

## Social Protection for Social Justice

### Conference Papers by Theme (short titles)

#### **Opening Plenary Panel**

- |     |          |   |
|-----|----------|---|
| 0.1 | Adesina  | Beyond the social protection paradigm in Africa     |
| 0.2 | Morgan   | Policies and practice for equity and transformation |
| 0.3 | Devereux | Why “Social protection for social justice”?         |

#### **Theme 1. Constructing democratic governance: social protection and new social contracts**

##### **1.1. Conceptualising social protection for social justice**

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|-------|------------|--|
| 1.1.1 | Hickey     | A social justice approach to social protection |
| 1.1.2 | Kabeer     | Universalist approaches to social protection   |
| 1.1.3 | Babajanian | Measuring social justice                       |

##### **1.2. Constructing social contracts: what role for external actors?**

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|-------|----------|--|
| 1.2.1 | De Haan  | The rise of social protection in development   |
| 1.2.2 | Harland  | Social protection for transformation in Zambia |
| 1.2.3 | Schüring | The politics of social protection in Zambia    |

##### **1.3. Constructing social contracts: the role of domestic actors**

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|-------|---------|---|
| 1.3.1 | Hassan  | Activism and the “right to food case” in India      |
| 1.3.2 | Sanubi  | Social protection as residual safety net in Nigeria |
| 1.3.3 | Ofreneo | Rights-based social protection in Philippines       |

##### **1.4. The politics of implementation: MGNREGA in India**

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|-------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 1.4.1 | Chopra  | MGNREGA and social contracts in India |
| 1.4.2 | Vij     | Social audits on MGNREGA in India     |
| 1.4.3 | Narayan | Implementation of MGNREGA in India    |

##### **1.5. Actors and agents in social protection delivery**

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|-------|------------|---|
| 1.5.1 | Tessitore  | From social protection recipients to citizens |
| 1.5.2 | Sholkamy   | Social workers and cash transfers in Egypt    |
| 1.5.3 | Te Lintelo | Informal social protection and the state      |

#### **Theme 2. Social protection and transformation of social and economic drivers of vulnerability**

##### **2.1. Coping and social protection in fragile contexts**

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|-------|----------|--|
| 2.1.1 | Osofisan | Social protection in fragile states in Africa        |
| 2.1.2 | Alabi    | Social transformation in Sierra Leone                |
| 2.1.3 | Garde    | Social protection and coping with shocks in Ethiopia |

##### **2.2. Social protection and the politics of marginalisation**

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|-------|-----------|---|
| 2.2.1 | Jha       | Enhancing the status of the marginalised in India |
| 2.2.2 | Thaha     | Affirmative action for Muslims in India           |
| 2.2.3 | Schneider | Including disability in social protection policy  |

##### **2.3. Gender, social protection and social justice**

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|-------|----------|--|
| 2.3.1 | Jones    | The politics of gender and social protection     |
| 2.3.2 | Evans    | Social protection for single mothers in Malaysia |
| 2.3.3 | Devereux | Social protection for farmwomen in South Africa  |

**2.4. Social protection and children**

- 2.4.1 Roelen Child-sensitive social protection
- 2.4.2 Whiteford Social protection in small island states: Vanuatu
- 2.4.3 Hypher Social protection's role in reducing child mortality

**2.5. Social vulnerabilities and social protection**

- 2.5.1 Hochfeld Social stigma and cash transfers in South Africa
- 2.5.2 MacAuslan Cash transfers and social relations in Africa
- 2.5.3 Camfield Social tensions on MGNREGA in India

**2.6. Social protection for sustainable vulnerability reduction**

- 2.6.1 Abdulla Reducing vulnerability in urban slums in Kenya
- 2.6.2 Adjei Social protection and social justice in Ghana
- 2.6.3 Uraguchi Resource transfers in Bangladesh and Ethiopia

**Theme 3. Social protection and sustainable adaptation to climate and environmental change****3.1. Climate change, disasters, and social protection**

- 3.1.1 Siegel A risk-adjusted social protection floor
- 3.1.2 Davies Adaptive social protection in South Asian agriculture
- 3.1.3 Cannon Disasters and social protection

**3.2. Social protection for climate change adaptation**

- 3.2.1 Watson Climate resilience and social protection
- 3.2.2 Gatsinzi Adaptive social protection in Rwanda
- 3.2.3 Godfrey Wood Cash transfers and climate change adaptation

**Theme 4. Social protection, inequality and redistributive justice****4.1. Alternative visions for rights-based social protection**

- 4.1.1 Carroll Social protection in national development strategies
- 4.1.2 Koehler Transformative social protection in South Asia
- 4.1.3 Datta Strengthening social assistance governance in India

**4.2. Framing welfare and welfare regimes in social protection**

- 4.2.1 Tiwari State welfarism and social protection in Asia
- 4.2.2 Ehmke Political society in the Indian welfare regime
- 4.2.3 Fryer Neoliberalism and social spending in South Africa

**4.3. Ensuring access to social protection and social rights**

- 4.3.1 Fischer Demographics and scaling up social protection
- 4.3.2 Sabates-Wheeler Access to social protection for migrants
- 4.3.3 Nefdt CSOs and the right to health in South Africa

**4.4. Social protection, inequality and economic empowerment**

- 4.4.1 Sansour Vulnerability and economic empowerment in Palestine
- 4.4.2 De Los Rios Savings mobilisation on a CCT in Peru
- 4.4.3 Staunton Multiplier effects of social transfers in Zimbabwe

**4.5. Social justice in global social protection agendas**

- 4.5.1 Van Ginneken A human rights-based approach to the MDGs
- 4.5.2 Cichon The Social Protection Floor
- 4.5.3 Marcadent Social assistance and the Decent Work Agenda

## Social Protection for Social Justice Conference Abstracts (by panel)

089	Plenary: 1      Paper: 1	
Title	<b>Beyond the Social Protection Paradigm: Social Policy in Africa's Development</b>	
Authors	'Jimí O. Adésínà	Rhodes University, South Africa
Abstract	<p>The experience of Sub-Saharan Africa with social development in the period between 1981 and 2005 has been grim, indeed. Over the period, policy focus has turned from a wider vision of social policy to narrow social protection concerns. This is what we refer to as the Social Protection Paradigm (SPP). We offer an assessment of the paradigm. In its place, we offer an alternative vision encapsulated in the idea of Transformative Social Policy, stressing the multiple roles of social policy and its wider vision of society. Social policy, in the context of meeting Africa's development challenges, must embrace these multiple roles, framed by the norms of equality and social solidarity.</p>	

000	Plenary: 1      Paper: 2	
Title	<b>Addressing, not just managing vulnerability: Policies and Practice for Equity and Transformation</b>	
Authors	<b><u>Richard Morgan, Jenn Yablonski</u></b>	UNICEF, New York
Abstract	<p>This paper begins from UNICEF's understanding of the objective of social protection as the reduction of both <i>social</i> and <i>economic</i> vulnerability. Across a range of countries, the experience of the most vulnerable attests to overlapping and often reinforcing sources of vulnerability – the ways in which different forms of discrimination and exclusion lead to economic and material vulnerability which can in turn lead to further social marginalisation. Addressing vulnerability therefore requires addressing power and social relations, in order to address underlying causes of vulnerability rather than simply manage their economic manifestations.</p> <p>However, despite the conceptual influence of the Transformative Social Protection framework put forward by IDS, in both policy and practice social protection remains largely 'economic protection'. Even in cases where there has been some emphasis on social vulnerability, there has been limited policy or programming to address the overlapping and reinforcing nature of the two.</p> <p>We therefore see three key implications for social protection policy and implementation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The need for integrated social protection systems, which holistically incorporate economic support, access to social services, and legal, administrative and policy protections against exclusion and discrimination. This requires a broadening of social protection policy, systems and programmes, and more systematic approaches.</li> <li>2) A need to transform the way in which people participate in and are viewed in programme implementation – from beneficiaries to participants and rights holders. This has a number of concrete implications, for example in terms of participation in design and implementation, and accountability mechanisms.</li> <li>3) Addressing social vulnerability will require more explicitly tackling power and inequality within programme objectives and design, i.e. the need to empower people and to bring changes in social norms, in order to reduce vulnerability.</li> </ol> <p>This paper discusses these implications in more detail, as well as some of their challenges.</p>	

030	Theme: 1      Panel: 1      Paper: 1
Title	<b>Thinking Through a Social Justice Approach to Social Protection: Beyond the Rawls versus Nussbaum/Sen debate?</b>
Authors	<b>Sam Hickey</b> IDPM, University of Manchester
Abstract	Discourses around social protection have increasingly drawn on the language of social justice, for a variety of reasons and purposes. For some this offers a means of justifying the extension of social protection towards more ‘transformative’ policy agendas, while others use it to draw attention to the importance of politics in defining what forms of social protection emerge in particular contexts. For example, the ‘social contract’ approach to social protection draws heavily on Rawlsian notions of social justice. However, these and other approaches are seldom explicit about what they mean when they refer to social justice, which is a problem given the significant differences between different philosophical strands of social justice thinking and praxis. For example, both Sen and Nussbaum are heavily critical of Rawls’ contractarian approach, arguing that we need to consider justice in the space of ‘capabilities’ rather than ‘goods’ and also drawing attention to Rawls’ apparent failure to account for issues of care and the inclusion of non-abled bodies people in drawing up social contracts. This paper works through these differences and discusses their relevance to current debates over the form/s that social protection should take and the type of politics that should underpin this. Going further, it argues that both of these approaches tends to overlook the relational basis upon which problems of injustice rest and goes on to consider the merits of a different, <i>relational</i> approach to social justice.

088	Theme: 1      Panel: 1      Paper: 2	
Title	<b>The Poetics and Practicalities of Universalism: Reflections from a social protection standpoint</b>	
Authors	<b>Naila Kabeer</b>	School of Oriental and African Studies, London University
Abstract	<p>Universalist approaches to social protection, with its vision of a solidaristic citizenship, holds out enormous appeal for many working in this field. For many others, and not just powerful policy-makers, they appears unaffordable, impractical and even antithetical to the values of individual enterprise and self-reliance which make up their vision of the good society. This paper argues that while these latter concerns are understandable, they may have less traction if we shift from the atomized model of society which underpin them to a model of society based on the economies of interdependence. Such a model can help to ground the case of universal social protection in its poetics but also its practicalities.</p>	

022	Theme: 1      Panel: 1      Paper: 3	
Title	<b>Measuring Social Justice: ADB's Social Protection Index</b>	
Authors	<b><u>Babken V. Babajanian,</u></b> <b>Sri Wening Handayani</b>	Asian Development Bank
Abstract	<p>This paper discusses whether it is possible to measure the extent to which social protection contributes to social justice. In particular, it attempts to quantify social, or redistributive justice by applying a set of indicators generated by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in its Social Protection Index (SPI) 2006 initiative. From the redistributive point of view, social justice is reached (a) when all poor and vulnerable individuals have access to social protection, and (b) when social protection helps them maintain a minimum standard of living in the absence of reliable and sufficient income from the labor market. By using cross-country comparisons, the paper shows that these aspects of social justice can be captured through the SPI indicators of expenditures, coverage, poverty targeting, and poverty impact. These measures, however, show general trends and must be complemented with in-depth contextual program-level evaluation in order to be relevant for improving program design and implementation. The paper depicts the thought processes underpinning the exercise to derive operational definitions of social protection, key population target groups, and important distributional principles, such as universalism and targeting, and relates them to key current debates in social protection.</p>	

087	Theme: 1	Panel: 2	Paper: 1
Title	<b>The Rise of Social Protection in Development: Progress and Pitfalls</b>		
Authors	<b>Arjan de Haan</b>	Institute of Social Studies, The Hague	
Abstract	<p>This paper reflects on the political context(s) in which the rise of social protection on the development agenda has taken place. While the 1997 crisis contributed to a Polanyian reaction to previous growth patterns, two years after the financial crisis of 2008 we witness more divergent responses. Emerging economies seem to be on a path of secular expansion of social services and protection, but the tide of social policies within Europe has turned, including in increasingly exclusionary practices vis-à-vis immigrants. While questions continue to be posed regarding the role of international development co-operation, and the role of new donors continues to grow, the emergence of developmentalist approaches may create new opportunities for agendas for social justice, but there is a corresponding risk of instrumentalisation of social policies. This paper therefore reflects on the way approaches in international development are embedded in global politics (and the more mundane operation of donors) – and thus impact on and are conditioned by national politics – as these are critical for the sustainability of progressive approaches.</p>		



057	Theme: 1	Panel: 2	Paper: 2
Title	<b>Can the expansion of social protection bring about social transformation in African countries? The case of Zambia</b>		
Authors	<b>Charlotte Harland</b>	UNICEF Zambia	
Abstract	<p>Over the past decade, the engagement of international development agencies in advocating for the adoption of social protection policies, strategies and programmes in sub-Saharan Africa has grown, seemingly without hesitation. In a pattern similar to the surge of enthusiasm around the livelihoods framework in the 1990s, which spawned a plethora of toolkits, best practices and experts, the volume of knowledge about social protection appears to far outstrip any realistic measure of actual practice on the continent. It is arguable that this divergence, and the race for results, rather than inspiring progress may actually stifle the emergence of improved social justice and more equitable social contracts.</p> <p>There is a general consensus that social protection is inherently about the relationship between the state and its citizens. It is widely acknowledged that social protection is essentially about public practice, often grounded in notions of human rights, claims and entitlements. This argument is regularly used as a preface or justification for external actors to advocate with national Governments to scale up support to social protection.</p> <p>In a parallel discourse, the relationships between states and citizens can be described through analyses of neopatrimonialism, clientelism and predatory states, variously described by African political analysts. The exact nature of these relationships varies, but typically they describe circumstances where the structures of power reinforce the position of the elite, and entrench the exclusion of poor and marginalised groups. There is widespread consensus that the relationships between many African states and their citizens encompass significant characteristics of these types.</p> <p>By bringing these two lines of argument together, it can be seen that in hoping to precipitate transformative social protection (undoubtedly the goal, in contrast to the ignominious 'residual safety net'), external agencies are seeking to create results that are contingent on a profound change in the relationships of power – the very same relationships of power that so tightly control the distribution of power and opportunity to some, and poverty and marginalisation to others. Yet the magnitude of political change implied in the professional discourse on social protection is often avoided, or perhaps acknowledged but not strategically addressed. Discourse tends towards technical analyses, which alone arguably create heightened expectations of what can be achieved through advocacy and technically oriented advice.</p> <p>Using this framework, this paper examines prospects for social protection. It contrasts the structural generation of exclusion and deprivation for marginalised communities with the expectations for social protection expressed in recent years. It gives examples of how external agencies have sought to address the configuration of poverty, power and political decision making, and others where opportunities have been lost, undermining emerging national initiatives and opportunities for local level autonomy and empowerment.</p>		

085	Theme: 1	Panel: 2	Paper: 3
Title	<b>Social Protection in Zambia: Whose politics?</b>		
Authors	<b><u>Esther Schüring</u></b> , <b>Julie Lawson-McDowall</b>	Maastricht Graduate School of Governance; UNICEF–ESARO, Nairobi	
Abstract	<p>Social protection is supposed to be part of a contract that government concludes with its citizens. Even if most countries are still far away from instituting social guarantees and legally backed entitlements, the minimum expectation is for social protection to be defined, funded and driven by the country itself. The reality however often looks different. Even in countries that have been hard hit by the HIV/AIDS epidemic and that are confronted with a growing OVC population, overwhelming rural poverty and where growth has increased rather than levelled off inequality, social protection has not always been the political answer. This has left academics and practitioners, in particular in the Western world, startled. Attempts have been made to explain why social protection has not surfaced as a budget line in a number of countries and has neither been actively demanded by the population nor actively sought by policy-makers. Often however, these attempts have not captured the rather complex politics in the countries in question. They have turned the Minister of Finance into the sole representative of political will, have equated low budgetary allocations with the political unattractiveness of the design of the programme and have forgotten that even social protection programmes in the Western world were not born overnight. The appropriate role of donors and civil societies in this political economy remains equally unclear. On the basis of other drivers of change studies, this study takes a closer look at the political dynamics behind social protection in Zambia and examines whether the observed stagnation in social protection is a result of stakeholders in Zambia not adopting policy-recommendations made, a result of the poor quality of these policy recommendations or a wrong assessment of progress.</p>		

041	Theme: 1	Panel: 3	Paper: 1
Title	<b>Rights, activism and the poor in India: Supreme Court and the 'Right to Food case'</b>		
Authors	<b>Sajjad Hassan</b>	Office of Commissioners to the Supreme Court (in the Right to Food case), New Delhi	
Abstract	<p>I want to explore how recent social protection initiatives for the poorest in India are impacting on the ability of the poor to move out of poverty and vulnerability. The last decade has seen a host of instruments deployed to tackle poverty, founded on rights-based approaches – principal being food security and employment guarantee programmes. They all talk the language of rights and entitlements, and claim to strike at the roots of poverty. In reality, field observations point to these interventions being, at best, temporary relief against hunger and malnutrition. Despite the changed language, the way these social protection instruments are designed and implemented, hardly hinder the conditions that create chronic poverty and exclusion in most parts of India.</p> <p>Why is there such a disconnect between pro-poor intention and impact? Unfortunately there is little systematic study on how pro-poor policy instruments using rights-based framework have worked for the poor in the country, to help us explain the puzzle. I want to fill this gap in understanding of pathways out of poverty, by examining the case of the “right to food case”, and its impact on the life chances of the poor.</p> <p>The “right to food case” is seminal to the evolving right-based push to fighting poverty in India. In this context, the ball was set rolling in 2001, when the Supreme Court ruled, in response to a public interest litigation on hunger deaths, that it was the duty of the state to ensure no one went hungry. That ruling has been followed by the Court issuing a series of interim orders, defining rights and entitlements over food and related services, all keeping the poorest as their focus. The policy environment the Court’s rulings have facilitated, and the civil society mobilisation they spawned, created the push for the national government to introduce a range of social protection programmes – including provision of subsidised food-grain for the needy; free feeding for destitute persons; school feeding programmes; mother and child nutrition programme; and secure employment to all those who want work.</p> <p>Yet, ten years and piles of orders and reports later, it is clear that the impact of the case has been mixed, at best. In most parts of the country, interventions for the poorest continue to function mostly as quick-fix hand-outs, with little of ‘rights’ connotation to them. Furthermore these programmes are interpreted and implemented in a manner that hardly addresses the underlying determinants of poverty – inequality, exclusion, absence of agency, and ‘capture’ by local power structures, to name a few.</p> <p>I work as an advisor to the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to monitor implementation of its interim orders on food security, and thus have a ringside view of the evolving policy agenda and its translation on the ground. I hope to use this advantage to better understand and explain my puzzle – by extensively using participant observation tools to collect, triangulate and make sense of the data.</p>		

017	Theme: 1	Panel: 3	Paper: 2
Title	<b>Social Protection as a Residual Safety Net in Democratic Governance in Nigeria: A critical analysis of some current policy initiatives</b>		
Authors	<b>Franklins A. Sanubi</b>	Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria	
Abstract	<p>Social protection as a public policy in developing countries has remained inherently foreign, and particularly western in perception, to the ordinary Nigerian citizen. The term “living on the dole” is strange to the common man in Nigeria, who in fact is yet to be informed on his rights to social protection from the government by virtue of his citizenship. Economic rights particularly have generally been seen by the average Nigerian living in the country as a reflection of one’s personal industry, mental and physical shrewdness, Economic poverty, vulnerability and inequality are regarded in common parlance as by-products of one’s slothfulness or even expressions of his destiny, not minding whether their generic factors were institutional or environmental. It is not common among Nigerians to imagine that the cause of their social and economic predicament probably derives from some erstwhile or even current public policies. From the same platform, public policy-makers themselves see social protection initiatives more as an altruistic move of government than a furtherance of a well-deserved social contract in a democracy. Social protection initiatives in Nigeria have therefore emanated accidentally either from the desire of policy-makers to concede “humanitarian aid” to the poor and suffering masses or from their quest for a safety net that will “buy off” social unrest for themselves and entrench continuity (albeit insensitivity) in leadership. The phenomenon is therefore of continuing dependence on government for material and economic sustainability and a perpetuation of poverty, inequality and vulnerability.</p> <p>This paper uses two of Nigeria’s current social protection initiatives as implied in the Amnesty and Poverty Reduction policies to provide an analysis of current response of government towards social protection. It observes that these policies have not gone beyond pedestal levels of mere residual safety nets for government. It believes that democratic governance in Nigeria is yet to assume its responsibility towards ensuring a healthy social contract and creating mechanisms for sustainable safeguards against poverty, vulnerability and inequality, let alone attaining equity and social justice in its administration of social protection policies. It concludes with some policy suggestions towards promoting social protection in Nigeria.</p>		

058	Theme: 1      Panel: 3:      Paper: 3	
Title	<b>The Rights-based People's Social Protection Agenda: Interweaving Social, Gender and Environmental Justice</b>	
Authors	<b>Rosalinda Pineda Ofreneo</b>	College of Social Work and Community Development, University of the Philippines
Abstract	<p>The People's Social Protection Agenda (PSPA) is the product of a participatory and consultative process spanning years of sustained advocacy. It is a consolidation of the different views of various stakeholders – informal workers' associations led by Homenet Southeast Asia, Homenet Philippines and MAGCAISA, trade unions, women's groups and agencies, Church-based and business groups, civil-society and community-based organizations, government institutions, academe and others – on how social security and protection can be developed to cover all Filipinos facing various levels of risks and vulnerabilities in life.</p> <p>Taking a rights-based, transformative, gender-responsive, participatory and sustainable approach to social protection, the PSPA calls for jobs, social security, health care, education and skills, basic services, social assistance, voice, and justice for all. It connects social protection to interweaving notions of social, gender, and environmental justice in the context of worsening financial and employment crises, and in the wake of terrible disasters the country just suffered due to climate change. It has attracted much interest from policy makers and implementers, including those from both houses of Congress, the Department of Health, the Department of Social Welfare and Development, and the Social Protection subcommittee under the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). How academic and participatory research activities influence social protection policy advocacy and formulation may in themselves be worthy of documentation and study by advocates wishing to make change at both macro- and micro-levels.</p>	

083	Theme: 1	Panel: 4	Paper: 1
Title	<b>NREGA is...? Examining pathways towards establishing social contracts</b>		
Authors	<b>Deeptha Chopra</b>	Institute of Development Studies, Brighton	
Abstract	<p>Since the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA 2005) was passed in India, there has been a proliferation of studies regarding its implementation. These studies talk about the NREGA in different ways, ranging from the Act being a social protection measure, part of the government's anti-poverty measures or an instrument for specific aims such as reduction of migration or ecological regeneration. This paper identifies and maps these disparate discourses through a desk review of the recent studies and papers that have been written on the subject.</p> <p>The aim of the paper is to compare the way NREGA has been talked about during its implementation, with the discourses prevalent at the time the Act was formulated, in order to show that there are more disconnects than continuities between these two sets of discourses. One explanation of this disconnect comes from looking at 'new' actors who have joined the implementation and monitoring bandwagon of the NREGA, and have thereafter understood and written about the NREGA in different ways. The paper argues that there are significant political ramifications of this change, such as the different types of social contracts (between the Indian government and its citizens) that arise from different discourses. Further, it is shown that the presence of actors such as international donors and academics in assessing and monitoring the NREGA's implementation lends new meanings (and processes) to the establishment of social contracts, especially since these actors were conspicuous by their absence during the formulation of the Act.</p> <p>Finally, this paper puts forth the proposition that the goal of civil society mobilisation and empowerment will only be realised with an explicit link of social policies to a Rights-based agenda. In the case of the NREGA, this entails recognising and working with the rights-based objectives which were prevalent during the Act's formulation, but are now increasingly being forgotten.</p>		

040	Theme: 1	Panel: 4	Paper: 2
Title	<b>Building Capacities for Empowerment: The Missing Link between Social Protection and Social Justice: Case of Social Audits in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in India</b>		
Authors	<b>Nidhi Vij</b>	Syracuse University, USA	
Abstract	<p>Social protection programs have become popular among Governments and International Agencies who have invested huge funds in elaborate social security programs. India has a long history of social safety net programs, but even now one-fourth of its population lives in poverty. The Government of India launched the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 2005, which is one of the most expansive development programs today. It has provided employment to over 50 million households and spending nearly 8 billion US dollars in April 2009-March 2010. As a statutory law, it holds the government accountable for providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household in rural areas of India. MNREGA has been changing the social fabric of rural India as well. The law mandates at least one-third workforce be women and paid equal to men. Seen as nothing less than social revolution, the unprecedented women participation under MGNREGA has been 're-gendering' roles in a rural household across the country.</p> <p>MGNREGA has also been playing an instrumental role in restructuring local governance and transforming social protection into social justice. By analyzing the Social Audit mechanism under Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA, Section 17), this paper explores how social protection policies hold the potential for social justice. The basic objective of a social audit is to ensure public accountability in the implementation of projects, laws and policies. Initially envisaged as only post implementation exercises, they have actually now emerged as a way to empower poor and transform social-political structures in the villages. It has become a powerful medium to provide the most vulnerable with a 'voice' to assert their 'rights', hold the village and local administration accountable also assume collective responsibility of the program. But this does not translate naturally. The poor are constrained by unequal socio-economic political structures, illiteracy and unawareness – lacking the capability to demand their rights and hold the government accountable. This is where the non-profit and civil society organizations have stepped in to invigorate and educate the beneficiaries of their entitlements. These models have to be contextualized in the social-economic-political-historical and cultural context in which they are being exercised. Social audits thus create a collaborative and constructive platform for participatory governance to address the above challenges of social protection programs.</p> <p>Through this paper, I propose that empowerment is the first step toward sustainable development. Social Protection Programs have been aimed at providing only minimum subsistence and not building capacities for empowerment. Decentralized participatory governance models hold the key to more effective implementation and empowerment. Thus, participatory governance and social accountability are the missing links to bridge social protection and social justice.</p>		

043	Theme: 1	Panel: 4	Paper: 3
Title	<b>Designed to Work? India's Rural Employment Guarantee Act</b>		
Authors	<b>Swati Narayan</b>	Independent	
Abstract	<p>Five years ago, India became the only developing country to enact a national social security legislation – the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA, 2005) – to explicitly protect the right to work. Since its inception, this flagship poverty alleviation programme has silently expanded to reach roughly 32% of the country's rural population.</p> <p>'Mannrega' or 'Naarega' (its colloquial pronunciation in northern India) is slowly but surely becoming a household name. (In the southern states it is referred to differently based on the verbatim translation of 'a hundred days' work' or 'government work' in respective local languages, in Andhra Pradesh as <i>nooru rojula pani</i>, in Tamilnadu as <i>noor naal velay</i>. In the north-eastern states like Tripura, it is referred to as <i>rega</i>.) Political analysts believe that in the 2009 general elections, of the world's largest democracy, this programme had a significant influence on rural voters to re-elect the Congress Party to power. Economists credit it with increasing the agricultural wage rates and reducing distress migration, while social analysts believe that it is capable of challenging traditional power structures in rural India.</p> <p>But, though there have been visible signs of progress since the creation of this unique legislation; there remains much scope for improvement of its implementation. Of the 100 days guaranteed each year, on average participating households received only 54 days of work, according to official estimates for 2009-10 (nrega.nic.in/DMU reports/2009-10). The ground reality is that even after five years, millions of poor Indians still face an uphill battle to receive every fragment of their entitlement to work.</p> <p>Social protection initiatives are designed to break the vicious cycle of impoverishment. In this context, this paper will evaluate the MGNREGA as a rights-based justiciable legal entitlement which seeks to empower poor people as 'workers' and not merely as 'beneficiaries'. This analysis will revolve around three distinctive features of its legislative design and the efficacy of their implementation.</p> <p>First, the most crucial feature of the Act is the 100 days of employment each year that it guarantees universally to all rural households. This will be analysed in contrast to other poverty alleviation programmes which often prefer to target poor households. The second distinct trait of the MGNREGA is its emphasis on decentralized implementation. This offers a unique avenue to deepen democracy by fostering grass-roots participation including for otherwise marginalized communities. Lastly, the analysis will review the path-breaking participatory accountability safeguards embedded within the ambit of this legislation to combat corruption.</p> <p>This paper will also critically evaluate the evidence of the ground realities of implementation of each of these design elements. It will conclude with an overarching analysis of whether the implementation of the MGNREGA lives up to its potential and the insights it offers for other social protection policies to uphold the right to work especially for poor people.</p>		



060	Theme: 1	Panel: 5	Paper: 1
Title	<b>One Step Beyond: Redefining the Role of Recipients as Citizens in Social Protection Programming and Policy</b>		
Authors	<b>Savina Tessitore</b>	Independent	
Abstract	<p>The use of social protection instruments has been advocated as a means to redress conditions of injustice, disempowerment and inequality. In order to achieve such wider objectives, beyond the immediate goal of providing social security, interventions should also aim at expanding the citizenship status of poor and vulnerable citizens by entitling them to social benefits that they can claim from an accountable state. This is a challenge for what has been called the ‘transformative’ component of social protection, and this paper attempts to explore its implications. The paper probes into the conditions which enable or hinder the establishment of social protection according to demand and based on citizens’ participation. It asks whether, beyond granting social benefits, there is scope for these interventions to amplify the voice of the most marginal sectors of the population. In seeking to define the two-way relationship between social protection and citizenship, the paper refers to the characteristics of three national programmes that shed light on this relationship.</p> <p>The paper confronts theoretical links between rights, citizenship and social protection. It reviews various definitions of rights and citizenship, and draws conceptual distinctions that are of direct significance to the realization of social protection programmes, and the space they reserve for citizens’ agency. It goes on to outline four perspectives on the reasons for grounding social protection policies in citizens’ rights. It then sketches out the political conditions for the uptake of social policies, and reviews the scope of action of civil society, governments and donors, and their impacts on the politics of accountability. Lastly, tentatively and based on this analysis, the discussion points out instruments to enhance the empowering capacity of social protection interventions, tracing possible future pathways, within and beyond the rights discourse.</p>		

079	Theme: 1	Panel: 5	Paper: 2
Title	<b>Reflections on the Egyptian Conditional Cash Transfer Pilot: The agents of effective social protection – Social workers in the field and at the interface with poverty</b>		
Authors	<b>Hania Sholkamy</b>	American University in Cairo	
Abstract	<p>Egypt has surreptitiously introduced a new Conditional Cash Transfers program. (The programs are introduced on a pilot basis and have not been approved by parliament yet!) This program was introduced in the slums of a low-income neighbourhood in the heart of Cairo as an activity of the Pathways of Women's Empowerment Research Program Consortium but funded and implemented by the Egyptian ministry of Social Solidarity. This paper tells the story of the social workers who are implementing this program and who have been instrumental in scaling up the program into 65 rural locations that top Egypt's poverty maps.</p> <p>The literature on social protection is rife with reflection on the clients of protection and on the modes and means of targeting, serving, monitoring and alleviating poverty. Less has been said on the supply side of the process of protection, specifically on the profession and problems of social work. But delivery and implementation are not simple questions that can be descriptively or pragmatically answered. The social workers themselves are political agents with their own understanding of their profession, their own cynicisms and disillusionments and their own complex relationships with state policies.</p> <p>The Egypt program is similar to the Chile Solidario Puente program in that it is reliant on the notion of social worker as a provider of information, entitlements and succour to needy families. The social workers involved were interviewed, trained and observed over a two-year period. Their story is as important to an understanding of how social assistance programs structure citizenship, as is the story of those to who assistance and protection are availed. The paper is an ethnography of the social worker that questions the viability of programs that do not render problematic the skills, ambitions, beliefs, desires, incentives and abilities.</p> <p>Egypt is a country in which the state remains a large player in the field of social protection. The preponderance of the state and its employees and agents is evident in the sheer numbers of people employed by the state and public sector (6 million) of whom almost a million are considered to be at or below the poverty line and entitled to protection themselves. Social workers in some rural areas qualify as poor themselves! State led social protection relies on these agents, as does in many cases donor driven protection programs. The idea of a new social contract is easier to contemplate than to implement, especially if it precludes those who will be charged with its on the ground implementation. In the absence of considering the human content and context of implementation, protection will be yet another development ideal and poverty program that have failed to account for reality and for the political economy of poverty as a multi-faceted construct in which the state and its bureaucracy play nuanced and important roles.</p>		

084	Theme: 1	Panel: 5	Paper: 3
Title	<b>Informal Social Protection Beyond the Usual Suspects</b>		
Authors	<b>Dolf te Lintelo</b>	Institute of Development Studies, Brighton	
Abstract	<p>Although state run 'formal' social protection is a rapidly growing field of social policy in developing countries, the complexity of its relationship with various forms of 'informal' social protection remains poorly understood. While early concerns about crowding out effects appear unsubstantiated (Shepherd, Marcus et al. 2005) and significant complementarities have been noted (Olivier and George 2003; du Toit and Neves 2008), the general dynamics of interaction and the distribution of their outcomes deserve more enquiry.</p> <p>This paper aims to advance such debates by arguing that analyses about the interaction of formal and informal social protection should be more critical about the role of the state. Often social protection analyses implicitly portray the state as a benefactor, through its provision of (more or less generous) welfare packages. However, it is well known that at a macro-level, states may produce in/security regimes (Bevan 2004), while at a meso-level, public policies, laws and administrative practices may produce economic or social risk. Indeed, the obligation on the state to protect property and enforce civic rules is often antithetical to the livelihoods of the poor (Chatterjee 2004). For instance, in urban contexts, state agencies routinely demolish slums or evict street sellers operating on private or public land.</p> <p>A critical appraisal of the state also has implications for the ways in which we need to think about informal social protection. This paper thus argues that certain informal social protection forms are devised to protect the poor <i>against</i> state generated insecurity and risk. Attention to these forms further suggests a need for contemporary social protection debates to look beyond the usual suspects. Often, informal, or traditional or indigenous social protection is conceptualised with reference to various forms of collective action (e.g. burial societies, savings clubs, etc, see e.g. (Ngwenya 2004)) or to behaviours and norms of reciprocity within more or less fluidly composed households and family networks (du Toit and Neves 2009).</p> <p>This paper suggests that such analyses can be usefully complemented by an analysis of alternative sets of actors and institutions important in mediating relations between poor populations and the state. This paper accordingly explores the role of political mediators and fixers in the provision of informal social protection to two groups of the urban poor: slum dwellers and street vendors in India. It draws on fieldwork and secondary material to show that these mediators have an important role in informal social protection provisioning. However, whilst their services betray protective elements, they are essentially socially unjust, and have limited transformative potential.</p>		

019	Theme: 2	Panel: 1	Paper: 1
Title	<b>Towards Improving State-Citizen Relationship in Fragile States and Situations: A potential role for social protection programmes</b>		
Authors	<b>Wale Osofisan</b>	HelpAge International, London	
Abstract	<p>There is a considerable amount of knowledge that succinctly captures the economic impact of social protection programmes in low and middle income countries. However, current approaches to poverty often ignore its root causes because the focus is on measuring what the poor lack to the detriment of understanding why they lack them. In other words, there is the need to also address some of the root causes of poverty, risk, vulnerability and violent conflict, which can partly be attributed to the absence of a functioning and meaningful relationship between the state and its citizens.</p> <p>At the moment, there is no social protection programme explicitly designed to address the above in any fragile state and situation in Africa. Therefore, there is lack of information to buttress our knowledge on what works in such contexts. We still don't know and are not clear about the strategies to employ that would have such desirable impact on state-citizen relationship in fragile states and situations. However, what we do know is that many of the current poverty targeted safety nets programmes do extremely little in bridging the gap between the state and its citizens. It is within this context that this paper attempts to look beyond economic impacts and the well-being of direct beneficiaries by placing emphasis on the broader linkages of social protection and its potential to strengthen state-citizen relationship in context specific fragile states and situations. A good starting point is an understanding of the specific social and political context in each fragile state as well as the nature of their institutional and policy environment for social protection, including the challenges facing existing schemes as it relates to older people in particular.</p> <p>The paper uses the functions of the state to elucidate and unpack the concept of fragility and its specific features and characteristics. It argues that fragility is essentially about the inter-relationships between patterns of authority, political legitimacy and service delivery. In other words, state capacity and the weak nature of its relationship with its wider society are at the heart of fragility.</p> <p>It also examines the principles of engagement external actors adopt in supporting social protection programmes in fragile states. Based on preliminary findings from an exploratory cross-country research study in Sudan, Sierra Leone and northern Kenya, it argues that strategies for engagement in fragile states and situations should be determined by their specific attributes and characteristics. For instance, in a conflict-affected region such as Darfur (Sudan), external actors should adopt a bottom-up approach by supporting livelihoods projects, income-generating activities (IGAs) and cash transfers at the local level, but in collaboration with local authorities where appropriate and feasible. This is the most pragmatic approach in the short to medium term.</p> <p>However, in a post-conflict setting such as Sierra Leone and a weak and fragile situation such as northern Kenya, external actors can go a step further by supporting state institutions and the wider civil society with the aim to strengthen both operational and accountability mechanisms in existing or newly designed social protection programmes. The goal would be to ensure that programme objectives extend beyond poverty reduction, risk and vulnerability but also create the required space to strengthen the relationship between the state and its citizens, whereby the latter are empowered to hold the former accountable and responsive to their needs.</p> <p>It is true that improving such a relationship is basically an endogenous process. However, programmes funded and implemented by external actors still have a significant role to play in the short to medium term. Through the Social Protection Rights component managed by HelpAge International and the Administration component managed by Oxfam in Turkana districts, some evidence is beginning to emerge that the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) in northern Kenya has some 'unintended' spill-over effect and positive impact on state-citizen relationship.</p>		

070	Theme: 2	Panel: 1	Paper: 2
Title	<b>Social Transformation and Economic Empowerment of Vulnerable Populations: The Case of Sierra Leone</b>		
Authors	<b>Omotayo Daud' Alabi</b>	Concern Worldwide, Sierra Leone	
Abstract	<p>70% percent of Sierra Leoneans are poor and about 50% are critically poor. The country is nearly bottom of the Human Development Index (180/182 - UNDP 2009); the Government of Sierra Leone's low internal revenue generation is outweighed by demand for services. Low on almost all human development parameters, allocation of available resources to priority development sectors (health, food, education and infrastructural development) means that the need of the extreme poor for social protection hasn't been adequately addressed and the government's mandate to respond to the most pressing needs of the chronically poor are not fulfilled. This paper argues that protecting basic needs and wellbeing of the extreme poor is a human right and the collective responsibility of the state and citizens. In the paper we underscore the fact that, integral to the success of any medium to longer term social protection initiative is political understanding of the dimensions of poverty, political commitment to poverty alleviation and support mechanisms in place to drive these processes.</p> <p>An overarching policy framework supported by Concern Worldwide and DFID is in its incipient stage in Sierra Leone. This is a precursor requirement and an important step towards sustainable development and implementation of a nationally owned social protection system. Using a schematic framework this paper demonstrates the potential of social assistance for supporting the most vulnerable through the recovery phase in fragile states such as Sierra Leone. We support our argument by detailing ongoing efforts of the GoSL to demonstrate that governments in fragile states, if committed, have capacity to transform lives of citizens. The paper provides overview of the disparate social assistance initiatives currently supported by GoSL including free health care for pregnant women and under fives, pilot cash transfers to the elderly, free primary education for girls which, though still relatively small and fragmented, are contributing significantly to the wellbeing of vulnerable people. It discusses the issues which limit effectiveness of these schemes – fraught by a lack of coordination and rivalry within government to pitch social protection control within their Ministry or Agency. The absence of an overarching, systematic national social protection programme will ultimately impact on the progress in and sustainability of the ongoing poverty alleviation programmes.</p> <p>The paper draws on examples from Concern Worldwide's work in rural communities in Sierra Leone in the last six years following the civil conflicts that engulfed the country from 1991 to 2002, showing how social protection elements have been mainstreamed across the three main intervention areas of Education, Health and Food Income and Markets (FIM). Programmes have promoted and built upon traditional coping strategies during the period whilst the policy formulation process for social protection at national level was supported. These programmes have not only built capacity and transformed lives of programme participants they also raised local awareness of the entitlements of some of the community's most vulnerable people including orphans, widows, elderly and disabled people and supported communities to address these needs through innovative, community-based social protection mechanisms.</p>		

046	Theme: 2      Panel: 1      Paper: 3
Title	<b>Exploring the Links between Social Protection Programmes and Household Coping with Shocks</b>
Authors	<b><u>Maricar Garde,</u></b> <b>Paul Dornan</b> Save the Children UK; Young Lives, University of Oxford
Abstract	<p>Social protection programmes have been increasingly used to respond to shocks in developing countries. Previous experiences have shown that poor and vulnerable households tend to disproportionately bear the burden of large-scale economic shocks. Implementing new social protection programmes or using existing ones can potentially help households cope with crises and alleviate some of the negative consequences associated with these episodes. A recent paper by Garde and Yablonski (2009) discusses how social protection programmes in Ethiopia and Indonesia were used to respond to aggregate shocks namely the repeated food crises in the former and the 1997 regional financial crisis in the latter. The study concludes that these programmes produced some positive effects but could be improved to better respond to aggregate shocks.</p> <p>Drawing from the lessons in Garde and Yablonski (2009) and using new data, this paper explores which households had access to social protection programmes, and how these households coped with shocks. The analysis will focus on the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in Ethiopia. It aims to 1) explore which households had access to the PSNP, 2) compare the experience of shocks between households that did and did not have access to the PSNP, 3) generate some stylised facts on participation in the PSNP 4) conclude with initial observations and steps for further research. The paper will use data from the third round of the Young Lives study. (Young Lives is a long-term international research project investigating the lives of children and provides household survey data in 4 developing countries: see <a href="http://www.younglives.org.uk">www.younglives.org.uk</a>.) This survey, which was collected in 2009, has the potential to capture the effects of the food and financial crises which both hit in 2008. By doing an initial analysis of the data, the paper will discuss the links between social protection coverage, coping with shocks and how systems can buffer households from adverse events.</p> <p>The paper will contribute to the literature on social protection and household shocks. The initial analysis is expected to yield a number of stylised facts and comment on the direction of future research on the issue. By using new data, it will potentially capture some impacts of the crises without relying on models or estimates. The paper is expected to develop understandings for policymakers and practitioners working on social protection.</p>

029	Theme: 2	Panel: 2	Paper: 1
Title	<b>Enhancing the Social Status of the Marginalized: 'Recipients' to 'Owners'</b>		
Authors	<b>Aditi Jha</b>	Independent	
Abstract	<p>The paper showcases an approach to long-term vulnerability reduction by extending citizens' agency in social and political spheres, targeting their powerlessness and isolation. This approach succeeds, firstly, by engaging them in improving the implementation of state-sponsored social protection services and second, in so doing, empowering the citizens in the creation of demand to 'claim' support from the State for the fulfilment of their Constitutional Rights.</p> <p>The program has been initiated by a Non-Government Organization working with an ethnic, marginalized minority of India residing in Mewat District (Haryana). A substantial part of the population comprises of Meo Muslims. The region ranks relatively low on some important development indicators like literacy, sex ratio, poor reach of welfare services, governance and a large rural population of more than 95%.</p> <p>The structure of decentralized governance in India aims to meet the demands of social justice, at least in principle: provision of direct democratic participation at the village level, reservation to ensure adequate political representation, other provisions which provide for equality of opportunity and a plethora of schemes and services providing social assistance to the least advantaged. Changing perspectives on poverty have focused concerns of Governments and Civil Society to the inability of the marginalized to make use of these provisions.</p> <p>The program was developed in response to this background. The concept centres on empowering select community representatives by increasing awareness of their rights and entitlements, and organizing them to take collective action through available accountability mechanisms. The results were immediate and have led to improved service delivery of three Social Protection programs: The Public Distribution System (food security), The Integrated Child Development Scheme (child nutrition) and the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (school feeding). These results motivated the community and created a larger rights' consciousness, enabling them to voice their demands and changing their attitudes from complacency and resignation to a sense of ownership and responsibility towards the system.</p> <p>The program resulted in a campaign from within the community (named 'Good Governance, Now') under which they demand, from the state, honest efforts to ensure protection and realization of rights that are instrumental to their basic need of leading a dignified life. The campaign started in 6 villages in 2008 and has now (September 2010) successfully reached 67 villages.</p> <p>The aim of the paper is not to claim a new strategy for social protection but perhaps, through the impact of the program, suggest a successful methodology for enhancing the social status of the marginalized, enabling them to participate meaningfully and add value to the system of democracy. Social protection is thus repositioned from the viewpoint of the least advantaged and its contours accordingly broadened and strengthened.</p>		

035	Theme: 2	Panel: 2	Paper: 2
Title	<b>Affirmative Action in India: A study on Muslim reservations in Indian State of Andhra Pradesh</b>		
Authors	<b>S. Abdul Thaha</b>	Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, India	
Abstract	<p>India is one of the world's most unequal societies, where the problem of discrimination and exclusion based on one's identity persists in many fields in the country. Particularly, when we think of disadvantage and discrimination in India, we think almost invariably of caste-based exclusion, leaving unaddressed many other critical areas. Education, employment and health are important part of human life and need to be protected and provided by the state to all its citizens irrespective of caste, creed, race or religion. As a remedial measure to address this problem social protection measures need to be taken up by the state. It is rightly said that social justice and a perfect social order has to be non-parochial, inclusive and humane. It is based on reasoning and helps to remove inequities.</p> <p>Though Indian Constitution provides equality to all citizens irrespective of caste, creed, region and gender and also directs the State to take various measures to remove the different forms of discrimination and inequality, still the problem persists. This is true of large sections of religious minorities of the country as well, who have not adequately benefitted from the country's social and economic progress.</p> <p>Against this background, the present paper attempts to understand the status of poverty and social exclusion among religious minorities, particularly the Muslims in Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It analyses the situation of Muslims, who still do not have access to opportunities and resources and are in the lowest ebb in the human development indicators. It is largely attributed to the State's informality, besides the lack of commitment by the civil society, towards the cause of socio-economic and political development of the Muslims. The end result is that the Muslims are kept away from participating in the development debate which is considered to be a stumbling block in their integration with social framework of the Indian society.</p> <p>Instead of trying for "perfectly just society", the question we need to ask is: how "remedial injustices" could be rectified. Keeping this in view, the measure of the government of Andhra Pradesh which provided 4% reservation in education and employment opportunities to Muslims is nothing but a step ahead towards social justice. Andhra Pradesh government claimed that these reservations "are not based on religion but are meant for backward classes in Muslims". However, groups opposed to this view argued that these reservations based on religion are against the basic spirit of the Indian Constitution. It seems, the linkages between affirmation action and social justice are neither fully elaborated nor fully internalised by politicians and policy-makers, even those who are sympathetic to alleviate the status of Muslim situation in the State. This paper argues that these social protection interventions need to be adequately designed and properly implemented in ways that truly respect and empower programme participants. The paper views the provision of reservation system in India is nothing but building effective social protection system to address broader concerns of redistributive equity and social injustice.</p>		



064	Theme: 2      Panel: 2      Paper: 3
Title	<b>“Because I am disabled I should get a grant”: Including disability in social protection programmes</b>
Authors	<b>Marquerite Schneider, Wamuldila Waliuya, Stephen Barrett, Joseph Musanje, Leslie Swartz</b> Stellenbosch University, South Africa
Abstract	<p>There is growing awareness of the importance of including disability in social protection programmes and, specifically, in targeting mechanisms for cash transfer beneficiaries. Current social cash transfer approaches (referred to as social assistance grants in Uganda and social cash transfers in Zambia) use either implicit (e.g. expecting disabled people to be in the poorest or most vulnerable households but not assessing disability as such) or explicit criteria (e.g. assessing for disability and allocating a weighting to a household with a disabled person). Furthermore, in South Africa there is a specifically targeted disability grant which requires a complex process of assessment to determine whether a person is eligible to receive the disability grant. Being disabled or having a disabled household member generates significant additional costs for the person and the household. These include transport for the person and their personal assistant, assistive devices, regular visits to health care facility, and extra care costs. These are both direct and indirect costs for the household. The cash transfer programmes targeting vulnerable households being developed in many African countries target households rather than individuals. In South Africa, historically and currently the disability grant is targeted to the individual but is used as a <i>de facto</i> household benefit.</p> <p>This review paper briefly presents some of the experiences currently documented on social cash transfer schemes in South Africa, Uganda and Zambia to contribute to our growing understanding of how disability is included in targeting mechanisms and what the benefits are of cash transfers for people with disabilities and their households. The key themes discussed in the paper include: a) what cash transfers are used for by disabled people and their households and how this compares to households without any disabled members; b) findings from current targeting approaches on the benefits of and difficulties in including disability; c) the relationship of disability and chronic illness and how this is addressed in targeting approaches; and d) disability as a vulnerability factor in accessing services and the importance of providing services together with cash transfer programmes.</p> <p>A theme underlying all of these points will be the definition and measurement of disability, especially in relation to chronic illness, and how these are used in targeting and in monitoring and impact evaluations of social cash transfer schemes and service provision. The paper concludes with some thoughts on a comprehensive social protection programme that is inclusive of disability.</p>

078	Theme: 2	Panel: 3	Paper: 1
Title	<b>If gender 'makes development and economic sense', why is social protection gender-blind? The politics of gender and social protection</b>		
Authors	<b>Nicola Jones, Rebecca Holmes</b>	Overseas Development Institute, London	
Abstract	<p>Social protection may be high on the policy agenda in international development circles, but the way it plays out in practice at national and local level is deeply political, especially so when viewed through a gender lens. While there is a robust body of evidence on the gendered patterning of poverty and vulnerability (e.g. Chant, 2010), this is seldom reflected in a systematic way in social protection strategies, policies or programmes. The aim of this paper is therefore to explore the political economy of social protection and its effects on gender relations to increase understanding about why social protection debates and approaches have been largely gender-blind. It draws on findings from a multi-country study by ODI and national partners in 2009-2010, funded by DFID and AusAID. It weaves together findings from key informant interviews, household surveys, focus group discussions and life histories with men, women and children across the lifecycle in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Rather than focus exclusively on cash and asset transfers, which have dominated the recent political landscape, the paper will cover a range of social assistance instruments such as including public works schemes and subsidy programmes for the poor.</p> <p>Scholarship on the welfare state in the developed world has long recognised the importance of the politics that underpin choices about redistribution. Until recently, however, discussions about social protection in developing countries have been more technical in nature. This is changing, and analysts have started to turn their attention to the political economy challenges facing the rollout of progressive social protection strategies face (Hickey, 2007; McCord, 2009). Current literature focuses on the so-called three 'I's of social protection: <i>institutions</i> (e.g. elections, political party systems, informal politics, monitoring and evaluation systems) and their role in shaping social protection choices; <i>interests</i> of key actors (e.g. political elites, bureaucratic agencies, donors and civil society champions); and <i>ideas</i> held by elites and the public about poverty and its causes, the social contract between the state and its citizens, and the merits of particular forms of state support.</p> <p>The role of gender in shaping these institutions, interests and ideas has, however, been largely overlooked by mainstream development actors. We argue in the paper that at least three questions need to be answered if gender is to be incorporated into such debates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) In what ways is the nature of the social contract between the state and its citizens – so pivotal in defining the parameters of social protection debates in different contexts – also gendered? To what extent are notions of citizenship gender-specific? And what are the implications for socio-cultural understandings of the role of social protection?</li> <li>2) How do the politics around social protection design choices, and the ways in which broader policy objectives – whether it be overcoming food insecurity, reducing poverty or promoting environmental rehabilitation – shape the gender dimensions being considered? Are these limited to supporting women and girls' practical gender needs or do they have the scope to be more transformative for adults and children alike?</li> <li>3) To what extent do political actors seek to capitalise on their role in cementing or reshaping existing gender norms to further their wider political goals, such as popularity, legitimacy, fostering social cohesion and promoting reconciliation?</li> </ol>		

090	Theme: 2	Panel: 3	Paper: 3
Title	<b>Can Social Protection Deliver Social Justice for Farmwomen in South Africa?</b>		
Authors	<b><u>Stephen Devereux,</u></b> <b>Colette Solomon</b>		Institute of Development Studies, Brighton; Women on Farms Project, South Africa
Abstract	<p>Farmwomen (women who live and/or work on commercial farms) in South Africa face vulnerability from several sources. They survive on very low incomes, their employment is erratic (seasonal or casual rather than permanent), their access to housing is derived through their spouses, and they face the threat of eviction at any time. Social protection, which is intended to reduce vulnerability, derives from several sources. For farmwomen, three sources of social protection are most important: employers (farmers); government (social grants); and legislation (workers' rights). These three sources interact in complex ways – sometimes complementing and reinforcing each other, but often undermining and conflicting with each other.</p> <p>This paper examines the sources of vulnerability and of social protection for South Africa's farmwomen, by presenting a series of narratives and counter-narratives. The conventional explanation for farm worker evictions and casualisation – that these are rational responses to economic pressures facing commercial farmers due to agricultural liberalisation and globalisation – is challenged by a counter-narrative showing increasing profitability and falling labour costs in the agriculture sector since the 1990s. A second narrative – arguing that farmers protected their workers in an informal “micro-welfare system” – is challenged by a counter-narrative highlighting systematic exploitation and abuse of workers on many commercial farms. A third narrative asserts that the government's impressive expansion of the social grants system in recent years is an effective response to poverty and vulnerability among low-paid workers. While not denying the importance of social grants in partially compensating farm workers for low pay and loss of permanent employment, our counter-narrative is that social grants are a necessary but inadequate response to the labour market ‘flexibilisation’ that is an inevitable consequence of the government's economic policies. Social grants underwrite the social costs of South Africa's neoliberal growth strategy.</p> <p>This paper is structured as follows. Section 2 describes the sources and trajectories of vulnerability of South African farmwomen. Section 3 presents and critiques the idealised model of the commercial farm as a “micro-welfare system”. Section 4 describes the social grant system, which has been massively expanded since 1994 to ensure a minimum income to all South Africans, and examines farmwomen's access to social grants. Section 5 discusses the progressive legislation introduced post-1994 to protect workers' living standards, jobs and tenure security, and the implications of this legislation for farmwomen. Section 6 presents the work of a civil society organisation, Women on Farms Project, in educating and organising farmwomen, and campaigning for their rights. Section 7 presents case studies of farmwomen from a small survey conducted for this paper. Section 8 concludes..</p>		

066	Theme: 2	Panel: 4	Paper: 1
Title	<b>Child-Sensitive Social Protection: So what?</b>		
Authors	<b><u>Keetie Roelen,</u> Rachel Sabates-Wheeler</b>		Institute of Development Studies, Brighton
Abstract	<p>The last two decades has witnessed increased acknowledgment of the importance of issues surrounding child poverty, vulnerability and well-being and the need for a special focus within the development and poverty reduction debate to address those. Social protection is increasingly being considered as part of the response to child poverty and vulnerability and child sensitive social protection is the catch-phrase term used to summarize a wide range of policies and programmes. The interest and concurrent body of research on this topic has grown exponentially in recent years but lacks a common basis of understanding on the meaning of child sensitive social protection and its policy implications. Although a number of definitions of child sensitive social protection have been put forward in previous studies (e.g. Yates, 2010; Temin, 2008), they provide little guidance or specific pointers for practical implementation. As a result, the term of child sensitive social protection is used rather loosely without providing a real notion of whether interventions do benefit children, either directly or indirectly. This paper argues that a child sensitive approach adds value to the discussion of social protection and puts forward a number of different elements that should be part and parcel of interventions or programmes labelled as child sensitive social protection. These core elements include a multidimensional focus, consideration of children's current well-being and future well-becoming, the recognition that age matters as well as the acknowledgment that children do not live in isolation and highly dependent on their direct living environment. Building on this notion of child-sensitive social protection, we consequently consider the degree of "child-sensitivity" of three well-established theoretical frameworks of social protection, namely the risk framework, the asset-based approach and transformative social protection. Furthermore, we apply the elements of child sensitive social protection to practical examples that are claimed to be child-sensitive. The concurrent discussion points out that a structured consideration of elements of child sensitive social protection, rather than a broad definition, might provide more tangible pointers for the meaningful use of its label and concept.</p>		

049	Theme: 2      Panel: 4      Paper: 2
Title	<b>Social Protection in Small Island States in the Pacific: A case study of child wellbeing and policy in Vanuatu</b>
Authors	<b>Peter Whiteford, Reiko Yoshihara</b> University of New South Wales, Australia
Abstract	<p>Pacific island countries and territories (PICTS) are vulnerable to the impact of increased food and fuel prices and the deeper impacts of the global economic crisis and climate change. The impacts, however, are variable from country to country and at the community and household level. The vulnerability of PICTs is due to a range of factors: the high cost of commodity transportation, with ships importing goods to PICTs returning empty because of limited exports; heavy reliance on diesel-generated electricity; pre-existing levels of poverty and deepening disparity especially among urban squatter settlements, rural areas and outer islands; stretched informal protection mechanisms and the lack of robust formal social protection mechanisms and safety nets; the demand for modern, imported foods because of changing diets and lifestyle aspirations; atoll islands at risk of sea inundation with poor soils and generally limited agricultural production; vulnerability to natural disasters; the isolation of inhabited islands; poor infrastructure and transportation facilities which hinder trading; unfavourable fiscal policy environments including high dependence on foreign aid; and weak budgetary positions.</p> <p>This paper provides a case study of the potential role of social protection in a small island state in the Pacific Ocean – analysing disparities in child well-being in Vanuatu. The challenges facing Vanuatu are evaluated on the basis of two recent studies funded by UNICEF; the first is an analysis of disparities in child well-being in 2006-2007 before the global economic crisis (GEC), using the methodology of the UNICEF <i>Global Study of Child Poverty and Disparities</i>, with Vanuatu being the first country in the Pacific to be involved in this study. The second source of data are the results drawn from UNICEF-funded sentinel site early warning monitoring system, rolled out in Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu in 2009.</p> <p>The paper discusses the underlying, structural, social and political context of deprivation in the Pacific Small Island States and Vanuatu in particular. The paper reviews the findings of these studies in terms of the vulnerabilities identified, and assesses the role and effectiveness of existing social protection mechanisms in addressing these challenges, and discusses ways of developing social protection mechanisms appropriate to the needs of Pacific Island countries.</p>

045	Theme: 2	Panel: 4	Paper: 3
Title	<b>The Role of Social Protection in Achieving Equitable Reduction of Child Mortality</b>		
Authors	<b>Nicola Hypher</b>	Save the Children UK	
Abstract	<p>Equity is crucially important in global and national efforts to tackle child mortality. Which children die before their fifth birthday is not random – it is the poorest and most marginalised children, in the poorest countries that are least likely to reach their fifth birthday. Promoting equitable and universal access to social services is one of the surest ways to make progress towards MDG 4. Analysis shows that countries that have achieved equitable reductions in child survival addressed the structural barriers that prevent the poorest from accessing healthcare, a nutritious diet and other key determinants of child survival.</p> <p>Social protection is widely acknowledged to redistribute income, tackle inequality and promote equity in access to social services. Therefore, strategies to tackle child mortality equitably must include social protection, along with universal essential healthcare services, nutrition, water and sanitation and women's empowerment. There is evidence from a number of countries of social protection contributing to reducing inequality. For example, income inequality was significantly reduced following tax-transfer schemes in a number of OECD countries, and many countries in Latin America achieved reductions in inequality through targeted cash transfer schemes. Also, evidence, from a wide range of programmes, finds that cash transfers tackle many of the determinants of child mortality. However, the extent to which social protection is able to effectively reduce inequality and achieve equitable reductions in child mortality depends on the type of programme and coverage of social protection programmes.</p> <p>This paper will examine the extent to which social protection programmes can reduce inequality in income and achieve equitable reductions in child mortality. The paper will identify the determinants of child mortality and will present an analysis of DHS data, which compares the mortality rates of poor and rich children in over 30 countries and categorises countries according to progress in reducing inequity in child mortality. It will then examine social protection as a response to these disparities, initially by presenting evidence from countries that have reduced income inequality, in part through national social protection programmes with wide coverage. The paper will focus on inequity in child mortality and will undertake policy analysis, particularly in those countries that have equitably reduced child mortality. Consequently, the paper will look at trends in the types of programmes, such as conditional cash transfers, social health insurance and targeted transfers, and coverage of social protection in countries that have made notable advances. The paper will also look at the crucial contribution of a wide range of complementary programmes.</p>		

020	Theme: 2      Panel: 5      Paper: 1
Title	<b>The social construction of the cash transfer mother in Soweto, South Africa: The emergence of social stigma?</b>
Authors	<b><u>Tessa Hochfeld, Sophie Plagerson</u></b> University of Johannesburg, South Africa
Abstract	<p>Social justice is realised in human dignity (Künneman and Leonhard, 2008); social protection can provide material assistance in ways that uphold human dignity or undermine it. Competing underlying ideologies of welfare result in dichotomies between views of social protection as a drain on resources or as a social investment, as a form of charity or as a constitutionally guaranteed right, as a paternalistic service meant only for the 'deserving' poor or as a universal need. This paper is informed by an understanding that social justice is only achieved in social protection when welfare beneficiaries do not have to choose between their sense of dignity and their need for material assistance.</p> <p>South Africa, a middle-income country with high levels of inequality which runs a large scale cash transfer programme, has seen the emergence of very clear negative discourses on welfare receipt, namely assumptions that cash transfers create welfare dependency, and that the Child Support Grant in particular encourages early and multiple child-bearing. Despite widespread adherence to these social discourses, recent studies have refuted these claims with strong evidence to the contrary (Makiwane, 2010; Steele, 2006). However, little is known about how welfare beneficiaries view themselves as recipients, and how these negative social discourses are interpreted in the light of their own and others' severe needs.</p> <p>Previous empirical research conducted in a high income context observed that prevailing social constructions of welfare beneficiaries are often rooted in beliefs about the causes of poverty and wealth, and that welfare beneficiaries themselves often subscribe to similar beliefs. Four competing conceptual perspectives (individualism, social structuralism, the culture of poverty and fatalism) are used to explain the complex matrix shaping welfare beneficiaries' own construction of welfare receipt (Seccombe et al. 1998).</p> <p>This study applies the above theoretical framework as an analytical lens to critically examine Child Support Grant beneficiaries' interpretations of public attitudes toward them, as well as their own rationalisations of why they and others receive the grants.</p> <p>Survey data collected by the Centre for Social Development in Africa (University of Johannesburg) in July 2010 from a poor urban area in South Africa (Doornkop, Soweto) is complemented by qualitative data gathered in the same community. Preliminary analyses have highlighted a multiplicity of concurrent views amongst CSG recipients; recipients see the grant both as a hand-up as well as a hand-out, as a route towards autonomy as well as a cause of stigma.</p> <p>From a social justice perspective, this research seeks to describe the complexity of welfare receipt, in order to inform the long-term design of social protection programmes in ways that enhance recipients' dignity and autonomy. The study aims to help trace the impacts of social discourse on the outcomes of social policy.</p>

053	Theme: 2	Panel: 5	Paper: 2
Title	<b>“Richer but resented”: What do cash transfers do to social relations and does it matter?</b>		
Authors	<b><u>Ian MacAuslan</u>, Nils Riemenschneider</b>	Oxford Policy Management, UK	
Abstract	<p>Cash transfer interventions form increasingly important parts of social protection systems in most countries. Usually, cash transfers are evaluated against their first order effects on poverty or human capital, with their impact on social relations within and between households often relegated to discrete comments on ‘stigma’, ‘resentment’, and sharing. Judgements on the desirability of cash transfers therefore normally attempt to balance the benefits for poverty reduction with any negative consequences on social relations. It is rare to find analyses of cash transfers that transcend this to comment on second order effects on poverty, accounting for social relations. In practice, negative consequences on social relations are often cast as problems to be solved within the framework of the intervention, rather than reasons to reconsider the intervention itself.</p> <p>Using evidence from Oxford Policy Management’s evaluations of cash transfer programmes in Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe, we suggest reconsidering this approach. We argue that first, this may implicitly put a lower value on social relations than the value given by individuals in targeted areas. Second, it may understand poverty as a more individual construct than most individuals in targeted areas would understand it. Third, social relations have significant effects on livelihoods and poverty through shared inputs, mutual support, and pooled labour. These second-order effects may take longer to occur but are important. Evidence from our evaluations is provided to support these points.</p> <p>We suggest conceptualising cash transfers as ongoing processes of intervention in a complex system of social relations. Individuals are embedded within institutions at several levels: households, communities and national political and social institutions. Resources, power, and knowledge flow through these institutions. Cash transfer interventions operate through and affect these flows at each stage: awareness-raising, targeting, payment, case management and monitoring and evaluation. We provide several examples of this from our case studies.</p> <p>We conclude that the impact of cash transfers on social relations is large, and in some cases negative. This matters not only at a local level, but also at a national level. Changes in local political economy (caused by any intervention) have wider political impacts. Moreover, the outcome of cash transfer experiments is not always positive. This implies that donors should engage more with domestic political groups in designing and implementing pilot projects, and should focus more on social relations in their evaluation designs.</p>		



055	Theme: 2      Panel: 5      Paper: 3	
Title	<b>Security, productivity and “social equity”? A community-level exploration of tensions within the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme</b>	
Authors	<b><u>Laura Camfield</u>, Uma Vennam</b>	University of East Anglia, Norwich
Abstract	<p>The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) was rolled out across India in 2008. While in Andhra Pradesh NREGS has received predominantly positive evaluations (e.g. Reddy et al., 2010; Uppal, 2009), the paper argues that an evaluation from a wellbeing perspective which engaged with its impact on relational and subjective dimensions of participants’ wellbeing might look very different. The paper uses individual and group interview and survey data from adults and children aged 15-16 participating in Young Lives, a longitudinal study of children growing up in poverty. It finds that participation in NREGS is high and largely pro-poor; however, those who can only work in the scheme because they are landless have not benefitted as much as expected. The main beneficiaries in the three villages sampled for the qualitative research have been individual farmers, often from higher castes, and to some extent administering officials. So while interview and survey data demonstrate beneficial effects, the systemic mismanagement described in the paper is having a corrosive effect on trust and social relationships. This unintended consequence threatens the sustainability of the scheme and its potential to reduce socio-economic inequalities and vulnerability across the life course.</p>	

069	Theme: 2	Panel: 6	Paper: 1
Title	<b>Towards Sustainable Vulnerability Reduction for Kenya's Ultra-Poor Living in Urban Slums</b>		
Authors	<b>Amina Abdulla, Ian MacAuslan, Lilly Schofield</b>		Concern Worldwide, Kenya
Abstract	<p>Urbanisation in Kenya is increasing at a rapid pace. Urban growth rates are estimated 1.2% with the population of Nairobi alone increasing by 1.75 million in less than 20 years , the largest proportion of the increase being in the slums. Dramatic population increases have led to widespread poverty with 70 to 75% of slum dwellers defined as poor compared to 46% of the national population</p> <p>Having lost their traditional livelihoods, urban poor came as migrants in search of livelihood opportunities only to find their lack of education and skills, and lack of capital – both financial and social – a barrier to formal and self- employment. 65% have incomplete primary education and only 5% have vocational skills. This, coupled with an average income of less than 500 KSH per week, leaves urban poor with little prospect for employment or financial assistance. They hence resort to living in illegal slum settlements throughout the city, struggling to provide one meal a day for their families.</p> <p>Social assistance programmes are proven to smooth household consumption and can enable people to plan ahead and invest socially and economically. Historically social assistance programmes in urban areas have been short-term schemes through NGOs. Without a long-term urban social assistance programme, households are not in a position to take advantage of livelihood opportunities, perpetuating the cycle of poverty.</p> <p>Building on its experience providing cash transfers in response to Kenya's Post Election Violence in 2008, Concern Worldwide, in consultation with Government, introduced the concept of transformative social protection. Three key components were identified with the aim of reducing vulnerability among the ultra-poor in Korogocho – one of Nairobi's poorest slums: a monthly transfer of cash to households for a period of eight months to meet a proportion of household food needs; livelihood development by providing skills and small grants; and a social transformation process to reduce stigma and discrimination within the community and encourage community safety nets for ultra-poor households.</p> <p>Participants in the programme reported increased meal frequency and diversity, improved their access to essential social services such as health care and schooling for children, repaid debts thus re-establishing social capital, and increased their ability to actively engage in economic activities, especially for those living with HIV and AIDS. For some, the intervention gave them the opportunity to take risks and venture into new economic activities yielding them higher returns. More importantly for long term sustainability, participants described an increase in self-confidence, greater space for social action and participation, and a strengthening of social networks – all essential steps towards social transformation.</p> <p>The paper documents the process undertaken in implementing the intervention and the changes in the lives of beneficiaries as well as highlighting key lessons learned including implementation challenges for use by programme practitioners. The paper will also serve as a tool to spur the Government of Kenya's vulnerable people's programme targeting urban slums into action.</p>		

052	Theme: 2	Panel: 6	Paper: 2
Title	<b>Social Protection and Redistributive Justice: Assessing the impact and challenges of social protection programmes on vulnerable groups in Ghana</b>		
Authors	<b>Prince Osei-Wusu Adjei, Peter Ohene Kyei, Thomas Yeboah</b>	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana	
Abstract	<p>Up until the dawn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, social protection programmes had been the major concern of few wealthy nations who developed complex institutional mechanisms to provide assistance to the destitute and to protect their citizens from vulnerability. In spite of increasing susceptibility to wide and diverse scope of vulnerability to poverty and poor health in several developing countries, little attention was paid to effective social protection measures to promote social justice. Nonetheless, as a result of the effects of globalization, changes in development practice and international laws on human rights, deepening vulnerability, poverty and social exclusion, institutional overlaps and policy principles as well as the adverse impact of the recent economic crisis on vulnerability, the need for social protection to promote social justice and remove inequalities has gained an enormous recognition at both national and international development fora of developing nations. Governments of developing countries and donors to these countries are increasingly recognising the value of social protection initiatives in ensuring progress towards the actualization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).</p> <p>Since independence in 1957, Ghana has made tremendous strides towards the wellness of her citizens. Notwithstanding that, significant numbers of Ghanaians still wallows in poverty and vulnerability. Significant numbers of children, young people and the physically challenged expected to be in school remain on city highways as beggars and street children. In northern Ghana, livelihood sources of women and the ageing receive little attention. This study was conducted in both northern and southern Ghana to ascertain the extent to which existing social protection programmes are ensuring social justice in Ghana. Both qualitative and quantitative techniques including focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, frequencies and percentages, cross-tabulations were methods used for analysing relevant data collected. The study revealed that Ghana government's social protection strategies have taken the forms of social assistance (e.g. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty), social insurance schemes (e.g. National Health Insurance Scheme) and social welfare services in response to child protection problems such as child labour, child trafficking and sexual abuse. The paper thus examines spatial disparities in access and utilization of social protection programmes in Ghana. It further assesses the forms and effectiveness of existing social protection programmes for the vulnerable in Ghana and the extent to which strides made in the implementation of social protection programme have contributed to social equity and justice. The paper also unravels policy gaps and challenges associated with implementation and utilization of social protection programmes in the study area.</p>		

008	Theme: 2      Panel: 6      Paper: 3	
Title	<b>Social Protection for Redistributive Justice: Socio-economic and Political Drivers of Vulnerability to Food Insecurity in Bangladesh and Ethiopia</b>	
Authors	<b>Zenebe Bashaw Uraguchi</b>	Swiss Foundation for Development and International Cooperation
Abstract	<p>This paper examines the achievements and shortcomings of rural public resource transfer programs as part of social protection programs (SPPs), which are mainly intended to address food security. The study further extends the discussion by focusing on the potentials and challenges of using the market to complement SPPs to address 'income poverty' – income generation through market access, linkages with service and input providers, and improving enabling environment (regulatory frameworks and infrastructure). The study, based on empirical data from five districts of Bangladesh and Ethiopia, shows that rural resource transfer programs served as temporary safety nets for food availability, but they were limited in boosting the dietary diversity of households and their coping mechanisms. Households which participated in the programs increased their supply of food as temporary buffer to seasonal asset depletion in addition to earning highly needed income during slack seasons. However, participation in the programs was marred by inclusion error (food-secure households were included) and exclusion error (food-insecure households were excluded). Income transfer projects alone were not robust determinants of household food security. Rather socio-political variables of education and family size, and economic factors of access to land and participation in non-farm income generating activities were found to be significant in accounting for changes in households' food security. Rural public resource transfer programs in both countries were essentially temporary safety nets with less systemic impact on addressing redistributive justice for many poor and extreme poor households.</p>	

076	Theme: 3	Panel: 1	Paper: 1
Title	<b>No-Regrets Approach to Increased Resilience and Climate Change Justice: Toward a 'Risk-Adjusted Social Protection Floor'</b>		
Authors	<b>Paul B. Siegel, Steen Jorgensen</b>	World Bank, Washington D.C., USA	
Abstract	<p>Climate change affects many indicators of human well-being, including food security, health and nutrition status, access to water and sanitation, education, housing, physical and psychological security, hopefulness toward the future. But direct and indirect drivers and impacts are complex and not known with certainty. In general, poor and vulnerable households and communities suffer most from climate change, because of their higher exposure and sensitivity (of assets and livelihoods) to hazards associated with climate change and their lower capacity to manage risks and prevent negative impacts. As such, those suffering most from negative impacts of climate change are those who contributed least to greenhouse gas emissions. Hence, there are critical issues of injustice and the erosion of human-rights associated with climate change, compounded by a global “veil of ignorance” about the future pattern of climate and climate change around the globe.</p> <p>To deal with climate change from social justice and rights-based approaches is a global challenge. Whatever the outcome, efficient use of resources is critical for sustainable poverty reducing growth that is equitably distributed across the world. However, part of the global challenge is to move beyond efficiency concerns and get the global debate more oriented to the underlying social justice and human-rights issues. Given the problem of potential negative impacts of climate change, and underlying issues related to justice, human-rights and economic efficiency, special approaches, instruments and tools are required to solve the problem. It is proposed that existing instruments and tools (used in innovative ways) from social protection (SP), disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change adaptation (CCA) can be applied to implement global solutions to climate change that are just and fair, anchored in human-rights, economically efficient and socially differentiated among different nations and communities. Because climate change has global impacts, a global agreement is needed to maximize global well-being, but it needs to be implemented locally because of major spatial differences in economic, social and environmental conditions. With increasing evidence of climate change, including increased climate variability and extreme weather events, and because of uncertainties associated with climate change, it seems compelling to adopt a “no-regrets approach”- that is, take actions that are justifiable from economic, social, and environmental perspectives whether climate change takes place or not - that can help increase human resilience to multiple hazards whether caused by weather, economic imbalances, food shortages etc.</p> <p>This paper introduces the idea of a <b>globally guaranteed, nationally managed, and locally implemented “risk-adjusted social protection (SP) floor”</b>. This is a forward-looking approach that does not attempt to address or redress past injustices, but focuses on creating resilient economic, social and environmental systems - which are equitable and sustainable for the present and future – and based on the universal provision of human basic needs (including security). The validity of a “risk-adjusted SP Floor” draws upon general concepts of social justice and social contracts presented in Rawls, especially the concept of the “original position” and “veil of ignorance”, and extensions by Sen and others like Dworkin and Nussbaum, and specific applications to climate change justice.</p> <p>The “risk-adjusted SP Floor” specifically draws upon key concepts/principles of the UN SP Floor Initiative and the “no-regrets” approach to climate change. The “no-regrets” approach refers to seeking social/ economic/ environmental policies and investments that promote growth and broad-based poverty-reducing sustainable development whether or not climate change is manifested. The UN's SP Floor Initiative begun as a direct reaction to the global 3-F's crisis. The concepts and operational potential of the “risk-adjusted SP” can be found in existing UN agreements for human rights and basic needs including social security (i.e., Universal Declaration of Human Rights).</p> <p>Based on principles of social protection embodied in the <b>social risk management (SRM)</b> framework and the <b>adaptive social protection (ASP)</b> framework, the “risk-adjusted SP</p>		

	<p>Floor” draws upon established and successful approaches to social protection that provide basic needs and build/protect/maintain assets and livelihoods, new rights-based approaches to social protection such as social guarantees, along with existing and new financial and insurance products for disaster risk management that involve risk pooling and transfer and contingency financing, and other insurance products for the poor (e.g., health, life, unemployment, disaster) and micro-finance for savings and credit in addition to insurance. The globally guaranteed, nationally managed and locally implemented “risk-adjusted SP Floor”, which can be achieved by applying existing SP approaches and financial and insurance instruments, should generate global welfare solutions that result in social justice and human rights over space and time. This is climate change justice with human-rights.</p>
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011	Theme: 3      Panel: 1      Paper: 2	
Title	<b>Promoting Climate-Resilient Livelihoods Through Adaptive Social Protection: The case of the agricultural sector in South Asia</b>	
Authors	<b>Mark Davies, Christopher Béné, Alex Arnall, Andrew Newsham</b>	Institute of Development Studies, Brighton
Abstract	<p>Global processes and crises are changing and deepening the risks already faced by poor and vulnerable people in developing countries. The aim of government and the international community is to respond to these threats through a range of policy and practical approaches that help limit damage from shocks and stresses. Three approaches to risk and vulnerability reduction that have become particularly prominent in recent years are social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Although these approaches have much in common, such as a concern with building livelihood resilience, they have developed as separate fields of policy and practice over the last two decades. However, given the increasingly complex and interlinked array of risks that poor and vulnerable people face, it is likely that social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation will not be sufficient in the long run if they continue to be applied in isolation from one another. In addition, there are potentially considerable advantages to looking across approaches and finding ways of maximising effectiveness and efficiency in the field whilst avoiding duplication of effort.</p> <p>Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) has been developed as an approach that combines key elements of social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation approaches as a means to increase the livelihoods resilience of the poorest and most vulnerable people. In doing so, it aims to simultaneously tackle unsafe living conditions, counter the underlying causes of vulnerability, and promote people's ability to adapt to a changing climate. This paper will set out the background to the ASP concept and draw upon lessons from emerging practice in the south Asian agricultural sector to demonstrate its application in the field.</p>	

081	Theme: 3:      Panel: 1      Paper: 3	
Title	<b>Disasters and Social Protection: rights, power and failures</b>	
Authors	<b>Terry Cannon</b>	Institute of Development Studies, Brighton
Abstract	<p>Disaster risk reduction is not generally linked up with the policy arena on social protection. This is despite the fact that disaster preparedness and disaster relief and reconstruction could be considered as forms of social protection. Social protection in the disaster context should fulfil the level of preparedness and response to a hazard that individuals and households are unable to achieve themselves. But it is clear that much disaster preparedness fails (think collapsed buildings in earthquakes as failure of building regulation enforcement), and a great deal of response and reconstruction is inadequate, inappropriate or plain wrong. There is a clear link to inadequate rights (or recognition of rights), governance (Amartya Sen's argument about a free press providing some protection from famine) and power relations, and the failure of governments to deal with risk. This paper provides an analytical framework for understanding social protection in the context of disasters, and questions what needs to happen as climate-related disasters get worse with global warming.</p>	



005	Theme: 3      Panel: 2      Paper: 1
Title	<b>Bringing social protection down to earth: Integrating climate resilience and social protection for the most vulnerable</b>
Authors	<b>Angelo Bonfiglioli, <u>Carol Watson</u></b> Independent
Abstract	<p>While recent conceptual innovations, such as ‘adaptive social protection’ coupled with programmatic approaches privileging livelihood support have helped strengthen linkages between social protection and environmental/climate concerns, most policies, plans and interventions continue to be developed and carried out in separate silos. National social protection strategies, for example, often neglect environmental issues, while emerging National Adaptation Programmes of Action to Climate Change (NAPAs) systematically neglect social protection concerns. This represents a missed opportunity to heighten positive synergies between programmatic responses to different forms of overlapping vulnerabilities and leads to wasteful overlap in activities on the ground which is detrimental to the sustainability of such efforts.</p> <p>After providing a brief overview of current social protection and climate change policy paradigms, this paper will examine existing and potential approaches to greater integration. This entails integrating environmental issues into social protection and building social protection components into adaptive responses to climate change.</p> <p>Mechanisms to accomplish these twin tasks include: i) cash transfers to bolster threatened livelihoods; ii) subsidized sale of agro-pastoral inputs to producers living in areas of significant environmental risk; ii) social insurance strategies built upon seasonal dimensions of risk and vulnerability; iv) social protection for the health and nutrition effects of climate change and environmental crises; v) public works programmes designed to enhance environmental infrastructure and natural capital while providing stipends to vulnerable urban and rural households; and vi) forms of micro-insurance against drought and production failure for small holders and pastoralists living in risk-prone areas. Information management systems to enhance smallholder participation in and benefits from early warning systems will also be reviewed. Examples of promising approaches will be drawn primarily from countries in sub-Saharan Africa (including Malawi and Kenya, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger) as well as in Asia.</p> <p>In conclusion, a number of policy implications and considerations will be highlighted as a means of enriching reflection on the way forward. These will focus in particular on issues related to strategic partnerships and coordination; the comparative advantages of local governments in addressing both social protection and climate change with time- and location-specific responses; appropriate policy frameworks to support local initiatives; the targeting of multiple vulnerabilities, including those linked to gender and age; and the capitalization of existing climatic funds for broad-based social protection.</p>

075	Theme: 3	Panel: 2	Paper: 2
Title	<b>Adaptive Social Protection in Rwanda: A no-regrets approach to increased resilience in territorial planning context</b>		
Authors	<b>Paul B. Siegel,</b> <b><u>Justin Gatsinzi</u>, Andrew Kettlewell</b>	World Bank; Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme, Government of Rwanda	
Abstract	<p>Rwanda is a country characterized by a rapidly growing rural population and high rates of rural poverty, along with high population density and pressures on the natural resource base. These factors are a threat to Rwanda's future. One response by Government of Rwanda to poverty, vulnerability, and environmental unsustainability has been to pilot a social protection (SP) project, called the Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP), managed by the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC). VUP provides public works employment for members of extremely poor households with able-bodied members, and direct cash transfers for poor households without members who can work. Many of the public works projects are designed to build, strengthen and protect assets and livelihoods in order to lower vulnerability and increase resilience (to create a virtuous cycle). There is an emphasis on public works projects for land conservation and building of terraces, improving water resource management and water harvesting, and afforestation/reforestation. Thus, VUP attempts to invest in assets and livelihoods and sustainable economic, social and environmental development. VUP also carries out explicit risk reduction strategies that include awareness building related to basic needs such as food security, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, housing. However, VUP administrators recognize the need to deal with increased frequency and severity of natural hazards (e.g., droughts and floods) and related hazards (e.g., illness, malnutrition, high food prices). The VUP's lack of attention to climate-related hazards was noted in a recent review of the program. Thus, there is interest in "climate-proofing" VUP to explicitly integrate disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change adaptation (CCA) with SP.</p> <p>As such, MINALOC is in the process of trying to adopt the concepts of "adaptive social protection", which advocates integrating CCA, DRM, and SP, and also the "no-regrets approach" to increased resilience which advocates mainstreaming of adaptive social protection into a territorial planning context that includes real-time monitoring and evaluation in support of early warning and rapid response systems. The foundation of such a holistic approach is community-based early warning systems that can trigger rapid responses, with the VUP being flexible to update its targeted beneficiaries and benefits and public works activities based on changing economic, social, and environmental conditions. Several Government Ministries and agencies, along with several donors and UN agencies are involved in this attempt to set up a multi-hazard early warning and rapid response system with objective triggers. There are several ongoing and new initiatives that need to be integrated and mainstreamed, including establishment of a Ministry of Disaster Management, reintroduction of USAID's FEWSNet, the new UNDP project on Early Warning and Watershed Management in the Gishwati area, the recently completed National Land Master Plan and ongoing land registration process, WFP's vulnerability analyses, and work by DFID on a climate change strategy. VUP is considering how to mainstream and integrate these activities in a pilot project to implement and operationalize adaptive SP using a no-regrets approach to increased resilience. There are many new and exciting applications of geographic information systems (GIS) and information and communications technology (ICT) in Rwanda that can be utilized for this goal. The proposed system would draw on the Ethiopia Productive Safety Nets Project and the Kenya Arid Lands Resource Management Project, and other relevant international experiences. This paper presents advances in implementing adaptive SP in Rwanda using a no-regrets approach to increased resilience in a territorial planning context.</p>		

056	Theme: 3      Panel: 2      Paper: 3	
Title	<b>Is there a role for cash transfers in climate change adaptation?</b>	
Authors	<b>Rachel Godfrey Wood</b>	International Institute for the Environment and Development, UK
Abstract	<p>Due to the threats posed by climate change to the world's poorest, increasing attention has been turned to the need for effective and equitable 'adaptation' to mitigate its effects in developing countries (Adger et al 2007). However, much of the adaptation literature has developed parallel to the social protection field, and there is a need to integrate them (Shepherd 2008, Jones et al 2010, Arnall et al 2010). This paper uses the adaptive capacity framework (Brooks and Adger 2005, Vincent 2007, ACCRA 2010) to assess the potential of cash transfer programmes to contribute to adaptation goals in developing countries, particularly in ones where existing social protection is inadequate. It argues that cash transfers are likely to contribute to adaptive capacity by a) meeting existing basic needs, thereby reducing short-term vulnerability and existing development deficits at the household level, b) helping the poor respond to climate-related shocks, c) reducing the pressure to engage in coping strategies which weaken long-term adaptive capacity, d) helping vulnerable households to better manage risk and therefore consider investment decisions and innovations to increase their adaptive capacity, e) transferring money for investment in long-term livelihood and adaptive capacity improvement, and f) facilitating mobility and livelihood transitions. While the paper acknowledges that cash transfers can only directly contribute to some indicators of adaptive capacity (mainly generic indicators and those relating to households' asset bases) and would therefore need to be complemented with broader policy interventions, cash transfers or other forms of social protection may be a prerequisite if further effective and equitable adaptation is to occur. When compared to other adaptation options, cash transfers also fare well in that they are supported by a substantial evidence base, are a 'no regret' policy which do not require large amounts of climate-related information, have potential for scaling up and are likely to gain local acceptance.</p>	

086	Theme: 4	Panel: 1	Paper: 1
Title	<b>The case for social protection within a National Development Strategy framework</b>		
Authors	<b>Kate Carroll</b>	ActionAid, UK	
Abstract	<p>Whilst income poverty is reducing in many countries, inequality is sharply increasing - with 75% of poor people now living in middle income countries. These unprecedented levels of global, national and local inequalities are continuing to grow. Inequalities are multiple and are often compounded by discrimination. These inequalities perpetuate and reinforce each other, based on gender, class, race, ethnicity, caste and geography. Inequality is a fundamental cause of continuing extreme poverty and can lead to a violation of basic rights, skew access to power, decision making, assets, opportunities and government support.</p> <p>One of the reasons for this increase is the dominance of market led policies, which exacerbate and intensify inequalities. To tackle injustice and poverty, governments must tackle structural inequality through the redistribution of power and resources.</p> <p>An ActionAid cross-country report which looks at health, education and social protection policies in five countries shows that redistributive social policies have potential to reduce different types of inequality and poverty but that most policies must go further. For instance, Brazil has made some inroads into historical inequalities through the introduction of cash transfer programmes such as Bolsa Familia, Fome Zero and PRONAF – a programme to strengthen family agriculture; and progressive social sector policies such as the Family Health Programme. Since the introduction of these policies, some forms of inequality have fallen dramatically (i.e. there has been a faster rise in the incomes); but others are falling more slowly and still need to be addressed (i.e. the power relations between men and women). In order to deepen our understanding of gender inequalities ActionAid will look specifically at the care economy through time inequality research. Drawing out how time inequalities between men and women, lead to chronic poverty and human rights abuses for women will help us propose alternative social policies to reduce and redistribute women's disproportionate share of unpaid care work.</p> <p>Ensuring the debate around inequality is a core focus guiding how governments think about poverty as they design their national development strategies is imperative. This is because inequality is likely to rise globally, especially given the recent cuts that governments are making to their social sectors and their varying impact on men and women; and because evidence suggests that inequality will not decrease without specific policies to address it. Using a combination of local programming, country research, coalition building, advocacy and lobbying, ActionAid aims to influence governments to adopt an alternative National Development Strategy that recognises the social and economic rights of all citizens and lays out a practical vision for state-citizen led development founded on principles of (i) redistribution of wealth for social justice and the reduction of inequality; (ii) a self-reliant growth; (iii) ecological justice and (iv) women's rights through recognition of the care economy.</p> <p>In 2011 the NDS project will focus on demonstrating how an alternative model of financing, using a redistributive tax system, can address inequalities in the social (education and health), productive (land and natural resource) sectors and the care economy.</p>		

048	Theme: 4      Panel: 1      Paper: 2
Title	<b>Transformative social protection: Reflections on South Asian policy experiences</b>
Authors	<b>Gabriele Koehler</b> Institute of Development Studies, Brighton
Abstract	<p>Momentum and pressure on governments around the MDG agenda, inequitable and uneven outcomes of development efforts, accelerating incidences of natural disasters, continued violent conflict, the impact of the global financial, economic and fiscal crises – all these factors have contributed to more and more instances of social protection policy being introduced or scaled up and consolidated across the global South. These transfers as such are a good thing in so far as they can alleviate the economic impact of poverty and vulnerability, and in ideal cases also contribute to improving chances for social inclusion or political voice. However, these transfers may also be a “bad” thing in that they divert attention from the real obstacles to development, and postpone actions which would initiate structural change. It can be argued that asset inequality and the absence of decently remunerated dignified work are the core causes of persistent vulnerabilities, poverty and socio-economic insecurity. If that is the case, social protection touches on these factors only at the margin. A development policy question is therefore whether social protection policy and instruments can be conceptualised in a transformative fashion.</p> <p>Specifically the paper would look at a particular social protection experience: that of South Asia. It would examine whether, by design or by default, the social protection schemes in this region have a transformative angle. The schemes to be examined, at the policy level, are the Bangladesh girls’ education grant, the social pension in Nepal, the Benazir income support programme in Pakistan, and the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Scheme in India. It will be argued that the juxtaposition of affirmative action and the Right to Information Act in India, combined with democratic institutions such as the media, trade unions and civil society movements, are crucial complements to social protection. It will also be argued that a complement of other policies are necessary to render social protection transformative. In terms of domestic policies, these would probably include an industrial strategy to create decent work; housing policy; land reform; progressive fiscal policy; and policies for social inclusion. At the international level, an equitable trade and financial policy would also be indispensable.</p> <p>The paper will build on the literature on social protection, and specifically on:</p> <p>Köhler, Gabriele, und Marta Cali, Mariana Stirbu, 2009. Social protection in South Asia: A Review. UNICEF ROSA. <a href="http://www.unicef.org/ROSA">www.unicef.org/ROSA</a></p> <p>Köhler, Gabriele, 2010, Suedasien: Ansprüche und Elements von Wohlfahrtsstaatlichkeit. Working paper 05/2101. University of Bielefeld, Institute of World Society. <a href="http://www.uni-bielefeld.de/soz/iw/publications">www.uni-bielefeld.de/soz/iw/publications</a></p> <p>Saith, Ashwani 2008. Towards Universal Socio-economic Security: Strategic Elements of a Policy Framework. in: Indian Journal of Human Development. Special Issue on Universalization of Socio-economic Security: South Asian Perspectives. Guest editor: Ashwani Saith. Vol. 2 No. 1.</p>

068	Theme: 4	Panel: 1	Paper: 3
Title	<b>Role of Civil Society Organisation in Strengthening Interactive Governance of Social Assistance Schemes: Lessons from Orissa, India</b>		
Authors	<b>Dipankar Datta, Sisir K. Pradhan</b>	Concern Worldwide, India	
Abstract	<p>The Government of India (GOI) is implementing a number of social assistance schemes to provide a minimum level of support to its poorest citizens. The most celebrated include the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) which aims to provide daily consumables including staples and fuel at a nominal rate to people living below a \$1.25 income threshold, and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREG) scheme which has a constitutional mandate to provide 100 days labour to each interested family by creating investment opportunities for developing rural infrastructure, land, forest and water resources. This latter scheme, with status of permanent legal entitlement under the MGNREG Act rather than discretionary assistance, is an example of how the GoI, through adoption of a strong policy framework and good governance, aims to address not only symptomatic issues like lack of access to food due to low purchasing power, but also the underlying structural issues driving and perpetuating the cycle of poverty including socioeconomic inequality, accountability and citizen empowerment. This is one of several Acts of parliament which aim to remove barriers to access and empower citizens to hold government accountable, with the aim to build the social contract between state and civil society.</p> <p>Good governance, comprising the mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and hold the government responsible, accountable and transparent, is key to ensuring these Social Assistance schemes are accessible to and benefit the poorest. This requires a strong, empowered and active civil society, where there is freedom of expression and association. The MGNREG and TPDS schemes have inbuilt provisions for active citizen participation in all aspects of the governance system including clear administration guidelines, regular appraisals by the Planning Commission, fund flow determination through bottom up planning and budgeting, webcasting of financial and project progress and citizen's scrutiny through a social audit process. However whilst such provisions exist they have proved insufficient for ensuring bottom-up accountability and strengthening of the governance system. Bottom-up planning processes and social audit meetings are very poorly participated due to lack of advance information and community awareness. There remains elite capture of the governance system and rampant corruption in the system. There is a lack of capacity and attitude of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) members to improve effectiveness or accountability of the system, a lack of cooperation of government functionaries, whilst the vigilance committees (a statutory body prescribed under the social audit system) are not functional in most of the villages. Consequently an effective and inclusive implementation process remains hindered.</p> <p>This paper analyses the implementation deficiencies of these social assistance schemes and the approaches of Concern Worldwide, in addressing such gaps in Orissa state. Drawing upon the experiential learning the paper examines various alternative instruments brought in by Concern Worldwide to complement and influence the construction of a democratic governance structure for social assistance mechanisms and build the social contract between the state and some of India's poorest citizens. Innovative approaches for accountable governance in Orissa have included cell phone-based and web-based tracking of the MGNREGS and TPDS, effective use of community media, promoting Right to Information hubs, capacity building of stakeholders in the governance system, constant information-backed engagement with the bureaucratic machinery, strengthening supplementary governance platforms, and grounding accountability spaces available in the legal system. The paper shows the impact of such approaches in increasing awareness of citizens of their rights and capacity to demand and access their entitlements and makes inferences for the wider application of such approaches.</p>		

032	Theme: 4      Panel: 2      Paper: 1
Title	<b>State Welfarism and Social Welfare Policy (Protection Policy) in Asia: A Quadripartite Indistinct/ Sluggish Nexus of International Propaganda, Slothful State, Moribund Family, and Right-Prone Individual?</b>
Authors	<b>Indra P. Tiwari</b> National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand
Abstract	<p>Basically, the social and economic protection of an individual is provided by the family institution. The functions of family members, which are based on value system, are defined by their status and geared towards working for the family well-being with unlimited obligations and limited rights, consequently sharing name, fame, or defamation; property and prosperity or poverty; happiness or misery and agony; and fortune or misfortune. The family leadership arranges and manages the basic livelihood of all members, nurturing, education, marriage, property in case of separation, and respect upon death. It is, therefore a total package of living together with affection, nurturance, and protection; working for earning a living and sharing; and socializing to live in peace and harmony with dignity.</p> <p>At present, with the modern concept of the nation-state, by offering and securing personal liberty, personal freedom, and fundamental rights guaranteed by the national Constitution and legal provisions, and unlimited rights propagated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), an individual has been recognized as the foundation of the primary institution of human being. In this way, the State has defined and defended the individual as the primary institution and started to play the major role in the life and well-being of an individual. In fact, the new welfarism has not been well established in the Asian countries and whatever welfare provisions are provided by the Government are extremely limited and grossly insufficient, though UDHR declares a full right to virtually everything required for the well-being of an individual or a family. The conditions slapped as "in circumstances beyond his/her control" puts the primary obligation to the individual and/or the family, placing the Government's obligation by default to the second and supplementary responsibility. In the meantime, the emerging political and legal rights of the individuals are sometimes mismatched, and even mutually exclusive.</p> <p>This paper, in the above context has analyzed and discussed the social welfare policies of the Asian countries—the responsibilities of international activist institutions and the State towards individuals in terms of state welfarism and social and economic protection, and the conventional family system, which was and still is the core responsible institution for the well-being of its members. This has also analyzed and discussed the gap between the international propaganda on social welfare, social policies of the Government and its actual delivery and the situation of vacuum being created due to the moribund family system and the state of slothful state welfarism, in the new living context created by the notion of right-prone individualism. Finally, the paper has presented the critical areas for dialogue where the synergy of the propagandist international activism, state slothfulness, moribund family dynamics, and right-prone individualism interface for a reliable and sustainable social welfare with affection, protection, nurturance, and protection thereby live in peace and harmony with dignity.</p>

074	Theme: 4      Panel: 2      Paper: 2
Title	<b>Socio-political ideas and political society in the Indian welfare regime</b>
Authors	<b>Ellen Ehmke</b> University of Kassel, Germany
Abstract	<p>The study of welfare regimes in the Global South has hitherto largely neglected the importance of socio-political ideas for the formation of specific regimes. The proposed paper takes up this challenge and traces the roots of influential thought on welfare and social protection in India from pre-colonial times till today.</p> <p>The proposed paper is a case study on the origins and nature of the Indian welfare regime, which links the conference themes 1 and 4. It addresses the question of social contracts between citizens and the state, between those that are governed and those that govern, while examining the influence of inequality on the nature of that contract. In the framework of the conference it will be of interest, that the paper highlights the need to understand traditions of inequality for social protection policy making, which seeks to reduce socioeconomic inequalities and contribute to redistributive justice. It furthermore prompts a discussion on the nature of the social contract in India and how it has changed since independence.</p> <p>The paper argues that various traditions of thought, pre-colonial as well as colonial, contain a strong component of inequality and emphasised differences between various groups of the Indian population. These continued to influence social policies after independence and outweighed the egalitarian provisions made in the Indian constitution. Modalities of adverse inclusion and the nature of political society (Chatterjee) have consequently resulted in different degrees of inclusion into welfare policies – i.e. in the field of social protection – and in a highly inegalitarian welfare regime.</p> <p>Furthermore, the study seeks to understand whether the reforms in the field of social protection taken by the United Progressive Alliance governments since the year 2005 mark a shift of paradigms, or whether they follow earlier paths. In this respect the recent focus on the inclusion of the rural poor under the social protection umbrella must be noted.</p> <p>For the proposed paper the ‘welfare regime’ approach of Gough et al. (2004) is used as the framework for the analysis of the Indian welfare regime. It furthermore draws on the work of Partha Chatterjee (2004) to capture the nature of (political) society. It is based on the information gathered during a first explorative field visit and the reflection of relevant literature. It will be expanded by a second trip to India at the end of this year, during which expert interviews, interviews with social protection beneficiaries and discussions with Indian colleagues shall enrich existing hypotheses.</p>



042	Theme: 4      Panel: 2      Paper: 3
Title	<b>The Political Economy of Social and Environmental Sustainability in South Africa: Is a post-industrial paradigm imaginable?</b>
Authors	<b>David Fryer</b> Rhodes University, South Africa
Abstract	<p>“Our thesis is that the idea of a self-adjusting market implied a stark utopia. Such an institution could not exist for any length of time without annihilating the human and natural substance of society; it would have physically destroyed man and transformed his surroundings into a wilderness” (Polanyi, 1944: 3).</p> <p>“What makes radical welfare reform <i>imaginable</i> in South Africa is, above all, the fact that South Africa already has a welfare system that is exceptional in terms of Southern countries” (Seekings, 2004: 307, <i>emphasis added</i>).</p> <p>“The irony is that class may be less visible, but its importance is arguably far more decisive ... As is well established, the impact of social inheritance is as strong today as in the past – in particular with regard to cognitive development and educational attainment” (Esping-Anderson, 2002: 3).</p> <p>Under what Wade (2009: 7) calls the “long reign of neoliberalism” globalization was presented as the solution to poverty and the crisis of human development in the third world. In its crudest ‘Washington consensus’ form the argument was that globalisation (presented as economic openness and the consolidation of liberal-democratic institutions) is <i>sufficient</i> to maximise economic growth, which in turn is <i>sufficient</i> to generate broad-based economic development (World Bank, 2002; Dollar and Kraay, 2000). From the late 1990s, however, there has emerged a growing perception of crisis, not just in development, but also in the global economic system and the natural environment. With this has been a softening of hard neoliberalism into the ‘the post-Washington consensus’ and ‘regulated liberalism’ (Stiglitz, 2009; Watkins, 2010). Nevertheless, Fine (2002) and Watkins (2010) argue that these are ‘small changes’: an “inflection of the neoliberal paradigm rather than any rupture with it” (Watkins, 2010: 13). In hegemonic discourses about development the ‘market’ remains the dominant agent of development; the role of the state is passive and residual, for example <i>mitigating</i> poverty through social expenditure but taking no responsibility for ensuring high levels of employment (Amsden, 2010).</p> <p>Developments in South Africa, a country characterised by severe human development problems (Fryer, 2009), have followed a similar trajectory. There has been a shift from the ‘hard’ neoliberalism of the mid-1990s (Hausman, 2008), re-emergence of debate about the ‘developmental state’ (Edigheji, 2010), and a dramatic increase in ‘social’ spending. Nevertheless, there is also a strong sense that these surface changes do not represent a genuine shift to the Left (Bond, 2010). The first part of this paper will argue that the expansion of social spending in South Africa does not mark a <i>qualitative</i> shift. The welfare regime remains, in Esping-Anderson’s (2002: 15) classification, ‘liberal’. It has not shifted in the direction of social democracy or developmentalism. Although it has had a major mitigating effect on poverty, it has reinforced the underlying economic trajectory and class and elite structure. The reinforcement of the class structure plays a critical role in the repression of a genuine progressive politics.</p> <p>This reinforcement of ‘liberalism’, both ideologically and in the social object, is in stark contrast to the picture that emerges from history and theory, which, as Evans’ (2010: 37) puts it “support the proposition ‘no development state, no development’.” This is the central argument of the second half of the paper and is by two secondary arguments. Firstly, there is an increasing recognition and understanding of the <i>functional</i> role— in both the political (nation building) and economic senses—played by welfare regimes in all of the developmental success stories (Lundberg, 1985; Swenson, 2002; Ramesh, 2004; Wilkinson, 1994). Secondly, there is increasing, albeit fragmented, realisation that the shift in the global economic paradigm (the diminishing employment capacity of ‘smokestack’ industry and the emergence of information, service, and ‘green’ oriented economies) depends on a <i>strengthening</i> of welfare regimes.</p> <p>The paper concludes that understanding both the potentiality and the challenges of social and welfare policy requires a detailed understanding of context: the nature of the ‘social relations of production’ and of ideology on the one hand, and the nature of the emerging ‘forces of production’ on the other.</p>

031	Theme: 4	Panel: 3	Paper: 1
Title	<b>The Demographic Imperative of Scaling Up Social Protection</b>		
Authors	<b>Andrew M. Fischer</b>	Institute of Social Studies, The Hague	
Abstract	<p>According to latest United Nations estimates, the world's population will reach seven billion by late 2011 and will pass nine billion by 2050. Close to the totality of this increase is destined to take place in developing countries, with the bulk occurring in the poorest of these countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and South and Central Asia. This paper frames the discussion of social protection, social policy and vulnerability within the context of the challenges faced by such rapid population growth. It starts with a critical review of debates on the impoverishing consequences of rapid population growth. In particular, some of basic premises of the neo-Malthusian notion of PPE spirals – poverty-population-environment downwardly-reinforcing spirals – which still predominate in policy and even much academic discussions of population and poverty, have been largely refuted by much of contemporary demographic research given the fact, now recognised by many demographers, that poor people can and are rapidly reducing their fertility.</p> <p>This refutation, however, does not necessarily fall into an opposite anti-Malthusian position of dismissing the potentially impoverishing impacts of rapid population growth, or a Marxist position that interprets poverty dynamics according to labour regimes and so forth. Rather, the paper lays out a political economy understanding of vulnerability in the context of population growth that offers a more subtle distinction between processes of human development on one hand, and processes of capitalist economic development, hierarchy and power on the other.</p> <p>The crucial role of off-farm employment is especially emphasised, alongside the transfer of rural poverty to urban poverty that often occurs within cases of employment-austere urbanisation and which World Bank poverty statistics are particularly inept at measuring. The employment question in turn requires an urgent developmental response, in which the scaling up of social protection towards a notion of 'transformative social policy' (see UNRISD 2010) can play a key role. Notably, from a macro-structuralist perspective, the potential for the primary sector to productively employ a rapid increase in the labour force is close to nil in most poor countries. Similarly, contemporary manufacturing offers a relatively low level of employment generation per unit and value of output (in comparison to the past), while enclave sectors such as mining offer even more limited potential for employment creation. Hence, the bulk of labour absorption has been occurring and will increasingly occur in the tertiary (largely urban) service sectors, exacerbating already-extensive problems of informality within such sectors. As a result, there is a need to consider the role for strong redistributive institutional mechanisms to guarantee that wealth generated within manufacturing or enclave sectors is circulated throughout the rest of the economy in such a manner as to create decently paid (and formal) employment in the tertiary sector, with public sector employment ideally playing a lead standard-setting role.</p> <p>The scaling up of social protection towards a universalistic social policy agenda can play an important role within such developmental and redistributive mechanisms and needs to be considered in this light, particularly given its simultaneous contribution to slowing population growth through both birth and death control, as demonstrated by a variety of East Asian cases.</p>		

077	Theme: 4      Panel: 3      Paper: 2	
Title	<b>Structures of Access to Social Protection for Migrants</b>	
Authors	<b><u>Rachel Sabates-Wheeler,</u></b> <b>Ian MacAuslan</b>	Institute of Development Studies, Brighton; Oxford Policy Management, UK
Abstract	<p>Low-income migrants are often more vulnerable and have poorer access to social provisions than non-migrants. In this paper we start from the hypothesis that being entitled or having a right to social provision does not guarantee that it is actually received. Of course, receiving welfare provision depends on formal entitlements specified in international and national laws, regulations and policies. Provision can be granted, denied, controlled and obscured at this level. However, successfully claiming social provisions in practice turns on the way that individuals (formally entitled or not) are able to leverage opportunities for accessing resources. This hypothesis implies that getting the formal rules right is not enough.</p> <p>A rigorous understanding of access must examine not only formal rules of entitlement, but also the distributional mechanisms through which that entitlement is provided, as well as the negotiations and bargaining that take place around those rules between claimants, rule-setters and providers (such as employers, administrators, friends and family). Even where migrants are formally entitled to social provisioning (and often they are not), they have unequal access for various reasons. Unequal access leads migrants to secure social protection from a range of sources: from the market, and from non-market distributions, including public distributions, charity or network-based relations. Using illustrative examples specific to migrants, this paper develops a framework for analysing access to each type of source.</p>	

024	Theme: 4      Panel: 3      Paper: 3
Title	<b>The Role of Social Capital among Civil Society Organisations for Realising the Right to Health and Social Justice</b>
Authors	<b>Wendy Nefdt, Christopher Colvin, Maria Stuttaford, Leslie London</b> University of Cape Town. South Africa
Abstract	<p><u>Introduction</u></p> <p>The aim of the paper is to explore the role of social capital, conceived as resources and capacity that accrue to groups and individuals through their inter-relationships, in the integration and implementation of health and human rights programmes among Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in Cape Town, South Africa. Social capital plays an important role in fostering the social networks and information exchange needed to achieve collective action and for sustaining a social and institutional environment. The social networks include formal networks in which membership is a means to access social and health care, as well as informal networks, in which an individual can draw upon a collective body of knowledge that will facilitate access to scarce resources including information that will enhance the ability to make health choices.</p> <p>The development of social capital for the realisation of right to health programmes amongst CSOs therefore aims to create agency amongst the vulnerable that would enable them to take action and achieve socially equitable outcomes.</p> <p>The paper is located within the broader concept of Social Protection in that it refers to public actions taken in response to levels of vulnerability which are unacceptable within a given society. Norton and colleagues (“Social Protection Concepts and Approaches: Implications for Policy and Practice in International Development”) further emphasise the link between social protection and the human rights framework in that the right to social protection should guarantee a minimum livelihood not necessarily only through income, but in circumstances which jeopardises an individual’s survival. This is in keeping with the way in which the International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights and its General Comment 14 frame the right to health.</p> <p>The paper will describe the processes through which social capital was developed amongst CSOs in a Learning Network for the promotion of the right to health and social justice. The Learning Network is a collaboration of 6 civil society organisations and three universities working in the health and welfare sectors – Ikaya Labantu, Ikamva Labantu, Women on Farms, Epilepsy South Africa, The Women’s Circle, Metropolitan Health Care Forum, Universities of Cape Town, Western Cape and Maastricht (Holland) – to develop best practice for realising the right to health through participatory action research. The focus of this paper is on the learning process and the development of social capital through the interventions of the Learning network and to explore whether the social capital has resulted in the integration and implementation of Health and Human Rights programmes for the realisation of the right to health and social justice.</p> <p>The research methodology that is utilised in my qualitative research study is a combination of in-depth interviews and focus groups that aims to explore the meaning and interpretation of the interaction, relationships, knowledge and skills acquisition and norms and values of the member organisations. In-depth interviews have been conducted and analysed thematically. The preliminary findings will be presented in the paper.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>Organisational networking that allows the space for reflection, which explicitly surfaces issues of power and which is built on mutual trust has the potential to increase social capital amongst Civil Society Organisations and contribute to a more nuanced conception of Social Protection when it comes to health rights.</p>

037	Theme: 4	Panel: 4	Paper: 2
Title	<b>Savings Mobilization in Conditional Cash Transfer Programs: Creating Mid-term Impacts</b>		
Authors	<b>Jessica De Los Rios, Carolina Trivelli</b>	Institute for Peruvian Studies, Lima, Peru	
Abstract	<p>Conditional cash transfers (CCTs) are social programs that transfer cash, usually to poor households, on the condition that those households make agreed upon investments (such as education and nutrition) in the human capital of the children. The premise is that CCTs combine long run human capital development with short term poverty alleviation. In Latin America there exist more than 15 CCTs programs that try to reduce poverty and inequality; and, in the mean time, support social inclusion and protection. More than 120 million people in Latin America live in households that receive CCTs. It is one of the most utilized social protection strategies currently in use.</p> <p>Albeit CCTs programs' successes throughout the 10 years of experience in Latin America, there are still very serious criticisms of CCTs programs that have yet to be addressed. Most notable of which are a successful exit strategy and the missed opportunities to affect overall household welfare and rural development. This study proposes a solution to these criticisms, linking savings mobilization programs to CCTs programs. We cover an initiative in Peru, which promotes the usage of savings accounts amongst its CCT beneficiaries.</p> <p>JUNTOS ("Together" in Spanish), a CCTs program targeting the poorest populations in Peru, which began in 2005, started implementing a pilot project last October, mobilizing savings accounts. The facilitation of this pilot project was due to the fact that JUNTOS and its transfer platform, the National Bank (Banco de la Nación) included in their agreement that each JUNTOS beneficiary would automatically be granted a savings account (through which the CCT is made). The following program emerged out of this opportunity: 'Savings Promotion Amongst the Women Beneficiaries of JUNTOS', which has the objective "to promote and encourage the access and use of financial services amongst the beneficiaries, especially the use of savings accounts and financial savings."</p> <p>The savings mobilization as an introduction to formal financial inclusion has proved quite successful in various development contexts. It has helped poor households with unstable incomes to successfully smooth consumption, as well as increase their consumption levels. It permits an introduction to formal financial services without the need to assume any risks (as would be the case with micro-credit). In particular for women, it has been shown to reduce vulnerability and increase empowerment.</p> <p>In regards to the potential mid-term effects it could have when coupled with CCT programs, savings mobilization allows the poor to create useful lump-sums out of small daily savings. Once amassed, these financial savings can be utilized as a tool for asset building, such as facilitating home improvement, or investment in a business opportunity. Being that poverty, particularly intergenerational poverty, is attributed to the incapability on behalf of the poor to build assets which can then be passed onto future generations – this strategy has the potential to affect poverty reduction in the present, mid-term and long-term.</p> <p>This study shows that the link between CCTs programs and savings mobilization is a low cost and easily applicable way toward making CCTs programs more effective at reducing socioeconomic inequalities, efficiently contributing to redistributive justice across generations.</p>		

067	Theme: 4      Panel: 4:      Paper: 3
Title	<b>Hard Cash in Hard Times: A social accounting matrix multiplier analysis of cash transfers and food aid in rural Zimbabwe</b>
Authors	<b>Cormac Staunton</b> Concern Worldwide
Abstract	<p>Since 2002, Zimbabwe has faced several humanitarian crises and prolonged food insecurity. Drought, political upheaval, hyperinflation and economic collapse negatively impacted on the country's development. The World Food Programme (WFP) has been implementing food aid programmes in Zimbabwe since 2002. The food security situation and economic environment began to improve in Zimbabwe in 2009, though many were still vulnerable. WFP and Concern moved to pilot the use of cash transfers for vulnerable communities. These have proven effective at meeting basic needs, while empowering recipients to make choices based on their own requirements. Cash has also been shown to stimulate markets and boost local economies, thus having a greater effect on the wider community than food distributions. Measuring this market impact, and relating this to the potential for cash transfers to reduce poverty and inequality in Zimbabwe, is the focus of this paper.</p> <p>Building on work by Davey and Davies in Malawi (2007), this paper uses methods derived from the "Social Accounting Matrix" (SAM) model and data from Concern Worldwide's five month "Zimbabwe Emergency Cash Transfers" (ZECT) pilot to quantify relative impacts of cash and food aid on rural markets in the Gokwe North region of Zimbabwe. Using data on cash transfer expenditure, use of food aid and proportional local spending of all economic actors in the region, comparable multiplier figures are calculated for each intervention. These represent the impact on all actors in the region, and thus the overall market impact of each intervention.</p> <p>The paper draws on research findings including quantitative analysis and interviews and focus groups held in the targeted communities to discuss the extent to which cash transfers can be considered to reduce levels of poverty and socio-economic inequalities, within the targeted region and between regions. Results show that it is predominantly local rather than external traders and producers that are benefiting from use of cash transfers. This reduction of income inequality between local traders and producers (many of whom are only marginally better off than the very poorest) and those in other regions demonstrates a positive impact of cash transfers relative to food aid. While there is insufficient evidence to prove that cash transfers led to sustained economic growth for the region, multipliers are positive indicators for a reduction in poverty in the region and economic inequalities between regions. However, in the context of Zimbabwe, it is possible that cash transfers can increase inequalities within communities. For example, focus group discussions found that while it was a cultural norm to share food with neighbours, the same didn't apply for cash. Extremely poor households receiving cash are likely to benefit more than non-recipients, whereas community coping mechanisms and social norms would ensure more equitable distribution of food to families. The paper justifies that the relative impacts of transfer modalities on social and economic inequalities should be given consideration in future social transfer programming.</p>

044	Theme: 4	Panel: 5	Paper: 1
Title	<b>Social Protection and the Millennium Development Goals: Towards a human rights-based approach</b>		
Authors	<b>Wouter van Ginneken</b>	Independent	
Abstract	<p>Social protection has become a centre-piece for development, because it is an indispensable ingredient for empowering people to participate in society in all its dimensions – social, political, economic and cultural. This is the basic idea behind the Social Protection Floor (SPF) that is defined as guarantees that secure the availability and provision of and access to an essential level of quality social protection and services to all (UNDP-ILO, 2010). On the supply side, this includes availability of quality health services, education services, water, sanitation, housing and food. On the demand side, people are empowered to access these services through rights-based entitlements to in-kind or cash transfers.</p> <p>The adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) marks the first time in history that the world community has accepted to be accountable for the achievement of objectives that can be measured with a series of outcome indicators. The MDGs can be considered a first “claim” of the poor towards global society and a first component of a global social contract. This claim is legitimate and feasible, because the global economy produces huge benefits, which are distributed very unequally. The social dimension of globalization requires that everyone is entitled to some of the benefits produced (ILO, 2004). Social justice plays a role here, but also political realism. The monitoring and evaluation of MDGs has unleashed commitment and energy, in particular in low- and middle-income countries.</p> <p>The human rights approach reinforces this aspect of claims and entitlements, which needs to be developed further and operationalized. Almost all countries in the world have ratified the basic human rights treaties, including civil and political, as well as economic, social and cultural rights. While in earlier years the emphasis was on civil and political rights, there is now increasing awareness that the human rights approach can also be implemented for economic, social and cultural rights.</p> <p>This paper is an attempt to outline the possible implications of a rights-based approach to social protection and the MDGs in general. It will start with some remarks on the role of social protection and human rights in a new global social contract. It will then give some examples as to how the rights-based approach can be operationalized – for the four main human rights principles and using structural, process and output indicators. The third section will show how this approach can help in better attaining the MDGs before 2015, and how it could help defining the approach towards MDGs after 2015. In addition, it will point out the potential role of the UN Human Rights Council in monitoring MDGs in the future. The paper will end with some concluding remarks.</p>		

082-1	Theme: 4      Panel: 5 Paper: 2	
Title	<b>The Social Protection Floor: A contribution to a fairer globalization</b>	
Authors	<b>Michael Cichon</b>	ILO, Geneva
Abstract	<p>The Social Protection Floor (SPF) is one of the initiatives the UN Chiefs Executive Board adopted in 2009 to confront the crisis, accelerate recovery and pave the way for a fairer and more sustainable globalization. The SPF Initiative promotes a holistic, coherent and nationally built vision of social protection systems. It supports countries in closing crucial protection gaps through efficient measures that maximize the effects of scarce resources on the reduction of poverty and insecurity. In the context of the ILO, the SPF is embedded in a broader strategy to extend social protection that emphasizes the need to provide progressively range and levels of benefits that comply with ILO conventions.</p>	



082-2	Theme: 4      Panel: 5 Paper: 3	
Title	<b>Implications of Large-Scale Social Assistance Programmes for the Decent Work Agenda</b>	
Authors	<b>Philippe Marcadent</b>	ILO, Geneva
Abstract	<p>The ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization (2008) indicates that the four strategic objectives of the Decent Work Agenda (DWA) – creating jobs, guaranteeing rights at work, extending social protection and promoting social dialogue – are “<i>inseparable, interrelated and mutually supportive</i>”. While employment-based social insurance has clear links with the four objectives above, the implications for the DWA of large-scale social assistance programmes, further to their contribution to income security, need to be better understood. A recent ILO-IPC research provides some understanding on these implications in the case of Bolsa Familia in Brazil, of the National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme in India and of Child Grant and Expanded Public Work programmes in South Africa.</p>	