National Monitoring and Reporting on the MDGs: Some Case Studies

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Outline

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II. Tailoring the MDGs to the national context

III. National monitoring of MDGs

IV. Use of MDGs in policy making

V. Some lessons learned in national monitoring of MDGs

I. IAEG on MDG Indicators

- Inter-agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators (IAEG-MDG) consists of more than UN agencies, regional organizations and national statistical offices.

- Mandated by UNSC, IAEG-MDG is responsible for global and regional monitoring of progress towards the MDGs.

- IAGE-MDG also reviews and prepares guidelines on methodologies and technical issues related to the indicators, and helps define priorities and strategies to support countries in data collection, analysis and reporting on MDGs.

The Millennium Development Goals Report
2013

UNITED NATIONS

II. Tailoring the MDGs to the national context

- The Millennium Development Goals – A set of global development goals and targets.

- However, a survey conducted in 2005 found about 86% of 118 countries who responded the survy have adapted one or more of MDG goals into national development goals.

- Priority areas in majority development countries are: poverty, food security/hunger, education and health.

- Goals and targets were adapted and tailored to address national development issues.

MDG plus: Case study – Thailand

Goal	MDG	MDG$^+$
Poverty	Halve % people living in extreme poverty between 1990-2015	Reduce poverty to less than 4% by 2009
Education	Boys and girls alike will be able to complete primary schooling	Universal lower 2nd edu by 2006 and upper 2nd edu by 2015
Sustainable development	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the losses of environment resources	Increase the share of renewable energy to 8% of the commercial primary energy by 2011 and Increase the share of municipal waste recycled to 30% BY 2006

Adding additional goal: Case study – Mongolia

- MDG Mongolia: 9 Goals, 24 targets and 67 indicators
  - ✓ Target 2. Reduce by 6 times, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from under nourishment
  - ✓ Target 15. Mitigate the drying process of streams and rivers by protecting and rehabilitating water resource formation zones

- Add **MDG 9 : Strengthen Human Rights and Foster Democratic Governance**
  - ✓ Target 22: Fully respect and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ensure the freedom of media, and provide the public with free access to information
  - ✓ Target 23: Mainstream democratic principles and practices into life
  - ✓ Target 24: Develop a zero tolerance environment to corruption in all spheres of society

Localizing the MDGs: Case study – Philippines

- Localizing the MDGs helps making local development strategies more focused and more strategic:
    - ✓ Having a local development plan that incorporates MDG targets and corresponding budget allocation for MDG-responsive Programs/Projects/Activities
    - ✓ Adopting local policies that facilitate the achievement of the MDGs
    - ✓ Establishing a local monitoring system to benchmark Local government units contribution in the attainment of MDG targets and to track down accomplishments vis-à-vis targets
    - ✓ Improving delivery of basic services to ensure achievement of the MDGs
    - ✓ inclusion of accomplishment of MDG targets as one of the performance commitments of the LGUs

- The Philippine Government has embarked on an initiative to localize the MDGs using the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS).

III. National monitoring of MDGs

- A specialized Committee led by the government was set up to coordinate the integration of the MDGs into National Development Plan.

- Participatory process engaging policy makers and other relevant stakeholders

- Leading agencies/ ministries are responsible for respective strategic goal and monitoring the situation of the indicators

- National Statistics Office plays the coordination role in MDGs Monitoring.

Case Study: Mexico (Monitoring process)

Working groups

1. Poverty, income and nutrition

2. Poverty, employment

3. Education and gender equality

4. Maternal and child mortality, rep. health

5. VIH/AIDS, malaria, other diseases

6. Environment and natural resources
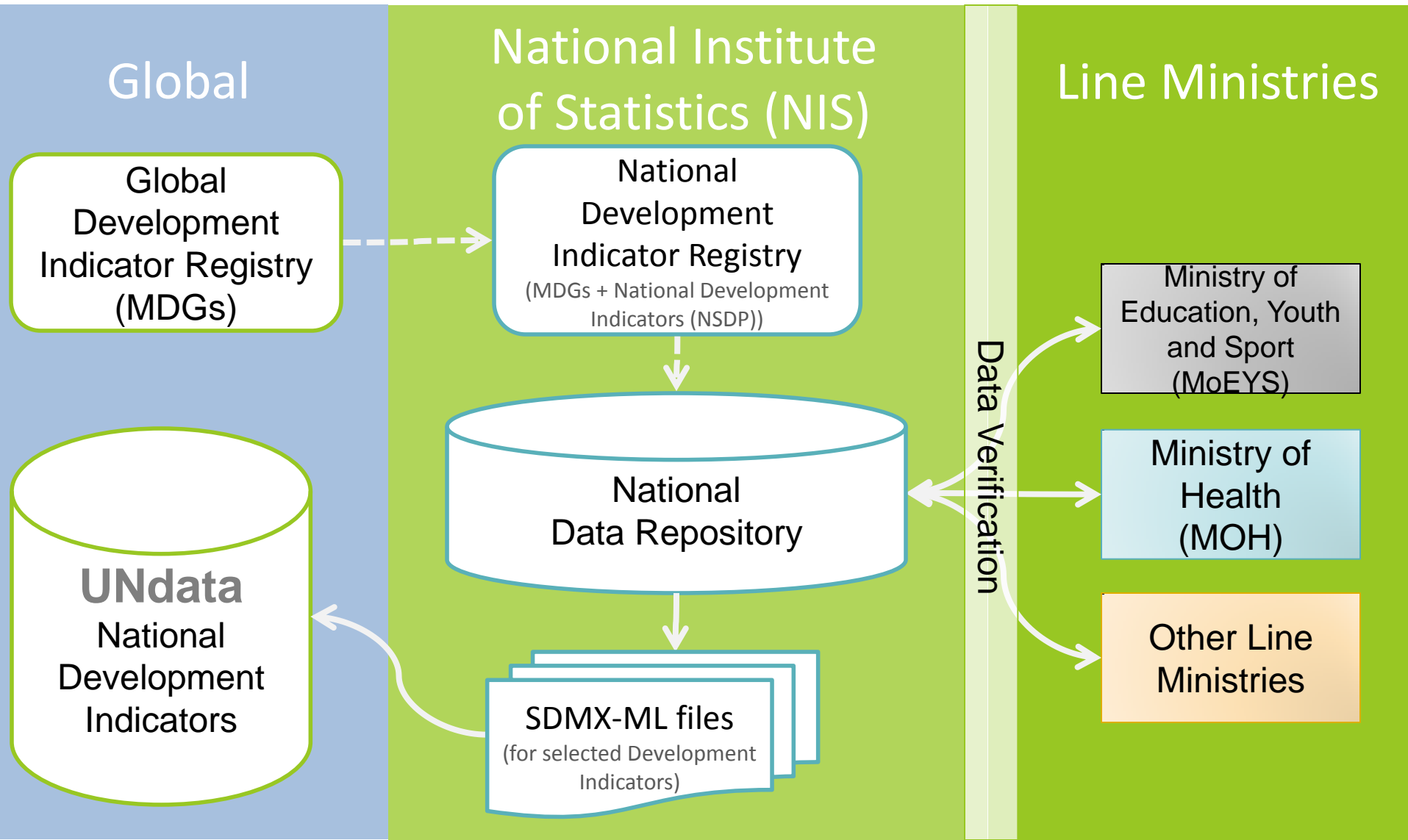
7. Improved water access, and sanitation

8. Global partnerships for development

Ministries responsible for reviewing and updating metadata; updating basic data and indicators

INEGI: technical assistance; data integration and development and management of the website.

General Coordination: Chrístel Rosales (DGPAE)
Agreements follow up: César Garcés (CONAPO)

Case study – Cambodia (Information flow)

Global

National Institute of Statistics (NIS)

Line Ministries

Global Development Indicator Registry (MDGs)

National Development Indicator Registry
(MDGs + National Development Indicators (NSDP))

Data Verification

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS)

National Data Repository

Ministry of Health (MOH)

UNdata
National Development Indicators

SDMX-ML files
(for selected Development Indicators)

Other Line Ministries

IV. Use of MDGs in policy making

- The MDG indicators have been a useful tool to improve government planning, mobilize resources, increase aid effectiveness, track progress, and identifying problems.

Case study – Kenya (1)

- **Allocation of Resources**
  - County Allocation of Revenue Act. 2013
  - *Women and youth enterprise fund (Uwezo fund, 2013)*
  - Free primary and free day secondary school education (MDG 2-Target 2A)

- **Targeted policies**
  - Social protection policy developed targeting the elderly (60+ yrs), OVCs, persons with disability & the urban poor

    MDG 3
  - Special seats for women representatives in national assembly and at county level (Constitution of Kenya, 2010)
  - National policy on Gender and Development (2011)
  - Affirmative action in recruitment, appointment and promotion in the public sector (third % rule)

Case study – Kenya (2)

- **Identifying problems in special groups and effective intervention**

MDG 2:

- School feeding programme in Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) areas

- Mobile schools in the ASAL areas

- Creation of model schools in each constituency (geo-political level) as a means of improving the quality of education

V. Some lessons learned (1)

Integration of MDGs into National development strategies:

- National ownership and national development policy priorities: Incorporating MDGs in National Development Plan and setting national goals and targets

- Participation of all governmental agencies and cross-sectoral and cross-ministerial engagement

- Participation of local governments and other local actors, including CSOs and NGOs, raise the level of awareness of the public, leaders and other major stakeholders

- Promoting policy and pragmatic interventions to realize the goals and targets

- Government investment for data collection

V. Some lessons learned (2)

- The MDG monitoring framework **reinforced the importance of statistics** for development policy decision making, with its useful format with a set of concrete goals, targets that could be monitored by statistical indicators.

- **Improvement of statistical capacity**. The agreed framework fostered strengthening of statistical systems to produce quality data, improved coordination between government offices and developed partnerships between national and international statistical systems.

- Consequently, **improved data availability, quality and comparability.**

Thank you !