

SOCIAL PROTECTION WORKING GROUP

SOCIAL PROTECTION BRIEF

11 – APRIL 2017

AT A GLANCE

PUBLICATIONS WORKING GROUP MEMBER ACTIVITIES

SHORT COURSES



This is the **11th edition** of our Social Protection Brief. On the left-hand side you can find a short list of the sections included.

> Best Regards, Christian

PUBLICATIONS

Social policy by numbers. How international organisations construct global policy proposals By John Berten and Lutz Leisering, International Journal of Social Welfare, 26: 151–167.



Considering the socio-economic and cultural diversity of the world, it is a bold undertaking by international organisations to propose welfare policies designed to apply to all or many countries. We argue that since the 1990s, new instruments of quantification have extended the knowledge base of international organisations, helping them to design and communicate policy proposals with a global scope. We map these numerical instruments in the field of basic income protection, showing that they serve to identify global social problems and to design global models of welfare. Three case studies illustrate the findings. To make sense of the spread of quantification, we draw on world society theory, arguing that the numerical instruments create a global space of observation, comparison and deliberation regarding social reform. We conclude that numerical instruments have facilitated the expansion of global social protection since the 1990s, but have also narrowed social concerns in the process.

* The content of this Brief lies within the responsibility of the working group members.

<u>The impact of cash transfers on women and girls</u> by Jessica Hagen-Zanker, Luca Pellerano, Francesca Bastagli, Luke Harman, Valentina Barca, Georgina Sturge, Tanja Schmidt and Calvin Laing, ODI Briefing paper

This paper synthesises the findings of ODI's report on cash transfers published last year: <u>Cash transfers: what does the evidence say?</u>, the largest review of its kind on cash transfers, covering evidence from 165 studies, 56 cash transfer programmes, and 30 countries.

The paper considers:

- Whether the evidence shows that cash transfers have differing impacts for women and girls compared to men and boys.
- Whether cash transfers contribute to women and girls' empowerment.
- Whether the sex of the recipient of the cash transfer has any impact on outcomes.

You will find all of the outputs from the review (including the full report, a summary of the findings, and the annotated bibliography) <u>here</u>.

Protecting injured workers: how global ideas of industrial accident insurance travelled to China by Tao Liu and Lutz Leisering, Journal of Chinese Governance.

Industrial accident insurance establishes an individual right to protection against a key risk of industrial modernity. Introduced in Imperial Germany in 1884, accident insurance became a global model, promoted by the

International Labour Organization. In 2004, China adopted the German and ILO models of accident insurance, although individual rights are not rooted in Confucianism or Sino-Communism. Drawing on theories of global knowledge diffusion, we analyse the views and beliefs of Chinese experts that underpinned this unlikely reform. We find that the experts advocated the global model because in their view it reflected broader global norms and values. But, Chinese policy-makers also limited the influence of global ideas, by designing the administration of accident insurance in accordance with 'Chinese' traditions. The findings testify to the world-wide spread of social protection influenced by global ideas, but they also expose the limits of the notion of a global culture of social protection.

<u>Indicators to measure social protection performance: implications for European</u> <u>Commission programming</u> by Anna McCord, Rebecca Holmes and Luke Harman, ODI Working and discussion papers.

This concept paper was produced for the European Commission as part of the 'Tools and Methods' series. It critically assesses social protection indicators, particularly in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While the paper is aimed at European



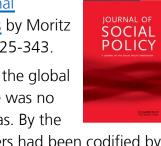


Commission staff, it provides useful guidance on the selection and use of social protection indicators for staff from wider agencies.

The paper provides guidance on the selection and use of social protection indicators and outlines how the European Commission can contribute to the global debate on social protection indicators for the SDGs.

<u>Constructing new global models of social security: How international</u> <u>organizations defined the field of social cash transfers in the 2000s</u> by Moritz von Gliszcynski and Lutz Leisering, Journal of Social Policy, 45(2), 325-343.

Social cash transfers to the poor have mushroomed in countries of the global South and on global agendas since the 2000s. Around 2000, there was no clear picture if social cash transfers would make it to global agendas. By the



end of the 2000s, a repertoire of four models of social cash transfers had been codified by international organizations. Based on an in-depth analysis of all major documents by international organizations and applying a model of ideational change in global arenas, we trace the trajectories of the four models: who developed the models during the 2000s, how were they constructed, and what forces propelled the process? We find that the process was driven by an extension of the domains of international organizations ('socialization of global politics') and by an opening of global discourses and development policies to 'social' concerns. But organizational domains and global discourses, especially on development, also constrained the concept of social cash transfers, reducing it to four models that reflect a fragmented and incomplete universalism. We conclude that global social policy, conceived as 'socialization of global politics', is not a simple 'uploading' of 'social' ideas from European traditions, but an active process of social construction in global arenas.

WORKING GROUP MEMBER ACTIVITIES

What does redistribution mean in social protection? How do political dynamics determine the redistributive potential of social protection? How high are these issues on the agendas of policy makers, civil society and international donors pushing for social protection in developing countries? These questions, at the heart of BeFinD research on social protection, were addressed at the <u>executive seminar</u> "Social protection, redistribution and <u>development cooperation</u>: piecing the puzzle together" organized by <u>HIVA-KU Leuven</u> on 6 March 2017. <u>Katja Bender</u> of IZNE at the Bonn-Rhein-Sieg University of Applied Sciences brought a stirring overview of insights in the political economy of social protection. <u>Sarah</u> <u>Vaes</u> of HIVA-KU Leuven presented BeFinD-research on redistribution in social protection reforms in Morocco and Senegal. In further discussions, the participants, representing NGOs, mutual health organizations, trade unions, the Belgian development agency and

department of foreign affairs, confirmed the relevance of these issues as well as the need to further explore implications for development cooperation.

SHORT COURSES

The department of Social Security Studies of the Bonn-Rhein-Sieg University of Applied Sciences is presently accepting applications for the 2017 edition of their short courses on social protection specializations. The short courses are a perfect fit for practitioners who are short on time but wish to deepen their knowledge of a specific area of social protection. Classes are taught by renown academics and practitioners with an online phase taking place from August 7–18 and a face-to-face phase taking place from September 5– 13, in Bonn. Applicants can select 1 of 7 specializations including Climate Change, Health, Migration, Old Age, Return to Work, Vulnerability and Implementation of Cash Transfer Programmes.

The **deadline for applications is April 30, 2017**. The registration form can be found at: https://www.h-brs.de/en/sv/adsps-short-courses

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