MOVING FROM MDGs TO SDGs
PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES FOR OIC COUNTRIES

5 November 2016
Outline

- Assessment of MDGs Achievements
- Lessons Learned and Readiness for SDGs
- Prospects and Challenges
Assessment of MDGs Achievements

MDG1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger
MDG2: Achieve Universal Primary Education
MDG3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
MDG4: Reduce Child Mortality
MDG5: Improve Maternal Health
MDG6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
MDG7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability
MDG8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development
**MDG1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**

**Extreme Poverty Rate**

- 1990: 41.1%
- 1999: 35.8%
- 2011: 22.4%

- **Substantial decrease in poverty rate since 1990s...around 75 million people have been lifted out of poverty.**

- 32 MCs either achieved target or on track; 13 off-track and 5 MCs don’t have sufficient information.

**Prevalence of Undernourishment**

- 1990: 19.2%
- 1999: 17.4%
- 2015: 11.0%

- **Proportion of undernourished people in OIC group fallen to 11% in 2015 compared to 19.2% in 1990...7.2 million less undernourished people.**

- 19 MCs either achieved target or on track; 25 are off-track and 5 MCs don’t have sufficient information.
Average NER in OIC increased from 74.4% in 2000 to 82.0% in 2014. 57 million more children registered in primary school.

NER is above 95% for 17 MCs; and 14 don’t have sufficient data.

On the other hand, 20 MCs registered over 95% rate of completion for primary level.

Overall, achievements of MDG2 targets in OIC countries are less satisfactory. 24 MCs are off-track in achieving universal primary education and 8 MCs don’t have sufficient information.
MDG3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Gender Equality in Education
- **Primary:** 27 MCs achieved the target value
- **Secondary:** Only 15 OIC countries achieved the target
- **Tertiary:** Only 1 member achieved the target

Gender Equality in Employment
- There is an overall 6% increase in women’s share of wage employment in OIC countries…with an average of 26.5% in 2014/15.
- 31 OIC countries recorded an increase in their share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector since 1990.

Women Representation in Parliament
- 46 OIC countries recorded an increase in their share of seats held by women in national parliaments.
Child mortality has declined by 37% since 1990; whereas U5MR has declined by 47%.

Around 4,500 children’s lives were saved every day since 1990.

All OIC MCs witnessed declining trends in U5MR; however, 23 of them in fact met the target.

During 2000-2015 immunization coverage has also witnessed an upward trend with a 13pp increase.
MDG5: Improve Maternal Health

Maternal Deaths, millions

- 1990: 205
- 2000: 191
- 2015: 152

- Maternal mortality has declined by 25% since 1990; whereas MMR has declined by 44%.
- Though 20 member countries recorded more than 50% decrease in MMR...only 6 MCs met the target.

Coverage of MH Interventions

- ANCC (atleast1 visit): 80%
- Skilled Birth Attendance: 62%

- Coverage of critical intervention has improved significantly with:
  - 80% pregnant women benefiting from at least one and 56% benefiting from recommended four antenatal checks up
  - 62% of deliveries were assisted by a doctor, nurse or midwife
MDG6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

**HIV/AIDS:**
- Prevalence rate increased in 28 OIC countries.
- With the exception of Mali, Uganda, and Burkina Faso all other OIC countries in SSA region failed to reverse the positive trend.
- 42 OIC countries achieved increase in antiretroviral therapy coverage.

**Malaria**
- Number of cases increased from 14.2 million in 1990 to 39.1 million in 2014.
- 34 OIC countries recorded decrease in number of total cases (on-track) whereas 11 OIC countries recorded an increase in cases (off-track).
- 26 OIC countries registered increase in use of insecticide-treated bed nets for population under-5 but use of antimalarial drugs remained stagnant in 19 MCs.

**Tuberculosis**
- Incidence of tuberculosis on decline in OIC with 37 MCs reporting a decrease.
- Tuberculosis detection and treatment success rate went up in around 70% of MCs.
- Death burden stemming from tuberculosis declined in 44 MCs whereas 11 MCs reported an increase during 1990-2014.
Access to improved water resources has increased by 12pp...with around 650 million more people gaining access.

47 MCs have either met the target or on track

An additional 570 million gained access to improved sanitation facilities since 1990

47 MCs have either met the target or on track
Significant increase in ODA flow to MCs between 2000 and 2015

Penetration of mobile phones has grown from 4.2 subscribers per 100 inhabitants to 177 during 2000-2014.

Internet subscription has grown from just 1.5 subscribers per 100 inhabitants in 2000 to 43 in 2014.

All OIC MCs achieved the targets on internet and mobile phone subscription.
OIC Experience and Implications for SDGs

- Lessons Learned
- Sustainable Development Agenda
MDGs is an unfinished agenda both at national and OIC group level.

Widespread disparities persist both within and across countries.

High and upper middle income countries generally performed better while low income countries lagging behind despite significant improvement.

Overall, implementation of MDGs helped to:

- galvanize development efforts,
- enhance/develop institutional capacity,
- identify/implement successful targeted interventions,
- enhance technical cooperation.
With its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) officially came into effect in January 2016.

- **Universal goals** ... both for developing and developed countries.

- **Comprehensive** ... integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development.

- Promotes **inclusive and participatory** goal setting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

- Emphasises **important issues** missed in MDGs ...like peacebuilding and improvement of governance.

- **Serious challenges** especially for the low and lower middle income countries....with significantly poor performance in implementing MDGs.
Most of the SDGs are build on MDGs but with ambitious targets like zero poverty, hunger, preventable deaths etc.

Posing serious challenges especially for the low and lower middle income countries....with significantly poor performance in implementing MDGs.
Prospects and Challenges

- Political will and policy dialogue
- Data and monitoring
- Institutional capacity
- Peace and security
- Financing
• Policy coherence is recognised as an important success factors for implementation of SDGs...as it promotes:
  • policy inter-linkages across economic, social and environmental areas;
  • diversity, roles and responsibilities of different actors as well as sources of finances;
  • consider domestic and international effects of policies

• Strong political will, leadership and ownership is required to:
  • exploit synergies across different policy areas and integrate and mainstream the SDGs in national policies and plans
  • develop institutional mechanisms for coordination, management and implementation of SDGs
  • engage different stakeholders- government authorities, academics and civil society organizations- in planning, implementation and monitoring of SDGs
There are around 20 Ministerial/high level platforms under the umbrella of OIC to facilitate formulation and implementation of coherent and mutually supportive policies and strengthening coordination among relevant institutions and stakeholders in MCs and elsewhere.

Many OIC countries lack quality institutions to carry out an effective policy formulation and implementation.

OIC institutions need to be coherent and complement one another while supporting the member countries in their efforts towards delivering SDGs.
• 9 OIC countries have already took initiative in collaboration with the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), comprised of over 30 UN agencies, to mainstream the SDGs in national plans and frameworks.

  - Uganda
  - Sierra Leone
  - Mauritania
  - Egypt
  - Somalia
  - Morocco
  - Indonesia
  - Pakistan
  - Turkmenistan
• Despite improvement, critical data for development policymaking are still lacking.

• In general, MDG framework strengthened the production of robust and reliable data for evidence-based decision-making and drew attention to the need for strengthening statistical capacity and improving statistical methodologies and information systems.

• Real-time reliable data are needed to deliver better and faster decisions.

• According to the Statistical Capacity Indicator (SCI) scores in 2015, National Statistical Systems of OIC Member Countries have more room for development.
• 230 SDGs indicators under 169 targets pose serious challenges for all countries. Particularly,
  * 57 indicators in **Tier 2** with irregular/no data production
  * 88 indicators in **Tier 3** with ‘work-in-progress’ status.

• Strong **political commitment** and significantly increased **human and financial resources** will be needed to enhance statistical capacity and meet data demand.

• To enhance cooperation for efficient NSSs in OIC Countries, SESRIC circulated in August 2016 to all member countries the «**Tendency Survey on the SDG Priorities of OIC Member Countries**» which have questions vis-à-vis their needs & capacities on SDGs indicators and on national priorities related to SDGs targets.
Institutional capacity is central to the planning, management, implementation and monitoring of the efforts towards SDGs.

Many OIC countries lack quality institutions to translate global agreements on the SDGs into policies and practices at the national level.

As a group, OIC countries are characterized by poor government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, ... indicating substantial need for institutional capacity development.
• There is need for upgraded and innovative institutions and capacities that are aligned with SDGs at both the national and regional level.

• Provided the limited fiscal space many low income countries will not be able to invest in capacity building on their own and require external help and support.

• Several existing initiatives and programmes need to be promoted and supported to improve the quality of human resources in OIC countries within the scope of South-South cooperation model.
Crisis and Conflicts

- The frequency, duration and impacts of humanitarian crises, mainly driven by natural disasters and conflicts, continue to increase, particularly in OIC countries.
- Conflicts and disasters have the largest impact on human life and dignity.
- Weak and conflict-affected states make slower progress in development compared to those with more robust institutions.
- Similarly, communities that experience the highest levels of violence and political instability in a country or a region are least likely to experience improvements in their livelihoods.
- They suffer in terms of access to economic opportunities and services, particularly in the area of health, education, water and sanitation.
Financing

• The implementation of SDGs requires a sustainable financing strategy to address the investment needs effectively.

• The World Investment Report (UNCTAD, 2014) put global investment needs for SDG-related sectors between 5 to 7 trillion US dollars per year.

• The total cost for the SDG targets related to poverty, health and education is estimated to be US$ 280 billion a year in 30 low and lower middle income OIC countries.

• More than half (54%) of this amount is needed for the implementation of SDG on health, 36% for education and 11% for poverty.
• Compared to the MDGs, 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are more ambitious in scope and universal in coverage by setting targets both for developing and developed countries. These goals adopt a more comprehensive approach towards development by integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development.

• MDG agenda is an unfinished business in OIC countries and issues related with poverty, employment, education, health and environment are still important development priorities for the majority of them.
• Prospects for achieving SDG are bleak especially in low income and least developed member countries. The successful implementation of SDG, therefore, demands a renewed strong commitment of all stakeholders to work together and seek synergies.

• The realization of sustainable development agenda in OIC countries and elsewhere in developing world depends largely on their ability to address issues and challenges related with national ownership and stewardship, institutional capacity and governance, data collection and monitoring, peace and security, and financial resources.
TENDENCY SURVEY ON SDG PRIORITIES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

5 November 2016                                      Konya, Turkey
TENDENCY SURVEY ON SDG PRIORITIES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

Background:

- Resolution #117 of the Thirty-First Session of the COMCEC requested SESRIC to identify the priorities given by the OIC member countries to each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- SESRIC designed a questionnaire and circulated it to OIC countries in August 2016 in 3 OIC languages

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<td>EXPECTING FROM</td>
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Structure:

- Questionnaire is available on:
  http://www.sesric.org/activities-announcements-detail.php?id=386
- The questionnaire has 4 separate parts:
  - **INTRODUCTION**: Institutional contact information
  - **PART A**: (3 questions) Prioritisation of SDGs, Expected Achievement Levels, and Limiting Factors on SDGs
  - **PART B**: (8 questions) National Commitment to SDGs; Relevant Agencies, Their Human Resource Capacities; Cooperation with International Agencies; and Training Needs and Capacities on SDGs; and
  - **ANNEX**: Sustainable Development Goals, Targets, and Indicators in English, Arabic, and French
# TENDENCY SURVEY ON SDG PRIORITIES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

## INTRODUCTION

### INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

1. **I.1 Please provide contact details of your institution:**
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Institution:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Name of the Institution's Head:</td>
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<td>Title of the Institution's Head:</td>
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<td>Phone Number:</td>
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<td>Fax Number:</td>
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<td>Web Address:</td>
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2. **I.2 Please provide contact details of the relevant department head responsible from coordinating SDG process:**
   
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<tr>
<th>Twit</th>
<th>Name:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Title:</td>
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<td>Department:</td>
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3. **I.3 Please provide contact details of the focal point responding to the questionnaire:**
   
   | Name: | 
   | Title: | 
   | Department: | 
   | Phone Number: | Country Code | City Code | Number |
   | Fax Number: | Country Code | City Code | Number |
   | E-mail(s): |
## TENDENCY SURVEY ON SDG PRIORITIES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

### PART A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION NO</th>
<th>PRIORITIZATION</th>
<th>EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL</th>
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<td>LIMITING FACTORS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What factors are limiting the ability of your country to achieve each SDG and its targets before 2030? (Please tick [x] the relevant column(s). More than one answer can be ticked)</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION NO</th>
<th>PRIORITIZATION</th>
<th>EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL</th>
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<tr>
<td>A.1</td>
<td>SDG 1 (Overall)</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.1.1</td>
<td>Target 1.1</td>
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<td>A.1.2</td>
<td>Target 1.2</td>
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<td>A.1.3</td>
<td>Target 1.3</td>
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<td>A.1.4</td>
<td>Target 1.4</td>
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<td>A.1.5</td>
<td>Target 1.5</td>
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<td>A.1.6</td>
<td>Target 1.a</td>
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<td>A.1.7</td>
<td>Target 1.b</td>
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# TENDENCY SURVEY ON SDG PRIORITIES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

## PART B

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<tr>
<td><strong>B.1</strong></td>
<td>Has your country designated (a) specific agency(ies) responsible for the SDG process? <em>(Either tick [x] YES or NO)</em></td>
<td><strong>YES</strong></td>
<td><strong>NO</strong></td>
<td><strong>IF YES, please type below the name of main responsible agency:</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>If available, please type below the web address of the main responsible agency:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>B.4</strong></td>
<td>What is the total number of staff with the highest education level attained in the below agency(ies) working on the SDG process?</td>
<td><strong>Below BA/BSc degree</strong></td>
<td><strong>BA/BSc or equivalent</strong></td>
<td><strong>MA/ MSc and above</strong></td>
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<td><strong>B.4.1</strong></td>
<td>SDG coordinating agency</td>
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<td><strong>B.4.2</strong></td>
<td>SDG monitoring agency</td>
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<td><strong>B.4.3</strong></td>
<td>SDG reporting agency</td>
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<td><strong>B.5</strong></td>
<td>Does your country have COOPERATION with and/or receive CONSULTATION from regional/international organizations in the below SDGs? <em>(Please click on the relevant SDG to see more details under Annex)</em></td>
<td><strong>YES</strong></td>
<td><strong>NO</strong></td>
<td><strong>If YES, from which organization(s)?</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>B.7</strong></td>
<td>Does your country need CAPACITY BUILDING on the below SDGs? <em>(Please click on the relevant SDG to see more details)</em></td>
<td><strong>YES</strong></td>
<td><strong>NO</strong></td>
<td><strong>If YES, on what topics / indicators?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>B.7.1</strong></td>
<td>SDG 1. No poverty</td>
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<td><strong>B.7.2</strong></td>
<td>SDG 2. Zero hunger</td>
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<td><strong>B.7.3</strong></td>
<td>SDG 3. Good health and well-being</td>
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<td><strong>B.7.4</strong></td>
<td>SDG 4. Quality education</td>
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<td><strong>B.8</strong></td>
<td>Can your country provide CAPACITY BUILDING on the below SDGs to other OIC member countries? <em>(Please click on the relevant SDG to see more details)</em></td>
<td><strong>YES</strong></td>
<td><strong>NO</strong></td>
<td><strong>If YES, on what topics / indicators?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>B.8.1</strong></td>
<td>SDG 1. No poverty</td>
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<td><strong>B.8.2</strong></td>
<td>SDG 2. Zero hunger</td>
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<td><strong>B.8.3</strong></td>
<td>SDG 3. Good health and well-being</td>
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<td>SDG 4. Quality education</td>
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<tr>
<td>GOAL 1</td>
<td>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</td>
<td>Related Indicators</td>
<td>But 1: Eliminer la pauvreté sous toutes ses formes et partout dans le monde</td>
<td>Indicateurs Pertinents</td>
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<tr>
<td>Target 1.1</td>
<td>By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all women and men, with zero tolerance for poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indicator 1.1.1 Population in dessous du seuil international de pauvreté, selon le sexe, l'âge, la situation professionnelle et la situation géographique urbaine/rurale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Target 1.2</td>
<td>By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men and women of all ages living in poverty in all dimensions according to national definition</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Indicator 1.1.2 Proportion des hommes, des femmes et des enfants de tous âges vivant dans la pauvreté dans toutes ses dimensions selon les définitions nationales</td>
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<td>Target 1.3</td>
<td>Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including microinsurance</td>
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<td>Indicator 1.1.3 Proportion de la population qui bénéficient des systèmes de protection sociale minimale selon le sexe, nombre d'enfants, personnes âgées, personnes handicapées, femmes enceintes, nouveau-nés, victimes de blessures du travail, les pauvres et les</td>
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<tr>
<td>Target 1.4</td>
<td>By 2030, ensure that all men and women, the poor and the vulnerable, have equal access to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land resources, natural resources, and new technology and financial services including microfinance</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Indicator 1.1.4 Proportion de la population vivant dans des ménages et qui a accès au service de base, d'autres services, d'autres instruments et des</td>
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<td>Target 1.5</td>
<td>By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and vulnerable to climate-related events and other economic, social and environmental disasters</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Indicator 1.1.5 Nombre de décès, personnes disparues et personnes touchées par une catastrophe pour 100 000 personnes</td>
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<td>Target 1.a</td>
<td>Ensure significant mobilization of resources from all sources, in particular from new and additional resources, to end the use of</td>
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<td>Indicator 1.2.1 Pertes économiques directes causées par les catastrophes par rapport au produit intérieur brut mondial (PIB)</td>
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<td>Target 1.b</td>
<td>Create sound policy frameworks at the regional and international levels, based on a gender-sensitive development strategy, and accelerated investment in poverty eradication</td>
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<td>Indicator 1.3.1 Proportion des dépenses totales du gouvernement pour les services essentiels à l'éducation, à la santé et à la protection sociale</td>
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**Indicators 1.1.1 to 1.1.5**

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<tr>
<th>العربية</th>
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<th>لغة فرنسية</th>
<th>المعايير المتصلة</th>
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<td>الفصل 1.1</td>
<td>القضاء على الفقر في جميع الأشكال في كل مكان</td>
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<td>Indicator 1.1.1 Population in dessous du seuil international de pauvreté, selon le sexe, l'âge, la situation professionnelle et la situation géographique urbaine/rurale</td>
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<td>الفصل 1.2</td>
<td>نقل مقارنة الفقر في جميع الأشكال بعد الحدود الجغرافية (عندما يصدر على الفقر من حيث العمر، الجنس، صحة الأجند، التعلم، النوم، والاتصالات)</td>
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<td>Indicator 1.1.2 Proportion des hommes، femmes et enfants de tous âges vivant dans la pauvreté dans toutes ses dimensions selon les définitions nationales</td>
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<td>الفصل 1.3</td>
<td>تعريف الفقر قائمًا على المسؤولية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية</td>
<td></td>
<td>Indicator 1.1.3 Proportion de la population qui bénéficient des systèmes de protection sociale minimale selon le sexe، عدد الأطفال، النساء старшего возраста، пожилые люди инвалиды، беременные, новорожденные, жертвы насилия, бедные и</td>
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<tr>
<td>الفصل 1.4</td>
<td>تعريف الفقر قائمًا على المسؤولية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية</td>
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<td>Indicator 1.1.4 Proportion de la population vivant dans des ménages et qui a accès au service de base، d'autres services، d'autres instruments et des</td>
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<tr>
<td>الفصل 1.5</td>
<td>القضاء على الفقر في جميع الأشكال</td>
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<td>Indicator 1.1.5 Nombre de décès، personnes disparues et personnes touchées par une catastrophe pour 100 000 personnes</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Indicators 1.2.1 to 1.3.1**
Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries

Website : www.sesric.org www.oicstatcom.org
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Twitter : @sesric @oicstatcom