



# **POST 2015 MDG MONITORING framework: Lessons learnt from the field in Asia and the Pacific**

**Economic and Social Commission  
for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)**

**Inter-regional MDG Indicators Meeting**

*Santiago, Chile*

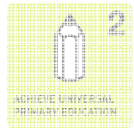
*15-17 May 2012*



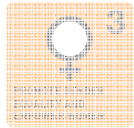
## Content



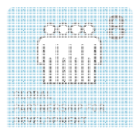
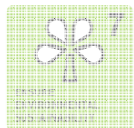
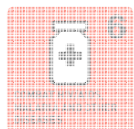
- Pros of the MDG framework



- Challenges of the implementation of the MDG framework



- Elements to be reviewed

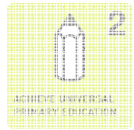




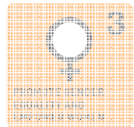
## Pros of the MDG framework



- Simple and time-bound



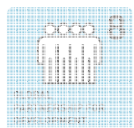
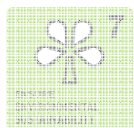
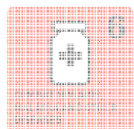
- Manageable number of goals, targets and indicators



- Missing areas could be covered by adding indicators to the current set of indicators



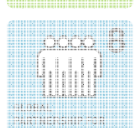
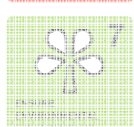
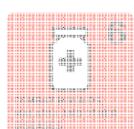
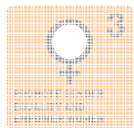
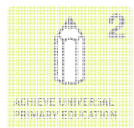
- However, it is very important to keep indicators as simple as possible and their number manageable so that countries can produce and track indicators on their own.





## Pros of the MDG framework

- Different dimensions of human development are integrated
- Most indicators are people-centered focusing on individuals, bringing the attention to the living conditions of individuals

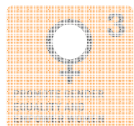




## Pros of the MDG framework



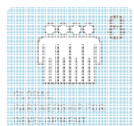
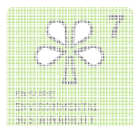
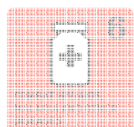
- Promoted the growth of regional integration initiatives and many forms of intraregional cooperation



- Statistical system coordination between national and international institutions has improved, as well as the use of data in support of the decision making process

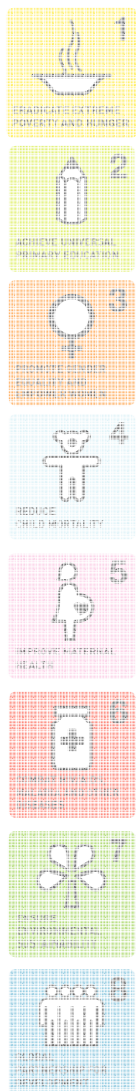


- Data availability has increased

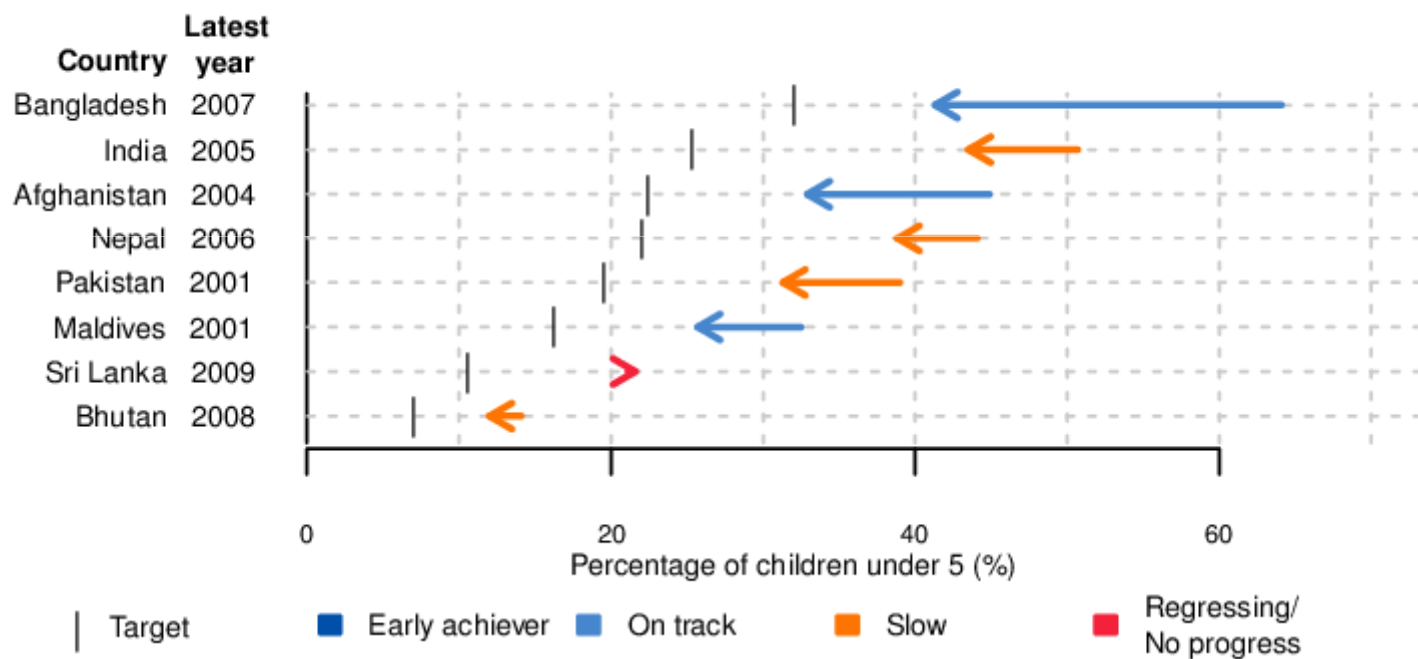




## Challenges of the implementation of the MDG framework



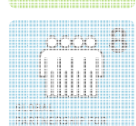
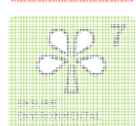
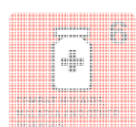
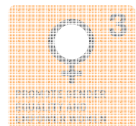
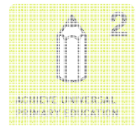
### Underweight children



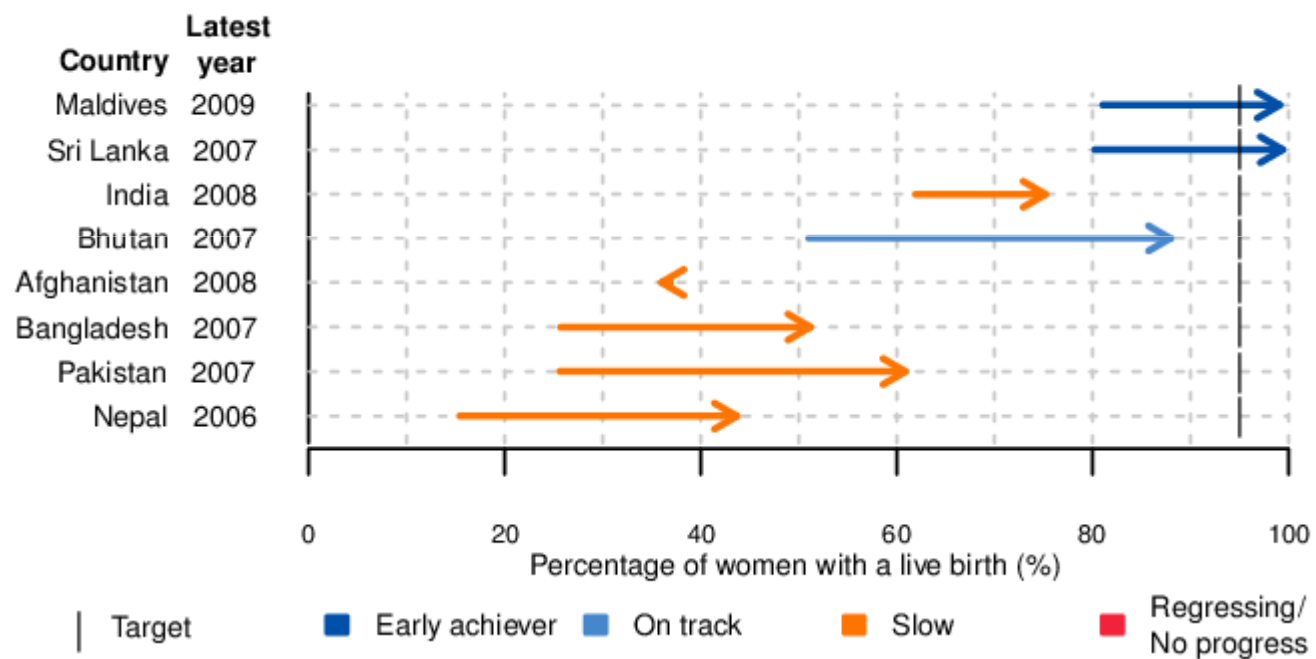
Asia and the Pacific is a very diverse region



## Challenges of the implementation of the MDG framework

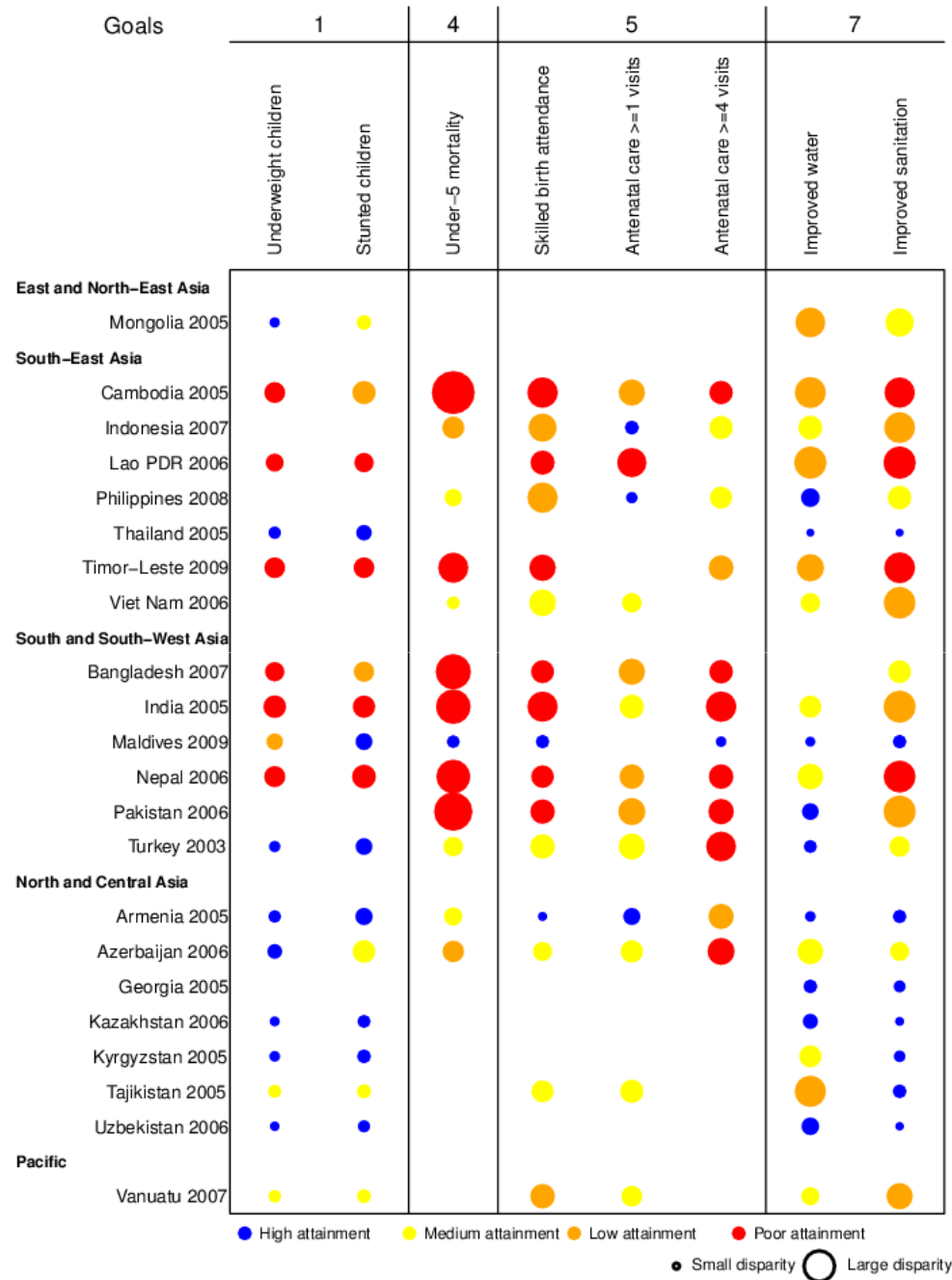
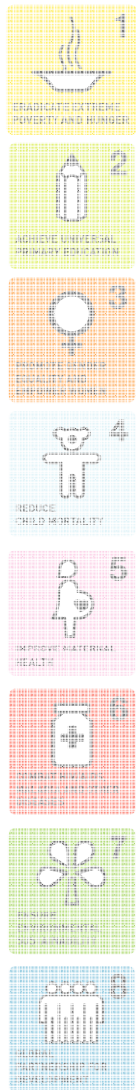


### Antenatal care ( $\geq 1$ visit)



The MDG framework does not reflect the diverse development needs of this set of countries, which makes its implementation difficult.

## Big disparities within countries

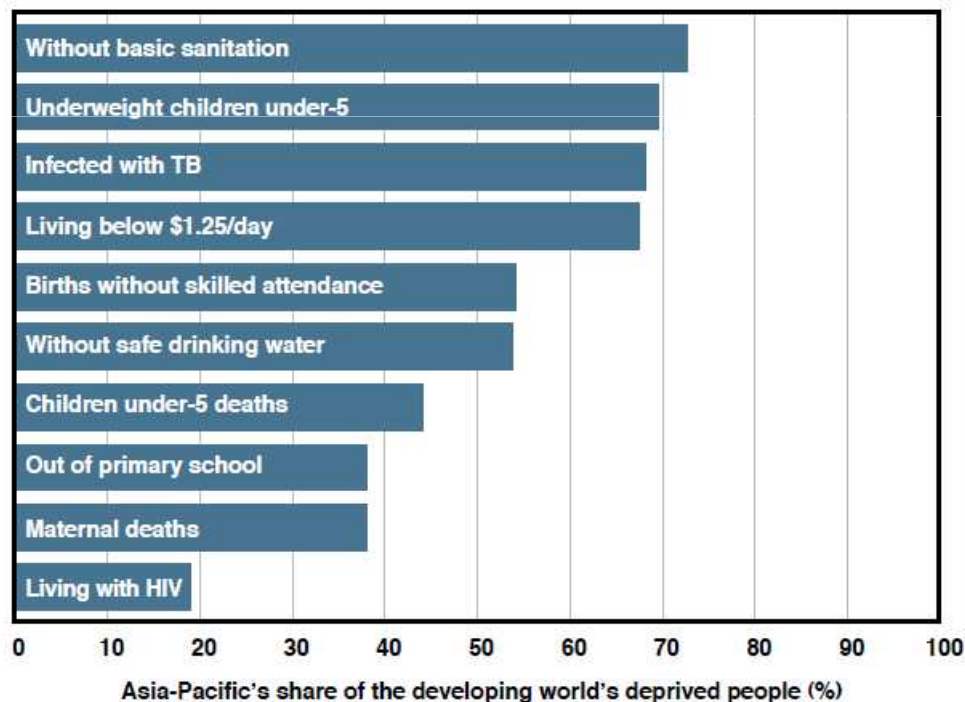
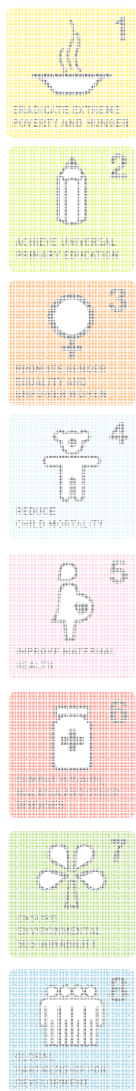






## Challenges of the implementation of the MDG framework

- The framework loses sight of the remaining scale of human deprivation

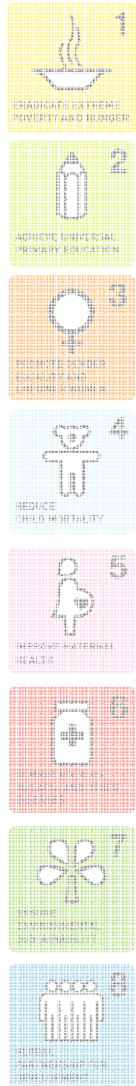


Number of people deprived (in millions)	
1990	Latest
1,878	1,863
134	83
11	9
1,574	871
36	22
856	466
7	3
48	25
0.31	0.14
1	7

Source: Staff calculation based on the United Nations MDG Database and World Population Prospects 2010.



## Challenges of the implementation of the MDG framework



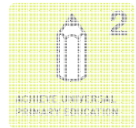
- Very different capacities among countries:
  - Some countries have tailored the MDG agenda to reflect their own specific realities, including adding relevant goals (for example, in Afghanistan to enhance security, in Mongolia for governance and in Lao PDR and Cambodia to deal with landmines), targets and indicators, as well as using disaggregated data across regions and vulnerable groups
  - Some others do not have the capacity to do so
  
- Generate data at subnational levels and facilitate the localization of MDGs



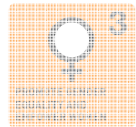
## Challenges during the implementation of the MDG framework



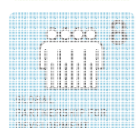
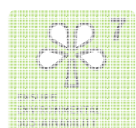
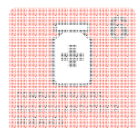
- Need to create sustainable statistical capacity



- Consult National statistical systems on indicators to be used to track progress towards future goals and targets



- Resolve discrepancies issues between national and international level data

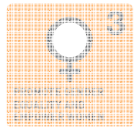
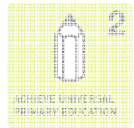




## Elements to be reviewed



- Not all indicators are relevant to all countries and/or regions



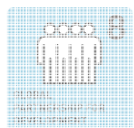
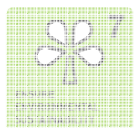
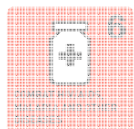
- Quantity vs Quality



- Inclusion of other aspects of human development



- Make the post-2015 agenda more relevant for all developing — including middle income — countries, and consider bringing concepts of well-being of individuals, such as the work coordinated by OECD, on board of the discussion





***Thank you***

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