

National Indicator Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (2018-2030)

Action Area A. Engaging users and investing in statistics

Innovations in meeting the demand for development data

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Objective of Paper

- To reveal the differences between SDGs Vs MSDP,
 SDG Indicators Framework Vs National Indicator Framework
- To share Knowledge about that how to prepare a NIF in CSO under MOPFI, Myanmar

Methodology

 Qualitative research by reviewing the existing documents from CSO and the Global SDG Portal





What is Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP)?

- The Government of Myanmar launched MSDP (2018-2030) under the leadership of MOPFI in August 2018
- MSDP is our national development vision
- MSDP aims Myanmar to be Peaceful, Prosperous and Democratic country
- There are 3 Pillars, 5 Goals, 28 Strategies and 251 Action Plans in MSDP
- All are firmly aligned with SDGs, various regional and global commitments





What are the differences between SDGs and MSDP?

SDGs Vs MSDP

SDGs	MSDP
3 Pillars	3 Pillars
17 Goals	5 Goals
169 Targets	251 Action Plans
Monitoring & Evaluation by SDG Indicators Framework	Monitoring & Evaluation by National Indicator Framework





What is National Indicator Framework (NIF)?

- NIF identifies the required statistical indicators and responsible data producing agencies to support Monitoring and Evaluation of the MSDP
- CSO has been working together with UNDP, releated Ministries and Departments, NGOs and INGOs to prepare a (NIF) since July 2018
- There are 13 task teams under the leadership of CSO and UNDP for identifying and deciding on the indicators of NIF for each MSDP Strategy
- There are 286 indicators in NIF, according to the final round task teams' consultation result in June 2019





What are the differences between Global SDG Indicators Framework and NIF?

Global SDG Indicators Framework Vs National Indicator Framework

SDG Indicators	NIF Indicators
232 indicators (Total)	286 indicators (Total)
116 Tier I indicators	(74%) of NIF indicators are
	readily measureable
92 Tier II indicators	(72%) of NIF indicators are at the strategic
	level (outcome or impact indicators)
20 Tier III indicators.	The share of SDG indicators is 41% in NIF
4 indicators that have multiple tiers	-
For Monitoring and Evaluation SDGs Goals and	For Monitoring and Evaluation MSDP
Targets	





Challenges of CSO and Other related Ministries/Departments (Data Producer/Supporters) for producing NIF Indicators

- Difficulty in having the Census and Survey data for monitoring and evaluation SDGs and MSDP because it is the high cost to do Census and Survey
- Limited investment in Statistics Sector in Myanmar
- Lack of staff has statistical knowledge in related Ministries and Department
- It is difficult to compile private data except Survey
- Limited advanced capacity of Statisticians in CSO





Suggestions of the Paper

- The government should encourage the expenditure of Statistics Sector for producing not only Administrative Data, but also Survey and Census Data
- The Ministries & Departments (Data Producers/Data Supporters) also should engage with Custodian Agencies of SDG indicators in order to get financial and technical support for producing NIF indicators because 41% of NIF indicators are also SDG indicators







Thank you for your kind attention!



