



VINCULANDO LA
ASISTENCIA SOCIAL Y LA
INCLUSIÓN PRODUCTIVA
Lima, 12-13 Noviembre de 2014

Social Protection and Employment: Context and Lessons from the International Workshop “Linking Social Assistance and Productive Inclusion”

*Intersectoral workshop on social protection
in the Americas: Labor, social development
and social security*

Mexico, December 10-12, 2014



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Organizado por:

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Context and Motives

- **Social Protection in the last 10 years**
 - Consolidation of Conditional Cash Transfers (PROSPERA, Bolsa Familia, Juntos)
 - Coverage
 - Geographic and individual focus
 - Instruments (Registry of beneficiaries)
 - Expansion of Non-Contributory Pensions
 - Based on CCT (focalization)
 - Reduces coverage gaps for older adults
 - Creation of Mins. of Social Development/Inclusion
 - Coordinating body for social policies and programs
 - Focus on rights in social policy (guarantee, protect)

Context and Motives

- **But these present other challenges...**
 - Limits in reducing extreme rural poverty
 - Additional reductions are very costly
 - Productive factors are identified in rural areas
 - Youth “graduates” of CCT do not find opportunities
 - *Opportunities*: Geographic mobility as a response
 - And investment in health and education? Identify labor issues
 - Price Crisis 2008 (food and energy), Financial Crisis 2009
 - Years lost in reducing poverty, esp. urban (Central America)
 - Difference in availability of instruments to respond
 - Brazil UI / Argentina AUH
 - Mexico PET, CCT-energy / Central America

Context and Motives

- **Challenges that allow for identifying gaps in the social protection system**
 - Need to sustain investment in *human capital* to get results
 - Complementarity of programs (e.g. El Salvador, Peru, Brazil).
 - Interrelation of rights (existing discussion).
 - Critical support to local managers in developing systems
 - Attend to specific needs (coordination)
 - National and local governments, growing role of non-public sector
 - Increasing differentiation in model approaches
 - By type of geography, target population, economic conditions

Workshop

“Linking Social Assistance and Productive Inclusion”

Lima, Peru, November 12 and 13

- Organized:
 - World Bank
 - GiZ (Global Partnerships for Social Protection)
 - MIDIS (Peru)
- Governments involved in coordination activities:
 - Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Philippines, Guatemala, Indonesia, Panama, Peru.

Workshop

“Linking Social Assistance and Productive Inclusion”

Lima, Peru, November 12 and 13

- **Objetives**

- Gather experiences from different sectors and levels
 - Ministries of Social Development/Inclusion
 - Min. Labor
 - Min. Agriculture
 - Min. Production
 - National Training Institutes
- Identify bottlenecks in implementation
 - Determination of objectives (whose role?)
 - Defining the productive development package (what components does it have?)
 - Who is involved? Institutional arrangements and incentives

Participants

- Representatives of Ministries of Social Development, Ministries of Labor, Ministries of Agriculture of 12 countries
 - Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Brazil, Indonesia, Philippines



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I. Ministries of Social Development = Ministries of Coordination

- They not only implement their own programs (such as conditional transfer programs) but also have the task of coordinating various sectoral ministries to achieve social goals
- Need “convening power”
- In the case of “Productive Inclusion” a coordinating link among MSD, Ministries of Labor and Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development is necessary
- Also fundamental: Vertical coordination
- Cooperation with the private sector

II. Incentives for effective and efficient coordination



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- To coordinate different actors horizontally and vertically in an effective and efficient way, operational arrangements including incentives are necessary
- Budgetary instruments: incentivize cooperation
- Transfer of resources from national to provincial level based on performance



III. Productive inclusion programs ≠ CTP exit strategies

- Productive Inclusion Programs should not be seen as exit strategies from CTP but as **part** of a **poverty exit** strategy for the target population
- Sensitive communication in relation to the target population
 - Perception that productive inclusion program = exit from CTP → less inclination for population to participate

IV. Productive Inclusion Programs ≠ “magic pill”



- Should be part of poverty-reduction strategies that require cooperation among a variety of actors
- Should be part of an integral social protection system
- Interventions that facilitate comprehensive provision of services
 - One-stop shop
 - Family support

V. From a perspective of poverty to a perspective of opportunities



- Traditional targeting instruments (to measure poverty) should be complemented with instruments measuring productive capacity to be able to offer packages of services adequate for boosting productive inclusion
- Social registries to include more dimensions or information managed by different sectors and integrated into a database
- Productive capacities of the target population can (and should) change over time → dynamic perspective is necessary

VI. Flexible service packages for Productive Inclusion



- Service packages to promote productive inclusion should be a flexible combination of diverse elements
 - Adapted to local circumstances (demand)
 - Adapted to the specific needs of beneficiaries. These can (and should) change over time → dynamic perspective necessary

VII. M&E of “productive capacity” and “employability”



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- M&E of CTP: dimensions of poverty, nutrition, school attendance
- M&E of linked programs and productive inclusion: also dimensions such as “productive inclusion” and “employability”

- More information:

<http://asistenciasocialeinclusionproductiva.blogspot.com>

Thank you

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