Reducing inequality in FEALAC member countries
Objective

- Build capacity of policymakers to identify, prioritize and design effective policies to reduce inequality

Stakeholders

- Public sector decision makers, advisors in ministries and senior staff in statistical and analytical departments of ministries; as well as national statistical offices
- Business leaders
Project stages

- Stage 1: Knowing your gap
  - Identify multidimensional inequalities
  - Find the furthest behind

- Stage 2: Knowing what works
  - Review policy options
  - Study their impact

- Stage 3: Knowing your network
  - Sustain initiatives
Progress summary

✓ June 2018 – June 2021: Currently mid-project
✓ Common methodology: agreed
✓ Output delivery: according to plan
  • Stage 1 completed (June 2018 – September 2019)
  • Stage 2 in progress (April 2019– March 2021)
  • Stage 3 not yet started (March 2021 – June 2021)
✓ Budget implementation:
  • ESCAP Delivery Rate: 43%
  • ECLAC Delivery Rate: 29%
  • Average: 37%
**Stage 1: “Knowing your gap”**

- Algorithm to measure and visualize gaps in access to opportunities between groups

Completion of secondary education in Mongolia, 20-35-year-olds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top 60</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>Urban Women</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>Rural Men</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Rural Women</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>Top 60 Men Urban</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Top 60 Women Urban</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>Top 60 Men Rural</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 60 Men</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Top 60 Women Rural</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 60 Women</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>Bottom 40 Men Urban</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 60 Urban</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>Bottom 40 Women Urban</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 60 Rural</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>Bottom 40 Men Rural</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Men</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>Bottom 40 Women Rural</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instead of: A classification tree:
Database covers:

- 13 opportunities (SDG indicators)
- 23 countries
- 300+ classification trees

Data sources:

- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
Stage 2: “Knowing what works”

- Public sector policies

✓ Compendium of policies that meet criteria
✓ Policies for in-depth study being selected:

ESCAP (2 policies):
- Mongolia: Child Money Programme (CMP)
- Thailand: to be determined

ECLAC (2 policies):
- Mexico: “Youth building the future” Programme
- Chile: to be determined
Stage 2: “Knowing what works”

- Private sector initiatives

**At the workplace**

Examples:
- Equal benefits
- Publish CEO/median salaries
- Scholarships & childcare facilities

**At community level**

Examples:
- Healthcare clinics and schools
- Local procurement

✓ Various initiatives collected in a compendium

✓ Findings to be published in guides and online
Stage 3: “Knowing your network”

1) Meeting with project partners and business networks, as well as policymakers from FEALAC Member Countries (est. 2021)
   - Cementing of a network of leaders
   - Peer learning

2) Global outreach
Challenges and opportunities

• Public political discourse on inequality has increased… but still not reflected in policies;

• Policies do not have the stated objective of “reducing inequality”

• Private sector does CSR, ad-hoc initiatives;

• Few business networks or NGOs specializing on inequality.

• Project’s in-depth studies to show potential impact of well-designed programmes and initiatives

• Data (classification trees) reveal those left behind
THANK YOU

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