

AT A GLANCE

PUBLICATIONS

UPCOMING EVENTS

DEAR MEMBERS OF THE EADI SOCIAL PROTECTION
WORKING GROUP,

This is the **24th** edition of our Social Protection Brief. On the left-hand side you can find a short list of the sections included.

*Best Regards,
Callistus Agbaam*

PUBLICATIONS

[Different pathways of social protection reforms: An analysis of long-term institutional change in Kenya](#) by Katja Bender, Barbara Rohregger, Bethuel Kinuthia, Grace Ikua, Esther Schüring, Clement Adamba, Kennedy A. Alatinga, and Nicky Pouw

The potential of social protection to contribute to inclusive growth has been increasingly recognized throughout the last two decades. Social protection reforms involve comprehensive processes of long-term institutional change. Dynamics differ not only across but also within countries across social protection pillars reflecting multiple institutional trajectories and equilibria ranging from rapid and comprehensive shifts over processes of gradual change to situations of blocked reforms or reform reversals. This paper seeks to understand why reforms aiming at extending social protection coverage to the poor might differ across different pillars of social protection within the same country. Being embedded within comparative institutional analysis the paper aims at providing a systematic framework for defining and explaining

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

variations in reform dynamics highlighting the role of uncertainty. The framework is applied to the Kenyan case.

[The “dark side” of the LEAP CCT programme in Ghana: A critique of the proxy means test \(PMS\) targeting mechanism](#) by Dennis Puorideme

Studies of social transfer targeting practices and mechanisms, including the proxy means test (PMT) instrument, have often assumed that the essential purpose of these mechanisms is to ensure fairness, cost-effectiveness and efficiency, yet there is limited consensus on their optimal performance. This article builds on recent studies of social transfer targeting practices in developing countries by providing a better interpretation of the power dynamics involved in ‘translating’ the PMT instrument at the intersection of official, public and cultural discourses. It is a Foucault-based study that combines ethnography and discourse studies to analyse the everyday actions and practices of programme officials and caregivers. This study demonstrates that officials legitimise and translate the PMT instrument, separate individuals from families, and constitute them as objects for governmental intervention to achieve efficiency and cost-effectiveness. The re-categorisation of family members into households ‘outside’ of everyday sociocultural relations and practices is contested and resisted, creating a complex system of power relationships around the PMT.

[One hundred years of social protection: The changing social question in Brazil, India, China, and South Africa](#) by Leisering, Lutz (Ed.) **Open Access**

While the rise of social protection in the global North has been widely researched, we know little about the history of social protection in the global South. This volume investigates the experiences of four middle-income countries - Brazil, India, China and South Africa - from 1920 to 2020, analysing if, when, and how these countries articulated a concern about social issues and social cohesion. As the first in-depth study of the ideational foundations of social protection policies and programmes in these four countries, the contributions demonstrate that the social question was articulated in an increasingly inclusive way. The contributions identify the ideas, beliefs, and visions that underpinned the movement towards inclusion and social peace as well as counteracting doctrines. Drawing on perspectives from the sociology of knowledge, grounded theory, historiography, discourse analysis, and process tracing, the volume will be of interest to scholars across political science, sociology, political economy, history, area studies, and global studies, as well as development experts and policymakers.

[Community effects of cash-for-work programmes in Jordan: supporting social cohesion, more equitable gender roles and local economic development in contexts of flight and migration](#)

by Markus Loewe, Tina Zinti, Jorn FrJörn Fritzenkötter ,Verena Gantner, Regina Kaltenbach and Lena Pohl

Communities hosting large numbers of refugees are under immense pressure regarding social cohesion and local economic development, often coupled with inequitable gender roles. As this study demonstrates, cash-for-work (CfW) programmes can mitigate this pressure because – beyond direct effects on employment, infrastructure and skills – they also unfold positive community effects, even in contexts of flight and migration. This study, based on 380 interviews gathered during a 3-months field stay and a GIZ survey of over 980 former participants of the Improving Green Infrastructure in Jordan Programme, details how CfW programmes in Jordan implemented by international donors have supported local communities hosting the majority of circa 600,000 Syrian refugees living outside camps. It argues that such programmes, if skilfully designed, reap sizeable benefits not only for their direct participants, even if – under the current set-up – post-CfW employment and investment effects remain limited and changed gender roles may not be sustained. The study presents recommendations for international and local policymakers on how to factor in community effects when designing policy responses to protracted displacement.

[The Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Development](#) by Katja Hujo (Ed.)

This edited volume examines the processes and mechanisms that connect the politics of resource mobilization and demands for social provision; changes in state-citizen, state-business and donor-recipient relations associated with resource mobilization and allocation; and governance reforms that can lead to improved and sustainable public revenues and services. It is unique in putting a spotlight on the political drivers of domestic resource mobilization in a rapidly changing global environment and in different country contexts in Latin America, Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

[Protecting and Supporting Vulnerable Groups Through the Covid-19 Crisis](#) by Paul Ladd and Eva Bortolotti

How exactly are interventions to address the pandemic—by governments and non-state actors— affecting vulnerable groups? This report presents the main trends, effectiveness and unintended consequences of policies and other interventions brought to light by a recent survey carried out by UNRISD. It also discusses good practices, as well as what more could be done to protect and support vulnerable groups now and going forward. Taken together, these unique insights can help inform the design of future policies and interventions to leave no one behind in addressing this pandemic, as well as public health crises to come.

[Social and Solidarity Economy for the Integration of Migrants and Refugees: Experiences from Three European Cities](#) by Ilcheong Yi, Samuel Brülisauer, Kamení Chaddha

Much of the recent growth in the social and solidarity economy (SSE), notably in Europe, has centred on service provision and social integration for migrants and refugees. This Brief summarizes research undertaken in 3 European cities (Bergamo, Italy; Heraklion, Crete; Geneva, Switzerland) which examined what roles SSE can play in addressing the problems faced by migrants and refugees, particularly in contexts of austerity and welfare retrenchment, growing xenophobia and populist politics.

[Gender Equality in the Workplace: Measuring What Matters for Transformative Change](#) by Peter Utting

This brief addresses the question: What do corporations need to measure to know how well they are doing in their efforts to reduce inequalities between men and women? Based on a [larger body of work](#), it establishes that from the perspective of transformative change, both the measurement of gender disadvantage in the workplace and how progress is assessed are deficient. It presents key findings related to the gender pay gap, gender diversity and support for caregiving.

[Responding to Protracted Displacement Using the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Approach: UNDP and UNHCR Theory of Change](#) by Rebecca Roberts

UNRISD was commissioned by UNHCR and UNDP to develop a theory of change to improve collaboration between different actors at the nexus between humanitarian, development and peace building activities in situations of protracted displacement, where the lines between humanitarian crisis and longer-term development become blurred. The Theory of Change consists of five pillars for different thematic interventions: basic needs (humanitarian), services, livelihoods, employment and social protection (development), soft peace and hard peace (peace). The theory of change was informed by scoping study which can be found [here](#).

[Shock-Responsive Social Protection in the Caribbean: Synthesis report](#) by Rodolfo Beazley, Francesca Ciardi and Sarah Bailey

The research fills a critical knowledge gap on the topic in the region. It reveals an abundant landscape of experiences and best practices driven by resourcefulness and creativity to better assist people impacted by shocks. It demonstrates that even nascent social protection programmes and systems can be successfully leveraged to safeguard people's lives and livelihoods when crises hit. It also highlights increasing investments and efforts to ensure social

protection can deliver its core functions and be better placed to respond to large-scale shocks as part of broader response measures. A series of case studies in the region can also be found [here](#)

UPCOMING EVENTS

Virtual workshop on "The Role of Social Protection in Cushioning the Effects of Pandemics: First empirical evidence (and lessons) from COVID-19", 29 January 2021, 15.00-17.00h CET (GMT+1.00h) organized by German Development Institute (DIE) and the Poverty Reduction, Equity and Growth Network (PEGNet)

Please [register here](#) for participation

The Corona pandemic puts enormous pressure on economies and societies world-wide. This is particularly true for low and middle income countries, where many people are engaged in low-wage informal employment. The livelihoods, incomes and well-being of those are potentially at risk because they lose their jobs or incomes due to the pandemic or lockdown policies. Social protection schemes could limit the effects and hence prevent poverty to increase but few countries have effective schemes in place covering larger shares of the population. The question is, thus, what kind of social protection policies have been most effective in cushioning the effects of the pandemic and which ones could improve the resilience of people in low and middle income countries in the future. As the evidence base on this topic is still limited, the German Development Institute and the Poverty Reduction, Equity and Growth Network (PEGNet) will jointly hold an online workshop that is meant to present existing empirical evidence on this topic and discuss current problems of social protection responses.

Moderation:

Christoph Strupat and Markus Loewe (both German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE))

*****The End*****