The OECD Development Centre

Poverty, social cohesion and well-being

*Issues for discussion and insights from ongoing work*

Meeting of the Governing Board

12 December 2012
New initiatives on poverty, social cohesion and well-being

1. Social Cohesion Policy Reviews
2. SIGI country studies
3. Measuring progress for development
Why the Social Cohesion Policy Reviews?

Background:

*Perspectives on Global development 2012*

- Shifting wealth brings opportunities and risks
  - Social cohesion as a means and an end
  - More resources and unprecedented possibilities
  - New opportunities not equally shared within countries

- Looking forward
  - More focus on the “how” of policy-making processes
  - How to make social cohesion a part of national development strategies?

⇒ Social Cohesion Policy Reviews (SCPRs)
Objectives of the SCPRs

1. Measure the state of social cohesion in a society and monitor progress over time

2. Assess policies that foster social cohesion

3. Improve the process of policy making to enhance policy coherence and co-ordination
Outline of the reviews

i. Measuring social cohesion
   i. Social inclusion: absolute and relative poverty, income inequality, social polarisation…
   ii. Social capital: civic participation, trust, tax morale…
   iii. Social mobility: intra and inter-generational mobility
Outline of the reviews

i. Measuring social cohesion

ii. Assessing the need for policy changes
   i. Social protection
   ii. Employment
   iii. Education and training
   iv. Fiscal policy
   v. Civic participation
   vi. Environment
Outline of the reviews

i. **Measuring social cohesion**

ii. **Assessing the need for policy changes**

iii. **Improving the governance of social cohesion**
   i. Institutional co-ordination: horizontal and vertical
   ii. Inclusiveness
   iii. Policy coherence
Outline of the reviews

i. Measuring social cohesion

ii. Assessing the need for policy changes

iii. Improving the governance of social cohesion

iv. Policy recommendations
SCPR implementation timeline

**Kick-off phase (Months 1 – 2)**
- Identification of key policy issues for the review in consultation with the government
- Local team set up
- Data collection through fact-finding missions and questionnaires

**Report drafting phase (Months 3 – 9)**
- Local task team and OECD team construct indicators and carry out the analysis
- Draft report and mid-term consultations with the local team and Steering Committee

**Validation phase (Months 10 – 12)**
- Finalisation of report
- Policy dialogue event to discuss policy implications
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What is the SIGI?

Social Institutions and Gender Index

Focus on underlying drivers vs. outcomes
What is the SIGI?

Social Institutions and Gender Index 2012

- **Discriminatory Family Code**
  - Legal Age of Marriage
  - Early marriage
  - Parental authority
  - Inheritance

- **Restricted Physical Integrity**
  - Violence against women
  - Female genital mutilation
  - Reproductive integrity

- **Son Bias**
  - Missing women
  - Fertility preferences

- **Restricted Resources & Entitlements**
  - Access to land
  - Access to bank loans and other forms of credit
  - Access to property other than land

- **Restricted Civil Liberties**
  - Access to public space
  - Political voice
2012 SIGI scores by region

- Latin America and the Caribbean
  - Argentina
  - Nicaragua
  - Laos
- East Asia and the Pacific
  - Philippines
  - Average
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia
  - Macedonia
- South Asia
  - Nepal
  - Average
- Middle East and North Africa
  - Morocco
- Sub-Saharan Africa
  - South Africa
  - Average
  - Average
  - Average
  - Average
  - Average
  - Average
- Middle East and North Africa
  - Morocco
- Sub-Saharan Africa
  - South Africa
  - Average
  - Average
  - Average
  - Average
  - Average
  - Average
  - Average
- 1 = high discrimination
  0 = low discrimination
- Average SIGI score
- Top ranking
- Lowest ranking

Legend:
- ▲ Lowest ranking
- ☺ Average SIGI score
- Ⓞ Top ranking
<table>
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<th>Projects</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Global level: SIGI 2014 - time series</td>
<td>• Shift policy and donor focus from outcomes to root causes</td>
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<td>• Regional level: technical exchange and policy dialogue</td>
<td>• Improve data quality and coverage</td>
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<td>• National level: SIGI country studies</td>
<td>• Go beyond national averages: how do social institutions play out at sub-national level?</td>
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<td>• India</td>
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<td>• South Africa, Kenya &amp; Uganda</td>
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SIGI country studies objectives

- Deeper and holistic understanding of gender inequality
- Support governments gender policy efforts, understand barriers to implementation
- Regional policy dialogue and statistical capacity building
- Strengthen global SIGI methodology
How will the SIGI country pilots work?

- Joint initiative between the Development Centre, National Statistics Offices and Women’s Ministries
- National technical steering group including key stakeholders
- Regional partnerships with UNECA and African Development Bank

**STAGE 1**: Creation of country-specific SIGI framework

**STAGE 2**: Data collection and collation

**STAGE 3**: Analysis, policy dialogue and technical exchange
New initiatives on poverty, social cohesion and well-being

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Measuring Progress: An international call

What is measured is what is treasured

- **International calls to go ‘beyond GDP’:** OECD Strategy on Development

- **Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi** report (2009)

- **UN Resolution 65/309** (2012): “Happiness: towards a holistic approach to development”

- **Rio+20** “*The Future We Want*” declaration, June 2012

- **Post -2015 Agenda**
What’s the link with development?

The **key** development objective is not to maximise economic growth, but to improve the lives of all citizens of the world (today and in the future)

10 years of OECD experiences have culminated to this point

- **OECD World Fora** on “Statistics, Knowledge and Policies”: Palermo, Istanbul, Busan and *Delhi*

- Regional consultations in Latin America, Asia and Africa – conclusions outlined key priorities for these regions

- Implementation of regional networks

- Wikiprogress
Measuring progress for development: A primer

Goal: provide all countries willing to measure the quality of their citizen’s lives *a document* that outlines:

- Current thinking on the topic
- Best practices from OECD and non-OECD countries
- A measurement framework
- A selection of proposed indicators (based on pilots in-country) to operationalise the framework.
Indicators beyond GDP: examples

- **Community** dimension: *quality of support network* - percentage of people who have friends or relatives to rely on
- **Life satisfaction**: *subjective well-being* (based on average self evaluation)
- **Access to services**: *medical services, school*
- **Safety and security**: *assault rate*
- **Environment**: *quality of the environment* (e.g. water quality)

The research needs to be done with the countries to come up with indicators based on their aspirations.
CONCLUSION

- Three new initiatives of the Development Centre
  - SCPRs
  - SIGI country studies
  - Measuring progress for development
- Answer to the demand for indicators going “beyond GDP”
- Represent a contribution to the post-2015 debate
  The preliminary results will be discussed at the GFD 2013
- But they also contribute to the policy-making process, which is key to the OECD work

Comments welcome
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