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POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

IMPLICATIONS ON NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICES (NSOS)

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Post-2015 Agenda: Why

- **United Nations Millennium Summit 2000** & attended by 189 head of states.
- **Millennium Declaration** was the outcome document
- **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):** 8 Goals, 18 Targets, 48 Indicators
- **2005 World Summit**, the UN added new targets: 8 goals, 21 targets and 60 indicators.
- **2015** deadline for achieving the MDG targets

MDGs at a Glance

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme **poverty** and **hunger**

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary **education**

Goal 3: Promote **gender equality** and empower women

Goal 4: Reduce **child mortality**

Goal 5: Improve **maternal health**

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other **diseases**

Goal 7: Ensure **environmental** sustainability

Goal 8: Develop a **global partnership** for development

Post-2015 Agenda: Why

- MDGs process received little input or nothing from the developing countries and other stakeholders.
- **2010 MDG Summit** tasked the Secretary General (SG) to advance the UN development agenda beyond 2015 and hold a “special event” in September 2013
- **2012 Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development**, (Brazil), requested the SG to set up a 30-member [Open Working Group \(OWG\)](#) to prepare a proposal on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Post-2015 Development Agenda: Consultation Process



Post-2015 Agenda: The Debate

- Which sectors or themes should receive the most attention?
- How will the goals and targets be designed -- country-specific or universal as in MDGs?
- Will the goals be targeting the developing countries only or both the developed and developing countries?
- Will countries be left to determine their own thresholds for the targets or dictated by global thresholds?
- What will be the role of donors and civil society in the post-2015 agenda?

Illustrative goals for the post-2015 development agenda

No.	HLP Report	SDSN Report	UNGC Report
1.	End poverty	End extreme poverty including hunger	End poverty and increase prosperity via inclusive economic growth
2.	Empower girls and women and achieve gender equality	Achieve development within planetary boundaries	Quality education for all
3.	Provide quality education and lifelong learning	Ensure effective learning for all children and youth for life and livelihood	Achieve women and girls' empowerment
4.	Ensure healthy lives	Achieve gender equality, social inclusion and human rights for all	Universal health coverage
5.	Ensure food security and good nutrition	Achieve health and well-being at all ages	Good nutrition for all through sustainable food and agricultural systems
6.	Achieve universal access to water and sanitation	Improve agriculture systems and raise rural prosperity	Water and sanitation for all
7.	Secure sustainable energy	Empower inclusive, productive and resilient cities	Sustainable energy for all
8.	Create jobs, sustainable livelihoods and equitable growth	Curb human-induced climate change and ensure sustainable energy	Build peaceful and stable societies
9.	Manage natural resource assets sustainably	Secure ecosystem services and biodiversity and ensure good management of water and other natural resources	Modernize infrastructure and technology
10.	Ensure good governance and effective institutions	Transform governance for sustainable development	Good governance and realization of human rights
11.	Ensure stable and peaceful societies		
12.	Create a global enabling environment and catalyze long-term finance		

Post-2015 Agenda: Proposals with Open Working Group: 19 Focus Areas (in 8 clusters)

Cluster 1

- Poverty eradication
- Promote equality

Cluster 2

- Gender equality and women's empowerment
- Education
- Employment and decent work for all
- Health and population dynamics

Cluster 3

- Water and sanitation
- Sustainable agriculture, food security, and nutrition

Cluster 4

- Economic growth
- Industrialization
- Infrastructure
- Energy

Cluster 5

- Sustainable cities and human settlements
- Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production
- Climate

Cluster 6

- Conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas
- Ecosystems and biodiversity

Cluster 7

- Means of implementation/Global partnership for sustainable development

Cluster 8

- Peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions

NSOs and Post-2015 Agenda

- **“Wanted: A Data Revolution”** (HLP report, p. 23)

*“A true data revolution would draw on existing and new sources of data to fully integrate statistics into decision making, promote open access to, and use of, **data** and ensure **increased support for statistical systems**”*

*“**building** the **statistical capacities** of national, subnational, and local systems”*

- Establishment of a **“Global Partnership on Development Data”**

*“this partnership would, as a first step, **develop a global strategy** to fill critical gaps, expand data accessibility, and galvanize international efforts to ensure **a baseline for post-2015 targets** is in place by January 2016”*

NSOs and Post-2015 Agenda

- 7 MDBs (AfDB, AsDB, IaDB, IBRD, IDA, IMF and IDB) signed MOU with the UN on coordination of statistical activities for the post-2015 agenda on 19 April 2013.
- The MOU sets out 9 guiding principles including
 - ✓ delivery of statistical capacity building assistance in a harmonized and coordinated manner;
 - ✓ respect country ownership and leadership based upon realistic national statistical plans;
 - ✓ promoting greater use of statistical information, especially at the highest level of government,
 - ✓ encouraging the use of clear results frameworks with well-defined indicators for measuring improvement in statistical capacity; and
 - ✓ sharing knowledge and access to data, development of tools, and promoting good practices in the management of statistical offices

Implications

- What is “data revolution”? Is it about open data, capacity building, baseline setting, or technological revolution?
- More goals in post-2015 Agenda means more data to be collected on new indicators by NSOs requiring more resources. Where will the resources be sourced? NSOs with limited resources esp. LDCs will be further strained!
- Domestic revenues underpin financing strategy for the new goals in post-2015 agenda. Will countries give adequate attention to the resource needs of NSOs?
- Will external financing of statistical activities pick up in post-2015? In 2012, external statistical financing account for 0.16% of ODA (according to PARIS21)...very low!

The Way Forward

- Open Data Initiative should be embraced by all OIC NSOs. It's cost-effective and time-saving!
- Strong partnership through sharing of knowledge and best practices among NSOs is imperative!
- OIC-STATCOM can be a major platform for identifying reverse linkage opportunities.
- MDBs in partnership with regional institutions can pool resources together for STATCAP activities to minimize duplication of efforts and wastage.
- Post-2015 Development Agenda is real but demanding. It will transform NSOs profoundly. Let's be prepared!

Thank You