

World Statistics: Sustainable Data for Sustainable Development International Seminar on the Occasion of World Statistics Day 2015

Transitioning from MDG to SDG monitoring: Lessons learned

By

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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

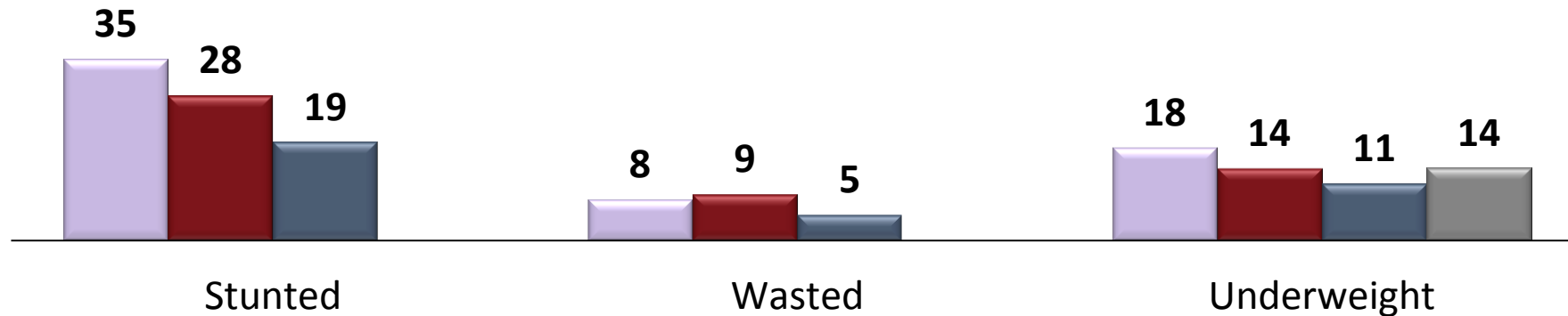
Monitoring the MDGs

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

Goal 1

Percent of children under 5

■ 2003 GDHS ■ 2008 GDHS ■ 2014 GDHS ■ MDG Target

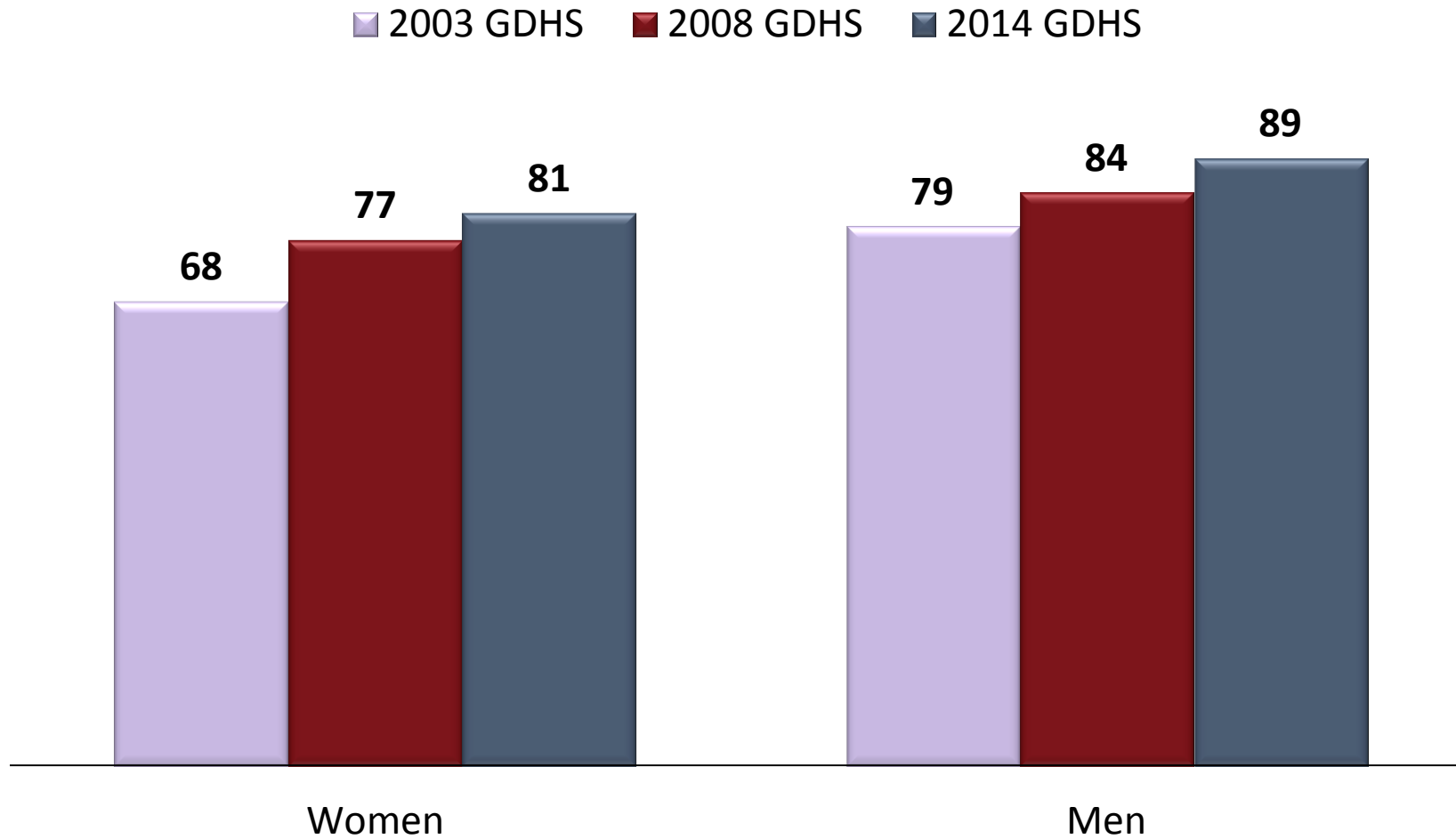


*Based on the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards

Monitoring the MDGs

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

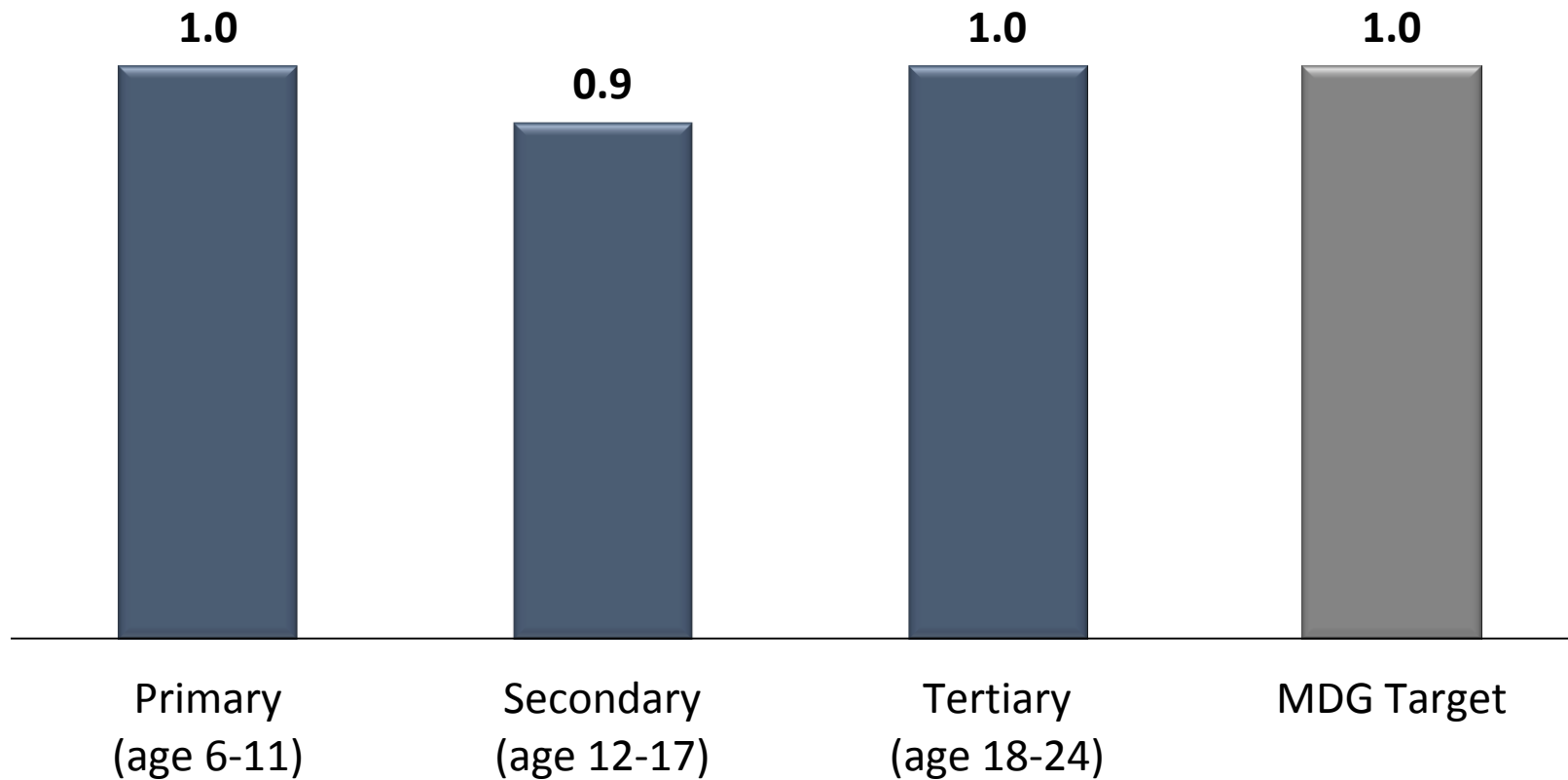
Goal 2



Monitoring the MDGs

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

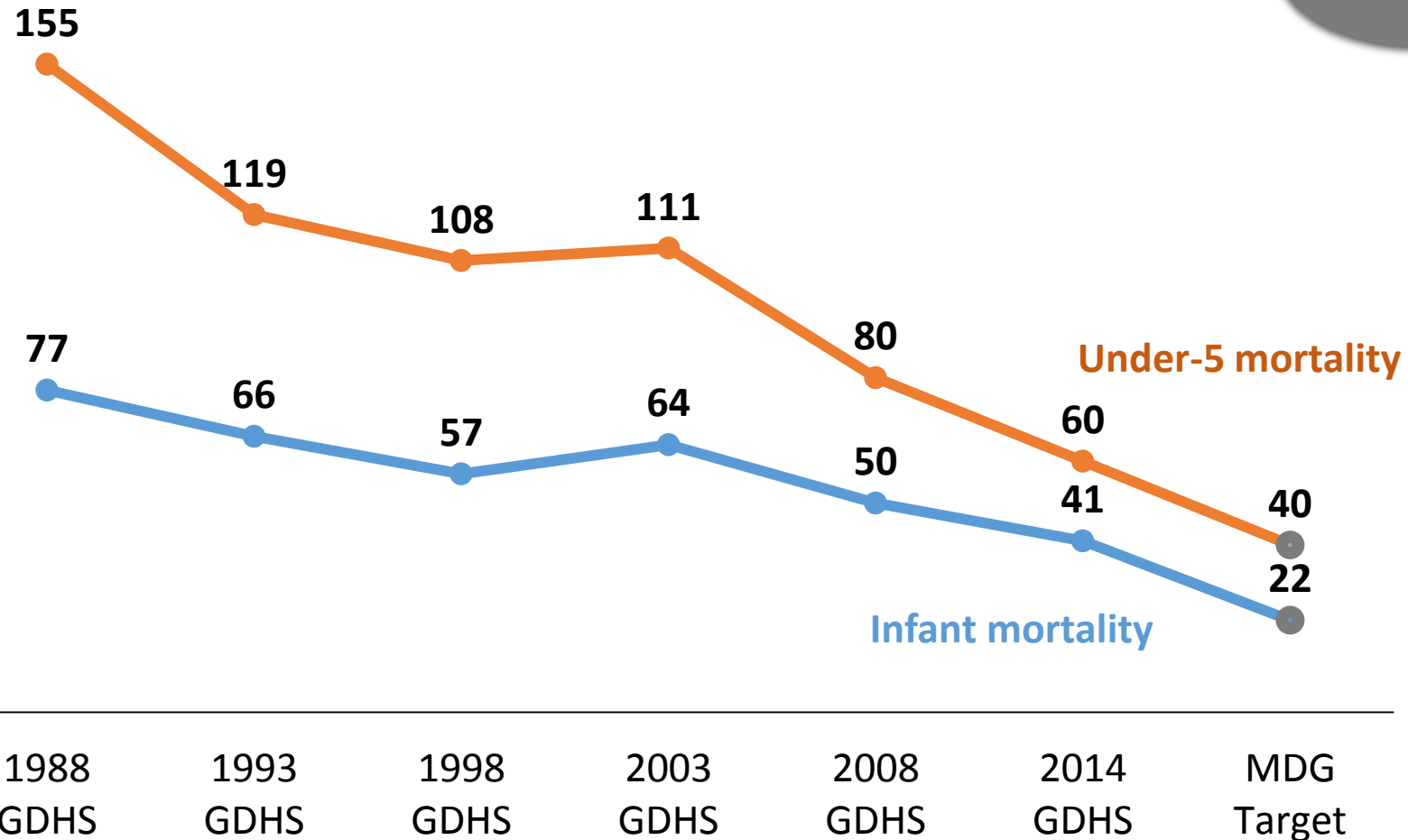
Goal 3



Monitoring the MDGs

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

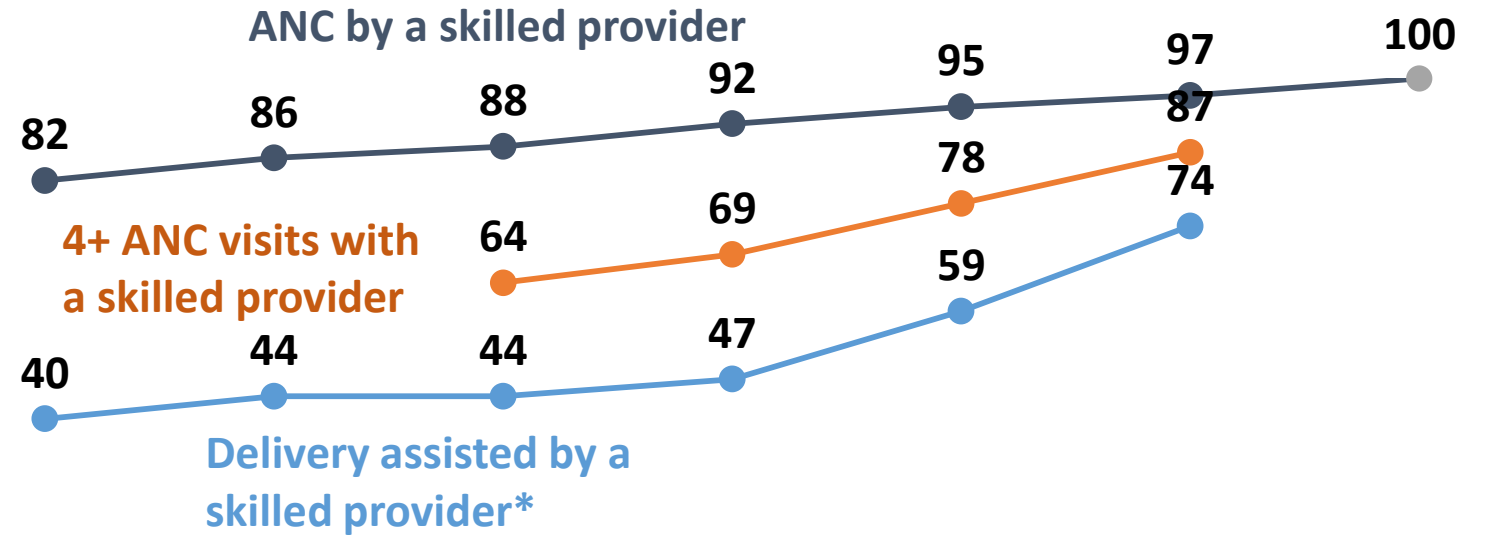
Goal 4



Monitoring the MDGs

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

Goal 5



1988	1993	1998	2003	2008	2014	MDG
GDHS	GDHS	GDHS	GDHS	GDHS	GDHS	Target

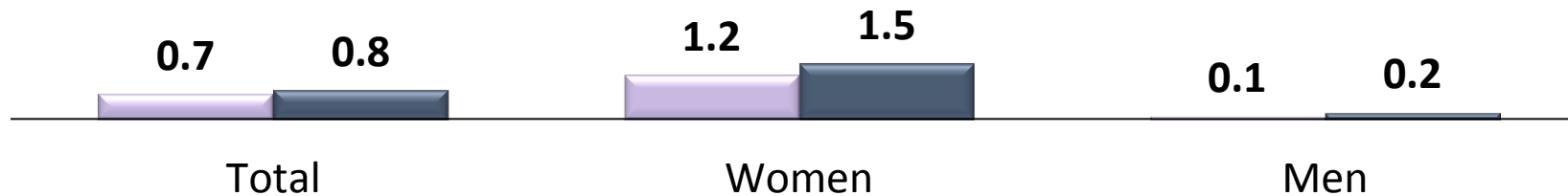
*% of live births in the five-year period before the survey

Monitoring the MDGs

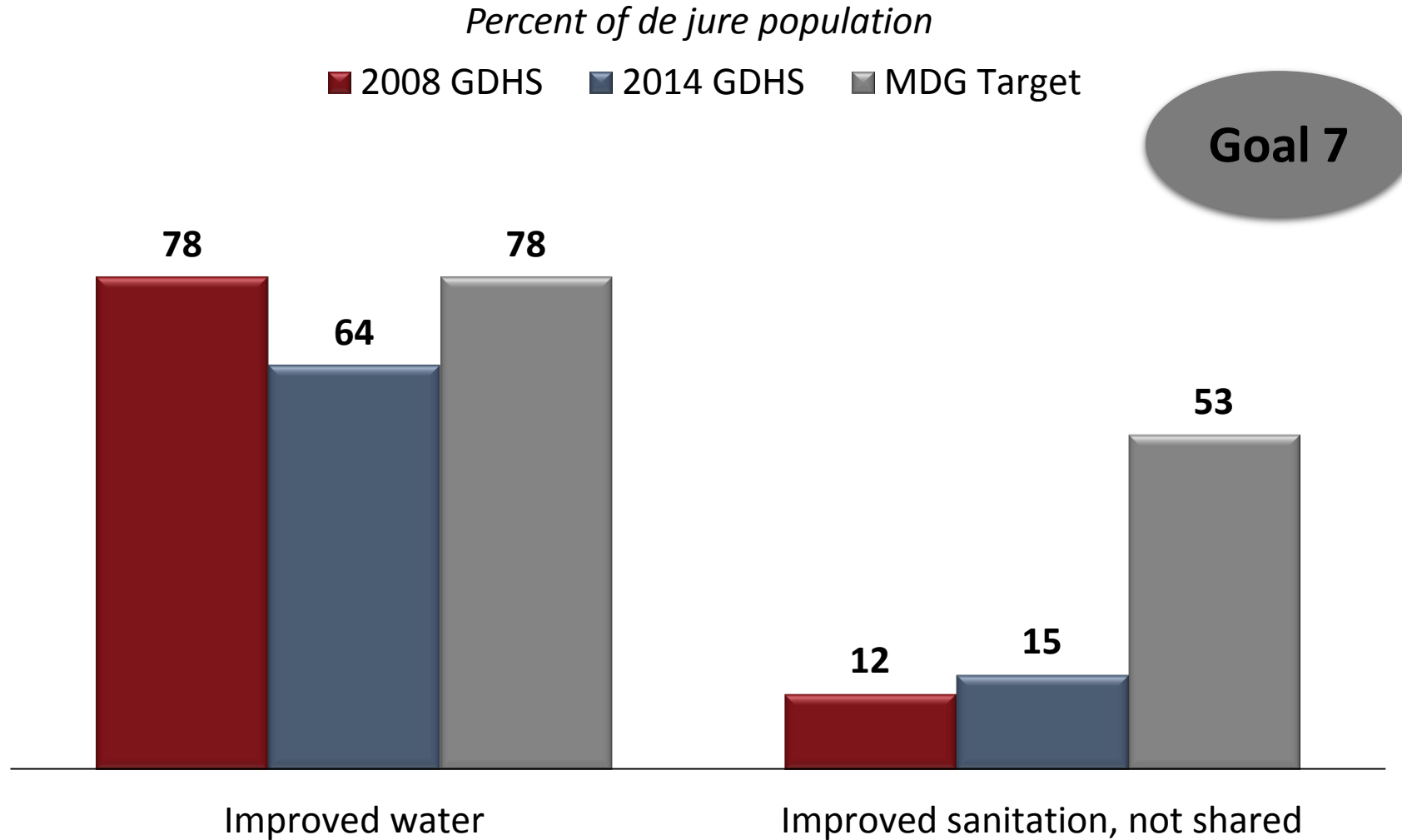
Percent of young women and men age 15-24 who are HIV-positive

■ 2003 GDHS ■ 2014 GDHS

Goal 6

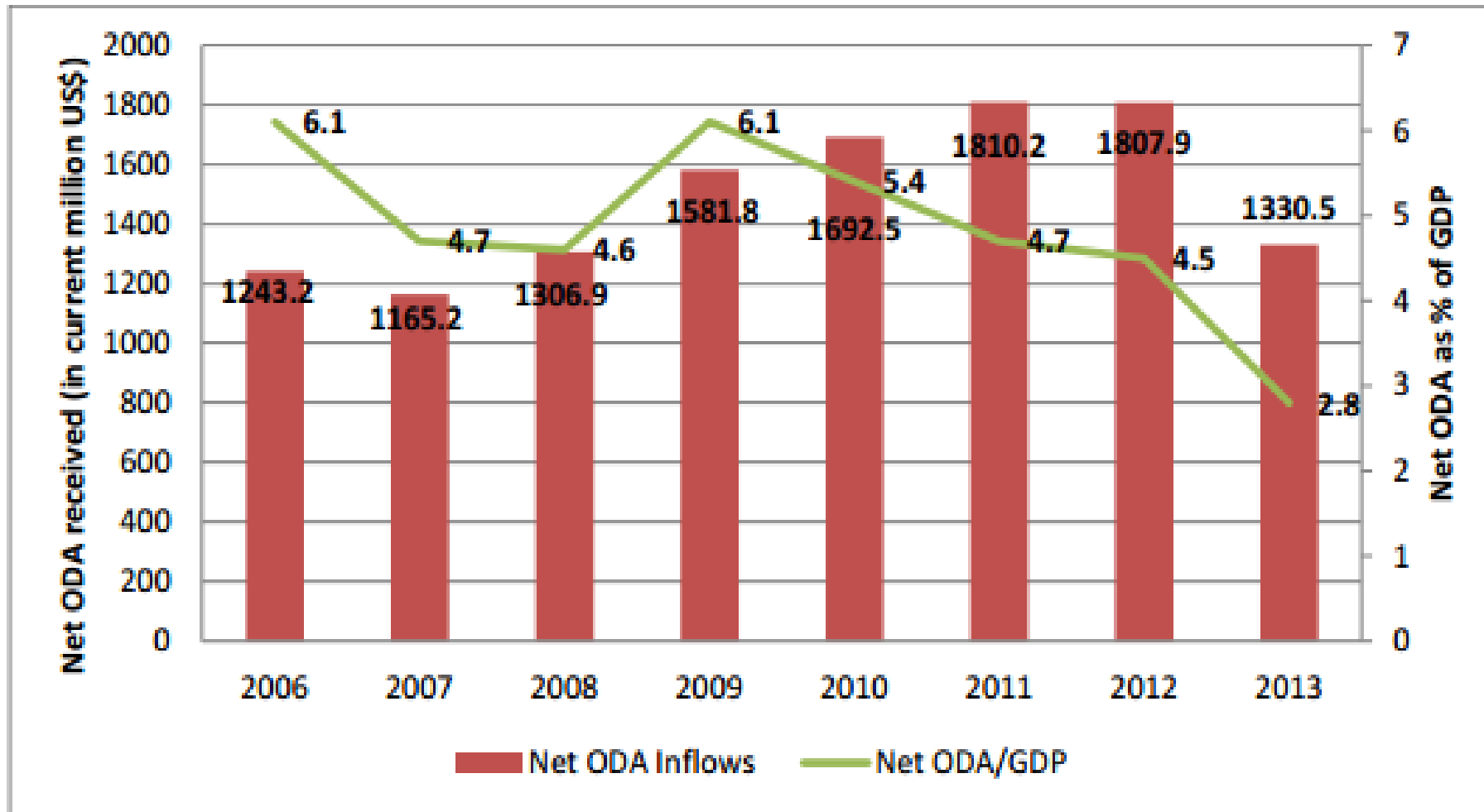


Monitoring the MDGs



Monitoring the MDGs

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



Goal 8

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

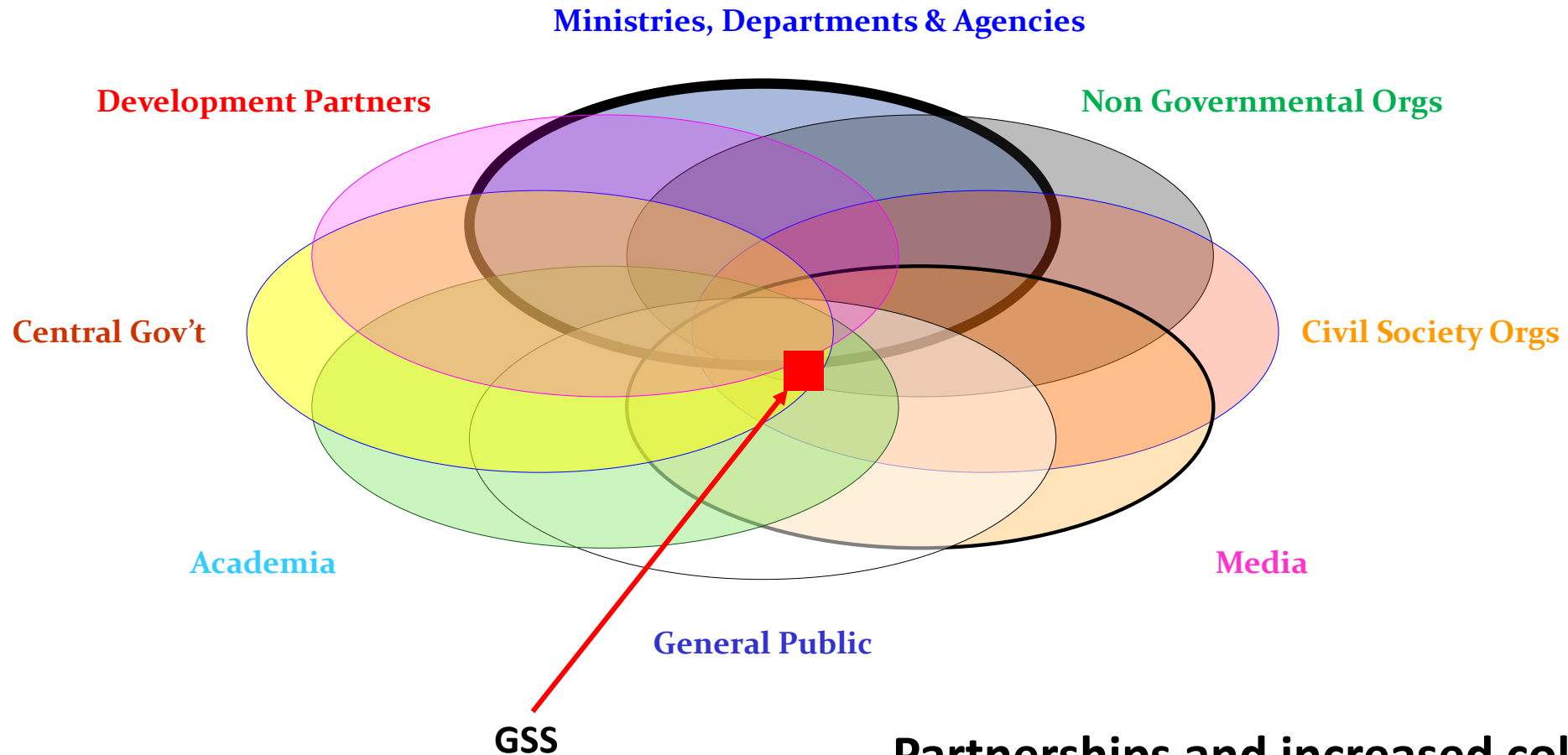
Challenges

- 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