



Role of National Surveys in Monitoring International Frameworks -Learning Lessons from India's MDG experience



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Outline of the presentation

- MDG –Introduction
- MDG monitoring frameworks/ process followed in India
- Data Sources for MDG monitoring in India
- Important national Surveys in MDG monitoring in India
- Data requirements for better monitoring
- Challenges in MDG monitoring – India's experience
- Introduction to SDGs, SDGs vs MDGs, requirements for monitoring SDGs



Millennium Development Goals

- 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 TB
- Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability
- Goal 8: Develop Global Partnership for Development



Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) - Frameworks

- UN MDG framework of 2003 - 8 Goals and 18 targets and 53 (48 basic+ 5 alternate) indicators
- UN MDG framework of 2008 - 8 Goals, 21 targets, 60 indicators
- India follows the MDG framework accepted by the Government of India which is on the basis of 2003 UNDG guidelines – 8 Goals, 12 targets, 35 indicators



Monitoring of MDGS in India

- The important modifications in the MDG framework of India were of the nature of
 - Targets and indicators not relevant for India, were dropped.
 - Indicators which were found better suited to the Indian context were used in lieu of the specified indicators under MDGs as per UNDG frame work 2003.
 - Some of the indicators were dropped due to non-availability of sufficiently reliable data .
 - **The MOSPI tracks the MDGs on the basis of official data-sets generated by the line Ministries/ Departments.**

Indicator Selection Criteria and Tracking principles

- Indicators that are directly related to a target
- Indicators for which progress is measured for developing Countries
- Indicators that have quantitative targets to be reached by 2015,
- Tracking – Keep it simple and use all the information available



Data Sources in MDG monitoring in India

- National Surveys – 49% data (MDG 1, 3, 4,5,6,7)
- Administrative data / records – 40% data(MDG 2, 3, 6, 7, 8)
- Census – 11% (MDG 2, 3, 7)

Important National Surveys used in MDG monitoring in India

- National Family Health Survey
- Sample Registration System
- NSSO Surveys on Consumption Expenditure, Employment Unemployment, Housing

Data Requirements for better monitoring

- **The five dimensions of data quality are:**
 - relevance;
 - accuracy and reliability;
 - timeliness and punctuality;
 - accessibility and clarity;
 - and coherence and comparability.

Challenges in MDG monitoring in India

- Data gap issues:
 - Non –availability of data at Sub –State level prevented statistical monitoring at bottom level.
 - For some indicators, estimates are available for bigger States.
- Periodicity issues:
 - Non availability of data updates annually
 - No fixed periodicity
- Incomplete coverage (Administrative data):
 - Bias in reporting
 - Non –reporting
- Methodological Issues

Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 1. **End poverty in all its forms everywhere**
- Goal 2. **End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
- Goal 3. **Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
- Goal 4. **Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
- Goal 5. **Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
- Goal 6. **Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**
- Goal 7. **Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**
- Goal 8. **Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
- Goal 9. **Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 10. **Reduce inequality** within and among countries
- Goal 11. **Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
- Goal 12. **Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**
- Goal 13. **Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts***
- Goal 14. **Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources** for sustainable development
- Goal 15. **Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
- Goal 16. **Promote peaceful and inclusive societies** for sustainable development, provide **access to justice** for all and **build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions** at all levels
- Goal 17. **Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership** for sustainable development
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SDGs in comparison with MDGs

- Broader – Unfinished agenda of MDGs + other sectors
- More Ambitious
- Goals within Goals
- Recognition of cross cutting sectors
- Calls for strengthening of monitoring system
- Leaving no one behind

SDG monitoring demands strengthened statistics.....

- Strengthening of Administrative statistics
- Strengthening of National Sample Surveys
 - Meeting dimensions of data quality in surveys
 - Sub – state level estimates
 - Disaggregated estimates – by gender, by disability status, by geographical regions
 - Ensuring comparability – definition, methodology etc



Thank you