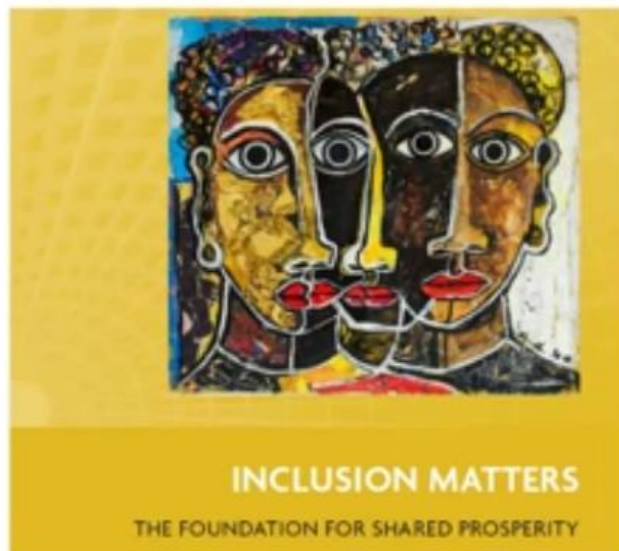


Foundations of Social Inclusion: What You Need to Know

December 10, 2014 | 8:00 AM EST

Speaker: Maitreyi Bordia Das
Lead Social Development Specialist,
World Bank Group



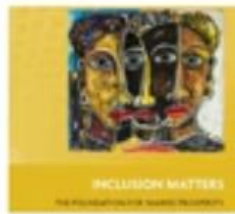
What is social inclusion?



- The process of improving the **terms** for **individuals and groups** to take part in society
- The process of improving the **ability, opportunity and dignity** of **people disadvantaged on the basis of their identity** to take part in society

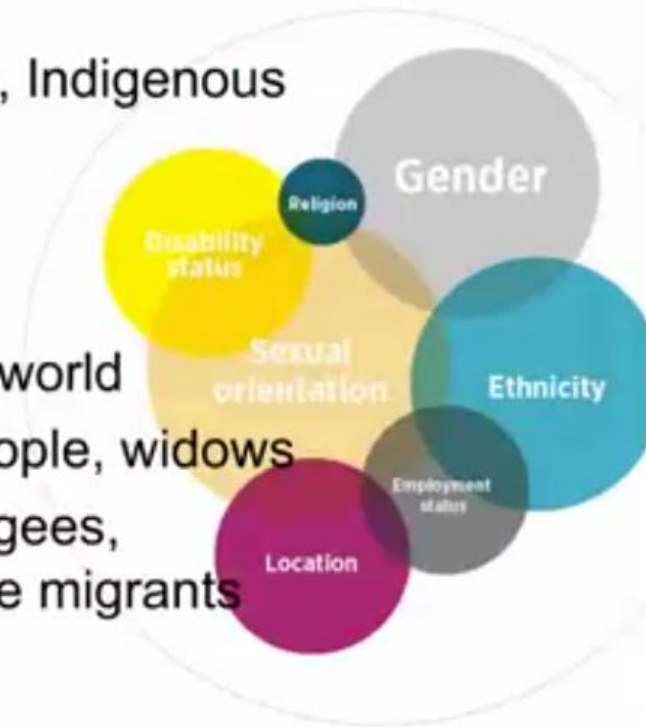
Social inclusion is...

- Specific to time, place and identities
- Multidimensional
- Related to poverty and inequality, but goes beyond these
- Both an outcome and a process



Identity drives exclusion

- Ethnicity: Roma in Eastern Europe, Indigenous Peoples
- Caste: in India and Nepal
- Race: people of African descent
- Religion: Muslims in the post-9/11 world
- Gender and age: women, older people, widows
- Nationality and migrant status: refugees, undocumented persons, unwelcome migrants
- Disability
- Sexual orientation
- Social and economic status



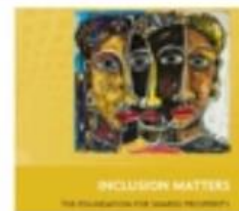
Yet it's the intersection of identities that heaps the disadvantage

Note: Illustrative example of types of identities. The size of each bubble denotes the importance of an identity, which can vary across individuals, groups and even for the same individual over time.



Inclusion in what?

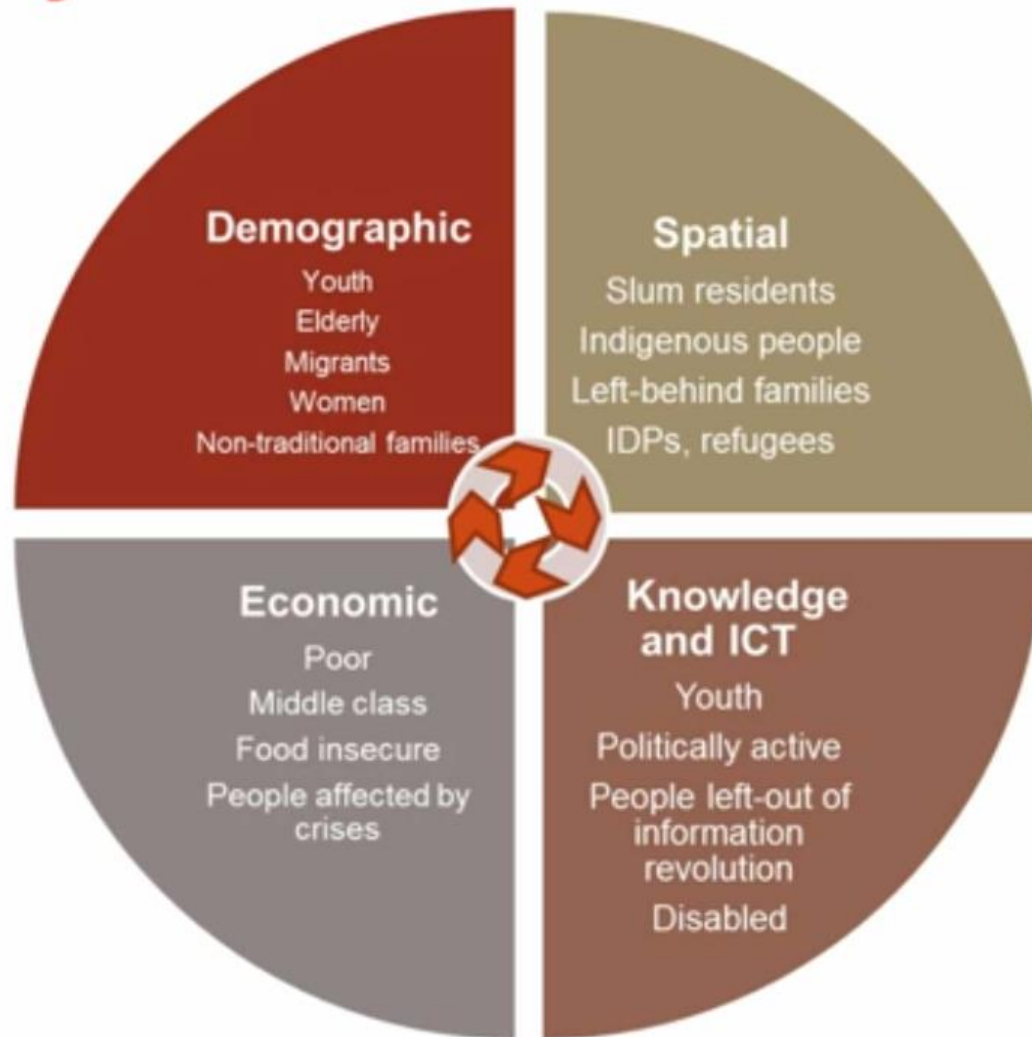
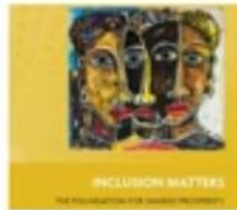




Inclusion how?



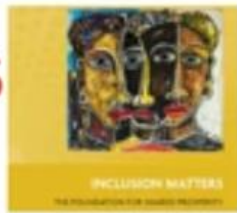
Why now?



Because dramatic transformations are creating new demands and new opportunities

Transitions & Transformations

Demographic



- More and better jobs
- Demand for care services
- Demand for marketable and non-cognitive skills
- Demand for voice, representation and dignity
- Demand for equal access to jobs, credit, housing & fair treatment

Demographic

Youth

Elderly

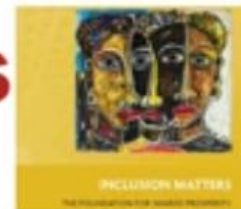
Migrants

Women

Non-traditional families

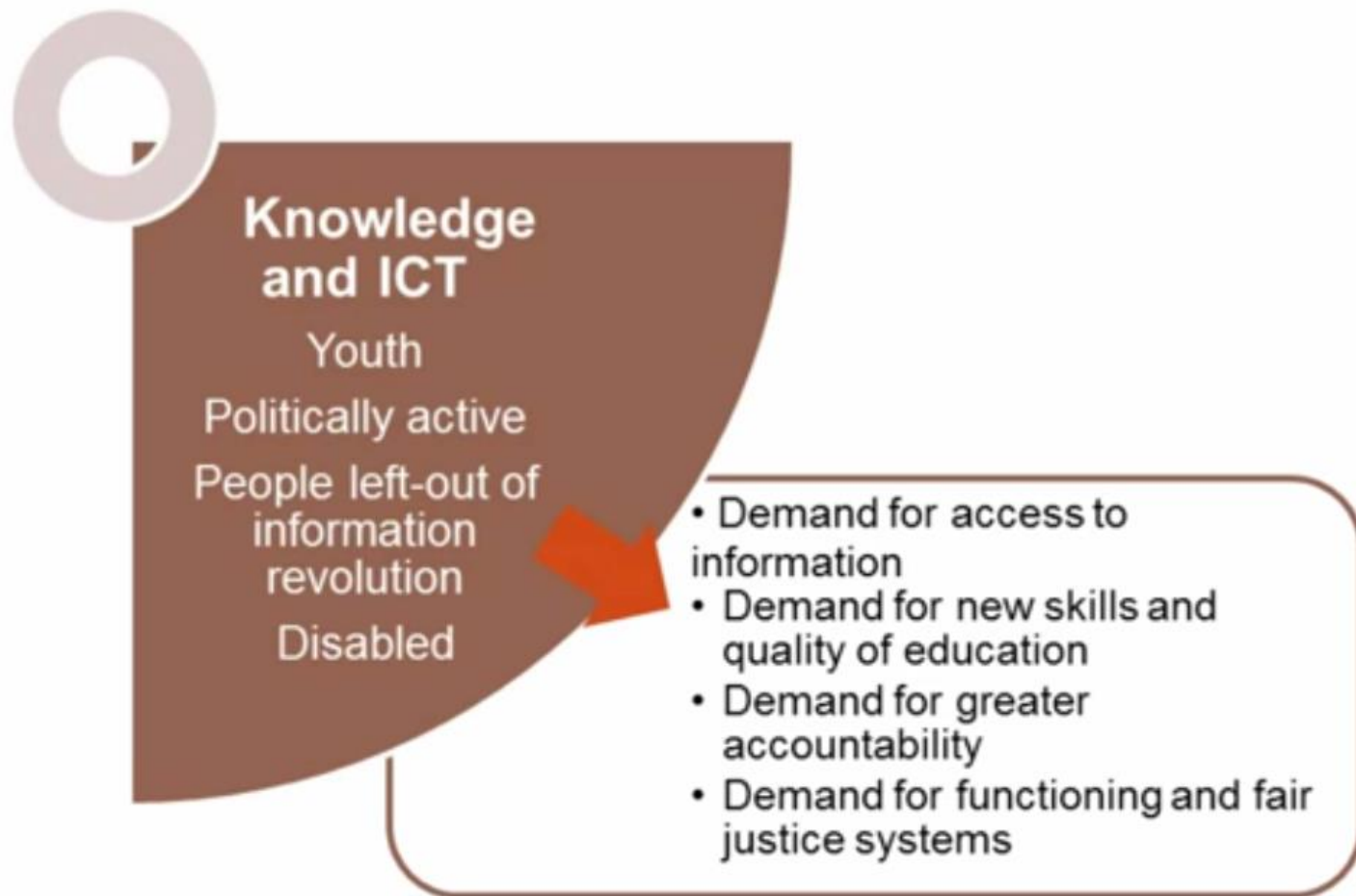
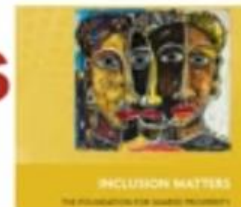
Transitions & Transformations

Spatial

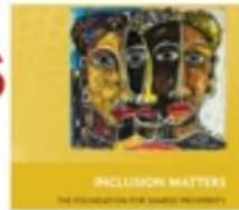


Transitions & Transformations

Knowledge and ICT



Transitions & Transformations Economic



- Better public services and infrastructure
- Demand for social security and safety nets
- New aspirations and demands for voice and decision-making
- Vulnerability to crime, drugs, prostitution

Economic

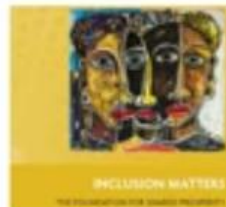
Poor

Middle class

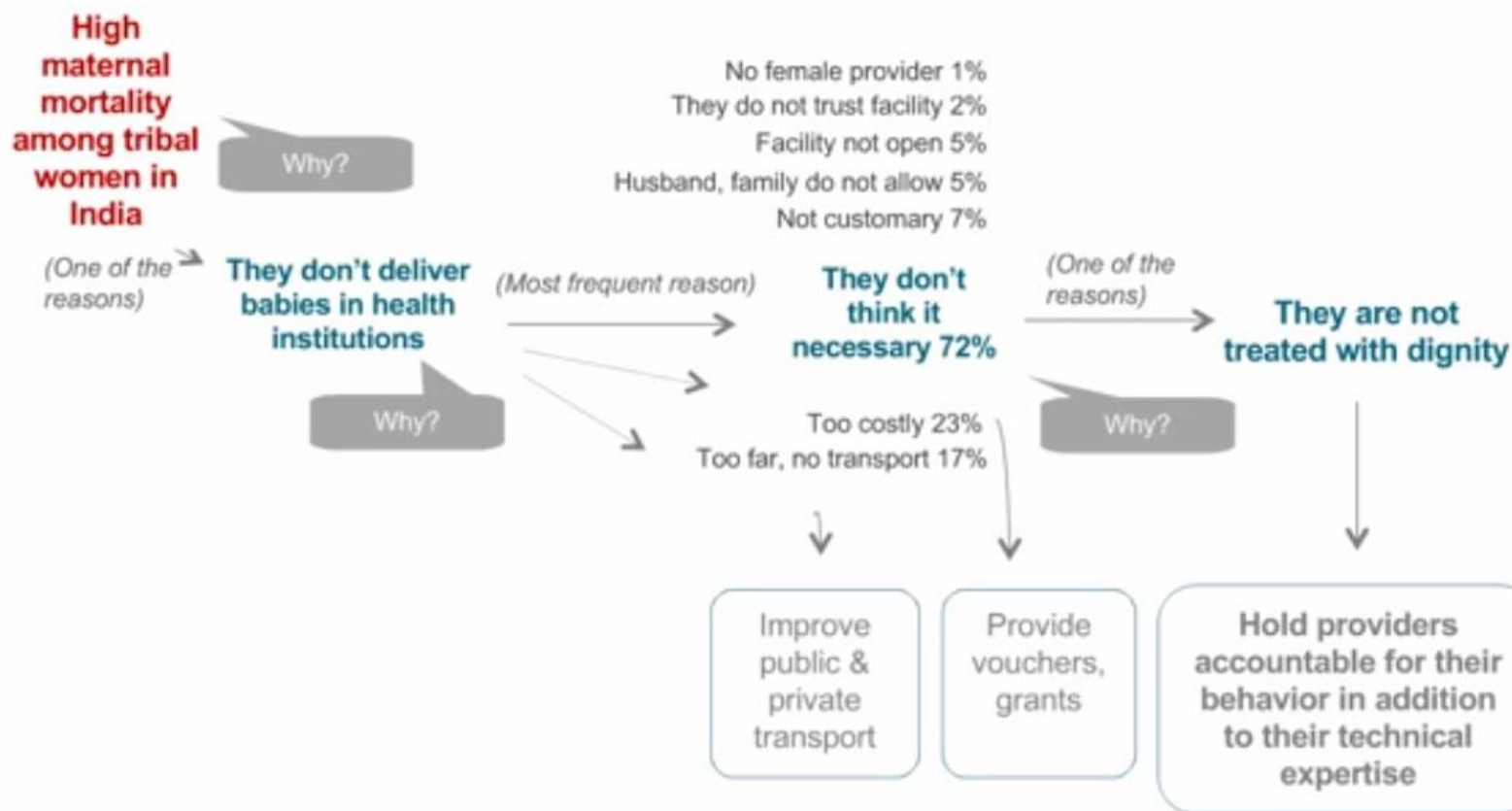
Food insecure

People affected by
crises

How do we understand social inclusion? Start by asking *Why?*



High mortality among tribal women in India



Source: World Bank team adapted from World Bank, 2011 based on National Family and Health Survey 2005 in India.

Note: 80% of tribal women deliver their babies at home, versus 60% of all Indian women.

Percentages denote reasons for not delivering at health institutions by respondents who delivered their babies at home.