



INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

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Session Objectives

- Explain different perspectives of inclusive development
- Analyze approaches, issues and challenges for inclusive development

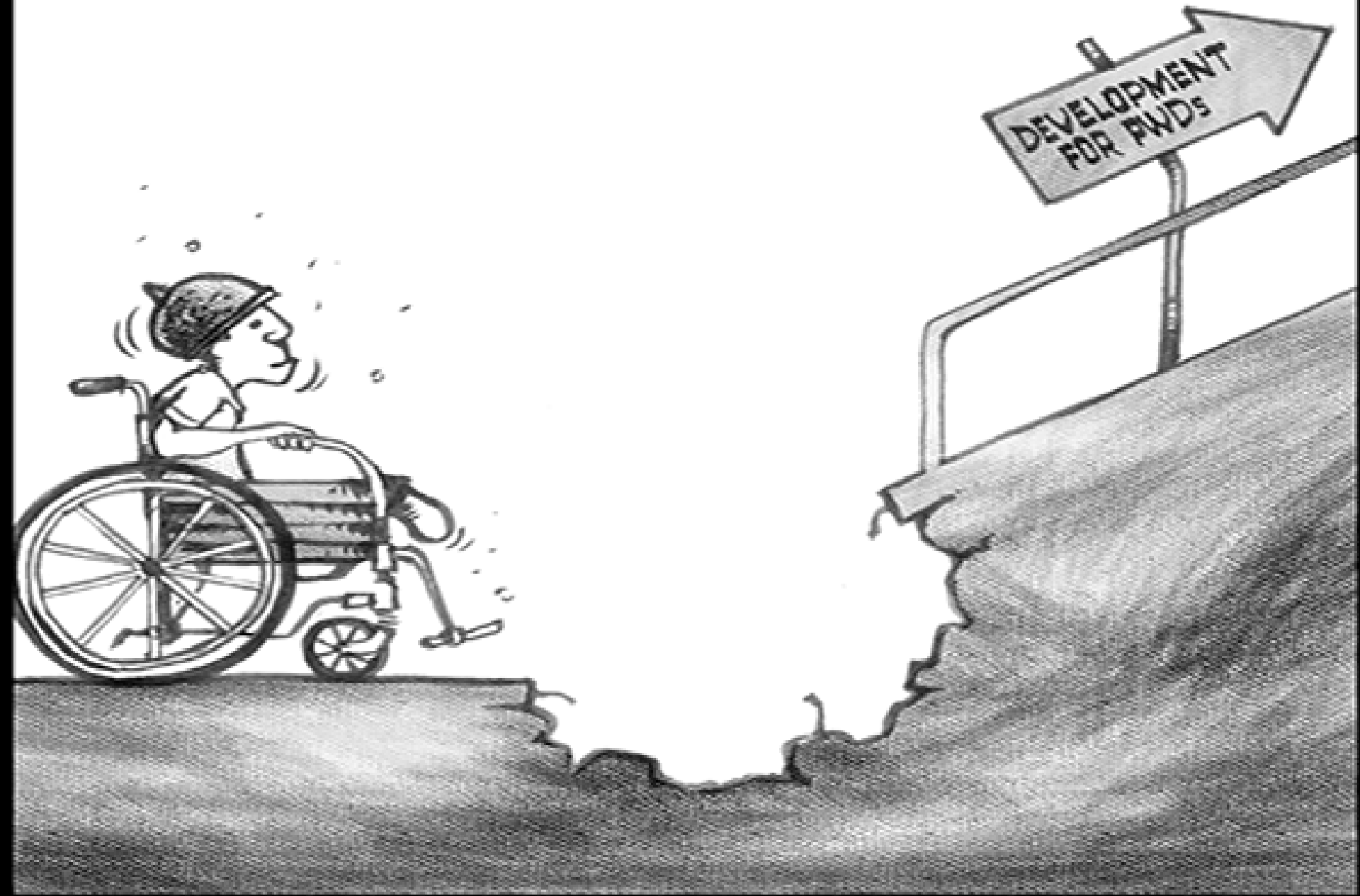


Session Contents

- Perspectives for inclusive development
- Practical cases of inclusive development
- Issues and challenges on practicing inclusive development

**EUGENE E.
BACASMAS**

THE PHILIPPINE STAR
SUNDAY, JULY 19, 2015





“No society can surely be flourishing and happy of which by far the greater part of the numbers are poor and miserable.” - Adam Smith



**“No culture can live
if it attempts to be
exclusive”**

Mohandas Gandhi



Inclusive Development

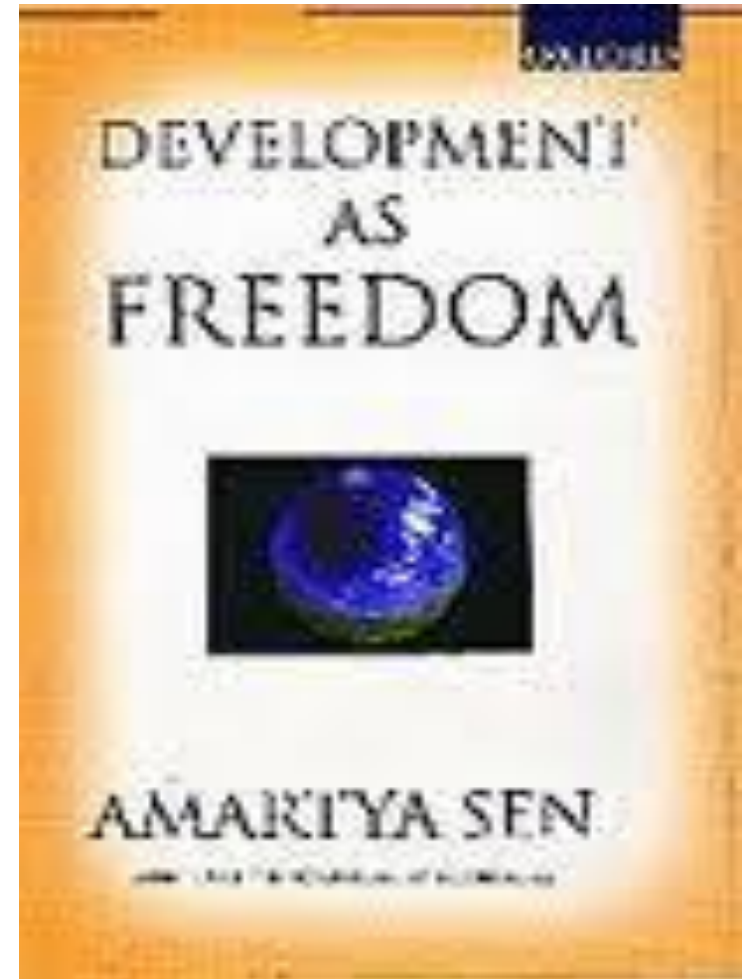
**Is both an objective
... and a process**



Development

8

- quantity vs quality vs both?
- static vs dynamic?
- economic vs multi-dimensional?



04/09/2017



Social Exclusion

- A process: certain groups are systematically disadvantaged
- Discrimination: ethnicity, race, religion, sexual orientation, caste, descent, gender, age, disability, HIV status, migrant status or where they live.
- Discrimination: occurring at public institutions, legal system or education and health services as well as social institutions like household.
(DFID, 2005)



Forms of Social Inclusion/Exclusion

- Class based
- Caste and ethnicity based
- Gender based
- Language based
- Religion based
- Area based
- Age based
- ...



Social Inclusion

- Removal of institutional barriers to increase access to development opportunities (WB, 2002)
- A means to shift the relationships between people and the institutions that shape the opportunity structure [of their social, political and economic world (Unequal citizens, WB & DFID)]
- social inclusion is about participation especially of the most disadvantaged people who are left out from the main stream of development and in the governance process



What is Inclusive Development?

“Inclusive development is a pro-poor approach that equally values and incorporates the contributions of all stakeholders - including marginalized groups-in addressing development issues. It promotes transparency and accountability, and enhances development cooperation outcomes through collaboration between civil society, governments and private sector actors.”

https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/inclusive_development.pdf

- Inclusive development consists of ensuring that all marginalized and excluded groups are stakeholders in development processes.



Inclusive Development (ID)

- It recognizes diversity as a fundamental aspect in the process of socio-economic and human development,
- claims a contribution by each human being to the development process rather than implementing isolated policies and actions
- promotes an integrated strategy benefiting persons and society as a whole.
- It is an effective tool for overcoming social exclusion, combating poverty and ensuring social and economic sustainability.



Inclusive Development

- Development can be inclusive - and reduce poverty - only if all groups of people contribute to creating opportunities, share the benefits of development and participate in decision-making
- The goal of inclusive development is to achieve/realize an inclusive society, able to adopt differences and to value diversity

MDGs and Inclusive Development

1

**ERADICATE
EXTREME POVERTY
AND HUNGER**

2

**ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL
PRIMARY EDUCATION**

3

**PROMOTE GENDER
EQUALITY AND
EMPOWER WOMEN**

4

**REDUCE
CHILD MORTALITY**

5

**IMPROVE
MATERNAL HEALTH**

6

**COMBAT HIV / AIDS,
MALARIA AND OTHER
DISEASES**

7

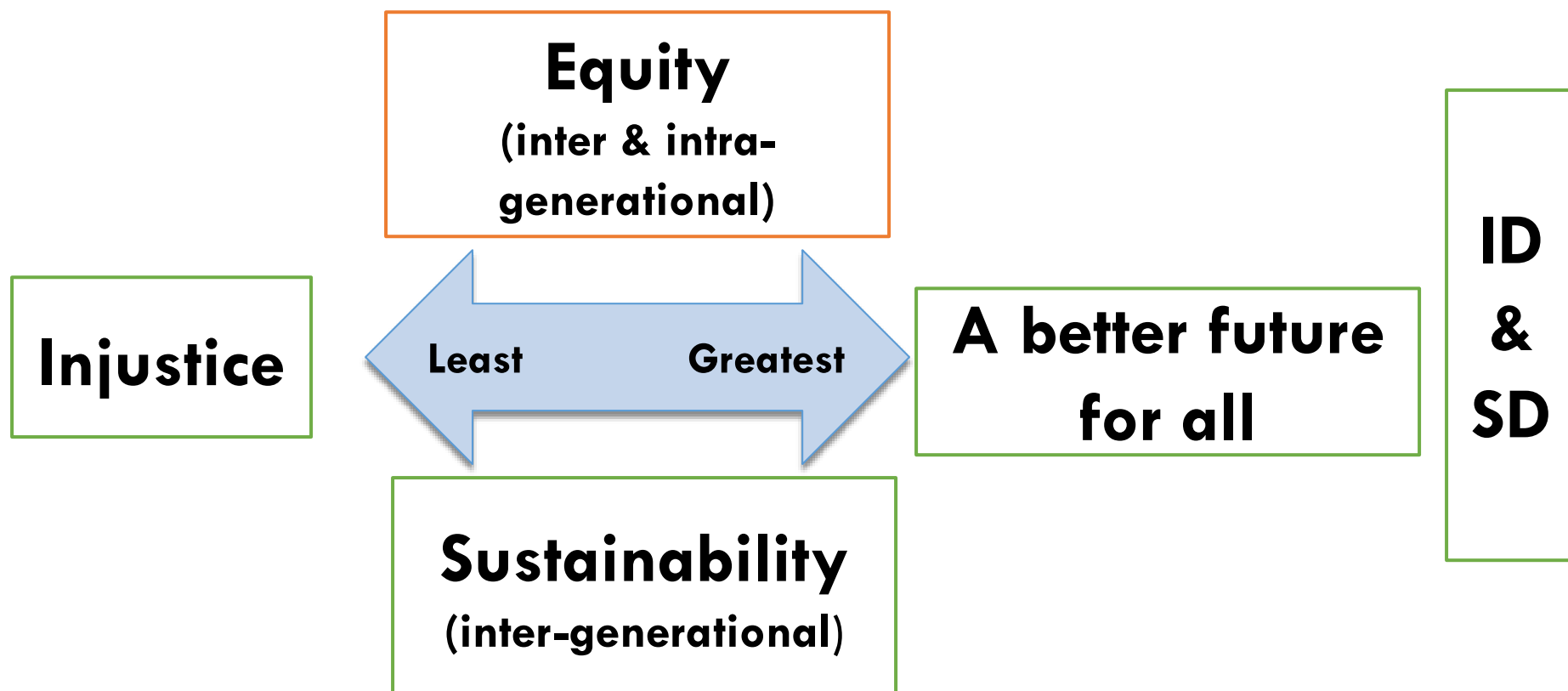
**ENSURE
ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY**

8

**GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP FOR
DEVELOPMENT**



Sustainable Development and ID





Video Case Discussion

Please watch the Video carefully and then discuss in group:

- As a service provider what are the major issues and challenges you have found in relation to inclusive development in your working area?
- What would be the best policies for solving those issues and challenges for inclusive development?



Need for inclusive development

- Physical weakness
- Vulnerability
- Isolation
- Poverty
- Powerlessness
- Identity and recognition
- Knowledge and skills
- Deprived and destitute



Nepal's efforts to inclusive development

- Engendering development policies, plans and programs
- Increasing participation of the excluded groups in policy/decision making through proportional representation and reservation
- Promoting socially inclusive legal provisions
- Improving access to resources, services and opportunities



Constitutional arrangements

□ Preamble:

... embracing multi-caste, multi-lingual, multi-cultural and diverse geographical specificities, by ending discriminations relating to class, caste, region, language, religion and gender discrimination including all forms of racial untouchability, in order to protect and promote unity in diversity, social and cultural solidarity, tolerance and harmonious attitudes, we also express our determination to create an egalitarian society on the basis of the principles of proportional inclusion and participation, to ensure equitable economy, prosperity and social justice ...



Constitutional arrangements

- Right to equality (18)
- Right against untouchability and discrimination (24)
- Right regarding clean environment (30)
- Right to education (31)
- Right to employment (33)
- Right to health care (35)
- Right to food (36)



Constitutional arrangements

- Right to housing (37)
- Right of women (38)
- Right of children (39)
- Right of dalits (40)
- Right of senior citizens (41)
- Right to social justice (42)
- Right to social security (43)



Constitutional arrangements

□ Directive Principles (50, 1)

It shall be the political objective of the State to strengthen a federal democratic republican system to ensure an atmosphere where democratic rights are exercised by acknowledging sovereignty, independence and integrity of the country to be of utmost importance; by protecting freedom, equality, property and all citizens through rule of law; by embracing the norms and values of fundamental rights and human rights, gender equality, proportional inclusion, participation and social justice; and by maintaining a just system in all spheres of national life in order to establish a government system aimed at public welfare, while maintaining relations between federal units on the basis of cooperation between them, and internalizing the principle of inclusion in the governance system on the basis of local autonomy and decentralization,



Constitutional arrangements

- State Policies (51, j): Policies regarding social justice and inclusion
- National Inclusion Commission (258)
- Adibasi Janajati Commission (261)
- Madheshi Commission (262)
- Tharu Commission (263)
- Muslim Commission (264)



Achievement?

- Nepal, in the Inclusive Development Index (IDI), ranks first in the South Asian region.
- “Under the developing economies category, with overall score of 4.24, Nepal ranks 27th on the IDI, showing remarkable improvement this last five years
- “Nepal ranks 26th in Growth with a score of 3.35, whereas the country ranks 51st in Inclusion with a score of 3.25, but ranks 1st in Intergenerational Equity with a score of 6.11.”



Inclusive development index

Ranking*	Economy	Overall IDI score
27	Nepal	4.24
36	Bangladesh	4.03
39	Sri Lanka	4.01
52	Pakistan	3.56
60	India	3.38



- “Nepal, among the six countries, registered IDI scores that are 20 or maybe places higher than its GDP per capita rankings, suggesting that its development model is considerably more balanced and inclusive in contrast to countries with a comparable national income per capita.”

Inclusive Growth and Development Report, (2017) - World Economic Forum (WEF)



Issues and Challenges

- **Mass Poverty**
- **Social & Gender Discrimination**
- **Quality Education**
- **Unemployment** - Means of Sustainable Livelihood
- **Food Security / Nutrition**
- **WASH** - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



- ❑ **Sustainable Energy**
- ❑ **Sustainable Natural Resource Management**
- ❑ **Political Stability**
- ❑ **Good Governance and Effective Institutions**
- ❑ **Stable and Peaceful Societies**
- ❑ **Long Term Finance – Fiscal, Monetary Policy**
- ❑ **Lack of Physical Infrastructure**



Thank you