➢ **Assessment of MDGs Achievements**

➢ **Lessons Learned and Readiness for SDGs**

➢ **Prospects and Challenges**
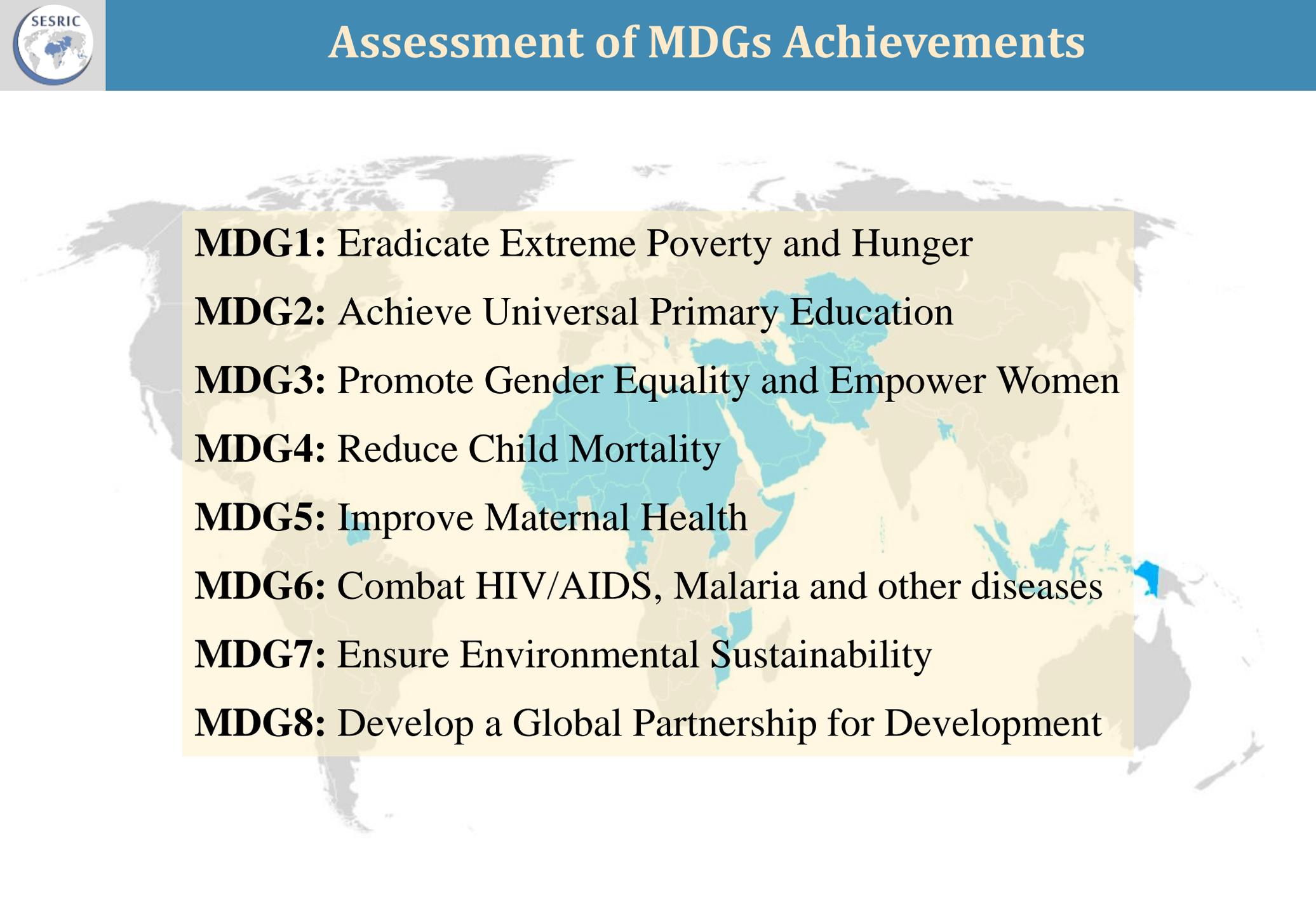
Assessment of MDGs Achievements

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

Year	Rate
1990	41.1%
1999	35.8%
2011	22.4%

Prevalence of Undernourishment

Year	Rate
1990	19.2%
1999	17.4%
2015	11.0%
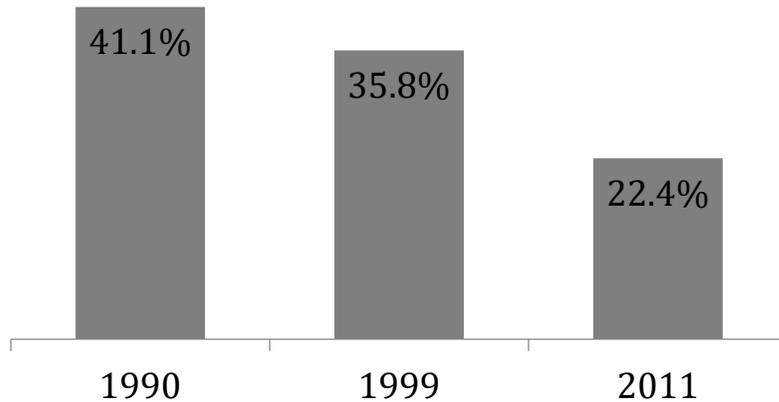
◈ <u>Substantial decrease in poverty rate since 1990s</u>...around 75 million people have been lifted out of poverty.

➤ <u>32 MCs either achieved target</u> or on track; 13 off-track and 5 MCs don't have sufficient information.
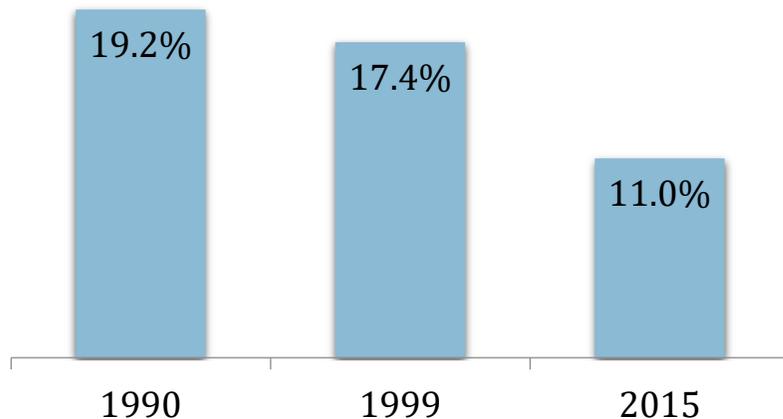
◈ <u>Proportion of undernourished people</u> in OIC group fallen to 11% in 2015 compared to 19.2% in 1990...7.2 million less undernourished people.

➤ <u>19 MCs either achieved target</u> or on track; 25 are off-track and 5 MCs don't sufficient information.

⊙ <u>Average NER</u> 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.

Primary Net Enrolment Rate

	74.4%	80.8%	82.0%
	2000*	2005*	2014*

➢ 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.
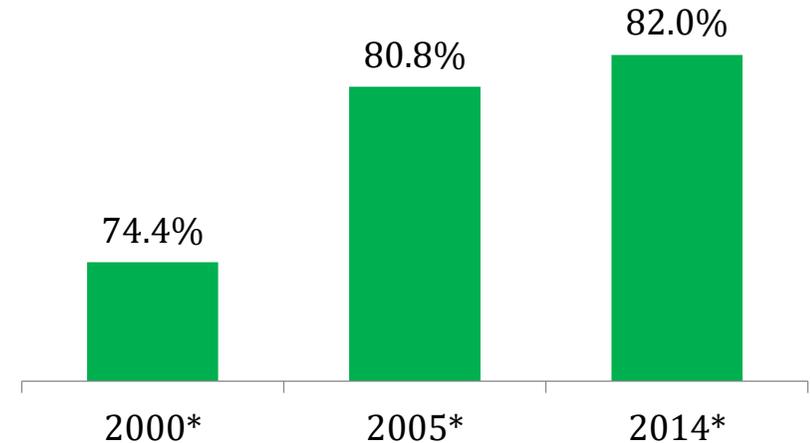
MDG3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

◈ **Gender Equality in Education**

 ◈ <u>Primary:</u> 27 MCs achieved the target value

 ◈ <u>Secondary:</u> Only 15 OIC countries achieved the target

 ◈ <u>Tertiary:</u> Only 1 member achieved the target

◈ **Gender Equality in Employment**

 ◈ There is an over all 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.

MDG4: Reduce Child Mortality

- 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.

U5 Child Deaths, millions

1990	2015
4.5	2.8
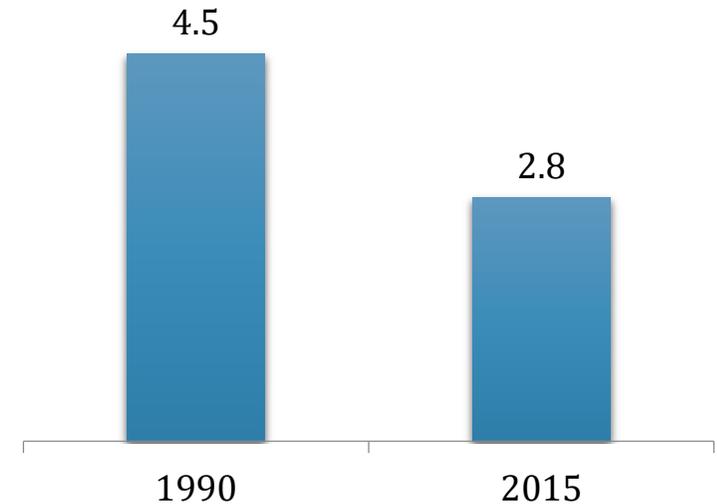
DTP3 immunization

2000	2015*
67%	80%
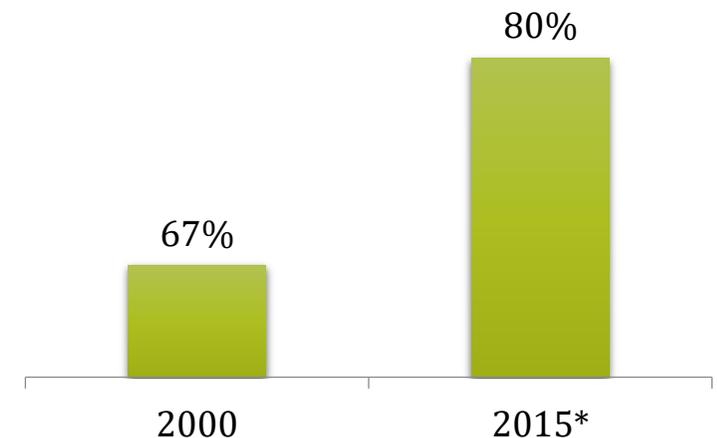
MDG5: Improve Maternal Health

Maternal Deaths, millions

205   191   152

1990   2000   2015
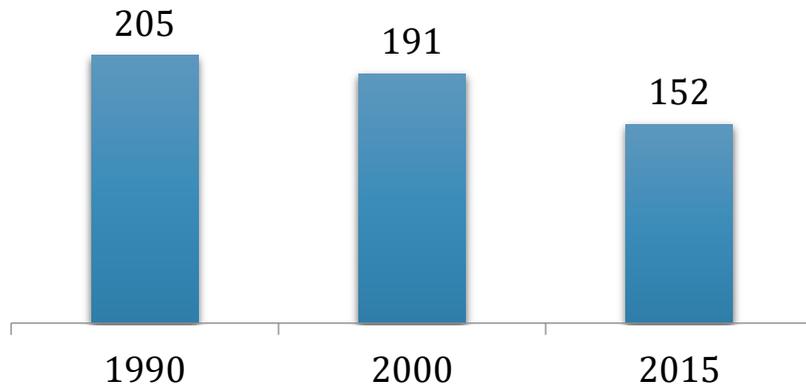
Coverage of MH Interventions

80%   62%

ANCC (atleast1 visit)   Skilled Birth Attendence
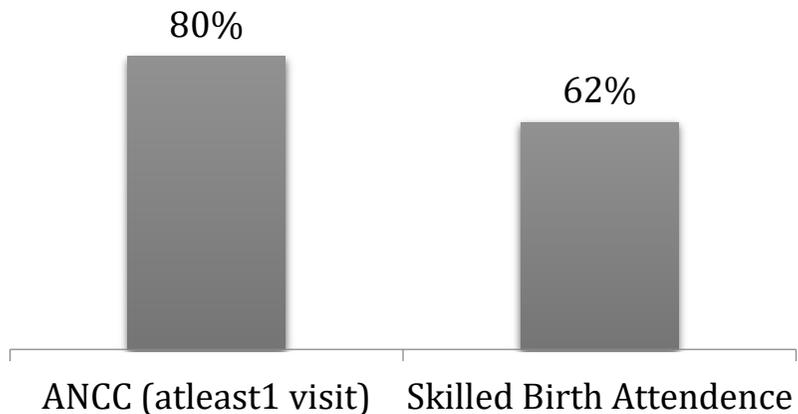
- ◈ Maternal mortality has declined by 25% since 1990; whereas MMR has declined by 44%

- ◈ Though 20 member countries recorded more than 50% decrease in MMR...only 6 MCs met the target.

- ◈ Coverage of 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

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 recoded 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.

MDG7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Access to Improved Water Resources

1990: 70%
2015: 82%

Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities

1990: 43%
2015: 60%
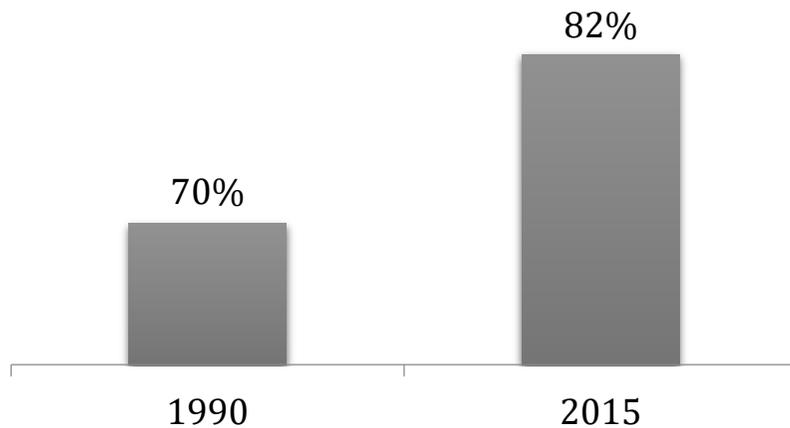
- Access to improved water resources has increased by 12pp...with around 650 million more people gaining access.

- 47 MCs have either met the target or on track
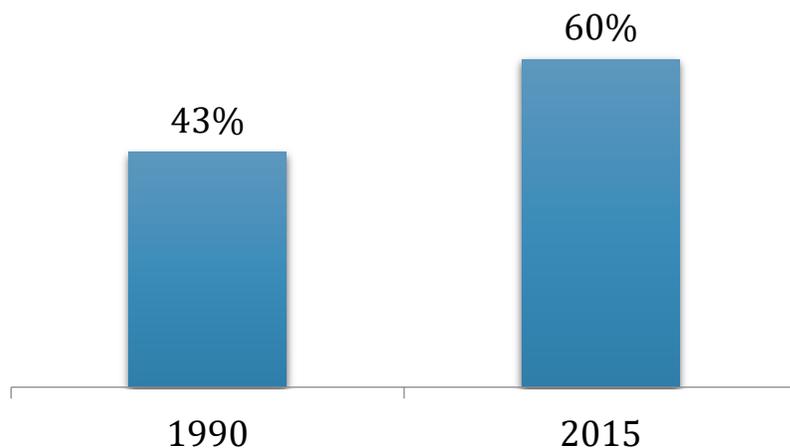
- An additional 570 million gained access to improved sanitation facilities since 1990

- 47 MCs have either met the target or on track

MDG8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

◎ 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

Official Development Assistance

54b$

15b$

2000   2015
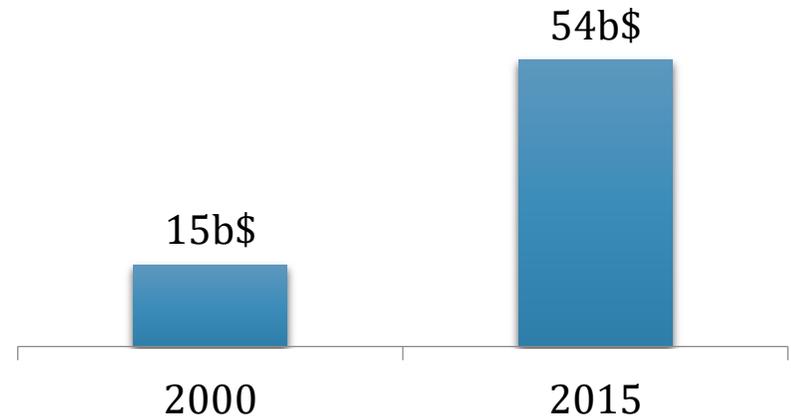
Internet and Mobile Subscription
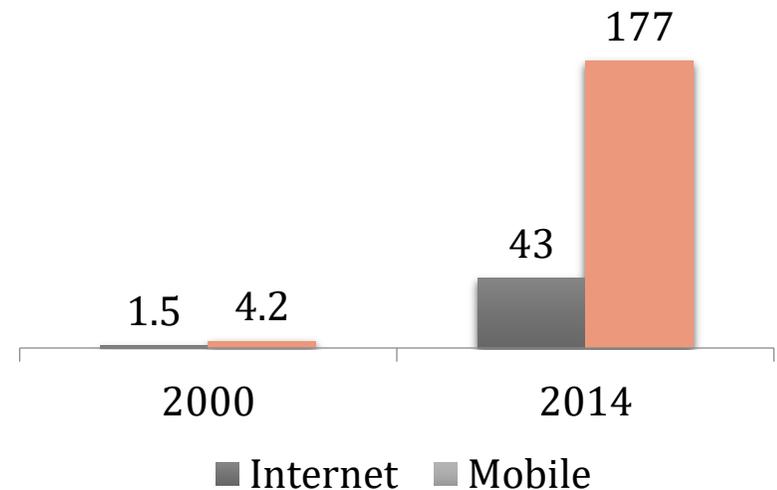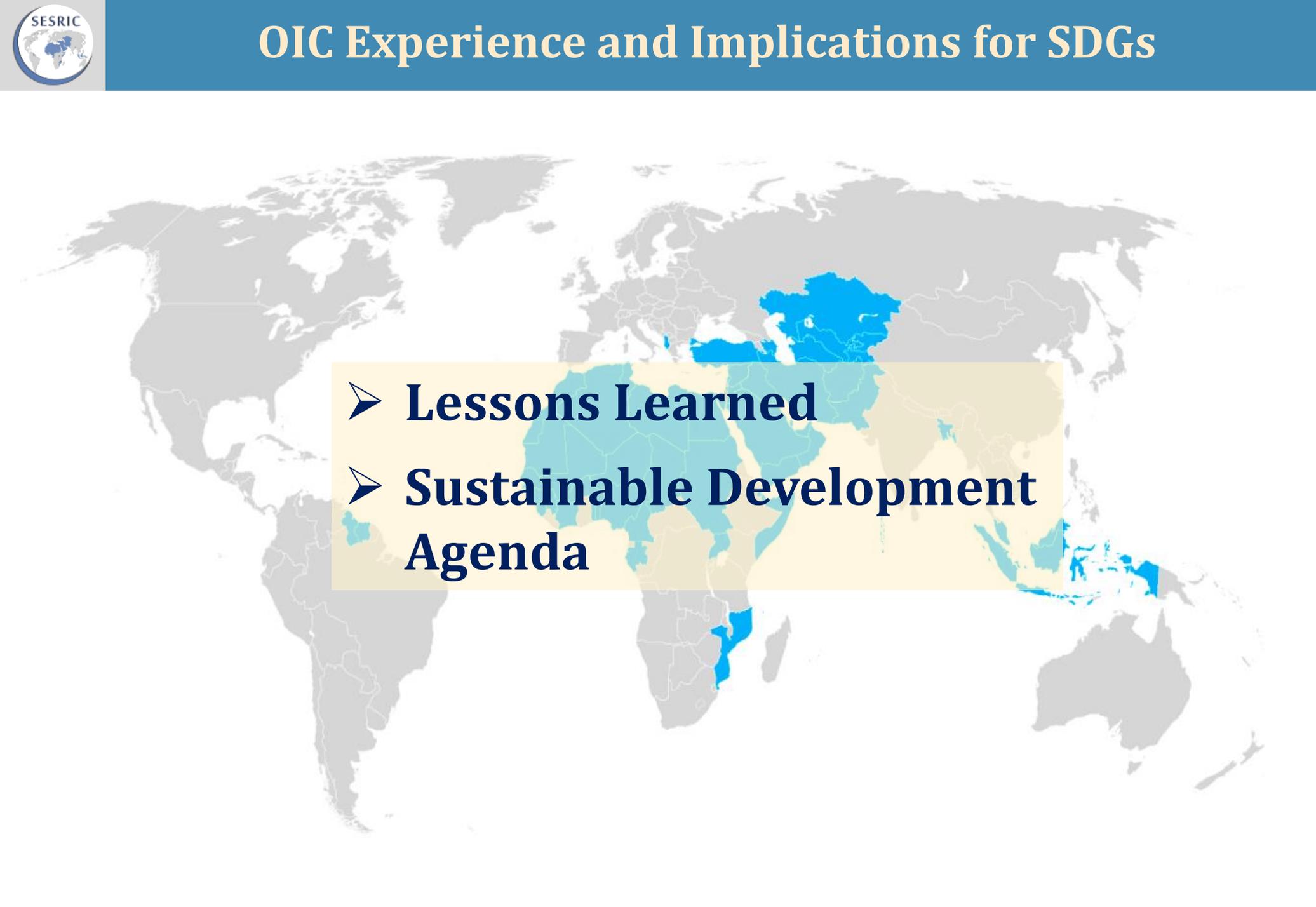
177

43

1.5   4.2

2000   2014

■ Internet   ■ Mobile

- ➢ **Lessons Learned**
- ➢ **Sustainable Development Agenda**

Implementation of MDGs: Lessons Learned

➤ 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.

Sustainable Development Agenda 2030

➢ 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.

Dignity — end poverty and fight inequality

People — ensure healthy lives, knowledge, and the inclusion of women and children

Planet — protect our ecosystems for all societies and our children

Partnership — catalyse global solidarity for sustainable development

Justice — promote safe and peaceful societies, and strong institutions

Prosperity — grow a strong, inclusive and transformative economy
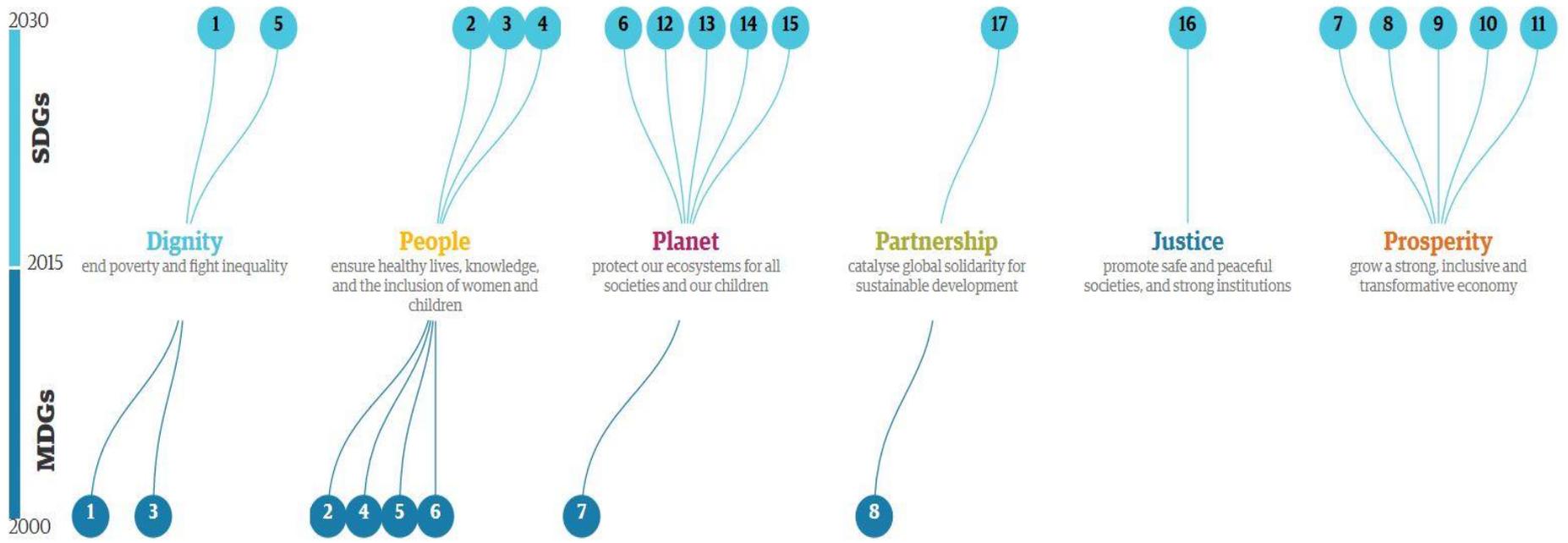
- Political will and policy dialogue

- 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.

- 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.

- 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

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

STATUS	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES
COMPLETE	4
PARTIALLY COMPLETE	9
EXPECTING FROM	43

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

INTRODUCTION

INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

I.1 Please provide contact details of your institution:

Name of the Institution:					
Name of the Institution's Head:					
Title of the Institution's Head:					
Phone Number:	Country Code		City Code		Number
Fax Number:	Country Code		City Code		Number
Web Address:					
Twit...					

I.2 Please provide contact details of the relevant department head responsible from coordinating SDG process:

Name:	
Title:	
Department:	

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):					

PART A

QUESTION NO	SDG and TARGETS (Please click on the relevant cells under this column to see their long versions available under the "ANNEX" tab)	PRIORITIZATION — LIMITING FACTORS — 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)									EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL
		None	Inadequate human resources capacity	Lack of methodological knowledge	Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate	Lack of technological / IT means	Shortage of financial resources	Lack of political support	Lack of laws, regulations, policies	Lack of coordination among relevant agencies/stake holders	Others, please specify below:	
A.1	SDG 1 (Overall)											
A.1.1	Target 1.1											
A.1.2	Target 1.2											
A.1.3	Target 1.3											
A.1.4	Target 1.4											
A.1.5	Target 1.5											
A.1.6	Target 1.a											
A.1.7	Target 1.b											

PART B

B.1	Has your country designated (a) specific agency(ies) responsible for the SDG process? (Either tick [x] YES or NO)	YES	NO	IF YES, please type below the name of main responsible agency:	If available, please type below the web address of the main responsible agency:
B.4	What is the total number of staff with the highest education level attained in the below agency(ies) working on the SDG process?	Below BA/BSc degree	BA/BSc or equivalent	MA/ MSc and above	Total
B.4.1	SDG coordinating agency				
B.4.2	SDG monitoring agency				
B.4.3	SDG reporting agency				
B.5	Does your country have COOPERATION with and/or receive CONSULTATION from regional/international organizations in the below SDGs? (Please click on the relevant SDG to see more details under Annex)	YES	NO	If YES, from which organization(s)?	If YES, what is the scope of cooperation?
B.7	Does your country need CAPACITY BUILDING on the below SDGs? (Please click on the relevant SDG to see more details)	YES	NO	If YES, on what topics / indicators ?	ADDITIONAL NOTES (IF ANY)
B.7.1	SDG 1. No poverty				
B.7.2	SDG 2. Zero hunger				
B.7.3	SDG 3. Good health and well-being				
B.7.4	SDG 4. Quality education				
B.8	Can your country provide CAPACITY BUILDING on the below SDGs to other OIC member countries? (Please click on the relevant SDG to see more details)	YES	NO	If YES, on what topics / indicators ?	ADDITIONAL NOTES (IF ANY)
B.8.1	SDG 1. No poverty				
B.8.2	SDG 2. Zero hunger				
B.8.3	SDG 3. Good health and well-being				
B.8.4	SDG 4. Quality education				

ENGLISH			FRANÇAIS		
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS			**LES OBJECTIFS DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLES**		
GOAL 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Related Indicators	**But 1:**	Éliminer la pauvreté sous toutes ses formes et partout dans le monde	Indicateurs Pertinents

العربية

أهداف التنمية المستدامة

الهدف 1	القضاء على الفقر بجميع أشكاله في كل مكان	المؤشر(ات) ذات الصلة

Target 1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for everyone, currently measured as people l[...] than $1.25 a day				**Indicateur 1.1.1** Population en dessous du seuil international de pauvreté, selon le sexe, l'âge, la situation professionnelle et la situation géographique (urbaine/ rurale))
			الهدف 1.1	القضاء على الفقر المدقع للناس أجمعين أينما كانوا بحلول عام 2030، وهو يُقاس حاليا بعدد الأشخاص الذين يعيشون بأقل من 1.25 دولار في اليوم	**المؤشر 1.1.1** نسبة السكان الذين يعيشون تحت خط الفقر العالمي، حسب الجنس والعمر والوضع الوظيفي والموقع الجغرافي (حضري / ريفي)
Target 1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the propor[...] women and children of all ages living in pov[...] dimensions according to national definition				population en dessous du seuil international de pauvreté, selon le sexe et l'âge **Indicateur 1.2.2** Proportion des hommes, des femmes et des enfants de tous âges vivant dans la pauvreté dans toutes ses dimensions selon les définitions nationales
			الهدف 2.1	تخفيض نسبة الرجال والنساء والأطفال من جميع الأعمار الذين يعانون الفقر بجميع أبعاده وفقاً للتعاريف الوطنية بمقدار النصف على الأقل بحلول عام 2030	**المؤشر 1.2.1** نسبة السكان الذين يعيشون تحت خط الفقر الوطني، حسب الجنس والعمر **المؤشر 2.2.1** تخفيض نسبة الرجال والنساء والأطفال من جميع الأعمار الذين يعانون الفقر بجميع أبعاده وفقاً للتعاريف الوطنية
Target 1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social [...] systems and measures for all, including fl[...] 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the [...] vulnerable				**Indicateur 1.3.1** Proportion de la population qui bénéficient des systèmes de protection sociale/minimale selon le sexe, nombre d'enfants, personnes au chômage, personnes âgées, personnes handicapées, femmes enceintes, nouveau-nés, victimes de blessures du travail. les pauvres et [...]
			الهدف 3.1	تنفيذ نظم وتدابير حماية اجتماعية ملائمة على الصعيد الوطني للجميع ووضع حدود دنيا لها، وتحقيق تغطية واسعة للفقراء والضعفاء بحلول عام 2030	**المؤشر 3.3.1** نسبة السكان الذين تشملهم أرضيات / نظم الحماية الاجتماعية، حسب الجنس والأطفال المميزين والعاطلين عن العمل وكبار السن والأشخاص ذوي الإعاقات والنساء الحوامل والأطفال حديثي الولادة، وضحايا الإصابات في العمل والفقراء والضعفاء
Target 1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, [...] the poor and the vulnerable, have equa[...] economic resources, as well as acces[...] services, ownership and control over lan[...] forms of property, inheritance, natural [...] appropriate new technology and financi[...] including microfinance				**Indicateur 1.4.1** Proportion de la population vivant dans des ménages et qui a accès au services de base **Indicateur 1.4.2** Proportion de la population adulte totale jouissant des droits de la sécurité d'occupation des terres, disposant de documents légaux reconnus et qui perçoivent leurs droits fonciers comme [...]
			الهدف 4.1	ضمان تمتّع جميع الرجال والنساء، ولا سيما الفقراء والضعفاء منهم، بنفس الحقوق في الحصول على الموارد الاقتصادية، وكذلك حصولهم على الخدمات المتعلقة بأشكال الملكية الأخرى، وبالميراث، والحصول على الموارد الطبيعية، والتكنولوجيا الجديدة الملائمة، والخدمات المالية، بما في ذلك التمويل المتناهي الصغر، بحلول عام 2030	**المؤشر 1.4.1** نسبة السكان الذين يعيشون في الأسر المعيشية مع ولوج للخدمات الأساسية **المؤشر 2.4.1** النسبة من مجموع السكان البالغين المتوفرين على حقوق الحيازة المأمونة للأرض، مع وجود وثائق معترف بها قانونا والذين يرون حقوقهم في الأرض آمنة، حسب الجنس وحسب نوع الحيازة
Target 1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor a[...] vulnerable situations and reduce their ex[...] vulnerability to climate-related extreme [...] other economic, social and environmental [...] disasters				**Indicateur 1.5.1** Nombre de décès, personnes disparues et personnes touchées par une catastrophe pour 100.000 personnes **Indicateur 1.5.2** Pertes économiques directes causées par les catastrophes par rapport au produit intérieur brut mondial(PIB) **Indicateur 1.5.3** Nombre de pays qui ont des stratégies nationales et locales de réduction des risques de catastrophe
			الهدف 5.1	بناء قدرة الفقراء والفئات الضعيفة على الصمود والحد من تعرضها وتأثرها بالظواهر المتطرفة المتصلة بالمناخ وغيرها من الهزات والكوارث الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والبيئية بحلول عام 2030	**المؤشر 1.5.1** عدد الوفيات والأشخاص المفقودين والأشخاص المتأثرين بكارثة لكل 100 ألف شخص **المؤشر 2.5.1** خسارة اقتصادية مباشرة ناجمة عن كارثة علاقة بالناتج المحلي الإجمالي العالمي (GDP) **المؤشر 3.5.1** عدد الدول ذات استراتيجيات وطنية ومحلية للتخفيف من مخاطر الكوارث
Target 1.a	Ensure significant mobilization of resour[...] variety of sources, including through [...] development cooperation, in order to provi[...] and predictable means for developing c[...] particular least developed countries, to [...] programmes and policies to end poverty in [...]				**Indicateur 1.a.1** Proportion des ressources allouées directement par le gouvernement aux programmes de réduction de la pauvreté **Indicateur 1.a.2** Proportion des dépenses totales du gouvernement sur les services essentiels (éducation, santé et protection [...]
			الهدف a.1	كفالة حشد موارد كبيرة من مصادر متنوعة، بما في ذلك عن طريق التعاون الإنمائي المعزَّز، من أجل تزويد البلدان النامية، ولا سيما أقل البلدان نموا، بما يكفيها من الوسائل التي يمكن التنبؤ بها من أجل تنفيذ البرامج والسياسات الرامية إلى القضاء على الفقر بجميع أبعاده	**المؤشر a.1.1** نسبة الموارد المخصصة من طرف الحكومة بشكل مباشر لبرامج التقليص من الفقر **المؤشر a.2.1** نسبة إجمالي النفقات الحكومية على الخدمات الأساسية (التعليم والصحة والحماية الاجتماعية)
Target 1.b	Create sound policy frameworks at th[...] regional and international levels, based on [...] gender-sensitive development strategies, [...] accelerated investment in poverty eradicati[...]				**Indicateur 1.b.1** Proportion des dépenses courantes et des dépenses en immobilisations du gouvernement pour les secteurs qui avantagent de manière disproportionnée les femmes, les pauvres et [...]
				وضع أطر سياساتية سليمة على كل من الصعيد الوطني والإقليمي والدولي، استناداً الى استراتيجيات انمائية مراعية لمصالح الفقراء ومراعية [...]	**المؤشر b.1.1** نسبة الإنفاق المتكرر والرأسمالي للحكومة على [...]

THANK YOU

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