

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CHILDREN A GLOBAL OVERVIEW

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CONCLUSIONS

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SOCIAL PROTECTION – CONTEXT

- SOCIAL PROTECTION RECEIVING INCREASING ATTENTION GLOBALLY
- CHILDREN ARE LARGE VULNERABLE GROUP
 - SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN FAR LESS DEVELOPED THAN FOR ELDERLY
- SOCIAL PROTECTION REGIMES VARY ACROSS REGIONS; NO ONE MODEL DOMINANT – BUT THERE ARE COMMONALITIES

DOMINANT MODES OF SOCIAL PROTECTION IN LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES



- GROWING ROLE OF MARKET
- GROWING POPULARITY OF CASH TRANSFERS
 - LATIN AMERICA – CCTS
 - AFRICA – EXPERIMENTATION – CONDITIONAL AND UNCONDITIONAL CCTs
 - ASIA – DIVERSITY
 - CEE COUNTRIES – MORE TRADITIONAL RISKS AND POLICY REGIMES, LIKE WEST; BUT STILL MORE ATTENTION TO CHILDREN /FAMILIES
 - OECD/EU COUNTRIES GROWING ATTENTION TO SERVICES



SOME PROBLEMS

- COVERAGE : ESPECIALLY OUTSIDE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

- NEW RISKS EMERGING ALONG WITH NEW NEEDS FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION INNOVATION
 - EU AND OECD COUNTRIES:
 - ✓ SUPPORT FOR LONE PARENT FAMILIES
 - ✓ POLICIES THAT FACILITATE MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT
 - ✓ BENEFITS THAT SUPPLEMENT LOW EARNINGS
 - ✓ POLICIES AIDING IN RECONCILIATION OF WORK AND FAMILY LIFE



SOME PROBLEMS

- CONTINUED CONCERN WITH INCOME POVERTY, BUT ALSO SOCIAL EXCLUSION
- COMPARATIVE DATA LESS AVAILABLE ON CHILD-CONDITIONED SOCIAL PROTECTION THAN FOR ADULTS
- COMPARATIVE DATA ON TREATMENT ORIENTED CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES FAR LESS AVAILABLE THAN DATA ON CASH TRANSFERS



DIFFERENT RISKS IN LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES

- IN ADDITION TO INCOME POVERTY, DIFFERENT RISKS IN THE LOWER INCOME COUNTRIES
 - HIV/AIDS
 - FAMILY VIOLENCE
 - TRAFFICKING
 - STREET CHILDREN
 - CHILD LABOR

- DATA ON RELEVANT POLICIES EVEN SCARCER

- MORE ATTENTION FROM DONOR AGENCIES AND NGOs THAN FROM GOVERNMENTS



DIFFERENT RISKS IN LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES

- INCREASED DISCUSSION OF COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES BUT NO SYSTEMATIC DATA
- FAMILIES REMAIN PRIMARY PROVIDERS OF CARE AND SUPPORT
- EFFORTS AT MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES INCREASING BUT SPARSE AND NOT RIGOROUS
 - ROLE OF MODELS EG MEXICO'S PROGRESSA PROGRAM (OPPORTUNIDADES)



THE POLICY RESPONSES

- CASH TRANSFERS IN PAST, LESS USED IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THAN INDUSTRIALIZED; NOW, INTEREST EXPLODING, ESPECIALLY IN A NEW FORM-
 - CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFERS (CCT), BEGINNING FIRST IN LATIN AMERICA AND NOW BEING EXPLORED ELSEWHERE
 - INCOME TRANSFERS LINKED TO HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT (INCREASED SCHOOL ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE; INCREASED ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE; IMPROVED NUTRITION) AND CHILD INCOME POVERTY REDUCTION



THE POLICY RESPONSES (CONT'D)

- SOME POSSIBLE BARRIERS TO SUCCESS
 - ✓ ADEQUACY OF SERVICE SUPPLY
 - ✓ FEASIBILITY OF CONDITIONS
 - ✓ REALITY OF FREEDOM OF CHOICE
- LINKING CASH BENEFITS TO BEHAVIORAL CHANGE NOT A NEW DEVELOPMENT
 - ✓ CURRENT DISCUSSION NOT LINKED TO EARLIER HISTORY BUT DIFFERENT CONDITIONS
 - ✓ NOW NOT LINKED TO EMPLOYMENT STATUS
- INTEREST IN UNCONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFERS CONTINUING AS WELL



SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SERVICES

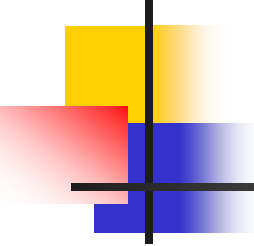
- SERVICES GAINING MORE ATTENTION AS COMPONENT OF SOCIAL PROTECTION, BUT NOT CONSISTENTLY INCLUDED OR REPORTED
 - SIGNIFICANT REGIONAL DIFFERENCES
 - ✓ ECEC
 - ✓ PARENTAL LEAVES FOR INFANT CARE
 - ✓ CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (ALTERNATIVE CARE - FOSTER CARE, HOME VISITING, COUNSELING; ADOPTION)
 - ✓ NO SYSTEMATIC COMPARATIVE DATA



NEED FOR NEW DATA BASE

NEED FOR SYSTEMATIC COLLECTION OF DATA ON CHILD-CONDITIONED SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY REGIMES

- TO CLOSE KNOWLEDGE GAPS RE: CHILDREN
- TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON POLICIES TO RESPOND TO THEIR NEEDS AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION
- TO PROVIDE COVERAGE DATA
- TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT INTERVENTIONS AND THE SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SUPPORT



THE NEED FOR A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO
POVERTY ALLEVIATION, INCLUDING THE
REDUCTION OF INCOME POVERTY AND
SOCIAL EXCLUSION AS WELL AS ACCESS
TO EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, AND
SOCIAL SERVICES