## Progress of MDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOALS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Achieve universal primary education</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Promote gender equality and empower women</td>
<td>❌</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Reduce child mortality</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Improve maternal health</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 Ensure environmental sustainability</td>
<td>❌</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Develop a global partnership for development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>SDGs incorporated into 5 year Island Development Plans (2017-2021), to be implemented by Island councils</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2016</td>
<td>National Dialogue on SDG Targets: mapped SDGs into existing policies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar 2017</td>
<td>National Workshop on SDGs core Health Indicators, identify the national target setting for the SDG3, Good Health and Well Being</td>
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<td></td>
<td>National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) carried out a data gap analysis and mapped the indicators with the relevant agencies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jul 2017</td>
<td>1st Voluntary National Review by Maldives at the HLPF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug 2017</td>
<td>Integration of SDGs into the Budgetary process</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct 2017</td>
<td>National CSO forum on SDGs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct 2017</td>
<td>Data Journalism training on Climate Change</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Quarter of 2018</td>
<td>Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA), which will feed into the process of identifying of the National Priority</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Quarter of 2018</td>
<td>Development of a Communication Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>SDGs Baseline report</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov 2018</td>
<td>In cooperating the SDGs related work into National Planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec 2019</td>
<td>Integrating SDGs into the government Strategic Plans and The 8th National Development Plan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Implementation of SDGs

Countries’ own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes will determine the success of SDGs

- Harmonizing National Development plans, government Manifestos, global commitments and other sectorial plans with SDGs
- Strong institutional mechanisms
- Localization of SDG targets
- Informed decision making: evidence based, transparency, research and studies etc
- Resource mobilization and financing strategies
- Governments to develop own national indicators to assist in monitoring progress made on the goals and targets
- Think beyond ‘NOW”
Implementation of SDGs

Commitment and coordination at all levels and with partners

- Political will and commitment at all levels
- Clear policy statements
- Resources need to be mobilized from domestic and international sources, as well as from the public and private sectors
- Different actors have different roles
- Collaboration and coordination is an ongoing effort
- Finding solutions together
Implementation of SDGs

Measuring progress and showing progresses

- Government to develop own national indicators to assist in monitoring progress made on the goals and targets
- Data and expertise sharing
- Using new technology and innovation
- Doing business differently
- Identify areas that need more focus
- Identify timely interventions: take action
- Adapt to changing environments
Issues and Challenges

LACK OF COORDINATION AND POOR INTER AGENCY COLLABORATION

✓ Coordination between the government agencies, SOEs, development partners, local governments, commitment by the private sector as well as the civil society is important.
✓ Continued political support and commitment will be critical to drive the national sustainable development agenda.
✓ Leads to duplication of work
✓ Affect the efficiency of decisions taken.
✓ Inadequate Strategic directions: duplication of work and resources, difficulty in planning for budget and execution

LOW CAPACITY IN AGENCIES

✓ Few staff who can engage in providing necessary and key information on issues related to sectors.
✓ Lack of trained staff in agencies
✓ High turnover in agencies
✓ Under staffed agencies

FINANCING DEVELOPMENT

✓ Timely realization of assistance
✓ Better resource management and budgeting
✓ Investments and partnerships
✓ Alternative finance
STRENGTHENING DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING

✓ Staff capacity in NSO, key agencies and local government
  ▪ Inadequate number of staff for Statistical work at govt. agencies
  ▪ High staff turnover (statistics cadre is important)
  ▪ Low priority given to statistics work
  ▪ Lack of trained staff at national and local government levels

✓ Practice of using data in decision making is limited
  ▪ Policy formulation not based on evidence
  ▪ Promote use of data and statistics to measure progress
  ▪ Strengthen reporting mechanisms
  ▪ Strengthen dissemination

✓ Need for a strong Statistical Legislation
  ▪ Act/legislation for improving response rate of statistical surveys
  ▪ Allow sharing of administrative data within the government for statistical purpose
  ▪ Integrated databases among agencies

✓ Unavailability timely data
  ▪ The frequency of thematic surveys are irregular/not being conducted
  ▪ Budget constrains
  ▪ Lack of updates administrative registers and limited access to administrative data for statistical use
  ▪ IT capacities within government agencies weak and limitations in generating enquired statistics from administrative systems for statistical use
  ▪ Alternative data sources

✓ Dissemination and availability of data
  ▪ Easy availability of data with in the government and to public: e.g. phone application
  ▪ Increase accountability and access to data
  ▪ Promote use of data and research
What can be done?

**Identify gaps**
A comprehensive assessment of data availability, gaps/plan to fill the data gaps / disaggregated data

**Capacity building**
- Local governments
- Sectorial agenesis
- National Statistical Agency - NBS

**Alternative data sources**
- Explore new technology: drone, satellite, crowd sourcing, big data
- Better dissemination: e.g.: mobile applications
- Reports and data from Academia and CSOs

**Requires commitment and major investment**

**Strengthen Admin system**
- Use administrative data for decision making

**Coordination**
- Improve Data Sharing across agencies
- Harmonize and Integrate existing systems
- Standardize, Strengthen and Integrate the existing systems across all sectors

**Alternative data sources**
- Explore new technology: drone, satellite, crowd sourcing, big data
- Better dissemination: e.g.: mobile applications
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PRIORITIZING AND LOCALIZING THE SDGS

✓ Global indicator framework is solely for global review and follow-up
✓ Consultative process needed among ALL stakeholders
✓ Reduce reporting burden:
  ✓ Countries to develop their own list of indicators based on their national priorities, realities, capacities and circumstances
✓ Priorities the Indicators
✓ Adopt national indicators where possible
✓ How national indicators or data collected can contribute to tier III
Who are the most Vulnerable?

- Children and Adolescence
- Women
- Youth
- Differently abled
- Migrant workers
- Aging population

Population prone to effects of climate change
Next Steps

• **Localization and Prioritizing** of SDGs
• Incorporate **SDG targets into NDP**
• **Should be a multi-stakeholder process**: Increasing the role of CSOs, Private sector and academia
• **Cross-sectoral cooperation**: data and information sharing, resource sharing, technology, strategy design, and M&E
• **Monitoring framework** to be placed, accompanying set of **national indicators**
• **Innovation and Transformation** is needed
• **Strengthening data** at all levels and **establishing mechanisms**: ADAPT tools
• **Financing** for development
• **Identifying proxies** and finding **alternative methods** of data collection
• **Costing** the SDGs
• Working towards a **2nd VNR**
• **Strengthen SDG reporting**
Thank you