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EPIC: A tool for policy-data integration

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So, What kind of disaggregation?

- Sex
- Or other !!
- Income
- Race
- Ethnicity
- Disability
- location
- Migratory status
- Age
Outline

Problem:
• Who is left behind?
• How do we know?

EPIC: A tool for understanding policy and data “needs”
Equal income of USD1.8 per day
➢ All equally poor

➢ All may be **Deprived** from basic needs, **But**

➢ Differently **vulnerable**, some more than others

➢ Different abilities in responding to undesirable changes

➢ Different **characteristics**, different **issues**

➢ Need different policy support

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**Equal income of USD1.8 per day**
Who is “left behind”?

**Deprived**
- Static
- Current status
- From basic rights/needs
- Possession

**Vulnerable**
- Dynamic
- Change in status
- Capability to adapt
- To changes (socio-eco-env-policy)

Who is “left behind”?
### Vulnerable vs. less vulnerable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Vulnerable</th>
<th>less vulnerable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have nots</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Checkmark" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Checkmark" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>Haves</td>
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Who is likely to be left behind?

*deprived & vulnerable*
Leaving no “Who” behind?

1. **Hard to reach**
   Sub-groups of population that are difficult to target for a variety of reasons such as being small (in the minority) or having specific characteristics such as illness, occupation, etc.

2. **Hidden population**
   When public acknowledgement of the population is potentially threatening for the members of the sub-group. Size of these population groups is often unknown and strict privacy issues are a concern in identifying them.

3. **Excluded, marginalized, discriminated**
   Though the three groups are different, all share the same characteristic, they are often "known" but "ignored" in one way or another. Examples: certain ethnic groups, certain age groups, sex, occupation, religious minority groups.

4. **Vulnerable sub-population groups**
   A sub-group that is potentially in a disadvantaged position due to its socio-economic situation. Examples: uninsured, low income, slum, or elderly groups.

5. **Geographically disadvantaged**
   Sub-populations that live in an unfortunate situation due to geographical conditions such as harsh climate, remote and hard to access locations, poor infrastructure.
How do we know?

Lack of evidence -> Lack of policy
Lack of policy -> Lack of demand for data
Lack of demand for data -> Lack of data
Lack of data -> Lack of evidence
Dealmakers: Agreed principles

- Human rights
- Sustainable growth
- SDGs
- Rio 92 Environmental agreement

- Social
- Economic
- All+
- Institutional

[Logo: ESCAP - Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific]
# Bedrocks of EPIC: 29 Core Concepts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Core Concepts</th>
<th>Key Questions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Access</td>
<td>What are physical, economic, and information requirements for full access to services by all policy target groups? (e.g. accessible transportation; physical structure of the facilities; affordability and understandable information in appropriate format)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cultural Responsiveness</td>
<td>How does the policy include cultural aspects (such as beliefs, values, gender, interpersonal styles, attitudes, cultural, ethnic, or linguistic) that may influence lives and livelihood of individuals and members of target group in service delivery of public goods?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Decent employment</td>
<td>How does this policy enable decent employment to individuals and target groups?</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>What are ways that policy target groups can participate in the decisions that affect their lives?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Partnership and Coordination of Services</td>
<td>What are the mechanisms for coordination among stakeholders that enhance partnerships for better policy outcomes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>People-nature harmony</td>
<td>Are there any environmental impacts of the policy on peoples’ healthy lives?</td>
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</table>
EPIC: Every Policy is Connected

Drawing on the agreed principles, rather than endorsed policies..

EPIC is a generic tool that facilitates cooperative, principle-based policy-data integration
Drawing on the agreed principles, rather than endorsed policies.

A. Holistic:
   ▪ Institutional, Social, Economic, Environmental

A. Participatory

B. Active

C. Principle-Based

D. Demand driven

Policy-Data Integration
How does it work?

List “Issues for Action” reflected in the policy document

Map issues for action to all relevant “core concepts” (data requirements)

Identify “target groups” under each core concept (disaggregation requirements)

For each Issues/core concept identify national/regional/global indicators
What is the focus of EPIC?

**Lack of policy and data:** Blind spots

**Data Gap and Data unused:** undiscovered demand and underutilized data

**Monitored policy:** Comfortable with what we know about what is conveniently known
What will you get?

Development Principles
(Social, Economic, Environmental, Institutional)

Policy-Data Void

Policy
- Not monitored (Data Gap)

Data
- Monitored (Data used)
- Data unused

Policy waste

Data waste
References


EPIC: a generic tool for policy-data integration

Connecting policymakers and data producers
THANK YOU!