Capacity-building Workshop

on

Revisiting socio-economic policies to address poverty in all its dimensions in middle income countries

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➢ Historical overview of poverty at UN

➢ Conceptual evolution of poverty

➢ Policy implications

➢ Evidence-based policy making

➢ Potential approaches and tools

  • To address multiple dimensions of poverty at the national and regional levels
World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) (Copenhagen, March 1995) The Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action

* Eradication of Poverty
* Productive employment and decent work for all
* Social integration (social inclusion)

Commission for Social Development

Social Commission established in 1946

ECOSOC

ECOSOC

GA

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

1995

2000

From WSSD to MDGs
From MDGs to SDGs

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Adopted in 2015

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, 2002)

World Summit for Social Development (WSSD)
Gender equality and empowerment of women

People centred, participatory, inclusive development

Social justice, equality, equity

2000

1992/2002

2012

Rio+20 2012
Rio+10 2002
Earth Summit – UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, June 1992)

Children

Other Conf.
ppl living with HIV/AIDS

Refugees & IDPs

Migrants

Women

Youth

Older persons

Persons with disabilities

Indigenous peoples
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

➢ **Universality** (all countries in partnership with relevant stakeholders)

➢ **Policy Coherence** (vertical and horizontal)

➢ **Integrated** (economic, social and environmental dimensions)

➢ **Inclusion/Inclusiveness** (leave no one behind)

➢ **People-centered** (an economy and society that works for people)

➢ **Participatory & Empowering** (everyone has a stake and responsibility)
Conceptual Evolution

- **Poor people** → **People living in poverty**
  - locked-in → transient

- **Charity** → **Self-sufficiency/ownership**
  - Support people moving out of poverty by removing/reducing barriers

- **Exclusion** → **Social inclusion**
  - Inclusive policies, institutions, participation, ownership
  - Address specific needs of people living in poverty and vulnerable situations
Conceptual Evolution

- Powerless → Empowerment, active engagement
  » Involve in decision-making processes

- Discrimination → Rights-based
  » Dignity, respect, justice, a decent life

- Inequality → Equity, equal opportunity & access

- Beneficiaries → but also active agents for change
  » Invest in human capacities
• **Inclusive growth: growth is necessary but not sufficient**
  » Equality-enhanced, redistributive economic & fiscal policies
  » Reduce income and non-income inequalities

• **Understanding the multiple causes of poverty**
  » Addressing the inter-linkages between economic, social and environmental dimensions of SDGs.
  » Evidence-based policy making-what worked and what did not work

• **Investing in people (as agents of change)**
  » To improve access to quality education, skills training, healthcare, safe drinking water, sanitation, nutrition, affordable food, affordable energy,
  » To extend coverage of social protection systems and measures
• Integrate environmental dimensions into poverty reduction strategies
  » Reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience to negative effects of climate change – floods, droughts, storms, etc.

• Partnerships
  » Governments (national and local), civil society organizations, academic and scientific communities, the private sector, social groups (women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, etc.)
Evidence-based policy-making

Evidence-based policy-making → To analyze what worked and what did not, and why?

Bench-mark → To assess progress made

Assess the impacts of policy/measures → Better outcomes/impact

Better informed → Enhance accountability

Enable comparison → Joint monitoring to achieve common objectives – 2030 Agenda
Identify people living in poverty

- What are their characteristics?
- Where they live?
- Why they are poor? What are their circumstances?

Evidence → Policy-making
Analysis based on data that can be disaggregated
• **SDG 1** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
  
  – **Global level** (global comparability of extreme poverty)
    
    • Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day (updated in 2015 to $1.90 a day in 2011 prices)
  
  – **National level** (rate and number)
    
    • Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
  
  – **Regional level** (?)
Elements may be considered

- **Income**
  - SDG 1
  - Access to productive resources, including financial services

- **Food intake/Nutrition**
  - SDG 2

- **Well-being**
  - Access to healthcare
  - SDG 3

- **Access to Education**
  - SDG 4

- **Access to literacy, skills, civic training**

- Promote peaceful and inclusive societies
  - SDG 16

- **Reduce inequality**
  - SDG 10

- **Access to jobs/decent work**
  - SDG 8

- **Access to affordable energy**
  - SDG 7

- **Access to information, knowledge, ICTs**
  - Cross-cutting SDG 2, 4, 9, 16

- Gender (SDG 5)
- Age
- Disability
- Location (urban/rural)
- etc.

That can be disaggregated, for example, by

- Income
- SDG 1

That can be disaggregated, for example, by

- **Access to healthcare**
  - SDG 3

- **Access to literacy, skills, civic training**

- **Access to education**
  - SDG 4

- **Access to safe drinking water and sanitation**
  - SDG 6
To analyze and monitor the multiple dimensions of poverty

- This workshop aims to:
  - Examine national experience in developing poverty reduction policies oriented towards achieving the SDGs, with a focus on the examination of macro-fiscal and economic policies, as well as social policy, including social protection.

  - To discuss challenges, lessons learned and good practices, with an aim to improve evidence-based policy-making, including analysis, policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
THANK YOU