

## Annotated Bibliography: Gender and Social Protection

	Year	Title	Author/ Institution	Description and Link
1.	1993	“Gender and the Social Rights of Citizenship: The Comparative Analysis of Gender Relations and Welfare States”	Orloff	<p><u>Journal Article (American Sociological Review):</u>            In this article, Ann Shola Orloff argues that state social provision affects women's material situations, shapes gender relationships, structures political conflict and participation, and contributes to the formation and mobilization of identities and interests. Mainstream comparative research has neglected gender, while most feminist research on the welfare state has not been systematically comparative. The author develops a conceptual framework for analyzing the gender content of social provision that draws on feminist and mainstream work. Three dimensions of qualitative variation suggested by power resources analysts are reconstructed to incorporate gender: (1) the state-market relations dimension is extended to consider the ways countries organize the provision of welfare through families as well as through states and markets; it is then termed the state-market-family relations dimension; (2) the stratification dimension is expanded to consider the effects of social provision by the state on gender relations, especially the treatment of paid and unpaid labor; (3) the social citizenship rights/decommodification dimension is criticized for implicit assumptions about the sexual division of caring and domestic labor and for ignoring the differential effects on men and women of benefits that decommodify labor. Two additional dimensions are proposed to capture the effects of state social provision on gender relations: access to paid work and capacity to form and maintain an autonomous household.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.jstor.org/stable/2095903">http://www.jstor.org/stable/2095903</a></p>

2.	1999	“Learning from Experience: A Gendered Approach to Social Protection for Workers in the Informal Economy”	Lund and Srinivas/WIEGO, ILO	<p><u>Workshop Background Paper:</u> This workshop background paper highlights the need for social protection of women workers in the informal sector, to exchange experiences on what is currently being done to develop alternative approaches, to extend mainstream approaches to social protection, and to identify gaps and priorities for future research, action, and policy.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/dwresources/dwbrowse.page?p_lang=en&amp;p_tool_id=191">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/dwresources/dwbrowse.page?p_lang=en&amp;p_tool_id=191</a></p>
3.	1999	“Social Protection and the Formation of Skills: A Reinterpretation of the Welfare State”	Estevez-Abe, Iversen, and Soskice	<p><u>Chapter in <i>Varieties of Capitalism: The institutional Foundations of Comparative Advantage</i> (p. 145):</u> The authors outline a new approach to the study of the welfare state. Contrary to the emphasis on “decommodification” in the current literature, the authors argue that important dimensions of the welfare state—employment protection, unemployment protection, and wage protection—are designed to make workers more willing to invest in firm- and industry-specific skills that <i>increase</i> their dependence on particular employers and their vulnerability to market fluctuations. Workers will only make such risky investments when they have some insurance that their job or income is secure. Otherwise, they will invest in general, and therefore portable, skills. In turn, because the skill composition of the work force constrains the set of product market strategies that firms can pursue successfully, employers will support social protection that facilitates the set of skills they need to be competitive in particular international product markets. The authors show that their argument is consistent with observed clusters of social protection and skill profiles among OECD countries, and that these clusters are associated with very different distributional outcomes and patterns of gender-specific labor market segmentation.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.wcfia.harvard.edu/node/903">http://www.wcfia.harvard.edu/node/903</a></p>

4.	2000	"The Future of Social Protection. Towards an Integration of Gender as a Fundamental Dimension of Variation in Welfare State Reform. The Case of Spain"	De Leon/ Social Policy Dept., London School of Economics	<p><u>Conference Paper:</u>  In this conference paper, Margarita de Leon finds European social protection systems are facing new challenges that impose an urgent need for adaptation. The economic and social conditions under which social protection systems developed have experienced profound transformations. These changes at both the macro and the micro levels of society are creating unknown patterns of social inclusion and exclusion with which social protection systems are currently confronted. Gender is a variable that cuts across any other dimension of welfare state variation. De Leon argues that any analysis of social protection reform, and more broadly of welfare state reform, will have to take into account in a systematic way its gender dimension. Gender relations influence any process of social change and equally, any societal change challenges pre-existent gender relations. In the present paper, de Leon first describes the changes with which European social protection systems are confronted. Secondly, she attempts to analyze the capacity of the Spanish social protection system, integrated within the southern European model to adapt itself in order to face the new challenges.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.epic.ac.uk/documents/ICLeon.pdf">http://www.epic.ac.uk/documents/ICLeon.pdf</a></p>
5.	2002	"Gender and Risk in the Design of Social Protection Interventions"	Ezemenari, Chaudhury, and Owens/ WBI	<p><u>Paper, Social Safety Net Primer Series:</u>  This paper outlines a framework for analyzing the gender dimensions of risk and its effects on outcomes for individuals, households, and various vulnerable groups. The paper first documents, based on available empirical evidence, the gender disaggregated impact of shocks. The paper reviews gender issues specific to a subgroup of social protection programs (namely, safety nets, pensions, and unemployment programs). It outlines specific steps that can be taken to incorporate gender considerations into the design of these programs.</p> <p>URL:  <a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMNAREGTOPGENDER/Resources/genderandrisksocialprotection.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMNAREGTOPGENDER/Resources/genderandrisksocialprotection.pdf</a></p>

6.	2002	“Whose Poverty Matters? Vulnerability, Social Protection and PRSPs”	CHIP	<p><u>Working Paper:</u> Where does child poverty feature in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers’ (PRSP) analysis? This working paper looks at how PRSPs are tackling the issue of “social protection”: public policy concerned with the livelihoods and welfare of particularly poor and vulnerable groups. The report particularly focuses on weaknesses of policies aimed at childhood and youth poverty. It is based on a desk study of six full and seventeen interim PRSPs.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.chronicpoverty.org/uploads/publication_files/WP19_Marcus_Wilkinson.pdf">http://www.chronicpoverty.org/uploads/publication_files/WP19_Marcus_Wilkinson.pdf</a></p>
7.	2003	“Gender Equality and the Extension of Social Protection”	Sabates-Wheeler and Kabeer/ ILO	<p><u>Paper:</u> This paper takes as its starting point the overwhelming evidence that women occupy a disadvantaged status in relation to work opportunities when compared to men from equivalent social groups, and that they are also far more likely to be excluded from the sphere of social protection strategies. A variety of successful social protection programs and experiences are evaluated with the aim of recommending ways to extend social protection, in particular to women of working age. Based on commonalities that the authors identify across successful social protection programs, it is recommended that future efforts to extend social protection initiatives should take these factors into account.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2003/103B09_204_engl.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2003/103B09_204_engl.pdf</a></p>

8.	2004	"Gender and Social Protection"	Luttrell and Moser/ DFID	<p><u>Theme Paper:</u> Social protection is defined as all kinds of interventions from formal to informal institutions to assist individuals in preventing, managing, and overcoming risks and vulnerabilities. Gender-specific risks in domestic, social, and economic spheres are listed. Gender-specific constraints that may aggravate women's exposure to risks and the damage from them in consumption of services and paid work are discussed. In particular, precarious employment, a weak labor market attachment due to reproductive activities, and time poverty should be addressed. A variety of policy remedies for gendered risk management are presented in Table 3. Section 3.1.4 presents public works programs as a risk mitigation program, but admits that women's participation was not always high, in part due to time poverty. Section 3.2.3 briefly discusses linking social protection and income growth, and presents a credit-training program in Bangladesh that targets poor women. Section 3.3 discusses informal mechanisms of SP, women's role in provision of informal SP and what kind of state intervention may or may not work.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/1066.pdf">www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/1066.pdf</a></p>
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9.	2004	"Transformative Social Protection"	Devereux, and Sabates-Wheeler/IDS	<p><u>Working Paper 232:</u> Social protection describes all public and private initiatives that provide income or consumption transfers to the poor, protect the vulnerable against livelihood risks, and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized, with the overall objective of reducing the economic and social vulnerability of poor, vulnerable, and marginalized groups. This paper argues against the popular perception of social protection as "social welfare programs for poor countries," consisting of costly targeted transfers to economically inactive or vulnerable groups. It also challenges the limited ambition of social protection policy in practice, which has moved little from its origins in the "social safety nets" discourse of the 1980s, and aims to provide "economic protection" against livelihood shocks, rather than "social protection" as broadly defined here. Instead, we argue that social protection can be affordable; it should extend to all of the population; it can contribute to the Millennium Development Goal of poverty reduction; and it can empower marginalized people and be socially "transformative."</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/Transformative_Social_Protection.pdf">http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/Transformative_Social_Protection.pdf</a></p>
10.	2005	<i>Linking up Social Protection Systems in Developing Countries: Overview of Some Experiences and Approaches</i>	GTZ	<p><u>Report:</u> This paper aims to provide the reader with some examples of linkages between social protection systems in a selection of countries in which GTZ is operating. In the foreword, it is argued that there is a case for introducing social protection in developing countries and how the extension of social protection can be achieved by linking systems of social protection</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.giz.de/Themen/de/dokumente/en-linking-up-social-protection-systems.pdf">http://www.giz.de/Themen/de/dokumente/en-linking-up-social-protection-systems.pdf</a></p>

11.	2006	“Employment Creation Programs: The International Experience”	Devereux and Solomon/ ILO	<p><u>Discussion Paper (Issues in Employment and Poverty):</u>  In this paper, Devereux and Solomon examine relevant international experience with rural employment creation programs. Their intention is to provide a thematic review that focuses on key design features and impacts of such programs, drawing on case studies from Argentina, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and South Africa, as well as Indian programs such as Maharashtra’s long-running Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS), and other programs from countries as diverse as Botswana, Cambodia, China, Malawi, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Also, they argue that the impact and success of programs are largely a function of good design and implementation. The discussion therefore reviews current debates about basic design choices (such as targeting), prerequisites for effective implementation (e.g., institutional capacity) and available evidence on various kinds of impacts (e.g., on poverty). Specifically, the following aspects are focused on in this review of international experience: impacts of employment creation programs on agricultural production, labor markets, asset creation, and sustainable poverty reduction; as well as funding, design, and implementation issues. The paper also considers gender aspects (such as impacts on women’s participation rates). The authors consider both employment-based safety nets and labor-based infrastructure programs, particularly those with a pro-poor orientation. The paper concludes by drawing lessons from international experience.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2006/106B09_242_engl.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2006/106B09_242_engl.pdf</a></p>
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12.	2006	<i>Vulnerability and Social Protection in Malawi</i>	Devereux, Baulch, Macauslan, Phiri, and Sabates-Wheeler / IDS	<p><u>Book:</u> The first part of this report draws on recently published studies and analysis of the 2004–05 Integrated Household Survey dataset to explore the nature of vulnerability in Malawi. The second part of this report reviews a range of ongoing and discontinued social protection mechanisms in Malawi, such as the free inputs distribution (“Starter Packs”), which followed the abolition of fertilizer subsidies in the 1990s; public works programs (food-, cash-, or inputs-for-work); social funds (the Malawi Social Action Fund); food transfers (food aid, school feeding); and unconditional cash transfers, which this review endorses with the qualification that ongoing pilot projects need to be institutionalized within a comprehensive, government-owned, national social protection strategy.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/Dp387.pdf">http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/Dp387.pdf</a></p>
13.	2007	“Redistributive Conflict and Social Policy in Latin America”	Teichman	<p><u>Article in <i>World Development</i> Vol. 36, No. 3:</u> Inequality has been a long-standing feature of Latin America. Teichman’s article is an examination of the redistributive and social policy struggles in two countries of the region: Mexico and Chile. While electoral democracy has propelled redistributive issues onto the policy agenda, redistributive struggles are intense and progress in policy to address inequality is slow to emerge. Attention has been focused on cash transfer programs because of their ability to garner approval from a cross-section of public opinion, particularly from the most powerful. While such programs have an important contribution to make to poverty reduction, societal redistributive compromises are essential to an efficacious strategy to reduce poverty and inequality over the long term.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X07002136">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X07002136</a></p>



14.	2007	“Change and Continuity in Social Protection in Latin America: Mothers at the Service of the State?”	Molyneux/ UNRISD	<p><u>Gender and Development Programme Paper Number 1:</u></p> <p>The author has three main objectives in this paper: (1) to describe the principal elements of new approaches to social policy in Latin America, in order to further understanding of the new forms of social protection that are evolving in the South; (2) to examine and contrast new and older models of poverty relief with specific reference to Latin America; and (3) to ask what the implications of these policies and programs are for those who have been among the most actively engaged in them, and who constitute a good proportion of their beneficiaries, namely low-income women.</p> <p>Three main arguments are advanced in the paper. The first is that while evolving approaches to social protection in developing countries are routinely described as “neoliberal,” this descriptor is too broad to capture the changes in policy approaches that have taken place since the era of stabilization and adjustment. The “second and third waves” of reform have absorbed the language of equality, citizenship, and participation, and while the scope of state action and expenditure was sharply reduced in the 1980s, there has been a slow if as yet inadequate recovery since then. The second argument concerns the way that anti-poverty programs function. While those developed in the 1990s are to a large extent state financed and managed, they depend for their functioning on refiguring state–society relations in ways that attempt to build on existing, or create new forms of, social control and engagement. The third and central argument of the paper is that the terms of women’s incorporation into welfare systems in Latin America have always been strongly influenced by women’s symbolic and social roles as mothers; the state is actively involved, through these programs, in the structuring of asymmetrical and unequal gender relations, and this, it is argued, has long-term consequences for the satisfaction of social need.</p> <p>URL:  <a href="http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/search/BF80E0A84BE41896C12573240033C541?OpenDocument">http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/search/BF80E0A84BE41896C12573240033C541?OpenDocument</a></p>
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15.	2008	"Social Transfers and Growth: A Review"	Barrientos and Scott/ University of Manchester	<p><u>Working Paper:</u> This paper argues that in assessing the growth impacts of social transfers, it is important to focus on the poor and their circumstances. The discussion of the linkages between social transfers and growth in developed countries focuses on cross-country empirical studies. The authors test the hypothesis that if social expenditures are harmful to growth performance then they will show a negative correlation with growth across a sample of countries.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/resources/Working-Papers/bwpi-wp-5208.pdf">http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/resources/Working-Papers/bwpi-wp-5208.pdf</a></p>
16.	2008	"Can Low-Income Countries Afford Basic Social Security?"	Hagamejer and Behrendt/ ILO	<p><u>Policy Briefing:</u> This policy briefing presents evidence that shows that low-income countries can afford a basic social protection package that provides: (1) universal basic old-age and disability pensions, (2) basic child benefits, (3) universal access to essential health care, and (4) social assistance/100 day employment scheme. This is on the condition that the package is implemented through the joint efforts of the low-income countries themselves and of the international donor community. The document explains that the implementation of a basic social protection package can generate immediate benefits in terms of poverty reduction, pro-poor growth, and social development. The document is based on a costing exercise undertaken in seven countries in Africa and five countries in Asia.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2008/108B09_73_engl.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2008/108B09_73_engl.pdf</a></p>

17.	2008	<i>Vietnam Development Report 2008: Social Protection</i>	ILO	<p><u>Report:</u>  This report aims to contribute to the discussion of appropriate social protection strategies for Vietnam. It does so in the understanding that this is a new area, closer to the second-generation reforms faced by middle-income countries than to the structural reforms Vietnam has successfully gone through over the last two decades. It also does so with the understanding that a common vision exists among policymakers, academics, and the population at large. But at this early stage, the specifics remain unclear, often resulting in frustration in the daily implementation of social policies and programs. The vision is one of shared and inclusive growth, in the socialist spirit of Vietnam.</p> <p>Based on the success of Doi Moi, it involves relying on market mechanisms to the extent possible to ensure an efficient allocation of resources in the short term and sustain innovation and growth in the longer term. But it also entails mobilizing government resources to finance the participation of the poor and other vulnerable groups. And it requires market regulation and policy stewardship, to ensure that everybody has access to services and quality standards are met.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/gimi/gess/RessShowRessource.do?ressourceId=18377">http://www.ilo.org/gimi/gess/RessShowRessource.do?ressourceId=18377</a></p>
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18.	2008	<i>Mainstreaming Gender in Social Protection for the Informal Economy</i>	Kabeer/ Com. Sec.	<p><u>Book:</u> From the author’s website: “In this book Naila Kabeer explores the gendered dimension of risk, vulnerability, and insecurity and hence the gendered need for social protection. Her emphasis is on the informal economy because that is where the majority of women and, indeed, the poor are to be found, but it is also here where official efforts for social protection are limited. The book will enhance understanding of the constraints and barriers which confine women to more poorly remunerated, more casual, and more insecure forms of waged and self-employment, and considers what this implies for women’s ability to provide for their families and cope with insecurity. Kabeer assesses the different kinds of risks, vulnerabilities and insecurities associated with the pursuit of livelihoods in the informal economy and how these vary by gender. She considers different kinds of informal activities (entrepreneurs, home-based workers, petty traders, and waged labor) with varying degrees of formality, and distinguishes between urban and rural locations. Finally, she sets out policy guidelines for those interested in advancing the social protection agenda and ensuring that gender issues are appropriately addressed.”</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://nailakabeer.com/project/mainstreaming-gender-and-social-protection-in-the-informal-economy/">http://nailakabeer.com/project/mainstreaming-gender-and-social-protection-in-the-informal-economy/</a></p>
19.	2008	“Social Protection for the Poor and Poorest in Developing Countries: Reflections on a Quiet Revolution”	Barrientos and Hulme/ BWPI	<p><u>BWPI Working Paper 30:</u> The concept and practice of social protection in developing countries has advanced at an astonishing pace over the last decade or so. There is a growing consensus around the view that social protection constitutes an effective response to poverty and vulnerability in developing countries, and an essential component of economic and social development strategies. In this paper. Barrientos and Hulme argue that the rise of social protection constitutes a response to global factors, but with considerable regional diversity. The paper examines the factors determining the future course of social protection and identifies urgent research needs.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/resources/Working-Papers/bwpi-wp-3008.pdf">http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/resources/Working-Papers/bwpi-wp-3008.pdf</a></p>

20.	2008	<i>Paid Work, Women's Empowerment and Gender Justice: Critical Pathways of Social Change</i>	Kabeer/ IDS	<p><u>Book:</u> The context matters in understanding the relationship between empowerment and paid work. Individual empowerment and resulting shifts in the balance of power on a micro-level from participation into paid work does not change the underlying structure of constraints. Self-employment may allow more independence and self-control on work, but it can be more vulnerable and volatile to macroeconomic conditions. Moreover, home-bound self-employment tends to confine women within the gendered structure of family. Wage-employment may bring economic empowerment through wage earnings, but may be subject to unfair treatment (i.e., unequal gendered relations with male superiors and colleagues). Some of the highlighted passages are:</p> <p>“Forms of work that take women into the public domain and outside the circle of kin-based control offer greater likelihood of the kinds of changes we associate with empowerment. They are more likely to promote women’s voices in the domestic domain and their capacity to negotiate the terms of their relationships with husbands and other dominant members within their families. They are also more likely to give rise to new kinds of identities for women beyond those ascribed on the basis of their gender, a greater sense of their own agency and, in many cases, a greater awareness of their own individuality.”</p> <p>“In Latin America more generally, Guzman and Todaro (2001) suggest that despite the casual and poorly paid nature of much of the work available to women, participation in the labour market has allowed them the right to choose their destinies ‘as individuals, not only as family members’: it has fostered their ambition to remain in the labour market and it has promoted their entry into a new social realm, thereby creating a new community of reference and solidarity.”</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.pathwaysofempowerment.org/PathwaysWP3-website.pdf">www.pathwaysofempowerment.org/PathwaysWP3-website.pdf</a></p>
21.	2008	“Development, Democracy, and Welfare States”	Haggard and Kaufman	<p><u>Introduction chapter of the book:</u> URL: <a href="ftp://ftp.pupress.princeton.edu/pub/bookdata/chapters/bnsamp/9780691135960.pdf">ftp://ftp.pupress.princeton.edu/pub/bookdata/chapters/bnsamp/9780691135960.pdf</a></p>

22.	2008	“Social Protection Strategies for an Inclusive Society: A Citizen-Centered Approach”	Kabeer/ IDS	<p><u>Note:</u> This paper was intended as a contribution to the Expert Group deliberations on strategies for building more inclusive societies. While these strategies must straddle different axes of inequality and marginalization within a society, the author’s focus is on the socially excluded. This paper argues that social protection strategies have an important role to play in addressing these durable inequalities and building inclusive societies. The growing prominence of social protection within national and international agendas is a response to the recognition that the expansion of markets and their increasing global integration has brought new opportunities, but also new risks, as well as increased vulnerability as more and more people find themselves working in casual activities on an informal basis with little protection from volatile market forces.</p> <p><u>URL:</u> <a href="http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/social/meetings/egm6_social_integration/documents/Social_protection_strategies_Naila_Kabeer.pdf">http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/social/meetings/egm6_social_integration/documents/Social_protection_strategies_Naila_Kabeer.pdf</a></p>
23.	2008	<i>Social Protection for the Poorest in Africa: Learning from Experience</i>	Unicef DFID	<p><u>Report:</u> The paper looks at how Ghana has successfully built social protection interventions to reach the poorest people through a cash transfer program (LEAP).</p> <p><u>URL:</u> <a href="http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/Social_Protection_for_the_Poorest_-_Ghana.pdf">http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/Social_Protection_for_the_Poorest_-_Ghana.pdf</a></p>
24.	2008– 12	<i>Gender, Vulnerability and Social Protection</i>	Jones, Holmes, and Morgan/ ODI	<p><u>Project in Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Ghana, Mexico, Peru, Vietnam, Project information:</u> <u>URL:</u> <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/work/projects/details.asp?id=1020&amp;title=gender-vulnerability-social-protection">www.odi.org.uk/work/projects/details.asp?id=1020&amp;title=gender-vulnerability-social-protection</a></p>

25.	2009	“Gender and Social Protection in Asia: What Does the Crisis Change?”	Jones and Holmes/ ODI and ADB	<p><u>Conference Background Paper:</u> The authors focus on social protection responses to the current global economic crisis and seek to assess the extent to which they are responding adequately to the gendered experiences of poverty and vulnerability in four country case studies—Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Viet Nam. Drawing on an extensive desk review and preliminary fieldwork findings from the larger Gender and Social Protection Effectiveness project funded by UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the paper highlights areas in which gender-responsive social protection policy and program interventions could be strengthened, both to cushion men and women and girls and boys from the worst effects of the crisis in the short term, and also to build up a more robust social policy infrastructure to support poor and vulnerable citizens more effectively in the event of future macroeconomic shocks.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www2.adb.org/Documents/Events/2009/Poverty-Social-Development/P3-gender-social-protection-ODI-paper.pdf">http://www2.adb.org/Documents/Events/2009/Poverty-Social-Development/P3-gender-social-protection-ODI-paper.pdf</a></p>
26.	2009	<i>Socio-economic Security over the Life Course: A Global Review of Social Protection</i>	Cook and Kabeer/ IDS	<p><u>Final Report of a Social Protection Scoping Study Funded by the Ford Foundation:</u> In this paper, Cook and Kabeer draw on a series of regional studies to provide an overview of the current field of social protection. It suggests that social protection needs to move beyond risk management and safety nets to support productive or developmental trajectories out of poverty that can strengthen citizenship rights and claims to security. Innovative, more developmental social protection approaches adapted to particular contexts are emerging around the world. However, greater attention should be paid to the political economy of redistributive policies, the challenge of financing such policies, and their implications for the social contract between state and citizens. The state has a key role in coordinating inclusive social protection provision.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.gsdcrc.org/go/display&amp;type=Document&amp;id=3830">http://www.gsdcrc.org/go/display&amp;type=Document&amp;id=3830</a></p>

27.	2009	“Gender and Social Protection”	Thakur/ OECD	<p><u>Good Practice Note:</u> In this note, the authors argue that women and men face different risks and vulnerabilities, some specific to their gender and others exacerbated by gender inequalities and discrimination. The design and implementation of social protection programs, therefore, should address such gender-related constraints, including barriers to women’s economic advancement. Furthermore, social transfers directly to women, and nutritional status and school attendance, can be an effective way of reducing hunger and intergenerational poverty.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/26/34/43280899.pdf">www.oecd.org/dataoecd/26/34/43280899.pdf</a></p>
28.	2009	“Gender Vulnerabilities, Food Price Shocks and Social Protection Responses”	Holmes, Jones, and Marsden/ ODI	<p><u>Background Note:</u> In this note, the authors argue that two important features of the food price crisis have received inadequate attention. First, as has been the case in previous crises, women bear a disproportionate share of the burden of the food price crisis, both as producers and consumers. Second, responses at the international and national levels have not sufficiently considered gender dynamics in their crisis responses. The authors argue that it is not too late to put in place gender-sensitive policy measures that will improve the effectiveness of policy responses to the crisis as well as address ongoing food insecurity.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/3285.pdf">http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/3285.pdf</a></p>



29.	2009	"Putting the 'Social' Back into Social Protection: A Framework for Understanding the Linkages between Economic and Social Risks for Poverty Reduction"	ODI	<p><u>Conceptual Framework:</u> The paper suggests the key factors in addressing gendered social and economic risks are health care and education for girls, facilitating a better balance between care-giving and productive work responsibilities, such as providing greater coverage of accessible and affordable childcare facilities (including at public works program sites), promoting men's involvement in care-work, and passing anti-discrimination measures-legislation and/or quotas for marginalized groups. The paper mentions that public works programs should be designed not to exacerbate women's time deprivation, but to offer earning opportunities suitable to their skills and life-cycle stage.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=3286&amp;title=social-protection-economic-social-risks-poverty-reduction">www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=3286&amp;title=social-protection-economic-social-risks-poverty-reduction</a></p>
30.	2009	"From Social Safety Net to Social Policy? The Role of Conditional Cash Transfers in Welfare State Development in Latin America"	Bastagli/ IPC-IG	<p><u>Working Paper:</u> In this working paper, Francesca Bastagli finds that during the 1990s, conditional cash transfers (CCTs) were adopted by countries across Latin America as central elements of their poverty reduction strategies. Alongside other developments in the area of social assistance, CCTs represent an opportunity for countries to develop an integrated and inclusive set of social policies. At the same time, particular CCT features risk promoting the further residualization and fragmentation of safety nets. Drawing on the experience of six countries in Latin America, the author identifies the variations and recent trends in CCT design and implementation. Based on this review, she considers the contribution of CCTs to the potential transition from a largely absent or minimal safety net to a coordinated system of social policies.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCWorkingPaper60.pdf">http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCWorkingPaper60.pdf</a></p>

31.	2009	"Lost in Translation: The Social Investment Perspective and Gender Equality"	Jenson/ Social Politics	<p><u>Journal Article:</u> The social investment perspective is replacing standard neoliberalism in Latin America as well as Europe. With it come ideas about social citizenship that reconfigure the citizenship regimes of the three regions. The responsibility mix is equilibrated to give a greater role for the state, although as investor rather than spender; access to citizenship rights shifts to incorporate the excluded and marginalized; and governance practices alter to emphasize decentralization to the local and the community. The main idea of the social investment perspective is that the future must be assured by investing in children and ending the intergenerational transmission of disadvantage. With this set of child-centered policy ideas, the equality claims of adult women and attention to their needs are sidelined in favor of those of children, including girls.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://sp.oxfordjournals.org/content/16/4/446.abstract">http://sp.oxfordjournals.org/content/16/4/446.abstract</a></p>
32.	2009	"Social Protection, Poverty Reduction and Pro-Poor Growth"	OECD	<p><u>Background Paper:</u> Paper excerpt: "Through the work of its Network on Poverty Reduction (POVNET), the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has developed this policy guidance for donors in order to support and improve the effectiveness of donor support for social protection. This guidance note provides the background on why social protection should become a central theme in development agendas, and provides an overview on how to deliver social protection more effectively to achieve different policy objectives."</p> <p>Introduction URL: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/povertyreduction/promotingpro-poorgrowthsocialprotection.htm">http://www.oecd.org/dac/povertyreduction/promotingpro-poorgrowthsocialprotection.htm</a> Full document URL: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/45/63/43573310.pdf">www.oecd.org/dataoecd/45/63/43573310.pdf</a></p>

33.	2009	“Examining India’s National Regional Employment Guarantee Act: Its impact and Women’s Participation”	Institute of Social Studies Trust–India	<p><u>Working Paper:</u>  This paper reviews India’s approach to social protection since independence and places the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) within the broader social protection discourse. It looks at how gender concerns have been addressed within public works, and specifically in the NREGA guidelines. The last section of the paper presents some preliminary findings from fieldwork in Kerala. It suggests that the level of women’s participation has been strongly influenced on the demand side by male-female wage differences in the market, and between market wages and minimum wages. On the supply side, it has been influenced by the commitment of the Kerala state government and efficient management by the Kudumbashree (the state poverty eradication mission). The net impact has extended beyond the transfer of income to: enhanced savings, an upward movement of female market wages, and an increase in men’s contribution to household management. Challenges remain, and these are noted.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.socialprotectionasia.org/pdf/ISST-SPA-WP05.pdf">http://www.socialprotectionasia.org/pdf/ISST-SPA-WP05.pdf</a></p>
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34.	2009	<i>The Social Protection Floor: A joint Crisis Initiative of the UN Chief Executives Board for Co-ordination on the Social Protection Floor</i>	ILO, WHO	<p><u>Report:</u>  In crisis conditions, social security benefits, public health and nutrition programs, and social services act as social, health, and economic stabilizers, thereby curtailing the potential social and economic depth of the recession through avoiding poverty, ensuring continuity in services, and stabilizing aggregate demand. The international community should not just repair the problems identified by the crisis in global financial, monetary, and economic systems, but should also be advocating and supporting the development of a <i>social protection floor</i> to protect people during the crisis, and thereafter.</p> <p>A social protection floor could consist of two main elements that help to realize respective human rights: (1) <i>Essential Services</i>: ensuring the availability, continuity, and access to public services (such as water and sanitation, health, education, and family-focused social work support); and (2) <i>Social Transfers</i>: a basic set of essential social transfers, in cash and in kind, paid to the poor and vulnerable to enhance food security and nutrition, provide a minimum income security and access to essential services, including education and health care. At country-level it might also require development or amendment of the <i>legislative system</i> to uphold and protect the rights of those likely to be affected, based on key human rights principles such as non-discrimination, gender equity and people's participation.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.un.org/en/ga/second/64/socialprotection.pdf">http://www.un.org/en/ga/second/64/socialprotection.pdf</a></p>
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35.	2009	<i>WE CARE! Feminist Responses to the Care Crises</i>	WIDE (Women in Development Europe)	<p><u>Report of the WIDE Annual Conference 2009:</u>  WIDE's 2009 Annual Conference, entitled "WE CARE! Feminist Responses to the Care Crises" (June 18–20, 2009, Basel, Switzerland), was concerned with the impact of multiple and interlocking global crises on women's cultural, economic, and social rights. In collaboration with WIDE Switzerland, the Conference gathered around 180 participants from all over the world who jointly reflected on the political and policy urgency of re-examining the care economy and care ethics driving our institutions, policies, and society as a whole, and on the need to envision alternative concepts of work, livelihoods and wellbeing in relation to care and care work. The report features summaries of all plenary presentations and follow-up discussions involving presenters and participants. Throughout the report, readers can find expert analyses of the issues, case studies, examples of successful actions to change existing conditions and systems, suggestions for action at all levels, and lingering questions about this highly complex topic.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.wide-network.ch/pdf/Report_WIDE_AC_09.pdf">http://www.wide-network.ch/pdf/Report_WIDE_AC_09.pdf</a></p>
36.	2009	"Gender Dimensions of Rural and Agricultural Employment: Differentiated Pathways Out of Poverty"	Fontana and Paciello/ ILO	<p><u>Paper Draft:</u>  The authors examine the links between gender equality and rural employment for poverty reduction by constructing a gender-analytical framework to interpret differentiated patterns and conditions of work across regions, socioeconomic contexts, and policy environments. The main objective of the study is to identify adequate policy responses to key gender-based constraints to the achievement of decent work for all. Decent work, as defined by the ILO, is employment that takes place under conditions of freedom, equity, security, and dignity, in which rights are protected and adequate remuneration and social coverage is provided.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.fao-ilo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fao_ilo/pdf/Overview_paper/Overview_Final.pdf">http://www.fao-ilo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fao_ilo/pdf/Overview_paper/Overview_Final.pdf</a></p>

37.	2009	“The Current Economic and Financial Crisis: A Gender Perspective”	Antonopoulos/ Levy	<p><u>Working Paper:</u> Widespread economic recessions and protracted financial crises have been documented as setting back gender equality and other development goals in the past. In the midst of the current global crisis—often referred to as “the Great Recession”—there is grave concern that progress made in poverty reduction and women’s equality will be reversed. Indeed, for many developing countries it is particularly worrisome that, through no fault of their own, the global economic downturn has exacerbated effects from other crises manifest in food insecurity, poverty, and increasing inequality. This paper explores both well-known and less discussed paths of transmission through which crises affect women’s world of work and overall wellbeing. As demand for textile and agricultural exports decline, along with tourism, job losses are expected to rise in these female-intensive industries. In addition, the gendered nature of the world of work suggests that women will see an increase in their share among informal and vulnerable workers worldwide, and will also supply more of their labor under unpaid conditions. The latter is particularly important in the context of developing countries, where many production activities take place outside the strict boundaries of the market. The paper also makes this point: examined through the prism of gender equality, the ability of the state to implement countercyclical policies matters greatly. If policy responses at the national and international levels end up aggravating inequities, gender equality processes face many more barriers, especially among the poor.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.levyinstitute.org/pubs/wp_562.pdf">www.levyinstitute.org/pubs/wp_562.pdf</a></p>
38.	2010	“Rethinking Social Protection Using a Gender Lens”	Holmes and Jones/ ODI	<p><u>Working Paper:</u> This working paper synthesizes findings from a multi-country research project examining the extent to which existing social protection programming approaches are reinforcing women’s traditional roles and responsibilities, or harnessing the potential for social protection to transform gender relations in economic and social spheres.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=5099&amp;title=social-protection-gender">www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=5099&amp;title=social-protection-gender</a></p>

39.	2010	"Gender-sensitive Social Protection and the MDGs"	Jones and Holmes/ ODI	<p><u>Briefing Paper:</u> The authors argue that policy dialogue on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) must recognize that the goals are linked by the gender dynamics of power, poverty, and vulnerability. It states that gender-sensitive social protection can contribute to the goals, but only if gender equality is seen as critical to program effectiveness. Advances in gender-sensitive program design are being made, but more investment is needed to build the capacity of program staff and participants to strengthen implementation outcomes.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=4855&amp;title=gender-sensitive-social-protection-mdgs">www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=4855&amp;title=gender-sensitive-social-protection-mdgs</a></p>
40.	2010	"Gender-sensitive Social Protection: Mechanisms for Addressing Poverty and Vulnerability"	Jones and Holmes/ Chronic Poverty Research Center	<p><u>Conference Paper:</u> This conference paper discusses the effects of social protection at the individual, household, and community level; it explore the opportunities and limitations of current social protection design and implementation for promoting economic and social empowerment and greater gender equality; and, finally, the paper provides clear policy recommendations for improving social protection design and implementation to support gender equality and women's empowerment.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.chronicpoverty.org/publications/details/gender-sensitive-social-protection">www.chronicpoverty.org/publications/details/gender-sensitive-social-protection</a></p>

41.	2010	<i>Gendered Risks, Poverty and Vulnerability in Viet Nam: A Case Study of the National Targeted Programme for Poverty Reduction</i>	Jones and Thi Van Anh/ ODI	<p><u>Report:</u> The focus of this report is on the government's flagship umbrella poverty reduction program, the National Targeted Programme for Poverty Reduction (NTPPR), which seeks to address a range of deprivations experienced by poor households and communities and to improve their productive capacities. Access to credit, basic services, agricultural extension services, land holding and legal aid, is coupled closely with human capital development programs, such as school fee exemptions, vocational training, loans for tertiary education, investments in health and sanitation, and improvements in community infrastructure. In preparation for the new National Social Protection Strategy, which is currently under design and which aims to address the fragmented implementation approach of NTPPR, the authors examine the current program through a gender lens, mindful that, as a growing body of international evidence suggests, tackling the gendered manifestations of risk and vulnerability are likely to have positive spill-over effects on general program effectiveness. The purpose here, therefore, is to analyze the extent to which gender-specific economic and social risks, including food insecurity, inform NTPPR program design and implementation, with the aim of informing ongoing initiatives to strengthen social protection effectiveness.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/5091.pdf">http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/5091.pdf</a></p>
42.	2010	<i>How to Design and Implement Gender-sensitive Social Protection Programs</i>	Holmes and Jones/ ODI	<p><u>Tool Kit:</u> This tool kit aims to support policymakers, program designers, and program implementers to apply a much needed gender lens to debates around social protection. It provides technical and practical guidance on how to integrate a gender perspective into social protection from the first steps of designing a program to program implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=4855&amp;title=gender-sensitive-social-protection-mdgs">www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=4855&amp;title=gender-sensitive-social-protection-mdgs</a></p>



43.	2010	<i>Gendered Risks, Poverty and Vulnerability in Ethiopia: To What Extent Is the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) Making a Difference?</i>	Jones, Tafere, and Woldehanna/ ODI	<p><u>Report:</u> In Ethiopia, over the past five years, there has also been growing policy momentum around social protection issues, motivated by a concern to move away from a cycle of dependency on emergency food aid. One of the key social protection instruments is the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) public works scheme. The PSNP reaches over 7 million chronically food-insecure individuals in rural areas and has a strong focus on addressing the poverty of female-headed households and encouraging women’s participation in public works activities. However, as recent government surveys and donor reports have highlighted, much still needs to be done to tackle pervasive gender inequality in the country. The purpose of this report is therefore to analyze the extent to which gender-specific economic and social risks inform PSNP program design and implementation, with the aim of informing ongoing initiatives to strengthen the program’s effectiveness.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/5087.pdf">http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/5087.pdf</a></p>
44.	2010	“A Gender Lens for Viet Nam’s Flagship Poverty Reduction Programme”	Jones and Thi Van Anh/ ODI	<p><u>Project Briefing No. 50:</u> The key points of the project briefing include: (1) Viet Nam’s National Targeted Programme for Poverty Reduction has helped to address some practical needs for women, but has neglected broad gender inequalities; (2) the program needs to reflect more understanding of the different vulnerabilities of men and women, boys and girls; (3) this needs to be backed by gender-disaggregated data and evaluation indicators, proper resources and capacity strengthening.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/5101.pdf">http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/5101.pdf</a></p>

45.	2010	“Social Protection Programming: The Need for a Gender Lens”	Holmes and Jones/ ODI	<p><u>Briefing Paper:</u> This briefing paper draws on multi-country primary research on the incorporation of gender issues into the design and implementation of a range of social protection instruments. The research, funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), was carried out with national partners in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. A mixed methods approach combined key informant interviews, household surveys, focus group discussions, and life histories with men, women, and children across the life cycle.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=4944&amp;title=social-protection-gender-lens">www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=4944&amp;title=social-protection-gender-lens</a></p>
46.	2010	“Gender, Politics and Social Protection: Why Social Protection Is ‘Gender Blind’”	Jones and Holmes/ ODI	<p><u>Briefing Paper:</u> This briefing paper explores the political economy of social protection and its effects on gender relations, drawing on interviews, household surveys, focus group discussions, and life histories in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=4943&amp;title=gender-politics-social-protection">http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=4943&amp;title=gender-politics-social-protection</a></p>
47.	2010	“Cash Transfers and Gendered Risks and Vulnerabilities: Lessons from Latin America”	Holmes, Jones, Vargas, and Veras/ ODI	<p><u>Background Note:</u> This note examines the extent to which gendered economic and social risks are addressed in conditional cash transfers in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Peru.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=4942&amp;title=conditional-cash-transfers-gender-latin-america">www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=4942&amp;title=conditional-cash-transfers-gender-latin-america</a></p>

48.	2010	<i>Conditional Cash Transfer Programs and Gender Vulnerabilities in Latin America</i>	Soares and Silva/ ODI	<p><u>Case Study:</u> This case study analyzes the Brazilian, Colombian, and Chilean experiences with conditional cash transfers and how they have helped to tackle gendered economic and social vulnerabilities. As components of broader social protection strategies, <i>Bolsa Familia</i> (Brazil), <i>Familias en Accion</i> (Colombia), and <i>Chile Solidario</i> (Chile) have been analyzed within these broader strategies. Detailed descriptions of the programs' design and features of implementation are provided in order to understand both their rationale and their impacts.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=5092&amp;title=conditional-cash-transfer-programs-gender-vulnerabilities-latin-america">www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=5092&amp;title=conditional-cash-transfer-programs-gender-vulnerabilities-latin-america</a></p>
49.	2010	<i>Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database (Version 5.0)</i>	Barrientos, Nino-Zarazua, Maitrot/ CPRC	<p><u>Database:</u> The database aims to: (1) provide a summary of the evidence available on the effectiveness of social assistance interventions in developing countries; (2) focus on programs seeking to combine the reduction and mitigation of poverty, with strengthening and facilitating household investments capable of preventing poverty and securing development in the longer term; (3) select programs for inclusion in the database on the basis of the availability of information on design features, evaluation, size, scope, or significance; and (4) provide summary information on each program in a way that can be easily referenced by DFID staff and others with only a basic level of technical expertise.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.chronicpoverty.org/uploads/publication_files/social-assistance-database-version-5.pdf">http://www.chronicpoverty.org/uploads/publication_files/social-assistance-database-version-5.pdf</a></p>

50.	2010	“Growth, Employment, Inequality, Poverty, Vulnerability, and Social Protection: The Interlinkages”	Berry/ Mimeo- UNDP/BDP	<p><u>Background Paper:</u> This paper covers the issues of designing and implementing social protection programs in developing countries. The paper offers a concise overview of social protection programs that are potentially tied to employment: minimum wage, unemployment insurance, ELR, and non-contributory pensions for the retired. The pros and cons of each program, clarity of evidence on net benefits, direct costs, and substitute/complementary programs are discussed. The implications of informality on social protection are extensively discussed, as well as net benefits of formalization. The last half of the paper is devoted to issues of pensions.</p>
51.	2010	<i>Social Protection for Inclusive Development A New Perspective in EU Cooperation with Africa</i>	EU	<p><u>Report:</u> This report was produced by the European Union. Through empirical evidence, enhanced collaboration between researchers and policymakers, and innovative thinking, the report puts forward a case for the role that social protection can play in tackling poverty, reducing the impact of shocks, and promoting sustainable growth and inclusive development in the long run.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://erd.eui.eu/media/2010/ERD2010_Advanced_copyn.pdf">http://erd.eui.eu/media/2010/ERD2010_Advanced_copyn.pdf</a></p>

52.	2010	<i>Extending Social Security to All: A Guide Through Challenges and Options</i>	ILO	<p><u>Report:</u>  This document, which is a “guide” to the ILO approach to social security policy development, has been compiled largely from the materials and deliberations of the Tripartite Meeting of Experts on Strategies for the Extension of Social Security Coverage (September 2009). It includes the contents of the Background Paper prepared for the meeting, together with the Chairperson’s Summary, as formulated at the closing of the meeting.</p> <p>The document has two major parts: Part A sets out the development of a paradigm for the extension of social protection on the basis of an analysis of existing needs, existing old and new coverage patterns and the internationally recognized right to social security. Part B provides the evidence and information base for the policy consideration in Part A. It includes: (1) a statistical analysis of the existing global coverage gap and describes a wide range of recent country experience with alternative methods to close the global coverage gap; and (2) an analysis, in the form of a compendium-synthesis, drawn from a new publication of the Social Security Department entitled “Effects of Non-contributory Social Transfers in Developing Countries: A Compendium.”</p> <p>URL:  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secsoc/downloads/policy/guide.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secsoc/downloads/policy/guide.pdf</a></p>
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53.	2010	<i>Report of the Independent Expert on the Question of Human Rights and Extreme Poverty, Magdalena Sepulveda Carmona, on the Draft Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights</i>	Carmona/ UNHRC	<p><u>Expert Report:</u> The present report, submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 12/19, contains detailed recommendations by the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty on how to improve the draft guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights prepared by the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. The report benefits from the contributions of states and other relevant stakeholders that participated in various consultative processes conducted after 2006.</p> <p>The report includes both the rationale behind the proposals and the basic conceptual definitions that frame these recommendations. It also outlines the main challenges experienced by persons living in extreme poverty that must be taken into account when preparing the principles. Finally, it presents an annotated outline of the independent expert’s proposal on how to improve the draft guiding principles, divided into three sections: overarching human rights principles, overarching policy guidelines, and specific rights-based obligations. The independent expert believes that the guiding principles can become a tool to help states and other actors operationalize existing human rights obligations for persons living in extreme poverty.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G10/153/04/PDF/G1015304.pdf?OpenElement">http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G10/153/04/PDF/G1015304.pdf?OpenElement</a></p>
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54.	2010	<i>Can Social Protection Help Promote Inclusive Growth?</i>	IPC-IG	<p><u>Poverty in Focus No. 22, International Policy Center for Inclusive Growth:</u>  This is a short conference volume from a policy dialogue and South-South Learning event focusing on exploring the possibilities of social protection in Sub-Saharan Africa with the examples from South America. Gender in social protection is not a main theme, hence it scarcely mentioned in the volume. The first paper by Barrientos argues that social protection in developing countries should strengthen the development role of social protection beyond typical roles of social assistance programs. But, the economy-wide development is not a feasible goal of social protection, though reduction in poverty through social protection may improve productive capacity of the beneficiaries.</p> <p>The second paper by Dos Santos summarizes the Brazilian income security program, which includes government subsidy for low capacity groups (rural domestic production and poor urban workers) on its contributory program to guarantee lifelong minimum wage income, in addition to non-contributory income transfer programs. The “solidarity” approach pools direct and indirect tax revenues for financing.</p> <p>Other papers in this volume discuss topics related to involvement of local politicians and insufficient long-term commitment of international donors that necessitates sustained local efforts.</p> <p>Holmes and Jones argue that social protection should be aligned to transform gender relations through female leadership promotion, secure public job positions, childcare provision, and community asset creation that reduces women’s unpaid work. The gender-sensitive design has empowered women in Mexico and Peru (see ODI 2010, “Rethinking Social Protection Using a Gender Lens”—Entry 38 on this bibliography—for more information).</p> <p>Background and application of social protection in African countries are: Botswana: increasing inequality and overall needs for SP; Mozambique: demographic pressure on social protection due to increasing number of young, dependent population; and Malawi: agricultural input subsidy (fertilizer and maize seeds) is expensive to run and the benefits are dependent on weather and other volatile environmental factors—the country needs a rights-based income security program; Namibia: child grants for low-income caregivers of orphans and foster kids—it reduces extreme poverty, but leakage is a problem; Indonesia: means-tested cash transfers (both conditional and unconditional) and community-based block grants on health and education—they should be part of a comprehensive social protection; Timor-Leste: has social assistance programs—old-age, disability pensions—CCT is developed to target poor households to improve education and health.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCPovertyInFocus22.pdf">www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCPovertyInFocus22.pdf</a></p>
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55.	2010	“A Bargain or a Burden? How Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Program Design Affects the Women Who Participate in Them”	Benderly/ RBFH	<p><u>Overview:</u> Beryl Lief Benderly states, “Conditional cash transfers (CCT) play a central role in the anti-poverty strategies of low- and middle-income countries around the world, and at the center of these programs stand some of the world’s neediest women. Designed to improve the health and education of economically deprived children, break the intergenerational cycle of poverty, and alleviate immediate economic distress, CCTs differ in detail but share many common features. Prominent among them is the policy decision to place major responsibility for achieving program goals on the wives and mothers—often themselves uneducated and socially subservient—of very poor households.”</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.rbfhealth.org/news/item/477/bargainburdenccctprogramdesignaffectswomen">http://www.rbfhealth.org/news/item/477/bargainburdenccctprogramdesignaffectswomen</a></p>
56.	2010	<i>World Social Security Report 2010/2011: Providing Coverage in Times of Crisis and Beyond</i>	ILO	<p><u>Report:</u> This is the first in a new series of biennial reports that aim to map social security coverage globally, to presenting various methods and approaches for assessing coverage, and to identifying gaps in coverage. Backed by much comparative statistical data, this first report takes a comprehensive look at how countries are investing in social security, how they are financing it, and how effective their approaches are. The report examines the ways selected international organizations (the EU, OECD, and ADB) monitor social protection and the correlation of social security coverage and the ILO Decent Work Indicators. The report's final section features a typology of national approaches to social security, with a focus on countries’ responses to the economic crisis of 2008—and the lessons to be learned, especially concerning the short- and long-term management of pension schemes.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/@publ/documents/publication/wcms_146566.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/@publ/documents/publication/wcms_146566.pdf</a></p>



57.	2010	<i>Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics</i>	UNRISD	<p><u>Report:</u>  <i>Combating Poverty and Inequality</i> is an important contribution to efforts to systematically explain how poverty reduction depends crucially on the interconnections among economic development, social policy, and politics. The report reveals how poverty and inequality cannot be addressed by narrow approaches to social protection, or faith in the by-now-discredited notion that the benefits of economic growth will sufficiently trickle down to the poor. The analysis points instead to the need for new directions in macroeconomic policy and structural change to generate decent employment. It also stresses that processes of policy and institutional change should be democratically anchored and shaped by active citizenship.</p> <p>URL:  <a href="http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/search/BBA20D83E347DBAFC125778200440AA7?OpenDocument">http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/search/BBA20D83E347DBAFC125778200440AA7?OpenDocument</a></p>
58.	2010	“Livelihoods and Care: Synergies between Social Grants and Employment Programs”	Dicks/ IPC-UNDP	<p><u>PowerPoint:</u>  This slideshow gives an overview of the labor market and poverty indicators in South Africa, and explores the successes and failures of social grants and employment programs in the region.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.ipc-undp.org/pressroom/files/ipc356.ppt">www.ipc-undp.org/pressroom/files/ipc356.ppt</a></p>

59.	2010	<i>Rethinking Poverty: Report on the World Social Situation 2010</i>	UN-DESA	<p><u>Report:</u>  This <i>Report on the World Social Situation</i> affirms the urgent need for a strategic shift away from the market fundamentalist thinking, policies, and practices of recent decades toward more sustainable development—and equity-oriented policies appropriate to national conditions and circumstances. Such national development strategies, as called for by the 2005 World Summit, should seek to achieve the development goals. Responsible development and counter-cyclical macroeconomic policies to foster productive investments and generate decent employment must be at the core of this effort. While some modest reforms of global economic governance have been instituted since 2008, too little is being done too slowly to significantly improve conditions, especially for the poor. Much more needs to be done to ensure food security as well as to provide adequate financing and technology support for developing countries to cope with climate change.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/rwss/docs/2010/fullreport.pdf">http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/rwss/docs/2010/fullreport.pdf</a></p>
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60.	2010	“A Heterogeneity Analysis of the Bolsa Familia Programme Effect on Men and Women’s Work Supply”	Teixeira/ IPC-IG	<p><u>Working Paper:</u> Clarissa Gondim Teixeira analyzes the impact of the <i>Programa Bolsa Família</i> (PBF), Brazil’s Conditional Cash Transfer Programme, by way of an “income shock” on the labor supply of beneficiaries as measured by probability of working and number of weekly hours worked by both men and women. <i>Bolsa Família</i> transfers are viewed as an income shock because they alter the income composition in terms of earned and unearned income. The analysis is undertaken using the values of the transfers as the treatment indicator to show how the Average Treatment Effect on the Treated (ATT) varies according to the amount received. ATT estimates obtained from the Propensity Score Weighting method lead to the conclusion that PBF marginally diminishes the supply of weekly work hours of working adults. The heterogeneous impacts of the cash transfers on men and women depending upon how they are placed in formal and informal sectors, agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and wage rate ranges are also assessed. The results indicate a nil average effect on probability of working and a marginal reduction in the supply of labor hours for men and women. The impact is greater for informal workers and unpaid workers and is more significant for higher values of the transfers.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCWorkingPaper61.pdf">http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCWorkingPaper61.pdf</a></p>
61.	2011	<i>Gender Inequality, Risk and Vulnerability in the Rural Economy Refocusing the Public Works Agenda to Take Account of Economic and Social Risks</i>	Holmes and Jones/ ODI, FAO	<p><u>Background Report:</u> In this paper, the authors focus on a sub-set of social protection programs—public works schemes—which aim to tackle rural poverty and food insecurity and/or promote agricultural productivity. The authors use two case studies of large public works programs, i.e., the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in Ethiopia and the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in India, to analyze the extent to which gender-specific risks and vulnerabilities are considered in program design and implementation.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/am318e/am318e00.pdf">http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/am318e/am318e00.pdf</a></p>

62.	2011	“Building Resilience and Opportunity: The World Bank’s Social Protection and Labor Strategy 2012-2022”	World Bank	<p><u>Concept Note:</u>  3P (prevention-social insurance, protection-social assistance, and promotion)  This concept note outlines the need for a renewed social protection and labor strategy for the World Bank for the next ten years—in the context of the state of social protection in today’s world, the current state of the World Bank’s social protection and labor practice, and the emerging demands to come from the World Bank’s client countries. Based on this diagnosis, it outlines four indicative strategic directions in which the practice could orient itself: (1) expanding from improving individual programs to <i>building social protection systems</i>; (2) strengthening the focus on <i>low income and fragile states</i>; (3) <i>emphasizing promotion of opportunities and livelihoods</i> as a core element of the practice; and (4) continuing to build on core strengths in <i>knowledge, innovation, and results</i>.</p> <p>URL:  <a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/280558-1274453001167/7089867-1279223745454/7253917-1291314603217/SPL_Strategy_2012-22_FINAL.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/280558-1274453001167/7089867-1279223745454/7253917-1291314603217/SPL_Strategy_2012-22_FINAL.pdf</a></p>
63.	2011	“An Opportunity for Change? Gender Analysis of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act”	Holmes, Sadana, and Rath/ ODI	<p><u>Project Briefing:</u>  This Project Briefing presents evidence from qualitative and quantitative research carried out by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and the Indian Institute of Dalit Studies (IIDS) in the state of Madhya Pradesh. It assesses the extent to which MGNREGA integrates a gender-sensitive approach to public works programs to support the inclusion of women—especially from marginalized communities—in India’s poverty reduction and growth processes.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/5124.pdf">http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/5124.pdf</a></p>

64.	2011	<i>Successful Social Protection Floor Experiences</i>	UNDP/ SU-SSC	<p><u>Book:</u> This volume of <i>Sharing Innovative Experiences</i> presents 18 case studies from 15 developing countries on their efforts to develop and implement a social protection floor. The case studies result from a joint initiative of the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and other United Nations agencies of the United Nations Social Protection Floor Initiative, which issued a call for nominations of initiatives with successful social protection floor experiences. The case studies were prepared by national and local governmental agencies, scientific institutions, and development practitioners. Each case study describes the process and key factors in the development and implementation of a social protection floor, including obstacles and challenges encountered along the way and how these were overcome.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/gimi/gess/ResFileDownload.do?resourceId=20840">www.ilo.org/gimi/gess/ResFileDownload.do?resourceId=20840</a></p>
65.	2011	“Expert Panel Emerging Issues: Social Protection”	Cichon/ ILO	<p><u>PowerPoint Presentation:</u> This slide presentation gives an overview of Social Protection Floors (SPF), and explains their purpose and components through the country-specific example of Vietnam. Also, the presentation reviews what SPF has been used for so far, and how the UN CEB SPF Initiative plans to expand this project.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/csocd/2011/Cichon.pdf">http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/csocd/2011/Cichon.pdf</a></p>
66.	2011	“Gender”	Kimsey/ EPRI	<p><u>Chapter in Designing and Implementing Social Transfer Programs–Second Edition:</u> This chapter explores a gender perspective of social transfers. The chapter explores why gender matters and how to take gender into account via analytical perspectives and good practices.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.eprionline.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/EPRI_Chapter5_4.pdf">http://www.eprionline.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/EPRI_Chapter5_4.pdf</a></p>

67.	2011	“Conditional Cash Transfers as a Tool of Social Policy”	Bastagli/ EPW	<p><u>Journal Article:</u> In this article, Francesca Bastagli argues that the design of public cash transfers involves a careful balancing of policy priorities and objectives. Variations in the rationale for a conditional cash transfer (CCT) shape benefit amounts, coverage, duration of program participation, targeting practices and the definition of conditionality. Drawing on the experience of low- and middle-income countries in Latin America, this article highlights differences in the design of CCTs and the central issues and trade-offs associated with income transfers, targeting and conditionality. It also reviews the evidence on the impact of CCTs on income poverty, service utilization, and outcomes in education and health.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.righttofoodindia.org/data/research_writing_articles/general_interest/May_2011_conditional_cash_transfers_tool_social_policy.pdf">http://www.righttofoodindia.org/data/research_writing_articles/general_interest/May_2011_conditional_cash_transfers_tool_social_policy.pdf</a></p>
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68.	2011	"Governing Health Risk in Africa by Buying Behaviour"	Harman/ BISA	<p><u>Paper:</u> This paper considers the role of conditional cash transfers as a mechanism of governing health risk by buying behavior change in sexual practice. Conditional cash transfers have come to be identified as a potential solution to the problem of HIV prevention, and as such look likely to be applied throughout countries with high prevalence rates in Sub-Saharan Africa. The paper considers the implications of two pilot studies in Tanzania and Malawi for governing the risk of HIV infection. It outlines the problem of behavior change and individual rationality, the potential of conditional cash transfers as a relatively inexpensive program with high outcomes, and some of limitations and implications of these initiatives for individual bodies, rationality, and global health governance. The paper makes the argument that conditional cash transfers should be met with caution and that governing health risk by buying behavior represents the intersection of biopolitical control with neoliberal forms of economic incentive through financial gain. The balancing of long-term health needs with short-term financial gain induces will to change behavior: the problem being the sustainability of such change in the absence of financial gain and the long-term consequences of constructing behavior.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.bisa.ac.uk/index.php?option=com_bisa&amp;task=download_paper&amp;no_html=1&amp;passed_paper_id=136">http://www.bisa.ac.uk/index.php?option=com_bisa&amp;task=download_paper&amp;no_html=1&amp;passed_paper_id=136</a></p>
69.	2011	<i>Social Security for Social Justice and a Fair Globalization</i>	ILO	<p><u>Report:</u> This report sought to inform the debate during the 100th Session of the International Labour Conference by providing: (1) an overview of the present state of social security around the world; (2) an identification of the main social security challenges; (3) an overview of national and ILO responses to the challenges; and (4) suggestions for the direction of future ILO action.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_152819.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_152819.pdf</a></p>

70.	2011	“Social Protection Floors as a Response to Demands for Social Justice”	Bachelet/ ILO	<p><u>Statement:</u> Ms. Michelle Bachelet, Chairperson of the Social Protection Floor Advisory Group and Executive Director of UN Women read this statement at a consultative workshop on the Social Protection Floor (SPF) organized at the International Labour Office. The UN social Protection Floor Initiative promotes universal access to essential social transfers and services. More than 75 percent of the global population does not enjoy a set of social guarantees that allow them to deal with life’s risks. Ensuring a social protection floor for these people, who struggle just to survive, is a priority.</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/jobcrisis/download/story107_bachelet_speech.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/jobcrisis/download/story107_bachelet_speech.pdf</a></p>
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