

AT A GLANCE

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DEAR MEMBERS OF THE EADI SOCIAL
PROTECTION WORKING GROUP,

This is the **6th edition** of our Social Protection Brief. On the left-hand side you can find a short list of the sections included.

The next Brief will be distributed on **18th December 2015**.

Best Regards,
Sonja

NEWS

First students started master's studies in „Analysis and Design of Social Protection Systems“

This academic year, eighteen students from more than ten different countries started their master's studies in „Analysis and Design of Social Protection Systems“ at the Bonn-Rhein-Sieg University of Applied Sciences.

The master's programme offers an interdisciplinary and in-depth study of social protection systems. The overarching goal of the master's programme is to enable graduates to design social protection systems, which are well-adapted to the context, institutionalized as well as effective and flexible. Graduates will also be in a position to optimize and, if necessary, suggest how to reorganize existing social protection systems, adapting them to future demographic, economic and social challenges.

The curriculum involves many lecturers from all over the world, who contribute to the international flair of the studies. Lecturers come from various universities, research institutes but also from international organisations, development agencies, NGOs and consultancy companies, ensuring that students get insights from academics as well as practitioners.

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

Most of our students are interested in getting further work experience with institutions in the area of social protection and/or are interested in working on research questions that relate to current policy concerns. **If you have internship opportunities and/or current research topics, please contact us at info@ma-socialprotection.de or at www.ma-socialprotection.de:**

Analysis and Design of Social Protection Systems

INTERNATIONAL MASTER PROGRAMME

Launch of the project website [“Social Health Policies for Inclusive Growth in Ghana and Kenya \(SHPIG\)”](#)

The SHPIG research consortium has launched its website at the beginning of October. The [website](#) provides up-to-date information on the project and its partners. It also offers a publication and a twitter feed, as well as the possibility to subscribe to updates.

The project “Social Health Policies for Inclusive Growth in Ghana and Kenya (SHPIG)” started in May 2015. It is part of a broader research programme on social protection and inclusive growth in seven African countries, including Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda and Uganda. Members of the research consortium are University of Amsterdam, Bonn-Rhein-Sieg University of Applied Sciences, EADI, University for Development Studies in Tamale, University of Ghana, and the University of Nairobi.

This study aims at building strategic knowledge on the cost-effectiveness of cash transfers and social health protection policies with regard to inclusive growth objectives. Using a mixed-methods approach, financial, technical and political aspects will be analysed.

PUBLICATIONS

How does Nepal’s Child Grant work for Dalit families? Jessica Hagen-Zanker and Richard Mallett – [Research Report](#) and [Briefing paper](#)

The Child Grant cash transfer in Nepal is targeted at all households with children aged up to five years in the Karnali zone and at poor Dalit households in the rest of the country. Its objective is to improve children’s nutrition. The focus of this study is specifically on how the Grant works for Dalit households. It examines the current issues with the Child Grant programme and identifies six key policy recommendations to improve its effectiveness.

Bringing taxation into social protection analysis and planning, Francesca Bastagli – [Research Report](#)

Social protection and tax policy are commonly examined separately, yet they are strongly linked. This paper contributes to efforts to include tax considerations in social protection analysis and design by discussing the key methodological issues in carrying out joint distributional analysis, reviewing the evidence on the incidence and distributional impact of taxes and transfers and discussing alternative tax revenue sources and their implications for social protection financing and sustainability.

Can emergency cash transfers ‘piggyback’ on existing social protection programmes? Rachel Slater, Sarah Bailey and Paul Harvey – [Briefing paper](#)

This background note focuses on the current discussion among actors in the humanitarian and social protection sectors regarding the use of existing social protection programmes to provide an emergency response. It outlines the overlaps between social protection and humanitarian responses, considers a range of recent examples from low- and middle-income countries and sets out a set of key considerations that humanitarian actors need to take into account to assess whether ‘piggybacking’ on existing systems is feasible or advisable.

[Tackling social exclusion](#), Jessica Hagen-Zanker – Journal article

It is argued that social protection can reduce the extent to which marginalised people and groups are socially excluded. This paper investigates this thesis by considering what causes marginalisation in the first place and what is needed to change the dynamics of exclusion. Using examples from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India and Nepal, the paper assesses the mechanisms by which social protection policies have promoted social inclusion.

[Migration Governance and Migrant Rights in the Southern African Development Community \(SADC\): Attempts at Harmonization in a Disharmonious Region](#), by Belinda Dodson and Jonathan Crush, UNRISD Research Paper, October 2015.



This paper examines prospects for enhanced regional migration governance and protection of migrants’ rights in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Migration in this region is substantial in scale and diverse in nature. In addition to movements between countries within the region, migrants also come from across the African continent and even further afield. However, there has been a hardening of anti-migrant attitudes as well as serious violations of migrants’ rights. Attempts at regional coordination and harmonization of migration governance have made limited progress and continue to face formidable challenges, although recent developments at national and regional levels show some promise. The paper argues that there can be no robust rights regime, either regionally or in individual countries, without extension of labour and certain other rights to non-citizens, nor a robust regional

migration regime unless it is rights-based.

[Social Inclusion, Poverty Eradication and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), by Esuna Dugarova, UNRISD Working Paper, October 2015

The paper argues that it is unlikely that development will be sustainable unless it is inclusive. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development thus needs to be an inclusive plan of action, pursuing the goal of leaving no one behind in a way that meets the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to participate in the processes that impact their lives. Social policies are more likely to enable social inclusion if they promote practices based on universal rights-based entitlements, equal and meaningful participation, as well as norms of solidarity and reciprocity, while paying due respect to diversity and the environment. It is therefore necessary to move away from the use of social inclusion schemes as remedial action towards making them an intrinsic part of broader and coherent development strategies.

[The Sustainable Development Agenda: From Inspiration to Action](#), by Katja Hujó and Gabriele Köhler. UNRISD Beyond 2015 Brief, September 2015

The agenda responds to the exploding social, economic, political and ecological inequities and the destructive forces of climate change that we face today. It could usher in eco-social policies to deliver genuinely transformative results in terms of human well-being and rights-based, inclusive development. What needs to happen now to enable this agenda to deliver on its "transformative" promise? UNRISD, drawing on a large body of research providing critical analysis of diverse country experiences and policy alternatives, identifies 10 areas for urgent and coordinated action.

[Women Workers and the Politics of Claims-Making in a Globalizing Economy](#), by Naila Kabeer. UNRISD Working Paper, September 2015.

The paper analyses the evolving politics of claims-making by women workers in the Global South in the context of a globalized economy. It addresses the following questions. What kinds of claims are prioritized in relation to women workers? Who is making these claims? To whom are they addressed? What strategies are pursued to advance these claims? Which claims are heard and acted on—and which go unheard?



ONLINE RESOURCES

[Addressing Multiple Forms of Migrant Precarity - Beyond "Management" of Migration to an Integrated Rights-Based Approach](#), co-hosted by UNRISD, UN Women and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights



A [video](#) has been made available online from a panel discussion held in the context of a workshop on [Addressing Multiple Forms of Precarity - Beyond "Management" of Migration to an Integrated Rights-Based Approach](#). The panel discussion concluded the workshop, bringing together international policy makers and practitioners from UN agencies and non-governmental organization located in Geneva, a hub for migration, social policy and human rights issues.

[Substantive Equality for Women: Connecting Human Rights and Public Policy](#), co-hosted by UNRISD, UN Women, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Videos from a workshop on [Substantive Equality for Women: Connecting Human Rights and Public Policy](#), held in June 2015, have been made [available online](#). The workshop brought together key individuals from human rights bodies, UN agencies, civil society and academia to explore ways of implementing and operationalizing the policy recommendations of the UN Women flagship report Progress of the World's Women 2015-2016, entitled Transforming Economies, Realizing Rights.



[Mutual Reinforcement of the Human Right to Social Protection and the Human Right to Water and Sanitation](#), by Juliet Willetts



In a new Expert Commentary uploaded to the [Social Protection and Human Rights resource platform](#), Juliet Willetts argues that the rights to social protection and water and sanitation can and should be mutually reinforcing, particularly if the linkages are made explicit. Such linkages include both consideration of access to water and sanitation in the design of social protection systems, as well as explicit recognition of the human right to water and sanitation in legislation, policy and practice in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector. There exists significant opportunity to do more on both of these fronts.