

Some thoughts on monitoring progress

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- Developing countries frame of mind/circumstance leading to an inclusive designing of 2015+
 - Rush to grab the rewards on happy gains; less worried and taken to granted the problems
 - Differences in progress measuring rates and levels: need a standardized measure like time distance
 - Many pluses and minuses, but not knowing composite progress: a composite measure similar to HDI and MPI?

How the progress is currently classified in the report

- *Early achiever* – Already achieved the 2015 target
- ▶ *On-track* – Expected to meet the target by 2015
- *Off-track: slow* – Expected to meet the target, but after 2015
- ◀ *Off-track: no progress/ regressing* – Stagnating or slipping backwards



TRACKING PROGRESS is an important cornerstone in the MDG process (but..what sensation do we get?)

Table I-1 – Country groups on and off track for the MDGs

Goal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	\$ 1.25/day poverty Underweight children	Primary enrolment Reaching last grade Primary completion	Gender primary Gender secondary Gender tertiary	Under-5 mortality Infant mortality	Antenatal care, at least once Births by skilled professionals	HIV prevalence TB incidence TB prevalence	Forest cover Protected area CO2 emissions ODP substance consumption Water, total Sanitation, total
Asia-Pacific	▲ ■	▲ ■ ■	● ▲ ●	■ ■	■ ■	● ● ●	▼ ● ▼ ● ● ■
Excluding China and India	▲ ■	■ ■ ■	● ● ●	■ ■	■ ■	▼ ● ●	▼ ● ▼ ● ▲ ■
South-East Asia	● ▲	▲ ■ ●	● ● ●	▲ ■	■ ■	● ● ●	▼ ● ▼ ● ● ▲
South Asia	■ ■	▲ ■ ■	● ▲ ■	■ ■	■ ■	● ● ●	● ● ▼ ● ● ■
Excluding India	▲ ■	■ ■ ■	● ▲ ▲	■ ■	■ ■	▼ ● ●	▼ ● ▼ ● ■ ■
Pacific Islands			▼ ▼ ▼	■ ■	▼ ▼	▼ ● ●	▼ ● ▼ ● ▼ ▼
Excluding Papua New Guinea		▼ ▼ ▼	● ● ●	■ ■	■	● ● ●	▼ ● ▼ ● ▼ ▼
North and Central Asia	▼ ▲	● ● ●	● ● ●	■ ■	▲	▼ ● ●	▼ ● ▼ ▲ ■
Excluding Russia	▼ ●	● ● ●	● ● ●	■ ■	▲ ▲	▼ ▼ ▼	▼ ● ▼ ● ■ ■
LDCs Asia-Pacific	■ ■	■ ■ ■	● ● ■	■ ■	■ ■	● ● ●	▼ ● ▼ ● ■ ■

● Early achiever ▲ On track ■ Slow ▼ Regressing/No progress

Notes: 1. Asia-Pacific refers to the 55 developing members and associate members of ESCAP.



Innovative approaches in measuring progress

- Usually we use time series data to investigate the progress over time in terms of **unit of measure**
- If we have standard or model series, then we can investigate the progress in terms of **unit of time!**
- The main advantage here is that it is comparable across any unit of measurement; thus across targets and goals!
- Author of the idea:

Monitoring Millennium Development Goals in Time Distance Perspective

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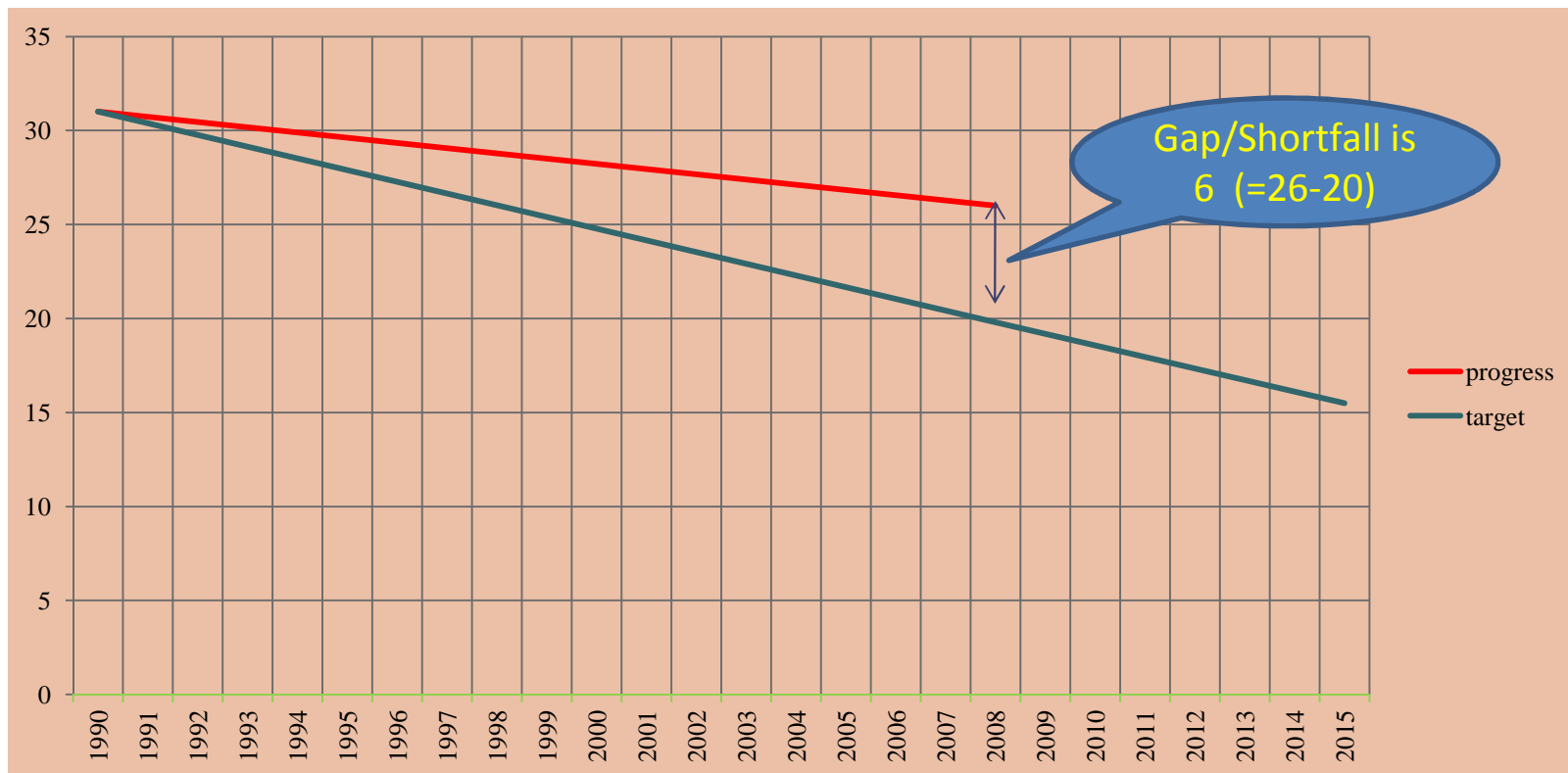
Pavle.Sicherl@sicenter.si, www.gaptimer.eu



LOOKING AT PROGRESS USING UNIT OF MEASURE.

1. In terms of achievement in reaching the target

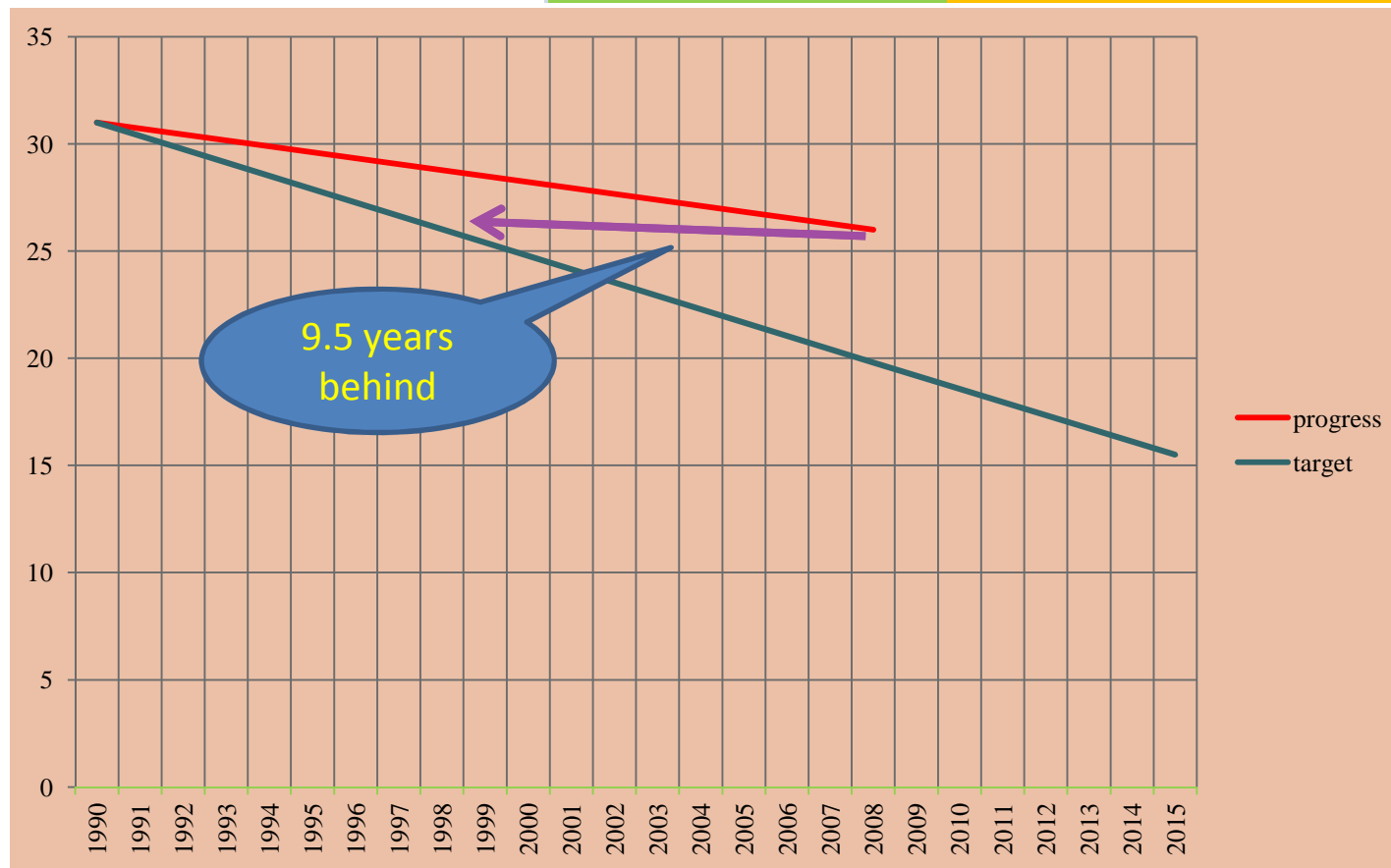
year	1990	2008	2015
progress	31	26	
target	31	19.8	15.5



Underweight children in Developing Regions (global monitoring)

PROGRESS AS A TIME DISTANCE

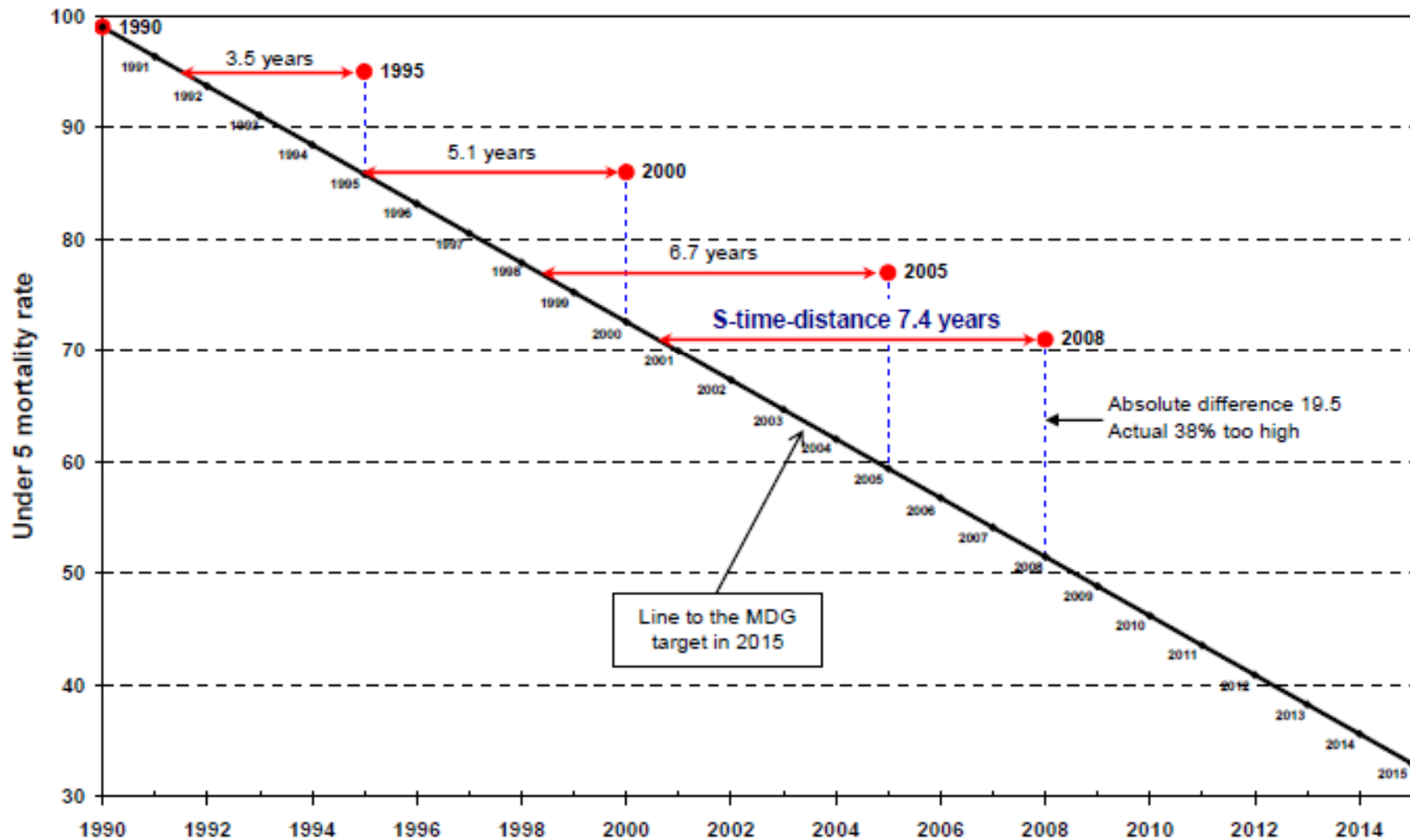
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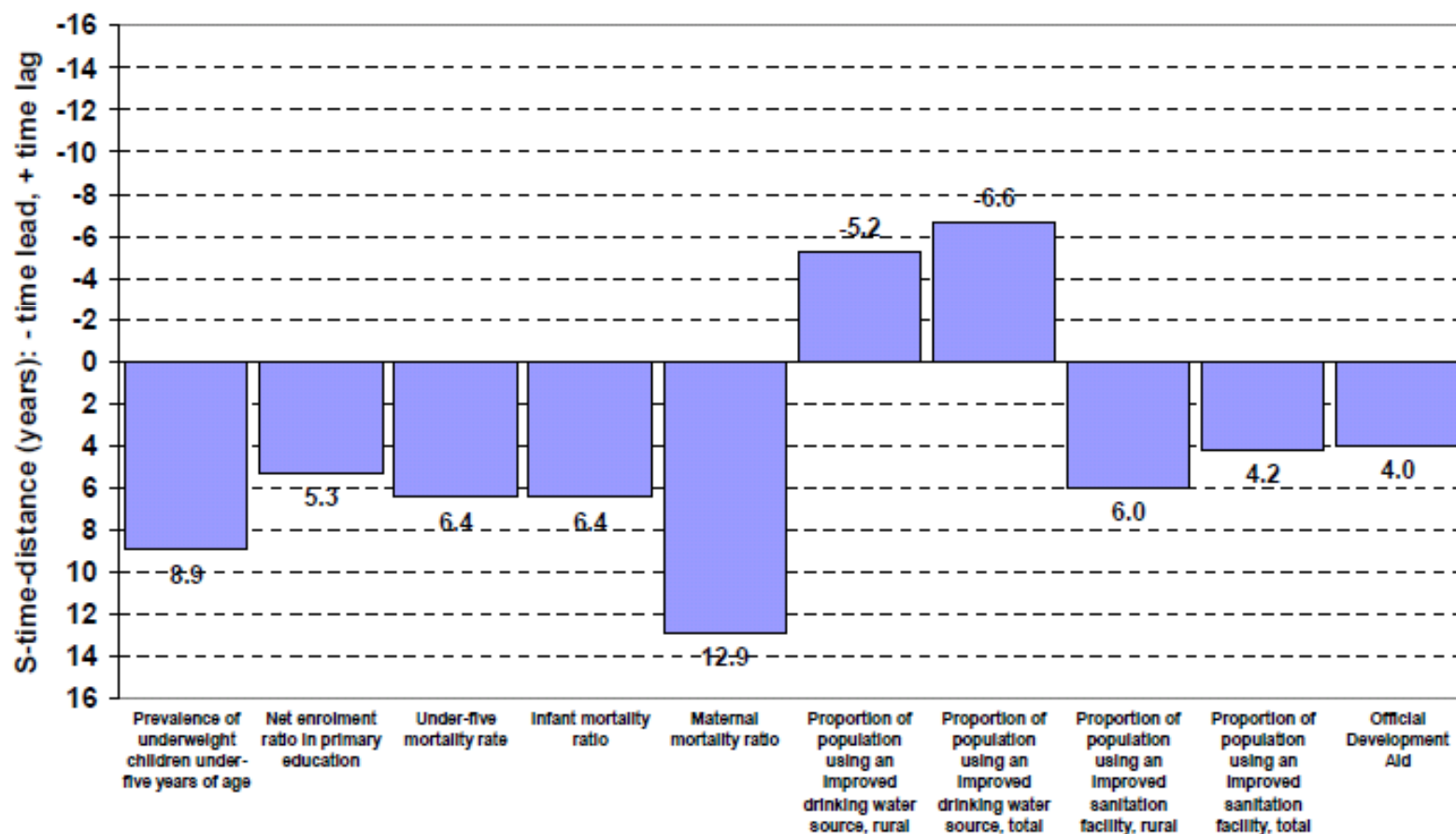
Underweight children in Developing Regions
(global monitoring)



Monitoring implementation for developing countries for under 5 mortality rate in two dimensions:
 1. static gap at a given point in time, 2. gap in time for a given value of the variable



**S-time-distance deviation from the line to target for selected indicators:
DEVELOPING REGIONS, around 2005-2007**



Monitoring of the MDGs measured by S-time-distance deviation from the line to target for selected indicators: SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, around 2005-2007

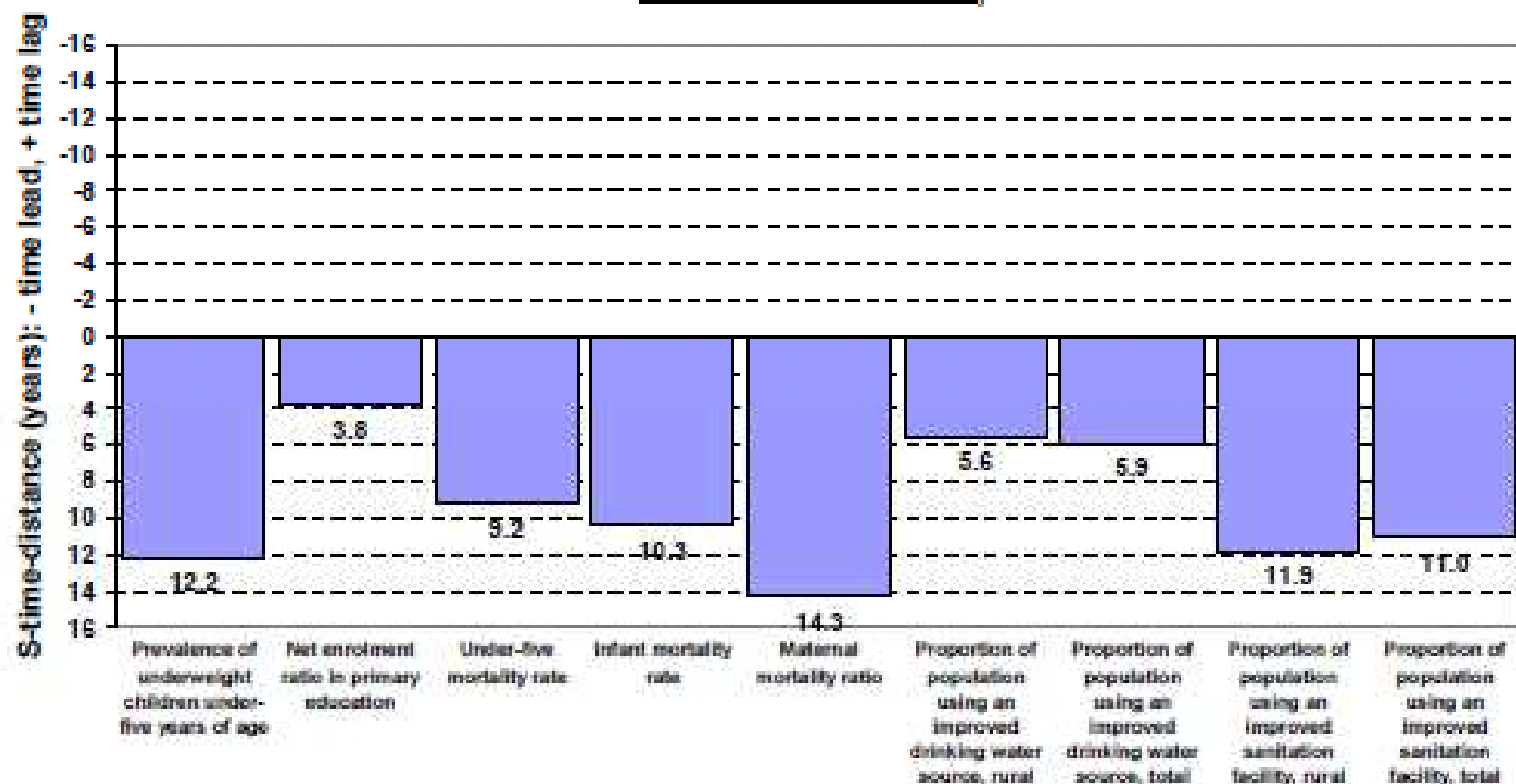


Figure 3b. Time distance view of the implementation of the MDG for Sub-Saharan Africa

Ref website:

http://www.gaptimer.eu/un_millennium_development_goals/monitoring_millennium_development_goals_in_time_distance_perspective.html

Can this be a basis for a composite measure similar to HDI and MPI?

Thank you.



Example of this nature already exists!
MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI)
originates from concept of Human Poverty!

- (MPI) identifies multiple deprivations at the individual level in health, education and standard of living.
- It uses micro data from household surveys
- All the indicators come from the same survey.
- Households are classified as poor or non-poor depending on the number of deprivations the household experiences.
- Aggregates used to compile national measure of poverty.



VARIABLES USED (refer data files)

Health deprivations:

- ✓ 1-At least one household member who is malnourished and
- ✓ 2-One or more children die
- ✓ Education deprivations:
 - ✓ 1-No household member has completed five years of schooling and
 - ✓ 2-1At least one school-age child (up to grade 8) is not attending school.

The standard of living deprivations/threshold:

- ✓ 1-No electricity
- ✓ 2-No access to clean drinking water
- ✓ 3-No access to adequate sanitation
- ✓ 4-Use “dirty” cooking fuel (dung, wood or charcoal)
- ✓ 5-Having a home with a dirt floor and
- ✓ 6-Owning at **most** one of these assets: bicycle, motorcycle, radio, refrigerator, telephone or television. (no car or similar motorized vehicle)

