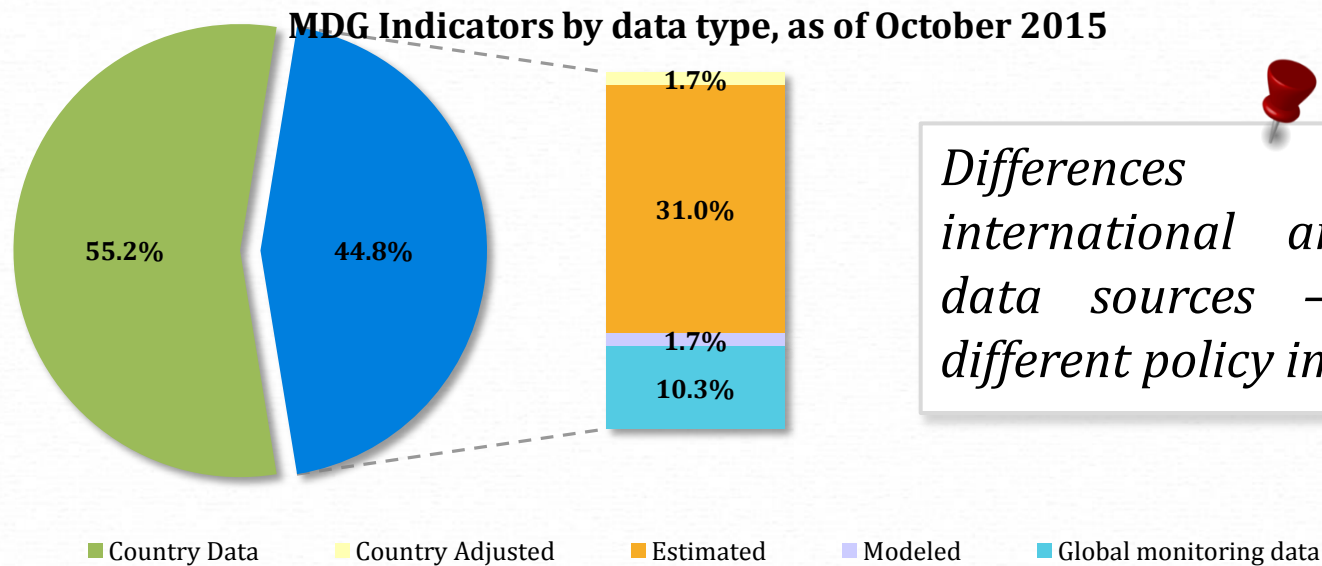
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On Data Issues... *(3)*

↳ Almost half of the data in MDG database are adjusted, estimated, or modeled by international agencies.

MDG Indicators by data type, as of October 2015

55.2%

44.8%

1.7%

31.0%

1.7%

10.3%

Differences between international and national data sources – can have different policy implications.

■ Country Data   ■ Country Adjusted   ■ Estimated   ■ Modeled   ■ Global monitoring data

Note: Figures presented in the graph cover 58 MDG indicators for 43 developing economies in Asia and excludes MDG indicators 8.1 to 8.13. Indicators such as (i) Gender parity in primary, secondary, and tertiary education; (ii) Antenatal care coverage for at least one visit and for at least four visits, (iii) Condom use at last high-risk sex 15–24 years by sex, (iv) Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS by sex, (v) Incidence and death rates, all ages and 0–4 years associated with malaria, (vi) Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis, (vii) Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course, and (viii) CO_2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP) by CDIAC are monitored separately for ADB developing member economies.

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MDGs to SDGs – What is the way forward?

MDGs to SDGs the Way Forward

↳ Success of SDGs will unequivocally depend on availability of *data that are accurate, timely, feasible to collect, and available to public*.

↳ Global, regional and national monitoring is essential for delimitation of responsibilities and ownership of the agenda at different levels.

↳ National statistical systems to determine their national priority indicators for sustainable development.

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MDGs to SDGs the Way Forward (2)

Monitoring of the SDGs – Handling the complexity

↳ Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDGs indicators (IAEG–SDGs)

- ▸ Developing a proposal for a *global indicator framework* for the goals and targets of the SDGs.
- ▸ Faces challenge of selecting indicators for a very comprehensive agenda than its predecessor MDGs.
- ▸ Many of which are non traditional areas of statistics not collected (regularly) by statistical agencies.

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MDGs to SDGs the Way Forward (3)

Monitoring of the SDGs – Handling the complexity (2)

↳ Difficulty in assessing SDG targets *without specific numerical values,* or *with no internationally agreed definitions*.

↳ Only a few targets can be fundamentally assessed quantitatively.

*Out of 169 targets, **49 (29%)** are considered well developed, **91 targets (54%)** could be strengthened by being more specific, and **29 (17%)** require significant work. "ICSU, ISSC (2015): Review of the Sustainable Development Goals: The Science Perspective. Paris: International Council for Science (ICSU)"*

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MDGs to SDGs the Way Forward (4)

Strengthening the National Statistical Systems

↳ Needed is strengthening the national statistical systems where the action for data collection lies.

↳ Strong call for inclusion in the SDGs requires dis-aggregated data (sub-national, marginalized, and vulnerable groups).

↳ Strengthening of the administrative data systems and civil registration and vital statistics systems essential.

↳ Requires integration of the national statistical systems – calls for 'Data Revolution'.

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MDGs to SDGs the Way Forward (5)

↳ Move from **coordination** of NSS to **integration** of National Information Systems:

  ↳ In terms of integrating people engaged in statistical work across statistical agencies and private sector,

  ↳ In terms of integrating databases of different agencies (population, civil registration, national identification, education, health, firms/institutions),

  ↳ Integrating technology and modernization of statistical operations – use of satellite imagery for agriculture and forestry, tablets for data collection and transmission,

  ↳ Integrating unstructured data flowing for example through the internet.

↳ IT requires capacity building in data capturing, processing, storage, sharing and integrating and setting uniform standards and protocols.

↳ NSOs will have to take a lead role in managing this change.

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5th World Statistics Day 20-10-2030

Hope we will celebrate with the theme
'We did not Leave Anyone Behind'

Thank You

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