



# Social protection and its contribution to social inclusion

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Babken Babajanian

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## Social Exclusion framework

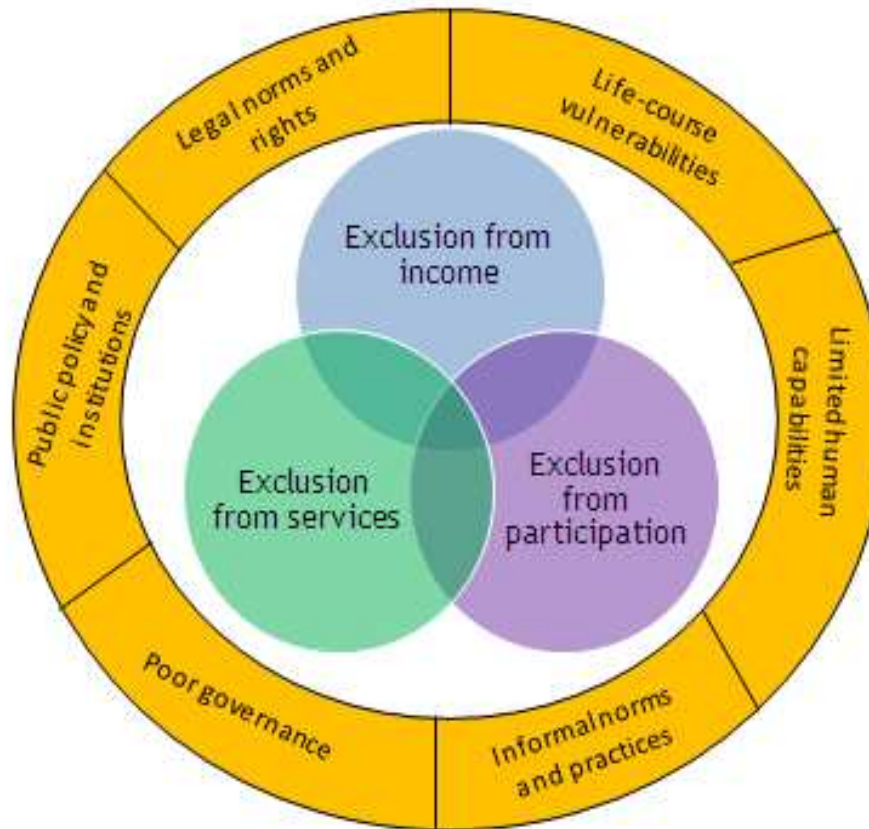
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- **Social Exclusion** – as a framework/theory/concept vs. descriptive term
  - Key analytical components:
    - **Dimensions of well-being** – i.e., ability to earn income, access services, participate in social and political life and other societal activities
    - **Drivers of poverty and vulnerability** that restrict capabilities and opportunities
  - Allows linking well-being with broader contextual conditions and factors – including institutions, norms and policies
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# Dimensions and drivers of social exclusion

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## **Provides limited income support:**

- Complements household income
- Food, mid-day school meals, school supplies, transportation to health care facilities, clothes for festivals
- Limited value - NPR200 (US\$2) per month or one eighth of the 2010/2011 poverty line (person/month)
- Irregular, partial payments
- Lump-sum is more useful for major expenses (e.g. health shocks)



### **Key drivers of poverty and inequality remain:**

- Geographic isolation and harsh topography in Karnali
- Expensive agricultural inputs
- Poor quality of public schools contributes to a dual system - producing inequalities in outcomes
- Limited capacity of local health posts generates reliance on private clinics for treatment – contributes to indebtedness and long travel time
- Poor local governance – affects Child Grant delivery as well as people’s access to opportunities more generally



## Addressing drivers of social exclusion

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- **Conditional Cash Transfers** seek to address behavioral factors that limit access to education and health/nutrition monitoring and address affordability
- Improved school enrolment and attendance; regular health/nutrition monitoring – positive implications for labour market productivity and well-being
- Some evidence of improved health outcomes, limited evidence of effects on learning outcomes (e.g. no impact in Brazil)
- Some evidence that conditionalities matter, but so does cash support (and perhaps information & outreach)



## Addressing drivers of social exclusion

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- **Social health protection** - addresses obstacles to health care utilisation
- Institutionalised inclusive access
- Cash transfers improve access/utilisation through income support without altering structural barriers – e.g. user charges, informal fees, etc.
- **Old-age pensions, disability assistance** – addressing old-age vulnerabilities driven by limited ability to take part in the labour market



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- SP can contribute to well-being, without addressing drivers of poverty and vulnerability
  - SP well-being effects vary depending on design and implementation
  - Understand combined income effect of social transfers





## Conclusions

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- SP can address drivers of poverty and vulnerability
- More evidence on long-term SP impacts is required
- Need for broader contextual analysis for establishing SP potential to challenge causes of social exclusion
- Social protection alone is not enough - need for institutional/policy coordination and integrated approaches