

# INTER-REGIONAL **MDG** INDICATORS MEETING

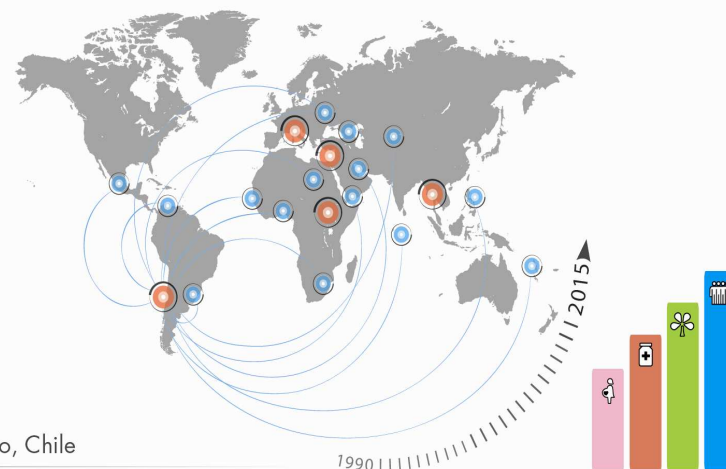
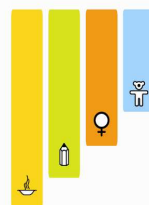
"Sharing knowledge to improve  
MDG monitoring and reporting"



UNITED NATIONS

ECA ECE ECLAC ESCAP ESCWA

15 -17, MAY 2012, ECLAC, Santiago, Chile



## "Interregional MDG indicators meeting"

## Towards a post 2015 development framework

Juan Carlos Feres  
Statistics Division, ECLAC  
May 17, ECLAC, Santiago, Chile



NACIONES UNIDAS

CEPAL

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# Introduction

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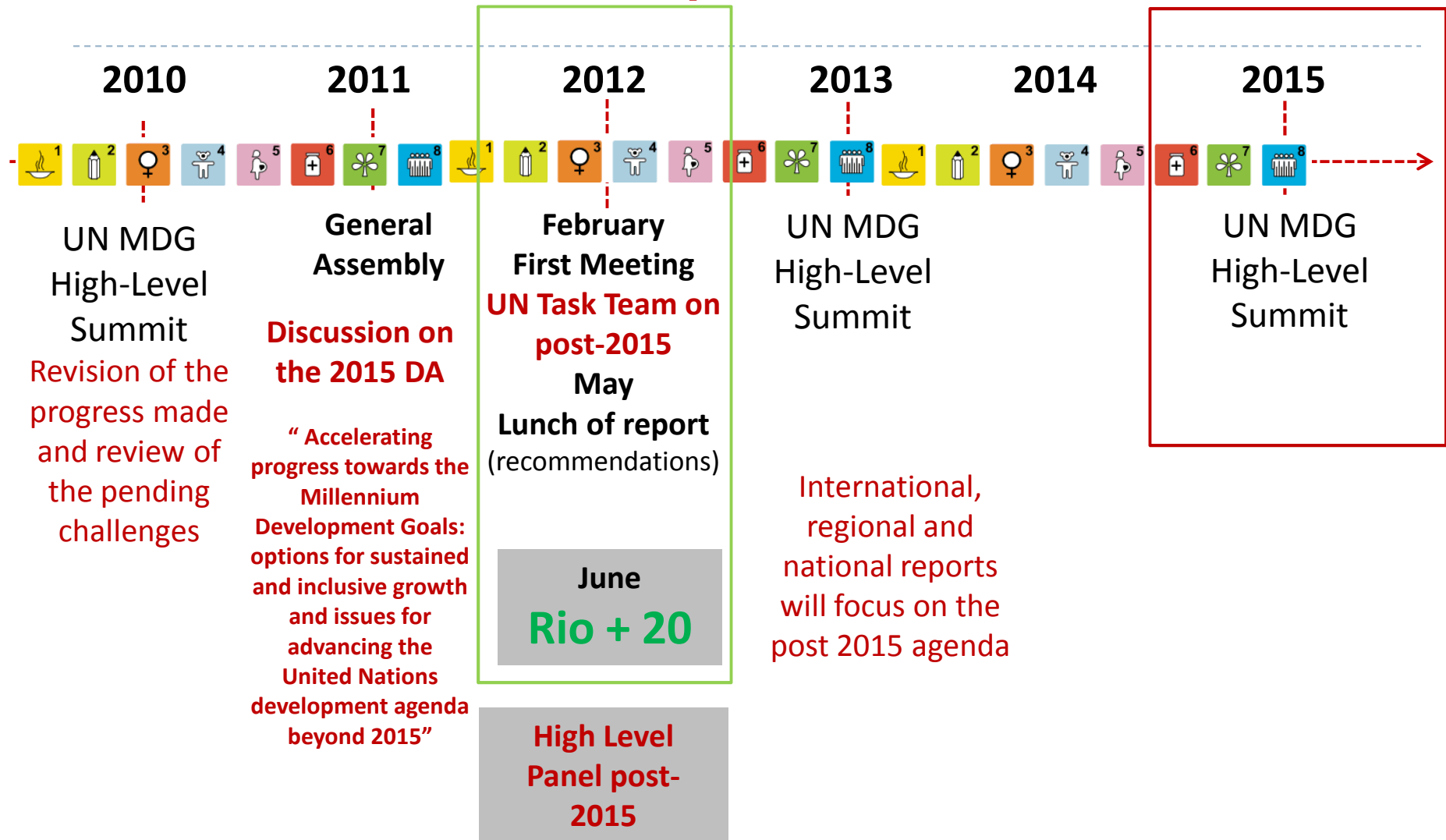
- ▶ With three years until the date established for the achievement of the targets, increasing intensity of social problems and emerging of new development challenges has accelerated the discussion on the post 2015.
- ▶ This is happening just before the Rio+20 Summit, where world leaders, along with participants of the private sector, NGOs and other groups will come together to shape the ways towards a sustainable future.
- ▶ Increasing interest on well being and happiness as development paradigms.
- ▶ Discussions are being carried out at different UN levels, supported by the countries, the civil society and several academic institutions.



# Discussions on the post 2015 development agenda: actors and instances of discussion at the global level

*Towards a post 2015 development framework – Juan Carlos Feres*

# The process



# Actors UNITED NATIONS/GLOBAL LEVEL

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## UN Task Team on post-2015

- ▶ Established by the GA to lead an official post-MDG policy process. Jointly coordinated by DESA and UNDP.
- ▶ The formation of the group was decided at the High Level Meeting 2010, it was formed in January 2012. The first attendance meeting took place in February 2012.
- ▶ **Objective:** assessment of the MDGs, revision of emerging development challenges and assessment of possible formats for post-MDGs
- ▶ Currently preparing a background thinking report (First Draft released in April).

## UNDG – United Nations Development Group

- ▶ Project “Building the post-2015 agenda”
  - ▶ “The Global Conversation” – The UN Millennium Campaign – wide range initiative to engage the general public.
  - ▶ **50 country consultation** to take place between April 2012 and January 2013, led by UN Resident Coordinators.
  - ▶ **Thematic consultations** between May 2012 and February 2013.

## Regional Commissions

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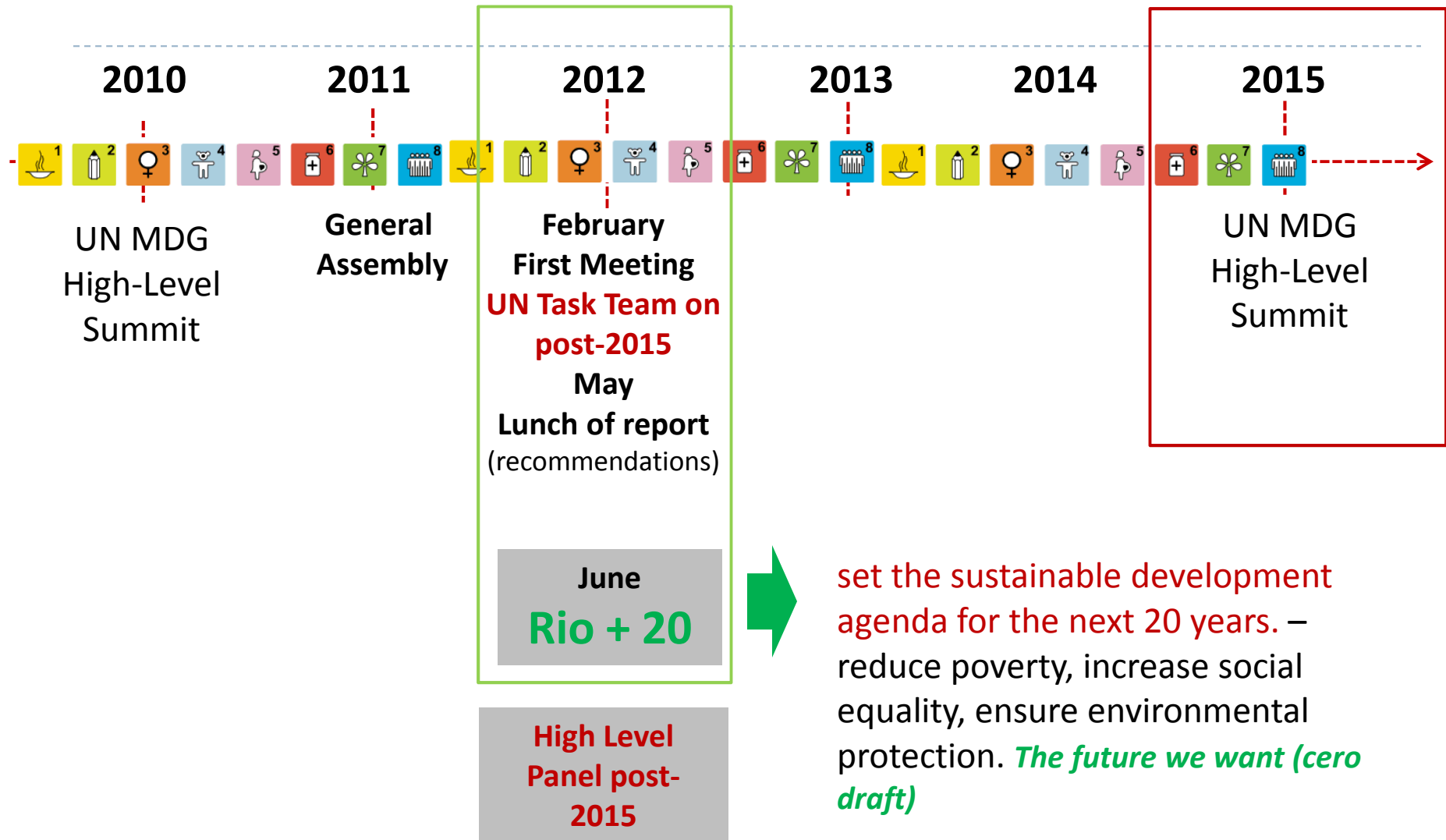
# Actors CIVIL SOCIETY

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## Beyond 2015

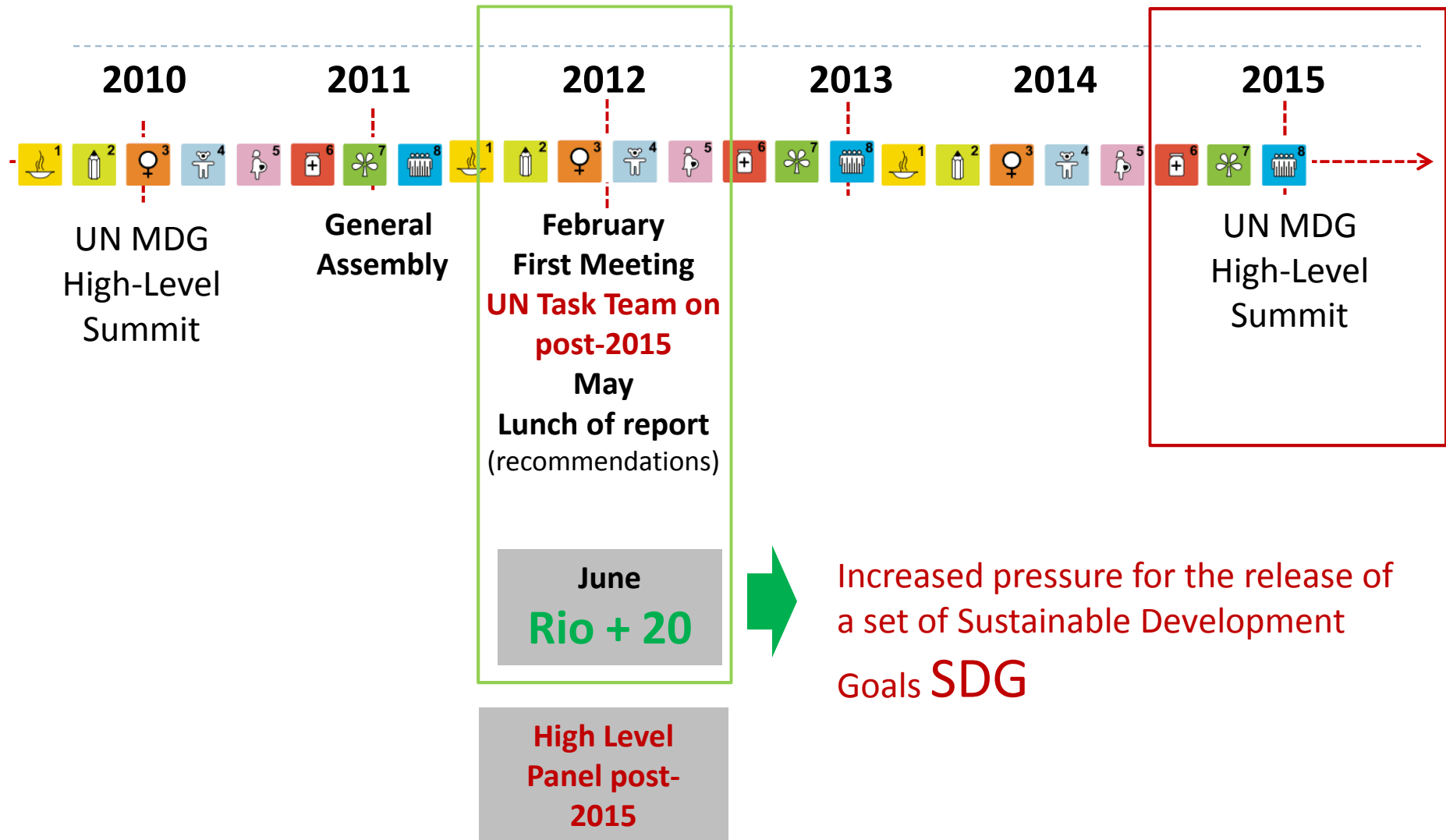
- ▶ **Beyond 2015** is a global civil society campaign, **pushing for a strong and legitimate successor framework to the Millennium Development Goals**. works with others to build a global, multi-stakeholder movement for a legitimate post-2015 framework and aims to influence the creation of such a framework at both the national and international level
- ▶ The campaign brings together **more than 300 organizations** from over the world (community based organizations, international NGOs, academics and trade unions).
- ▶ An **Executive Committee** leads the international work and it is made up of the following organizations: Bond, CAFOD-CIDSE; Centre for Economic and Social Rights, CESR; Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits, ECOWEB; Global Call to Action Against Poverty, GCAP; Justice, Development and Peace Commission, JDPC; Save the Children UK; Secretariat of the African Decade of Persons with Disabilities; Sightsavers; The Seed Institute; VOICE; WWF.

# The Process





# The Process



# Support for the elaboration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

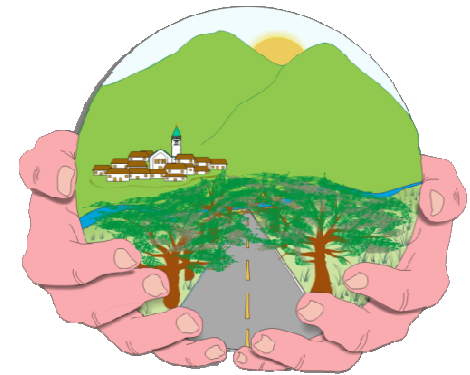
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- ▶ Proposal presented by Colombia, with the support of Guatemala and Peru.
  - ▶ Supports the releasing of a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at Rio+20. New basis to redefine or complement the MDGs.
  - ▶ Based on the Agenda 21 – universal application
  - ▶ Proposed Themes: Combating Poverty, new consumption patterns, sustainable human settlements, biodiversity, forest, oceans, water resources, food security, renewable energy.
  - ▶ Big advocacy campaign– high level political support
- ▶ Rio+20 (June 2012) - definition of thematic objectives and agreements on how to define subsequently on a process that converges with the revision of the MDGs.
- ▶ First Round of informal negotiation regarding Zero Draft (New York, 19 March 2012).

# ¿Where to start?



End poverty



Sustainable  
Development  
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Lessons learned with the current MDG monitoring framework.

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# LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE CURRENT MDG MONITORING FRAMEWORK

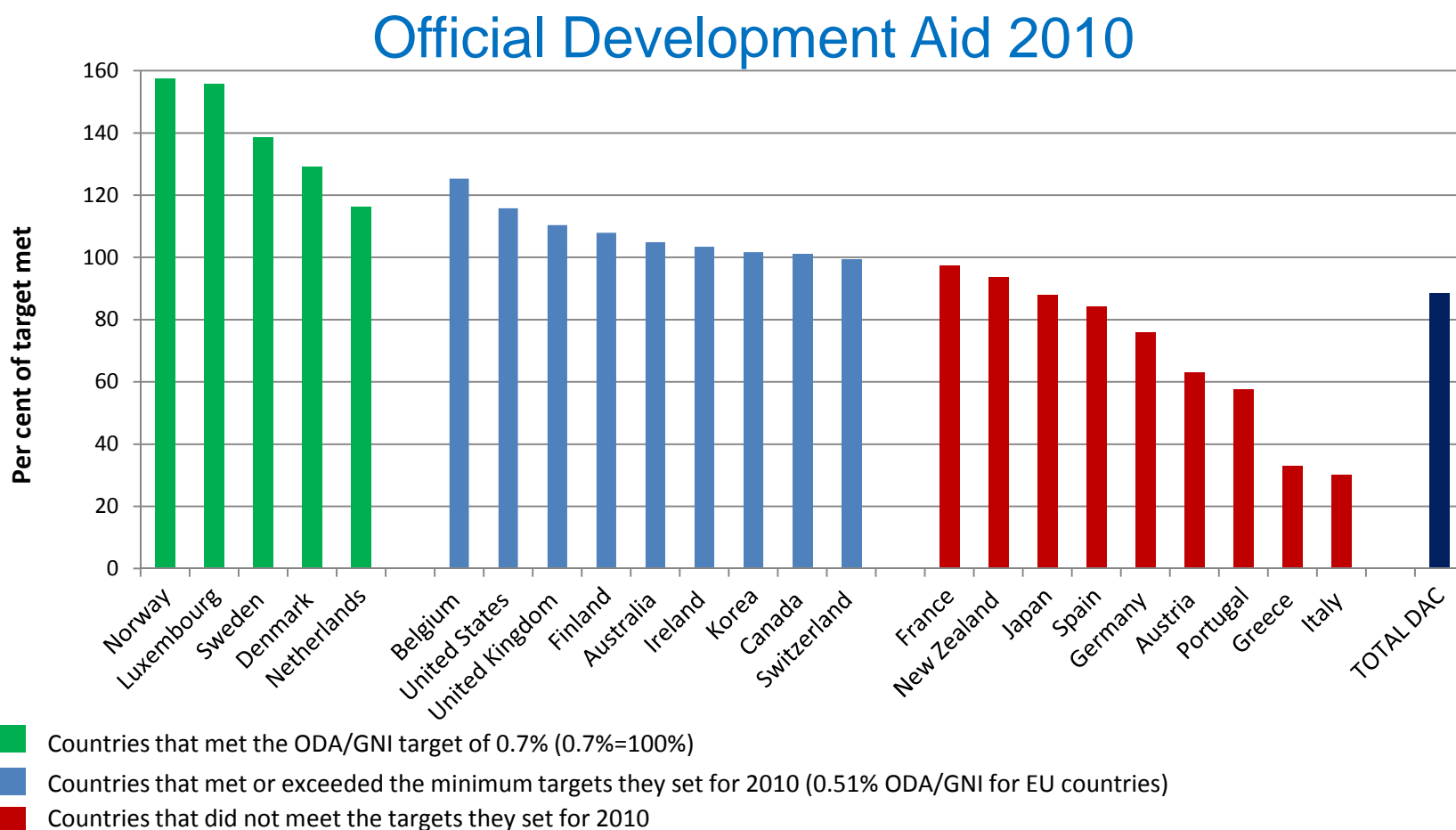


# Lessons learned from the MDGs: POSITIVE ASPECTS

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- ▶ Its a **simple** framework - **easy to communicate**.
- ▶ Has galvanized unprecedented support from Governments, **focusing the attention of policymakers and the general public**.
- ▶ Has helped to raise global **consciousness about development and poverty**, has increased **donors efforts** on providing aid for development.
- ▶ Has had **high success rates in direct interventions** (malaria, HIV/AIDS, measles)
- ▶ Has create **broad awareness on the need of better and comparable statistics**.

# Lessons learned from the MDGs: POSITIVE ASPECTS



Source: OCDE, Simon Scott (October 2011) Development aid information management and its impact on aid volume  
OECD. International Conference on MDG Statistics, Manila.

# Lessons learned from the MDGs: LIMITATIONS

- ▶ Range of issues not included in the current set of targets (empower of women, sustainable environment, income distribution, time use, non-wage employment, vulnerable population) Missing several core values and objectives of the Millennium Declaration when traducing it into an actual monitoring framework.
- ▶ Lack of interaction among development issues; policies and programs have not taken into account the synergy among different goals and targets (For example: Poverty-Education-Employment) – Increased demand for conceiving and measuring the “social” from a multidimensional perspective.
- ▶ Heterogeneity and inequality not considered as limits for progress and poverty reduction.

# Lessons learned with the MDGs: LIMITATIONS

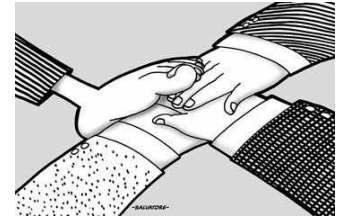
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- ▶ Focus on the **symptoms** of poverty rather than underlying **causes**; **quantity** more than **quality**.
- ▶ Overriding **focus on social** and human development at the expense of economic aspects (related incentives)
- ▶ Lack of flexibility in targets and indicators
- ▶ Weak structure of **MDG 8**



# CONSENSUSES on the new development framework

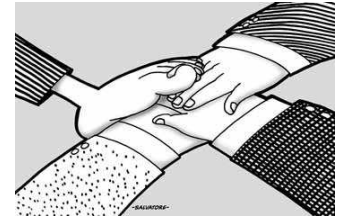
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- ▶ The need of considering a set of emerging issues in a context of new global development challenges.
- Economic and financial crisis (developed countries)
- Alimentary crisis (deficiencies in agricultural development, access to land, speculation)
- Increasing environmental limitations (climate change, land degradation and desertification, energetic crisis)
- Increased inequalities

# CONSENSUSES on the new development framework

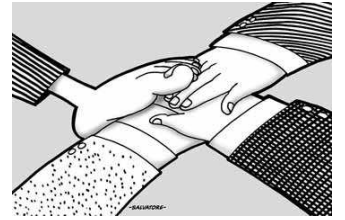
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- ▶ A **comprehensive** development **approach**
- ▶ Articulate the MDG tracking with a **human rights based approach** (Increasing recognition of the human rights as fundamental values).
- ▶ Integrate **reduction of inequalities** in the new agenda: territorial, ethnic, gender and socioeconomic dimensions.

# CONSENSUSES on the new development framework

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- ▶ **Simple framework** and easy to communicate – limited number of goals and quantifiable targets.
- ▶ **Clear numerical targets** – Numbers are important (solidity and robustness of statistics and indicators)
- ▶ **Flexible at country level.**
- ▶ **Less focus on aid flow; development countries should assume more responsibility.**

**Inclusive and participatory process**



Many relevant  
themes to be  
included (*absent  
s, emerging and  
always current*)



¿Simple and  
brief  
Framework?

# UNCERTAINTIES on the new development framework

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- ▶ Main focus of the development agenda: eradicate poverty or sustainable development in its three dimensions. TEMPORARY HORIZON.
- ▶ Relative achievements vs absolute achievements: reaching a target does not mean a permanent achievement of a Goal.
- ▶ Global Targets:
  - ▶ A single set of targets for countries with different levels of development?
  - ▶ National or global targets?, common problems or shared problems? Common responsibilities or differentiates (DS)
  - ▶ For all countries or focus on less developed countries – donor countries.

# UNCERTAINTIES on the new development framework

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- ▶ A framework that features a similar structure as the current one or a completely different construction.
  - ▶ MDG 2030      Extension of the MDG mandate
  - ▶ MDG 2.0      Adoption of a revised version of the MDGs
  - ▶ SDG      A totally different framework – alternative development paradigm
  - ▶ New framework to be defined

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# CHALLENGES FOR THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEMS

# IMPLICATIONS FOR THE STATISTICAL SYSTEMS

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## Improve actual measurements.

- ▶ Identify existent information problems and continue to improve conventional statistics; conceptual and operational framework, methodologies (education, employment, health, income, poverty, inequalities, etc.) –
- ▶ Improve information sources.
- ▶ Improve data disaggregation by ethnic groups, gender, vulnerable population groups.



# IMPLICATIONS FOR THE STATISTICAL SYSTEMS

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**The focus of interest of social statistics is moving:**

- One-dimensional → Multidimensional
  - Quantitative → Qualitative
- Aggregated → Disaggregated
  - Access → Equity
- Objective → Subjective

# IMPLICATIONS FOR THE STATISTICAL SYSTEMS

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- ▶ Incorporate complementary information in areas in which indicators are not sufficient. Among other:
  - ▶ Equity distribution, time use and non-wage employment, household inequalities, insecurity and domestic violence, digital divide, sustainable development and environment, capital and social networks, organizational functioning of institutions.
- ▶ Strengthening the capacities for measuring complex and interrelated phenomenon INTEGRATED STATISTICS
- ▶ Promote interdisciplinary work for the development of new conceptual frameworks and empirical explorations in emerging fields.

# IMPLICATIONS FOR THE STATISTICAL SYSTEMS

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- ▶ Need for producing integrated and consistent statistical information, what implies technical and institutional challenges.
- ▶ More intensive use of administrative records which provide information that complements the different measurement of wellbeing (data quality and confidentiality).
- ▶ Combine data from different statistical sources (Administrative records and surveys) and evaluate the interactions among different dimensions of wellbeing – comparable and combinable statistics.
- ▶ Produce synthetic measurements which summarize the different dimensions of wellbeing or a subset of them.
- ▶ Longitudinal data for assessing the impacts of policies.

# IMPLICATIONS FOR THE STATISTICAL SYSTEMS

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- ▶ A National Statistical System which aims at producing integrated statistical data requires:
  - ▶ Better **coordination** and **cooperation** among statistical data producers and users.
  - ▶ Statistical **leadership** role undertaken by the **NSO**.
  - ▶ New **strategic management and organization**.
  - ▶ New **investments in infrastructure** – databases which allow the integration of micro-data in different dimensions, with time series, disaggregated data, and more.

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**2012**



**2015**

*“..the post-MDG framework will be shaped, in large part, by the process by which it will be formulated”*

J. Vandermoortele, 2012