Regional Priorities for Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Statistics and mainstreaming of the SDGs to address vulnerability
Perspectives on … Answers to …

• Which groups are amongst the most vulnerable in Asia and the Pacific and are currently being “left behind”? Where do the most important regional vulnerabilities lie?

• What approaches and tools, including through modelling, can be used to facilitate mainstreaming of SDGs in policy frameworks?

• How can better data and more effective and integrated analysis support progress on identifying regional priorities and reducing vulnerabilities?

• What are potential roles and priority areas for regional action, coordination and networks?
Reduce social exclusion & inequalities

Realizing human rights of all

Cross-cutting: prerequisite for full realization of SDGs

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality & empower all women & girls

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within & among countries

Time for Equality
KEY SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT TRENDS
Persisting or rising inequalities in Asia & Pacific

Spectacular economic growth, impressive poverty reduction …

But, persisting or rising inequalities within countries
Social exclusion of vulnerable groups

• Marginalized groups continue to face inequalities in opportunity
• Lack of access to healthcare in most of South and South-West Asia
• Gender inequality persists—unequal opportunities and outcomes, driven by discrimination and gender stereotypes
Population and Demographic Change: Urbanisation & Internal Migration

- Half of the region’s population lives in urban areas
- Growing at 2.2 per cent per year
- … will double in the next three decades
Population and demographic change: Population Ageing

Fastest ageing region in the world
Population and Demographic Change: International Migration

In 2015, over 95 million lived outside their country of birth ... almost 50 percent increase since 1950

Mainly as temporary labour migrants

Who, despite their contributions

Lack access to social protection
Tackling Inequalities

- Place the 2030 Agenda at the centre of national development strategies
- Develop institutional mechanisms and build capacity for policy coherence, consistency and coordination
- Mobilize resources
- Harness technology and innovation
- Develop multi-stakeholder platforms
An Analytical Framework

MAINSTREAMING SDGS IN NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK
Mainstreaming SDGs in national policy framework: Identifying priorities

• Country implementation: unique circumstances, levels of development, and capacities

• An example analytical framework: relevant interactions among different goals and targets; simulate and evaluate the benefits of alternative policies and pathways for progress

• Contribute to national deliberations on the design of national plans and strategies for SDG adaptation.
Analytical Framework

- SDGs is a complex system of many interrelated goals and targets, with potential spillovers and trade-offs.
- SDG system based on economic, social, and environmental data from 169 countries of the world.
Construct measure of SDG capacities
- Suggest pathways that maximize these capacities, taking into account country unique circumstances.
Pathways: Pakistan

• Vision 2025 contributes to progress towards inclusive and sustainable development if priorities are placed on health, education and infrastructure.

• For areas not covered by Vision 2025, especially on gender equality and women’s empowerment, an appropriate framework & various support measures are crucial to ensure that no one will be left behind.
Data, data, data…. 

… high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.
Global Indicators

96 indicators have clearly defined methodologies and are generally available

... the rest are not readily available, despite existence of methods (51) or lack methodologies (82)
DATA Hurdles

- Limited scope of data collection programmes
- Insufficient frequency & reliability from existing programmes
- Administrative data systems under-used, e.g., CRVS
- Lack of measurement standards and guidelines
- Data are not available fast enough
- Inability to produce data on vulnerable groups
Big Data applications offer new opportunities to identify social vulnerability and poverty.
Data and Statistics for SDG Implementation

- Advocacy for *strong political commitment* to and sustained investment for statistical capacity of national statistical offices including to *coordinate* and improve production, dissemination and use of data

- Promote *increased use of data and statistics* and *regional knowledge exchange* for follow-up and review

- Lead *norm-setting* in areas of high and shared policy priority

- Influence global statistical *methodological development* work in support of regional priorities

- Galvanize and enhance *partnership* support
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