Proposed monitoring framework for the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development

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Overarching Goal: Support implementation of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development through providing a means of measuring progress

Guiding principles

• focus on well-being of people
• indicators correspond to areas/priority actions of the Ministerial Declaration, the 2030 Agenda and ICPD Programme of Action
• SDG indicators should represent the majority of indicators; SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16 and 17 are priorities
• “leave no one behind” → disaggregation
• sustainable and not add much reporting burden
• utility of the indicators emphasised
• revision be inclusive and participatory
Existing monitoring frameworks

- **Map:** Showing structure of global and two other regions

- **New slide:** ESCAP - 11 domains of the APMD

- **Latin America and the Caribbean**
  - Montevideo Consensus (2013)
  - 140 indicators; 48 SDGs
  - Regional themes: Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants

- **Europe**
  - 79 indicators; 41 SDGs
  - Grouped under four themes

- **Global framework**
  - Five ICPD Pillars
  - 126 indicators; 54 SDGs
More indicators in 10 of the 11 categories

Number of indicators in draft monitoring framework for Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, 2018 versus 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Poverty eradication and employment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Health</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Sexual and reproductive health, services and rights</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. Education</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>E. Gender equality and women's empowerment</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>F. Adolescents and young people</td>
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<td>G. Ageing</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>H. International migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>I. Urbanization and internal migration</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>J. Population and sustainable development</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>K. Data and statistics</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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</table>
• Advantages of using global frameworks
  • Reduce reporting burden
  • Indicators are tested
  • Statistical capacity is being built in these areas

• Value add beyond the SDGs?
  • Collating the information with a ICPD lens
  • Disaggregation
  • Analysing the information together as a set
  • Show links between global monitoring and ICPD
Monitoring implementation of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development

A. Poverty eradication and employment

A.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line

A.3 Proportion of population below the national poverty line

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, Timor-Leste, 2014

A.5 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age

(weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards)

Moderately or severely wasted children under 5 years of age, Timor-Leste
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A. Poverty eradication and employment

A.7 Informal employment in non-agriculture employment

Rate of informal employment (as % of employed population), Timor-Leste, 2013

- Men in informal employment in non-agriculture: 52%
- Women in informal employment in non-agriculture: 57%

A.9 Unemployment rate, by sex, age

Unemployment rate (% of labour force), Timor-Leste, 2013

- Youth (age 15-24):
  - Male: 25.1%
  - Female: 16.7%
- Age 25 and above:
  - Male: 9.3%
  - Female: 9.5%

Need more than a list of indicators

• Data flows and reporting
• Analysis and presentation of the information
• Statistical production cycle
  • starts with data needs and ends with dissemination and use
• Quality dimensions

Source: OECD (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/26/38/21687665.pdf)