

Session Six
**South-south
cooperation and
supportive
macro-policy
environments**



International Symposium on Child Poverty and Development
20-22 November 2012 Beijing, China



Australian Government
AusAID



South-south cooperation and supportive macro-policy environments

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South-south cooperation and supportive macro-policy environments

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RECENT CHANGES IN THE SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICIES OF THE LAC COUNTRIES : WHAT WE LEARNED

Romulo Paes de Sousa
Senior International Associate

International Symposium on Child Poverty and Development
20–22 November 2012
Beijing, China

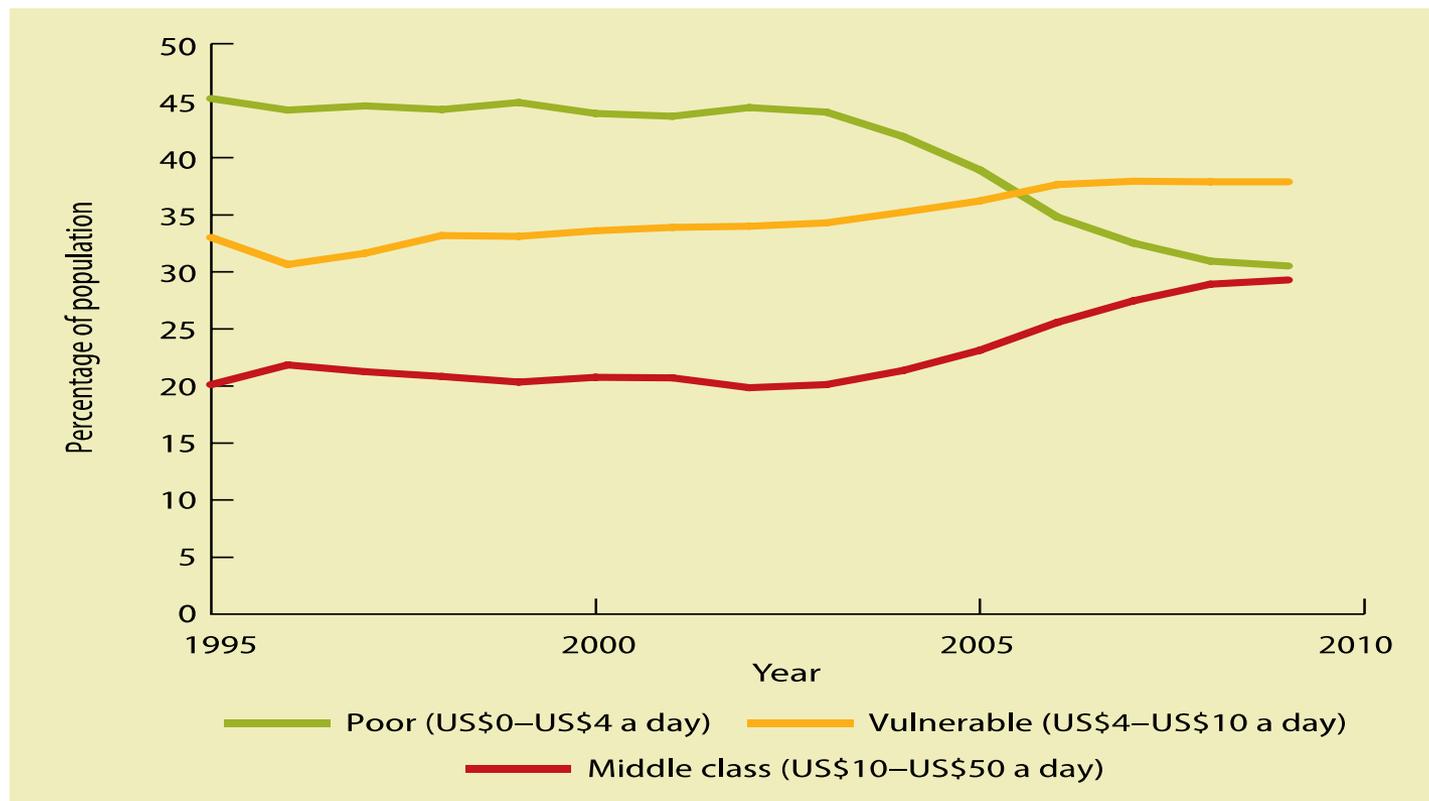
SP policies in LAC countries: context

- Social protection model that combines services, benefits and articulation with other social policy services
- 18 countries
- In 2010, they covered 135 million beneficiaries (25% of the total population)
- High degree of heterogeneity in terms of coverage, infrastructure, routines, and even objectives.

1 - LAC social protection model works

- Helped to reduce poverty in a short and long term
 - 2001-10, the incidence of poverty (<US\$ 2.5 PPP) in LAC has dropped from 25.2% to 15.7% (Robles, 2011).
 - “Conditional cash transfers, by providing a large and reliable source of income, contributed to making GDP growth more inclusive.” (Stampini and Tornarolli, 2012)
 - “on targeted interventions...countries that increased their program coverage over the period are significantly more likely to have improved the probability of upward mobility, both out of poverty and into the middle class. Although, again, this is not a causal attribution, it suggests the potential role of targeted interventions in promoting upward mobility.”(Ferreira et al., 2013)

FIGURE O.2 Trends in middle class, vulnerability, and poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995–2009

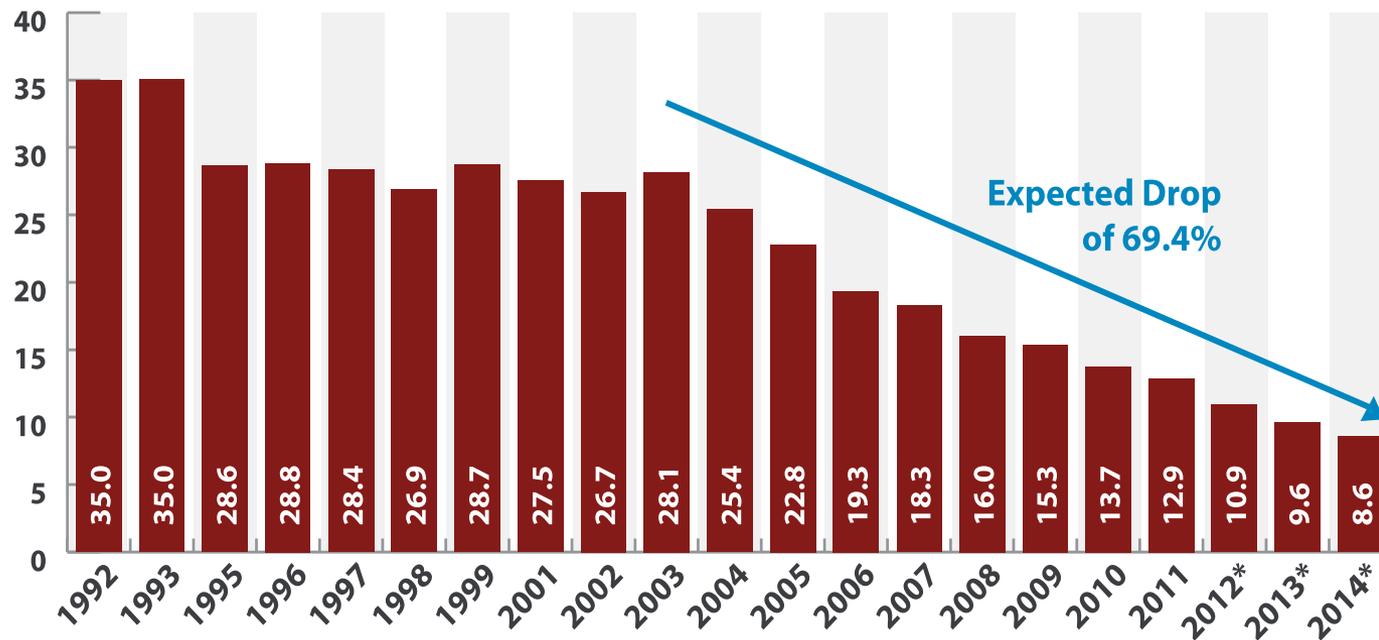


Source: Authors' calculations on data from SEDLAC (Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean).

Note: PPP = purchasing power parity. Covered countries include Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and República Bolivariana de Venezuela. Poverty lines and incomes are expressed in 2005 US\$ PPP per day.

Brazil's poverty has declined in past 8 years

Poverty Rate (% share of population)



Data: 12-month moving average

* Estimates based on IBGE data (PNAD, PME and Census)

PNAD adjusted by the Census and PMEs

1 - LAC social protection model works

- Improved social protection of the children (health, food security, education and social assistance)
- Gender issues

In some cases:

- Helped to reduced inequality
- Contributed to the internal market growth

The Brazilian Bolsa Família Program (PBF)

- Conditional cash transfer focusing on:
 - Poor families: monthly income per capita US\$ 38.2-US\$ 76.5
 - Extremely poor families: monthly income per capita below US\$ 38.2



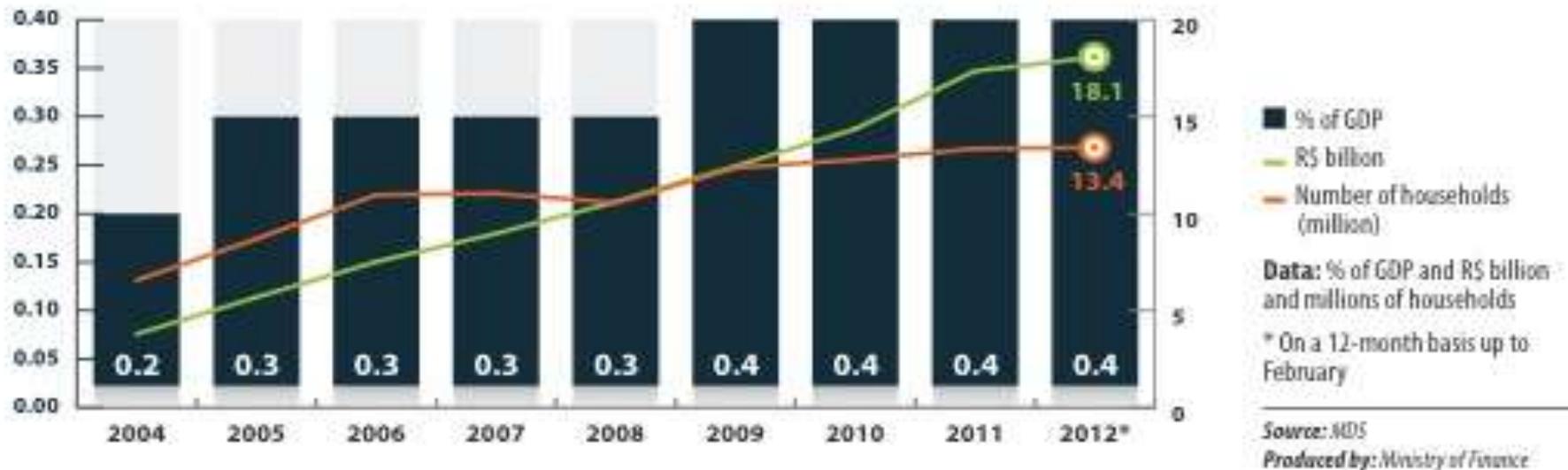
- Goals
 - Poverty alleviation
 - Break the intergenerational poverty cycle
 - Comprehensive attention to families

Monthly Benefits

- **Basic Benefit (USD 35 or R\$ 70)**
Paid to extremely poor families, regardless of the number of children (1 benefit per family).
- **Variable benefit (USD 16 or R\$ 32) - maximum of 5 benefits per family**
Paid to poor families per:
 - child aged 15 or younger
 - pregnant woman
 - nursing mother
- **Variable Youth Benefit (USD 19 or R\$ 38) - maximum of 2 benefits per family**
Paid to extremely poor and poor families per:
 - adolescent aged 16 and 17 receive

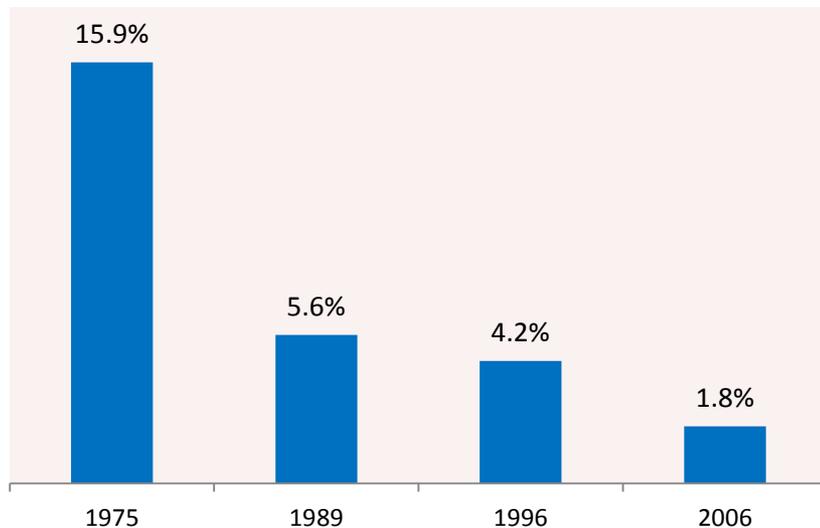
Bolsa Familia growth

"Bolsa Família" Conditional Cash Transfer Program (% of GDP, R\$ billion and millions of households)

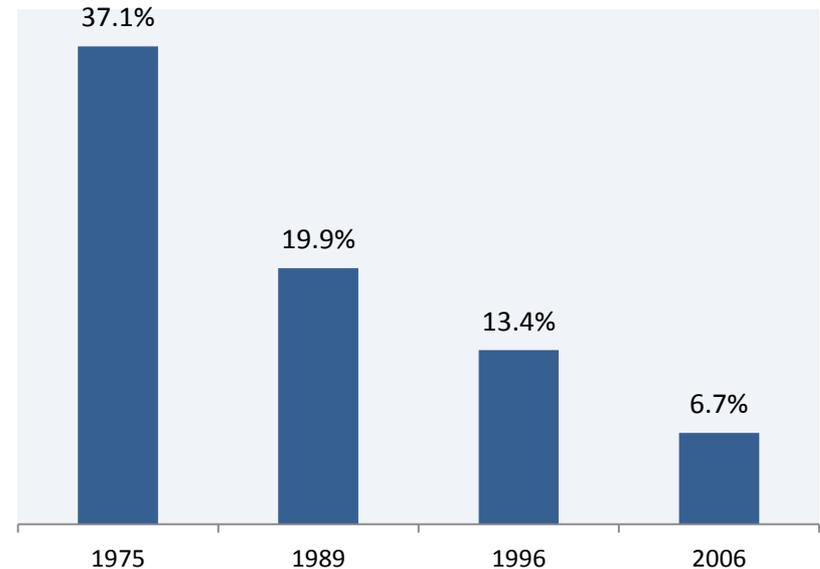


Child anthropometric scores have improved rapidly in the past 25 years

Weight deficit according to age



Height deficit according to age

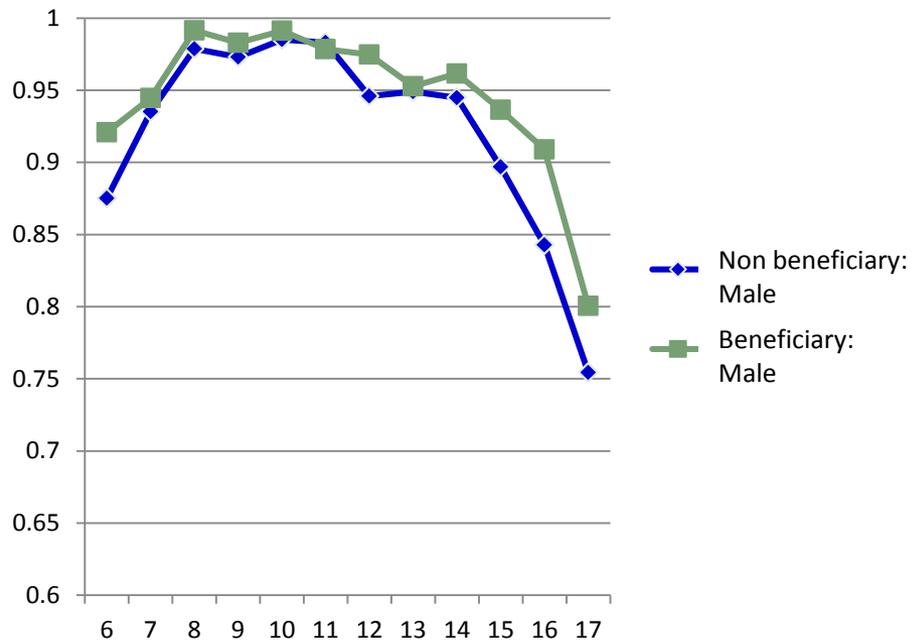


Source: ENDEF/PNDS

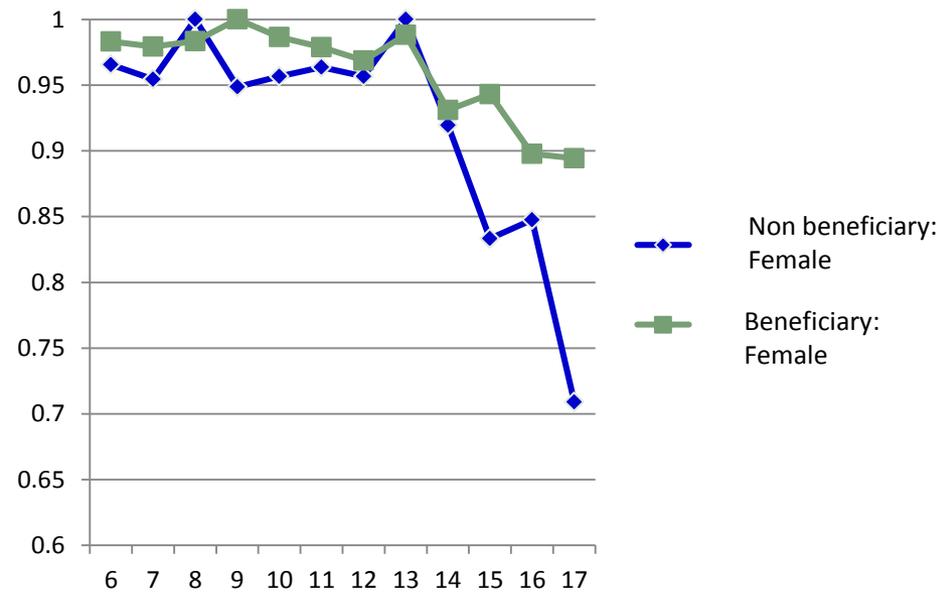
Children under 5, data from national surveys

Education: in the Northeast (2008), beneficiary children presented higher rates of school enrolment

Boys school enrolment by age and PBF status - Northeast



Girls school enrolment by age and PBF status - Northeast



2 - It can also produce backlash

- Populist pressure
- Considerable external debts, producing unsustainable policies
- Lack of credibility (governments and institutions) due mainly to inclusion errors
- Ideological restriction: disincentive to work (at least to formal work)

THERE ARE SOME WAYS TO
PREVENT KNOWN FAILURES

3 - Invest in the State's capacity (federal and sub-national)

- Delivering benefits is different from delivering services:
 - enrich competencies
 - set a robust training platform
 - use the experience from the field
 - economic incentive helps (individuals and local administrations)
- Urban and rural areas require different types of operation
- The role of the state: can be provider, but always regulator

4 - Increase the technical level of a very political issue

- Evidence is necessary for policy & political survival
- Have communication strategy for:
 - beneficiaries,
 - administrative partners,
 - political actors and
 - tax payers
- International cooperation helps
 - Validates the choices
 - Reduces hostility against pro-poor policies
 - Can alert government about gaps, limits and political excesses

POLICY AND POLITICS

5 - leadership matters

- Being top priority in the agenda
- Protected budget
- Periodically empowerment of its political fora and its coordinator
- Flexible policy agenda, allowing some room for regional and local policies

5 - leadership matters

- Public commitments, including clear indicators of success
- Be careful about graduation goals
- Sharing political gains
- The political economy of social protection — having a consistent electoral offer
- Always starting early

6 - Sustainability and political commitment: now, come the dilemmas

- Coverage versus quality
- Improving social policy services or improving family's income
- Temporary policy or social security right
- Outcomes or strategic impacts

7 - South-South cooperation can be useful

- Inter-systemic approach between countries with mature systems
- Programs for those with capacity for going beyond the basics
- Basic tools (registry, training strategies, monitoring technology, civil society participation, etc.) for those which are starting to build SP policy
- The mistakes for everyone

8 – An agenda claiming to be implemented

- Promoting social development. Seeking not merely to redress the balance of a "dignified poverty" upset by circumstances, but to integrate an excluded population fully into the country's economic and social dynamics.
- Promoting equity. Using public policies to reduce socially unjustifiable differences and to fight the discrimination many groups are subject to.
- Generating opportunities. Human capital development considering life cycle, gender, place of residence (urban or rural), and cultural context.
- Improving quality in the current model. In many countries, the main deficit faced by the extremely poor is lack of access to quality public services.

THANK YOU!

Diffusion of experience and lessons across countries: the process of policy diffusion

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT

UNICEF China

and

State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and
Development

Beijing, November 2012

Gabriele Köhler, Visiting Fellow,
Institute of Development Studies, Sussex

Objective of the session

- Share how successful experiences and lessons learned can be replicated and/or adapted from one national context to another
- To promote enabling macro-environments for child poverty alleviation
- Building on the premise of a vision for social justice, equity and rights

Questions regarding policy diffusion

- **What** is policy diffusion?
- **Where and how** do experiences, lessons, policies spread?
- **When** do policies and experiences spread?
- **Who** is involved in the process?
- **What** are the risks of policy diffusion?
- **Why** do experiences, lessons, policies spread?
- **What next?**

What?

Policy diffusion

- Any pattern of successive adoptions of a policy innovation can be called diffusion
- A process in which policy choices are interdependent, that is, in which a choice made by one decision-maker influences the choices made by other decision-makers, and is in turn influenced by them
- Policy diffusion needs a successful adaptation in a different context

Eyestone 1977; Braun et al; Jayasuriya;

Policy diffusion

- Example: the spread of social security over the past century

(PLAY VIDEO)

What?

Policy diffusion ... at different levels

- **Norms and principles:**
 - principle of human rights and social inclusion
 - idea of child rights building on the Convention on the Rights of the Child
 - notion of universality in social policy
- **Policy theories and approaches:**
 - idea of a welfare state or of a non-interventionist minimalist government role
 - Keynesian or neoliberal economic policy
- **Programmes:**
 - Primary health care campaigns/Primary school enrolment programmes
 - Water and sanitation programmes
 - SME development
 - Targeted conditional cash transfers
 - Public works
 - Child benefits

Where?

Policy diffusion ... in different directions

- Within a country
- From North to South
- From South to South
 - Economic and political power in the South leading to intensified South-South policy diffusion

At the level of norms and principles

Millennium Declaration and MDGs (2000-2015)

- Building on Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, CEDAW, CERD and CRC
- Follow up to Copenhagen Social Summit (1995)
- Diffusion via UN General Assembly summits, UNDP and UNICEF, later World Bank and IMF
- Today: most countries and actors refer to MDGs as a framework for development

At the level of norms and principles

Eliminating child poverty

- Norm:
 - Building on Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Evidence:
 - Research and published studies on child poverty
- Coalitions:
 - Academic institutions, UNICEF and child-oriented NGOs taking up the topic
- Diffusion:
 - Government responses in the form of legislation and action on child services, child protection, child-sensitive social protection

Child Poverty and Inequality

New Perspectives



Isabel Ortiz, Louise Moreira Daniels and
Sólrún Engilbertsdóttir (Editors)

At the programme-level:

Conditional cash transfers:

from Bolsa escola to Bolsa familia

- Political context: political competition among parties and between municipalities for good programmes and outcomes
- Electoral politics: political parties were re-elected based on the programme
- Public consensus on desirability of anti-poverty programmes, resulting from popular movements and outrage
- Beneficiaries created pressure to maintain and scale up the programme
- Appropriate design (size of the grant; targeting features)
- Stable source of domestic funding
- Now “exported” to other countries

Marcus André Melo. 2007

At the programme level:

Social protection and anti-poverty transfers

- India, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Bangladesh, Mozambique
- Factors that enabled success
 - Enabling political context
 - Influential ‘drivers of change’
 - Policy space
 - Available poverty data and analysis
 - Overall a shift in theories of development
 - Attractive design and implementation modalities of the programmes
 - ‘Social contracts’ between government and citizenry

Hickey 2006

At the programme level:

Child grant in Nepal (2007-2009)

- Recognising and seizing a “policy moment”
- Building on existing institutions and policy history
- Creating the argument for the policy change, and providing evidence for its advantages
- Identifying financial resources
- Creating coalitions in and outside government – across ministries, with trade unions, with UN agencies
- Supporting government and integrating with other policies

Koehler/Cali/Stirbu 2009; Koehler 2011; UN-ESCAP 2011

Where?

“North-South” diffusion

- Social protection in intra-EU discussions
 - Treaty of Rome (1958)
 - Update: Treaty of Lisbon (2009)
 - “Europe 2020” vision (2010)
- Diffusion into EU development cooperation policies
 - PovNet papers on social protection and decent work
 - European Development Report (2010)
 - EC Communication (policy document) on social protection in development cooperation (2012)

Where?

South-South policy diffusion

- Brazil and Mexico poverty and human development programmes (CCTs) (since 2010s)
- Thailand universal health insurance model (2010s-) and cooperation in ASEAN
- Brazilian Cooperation Agency-ILO South-South Cooperation Programme on social security (2009)
- China-ILO South-South Cooperation Agreement on decent work (2012)

Where?

Public works programmes across South Asia

COUNTRY	EMPLOY- MENT SCHEME	100 DAYS MOD EL	MINI- MUM WAGE	CASH IN LIEU EMPLOY- MENT	HEALTH INSURA NCE	SKILL BUIL- DING	WORK SITE AME- NITIES	PRODUC TIVITY /ASSET BUILDING	GENDER EQUITY	SOCIAL INCLU- SION	MINI- MUM AGE
AFGHANISTAN	✓		✓						✓		
BANGLADESH	✓	✓	No	✓				✓	✓		✓
BHUTAN											
INDIA	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
MALDIVES											
NEPAL	✓	✓		✓							
PAKISTAN	✓	✓									
SRI LANKA	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

When?

Policy diffusion moments

- Change of government
- Political transitions
- Urgent poverty issues
- Major financial or economic crisis
- Natural disaster
- End of an armed conflict
- New fiscal resources
- Change in economic lead paradigm
- Change of social vision

Political will

Who?

Actors /drivers of change

- Internal
 - people within local or central governments pushing a policy
- External
 - people within governments from which policies may diffuse
- “Go-betweens”
 - *policy entrepreneurs*, donors, international development agencies, NGOs, academic communities, media etc

Graham et. al. 2008; Hickey 2006

What risks?

- Causality differs
 - structural causes of poverty or forms of child poverty might be different so policies might not be applicable
- Evidence not transferable
 - Evidence on the situation, on policy impact may be missing
- Politics, institutions, policy environment differ
 - Design from another country might be unrealistic or even harmful
- Coalition building is country- and situation-specific
 - Countries have different constellations of political parties, local interest groups, civil society movements
- Resource availability differs
 - Resources can always be made available, but this may require political decisions and take time

Why?

Some theories of policy diffusion

- Constructivist theory:
 - policy norms and principles from expert communities, international organisations, or NGOs lead to new policies
- Competition theory:
 - countries compete politically or economically and therefore adopt successful policies, based on norms or on evidence
- Asymmetric power theories:
 - Coercion theory: donors offer development cooperation but impose particular policy models
 - Soft power approach: powerful countries push a particular approach to gain political influence or for their own economic advantage
- Learning theory:
 - countries learn from their own experiences and from policy experiments of similar countries

What now?

- Explore **good** policy experiences
 - There is no such thing as a “best” practice
- For policies introduced at level of principles and norms
 - Build on the vision
 - Enable genuine public discussions
- For policies introduced at level of programmes
 - Examine the conditions and complementary policies in the “exporting” country and in the “importing” country
 - Adapt accordingly
 - Consult the intended beneficiaries on their preferences and requirements
 - Strive for reciprocity and mutual learning
- Analyse and build coalitions
- Always start out with
 - a **radical** vision for social justice, equity and rights
 - For an enabling macro environment for child poverty **eradication**

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Consejo Nacional de Evaluación
de la Política de Desarrollo Social

The Importance of Evidence in Public Policy: Measuring Poverty for children in a multidimension way in México

Gonzalo Hernández Licona

November, 2012

www.coneval.gob.mx

Evidence must be part of any public policy process

- Identify and measure social challenges



- Analysis

- Program design

- Budget

- Implementation

- Monitoring & Evaluation



- What works?

Why do we need evidence for?

- Make better policy **decisions** (management, design, budget...)
- **Accountability**

Why do we have a new method for measuring poverty?

- It is a mandate from the **Social Development Law**
- The **Law** establishes the main characteristics poverty measurement should:
 - Be defined both in the space of **social rights** and **income**.
 - Make visible the **link** between social programs & the measurement of poverty, for public policy purposes.
 - Be measured by an **independent** institution:
CONEVAL

Measuring poverty by mandate of the Law

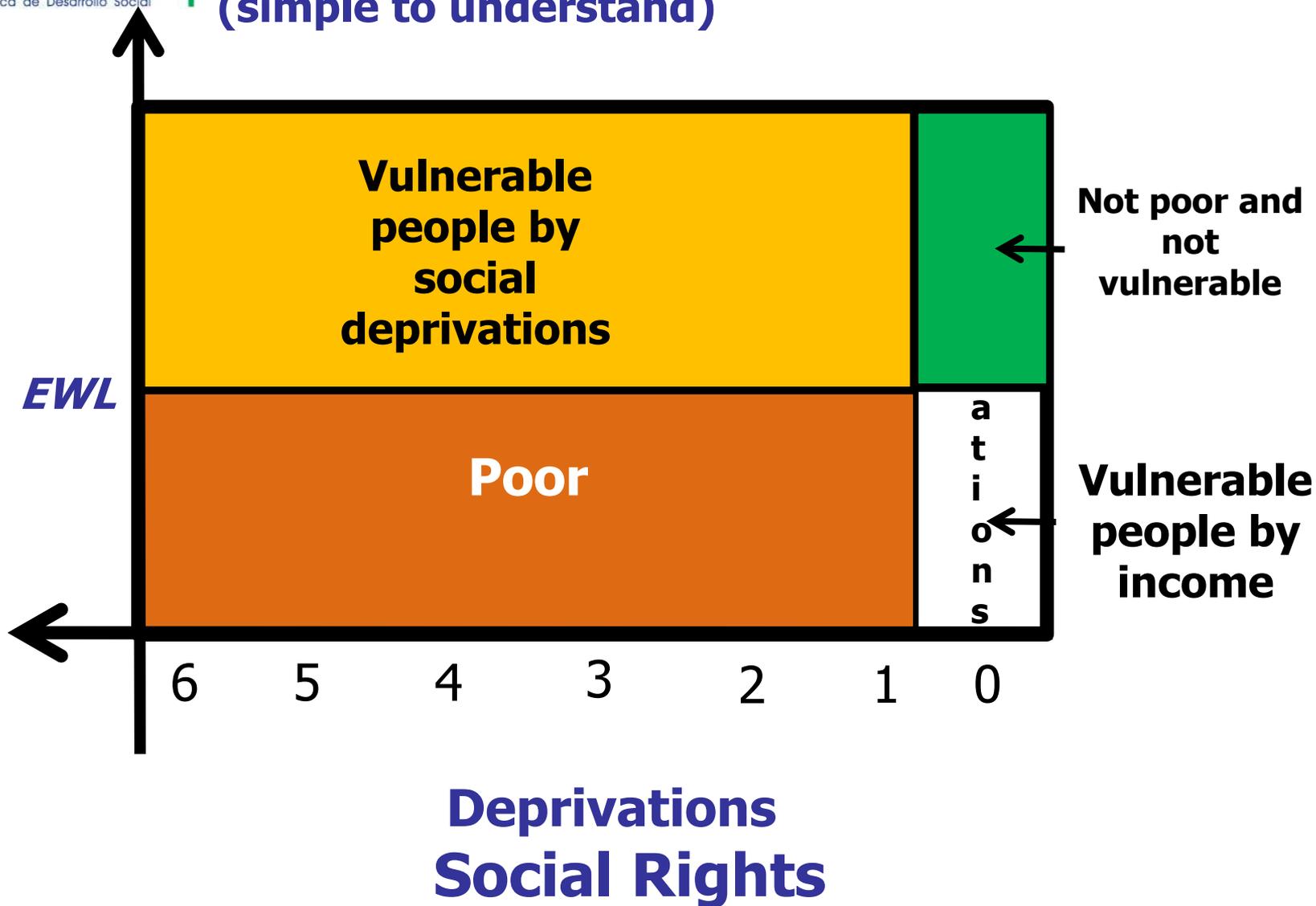
Social
Development
Law

Dimensions for
poverty
measurement

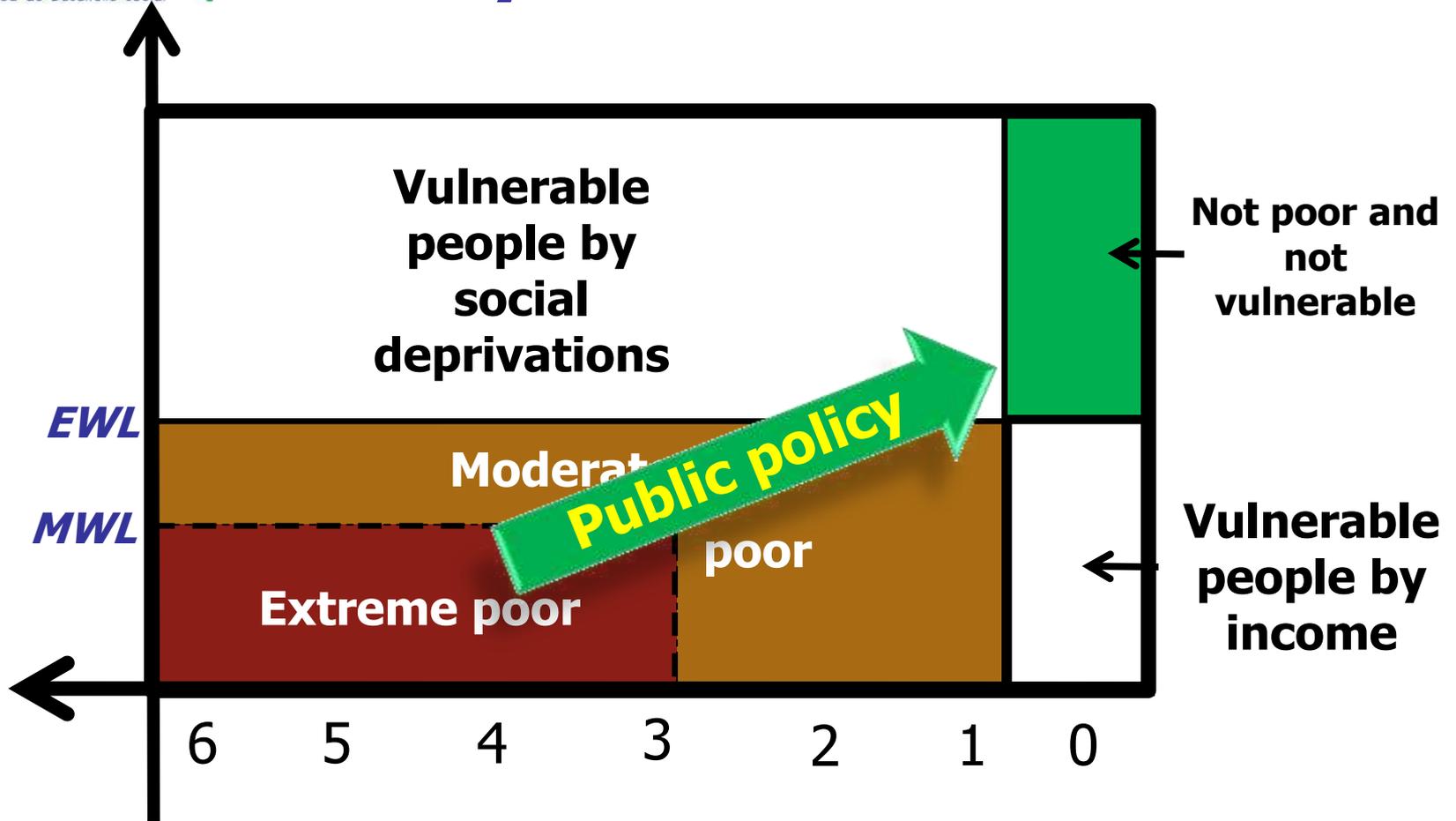
Periodicity
States
(2 years)
Municipalities
(5 years)

- Current income per capita
- **Educational gap**
- **Access to health services**
- **Access to social security**
- **Quality of living spaces**
- **Housing access to basic services**
- **Access to food**

Main features (simple to understand)

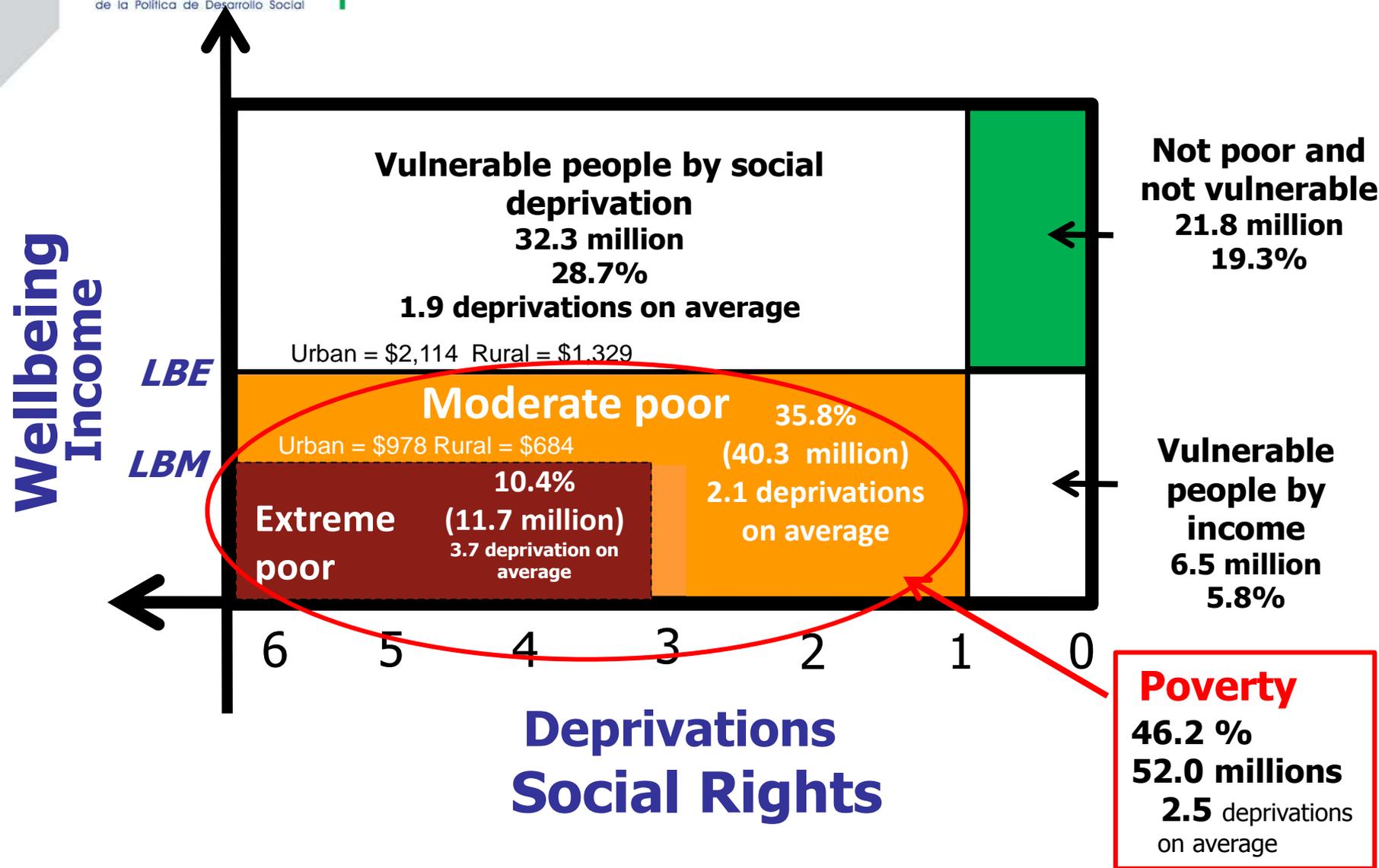


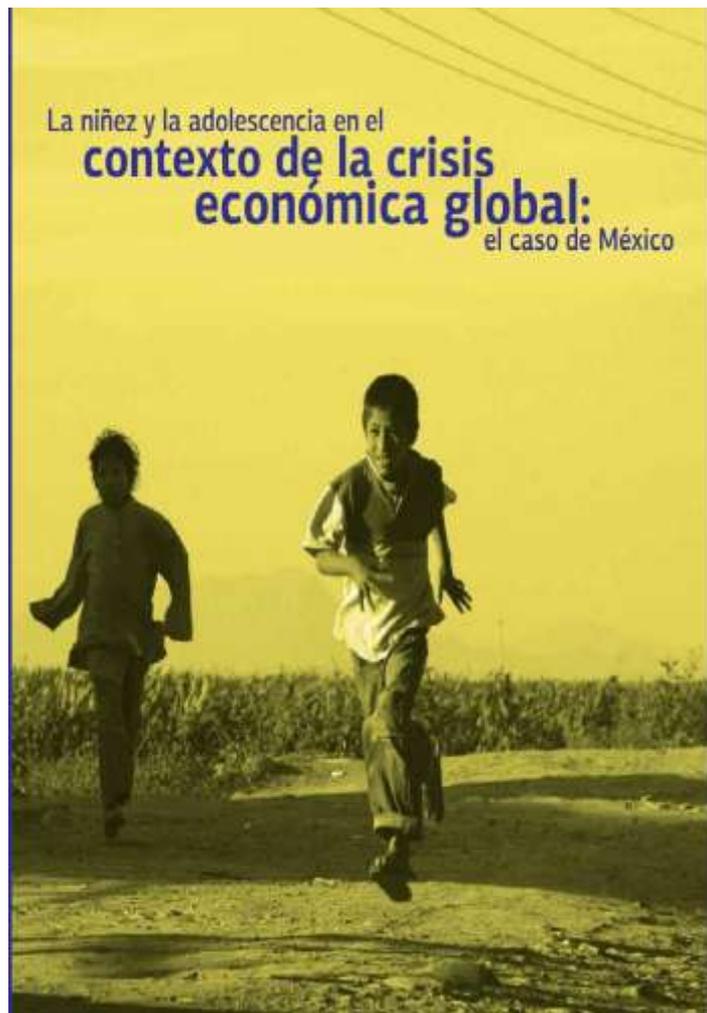
Poverty identification



**Deprivations
Social Rights**

Total population 2010 (112.6 millions)

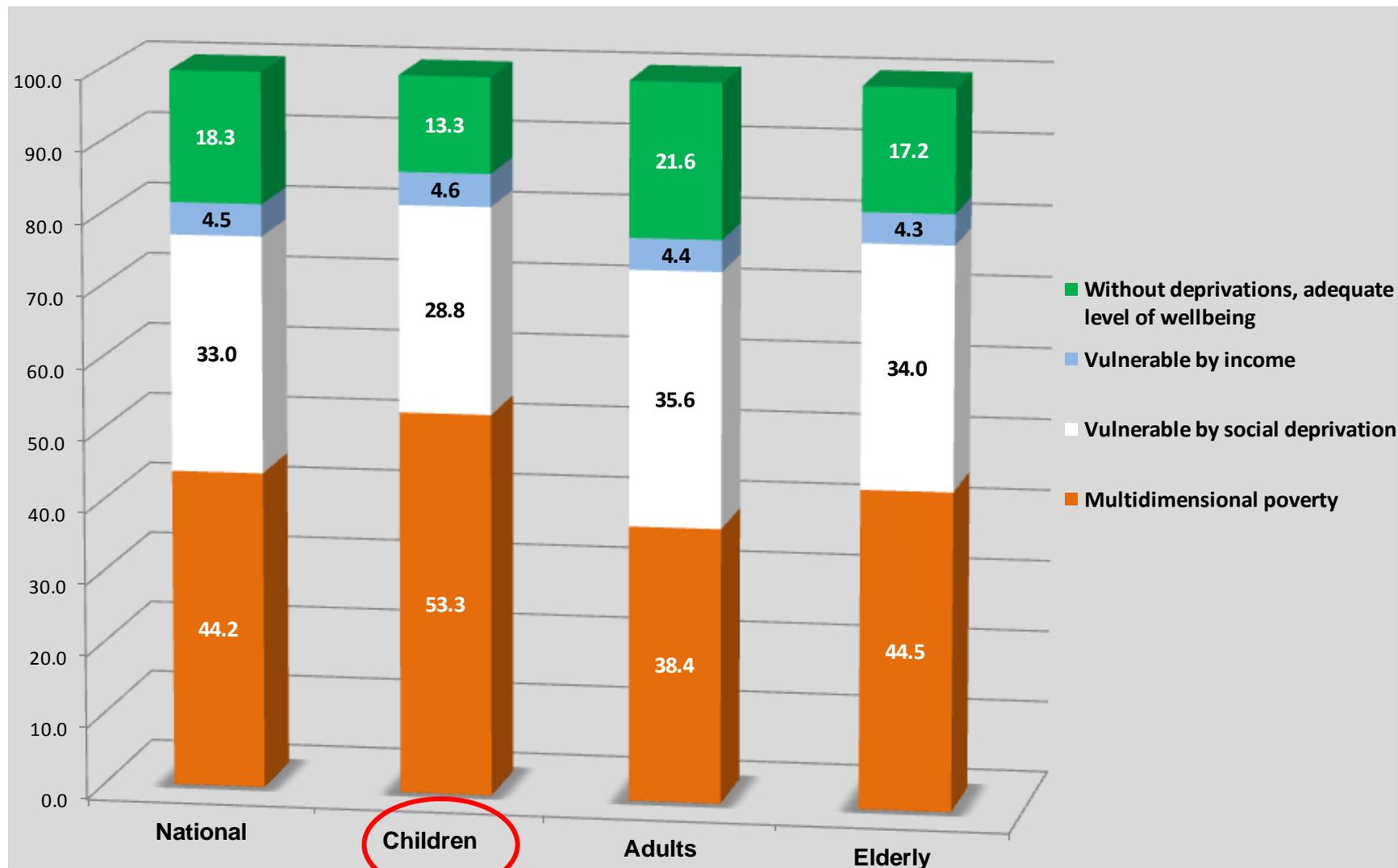




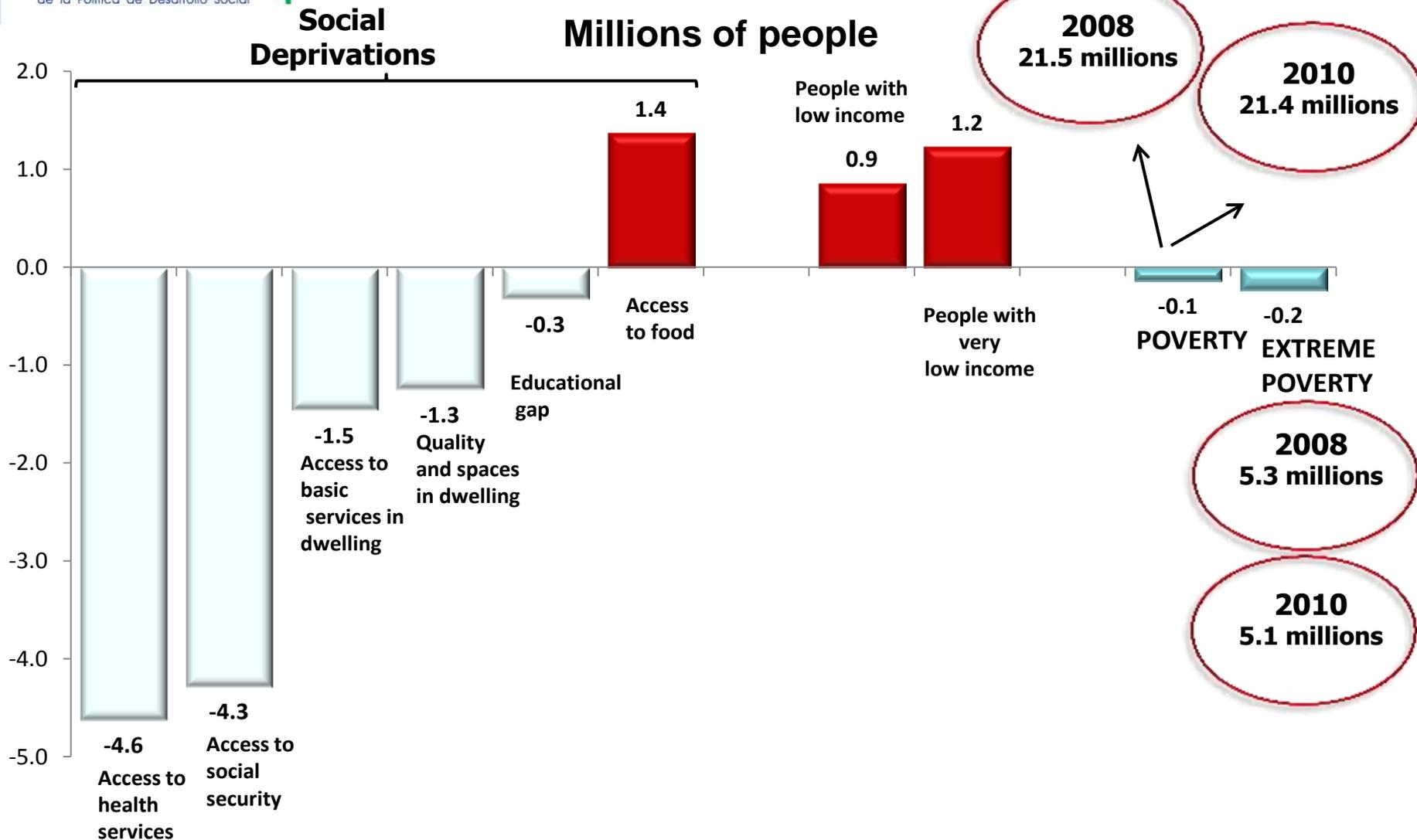
- **Analyse some of the changes faced by households with children during the global economic crisis of 2009 in Mexico.**
- **Produce timely information about the situation of children during one of the most important economic crisis for many decades.**

Children, elderly 2008

Percentage of population in multidimensional poverty by age group



Changes in children poverty in Mexico, 2008-2010



Poverty and children's social rights between 2008 and 2010 in Mexico.

- **Children** have **higher** levels of poverty than the rest of the population in Mexico.
- Despite the **reduction of income** and food security, there was an **increase of basic services, increase of social protection, for households with children** between 2008 and 2010 (health services, social security, education); thus poverty on the overall did not increase for children.
- With an **income** approach we **wouldn't** had been able to see all this.

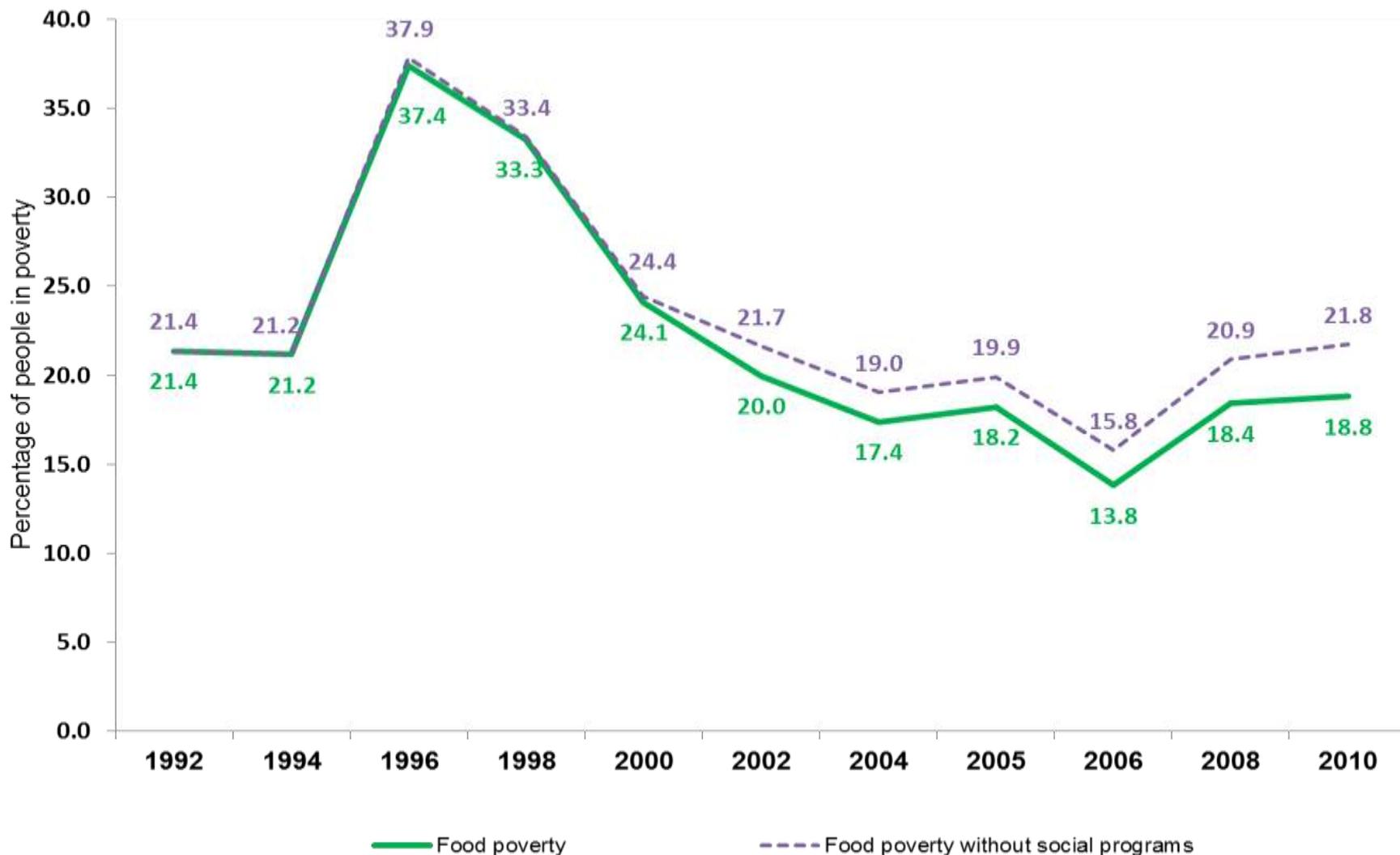
- **Not all** programs labeled as “social protection” are **good** programs.....some are actually really **bad ones**....
- There are **political incentives** to have (many) programs

Evaluation: Programs' Performance Summary

Program	RESULTS FROM THE SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE EVALUATION (EED) 2010-2011 (External evaluation coordinated by CONEVAL and elaborated with information from the Performance Evaluation System of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit)							Distributional Impact	2010 Budget Compliance
	Results Related to the Program's Objectives		Improvements on the Delivery of Goods and Services	Improvements on Indicators and Goals Analysis	Coverage	Coverage Efficiency	% of Achievement on Following the Recommendations from External Evaluations	Progressivity Level	Spent Budget/ Modified Budget
	Impact of the Program	Improvements on the Achievement of its Objectives							
	Valuation								
Programa de Empleo Temporal (PET)	NA	Moderate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	379.59%	92.5%	The program is VERY PROGRESSIVE	99.5%
Programa IMSS-Oportunidades	NA	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Moderate	SD	90.0%	The program is VERY PROGRESSIVE	100.0%
Seguro Popular (SP)	Adequate	NA	Adequate	Adequate	Outstanding	88.54%	100.0%	The program is VERY PROGRESSIVE	100.0%
Programa Comunidades Saludables	NA	Adequate	Moderate	Moderate	Opportunity for Improvement	SD	80.0%	Without Information	100.0%
Programa Caravanas de la Salud (PCS)	NA	Moderate	Adequate	Adequate	Moderate	SD	100.0%	Without Information	100.0%
Reducción de Enfermedades Prevenibles por Vacunación	NA	Opportunity for Improvement	Opportunity for Improvement	Outstanding	Opportunity for Improvement	SD	NA	Without Information	100.0%
PROCAMPO para Vivir Mejor	NA	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	99.43%	75.0%	The program is VERY REGRESSIVE	100.0%
Fondo de Apoyo para la Micro, Pequeña y Mediana Empresa (Fondo PYME)	Adequate	NA	Outstanding	Outstanding	Outstanding	150.30%	69.0%	Without Information	100.0%

- Social Protection is a **complement** to economic growth. It **cannot substitute** economic growth/ employment.
- Progresía-Oportunidades has had an **important impact** on school assistance, nutrition and weight..... But it **cannot provide** employment for their graduates.

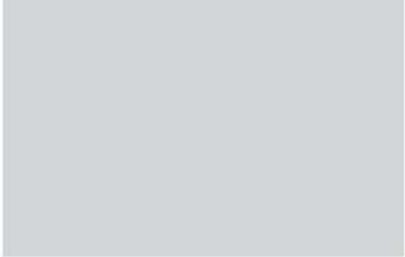
EVOLUTION OF INCOME POVERTY WITH AND WITHOUT TRANSFERS FROM SOCIAL PROGRAMS, 1992-2010



- There are **two types of protection** for citizens in Mexico: **social security** attached to formal employment and **social protection**, aimed in general for poor people.
- The level of access and the quality of social protection and social security is **unequal**: it delivers **different** services to individuals with the **same** needs and similar risks.

Citizens are asking now...

- **Measuring, evaluating and being transparent** about what we governments do, must be part of any public policy.



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Child Poverty Elimination

--Model comparison and its policy implications

Yu Jiantuo

China Development Research Foundation

Outline

- Why focus on Poverty Reduction Models
- Categorizing method of Poverty Reduction Models
- Three Poverty Reduction Models
- Poverty Reduction Model and Child Poverty
- Policy implications for China

Why focus on Poverty Reduction Models

■ Poverty Reduction Model

- Poverty Reduction Model is an overall summary of the anti-poverty policies of a country/region, which reflects its basic strategies, resource allocations, implementation mechanisms and intervention effects.

■ Different from the summary of a specific policy and technical characteristic

■ Different from Poverty Reduction Strategy

- Poverty Reduction Model is an overall summary of the actual poverty reduction mechanisms
- Poverty Reduction Strategy is an action-oriented policy arrangement

■ Why we need to summarize Poverty Reduction Models?

- To describe logics behind successful poverty reduction of a country

Categorizing Method of Poverty Reduction Models

- Conceptual framework
 - Which countries have achieved essential progress or success in poverty reduction?
 - What are the most important direct factors that make poverty reduction successful?
 - What factors would indirectly influence progress of poverty reduction?
- Standards of essential success in poverty reduction
 - Consider achievement stability/continuity with internationally comparable ones
 - Basic elimination of poverty (PPP < USD\$2) or a 1% drop of annual poverty incidence rate through a period of the latest 5-10 years
 - Which countries have achieved essential success in poverty reduction?
 - 34 OECD countries
 - 29 developing countries and countries in transition (Only countries with a population over 5 million are included)
- Critical direct factors leading to poverty reduction
 - Income from the market
 - Government transfer income
- Indirect factors affecting poverty reduction
 - Economic development level and stage, income distribution, employment, fiscal revenue, and public expenditure structure
- Nationalization

Three Poverty Reduction Models

Three Typical Poverty Reduction Models and their key features

Poverty Reduction Models	Economic Development Level	Growth Speed	Relevant Public Investment on Poverty Reduction	Fiscal Capacity of Government
Growth Model	Low & Medium-Income	Relatively high growth rate	Low	Low
Program Model	Low & Medium-Income and Medium & High-Income	Medium growth rate	Overall low level, but high on specific programs	Medium
Welfare Model	High-Income	Stable low growth rate	High	High

Three Poverty Reduction Models(Cont'd)

■ Growth Model of Poverty Reduction

- Realization Mechanism: more universal employment(especially non-agricultural employment opportunities), recovery and scale-up of market, access to necessary means of production, structural adjustment measures that loosen labor transfer from traditional sectors to modern sectors, application and promotion of new production technologies

■ Program Model of Poverty Reduction

- Realization Mechanism: reasonable incentives, development objectives both in the long term and short term, relatively scientific and normative targeting, financial priority

■ Welfare Model of Poverty Reduction

- Realization Mechanism: adequate financial resources, universal benefits, comprehensive coverage of fields like education, health, pension, employment, minimum living allowance and shelter etc.

Three Poverty Reduction Models(Cont'd)

- Representative countries of the Three Poverty Reduction Models
 - Growth Model of Poverty Reduction
 - China, Viet Nam, Thailand, India, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Georgia, Tajikistan
 - Program Model of Poverty Reduction
 - Latin American countries such as Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and Chile
 - Welfare Model of Poverty Reduction
 - Traditional developed countries such as the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France, Sweden and Norway etc.

Poverty Reduction Models and Child Poverty

- Why paying attention to Child Poverty
 - Child development, especially the quality of Early Child Development, has critical influences on their adult development capacity and quality of life. (Fogel, 1999; Heckman, 2010)
 - Extreme vulnerability of childhood leads to a lack of necessary self-identification and protection capacity against external economic, social and natural environmental risks. (UNICEF, 2005, 2008, 2009)
 - Inadequate recognition of multi-dimensional child poverty
 - Negligence of child poverty in conventional poverty statistics (Sen, 2012)

Poverty Reduction Models and Child Poverty (Con

- Major dimensions of child development/poverty
 - Decent standard of living (income)
 - Education (including early education)
 - Nutrition and health
 - Safety
 - Clean water, enhanced sanitation facilities and shelter
- Dimensions that can be shared among family members
 - Income, clean water, enhanced sanitation facilities and shelter
- Dimensions that cannot be directly shared among family members
 - Education, nutrition and health, safety
- Influencing factors and paths of different development/poverty dimensions
 - Nutrition
 - Health
 - Education
 - Safety

Poverty Reduction Models and Child Poverty (Cont)

■ Nutrition

- Growth Model of Poverty Reduction
- Program Model of Poverty Reduction
- Welfare Model of Poverty Reduction

■ Health

- Growth Model of Poverty Reduction
- Program Model of Poverty Reduction
- Welfare Model of Poverty Reduction

■ Education

- Growth Model of Poverty Reduction
- Program Model of Poverty Reduction
- Welfare Model of Poverty Reduction

Poverty Reduction Models and Child Poverty (Cont)

■ Lessons learned from policy design

- Growth Model of Poverty Reduction
 - ICDS in India
 - Nutrition and Early Child Development Plan (NECDP) in Uganda
- Program Model of Poverty Reduction
 - Oportunidades Program in Mexico
 - Bolsa Familia Plan in Brazil
- Welfare Model of Poverty Reduction
 - Campus Meal Plan in the United Kingdom
 - Campus Meal Plan in the United States

Policy implications for China

- The importance of child poverty issues deserves more attention in terms of policy agenda.
- To fully acknowledge the multi-dimensional and stage characteristics of child poverty
- Poverty Reduction Model needs to dynamically adapt to changes in economic and social development level.
- Public policies related to child poverty elimination need not only the increased investment, but also more creative mechanisms.
- To increase property of participation in the decision making process of policies
- To further improve transparency in the decision making and implementation processes of policies and to strengthen assessment on the whole process of policy implementation
- Government shall engage more actively in child poverty elimination.

Better Policy, Better Society!

Thank You!





CHILD POVERTY ALLEVIATION And SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION ONDH, Morocco & CONEVAL, Mexico

**International Symposium on Child Poverty and Development
November 2012
Beijing, China**



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- 1- Presentation of the ONDH (National Observatory for Human Development),**
- 2. Issues related to the measure of child poverty in Morocco,**
- 3. The role of ONDH in alleviating poverty and child poverty and the tools used to,**
- 4. The ONDH-CONEVAL Partnership.**



1. Presentation of ONDH

- ❑ **Founded in 2006, the National Observatory for Human Development (ONDH) is an independant institution reporting to the Chief of Government.**
- ❑ **Its mission is to evaluate the Government policies and programmes related to Human Development and to propose strategies to improve the human development of the population and to alleviate poverty and reduce exclusion.**

To do so ONDH:

- **Carries out general and comparative studies, surveys and analysis of data and information related to Human Development and presents an annual report to the Head of State,**
- **Works out specific human development indicators to evaluate the impact of the government programmes on the targeted population or to measure their effects nation wide or in regions or specific counties,**
- **Proposes to the Government actions and suggestions that will make its human development strategies efficient and effective.**

2. Issues related to child poverty in Morocco

- ❑ **Different kind of measures have been used to evaluate poverty and child poverty, in particular those developed by UNDP, WB, WFO-WHO, HCP(Moroccan Department of Planning) UNICEF and ONDH.**
- ❑ **The most used consider the treshold of a welfare indicator, they consider that under this limit a person is poor so doing leads to :**
 - A dichotomous dividing of the people in two categories: the poors and not-poors;
 - A set of poors with unreliable boarders;
 - Deeming that the child poverty doesn't differ from the adult poverty;
 - Controversies among experts.



3. Determinants of poverty

- ❑ Difficulty to encompass the determinants of child poverty like nutrition, education, health, lodging conditions, the parents professional status, culture, habits and customs...**

- ❑ Identifying those factors that may explain one's poverty doesn't allow to determine the contribution of each of them to the poverty.**





4. Measure of child poverty at national level using the monetary approach and the fuzzy sets theory by HCP

➤ **To remedy the dichotomy of criteria the method used by HCP:**

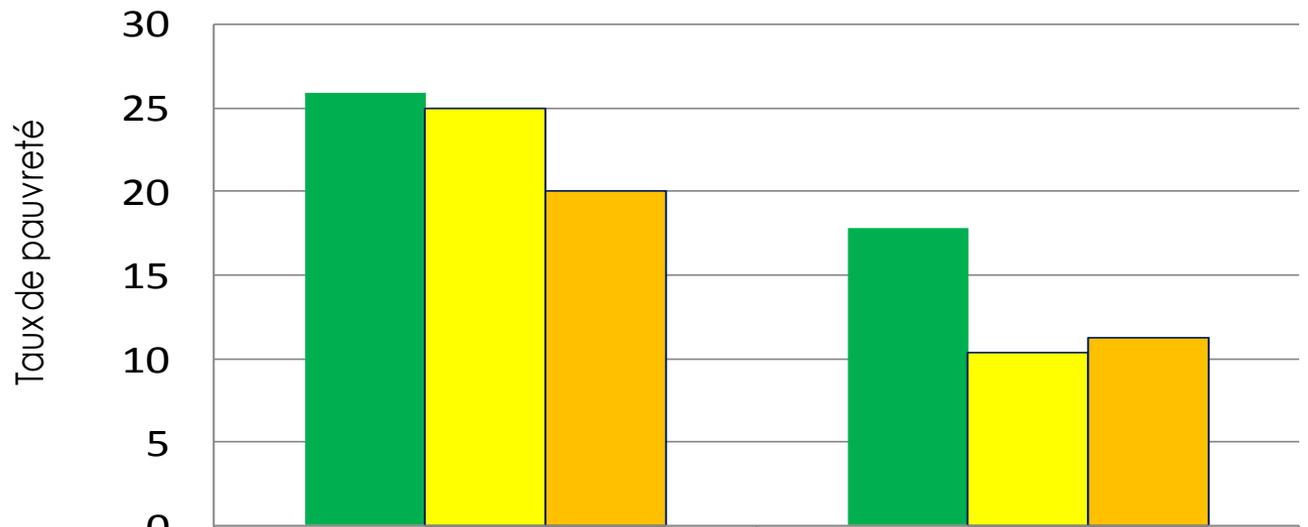
- Gives preference to the notion of partial belonging, more or less strong of each child to a poor population according each considered poverty;
- Builds a structural measure of poverty less impacted by the « binary » dichotomy using, all the dimensions of poverty.





4. Mesuring child poverty at the national level (HCP)(Cont)

Changements comparés de la pauvreté des enfants selon l'approche.

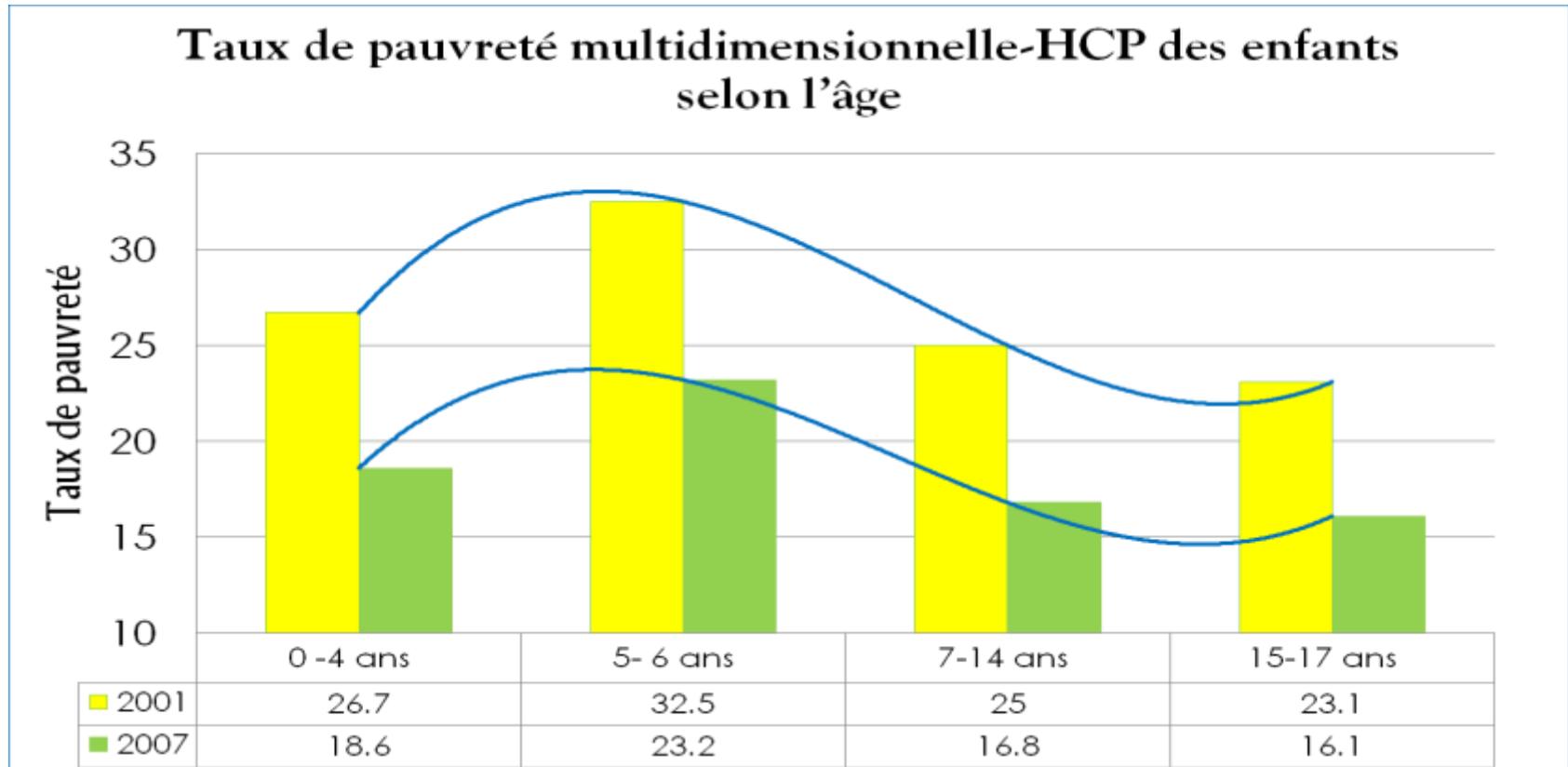


	2001	2007
■ Multidimensionnelle - HCP	25,9	17,8
■ Multidimensionnelle Alkire-Fooster	25	10,4
■ Monétaire-BM-Seuil national	20	11,3





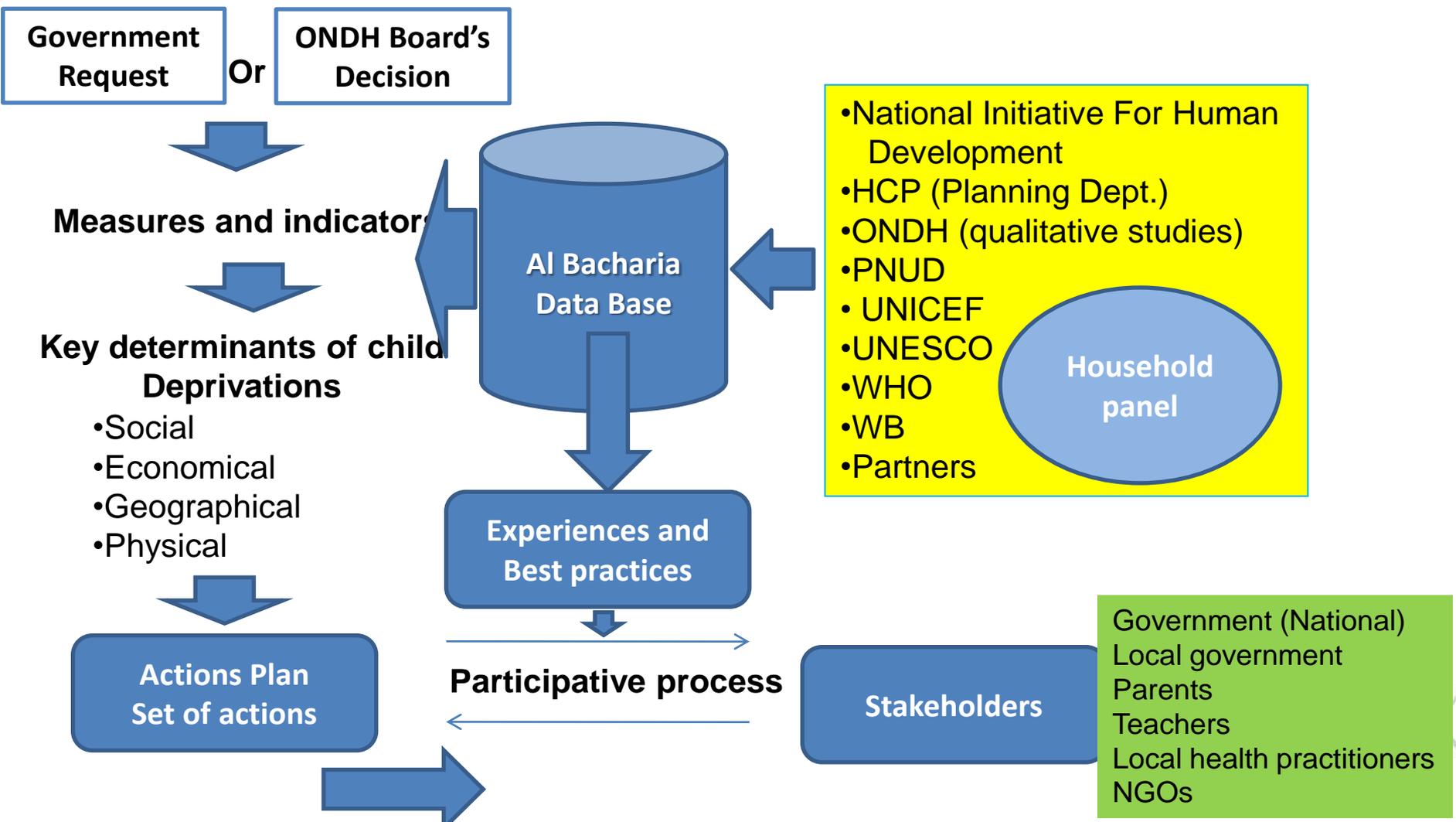
4. Measuring child poverty at the national level (HCP)(Cont)





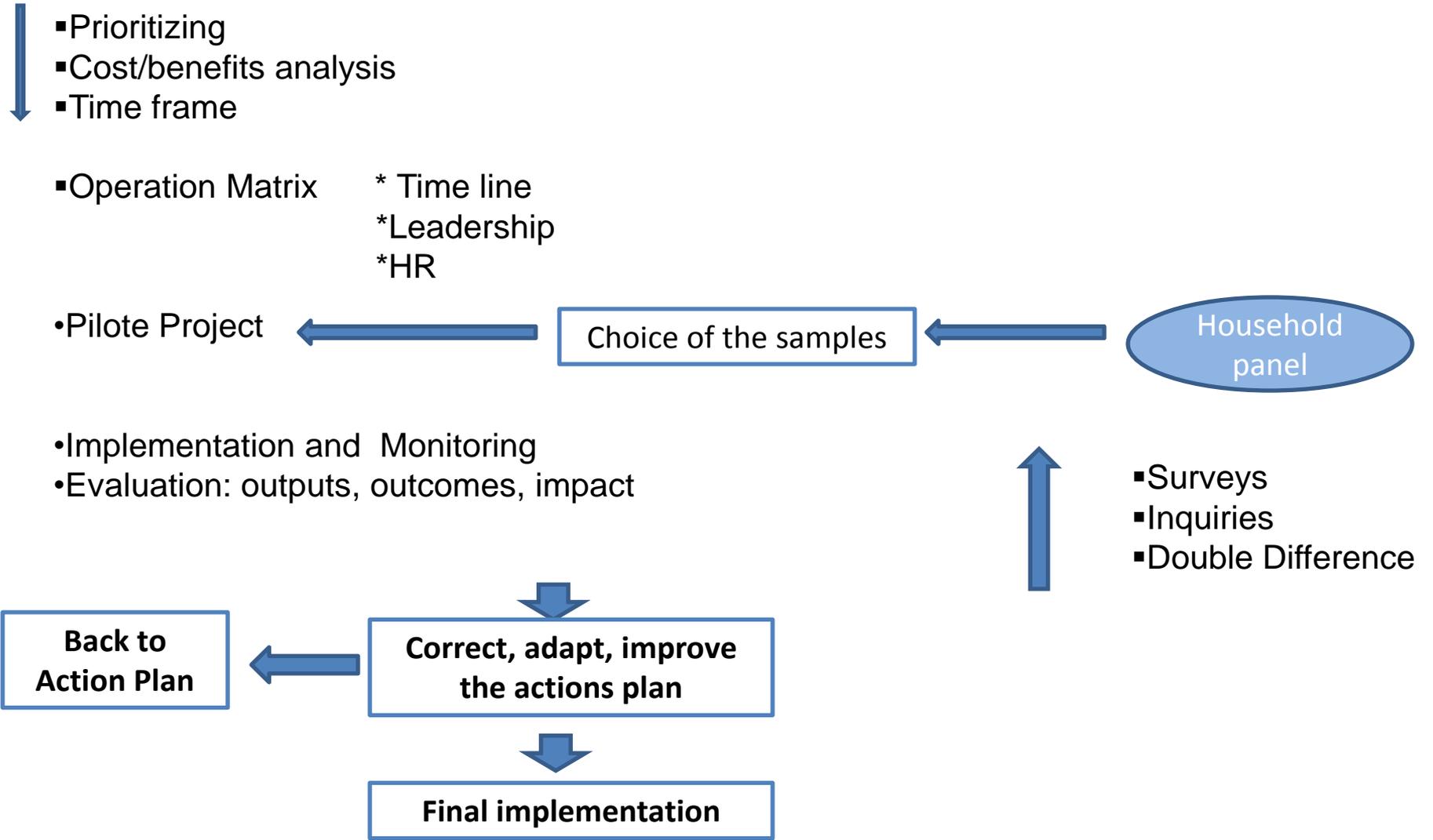
4. Measuring Child Poverty at the national level

Approach to child poverty Alevation





4. Measuring child poverty at the national level (cont)





4. Measuring child poverty at the national level (Cont)

- ❑ **The tools developed by the ONDH:** Being in charge of evaluating public policies, the ONDH developed tools while taking into account human development dimensions and determinants of poverty.
- ❖ **The implementation of an open and human development-based information system composed of:**
 - **A database:** containing data related to human development and enabling thematic-based data analyses and benchmarks;
 - **A dashboard:** covering 11 thematics and comparing up the situation in Morocco to a sample of 120 countries;
 - **A virtual documentation network:** enabling to centralize and generate reports for human development analyses.
 - **a geographical information system** aiming at generating territorial data related to human development;
 - **a system of inquiries and dynamic surveys derived from beneficiaries of the INDH projects**, with data concerning healthcare, education, housing, etc.

4. Measuring child poverty at the national level (Cont)

❑ The tools developed by the ONDH:

- ❖ **The implementation of counterfactual surveys:** The impact is determined by the difference in difference method;
- ❖ **The Panel survey:** it is considered a key element in monitoring annually the same representative sample of households along with their components regarding various dimensions of human development (poverty, education, healthcare, employment, revenues, expenditures, housing, access to basic services, ...). This monitoring is based upon categories and age groups of a given population.
- ❖ **The annual treatment and analyses of the data provided by the Panel survey** require a share of knowledge and expertise with partners whether in terms of poverty measurement , public policies evaluation techniques or in analyzing the data of the panel.

Thus, the first south-south partnership between ONDH(Morocco) and the CONEVAL (Mexico) was signed this year.





5. The Partnership between ONDH and CONEVAL

- ❑ Given its international presence and its commitment to promoting inclusive social policies and to targeting children who are living under poverty and vulnerability , UNICEF fosters the establishment of South-South partnerships. Thus, UNICEF contributed intensively in concretizing this partnership.
- ❑ **Why CONEVAL (the National council of Evaluation of social development policies)?**
- ❖ **Similar concerns as ONDH:** the CONEVAL is playing a significant role in defining the social policy guidelines through the improvement of planing, operations and programmes budgeting allowing therefore more transparency and accountability.

CONEVAL provides :

- Social policies and programmes evaluations in favor of vulnerable population including children;
- Support to social protection programmes (example: oportunidades for poor families and children) ;
- Definitions of multidimensional poverty factors and technics for their measurements.

5. The Partnership between ONDH and CONEVAL_(cont)

- ❑ **The purpose of this partnership:** It aims at establishing the foundations for a mutual cooperation between ONDH, CONEVAL and the United Nations via UNICEF in evaluating social development policies/programmes, in identifying poverty measurements and in exchanging experiences and experts in the field of social development.

- ❑ **Some actions to streamline the ongoing ONDH/CONEVAL's partnership:**
 - ❖ To Generate pro-poor, vulnerability-sensitive (especially child-friendly) public policy studies;
 - ❖ To raise awareness and master the innovative tools and methods used by CONEVAL and ONDH in the multidimensional measure of poverty;
 - ❖ To elaborate a multidimensional approach to measure poverty in Morocco in the light of the experience from CONEVAL and use the multidimensional method to measure poverty in Morocco (beginning of 2013);
 - ❖ To work, in close collaboration with national partners, to propose a law which defines the poverty and the vulnerability in Morocco;
 - ❖ To advocate for the institutionalization of the evaluation of public policies;

5. The Partnership between ONDH and CONEVAL(Cont)

- ❖ To strengthen the capacities of governmental entities, parliamentarians, elected representatives and civil society in carrying out public policies;
- ❖ To strengthen cooperation among academicians in the field of social development and evaluation;
- ❖ To encourage joint publications and invite experts, from both parties, to national, regional and international events related to human development;
- ❖ To establish a network of international experts to exchange cross-country experiences: - in the field of conceptualization and implementation of inclusive social policies - in targeting the population that is living under poverty and vulnerability particularly children, in MENA and Latin America;
- ❖ To provide technical assistance throughout the experiment and the adaptation of tools and methodologies adopted by both institutions, etc.



Thank you !



The Changing World: Implications for Children

Division of Policy and Analysis, UNICEF

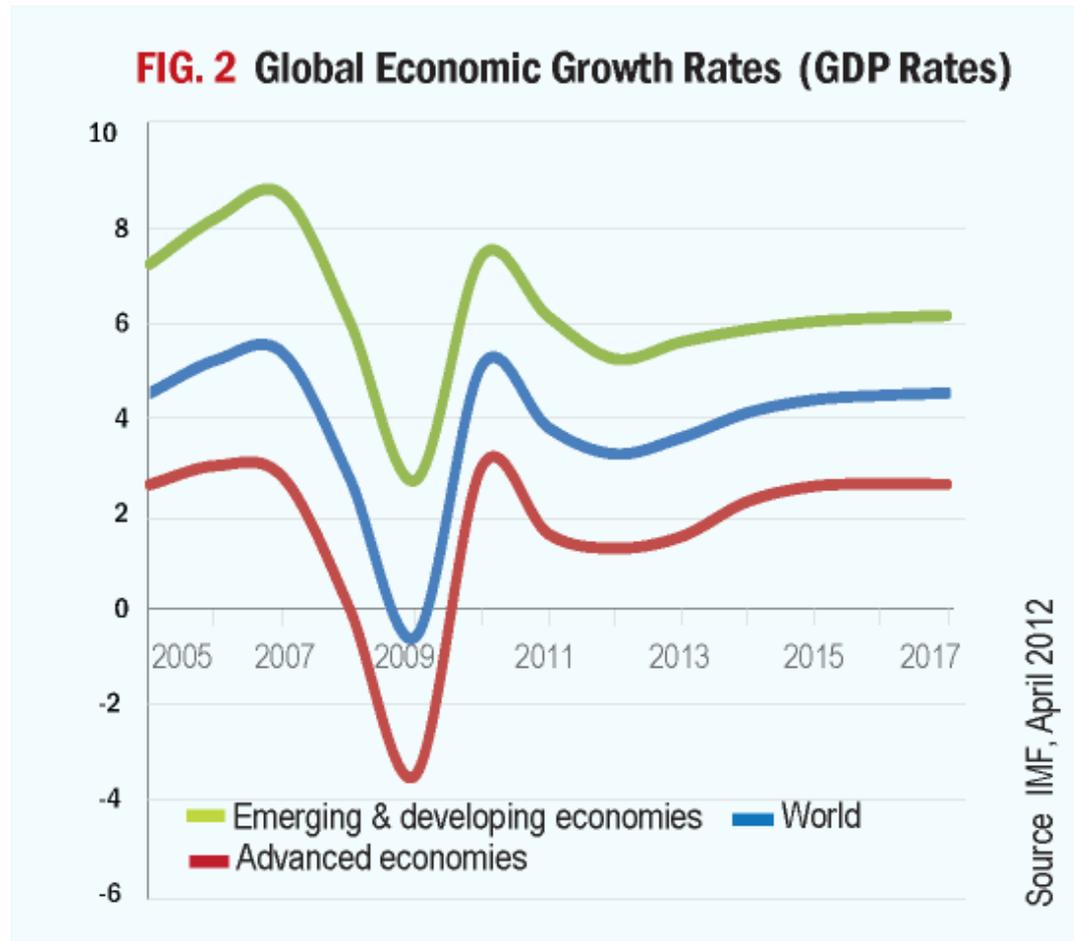
prepared for

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT

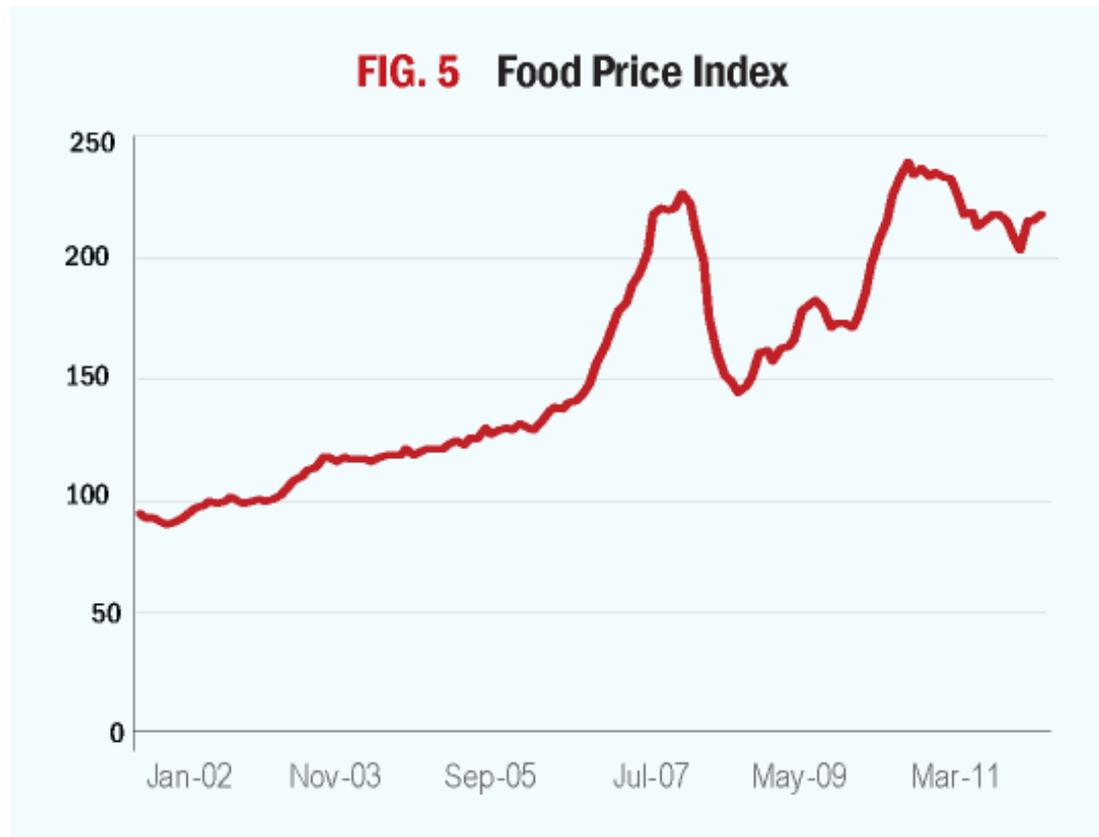
Nov. 20-22, 2012

FOR INQUIRY, PLEASE EMAIL JCHAI@UNICEF.ORG

The financial crisis and a sluggish global recovery



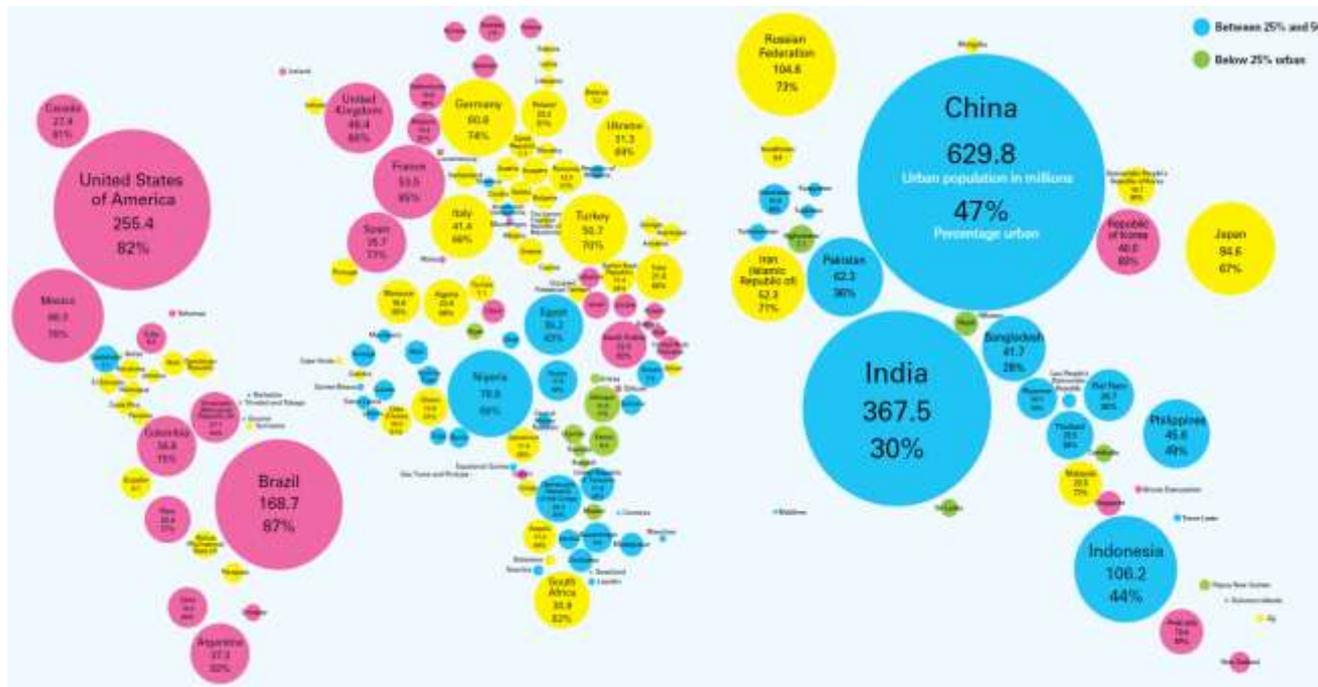
The food crisis and its protracted effects



Source: FAO

Rapid urbanization

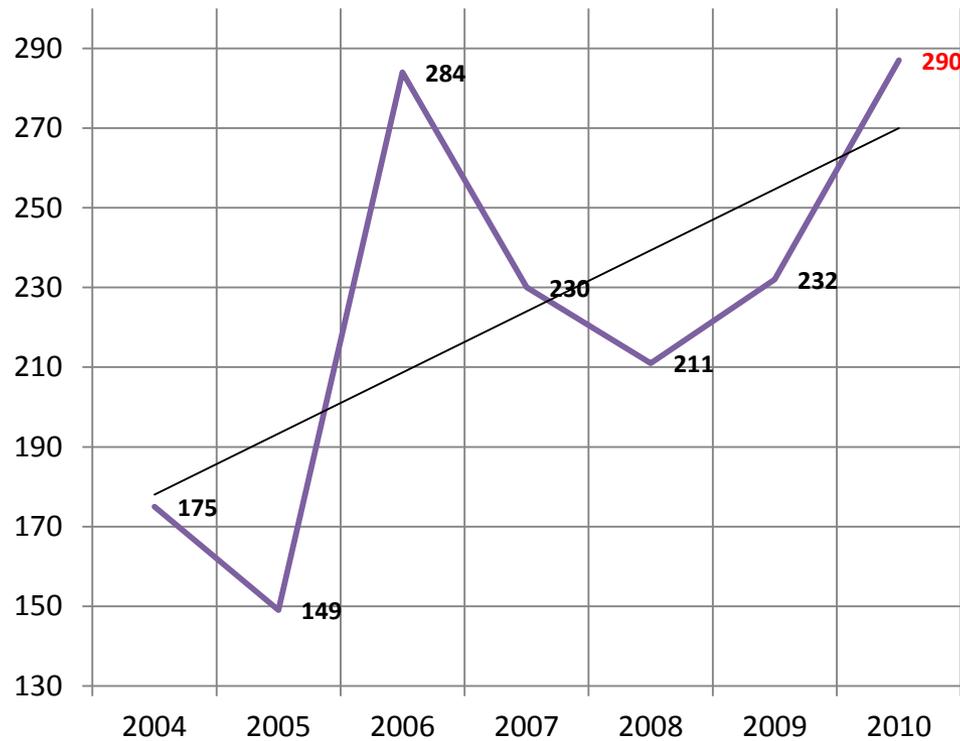
An Urban World (UNICEF SOWC 2012)



Source: UNICEF

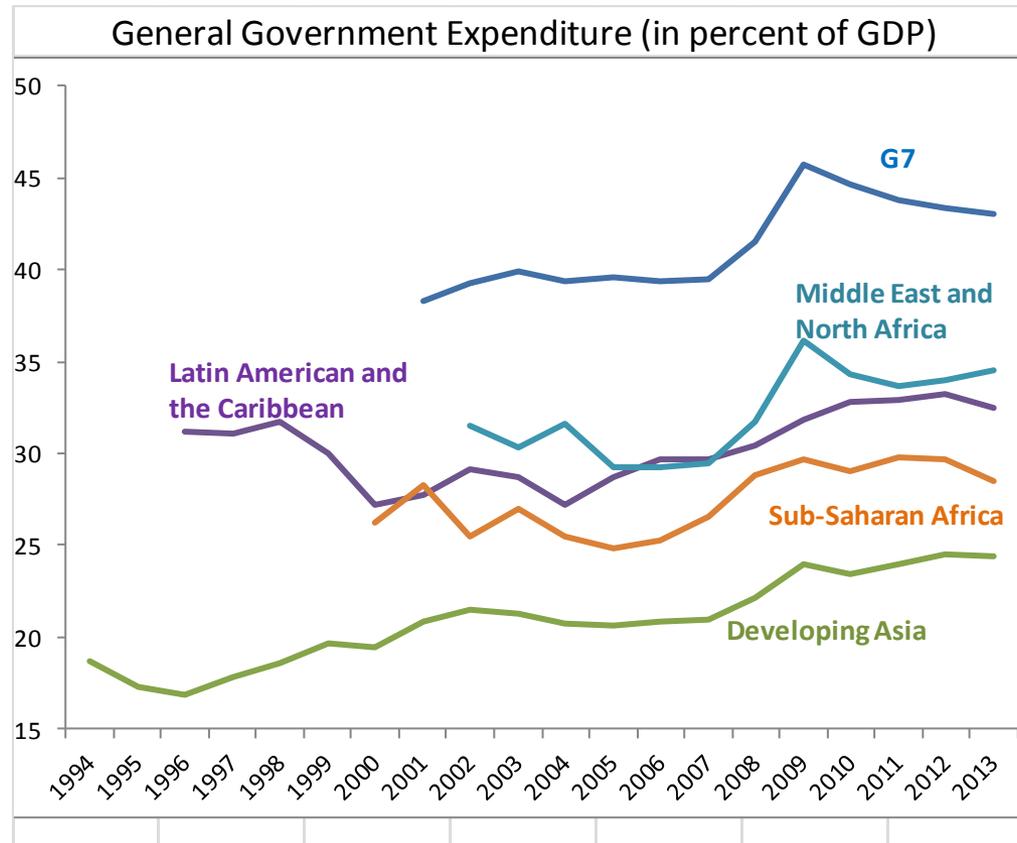
Natural disasters have intensified

Number of humanitarian situations responded to by UNICEF (global) 2004-2010



Source: UNICEF, based on Center for Research on Epidemiology in Disasters

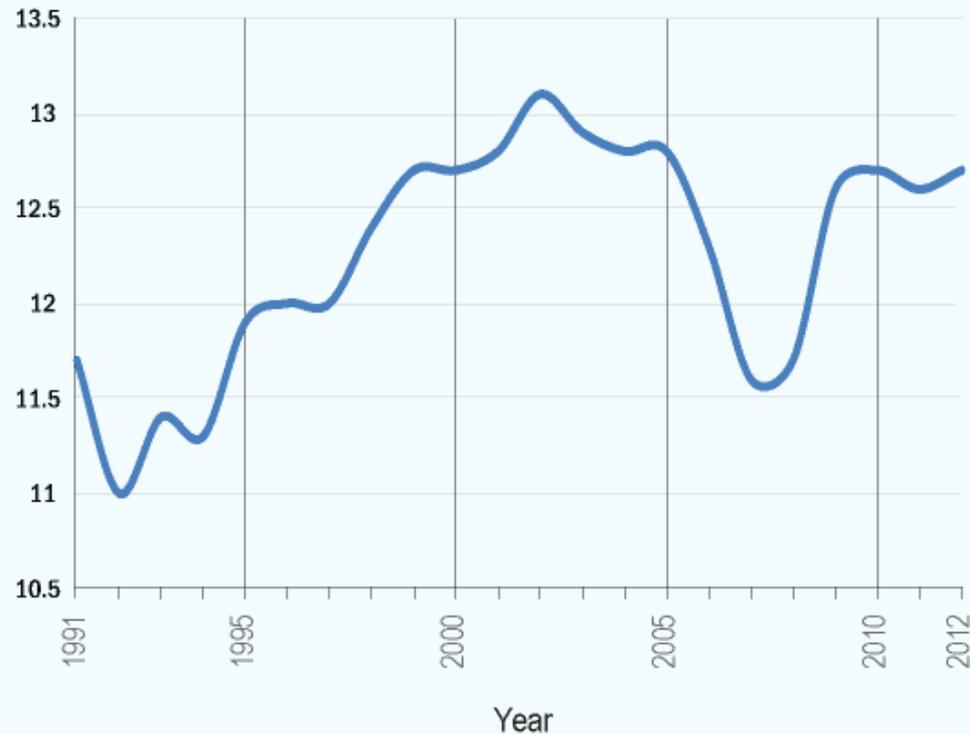
Widening scope of fiscal constraints



Source: WEO database (IMF)

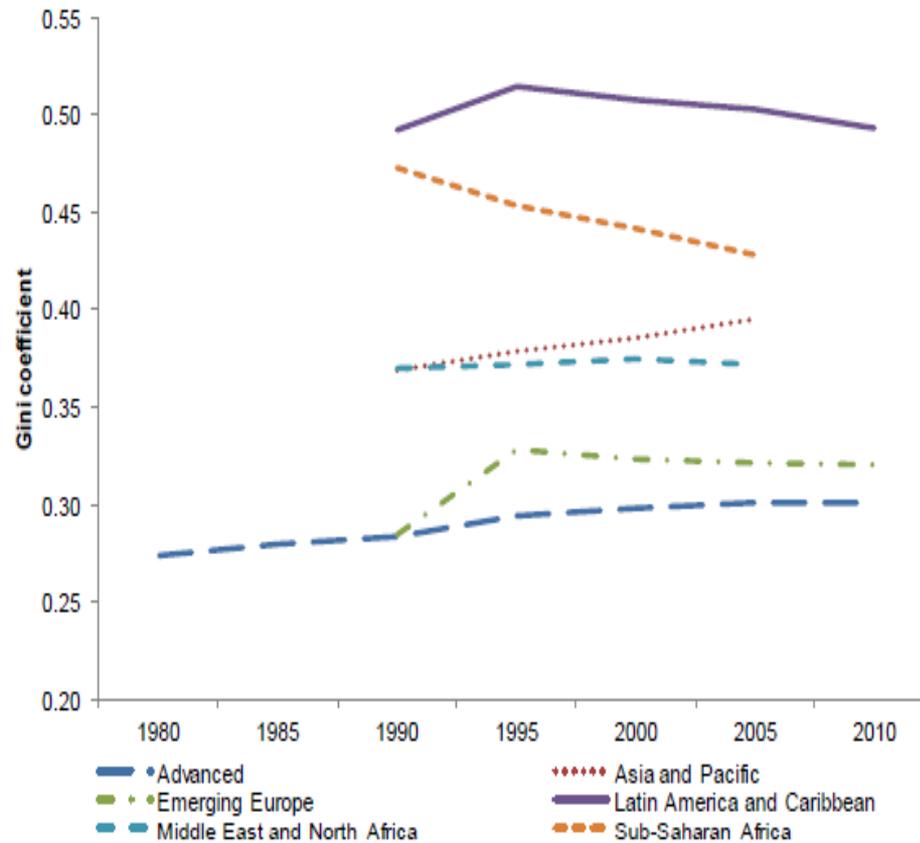
Increasing difficulty for youth to find employment

FIG. 7 Youth unemployment rate (%)



Rising income inequity in many countries

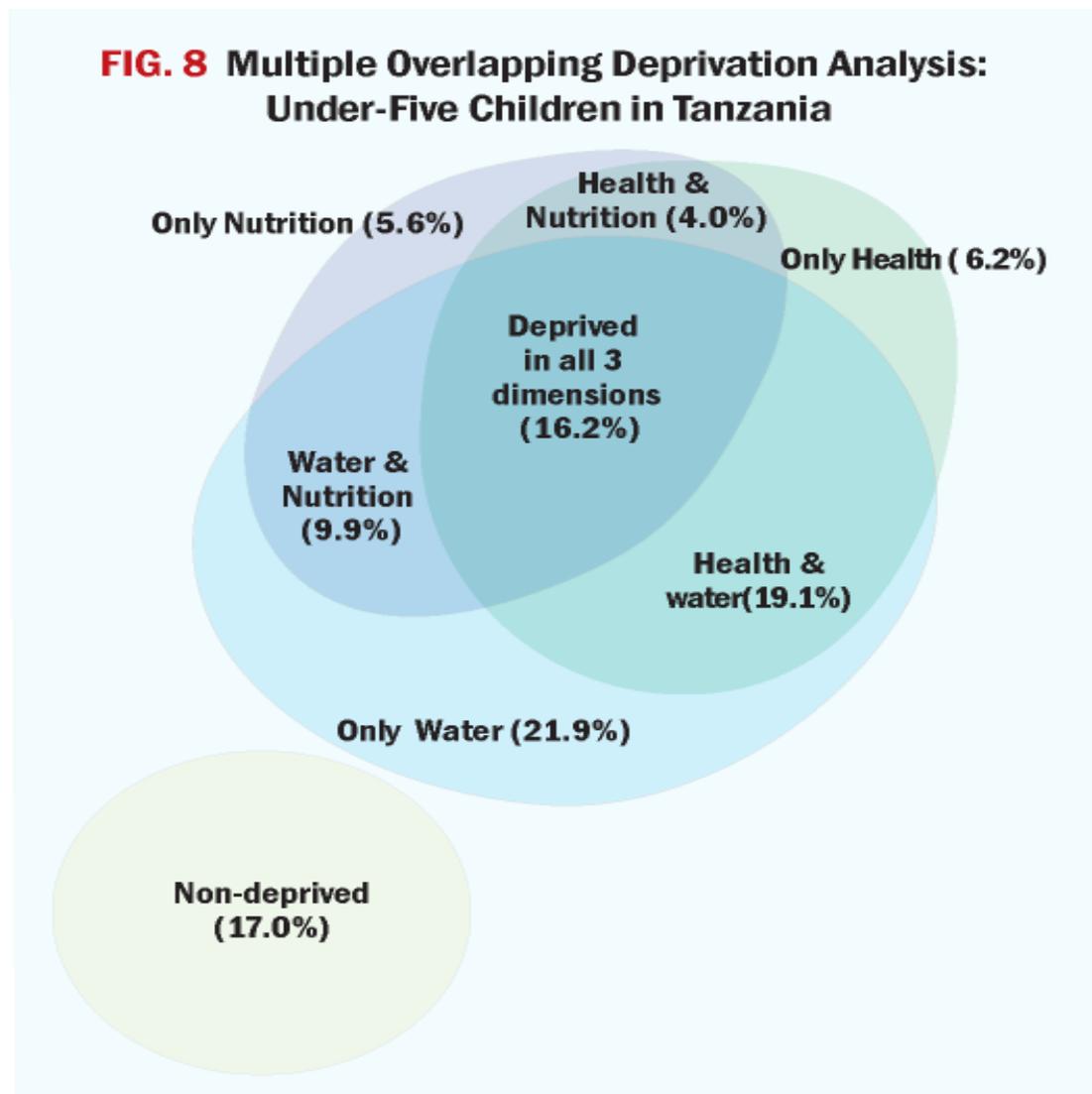
Trends in disposable income inequality, 1980-2010



Source: Appendix 1 provides details on the underlying country-specific database.

Source: Coady and Gupta (2012)

Addressing the needs of a child



Source: UNICEF

Challenges are also opportunities

Dual policy objectives

- Sustaining economic growth
- Narrowing socio-economic inequalities



双重政策目标

- 可持续的经济增长
- 缩小的社会经济不平等

Greater social investments, especially in children, support short-term and long-term growth

更多社会投资，尤其是对儿童，支持短期和长期的增长

Getting the right mix between economic and social investments:

- Infrastructure (green sector, urban needs)
- Poverty alleviation that boosts private consumption (social insurance, transfer, etc.)
- Public spending in education and health, with a focus on youth

找到经济和社会投资之间的恰当组合：

- 基础设施（绿色产业，城市需要）
- 促进私人消费的扶贫（社会保险，转移等）
- 教育和医疗卫生方面的公共支出，重点关注青年人

More effectiveness of fiscal policy in reducing income inequities

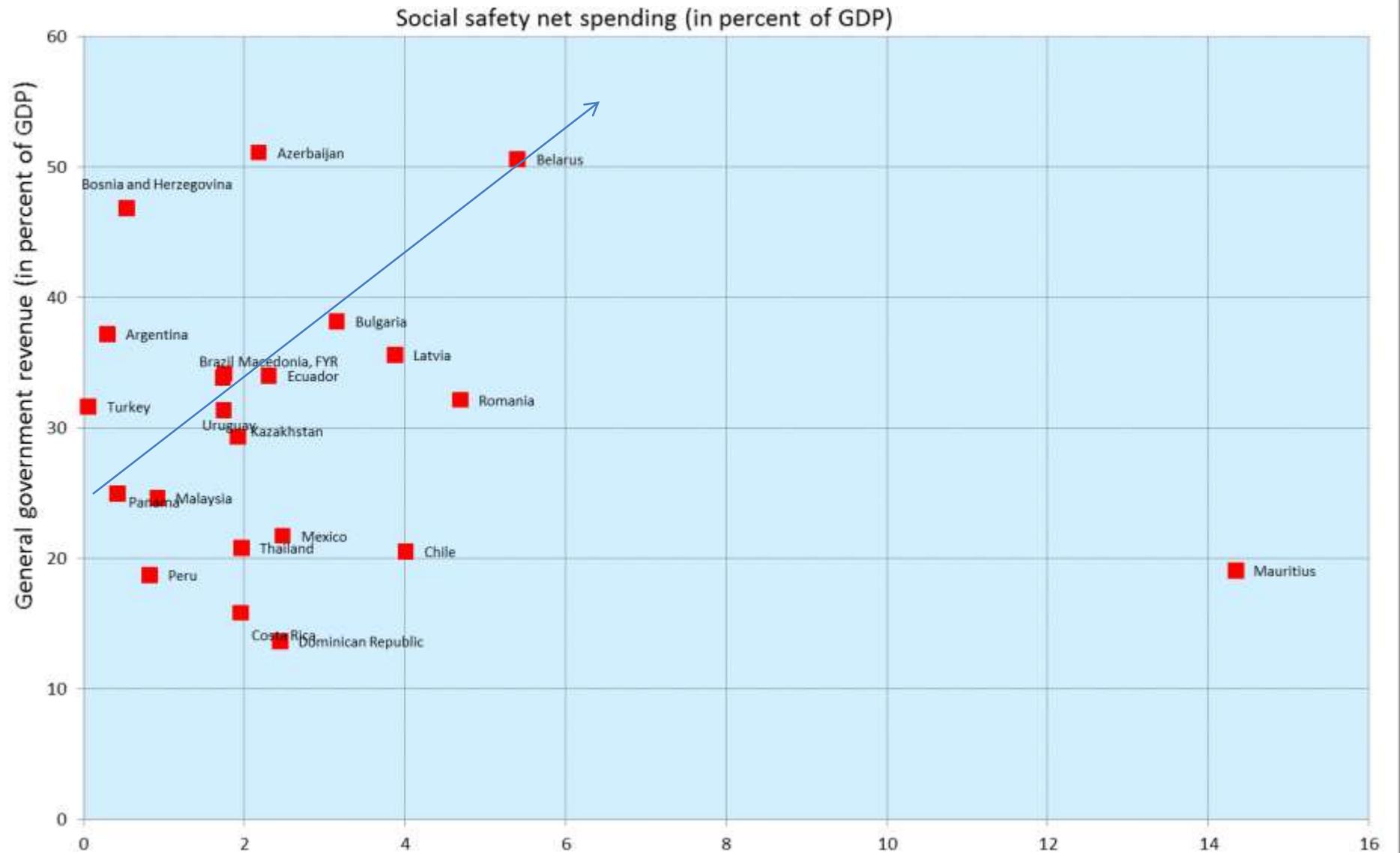
- Higher tax ratio by strengthening tax base
- A higher share of more progressive spending
- less regressive indirect tax and more progressive income tax;



更有效的财政政策，以减少收入不平等现象

- 通过加强税基获得更高的税收比例
- 在更进步的经费中占据更高的份额
- 更少的递减间接税和更多的累进所得税

...and higher coverage and level of social safety net spending



Source: calculated based on social protection database (world bank) and WEO database (IMF)