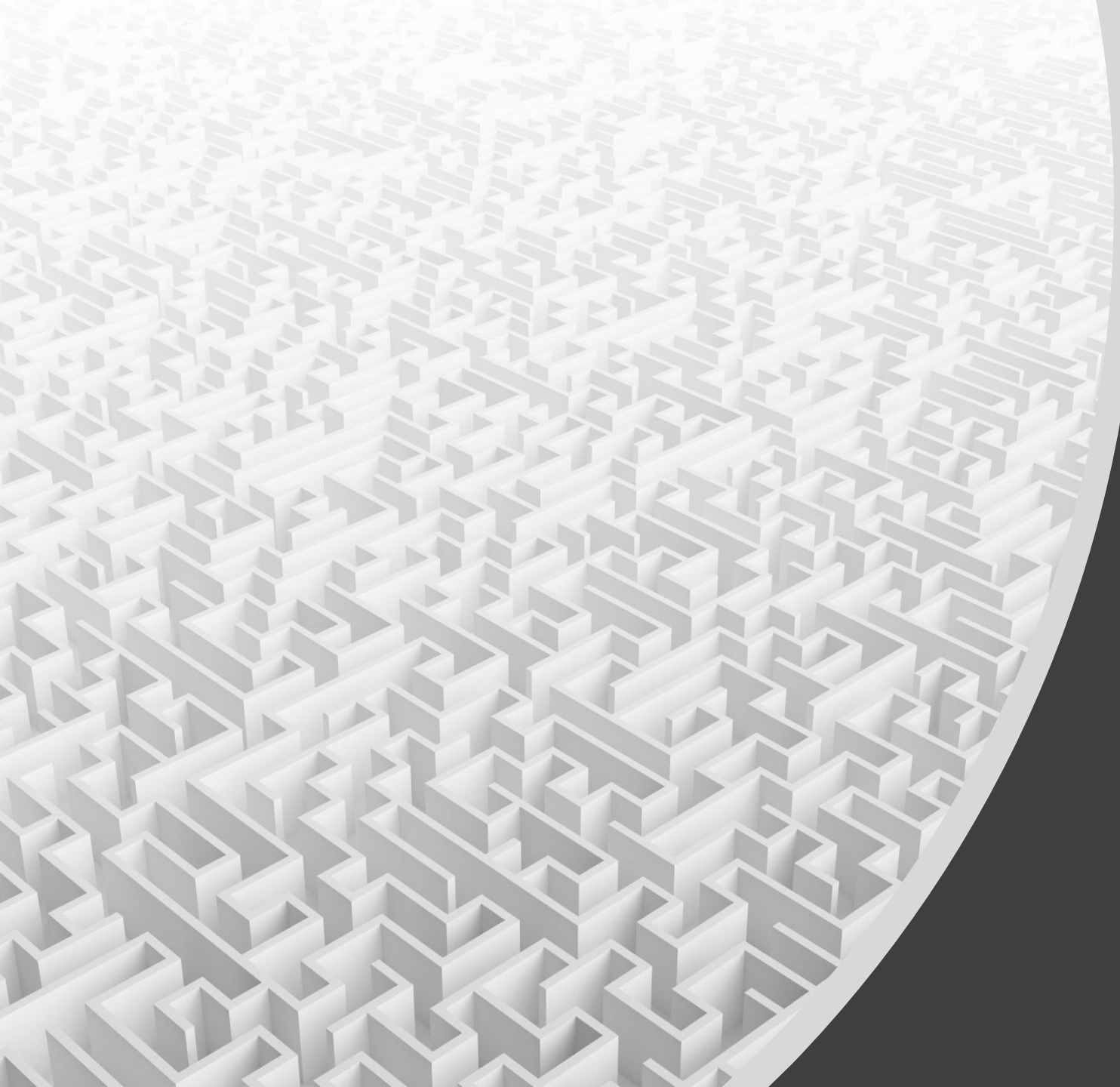


Workshop for Integrating Policy and Data to Leave no One Behind in Mongolia

Targeted Program on Social Development

5th – 7th December 2022



Introduction

Refresher on policy and data
integration

Workshop for Integrating Policy and Data to Leave no One Behind in Mongolia
– Targeted Program on Social Development
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Policy and Data Integration: Why and How?

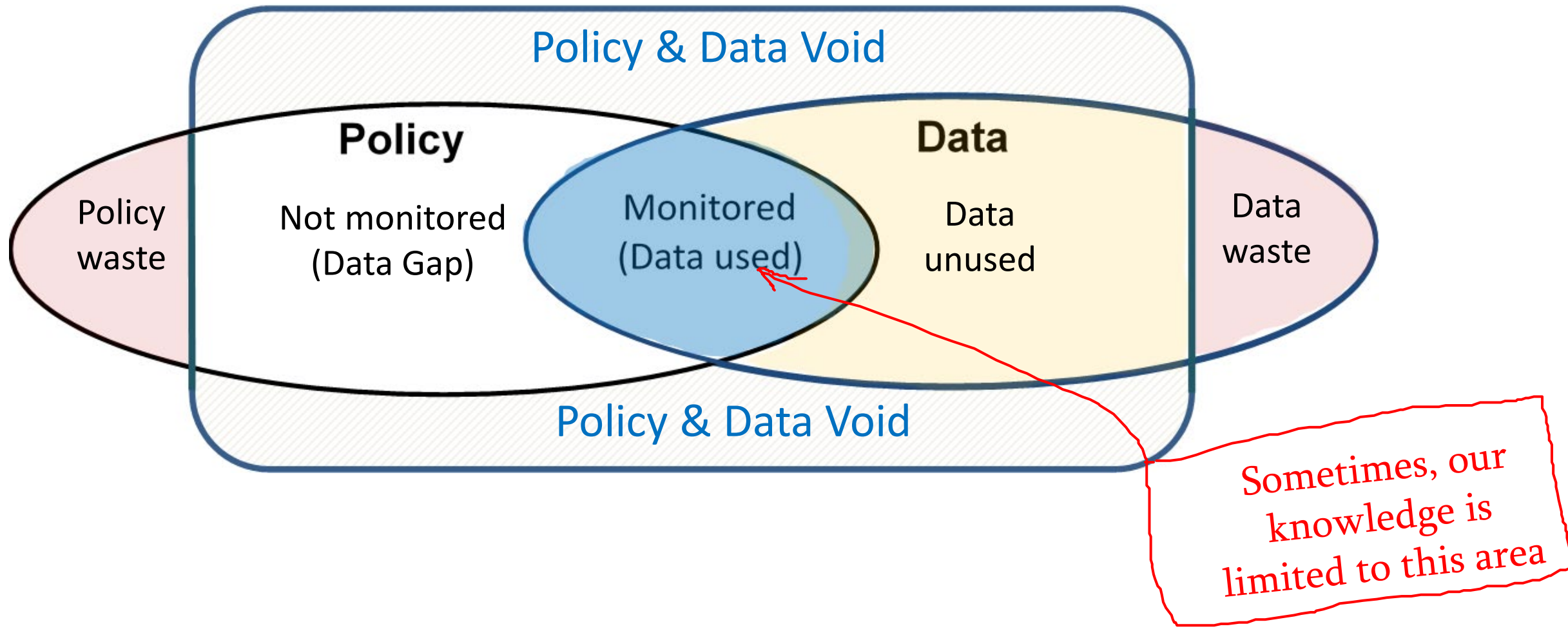
Arman Bidarbakhtnia
UN-ESCAP



Policy and Data Landscape

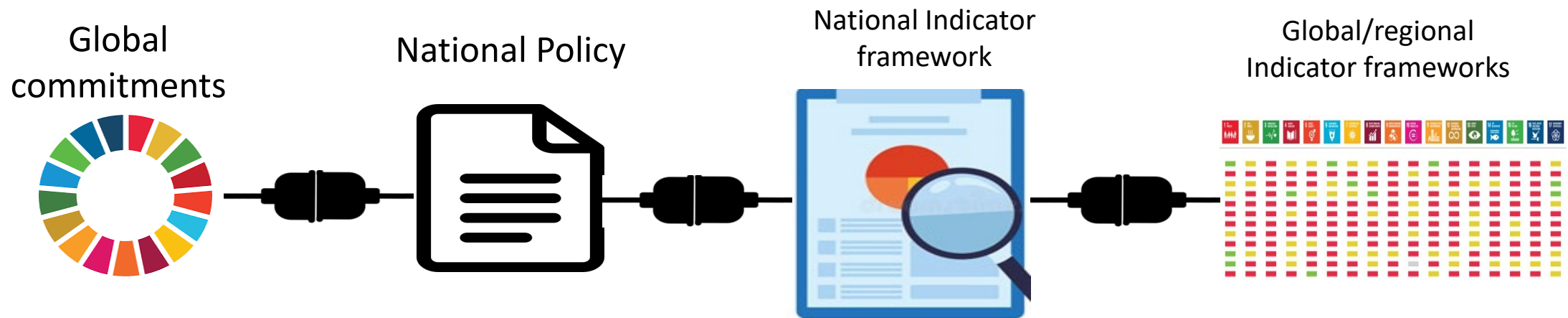
Development Principles

(Social, Economic, Environmental, Institutional)



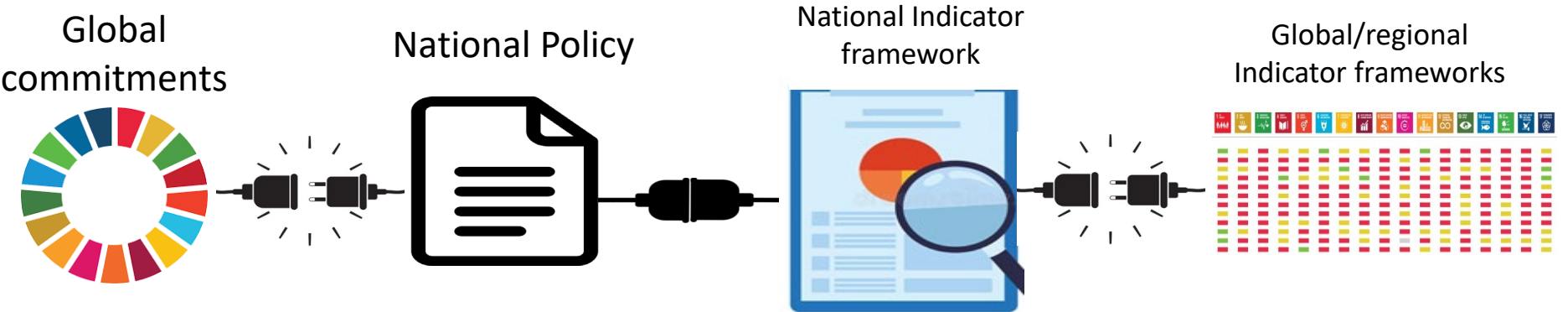
Ideally, we want

- ✓ All policy priorities integrated (**comprehensive**)
- ✓ All issues and target population groups specified (**inclusive**)
- ✓ All indicator frameworks aligned (**monitored**)

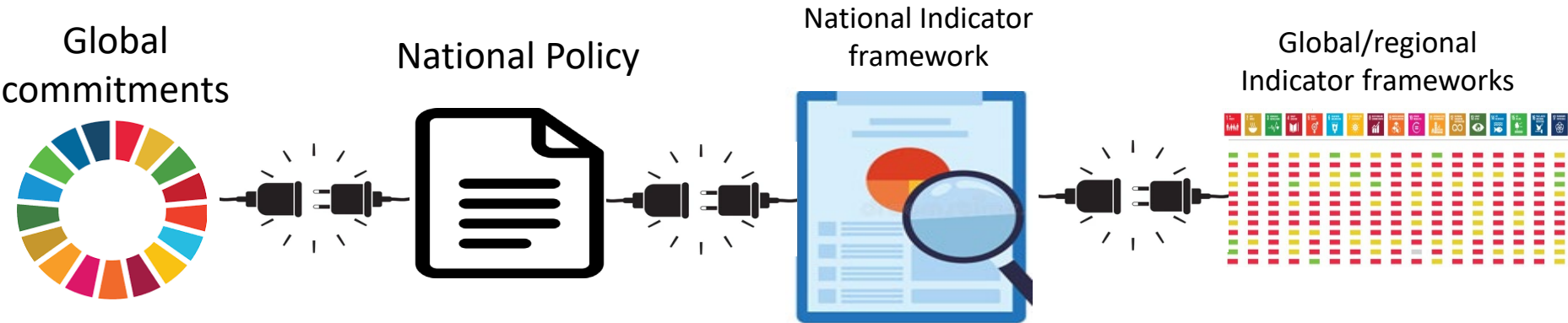


Some possible realities:

Global commitments
and indicators not
integrated/aligned



No alignment/
integration



National
indicators are
missing



How we do it?

For any given policy document...



Identify key issues that need action & target beneficiaries

Main outputs from EPiC:

1. **Clarify** all key issues that policy should be addressing (*existing and new*) and policy outcomes
2. **Identify** priority target groups (*existing and new*)
3. **Develop** a comprehensive indicator framework for the policy document (*build common understanding of current data needs*)
 - a. Integrating global and regional indicator frameworks
 - b. Identifying data disaggregation requirements

Key steps of EPiC

Phase 1- preparation

Team building
Identify and understand
policy document &
indicator frameworks
Understand core concep

Phase 2- Integration

Identify *issues for action*
& *target groups*
Mapp IAs on *core*
concepts and *indicators*
Make recommendations
for additional IAs

Phase 3- Policy outcomes

Revisit logframe and
provide
recommendations for
improvement based on
the results in phase 2

Phase 4- Indicator framework

Review indicators proposed
in phase 2, finalize indicator
framework, and make
recommendations for
future

What are EPiC outputs?

For policy makers

- ☐ Adequate indicators to monitor policies
- ☐ Recommendations for additional issues for action
- ☐ Fully defined target groups (most vulnerable)
- ☐ Recommendations for enhancing policy outcomes

For data producers

- ☐ Understand demand for data
- ☐ Understand need for disaggregated statistics
- ☐ Identify inconsistencies and overlaps in indicators
- ☐ Understand future demand for statistics

EPiC Online application

ESCAP uses this app to facilitate this work and
analyze your outputs



epic.unescap.org

Q & A

Sound indicators for policy monitoring

What makes a sound indicator? SMURD

5 Questions to ask yourself when assessing an indicator

Q1) Is indicator **S**pecific enough to make it clear as to what is being measured?

Q2) Is the indicator **M**easurable given what data is likely to be available?

Q3) Have the **U**nts of measurement been clearly spelt out?

Q4) Is the indicator significantly **R**ellevant to the issue it is meant monitor?

Q5) Have the levels of **D**isaggregation been carefully defined?



Q1) Is indicator Specific enough to make it clear as to what is being measured?

Policy priority

In the health sector, an important development issue is the public having access to health products and services

Proposed Indicator

Access to health products and services

What specifically is meant by the term “access”?

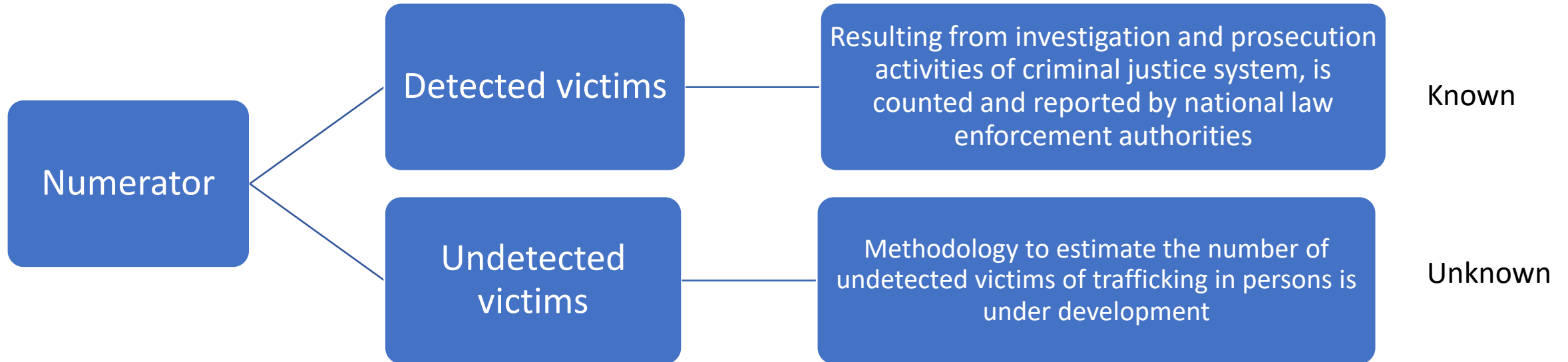
Potential
options include

- Access from a financial perspective (is it affordable)
- Access with respect to distance needed to travel
- Access as in is the service or products available across the country



Q2) Is the indicator Measurable given what data is likely to be available?

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation





Q3) Have the Units of measurement been clearly spelt out?

Population using safely managed drinking water services

Area	Urban	Rural
Total Households	92,312	421,365
Number of households using safely managed drinking water	87,241	114,839

<u>If raw numbers used to report</u>	<u>If proportions used to report</u>
“Number of urban households” using safe water = 87,241 “Number of rural households” using safe water = 114,839	“Proportion of urban households” using safe water = 94.5% “Proportion of rural households” using safe water = 27.3%

Note: relative measures (such as proportion, rate, ratio) are more appropriate units in most of the cases

Q4) Is the indicator significantly Relevant to the issue it is meant monitor?

Policy priority

In the Education Sector a common problem needing to be addressed in some countries is truancy (ie, school aged children skipping school without permission)

Proposed Indicator

School enrolment rates by age, sex

Whilst this is a useful indicator, how relevant is it?

The indicator needs to be more focused on the truancy issue



Proportion of school aged children who were enrolled in school yet reported missing a day of school for no reason last week

Q & A

Thank You



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Session 1

Review of policy outcomes
from the Targeted Program on
Social Development

Session 1

- ✓ Review policy outcomes

Propose improvements to the outcomes if needed

Proposed Outcomes: Demographics

Narrowed spatial disparities in population growth

The population load will be maintained at an 'appropriate' level

The positive social and economic impact of the age structure of the population will increase

Improved access and better public services in the rural areas

The number of migrants overseas returning home increased

Better work conditions for jobs outside of Ulaanbaatar

Increased work opportunities outside of Ulaanbaatar

Improved access to quality of Family Planning (FP) and quality of Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS)

Costs of childbearing decreased

Improved conditions for women to plan to have children

Proposed Outcomes: Family

Services tailored to the specifics and needs of the population groups developed

Each family has savings to spend on emergencies and the development of family members

Household living standards improved and sources of income increased

Improved access to the financing system and better conditions

Dramatically reduce domestic violence

Divorce will be decreased

Family education system established

knowledge of family planning and reproductive health improved

Responsible family formed that respects family values and traditions and passes them on to their descendants

Proposed Outcomes: Human-friendly Development

Comfort outside buildings, districts, apartment complexes and in ger districts ensured

Incidence of accidents and injuries reduced

Outdoor or external environment of buildings, districts, apartment towns and ger districts in accordance with the green development model ensured

Rate and number of crimes reduced

Safe living environment at work, school and in the external environment ensured

Ethical standards adopted by food producers

Improved monitoring and inspection at customs, SIA and laboratories

Better understanding of food choices and consumption

Storage capacity for food at national level and at most vulnerable locations enhanced

Supply of quality, nutritious and safe food to the population increased

Proposed Outcomes: Human-friendly Development

Social insurance coverage for informal sector employees will be increased

Range and availability of social welfare services to support the development of target households and citizens increased

Amount of social security pensions and benefits well-articulated with the cost of living in the different regions

Gradual monetization of notional defined contribution initiated

Involvement of local communities, the private sector and non-governmental organizations in improving social welfare services increased

Pensions and benefit values updated (and reaching the average subsistence level)

System that accurately identifies target households and citizens in need

The insured able to receive pension benefits from multiple sources

Legal reforms undertaken in response to changes in the age structure of the population

Proposed Outcomes: Human-friendly Development

Vocational skills improved

Women's employment and value unpaid labor promoted

Implementation of human rights to work in the field of labor ensured and partnerships and cooperation between stakeholders improved

Income and livelihoods of informal employees improved

Salary (and wages) and productivity increased

Employment of social groups promoted

Youth employment increased

Social protection for informal employees improved and social insurance coverage increased

Transition of informal employees to the formal sector supported and coverage reduced

Employment registration and information services improved and the number of service points increased

Industrial accidents, acute poisoning and occupational diseases reduced

Employment of local communities increased

Environment for running a sustainable business for informal employees created

Labor resource utilization improved, employment increased and unemployment reduced

Efficiency of micro, small, medium and family-based businesses increased and job creation stimulated



Session 2

Review of the list of policy priorities from the Targeted Program on Social Development

Session 2

- ✓ How relevant this issue is to the proposed outcome?
- ✓ How well this issue is defined?
- ✓ Can this issue be measured?


Propose improvements to the issue if needed



Session 3

Assuring policy coverage

Ideally, we want

- ✓ All policy priorities integrated (**comprehensive**)

- ✓ All issues and target population groups specified (**inclusive**)
- ✓ All indicator frameworks aligned (**monitored**)

Policy priorities are ...

Multisectoral

- Engage all stakeholders

Multidimensional

- Economic
- Social
- Environmental
- Institutional

EPiC facilitates

Structured user dialogue

Core Concepts

Core concepts

29 core concepts derived from international commitments:

- SDGs
- Universal declaration of human rights
- Rio 92 Declaration on Environment and Development

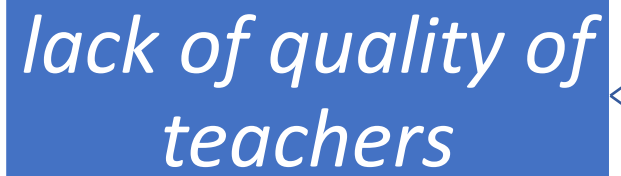
29 Core concepts

Equal Opportunities	Cultural Responsiveness	Generational impacts	Income Distribution	Protection from harm
Access	Decent employment	Human Resources	Participation	Quality
Accountable and transparent	Ecosystem Impacts	Incentives and Sanctions	Partnership and Coordination of	Re-integration
Capability based Services	Efficiency	Infrastructure	People-nature harmony	Services and entitlements
Compensation	Exchange and Impact	Innovation	Prevention	Sustainable investment
Cross-sectoral impacts	Family/group Resource	Legal Infrastructure	Production and Productivity	

How are they applied?

Example:

*lack of quality of
teachers*



Provide one example from your policy

Find one issue

Find relevant core concepts

Group discussion: World café

- 1- Table hosts explain a group of core concepts (5 min)*
- 2- discuss/clarify/provide example (5 min)*
- 3- host remains, others move to the next table*




Session 4

Inclusiveness

What are reference and target population groups?

Ideally, we want

- ✓ All policy priorities integrated (**comprehensive**)
- ✓ All issues & target population groups specified (**inclusive**)

- ✓ All indicator frameworks aligned (**monitored**)

For every policy issue

1- Who are the beneficiaries?

(reference population/area/group)

2- Who are the most vulnerable/disadvantaged?

(target population/area/group)

Example

Issue: *teaching environments are not completely safe*

Possible target groups:

Areas: *schools in rural areas, schools in disaster prone areas,*

People: *children with learning difficulties, girls and boys differently*

Session 4

Review the Issues requiring action

Propose target population groups