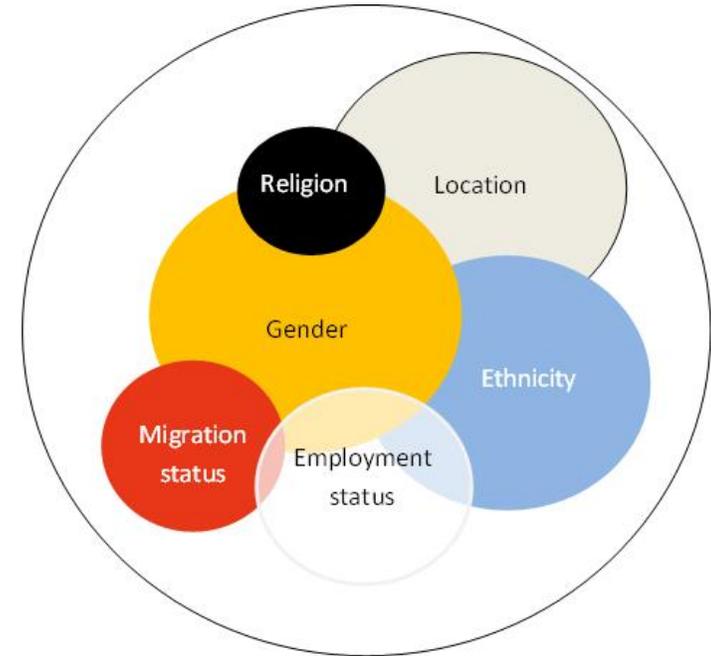


# What is Social inclusion

**Social inclusion** is:

the process of improving the terms for individuals and groups disadvantaged on the basis of their identity to take part in society

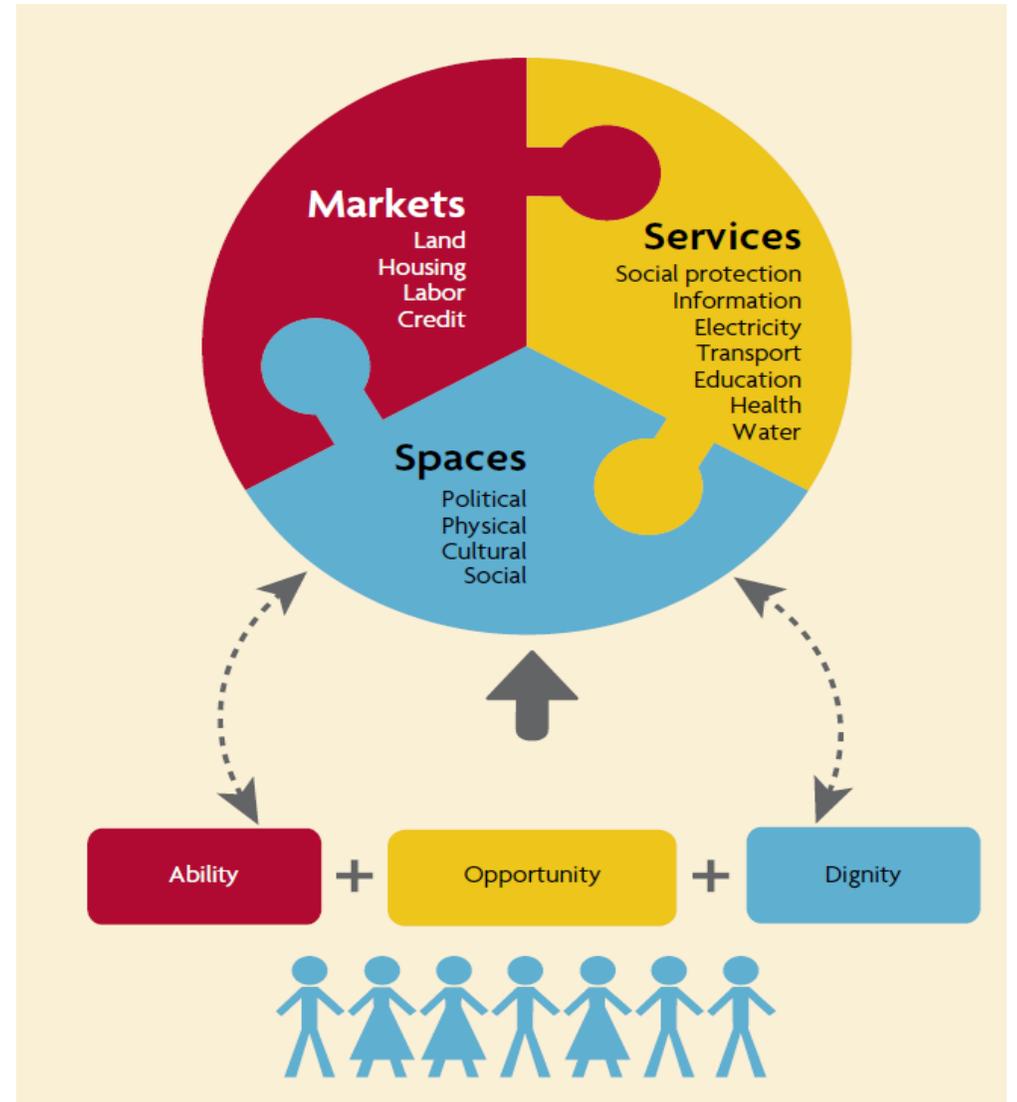


Some dimensions of identity along which exclusion can take place

- It is **not a new concept, but only a new focus**:
- ... within governance as a transversal theme: non-discrimination
- ... as an extension of the methodology we are already using with gender-based exclusion (gender as transversal theme) to other dimensions of exclusion

# Improving the ability, opportunity and dignity

- **Ability:** influenced by early childhood development + social capital / environment => lower among excluded groups
- **Opportunity:** linked with unequal access, unfair competition, biased informal rules
- **Dignity:** about respect and recognition. Linked to the way dominant cultures actively disrespect individuals and groups considered subordinate



## WBA message on how to integrate social inclusion :

With this short note the WBA division management wishes to reiterate a limited number of key points on about social inclusion which it deems important to integrate into the concept notes, and subsequently also into the fully fledged versions of the Cooperation Strategies.

- **Name the target groups per domain:** Identify and explicitly name who are the social groups at risk of poverty and social exclusion that Switzerland intends to focus on and explain why. Name these groups as explicit target groups individually in each domain of intervention.
- **Improve our understanding of exclusion and integrate it into intervention design:** Analyze the barriers and mechanisms leading to the exclusion of these groups and take this into account in project design. Understanding of the discrimination and specific needs of excluded groups can also be gained during implementation through M&E, leading to constant improvements of program design (inclusion through steering and step by step improvements). Transformative change is a political process and in order to meaningfully contribute to it, SDC needs a good understanding of actors and power relations (political economy). Furthermore a shared vision with our partners and allies is needed regarding our contribution to the transformative change and this need to be a central part of our Theories of Change. Past experiences have shown that SDC pro-inclusion policy influencing is made more effective when it builds on alliances with CSOs engaging (non-poor) members of the discriminated groups fighting for their rights.
- **Monitoring, disaggregation and targeting:** Wherever possible in Swiss financed projects, outcomes should be disaggregated and progress among excluded groups (vs majority population) should be monitored and measures taken contributing to equality. On the other hand, the representation of the excluded groups among project beneficiaries shall be monitored and baselines and targets of this representation shall be defined (= targeting). Both the identified excluded groups and the targeting are to be made explicit in the Result framework of the Cooperation Strategies and subsequently also in logframes of programme documents and credit proposals.
- **Special complementary measures:** In some cases, unless special measures are taken, it is unlikely that the target groups will benefit in a significant way from mainstream programs. Therefore, a percentage of the overall budget shall be allocated to complementary measures designed to reach them and promote their inclusion. These measures may not immediately be sustainable and institutionalized but there should be a mid to long term perspective for their institutionalization.
- **“Pro-inclusion Policy dialogue”:** In the Western Balkans, policies are most of the time excellent on paper (EU standards), but show shortcomings in the implementation. This is particularly true for the social inclusion dimension of policies and for policies which are crucial for social inclusion: social protection, Roma social inclusion strategies and social sector policies. Reality checks (through our field – based projects) and results monitoring of the implementation of these policies should be followed up closely and be tabled in a suitable form in Policy Dialogue.

Further reference <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2013/10/09/inclusion-matters>.

# Integrating Social Inclusion SDC Guidance

## Key Messages

Identify & Select Target groups per domain (3-4)

Analyze their exclusion pattern

integrate insights into program design  
N TOC / impact hypoth.

Monitor progress through disaggregated indicators

Annual Report: joint critical review of TOC  $\Rightarrow$  adapt if needed (steering)

Policy Dialogue based on field realities  
N social policies