



*Special Session*

# INTRA-OIC COOPERATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGS IN OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES



## **MOVING FROM MDGs TO SDGs** **PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES FOR OIC COUNTRIES**

3 OCTOBER 2016

SESRIC HQ, ANKARA – TURKEY

A world map is shown in the background, with a semi-transparent yellow rectangular box overlaid on the center. The map uses a color scheme where landmasses are light grey, and the oceans are light blue. The yellow box contains a list of MDG goals.

MDG1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

MDG2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

MDG3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

MDG4: Reduce Child Mortality

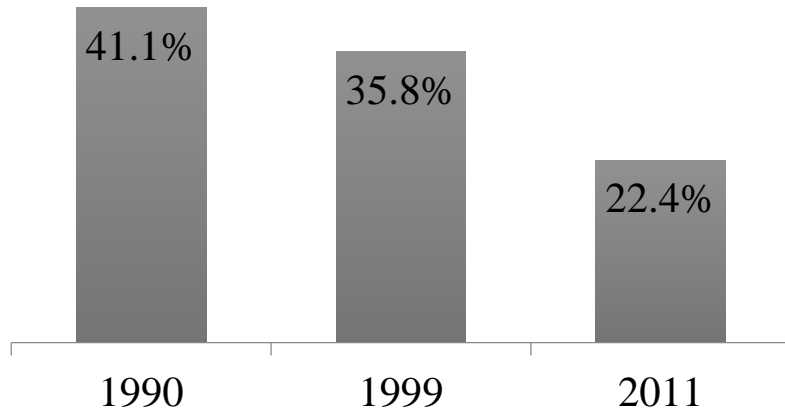
MDG5: Improve Maternal Health

MDG6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

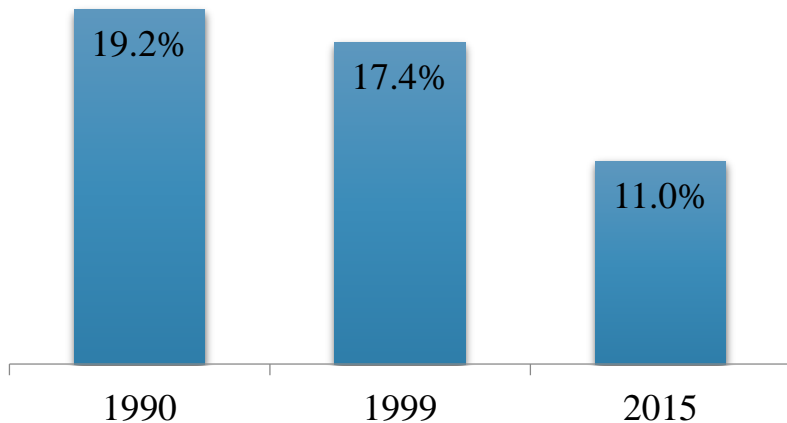
MDG7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

MDG8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

## Extreme Poverty Rate



## Prevalence of Undernourishment



⊠ 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.

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

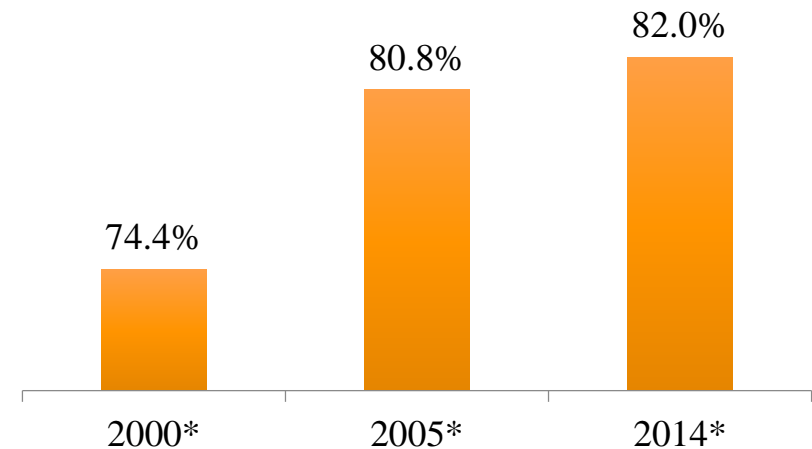
⊠ 19 MCs either achieved target or on track; 25 are off-track and 5 MCs don't sufficient information.

⊠ 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.

Primary Net Enrolment Rate



Overall, achievements of MDG2 targets in OIC countries are less satisfactory. Most countries are off the target in achieving universal primary education.



# MDG3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

## ⊠ Gender Equality in Education:

- ⊠ Primary: 27 MCs achieved the target value (range of 0.97 and 1.03)
- ⊠ Secondary: Only 15 OIC countries achieved the target
- ⊠ Tertiary: 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.

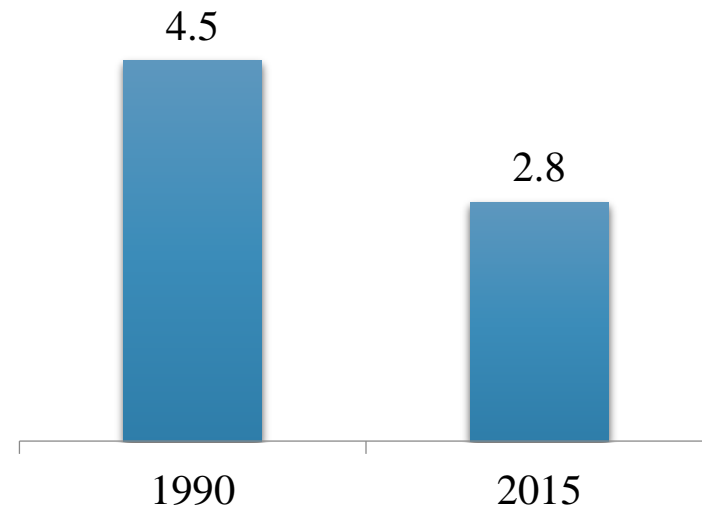
## ⊠ Women Representation in Parliament:

- ⊠ 46 OIC countries recorded an increase in their share of seats held by women in national parliaments.

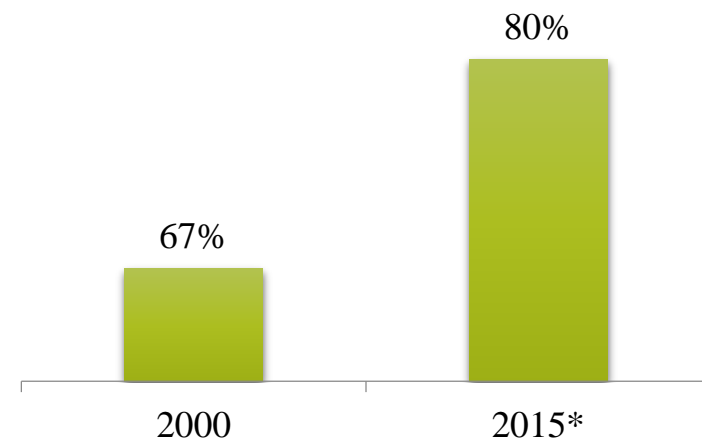
# MDG4: Reduce Child Mortality

- ◊ 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.

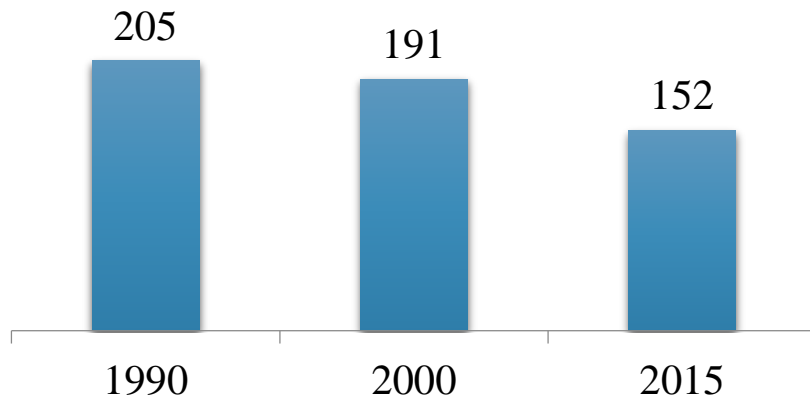
U5 Child Deaths, millions



DTP3 immunization

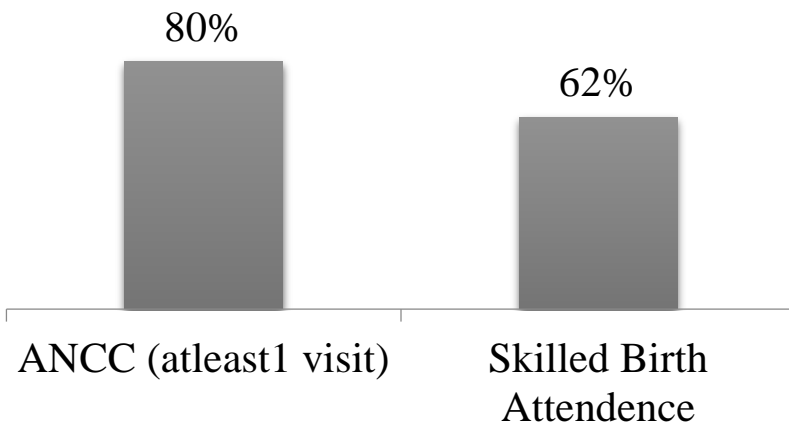


### Maternal Deaths, millions



- ⊠ 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



- ⊠ 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:

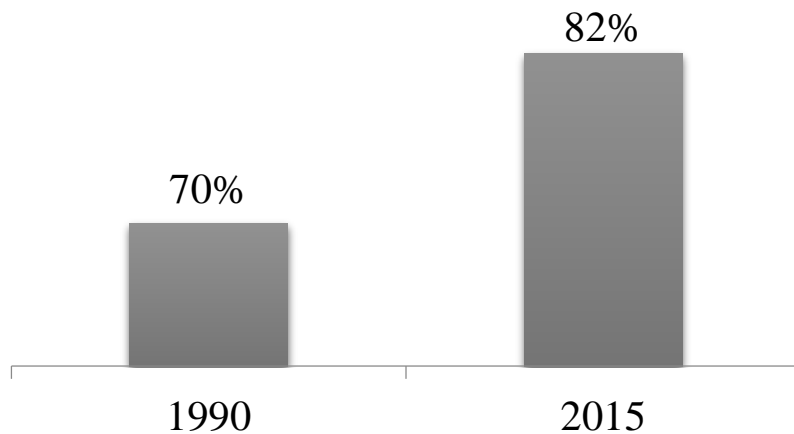
- ⊠ Number of cases increased from 14.2 million in 1990 to 39.1 million in 2014.
- ⊠ 34 OIC countries recorded decrease in number of total cases (on-track) whereas 11 OIC countries recorded an increase in cases (off-track)
- ⊠ 26 OIC countries registered increase in use of insecticide-treated bed nets 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.



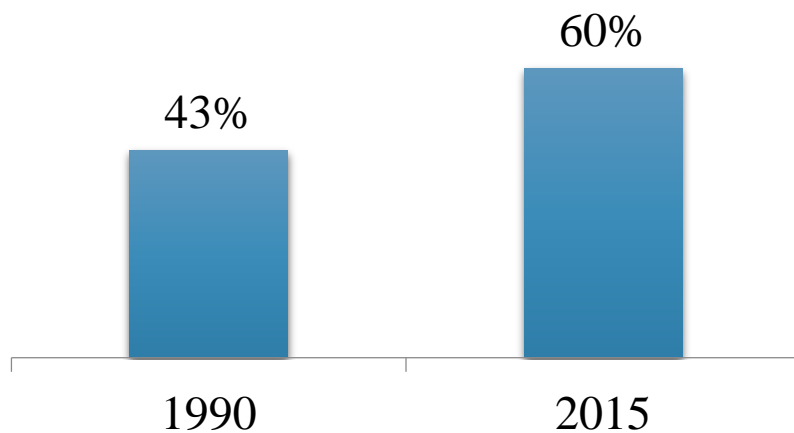
## Access to Improved Water Resources



⊠ 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

## Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities

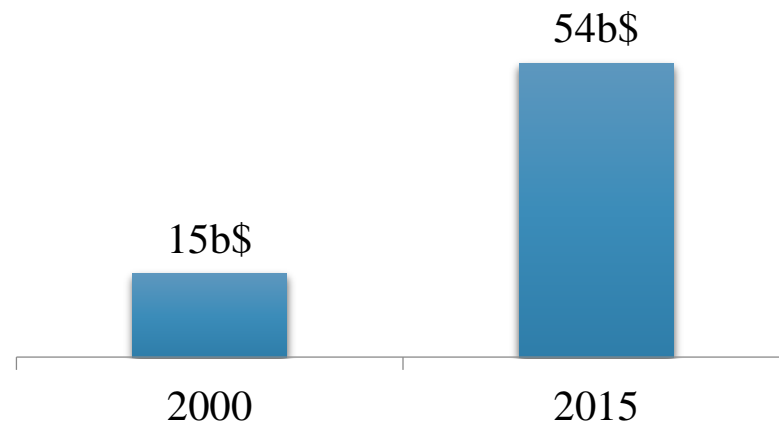


⊠ An additional 570 million gained access to improved sanitation facilities since 1990

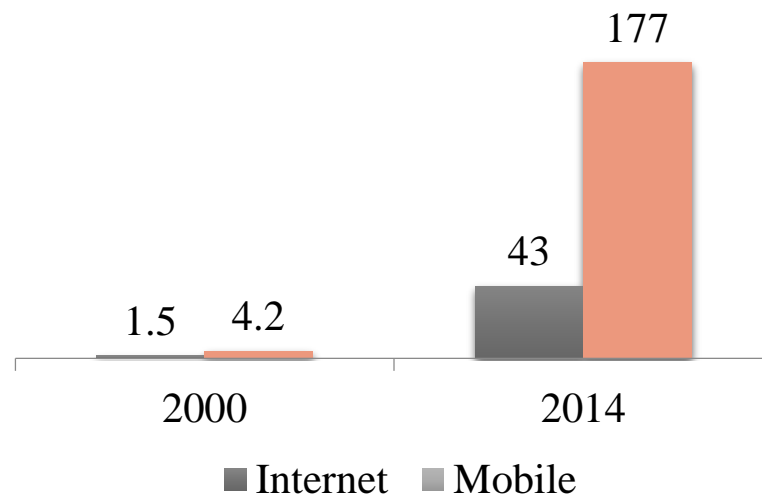
⊠ 47 MCs have either met the target or on track

- ⊠ 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

Official Development Assistance



Internet and Mobile Subscription



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- A world map is shown in the background, with countries in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) highlighted in blue. These include Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, and several countries in Africa and Latin America.
- Lessons Learned
  - Sustainable Development Agenda



# Implementation of MDGs: Lessons Learned

- MDGs is an unfinished agenda both at national and OIC group level.
- High and upper middle income countries generally performed better while low income countries lagging behind despite significant improvement.
- Widespread disparities persist both within and across countries.
- Overall, implementation of MDGs helped to:
  - galvanize development efforts,
  - enhance/develop institutional capacity,
  - identify/implement successful targeted interventions,
  - enhance technical cooperation.

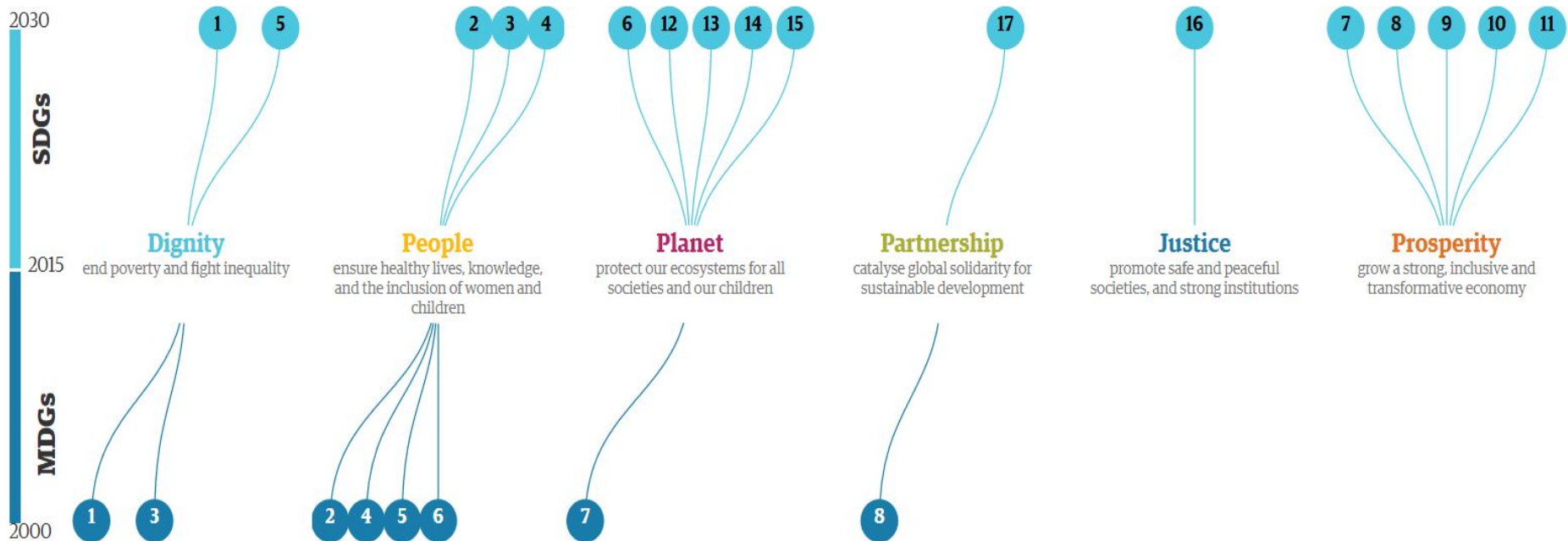


# Sustainable Development Agenda 2030

- 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.

# Sustainable Development Agenda 2030

- 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.



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- A world map with a light gray background. Several regions are highlighted in shades of blue and cyan. These include parts of East Africa (Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia), the Horn of Africa (Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Central African Republic), the Middle East (Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine), South Asia (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh), Southeast Asia (Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei), and parts of Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan).
- Financing
  - Peace and security
  - Political will and policy dialogue
  - Data and monitoring
  - Institutional capacity

- 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 taken 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**

- Measuring sustainability is a highly technical task that requires capturing complex economic, societal and environmental interactions.
- 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.**
- **SESRIC** contributes to the efforts of OIC Countries in improving their statistical capacity by facilitating exchange of information and know-how among the stakeholders of their NSS through organizing annual sessions of **OIC Statistical Commission** since 2011 and **Statistical Capacity Building (StatCaB) Programme** with more than 180 activities since 2007.



## Data and Monitoring 1/3

- Despite improvement, critical data for development policymaking are still lacking.
- Most development data have a time lag of two to three years.
- 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 in the areas of:
  - ***Statistical Methodology***: Government Finance Accounting Concept, Import and Export Price Indexes, Industrial Production Index, and Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS);
  - ***Source Data***: Health Surveys, Poverty Surveys, and Vital Registration; and
  - ***Periodicity and Timeliness***: Child Malnutrition (prevalence of underweight children under five), Gender Equality in education (gross enrolment rate of girls to boys in primary and secondary education), Income Poverty, and Primary School Completion Rate.

- 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 1/2

- 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, CPIA quality of public administration... indicating substantial need for institutional capacity development.



## Institutional Capacity 2/2

- 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.
- OIC institutions need to join hands and initiate collaborative capacity building programmes and activities.





**Thank you for your attention !**