



Informing development policies: integrated assessment tools

**Available tools and ‘lessons learned’ from
prior use in a national reporting context.**

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The SDGs in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



The SDGs replace the MDGs and cover all dimensions of sustainable development

The SDGs are universal goals that apply to every nation

The SDGs will run from 2016 to 2030

Countries will be reporting on progress at national, regional and global levels



Copenhagen Declaration 1995

- Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, a comprehensive plan for the achievement of social inclusion
- Summit pledged to make “the conquest of poverty, the goal of full employment and the fostering of social integration overriding objectives of development”.
- Focus was on people-centred development
- Firm expression by global community to work together to build fair, equitable and exclusive societies
- Many governments developed Anti-Poverty Strategies as a result



Rio Conference, 2012

We reaffirm the need to achieve economic stability, sustained economic growth, the promotion of social equity and the protection of the environment...

The future we want (GA A/res/66/288)





Addis Ababa Action Agenda July 2015

CROSS-CUTTING AREAS



Delivering social protection and essential public services for all



Ending hunger and malnutrition



Bridging the infrastructure gap



Promoting industrialization



Generating employment, and promoting MSMEs



Protecting ecosystems



Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies



Addis Ababa Action Agenda

CROSS-CUTTING AREAS



Delivering social protection and essential public services for all

Fiscally sustainable and nationally appropriate social protection systems and floors

National public services spending targets

Strong international support



Social Assessment

- Process for gathering, analyzing and incorporating social information – used by DSPD, UNDESA
- **Quantitative Methods**
 - Surveys
 - Secondary data analysis
- **Qualitative Methods**
 - Discussions in focus groups
 - In-depth interviews
 - Listening to clients
 - Role playing
 - Supplementary analysis techniques
 - Ven graphs



Mongolia



- Mongolia incorporated MDGs into 2003 Economic Growth and Poverty Strategy
- Population 2.8 million
- GDP growth 2000-5 was 5.6%, 2005-10 was 6.7% and 10.7% in 2010-14
- Average life expectancy at birth 68 years
- Ministry of Environment & Green Dev. 2012
- Nat. Dev. Institute 5 priority areas: economic diversification; strengthening human capital; govt. institutions; science and technology; middle class.



Mongolia: AMR July 2015

- Mongolia no longer classified as a low-income country
- Mongolia has successfully met MDGs to reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV & AIDS and to develop new ICT
- Mongolia did not halve poverty but reduced it by one third
- Need to maintain the political neutrality of the civil service
- The pressing social development issue is the improvement of capacity of government institutions
- Drug-resistant TB has become widespread



Lessons from the past

- Need for **more regular country reviews** while respecting their voluntary nature
- Transparent accountability that includes a **broad range of sectors, stakeholders**
- Global commitments **translated into country-level commitments**, development **planning** and **budgeting**
- Need to review mechanisms to be **tailored to country-level needs** and aim to **deliver results for people**
- Importance of **reliable, high quality** and **publicly available data**



Lessons from the past

Need to balance between measurable indicators and the high level of ambition of the SDGs

Being organised in an integrated manner, with indicators for regional, national and thematic measurement



Lessons from the past

Need for country-specific and country-tailored strategies

Health and social services in each country reflect a complex interplay of historic, economic, social and political factors



Lessons from the past New Social Challenges Emerge

In the first 9 months of 2015 over 710,000 people – refugees, displaced persons and other migrants have made their way to Europe, a trend which is set to continue.

New Economic Challenges Emerge
Global economic & financial crisis 2008



Lessons from the past

New Health Challenges Emerge

- EBOLA epidemic over 11,302 deaths mainly in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia
- Pandemic Influenza H1N1 2009
- SARS 2003
- Spanish Influenza (1918 -19) 50m deaths



EXAMPLE: SDGs and Health - Goal 3





CONCLUSIONS

- We face rapid social, environmental & economic changes;
- Policy-makers require evidence-based understanding of how changes affect policies;
- To face the challenges ahead, new data needs to be collected, new research needs to be undertaken, and greater resources need to be devoted to research on social development;
- Enhancing the capacity of all relevant institutions (Ministries, local governments, statistical & research institutes), NGOs & civil society, & strengthened partnerships among them are vital to successful inclusive social development.