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Leaving no one behind: the imperative of inclusive development



Report on the World Social Situation 2016

www.un.org/esa/socdev/rwss/2016/full-report.pdf

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First Report: 1952. Mandate for recurrent report: ECOSOC, Social Commission, 1957 (663 (XXIV) E)

2005: The Inequality Predicament

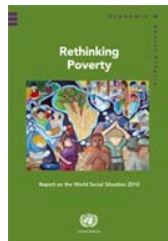


**Report on the World Social Situation 2016:
Social Inclusion/Leaving No One Behind**

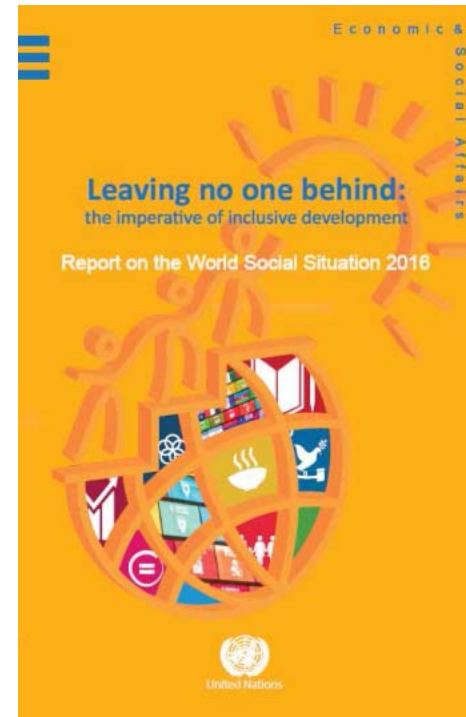
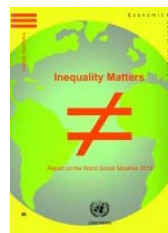
2007: The Employment Imperative



2010: Rethinking Poverty



2013: Inequality Matters





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- Concepts, definitions, key dimensions, measurement
- Some empirical evidence (illustrations, examples)
- Policy recommendations

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Concepts, definitions, measurement





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Social exclusion and social inclusion → more than lack of material well-being

Social exclusion - A state in which individuals are **unable to participate fully in economic, social, political and cultural life**, as well as the process leading to and sustaining such a state.

2030 Agenda

Poverty, hunger, unemployment, lack of education, health, modern energy, information

Social inclusion - The process of **improving the terms of participation** in society for people who are disadvantaged on the basis of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status, **through enhanced opportunities, access to resources, voice and respect for rights.**

2030 Agenda- **leaving no one behind**
Everyone should reap the benefits of prosperity.
Freeing (...) from **poverty and hunger** and to ensure, (...) **healthy lives** and **access to education, modern energy and information.**

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Symptoms or outcomes of exclusion:

The accumulation of disadvantage across multiple domains taken as a symptom of exclusion

Opportunities

Education

(enrolment, attainment, learning outcomes)

Health

(child mortality, life expectancy, HALE)

Infrastructure

(electricity, water and sanitation, broadband and other ICT infrastructure)

Income generation

Employment

(participation, unemployment, decent work deficits)

Income

(Average income, wages, poverty prevalence and depth)

Voice

Political participation

(voting, political activism, representation)

Participation in cultural and civic life, trust

Respect for rights

Discrimination

(formal, inter-personal)

Agency

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Individual characteristics (Risk factors)



(target 10.2) Age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic and other status

Youth, older persons

Persons with disabilities

Ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples

Racial minorities

Migrants (non-natives, foreigners)

Gender, economic status and place of residence (urban, rural) as intersecting characteristics.

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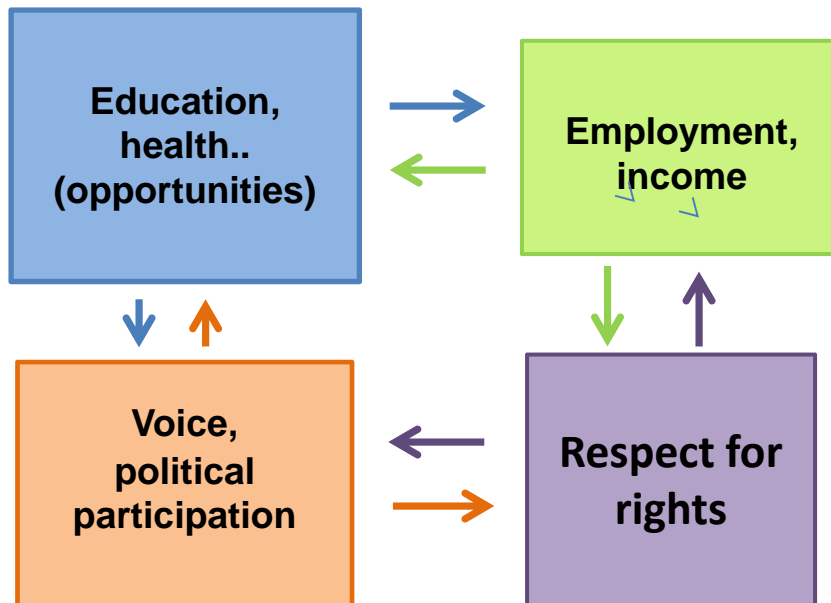
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Some key issues

- Disadvantages in each domain reinforce one another (vicious cycle)



- Context matters





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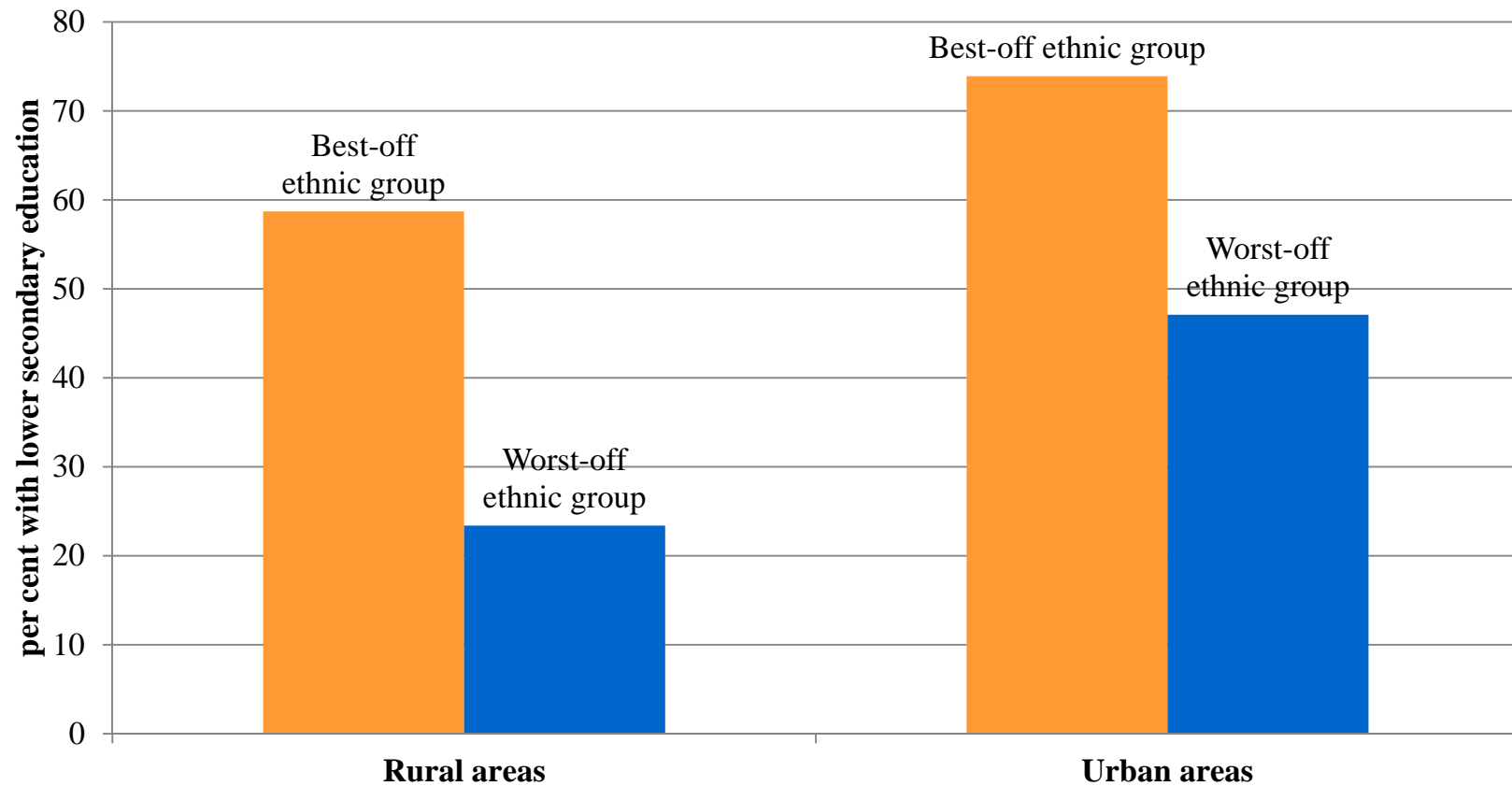
Some evidence





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Large disparities in education, particularly in rural areas (10 country average)

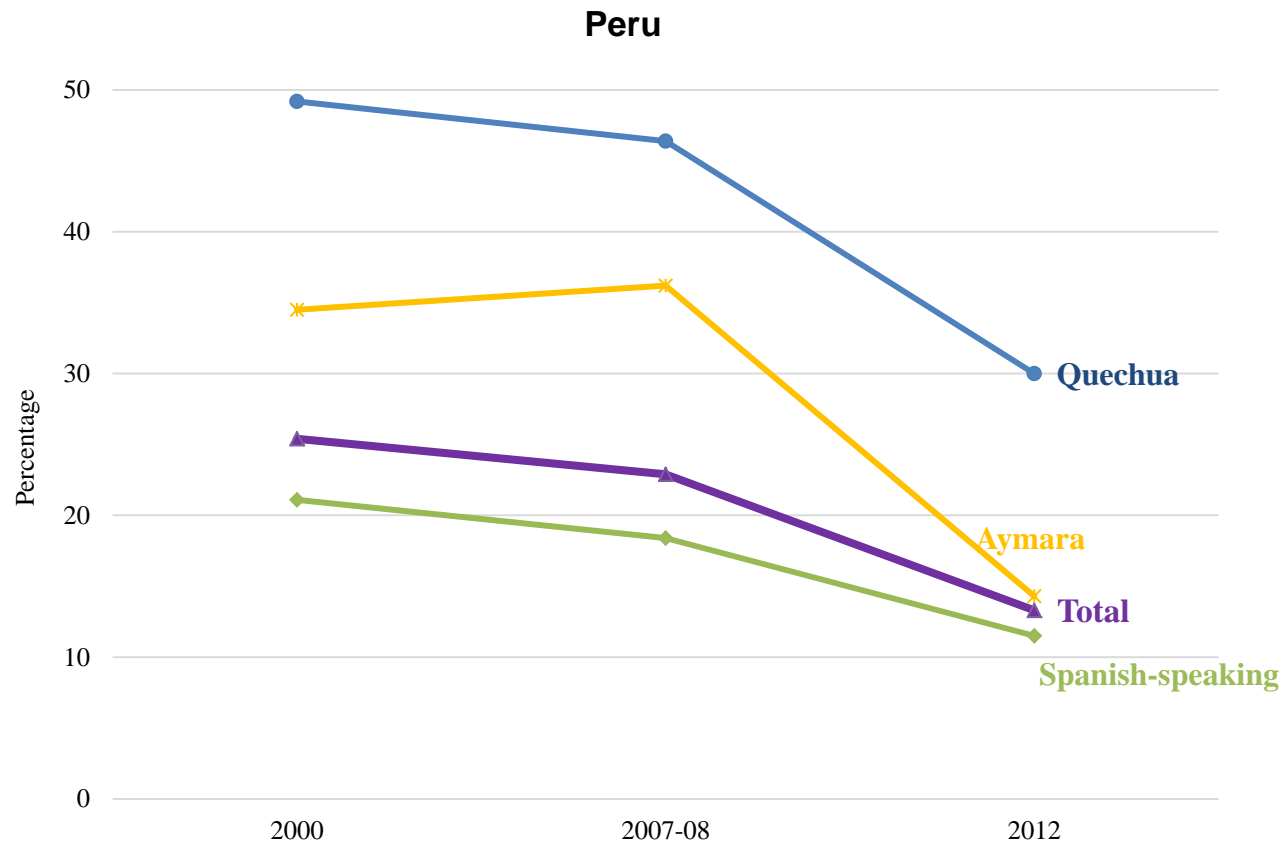




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Leaving no one behind – Progress must be faster among groups furthest behind

Children's stunting (SDG indicator 2.2.1)



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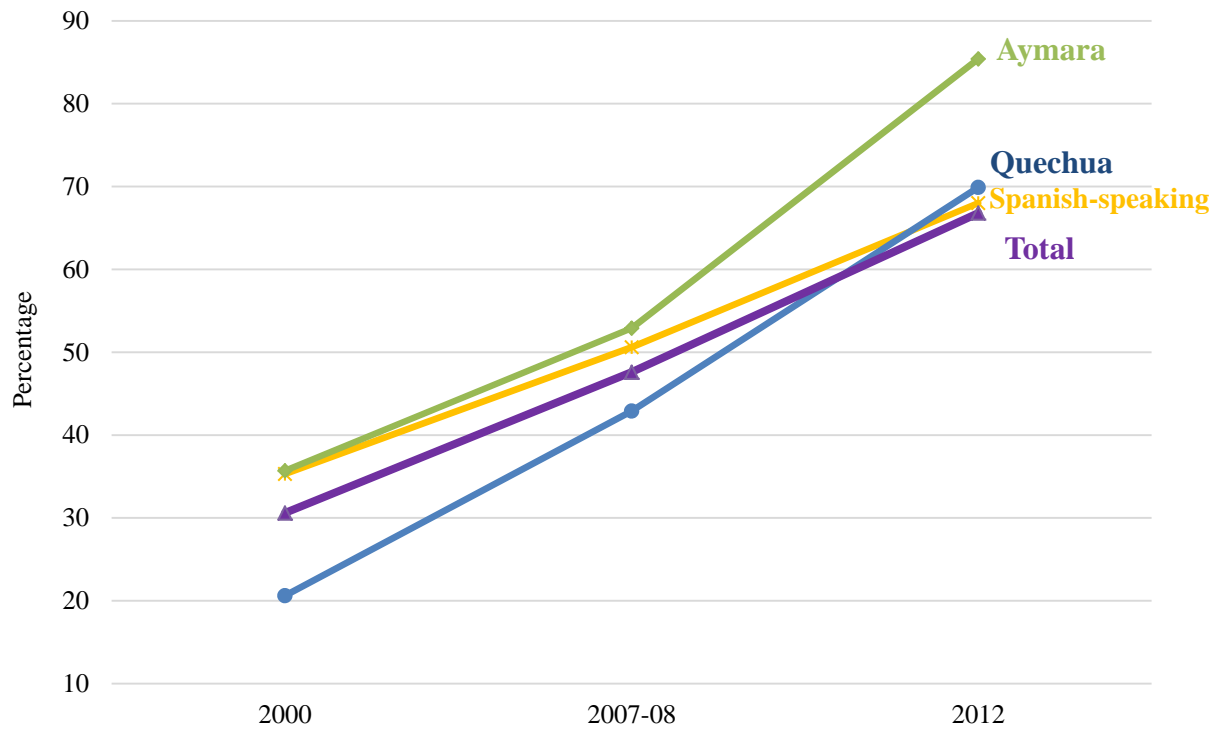


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Leaving no one behind –Progress must be faster among groups furthest behind

Access to electricity (SDG indicator 7.1.1), rural women

Peru

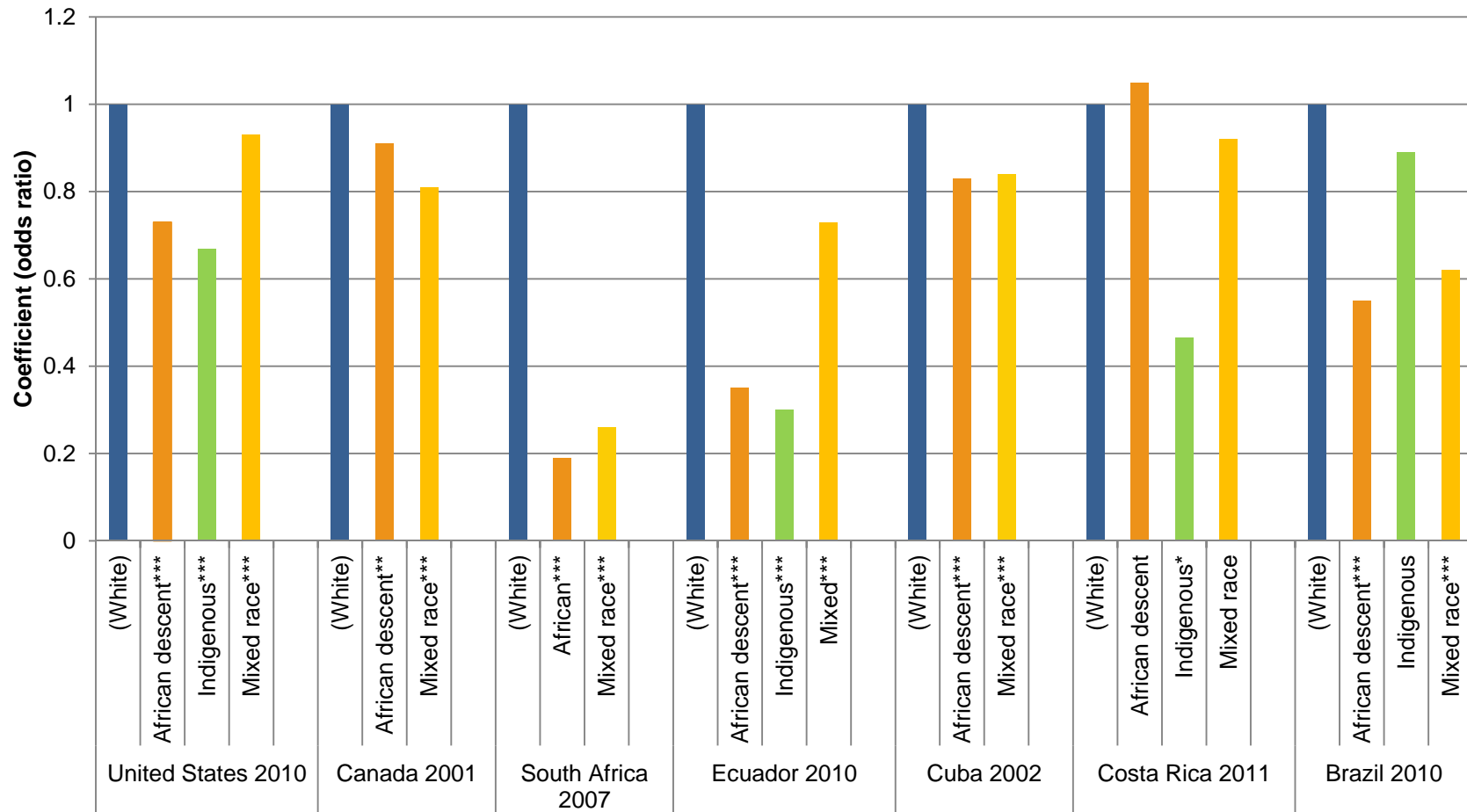




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Less racial and ethnic minorities in skilled jobs

“Net” effect (comparing workers with same education, place of residence and age)



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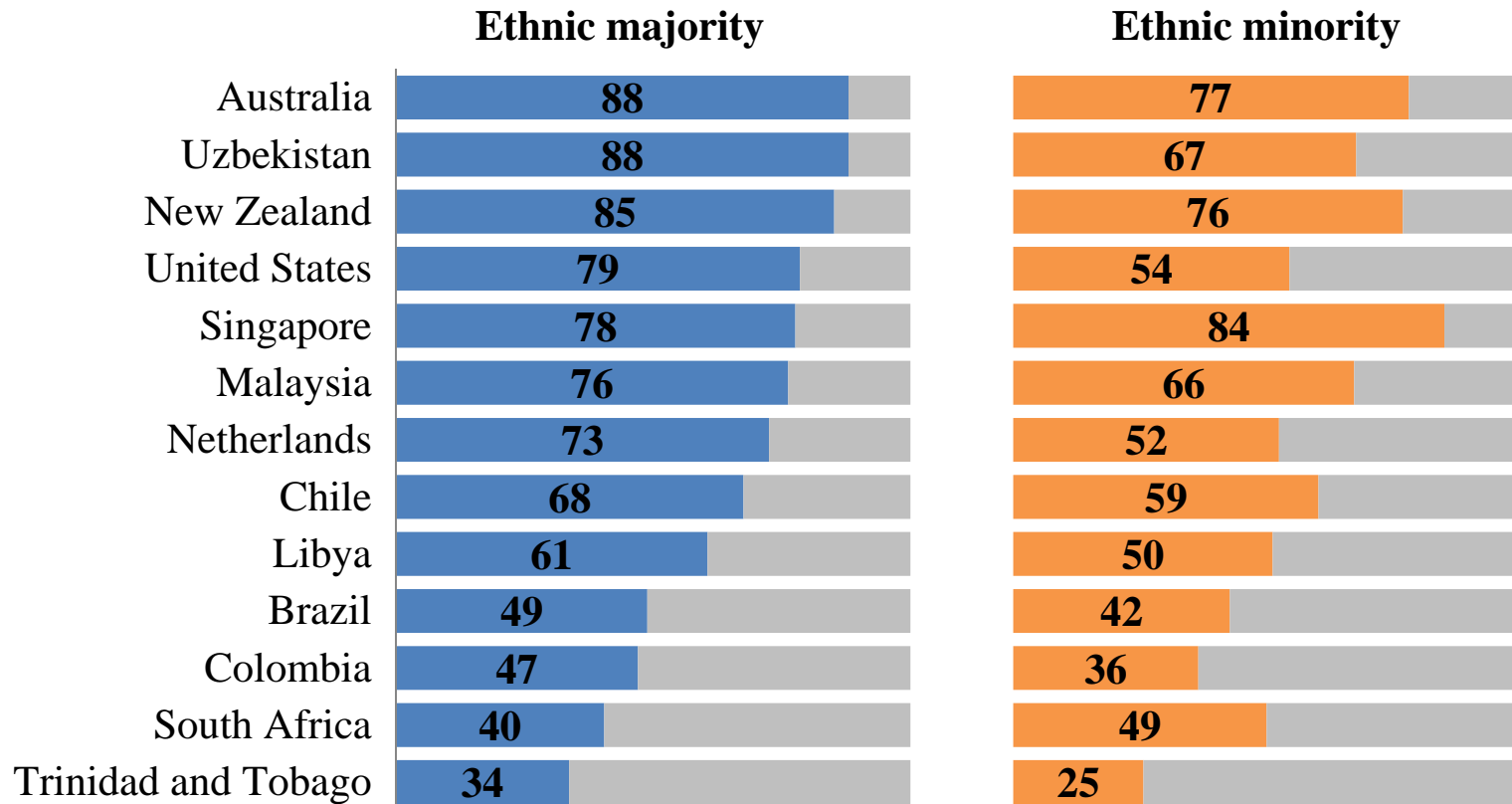
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Trust is a “must” for inclusion and belonging

Confidence in the police



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Discrimination is a key driver of social exclusion

- Significant progress in repealing discriminatory practices and laws in many countries, but discrimination has deep roots
- Some examples:
 - 44 countries impose restrictions on the entry, stay or residence of people living with HIV
 - As of 2006, 196 major ethnic or religious minorities in the world face some form of discrimination
- But, measurement is an issue

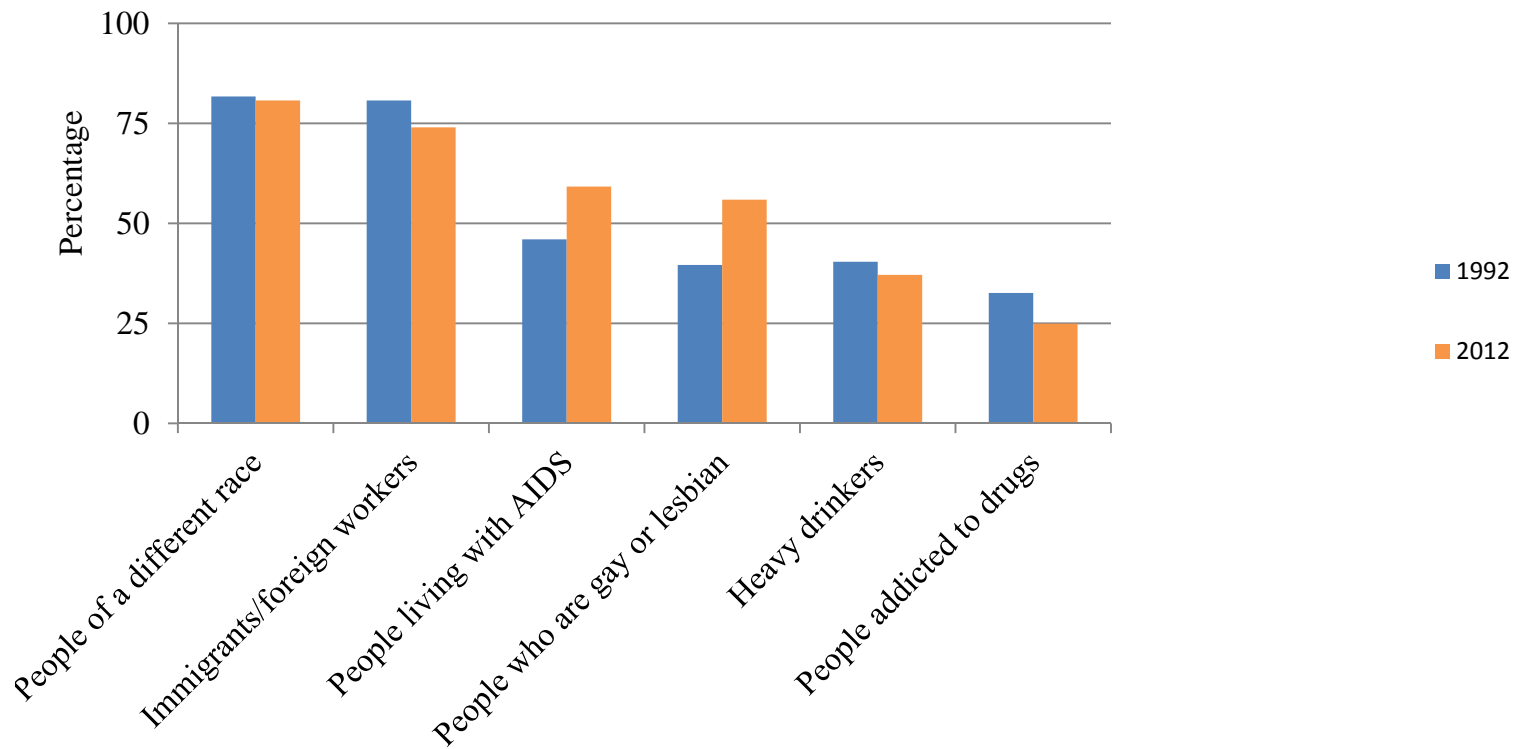




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Prejudice and negative stereotypes are expressed in subtle ways

Would it be OK if your neighbours were...?





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Discriminatory practices continue to affect people's opportunities, their well-being and their sense of agency

- Some examples:
 - Lower social mobility among ethnic minorities when socioeconomic conditions are the same
 - Applicants with ethnic minority-sounding names are less likely to find jobs or housing
 - Anywhere from half to three-quarters of persons living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific report feeling shame, guilt and low self-esteem





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Policy imperatives





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A stronger equity lens to policy making through:

1) A universal approach to social policy

- Equal access to opportunities and fairness in outcomes
- Realizes human rights commitments
- Challenges exclusionary social norms and attitudes
- Takes different forms in different country contexts





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2) Complementing a universal approach with special measures

- Tackling obstacles faced by excluded social groups
- Addressing discrimination
- Providing preferential access to some services
- Making the universal provision of goods and services more effective in promoting inclusion

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3) Policy coherence

- Economic policies that pursue social welfare and justice – e.g. promoting full employment and decent work for all
- Social policies that can enhance growth and stability – e.g. human resource development, redistributive measures that increase productivity and aggregate demand





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4) Promoting inclusive institutions

- **Equity:**
 - Empowering workers, entrepreneurs and small producers
 - Inclusive land ownership schemes & new forms of collective action
 - Participatory budgeting
- **Participation & voice:**
 - Engaging with civil society
 - Supporting local associations
 - Enabling the creation of social movements
- **Recognition:**
 - Promoting civil registration and legal identity, can help political institutions become more transparent and inclusive.
 - Anti-discrimination laws and their effective enforcement, are all avenues for more inclusive cultural and social institutions.

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Thank you



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