Country Approaches on Implementing the SDGs through Stakeholder Partnership

Dr. Wah Wah Maung
Director-General
Central Statistical Organization,
Myanmar

28th March 2017
UNCC, Bangkok, Thailand.
Objectives of the SDGs

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:
  - End poverty, protect the planet, ensure prosperity for all, peace, partnership
  - Implementation started on 1 January 2016-up to 2030

- Monitoring: SDG Indicators Framework
  - 241 SDG official indicators

- Integrate and balance all dimensions of sustainable development: social, economic and environment
- Measure progresses achieved for SDG targets, at national regional and global levels
Goals, Targets, Indicators

17 Goals

169 Targets

241 Indicators
SDGs Coordination Mechanism: Improving National Statistical System
( Better coordination within National Statistical System)

Challenges: The Role of NSO, Institutional Competition, Limited Resources (Financial as well as Technical), Overlapping of Statistical activities, Weakness to follow the Standard for quality of Statistics)

Better Data
Better Policy Inputs for Decision Making, Better Resource Allocation Evidence Based Policy and Planning Monitoring & Evaluation

Better life of the People

-Recent Statistical Reforms in Myanmar
-Legal Framework (New Statistics Law to be endorsed by the Parliament very soon)
-Statistical Policy Brief (Already launched in 2016)
-National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS), Approved by the Cabinet
-Institutional Strengthening: The Role of NSO
-Policy Inputs and Communication to Higher Authority

Population Census: 2014
Labour Force Survey (2014, Dec)
Myanmar Business Survey (2015-Dec)
Myanmar Living Condition Survey (2016, Nov.) (Integrated Survey)
How to raise awareness and strengthening partnership?: All Stakeholders have roles to play for the SDGs

**Government**
- Define development priorities
- Use SDGs for plans
- Implement
- Monitor and report progress

**Parliament**
- Represent public’s voices during the review of laws, plans, and budget
- Monitors use of financial resources

**Academia**
- Provide research

**People and business**
- Provide feedbacks
- Monitor
- Financial contribution through tax

**Development Partners**
- Help Government introduce SDGs to people
- Provide technical expertise and financial assistance

**Challenges:** Statistical Literacy, Awareness and Lack of Participation, Leadership and Management Skill of NSO

**User-Provider Relation**

**PPP**
Policy integration

SDGs help us think about development in new and more comprehensive ways
=> All SDGs are connected to each other

SDGs are both sectoral and cross-sectoral:
- Ensure policy coherence across different sectors
- Take into account interdependences between sectors
- Complement sectoral policies with an inter-sectoral dimension
Generating Indicators for Implementation and M&E

• Work on SDG Indicators to be produced from national sources
  ⇒ See specific list of indicators provided for this Workshop

• Study definitions provided by metadata
  ⇒ Assess if national data follow metadata definitions and methodologies
  ⇒ Discuss how to adapt national methodologies to reach metadata definitions

• Enquire recommended data sources to compile indicators
  ⇒ Is the necessary raw data for this indicator currently collected, and from what data source?
  ⇒ Is the indicator (or similar indicator) currently calculated?
  ⇒ Administrative data; Surveys: DHS, LFS, MPLCS, Census

• Fill-in the reporting form with the results of the group work
Compilation of SDG Indicators

- Source data is collected in each country
- Indicators are computed at national level by:
  - Myanmar Government Departments
  - International agencies, as part of their regular activities

⇒ Very important to provide Myanmar national data to international agencies!

SDG Indicators are a basis for the development of national data collections

- Align and harmonise national statistical system with international standards
- Develop regular standard data collections
- Produce data for the monitoring of SDG Targets
Statistical Information Access
Prior Approaches on NSS’s Capacity of SDGs
Development Policy of Myanmar: People Centered Development (More Inclusiveness)
# Myanmar’s SDG Priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>Reduce overall poverty … (Sustainable agriculture, empowering people, primary health care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education &amp; Health</td>
<td>Quality Education for all, Completion of secondary education for all, developing TVET education, Increase the number of adults participating and lifelong learning, curriculum to be adjusted the demand from the labor market….primary health care and well being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Employment creation, Productive Employment, Promote decent work, Increase Youth and women Employment ….mentioned in the one of the economic policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Infrastructure</td>
<td>Affordable Energy, Developing rural energy and transportation, improving stable electricity access ….</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment and Disaster Resilience</td>
<td>Build Disaster Resilience  and prevent climate change, Reforestation, Disaster Preparedness,  Ensure Access to safe drinking water and sanitation ….</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance</td>
<td>Increase access to justice, Corporate governance, Developing managerial and leadership skill, Institutional strengthening, Anti bribery and corruption …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Partnership</td>
<td>Aid effectiveness, Aligning national needs and priorities, Promote better statistics for development of methodology, concept and definition, Policy coherence,  Providing technical and financial support ….</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What we have done so far regarding SDGs?

1) **Capacity development:** Within 100 day plan of the Ministry of Planning and Finance emphasizes on the awareness raising about the SDGs. About 300 *of the Government officials at both national and sub-national level have been trained on the SDGs.* *(Organizing Workshop for 3 times)*

2) **Statistical readiness:** Ministry of Planning and Finance assessed Myanmar’s data availability for the measurement of the SDG indicators.

3) **Reporting:** Myanmar’s first SDG Data Assessment report in 2016 and ongoing SDGs Baseline Data Report is expected to publish very soon.

4) **Partnership:** SDG will be one of the important themes for the next cooperation activities among Gov., Private Sector and DPs.
Highlights from New Vision New Results: Vision for Myanmar Children and Key Policy Outcomes (21-10-2016)
SDG Indicators Baseline Report Workshop (7-12-2016)
Participations in Domestic, Regional and International Events for SDGs
Challenges of SDGs

- **Ambitious Goals:** More Comprehensive, More complicated, More diverse
- **Data:** Accuracy, Quality Disaggregate Data
- **Balance between universality vs. national priorities**
- **Needs:** More resources are needed. Financial and technical assistance
- **Improving National Statistical System:** Regular Survey, Systematic Administrative Record, Methodology and Concepts
- **Towards an integrated framework for SDGs:** Streamlining SDGs concept in National Comprehensive Development Plan: Sectoral plus Regional Plans
- **Awareness and education:** help to create the critical awakening needed to mobilize the public for the achievement of the SDGs.
Our Expectation: Achieving SDGs by 2030

- Providing Technical Assistance, Experts from IOs, Providing Definition, Methodologies, Standardization, Scope for improving National Statistical System
- Promoting the Role of NSOs at National Level
- Improvement of Statistical Literacy and investing in statistics

How to harness technology advancement and how to transform big data and administrative records as an input for official statistics?
Thematic Approach

Gender Related SDGs (on going)

Child Related SDGs

Environmental Statistics for SDGs

Private Sector Development (on going)
Upcoming Events ........

*High Level Conference on Ensuring Basic Needs for Vulnerable Groups in Myanmar*

- During 20th Week of March (Tentatively)
- Objectives:
  - Support broader efforts at *vulnerability policy and program development* at the national level.
  - Identify key risks and constraints to improved social well-being of vulnerable groups
  - Discuss the *key technical tasks* included in the assessment
  - Provide assistance to mitigate the adverse effects of Myanmar's economic transition on vulnerable groups, particularly those falling below the poverty line
  - Produce *key policy recommendations* for the formulation of the plans for improvement of vulnerable groups

*Will be Jointly Organized by CSO, DSW and DFID*
Ongoing Activities

• Continuing **meetings for thematic areas of SDGs** such as children, vulnerable groups, environment, education, private sector, multi stakeholders participatory on Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation processes, etc.

• Developing **policy recommendations to utilized as inputs for action plans and implementation processes of SDGs in Myanmar**

• Issuing **Guidelines on SDGs Indicators Methodology**

• Close **collaborations** with line ministries, development partners and international organizations **in respective development projects** for the country

• Myanmar as the member state **to report UN the progresses made on Sustainable Development Goals**
Looking forward closer cooperation!

Thank you for your kind attention!

wwmaung@gmail.com