Transitioning from MDG to SDG monitoring: Lessons learned

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Presentation Outline

• Introduction
• Operationalisation of the MDGs in Ghana
• Monitoring the MDGs
• Lessons Learned
• Challenges
• Transitioning into Monitoring SDGs
• Opportunities
Introduction

• The world has seen remarkable progress since the adoption of the MDGs
• Hundreds of millions of people have been lifted out of extreme poverty and immense gains recorded in key indicators of social development

• A number of developing countries have used the global framework to coordinate national efforts in a more systematic manner and expanded policy and fiscal space for national development

• The post 2015 development agenda provides a unique opportunity for Ghana and indeed Africa to ensure alignment of its challenges and priorities to sustain the gains made
The Millennium Development Goals

• Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
• Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
• Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
• Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
• Goal 5: Improve maternal health
• Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
• Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
• Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development
Operationalisation of the MDGs in Ghana

• Ghana committed to the tenets of the MDGs in September 2001 and, mainstreamed them in its key public policy and strategy documents

• Progress towards the attainment of the MDGs has been documented since 2002 in Annual Progress Reports (APR) on the implementation of Ghana’s medium-term development frameworks, namely the GPRS I, GPRS II and the GSGDA I

• In addition, special MDG reports have been prepared on a biennial basis to examine trends and to assess the supporting environment and resource needs for the achievement of the MDG goals
Operationalisation of the MDGs in Ghana

• Globally, the eight MDGs measured on the basis of 21 targets and 60 official indicators

• Ghana focused on a more nationally relevant set of 17 targets and 36 indicators

• The mandate for monitoring the MDGs was placed with the National Development Planning Commission

• The Ghana Statistical Service provides data through its censuses and survey programmes for the monitoring

• Other institutions (Health, Education, Agriculture, etc.) played key role in monitoring the MDGs
Monitoring the MDGs

- Ghana has met the target of halving poverty, reducing it from 51.7% in 1992 to 24.4% in 2013

*Based on the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards*
Monitoring the MDGs

Percent of young women and men age 15-24 who are literate

Goal 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003 GDHS</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 GDHS</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 GDHS</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monitoring the MDGs

*Ratio of girls to boys attending primary, secondary, and tertiary education*

- **Primary (age 6-11):** 1.0
- **Secondary (age 12-17):** 0.9
- **Tertiary (age 18-24):** 1.0
- **MDG Target:** 1.0

**Goal 3**
Monitoring the MDGs

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the five-year period before the survey

Goal 4

Under-5 mortality

Infant mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Under-5 Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG Target</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Under-5 mortality for 1988 GDHS is 155 deaths per 1,000 live births.
2. Under-5 mortality for 1993 GDHS is 119 deaths per 1,000 live births.
3. Under-5 mortality for 1998 GDHS is 108 deaths per 1,000 live births.
4. Under-5 mortality for 2003 GDHS is 111 deaths per 1,000 live births.
5. Under-5 mortality for 2008 GDHS is 80 deaths per 1,000 live births.
6. Under-5 mortality for 2014 GDHS is 60 deaths per 1,000 live births.
7. The MDG Target for under-five mortality is 40 deaths per 1,000 live births.
Monitoring the MDGs

Percent of women age 15-49 for most recent live birth

Goal 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ANC by a skilled provider</th>
<th>4+ ANC visits with a skilled provider</th>
<th>Delivery assisted by a skilled provider*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1988 GDHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1993 GDHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1998 GDHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>2003 GDHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>2008 GDHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>2014 GDHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>MDG Target</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*% of live births in the five-year period before the survey
Monitoring the MDGs

Percent of young women and men age 15-24 who are HIV-positive

- Goal 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003 GDHS</th>
<th>2014 GDHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monitoring the MDGs

**Percent of de jure population**
- **2008 GDHS**
- **2014 GDHS**
- **MDG Target**

**Goal 7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improved water</th>
<th>2008 GDHS</th>
<th>2014 GDHS</th>
<th>MDG Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improved sanitation, not shared</th>
<th>2008 GDHS</th>
<th>2014 GDHS</th>
<th>MDG Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monitoring the MDGs

Figure 8.1: Net ODA Inflows to Ghana in Nominal Terms and as % of GDP, 2006-2013

Source: World Bank, various years
Lessons Learned

• The MDGs implementation and monitoring process has generated invaluable lessons going forward

• Institutional buy-in and participation not adequate

• Coordination of data production for monitoring the MDGs not effective

• However, available data has shown progress, short falls and revealed intra-country differentials that require particular policy attention

• Need to sustain progress made and advance towards achieving all set targets
Challenges

• Inadequate budgeting and/or funding for monitoring the MDG indicators

• Institutions not assigned the responsibility of providing indicators for monitoring the MDGs

• Weak coordination in the compilation of indicators for monitoring

• Weak linkage of MDG indicators to projects and programmes

• Sources of data for monitoring MDG indicators not clearly defined for some indicators
Transitioning onto the SDGs

• SDG goals, targets and indicators imply a wider scope for reporting
• Amount of data required has increased substantially
• SDGs must be aligned with National Development Plans
• Need to incorporate new data collection tools and technologies into monitoring frameworks
• Periodicity and type of surveys and censuses must be improved
• Administrative data production must be strengthened
• Need to harness non-traditional data sources (e.g., Google)
• Need to enhance existing capacity to fulfill SDG monitoring expectations
• Increased investments in the National Statistical System required
Transitioning into SDGs Monitoring

Partnerships and increased collaboration in data production and utilisation
Opportunities

• Discussions on the SDG indicator framework has been participatory – various stakeholders given the opportunity to make inputs

• Private sector interests taken into account

• The SDG framework being incorporated into the national development agenda, making it imperative to monitor progress
THANK YOU