

**DFID GLOBAL SOCIAL
EXCLUSION STOCKTAKE
REPORT**

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DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Evaluation Report EV707

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Social Exclusion Policy Commitment	Indicator of “effort” employed for analysis	Expected interim result
9. Broaden and deepen our engagement with civil society to strengthen the contribution it can make to tackling exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPA outcomes include strengthened contribution to tackling exclusion • CSCF outcomes include strengthened contribution to tackling exclusion • Increased resources to CSOs 	Stronger civil society to tackle exclusion
10. To be accountable for implementation of the policy set out in this paper by evaluating progress in 2007-2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate monitoring and reporting systems include exclusion • Messages on progress identified and disseminated to corporate services and programmes 	Lessons on progress fed back to corporate systems & programming

Policy area	Findings
Growth	<p><i>Emerging global discourse on inclusive growth reflected in DFID documentation:</i></p> <p>The recent policy document on Growth⁵⁰ recognises the interrelationships between growth and inequality / exclusion. Africa strategy specifically targets ‘binding constraints to inclusive growth’ and Asia activity works on ‘ensuring that growth is more inclusive and opportunities exist for all’.</p> <p>A draft note on inclusive growth⁵¹ focuses on equal opportunities and the systemic exclusion issues affecting growth. The new International Growth Centre addresses inclusive growth.⁵² Gender and Growth Assessments have been conducted in Brazil, India, Nigeria and Tanzania.</p> <p>Now an ‘inclusive growth’ work stream. The Growth Team Workplan 2008-2011 has the objective to ‘facilitate improved DFID and international policy delivery for inclusive growth’.⁵³ But human resources are highly constrained – only one SDA in a Group of 40-50.</p>
Climate change	<p><i>Discourse focused more on vulnerability than exclusion:</i></p> <p>Global policy on climate change still evolving. Draft policy work⁵⁴ reflects exclusion implicitly in adaptation, which discusses vulnerability & resilience.</p> <p>Reasons for higher vulnerability levels and lower adaptive capacity are related to those which create / perpetuate exclusion. So this validates the case for stronger systems for assessing and addressing exclusion. However, climate change is not in itself a discriminatory process. A vulnerability lens which disaggregates among groups may be the most viable current tool (i.e. there may be more value from intensifying an existing approach than applying a new lens).⁵⁵</p>

⁵⁰ DFID (2008) Growth: Building jobs and prosperity for developing countries

⁵¹ DFID Growth Team ‘Inclusive Growth’ undated draft internal note

⁵² International Growth Centre Programme Memorandum 2008-2011

⁵³ Though the outputs from this currently focus mostly on gender

⁵⁴ DFID (2009) Social Appraisal for Climate Change Centre; DFID Climate Change Implementation Plan (2008); DFID Climate Change Policy (fifth draft Oct 2008)

⁵⁵ The available research supports this view. See for example Scott, Z (29/01/08) Gender and Social Development Research Centre Helpdesk Research Report: Climate Change and Social Exclusion.

DFID STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

DFID, the Department for International Development: leading the British Government's fight against world poverty. One in six people in the world today, around 1 billion people, live in poverty on less than one dollar a day. In an increasingly interdependent world, many problems – like conflict, crime, pollution and diseases such as HIV and AIDS – are caused or made worse by poverty.

DFID supports long-term programmes to help tackle the underlying causes of poverty. DFID also responds to emergencies, both natural and man-made.

DFID's work forms part of a global promise to:

- halve the number of people living in extreme poverty and hunger
- ensure that all children receive primary education
- promote sexual equality and give women a stronger voice
- reduce child death rates
- improve the health of mothers
- combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- make sure the environment is protected
- build a global partnership for those working in development.

Together, these form the United Nations' eight 'Millennium Development Goals', with a 2015 deadline. Each of these Goals has its own, measurable, targets.

DFID works in partnership with governments, civil society, the private sector and others. It also works with multilateral institutions, including the World Bank, United Nations agencies and the European Commission.

DFID works directly in over 150 countries worldwide, with a budget of some £5.3 billion in 2006/07. Its headquarters are in London and East Kilbride, near Glasgow.

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