

AT A GLANCE

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VACANCIES

DEAR MEMBERS OF THE EADI SOCIAL  
PROTECTION WORKING GROUP,

This is the **10<sup>th</sup> edition** of our Social Protection Brief. On the left-hand side you can find a short list of the sections included.

Best Regards,  
Christian

## PUBLICATIONS

### [Cash transfers for refugees: the economic and social effects of a programme in Jordan](#)

by Jessica Hagen-Zanker, Martina Ulrichs, Rebecca Holmes and Zina Nimeh, ODI report, working paper and briefing paper.

Looking at a cash transfer programme for Syrian refugees in Jordan, we assess the immediate effects of transfers on reducing barriers to accessing basic services and employment, as well as considering the long-term implications of improvements in economic and social outcomes.

### [Linking taxation and social protection: Evidence on redistribution and poverty reduction in Ethiopia](#) by Kalle Hirvonen, Giulia Mascagni and Keetie Roelen

This paper aims to jointly assess the distributional effect of taxes and transfers (through social protection) using Ethiopia as a case study. We find that currently Ethiopia's flagship social protection programme is more effective than income taxation in achieving poverty reduction, while neither policy achieves a sizeable reduction in overall inequality.



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

[Working Paper: Movilización de Recursos Domésticos, Desarrollo Social y Cambio Institucional: Descentralización y Autonomías Municipales en Bolivia](#) by Wilson Jiménez

El presente documento analiza la movilización de recursos domésticos para el desarrollo social desde la perspectiva de los gobiernos municipales en Bolivia. Luego de dos décadas de descentralización y seis años de autonomías, las brechas sociales entre municipios siguen siendo profundas y se explican, en parte, por la debilidad de la gestión pública, falta de incentivos para obtener recursos propios y desarticulación de la gestión local en la provisión de servicios públicos. A pesar del aumento de excedentes de recursos naturales desde mediados de los años 2000 que propiciaron un incremento de las transferencias intergubernamentales, los gobiernos municipales aún no se consolidaron y todavía se observan deficiencias en el modelo fiscal-financiero para atender necesidades del desarrollo local.



[Working Paper: The Political Economy of Mineral Resource Governance and Children's Rights in Papua New Guinea](#) by Catherine MacDonald

Papua New Guinea has had a diverse history of contestation over resource revenues during its past forty years since independence. The major actors have been the national and provincial level governments and politicians, international development agencies, resources companies and local landowners in project development areas. This paper explores the debates over decentralization and the distribution of resource revenues between the central, provincial and local governments, and local landowners. It considers issues of representation in negotiations over resource revenues and whether this has been sufficiently equitable. It does this in an effort to understand whether children's needs and welfare have been accounted for when decisions have been made over how to allocate and use resource revenues.



Development indicators for the provision of health and education services were reviewed to ascertain whether Papua New Guinea's resource revenues have been well managed for the benefit of its children, and the overall conclusion was that greater investment in these and other social development sectors is needed in order for children to thrive, a point that is not lost on the current national government. In particular, an improvement is needed in the capacity and resourcing of local-level social development service providers. Stakeholder engagement revealed that there is little overlap between those responsible for the allocation of resources revenues and those responsible for children's welfare, with the result that each of the stakeholder groups felt unable to comment on the business of the

others. This indicates that there is an acute need for increased cross-cutting engagement if children's welfare issues are to become a regular preoccupation of those allocating resource revenues in Papua New Guinea.

The Government of Papua New Guinea has increased the proportion of its revenues that are allocated to social development services and has passed a new law aimed at empowering local-level government so that the provision of services at the District level, where most people live, can be improved. It has also recently passed a Family Protection Law which includes elements for protecting children who are exposed to situations of domestic violence. What is now needed, and is recognized by key stakeholders, is enhanced and effective implementation of these changes so that development does not stagnate at the policy stage, as has happened in the past. A crucial factor in making changes happen for the benefit of children will be the inclusion of children and their representatives in the processes of planning and introducing new programmes, not just leaving essential decisions on resource allocations in the hands of financial controllers. Ideally, this would happen as part of a multistakeholder process that would include community members, especially children and women, resources companies, international agencies, NGOs and government representatives. If all major players involved in the resources sector can find a way to work together, the future of Papua New Guinea's children can be made brighter.

[Working Paper: El Financiamiento del Desarrollo en Bolivia: Cambios y Continuidades en la Relación Estado-Cooperación Internacional \(2006–2013\)](#) by Verónica Paz

Arauco

Este document analiza los cambios en la relación entre el estado y la cooperación internacional en Bolivia a partir de 2006. La hipótesis de inicio sostiene que Bolivia logró una autonomía económica tal con la bonanza económica registrada desde 2006 que modificó el marco de las relaciones entre el estado y la cooperación internacional. Los resultados revelan que la relación estado-cooperación cambió en cuanto al liderazgo ahora ejercido por el gobierno del Estado Plurinacional, al que la cooperación fue poco a poco alineando su cartera que hoy representa solo una pequeña fracción de los recursos destinados a la inversión pública antes mayoritariamente dependiente de recursos externos. La autonomía alcanzada en las decisiones de política, traducida en una soberanía nacional respecto a la cooperación internacional asociada a la mayor participación del estado en el financiamiento de las políticas públicas para el desarrollo enfrenta hoy nuevos desafíos. Estos desafíos ocurren a nivel de las capacidades institucionales requeridas para hacer frente a la creciente inversión pública, la tendencia de ralentización del crecimiento económico prevista para los próximos años, y el nuevo rol de la cooperación internacional en Bolivia en un momento particular: la



graduación del país a la categoría de renta media. La perspectiva del contexto nacional e internacional para los próximos años sugiere que 2015 marcó un nuevo punto de inflexión en las cambiantes relaciones estado-cooperación internacional.

#### [Improving child wellbeing and care in Sub-Saharan Africa: The role of social protection](#)

Keetie Roelen, Emily Delap, Camilla Jones, and Helen Karki Chettri, *Children and Youth Services Review* (2017) Vol. 73, pp 309-318.

This article presents findings from cross-country qualitative research regarding the impact of social protection on loss of parental care, support to foster or kinship care and quality of care and wellbeing in Sub-Saharan Africa. It investigates large-scale nationally implemented cash transfer and public works programmes in Ghana, Rwanda and South Africa

#### [How can social protection build resilience? Insights from Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda](#)

by Martina Ulrichs and Rachel Slater, ODI working paper.

This paper presents a synthesis of findings from Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda on the role of social protection programmes in contributing to people's capacity to absorb, anticipate and adapt to climate-related shocks and stresses.

### EXPERT COMMENTARIES

#### [Poor Access to WASH: a barrier for women in the workplace](#) by Rockaya Aidara

Poor access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) persists despite the United Nations General Assembly's adoption of two resolutions in 2010 and 2015 that recognize the human rights to water and sanitation. What does this mean for women in the workplace? This expert commentary looks at the linkages between social protection and a safe working environment — which includes adequate sanitation facilities at work— in the context of the sustainable development agenda.

#### [Organizing Civil Society and Promoting Universal Social Protection Systems: Perspectives from the Middle East and North Africa](#) by Mabel Grossi

Civil society organizations (CSOs) play a crucial role in holding governments accountable for fulfilling their obligations to rights holders, including the right to social protection. This expert commentary looks at CSOs' role in designing and monitoring rights-based social protection systems and programmes through organizing on local, national and international levels — with an emphasis on the participation of vulnerable groups — in the MENA region.

[“Without my pension I would be dead for a long time”: social protection for older persons affected by HIV/AIDS](#) by Stefan Hoffmann

In the past 15 years, evidence has emerged on the role of social protection in mitigating older people’s vulnerability to the HIV/AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa. In particular, evidence on older people as carers of orphaned grandchildren revealed their extraordinary commitment for their families, as well as their severe vulnerability, and highlighted the lack of evidence on older persons’ living conditions, especially in rural settings. This case study from Kagera, Tanzania, highlights this vulnerability, the strong impact of social pensions and the importance of a rights-based approach in designing these pension programmes.

[Ageing, Social Protection and Human Rights: Preventing financial abuse of older people](#) by Peter Lloyd-Sherlock.

Over the last 30 years, the number of people in low- and middle-income countries receiving a pension has grown rapidly. However, due to social dynamics and dependence on care provided by family members, recipients may experience financial abuse by those closest to them. This expert commentary looks at the South African case and makes recommendations on how governments can ensure that the rights of older persons and pensioners are respected.

## VACANCIES

ODI is currently recruiting for a [Research Officer](#) and [Research Fellow](#) in Social Protection. Please click on the job role for further details. **Closing date is 19th February.**