# Poverty Alleviation and Inclusive Social Development in Asia and the Pacific



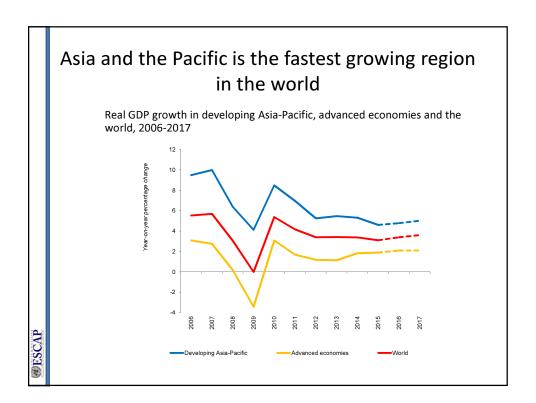
#### Nagesh Kumar,

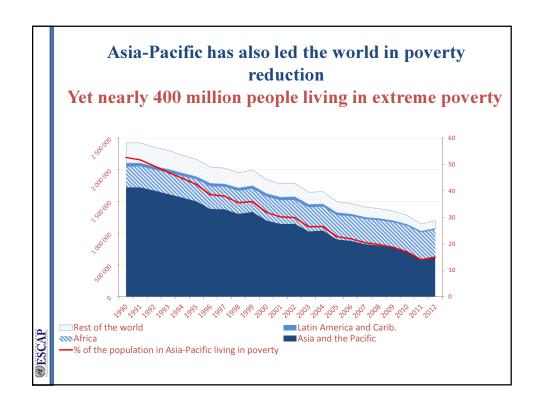
Director, Social Development Division, UN-ESCAP

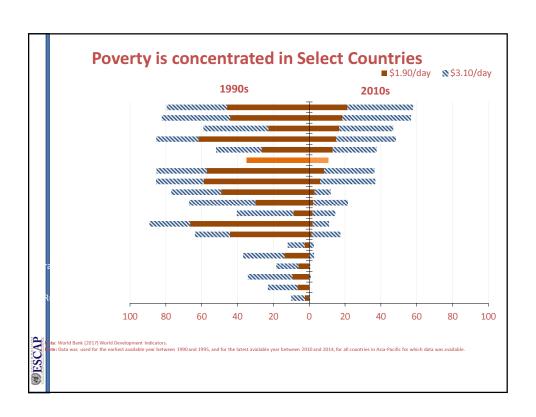
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Expression for Asia and the Posit

At EGM on Strategies for Eradicating Poverty to achieve Sustainable Development for All, DSPD/DESA, New York, 11 May 2017







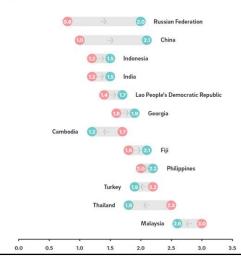
### Key factors explaining persistence of poverty

- Rising inequalities and inequalities of opportunities such as health and education
- Lack of decent work opportunities
- Poor coverage of social protection
- Social exclusion
- Rural-urban divide

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# Inequalities have increased across many countries in the region

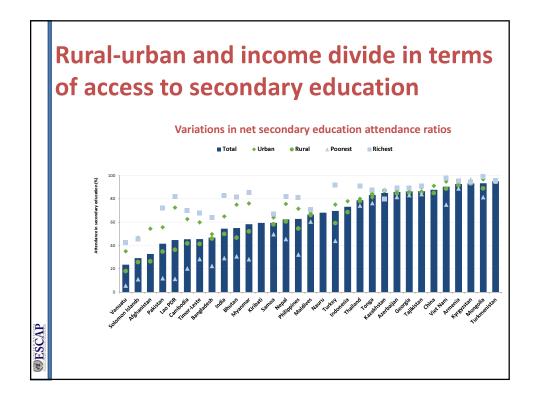
- Richest 10% have almost Palma ratio, selected countries twice the income of poorest 40%
- Inequalities have increased in most countries over the past two decades
- Concentration of wealth is even sharper with top 20% upto 80% of wealth

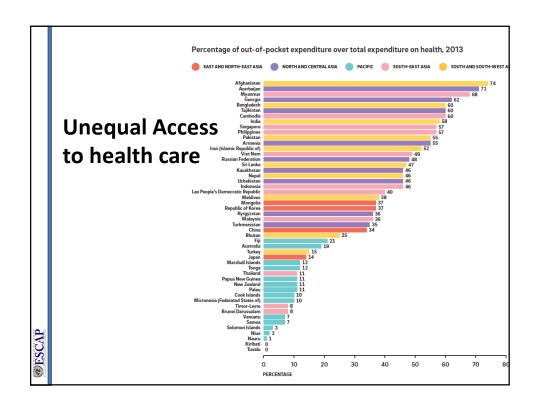


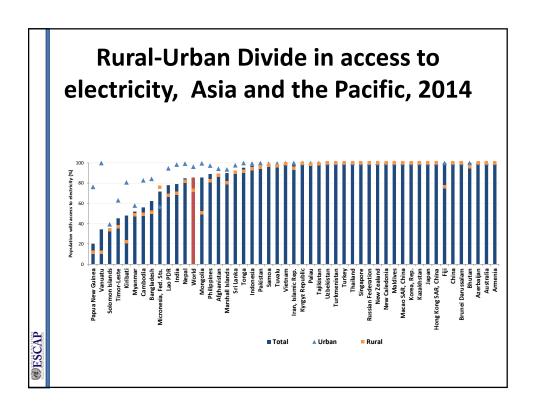
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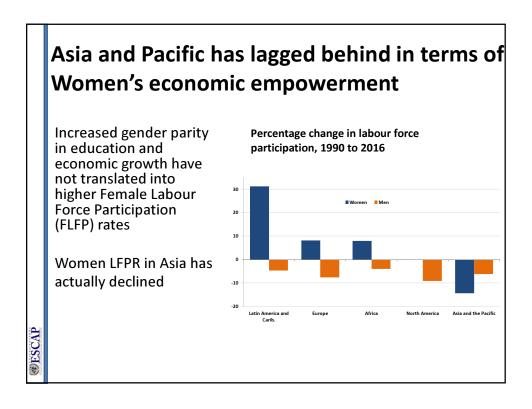
Inequalities are driven by inequalities in opportunities such as access to education and health care and basic services such as water and sanitation and electricity

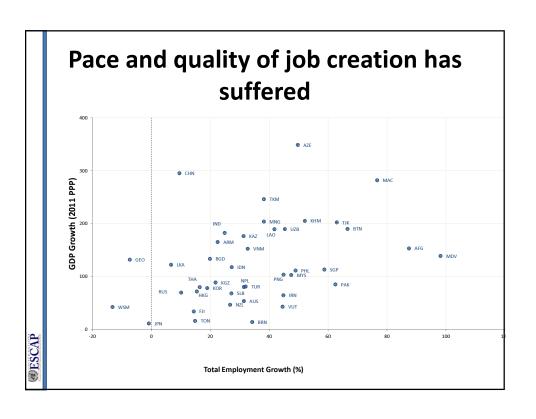
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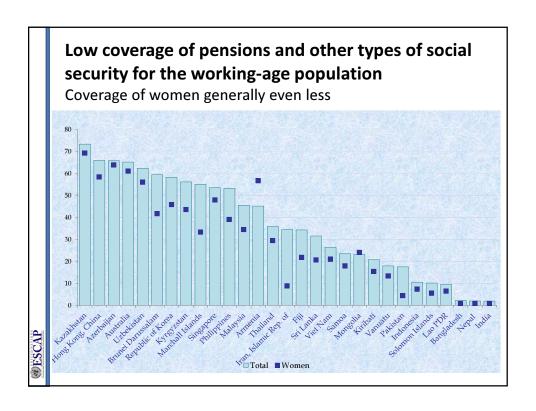


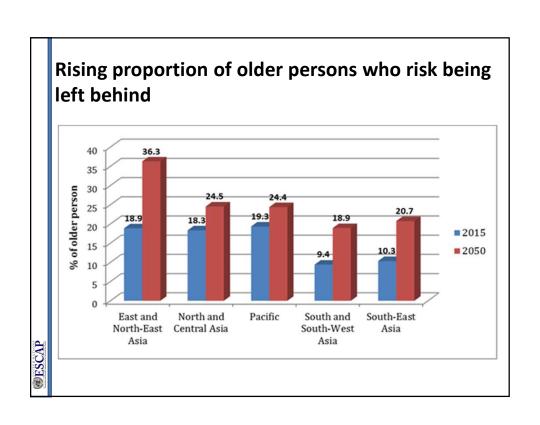






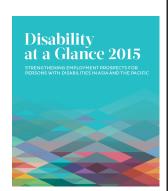






### Over 650 million persons with disabilities in Asia-Pacific face exclusion

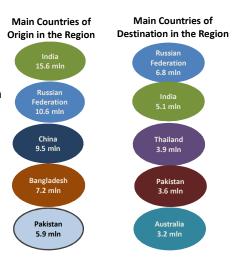
- Persons with disabilities are likely to be less employed
- Employment gaps become higher in higher income countries
- When employed, persons with disabilities tend to work in the informal sector, self-employed
- There is double discrimination of women with disabilities
- 1 to 7% GDP loss because of exclusion of persons with disabilities



FSCAP

# Asia-Pacific is a major source as well as the destination of migrants who remain highly vulnerable

- Migrants from Asia-Pacific: 98 Main Countries of mln Origin in the Region
- Migrants to Asia-Pacific: 60 mln
- Lack of legal and social protection leads to vulnerability and unequal treatment:
- Women migrants are particularly vulnerable, given demand for female labour is typically in jobs with lower levels of protection, such as domestic work
- Regulatory constraints often prevent family reunification



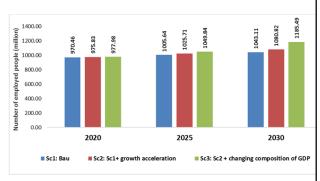
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# Policy Agenda for Policy Agenda for Poverty Alleviation in Asia Pacific

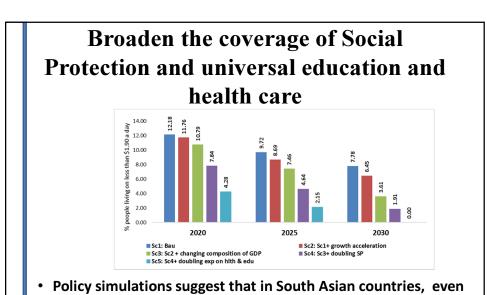
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## Harness the job creating potential of economic growth

- Growth Acceleration alone will not be adequate
- Job creating structural transformation holds the key
- For South Asia, structural transformation towards greater focus on manufacturing would create 143 million additional jobs by 2030

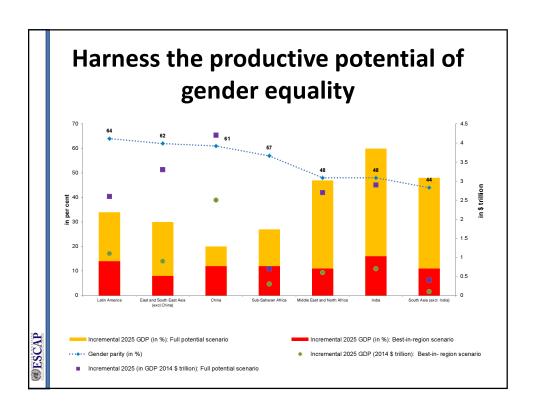


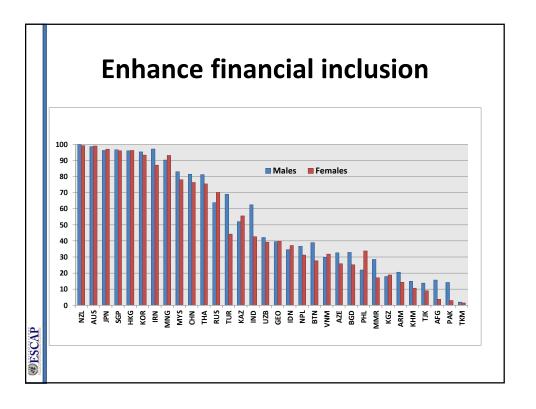
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with manufacturing oriented structural transformation, poverty will not vanish by 2030

 Broadening the coverage of social protection and universal health and education will be needed to eliminate poverty





#### Social Inclusion of vulnerable groups

Special programmes for inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups

- Older people
- Persons with disability
- Migrant workers
- Indigenous people

Among others

ESCAP

