Gender in Social Inclusion Programmes

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GENDER IN SOCIAL INCLUSION PROGRAMMES

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Introduction

- Employment generation as a key plank in the policy agenda on inclusive growth
- The role of the state
- Economic growth alone does not promote gender equality
- Extending regulatory frameworks for informal-sector workers
- The role of social protection for women’s empowerment
- Enhancing women’s organizational capacities
The Paradox of Growth in Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa is outperforming the world in terms of economic growth

However, Africa is also growing in the number of people living in poverty, hunger and stunted children

Source: Calculated at ECA based on World Economic Outlook Database, October 2013
Inequalities in Africa are on the rise

Affecting social cohesion and stability

Reducing socioeconomic opportunities in life

…and undermining Governments’ efforts to reduce poverty and sustain economic growth

7 of the 10 most unequal societies in the world are in Africa – most of them in Southern Africa
Some key facts on human exclusion

Child mortality affects 6.9 million children globally, mostly from preventable diseases. In SSA, 1 in 9 children still die before 5 years - more than 16 times the average of developed countries.

2 out of 5 children under five in Africa today are stunted. Child malnutrition affects cognitive and physical growth, critically reducing the opportunities for a healthy development.

About 133 million young people (more than 50 per cent of the youth population) in Africa are illiterate – most of them young women.

Youth unemployment reached 20 per cent in SSA and 30 per cent in NA in 2012 – triggering social and political instability.

In Africa, there is more poverty today than in 1990. In 2010, 414 million people were still living on less than $1.25 a day.

In most parts of the world, people live significantly longer than in previous decades. However, trends in life expectancy in Africa are still far behind the global average of 76 years.
Features of growth in Africa

- The capital-intensive nature of growth in Africa is not creating decent job opportunities

- Low-productivity of labour-intensive sectors (agriculture, manufacturing)

- Limited contribution of growth to inequality and exclusion/poverty reduction
Gender and exclusion in Africa

Women bear the brunt of social exclusion...

- Women disproportionately represented in informal, low-paid jobs
- Large share of women among the working poor, underemployed and unemployed
- Occupational segregation in the labour market
- Large gender wage gaps
- Increased vulnerability to risks and external shocks
- Limited opportunities for skills’ development
Inhibiting factors

- Gender-based discrimination / gender biases
- Lower access to public services
- Lack of effective social protection programmes for women
- Lower access to and control over resources
- Lower bargaining power
- Predominant role in the care economy – between production and reproduction
- Traditions, cultural norms
The Challenge: From **Structural Transformation** to **Inclusive Development**

- **Basic Structural Social & Economic Transformation**
- **Sustained Social and Economic Development**
- **Enhanced Social Inclusion and Cohesion**

This is where we are today

This is where we want to be

Inclusive Development
A New Paradigm for Inclusive Development

Address the Factors that affect Exclusion

Accelerate Structural Transformation
How can social protection promote social inclusion of women in Africa?

A Transformative approach to social protection

- A powerful tool for social empowerment of women
- Ability to build resilience, generate income and enhance participation of women in development
- The role of non-state/informal actors in providing social protection
- Women as active agents of change (rather than passive beneficiaries of social protection)
Best practices from Africa: The crucial role of inclusive policies

- Egyptian CCT programme
- Ethiopia’s *Productive Safety Net Programme* (PSNP)
- Botswana’s *Labour-Intensive Rural Public Works Programme*

- Kenya: The *Women Enterprise Fund (WEF)* and public procurement for economic inclusion
- Micro-credit programmes for women
- *Systems of quotas* for political inclusion
Policy considerations

- Actively promoting “cultural transformation”
- Establishing mechanisms to increase employability and transition of women from informal to formal sectors
- Promoting specialized skills development programmes for women and girls – to increase their productive capacities
- Promoting a broad-based approach to gender equality
- Scaling up systems of quota and electoral provisions
- Ensuring a strong and committed political leadership in the implementation of gender policies
ECA’s initiatives for Inclusive Development

- Cost of Hunger in Africa
- African Social Development Index
- Monitoring Investments in Social Protection
- SPIREWORK
The African Social Development Index

A tool to assess the depth of human exclusion in Africa based on the individual’s life-cycle

A tool for member States to monitor, advocate and guide policy making towards increased inclusion and equity on the continent
The African Social Development Index (ctd)

- Address the African-specific challenges of inequality and exclusion – in line with the post-2015 CAP and AUC Agenda 2063

- Promote a more inclusive and transformative social development agenda on the continent

- Assist M/S in developing more inclusive social policies and social investments – at national and sub-national levels

- Improve collection, disaggregation and quality of data – particularly at subnational level
Six Dimensions of Inclusive Development

Neo Natal Infant Mortality (before 27 days)

Malnutrition prevalence, height for age (% of children under 5)

Youth Literacy rate (% of people aged 15-24)

Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Life Expectancy after 60

Six Impact Indicators

African Social Development Index

Human Exclusion in Africa
An Analytical Framework for the ASDI

Social Determinants
- access to basic social services in health, education and social security

Economic Determinants
- access to productive resources, economic and market integration

The Political-Institutional
- stability and security, political participation, access to civil and human rights

Cultural Determinants
- social norms, traditions, etc.

Gender Determinants

The Life Cycle
- Birth
- Early childhood Development
- Formative years
- Entering Labor Market
- Productive period
- Elderly
A tool for effective policy targeting

- Impact of social policies on exclusion
- Analyse the drivers of exclusion
- Guide social budget allocation at sub-national level
- Monitor social investments