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# **Social Protection**

 **Institute of Microfinance (InM)**

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# Social Protection

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Institute of Microfinance (InM)

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1. Adams, L. and Kebede, E. (2005) *Breaking the Poverty Cycle: A Case Study of Cash Interventions in Ethiopia*, Humanitarian Policy Group Background Paper, London: ODI. January.

Abstract: This case study looks at cash interventions in Ethiopia. It focuses on the work of Save the Children UK (SCUK) in the Ethiopian Highlands, but also considers the work of other NGOs. The cash interventions studied are those traditionally classified as 'relief', but some incorporate a developmental approach. In practice, the categorization of assistance programmes and their target group is not clear-cut. The case study therefore examines the role of cash interventions both in relief and in more developmental contexts, and the interactions between them. It reviews the process through which cash interventions were designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated, summarises the impact of cash on households and the wider community, highlights key issues of concern to implementing agencies and suggests recommendations for improving cash-based programming. While the focus is on cash transfers in general, the particular situations in Ethiopia at the end of 2004 (major change in relief/food security programming) presents a unique backdrop against which cash interventions have been, and will be, implemented that merits attention.

2. Adams, W. M. and Thomas, D. H. L. (1993) *Mainstream sustainable development: The challenge of putting theory into practice*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 5, Issue 6, Pages: 591-604, November/December.

Abstract: This paper outlines the main features of the mainstream of sustainable development thinking and the documents from which it is drawn. It then explores these in the context of a wetland conservation project in northern Nigeria. Issues of environment and development have been tackled in different ways, through protected area designation, development microprojects and concern for river basin management. It is concluded that the practical implementation of 'sustainable development' projects is far more complex and problematic than might at first appear.

3. Adato, M. and Haddad, L. (2001) *Targeting Poverty Through Community-Based Public Works Programs: A Cross-Disciplinary Assessment of Recent Experience in South Africa*, FCND Discussion Paper No. 121. International Food Policy Research Institute, August.

Abstract: Since the transition to democracy, South African public works programs are to involve community participation, and be targeted to the poor and women. This paper examines the targeting performance of seven programs in Western Cape Province, and analyzes the role of government, community-based organizations, trade unions, and the private sector in explaining targeting outcomes. These programs were not well targeted geographically in terms of poverty, unemployment, or infrastructure. Within localities, jobs went to the poor and unemployed, though not always the poorest. They did well in reaching women, despite local gender bias. Targeting guidelines of the state are mediated by diverse priorities that emerge in programs with multiple objectives, local perceptions of need and entitlement, and competing voices within civil society.

4. Adato, M. and Feldman, S. (2001) *Empowering Women to Achieve Food Security*, IFPRI, August.

Abstract: Impoverishment is characterized by social differences—gender, generational, and ethnic, among others—that structure people's access to economic and social assets. Gender inequalities are embedded within households and among kin, in the labor market and informal economic relations, and

across community and wider networks. Recent investments to strengthen women's position within these social units and empower women as decision makers have reduced inequality and improved well being. They are addressing women's needs for education, health care and nutrition training, credit, and employment. Even with increasing returns to these investments, some women require "safety nets"—private and public forms of social insurance—in response to shocks including drought, sudden illness or death of a family wage earner, job loss, political conflict, or dramatic currency devaluation. Buffers are also needed to reduce vulnerability during persistent crises in agricultural production, declines in landholding, pervasive or seasonal unemployment, or old age. Women find it harder than men to weather these changes since they have less access to employment in alternative labor markets or to credit and support networks outside the family and community.

5. Africa Region Human Development Department; The World Bank (2001) *Dynamic Risk Management and the Poor: Developing a Social Strategy for Africa*, Report No. 21961, World Bank, January.

Abstract: The paper outlines a strategy for enhancing poverty reduction in the low-income countries of Africa by reducing the vulnerability of the poor and helping them to manage and cope with the many risks that they face. It argues that social protection is an area in which all sectors in an economy have a role to play. Therefore, the strategy paper reviews the role that broad policies and investments can play in reducing the vulnerability of the poor as well as the role of traditional social protection instruments, such as safety net programs, social funds, and pensions. The strategy is not about relief or welfare handouts, but rather investments that prevent irreversible human development losses by the poor, thereby protecting their future productivity. It is proposed that social risk management be used as the framework for reducing income insecurity and vulnerability of the poor. The following areas are proposed as priority of public intervention: a) social risk management advocacy and analysis; b) maintaining sound macroeconomic policy; maintaining a risk-reducing public investment framework; c) a focus on children in extremely difficult circumstances; d) targeted social springboards and safety nets; e) a new generation of Social Investment Funds; f) public financing framework for direct social protection; and g) promotion of financial savings mechanisms.

6. Agnes R. Q. (2003) *Food Aid and Child Nutrition in Rural Ethiopia*, World Development Vol. 31, No. 7, pp. 1309–1324. January.

Abstract: This paper uses a unique panel data set from Ethiopia to examine the determinants of participation in and receipts of food aid through free distribution (FD) and food-for-work (FFW). Results show that aggregate rainfall and livestock shocks increase household participation in both FD and FFW. FFW also seems well targeted to asset-poor households. The probability of receiving FD does not appear to be targeted based on household wealth, but FD receipts are lower for wealthier households. The effects of FD and FFW on child nutritional status differ depending on the modality of food aid and the gender of the child. Both FFW and FD have a positive direct impact on weight for height. Households invest proceeds from FD in girl's nutrition, while earnings from FFW are manifested in better nutrition for boys. The effects of the gender of the aid recipient are not conclusive.

7. Ahmed, A. U. and Arends-Kuenning, M. (2006) *Do crowded classrooms crowd out learning? Evidence from the food for education program in Bangladesh*, World Development Vol. 34, Issue. 4, pp. 665–684.

Abstract: Bangladesh's Food for Education Program (FFE), which provided free food to poor families if their children attended primary school, was successful in increasing children's school enrollment, especially for girls. However, this success came at a price as class sizes increased. This paper uses a rich data set that includes school achievement test scores, information on schools, and household data

to explore the impact of FFE on the quality of education. The analysis focuses on the impact of FFE on the achievement test scores of students who did not receive benefits. We find evidence for a negative impact of FFE on the test scores of non-beneficiary students through peer effects rather than through classroom crowding effects.

8. Ahmed A. U., Rashid, S., Sharma, M. and Zohir, S. (2004) *Food Aid Distribution in Bangladesh: Leakage and Operational Performance*, Food Consumption and Nutrition Division Discussion Paper No. 173, International Food Policy Research Institute, January.

Abstract: Donors support a number of targeted food-based programs in Bangladesh that are widely credited with providing poor people access to food and improving their food security. However, inefficiency in the food distribution system may be hindering the realization of the full benefits of these programs. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) conducted a comprehensive study of the efficiency of food distribution in food aid-supported programs in Bangladesh. The study has three components: (1) food discharge at harbors, (2) the public food distribution system, and (3) food distribution to program beneficiaries. The capacity and efficiency of the food distribution system was assessed from entry ports to targeted beneficiaries. The study identified problems in the whole food distribution system, determined the level of losses, leakages, and other lapses at various stages, and recommended solutions.

9. Ahmed, A. U. and Bouis, H. E. (2002) *Weighing What's Practical: Proxy Means Tests for Targeting Food subsidies in Egypt*, Food Policy, Vol. 27, PP: 519–540. January.

Abstract: Despite achieving a significant cost reduction over the past two decades, the absolute cost of food subsidies in Egypt is still high relative to the benefits received by the poor. There is scope for better targeting these food subsidies, in particular for targeting cooking oil and sugar ration cards, both because reforms in this area are perceived to be far less politically sensitive than adjusting subsidy policy for bread and wheat flour and because higher income groups presently receive a significant percentage of the benefits. Targeting the high-subsidy green ration cards to the poor and the low-subsidy red ration cards to the nonpoor will require identification of both poor and non poor households. An International Food Policy Research Institute research team in Egypt, in collaboration with the Egyptian Ministry of Trade and Supply, developed a proxy means test for targeting ration cards. The paper describes the process of moving from the optimal income-predicting model to the final model that was both administratively and politically feasible. An ex-ante evaluation of the levels of accuracy of the proxy means testing model indicates that the model performs quite well in predicting the needy and nonneedy households. An effective and full implementation of this targeting method would increase the equity in the ration card food subsidy system, and, at the same time, the total budgetary costs of rationed food subsidies would decline. Moreover, the experience gained under this reform would facilitate targeting future social interventions to reduce and prevent poverty in Egypt.

10. Ahmed, A. U. and del Ninno, C. (2002) *Food for Education Program in Bangladesh: An Evaluation it's Impact on Educational Attainment and Food Security*, International Food Policy Research Institute, January.

Abstract: "The Government of Bangladesh launched the innovative Food for Education (FFE) program in 1993. The FFE program provides a free monthly ration of rice or wheat to poor families if their children attend primary school. Thus, the FFE food ration becomes an income entitlement enabling a child from a poor family to go to school. The goals of this program are to increase primary school enrollment, promote attendance, reduce dropout rates, and enhance the quality of education. This paper by Akhter Ahmed and Carlo del Ninno presents the findings of a

recent IFPRI evaluation of the FFE program that demonstrates the extent to which these goals were met. The evaluation uses a standard achievement test administered to students to assess the impact of FFE on learning in school, and examines the impact on enrollment rates for boys and girls. Evaluation results suggest that FFE has been highly successful in increasing primary school enrollment, promoting school attendance, and reducing dropout rates. The evaluation also examines the impact of FFE on household food security, and nutritional status. In general, FFE is effectively targeted to low-income households. However, there is considerable scope for improving targeting, as a sizable number of poor households remain excluded from the program even while many non-poor households are included. Furthermore, the evaluation results indicate that the functioning of the current private-dealer-based food grain distribution system of FFE is not satisfactory."

11. Ahmed, A. U., Bouis, H. E., Gutner, T. and Löfgren, H. (2001) *The Egyptian Food Subsidy System: Structure, Performance and Options for Reform*, IFPRI, October.

Abstract: "Egypt's food subsidy system has been a mainstay of the government's long-term policy of promoting social equity and political stability. It has also been a major component of the social safety net for the poor, guaranteeing the availability of affordable staples, helping to reduce infant mortality and malnutrition, and mitigating the adverse effects of recent economic reform and structural adjustment. The cost of the system has declined considerably from 14 percent of government expenditures in 1980/81 to 5.6 percent in 1996/97. The absolute cost, however, remains high: In 1996/97, the total cost was 3.74 billion Egyptian pounds (LE) or about US\$1.1 billion. The government and various stakeholders agree that the system's costs can be further reduced and its efficiency improved with better targeting to the needy. The Egyptian Food Subsidy System: Structure, Performance, and Options for Reform evaluate the economic, political, and technical feasibility of reducing costs while improving or maintaining the welfare of the poor. The report addresses five questions: (1) how well does the present system target the poor? (2) How much leakage—the pilferage of subsidized foods in the distribution channel—occurs? (3) At what cost does the government transfer income to the needy? (4) How can subsidies be better targeted to the needy? And (5) what are politically feasible options for reform? The subsidy system includes four foods: baladi bread, wheat flour, sugar, and cooking oil. Baladi bread and wheat are available to consumers of all income levels without restrictions. Sugar and cooking oil are targeted—they are available only to those with ration cards. In principle, higher-income households should get low-subsidy red ration cards and lower-income households should get high-subsidy green cards."

12. Ahmad, E. (1991) *Social Security and the Poor: Choices for Developing Countries*, World Bank Research Observer Vol. 6, Issue. 1, Page: 105-127, January.

Abstract: There is an urgent need to provide an effective safety net for the poorest in societies ranging from socialist countries undergoing reform to Sub-Saharan African economies. This article examines their relevance to developing countries. The objective of social security is defined broadly as public action, including that by communities, to protect the poor and vulnerable from adverse changes in living standards. Relevant instruments include employment and income guarantees, and also such formal policy instruments as assistance, social insurance, and family allowances. The article highlights issues that arise in providing social security in developing countries, particularly its effectiveness in protecting the target groups.

13. Alderman, H. (2002) *Subsidies as a Social Safety Net: Effectiveness and Challenges*, World Bank, September.

Abstract: This paper will consider a range of consumer-oriented subsidy instruments including general subsidies and tax exemptions as well as targeted quotas. Section II discusses the distribution or

incidence of the subsidy expenditures for all of these instruments. It focuses primarily on food as the means by which the subsidy is delivered, although the section concludes with a brief comparison of food subsidies with energy subsidies. The following section asks whether food subsidies actually achieve the nutritional and stabilization goals that they are often claimed to achieve. Some of the administrative concerns about market interventions that policymakers must consider are discussed in Section IV. These administrative concerns as well as their effects on beneficiaries point to possibilities for program reform, which are discussed in the final section.

14. Alderman, H. (2002) *Subsidies as Social Safety Nets: Effectiveness and Challenges*, Social Safety Net Primer Series, World Bank, September.

Abstract: Many governments use price and tax subsidization to meet social protection objectives in lieu of, or in addition to, direct income transfers. Such subsidies may be perceived as influencing behavior to further other socially desirable policies. For example, the price response induced by lowering the price of schooling or key food items will both lower the cost of living for the beneficiaries and also increase the investment in education or health more than a similar income transfer would achieve. Governments may also choose price subsidies because they are easier to administer than income transfers. In many cases they may also be politically more tractable. The most common form of price subsidy is a direct, untargeted subsidy. However, various other means may be used to deliver price subsidies as well. Untargeted indirect price subsidies, exemptions on value added or other sales taxes, dual exchange rates, export taxes, producer quotas, subsidies on transport and storage, and domestic sales of a commodity below international opportunity cost are all forms of subsidization. While such subsidies do lead to increased consumption towards a commodity in keeping with policy objectives, they usually also distort production incentives. Subsidies on goods available in a rationed amount are a less costly alternative to open ended subsidies on the entire supply of a good. The incidences of benefits from a general price subsidy are proportional to purchases and can be deduced from a survey of expenditures. For many commodities, including most grains commonly consumed, wealthier households receive larger transfers in absolute terms, yet the amount of transfer a poor household receives will be a larger share of its budget. Some goods, such as meat, are inappropriate vehicles for redistribution since subsidies on them will not only accrue mainly to the rich they will actually increase inequality in welfare. On the other hand, some governments have chosen to subsidize goods for which consumption declines as incomes increase. These are termed self-targeted commodities.

15. Alderman, H. (2002) *Price and Tax Subsidization of Consumer Goods*, Social Safety Net Primer Series, World Bank, June.

Abstract: Many governments use price and tax subsidization to meet social protection objectives in lieu of, or in addition to, direct income transfers. Such subsidies may be perceived as influencing behavior to further other socially desirable policies. For example, the price response induced by lowering the price of schooling or key food items will both lower the cost of living for the beneficiaries and also increase the investment in education or health more than a similar income transfer would achieve. Governments may also choose price subsidies because they are easier to administer than income transfers. In many cases they may also be politically more tractable. The most common form of price subsidy is a direct, untargeted subsidy. However, various other means may be used to deliver price subsidies as well. Untargeted indirect price subsidies, exemptions on value added or other sales taxes, dual exchange rates, export taxes, producer quotas, subsidies on transport and storage, and domestic sales of a commodity below international opportunity cost are all forms of subsidization. While such subsidies do lead to increased consumption towards a commodity in keeping with policy objectives, they usually also distort production incentives. Subsidies on goods available in a rationed amount are a less costly alternative to open ended subsidies on the entire supply of a good. The incidences of benefits from a general price subsidy are proportional to purchases and can be deduced from a survey of expenditures. For many commodities, including most grains commonly consumed, wealthier households receive larger transfers in absolute terms, yet the amount of transfer a poor household receives will be a larger share of its budget. Some goods, such as meat, are inappropriate

vehicles for redistribution since subsidies on them will not only accrue mainly to the rich they will actually increase inequality in welfare. On the other hand, some governments have chosen to subsidize goods for which consumption declines as incomes increase. These are termed self-targeted commodities. There is substantial evidence that food subsidies do affect nutrient consumption in a manner different than income transfers. The reduced price will have a direct influence on purchases of commodities with general subsidies and for rations that exceed the amount normally purchased. But even in the case of quotas and food stamps there is evidence that the presence of food related transfers encourages increased consumption, possibly due to changes in the share of resources controlled by women. Successfully implementing subsidy programs presents many administrative challenges. Among the most critical is limiting the sale of subsidized commodities in the higher priced general market. Substantial leakages have been documented recently in several countries. Technology such as optically scanned smart cards can provide cost-effective monitoring mechanisms, and is equally suitable for use with rations and in two-tier price systems, but may be less appropriate for poor communities without sources of power for scanning devices. Reforms that separate the government's role as financier from the market's role of providing services have the potential to be the most effective. If, in addition, governments recognize that food policy objectives are often achieved more effectively by delivering income support without any direct or indirect ties to food commodities, reforms can be separated from the consumption of a given commodity or use of a given market channel. This increased flexibility often allows for better targeting as well as an increased likelihood that the transfers will result in the poorest beneficiaries being lifted out of poverty. The nature and timing of subsidy reforms depend on many factors, including the interplay of diverse interests expressed by local groups and international agencies. Balancing the different interests is not easy, but country experiences suggest several factors contribute to public acceptance of reforms, including advanced publicity, introducing credible safety nets policies to protect the vulnerable, and implementing reforms during periods of favorable international commodity prices.

16. Alderman, H. (2002) *Gender Dimensions of Safety Nets*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course-Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, World Bank, Washington, DC. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points from the actual presentation.

17. Alderman, H. (2001) *Multi-Tier Targeting of Social Assistance: The Role of Intergovernmental Transfers*, World Bank Economic Review, Vol. 15, Issue 1, Page33-53, January.

Abstract: Albania provides a small amount of social assistance to nearly 20% of its population through a system that allows some community discretion in determining distribution. This study investigates how well this social assistance program is targeted to the poor. Relative to other safety net programs in other low-income countries, social assistance in Albania is fairly well targeted. Nevertheless, the system is hampered by the absence of a clear, objective criterion to determine the size of the grants from the central governments to communes as well as limited information that could be used to implement this criterion. Substantial gains in targeting could be achieved if the central government better allocated transfers to local governments, even holding local targeting at base level.

18. Alderman, H. (2001) *The Implications of Private Safety Nets for Public Policy: Case Studies of Mozambique and Zimbabwe*, World Bank, April.

Abstract: This paper reviews social protection policy in two African countries to highlight the interplay of private and public safety nets. A number of excellent recent empirical studies from Africa have contributed to what is known about how low-income households insure themselves against risk.'

This study uses the insights from these studies as a framework within which to review social protection policies in Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The limitations of such a review are readily apparent.

19. Altman, M. (2001) *Employment promotion in a minerals economy*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 13, Issue 6, Pages: 691-709, August.

**Abstract:** There is a sense of mystery and frustration that the SA economy has not grown as much as expected nor generated employment in the 1990s. GEAR incorrectly assumed that growth would be premised on foreign direct investment, which was meant to spur new value-adding industries and related clusters. It is not surprising that this did not occur. The SA economy can be characterized as a minerals economy, with a small market and low skill levels. Hence, most foreign investment is attracted to resource extraction, basic beneficiation or government-generated opportunities. There are many indications that SA suffers from the 'resource curse'. The dominance of basic minerals and metals in SA's export profile contributes to business cycle volatility, making it difficult for more employment-generating domestic market-oriented firms to expand. How can a resource-based economy shift its competitive advantage so that the composition of its domestic production and export profile reflect a higher value added? Why and how is this relevant to employment generation? Some authors argue that the promotion of higher value-added, higher productivity tradeables is inappropriate in a labour surplus economy. This paper argues that a sustainable industrial strategy in SA must rely on the development of a core of higher productivity or higher value industries: these industries are reflective of SA's cost structure and would support a dynamic or virtuous development cycle. It is the incomes and demand from these industries that support employment multipliers in the low productivity, job-creating industries. In a context of extremely high household dependency ratios and low wage elasticities, it is argued that the incomes from the high productivity core would have a more important impact on household welfare, and direct and indirect employment generation, than would a strategy that *relies* on a core of low wage, low productivity industries. Job creation is more likely to be found in the promotion of low productivity non-tradeables and non-traded goods and services, but the expansion of these activities will rely on the stable generation of incomes and foreign exchange from higher value tradable. Domestically, this (or any) strategy relies on improved coordination of 'markets'. It is argued that the main supply constraints in South Africa lie in under-developed and poorly coordinated contingent markets, namely for labour and finance: this is not simply a problem related to price flexibility, but rather to the orientation of embedded institutions. In this context, an 'equilibrium' could be achieved at relatively low levels of employment. To unblock these supply constraints, and promote an integrated industry strategy, a number of policy levers are identified. In addition to improving the general investment environment, the movement from the minerals base will require a targeted technology policy and the use of 'second-best' policy tools where government leverages-in new forms of investment and behaviour. Low-productivity mass employment is supported by these incomes through indirect demand and intra-household and fiscal transfers. A social contract is formed, where it is implicitly or explicitly agreed that fiscal transfers will be made to protect or generate large numbers of low-productivity jobs in non-tradable goods and services.

20. Alwang, J. and Puhazhendhi, V. (2002) *The impact of the International Food Policy Research Institute's research program on rural finance policies for food security for the poor*, International Food Policy Research Institute.

**Abstract:** None.

21. Alwang, J., Siegel, P. and Jorgensen, S. (2001) *Vulnerability: A View from Different Disciplines*, Social Protection Discussion Paper, No. 0115. World Bank, June.

Abstract: Practitioners from different disciplines use different meanings and concepts of vulnerability, which, in turn, have led to diverse methods of measuring it. This paper presents a selective review of the literature from several disciplines to examine how they define and measure vulnerability. The disciplines include economics, sociology/anthropology, disaster management, environmental science, and health/nutrition. Differences between the disciplines can be explained by their tendency to focus on different components of risk, household responses to risk and welfare outcomes. In general, they focus either on the risks (at one extreme) or the underlying conditions (or outcomes) at the other. Trade-offs exist between simple measurement schemes and rich conceptual understanding.

22. Amin, S., Rai, A. S. and Topa, G. (2001) *Does Microcredit Reach the Poor and Vulnerable?* Center for International Development at Harvard University, January.

Abstract: This paper evaluates whether microcredit programs such as the popular Grameen Bank reach the relatively poor and vulnerable in two Bangladeshi villages. It uses a unique panel dataset with monthly consumption and income data for 229 households before they received loans. We find that while microcredit is successful at reaching the poor, it is less successful at reaching the vulnerable, and may even exclude the vulnerable poor.

23. Andrews, E. and Ringold, D. (1999) *Safety Net in transition Economy: Toward a Reform Strategy*, Social Protection Discussion Paper Series No. 9914. World Bank, June.

Abstract: Social safety nets in ECA transition countries are, in many respects, the most complicated and least easily defined area of social protection. Across the region, countries have inherited a broad range of public programs, policies and services for addressing a wide variety of social needs. By and large, these mechanisms have proven ill suited to the needs of a market economy and incapable of addressing the types of social risks, which have emerged during the transition period. This paper reviews the role of safety nets in transition economies within the context of a social risk management framework. The risk management framework builds upon this traditional view and considers poverty and vulnerability within a dynamic framework. The paper discusses the objectives of safety nets, the legacy of pre-transition programs, developments during the transition period, strategic choices facing countries, and the operational experience and strategy of the Bank. The development of safety nets during the transition has varied widely by country, in part due to divergent pre-transition starting points, as well as differing socioeconomic conditions and political and cultural factors. Despite these differences, a number of similarities can be drawn. By and large, countries in the Former Soviet Union (FSU) have retained a greater emphasis on subsidies for housing and utilities, while countries in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) have relied more on cash benefits. Means-tested social assistance schemes based on a minimum income guarantee have been more prevalent in CEE, although many FSU countries have introduced, or are in the process of introducing, such programs. There is also limited evidence that the Central Asian countries rely more upon informal safety nets, such as extended family networks, than other countries. The pace of reforms varies greatly across the region, as well. While some countries have adopted ambitious safety net reforms, other countries have changed little. ECA countries face significant challenges to transform inherited safety nets to the needs of a market economy. While many countries have preferences for benefit structures similar to those of OECD countries, these may not necessarily be the most appropriate models. The social risks in transition economies are significantly different from those of developed market economies and of many other developing countries, as well. Further, cultural and economic differences between transition economies and OECD countries, and between transition economies themselves, militate against a one-size-fits-all solution. Yet, in designing social safety nets for transition economies, three fundamental issues must be addressed: (i) transition shock; (ii) the movement to a market economy; and (iii) popular perceptions about safety net programs. The paper discusses reform options and program design options as they relate to the context of the transition. The paper reviews country developments and Bank involvement in safety net operations to date and finds that across the region, further dialogue and analysis is needed. Effective safety net programs that meet the changing needs of vulnerable groups are critical for the success of the transition in ECA. While important changes have taken place, there is a need to raise the profile of safety net policies both within ECA countries and at the World Bank.

24. Ananta, A. and Siregar, R. (1999) *Social Safety Net Policies in Indonesia: Objectives and Shortcomings*, ASEAN Economic Bulletin, Vol. 16, Issue 3, Page: 344-359. December.

**Abstract:** When the economic crisis hit Indonesia in 1998, concerns over its social impacts were high. As a response, the government within a relatively brief period formulated its social safety net policies. This article evaluates the policies from several key broad aspects such as targets and objectives, implementation, and sustainability. The findings suggest that weak economic indicators to measure the social impacts of the crisis had seriously undermined the effectiveness of the policies. In addition, poor implementation of the programmes often reflected weak administrative capabilities of the government. Unless the impediments are addressed, the programmes will remain marginalized.

25. Apt, N. A. (2002) *Ageing and the Changing Role of the Family and the Community: An African Perspective*, International Social Security Review, Vol. 55, pp. 39-47.

**Abstract:** Global ageing, the major social issue of the twenty-first century, will have greater social repercussions for developing countries. The fastest increase of older persons in terms of ratio in relation to younger people is happening in developing countries, and in Africa segregation of older people in rural areas will become manifest. While beneficial changes for women have accompanied modernization in many of the developing countries, the situation of older women appears to be particularly precarious. Social changes brought about by modernization are also profoundly affecting the traditional systems of care for older people. Even though older people requiring care are still looked after within the informal structures of the family, this can no longer be taken for granted as we move into the new century. This paper critically reviews social protection systems and the resource constraints which characterize developing countries and warns against blind development of social security systems based on those of the industrialized countries. The paper argues for the design of intergenerational support back into mainstream social relations so that older persons are not marginalized and put at risk through social protection programmes which reinforce physical vulnerability stereotypes and stress welfare needs over and above older people's social and economic contributions to society.

26. Araujo, M. C. (2006) *Assessment of the Child Money Program and Properties of its Targeting Methodology: Mongolia*, Working paper No. 1. World Bank, April,

**Abstract:** This report is part of the collaboration between the Government of Mongolia and the World Bank to assess the effectiveness of the Child Money Program, conditional cash transfers program established in 2005 in an effort to move away from the "old" system of social assistance.

27. Armando, B. and Smith, R. (2006) *Social Assistance in Low Income Countries: Database*, The UK Department for International Development (DFID), March.

**Abstract:** The database aims to: provide a summary of the evidence available on the effectiveness of social assistance interventions in developing countries, with special reference to low income countries; focus on programmes 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; identify such programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, with relevant programmes from other developing regions included where appropriate; select

programmes for inclusion in the database on the basis of the availability of information on evaluation, size, scope or significance; provide summary information on each programme in a way that can be easily referenced by DFID staff and others with only a basic level of technical expertise.

28. Armstrong, J. (1999) *Towards an East Asian social Protection Strategy*, World Bank, September.

Abstract: In many East Asia and Pacific countries, rapid growth during the 1980s and early 1990s was the primary safety net, provider of jobs and old age security; family ties were an important part of the social safety net. During this period governments had little incentive to plan for downside risks; hence formal provision of social protection remained much less common in the region than in other countries at similar income levels. Government's reluctance to establish strong public safety nets is also associated with the perception that they create dependency and substitute family-based measures, thus undermining the strong cultural values attached to family responsibility. Instead, widespread family provision of basic education and health services were the foundation for much of remarkable achievements in living standards.

29. Aron, J. (2003) *Building institutions in post-conflict African economies*, Journal of International Development, Vo. 15, Issue 4, Pages: 471-485. May.

Abstract: Institutions are altered by conflict, depending on the scale, duration and type of conflict. At one extreme, formal political, social and economic institutions may be completely destroyed (e.g. Somalia), while the importance and type of informal institutions may be changed. This survey addresses some of the current issues in the design and implementation of institution building and reform in sub-Saharan Africa, and highlights the particular difficulties faced by post-conflict countries. However, research on practical policy interventions toward institution building is still at an early stage.

30. Arriagada, A. M., Castañeda, T. and Hall, G. (2000) *Managing Social Risk In Argentina*, Human Development Department, Social Protection Group, the World Bank, January.

Abstract: The purpose of this note is to provide in-depth analysis and recommendations on the design and structure of a comprehensive Social Protection (SP) framework in Argentina. It is intended as a complement to the World Bank's latest Poverty Assessment that contains an examination of who the poor are and the conditions under which they live. That report offers suggestions on the kind of social services the poor warrant, as well as the policies and programs that would help the poor to become non-poor. In turn, this note focuses more narrowly on social protection, elaborating in more detail on that section of the Poverty Assessment. It diagnoses key social risks and vulnerable groups in Argentina, analyzes current SP program coverage, and discusses options and key issues to consider in improving the SP policy response. Its purpose, therefore, is to inform on-going dialogue on SP reform in Argentina, rather than propose specific programs or policies. Further, it does not address institutional issues, which are being examined in related World Bank studies. The note is organized as follows. Section 1 introduces the note and describes the setting, placing social protection within Argentina's broader economic and social context. Section 2 develops a conceptual framework for identifying key risks and target groups. Section 3 analyzes the effectiveness of current SP programs at reaching these groups, and the usefulness/cost effectiveness of the benefits provided. Section 4 concludes by highlighting priority issues for SP policy in Argentina, and setting out guiding principles for SP program design, drawing where relevant on international (particularly OECD) experience.

31. Asia Development Bank (2003) *Microfinance: Financial Services for the Poor*, Asian Development Bank, January.

Abstract: Microfinance plays a significant role in ADB's overarching goal to reduce poverty in Asia and the Pacific. Providing access to microfinance can prove to be an effective way of reaching the poor and improving their lives.

32. Attanasio and Orazio and Mesnard, A. (2005) *The Impact of Conditional Cash Transfer on Consumption in Colombia*, Report Summery Familias 02, Institute for Fiscal Studies, London.

Abstract: In this report, we assess the short-term impact of the Colombian welfare programme Familias en Acción on consumption and its components. Familias en Acción is a conditional cash transfer programme run by the Colombian government with the purpose of fostering the accumulation of human capital. The programme, inspired by the Mexican PROGRESA, has three main components – health, nutrition and education – and is targeted at the poorest 20% of households in selected areas in rural Colombia. The implementation of the programme began in 2002, and it was fully operational in all targeted (treatment) communities, 627 in total, by 2003. In 2004, around 340,000 households were benefiting from the programme. The programme was financed with a loan from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

33. Attanasio; Orazio; Meghir, C. and Santiago, A. (2005) *Education Choices in Mexico: Using a Structural Model and Randomized Experiment to Evaluate Progress*, EWP05/01, Institute for Fiscal Studies, London.

Abstract: In this paper we evaluate the effect of a large welfare program in rural Mexico. For such a purpose we use an evaluation sample that includes a number of villages where the program was not implemented for evaluation purposes. We estimate a structural model of education choices and argue that without such a framework it is impossible to evaluate the effect of the program and, especially, possible changes to its structure. We also argue that the randomized component of the data allows us to identify a more flexible model that is better suited to evaluate the program. We find that the program has a positive effect on the enrollment of children, especially after primary school. We also find that an approximately revenue neutral change in the program that would increase the grant for secondary school children while eliminating for the primary school children would have a substantially larger effect on enrollment of the latter, while having minor effects on the former.

34. Balkenhol, B. (1999) *Credit Unions and the Poverty Challenge: Extending outreach, enhancing sustainability*, ILO.

Abstract: This book, prepared by international experts on micro finance, reviews experiences with refinancing credit unions in several countries in Africa, Asia and the Americas in an effort to improve their growth and outreach to the poor. It examines issues vital to credit unions such as refinancing and loan portfolios, external credit lines and debt finance. Drawing on proceedings from the 1995 World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, the books looks at what makes credit unions successful, how they can reach large numbers of the poor, and what they can do to operate more efficiently.

35. Barham, T. (2004) *Providing a Healthier Start to Life: The Impact of Conditional Cash Transfers on Infant Mortality*, UC-Berkeley, January.

Abstract: In this paper, I evaluate the impact of Mexico's conditional cash transfer program, Progresa, on infant mortality. While studies on other aspects of Progresa make use of a randomized treatment and control evaluation database performed in 506 communities, this database lacks sufficient sample size to measure the effect on infant mortality. Instead, I use vital statistics data to determine municipality-level, rural infant mortality rates and create a panel dataset covering the period 1992-2001. I take advantage of the phasing-in of the program over time both between and within municipalities to identify the impact of the program. I find that Progresa led to an 11 percent decline in rural infant mortality among households treated in Progresa municipalities. Reductions are as high as 36 percent in those communities where, prior to program interventions, the population all spoke some Spanish and had better access to piped water.

36. Barrett, C. B. and McPeak, G. J. (2003) *Poverty Traps and Safety Nets*, Kluwer Academic Publishers, September.

Abstract: This paper uses data from northern Kenya to argue that the concept of poverty traps needs to be taken seriously, and that if poverty traps indeed exist, then safety nets become all the more important. However, as presently practiced, safety nets based on food aid appear to be failing in northern Kenya.

37. Barrientos, A. and Lloyd-Sherlock, P. (2002) *Non-Contributory Pensions and Social Protection*, International Labour Organization (ILO), January.

Abstract: This paper considers existing non-contributory pension programmes, or more accurately cash transfers for the old, in Africa and Latin America. It evaluates their impact on poverty and vulnerability of the old, on aggregate poverty, and on household investment in physical and human capital. The paper argues that these programmes have a significant impact on poverty and social investment in developing countries.

38. Barrientos, A. (2002) *Old age, poverty and social investment*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 14, Issue 8, Pages: 1133-1141, November.

Abstract: The paper examines two commonly held views on the relationship existing between old age and poverty in developing countries: that poverty is less pronounced among the old; and that poverty reduction programmes focused on the old have lower social payoffs than programmes aimed at the young. The paper argues that standard measures underestimate old age poverty, and that the evaluation of poverty programmes needs to take account of the economic contribution of the old and of positive externalities in old age support. It concludes that the low priority given to old age support in developing countries needs to be reconsidered.

39. Barrientos, A. (2000) *Work, retirement and vulnerability of older persons in Latin America: what are the lessons for pension design?* Journal of International Development, Vol. 12, Issue 4, Pages: 495-506, May.

Abstract: The work and retirement behavior of older groups, and their vulnerability to economic conditions ought to be key parameters for pension reform, especially as regards the design of pension schemes and pension benefits. In practice, very little attention has been paid to these issues in Latin

America. This paper examines the economic status and incomes of older groups and their households in Chile. It considers the extent to which older groups are vulnerable to changes in economic conditions, and the impact that pension and health reform will have on their vulnerability. It concludes that current social security reforms in the region will contribute to increased vulnerability among older groups.

40. Barrientos, S. W. (2005) *Impact assessment and labour: developing a learning approach*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 17, Issue 2, Pages: 259-270, March.

Abstract: This paper examines how a learning approach to impact assessment could be developed in relation to workers covered by company codes of labour practice. It develops a value chain to impact mapping approach, and examines how code impact is mediated through different management approaches within a value chain. Workers' labour standards vary according to their employment status, with women and disadvantaged ethnic groups often experiencing the worst conditions and greater vulnerability to poverty. A sustainable learning approach extends beyond compliance and proving impact. It focuses on how the participation of workers as well as trade unions and NGOs in code implementation can help to enhance workers' rights and contribute to poverty alleviation and development.

41. Barrientos, S. and Kritzing, A. (2004) *Squaring the circle: global production and the informalization of work in South African fruit exports*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 16, Issue 1, Pages: 81-92, January.

Abstract: South African fruit growers simultaneously face rising standards imposed within supermarket global value chains, falling market prices internationally, and increasing government legislation. These pressures are leading to falling permanent employment and increasing use of contract labour on fruit farms, tempered by the need to employ skilled workers to meet quality and labour standards. Informal contract employment provides some (male) workers with regular work at relatively good pay, but others (particularly women) work for short periods at low pay. None enjoy work security or employment benefits. The informality of work intensifies their risks and vulnerability to poverty.

42. Basu, K. (1996) *Relief programs: When it may be better to give food instead of cash*, World Development, Vol. 24, Issue 1, Page: 91-96. January.

Abstract: A standard way to give relief to the needy is to organize employment or public works programs. It is often argued that in many situations paying workers in cash, instead of food, may be the superior option. The aim of this paper is to caution that some plausible spillover effects may weaken this argument. Observe that paying wages in food and in cash can have differential effects on prices. A cash-for-work program would typically enhance the demand for food, cause food prices to rise and result in more food in the hands of those who have received the wages. This will mean that those who are left out of the program (for example, the old and the infirm) could be worse off.

43. Baulch, B., Weber, A. and Wood, J. (2006) *Developing a Social Protection Index for Asia*, Development Policy Review, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 5-29, January.

Abstract: Social protection is increasingly seen as an important tool for poverty reduction, but to date there have been few quantitative cross-country assessments of social protection provision. This article develops a social protection index that systematically and consistently quantifies activities at the national level. Four summary indicators representing the cost, coverage, poverty targeting and impact are scaled and weighted to produce an additive index of the overall level of social protection provision. The index is calculated for six very different Asian countries: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan and Vietnam. Considerable contrasts are revealed between their levels of social protection provision.

44. Bennett, K. M. (1995) *Economic decline and the growth of the informal sector: The Guyana and Jamaica experience*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 7, Issue 2, Pages: 229-242, March/April.

Abstract: This paper employs the currency ratio model to estimate the size of the informal sector in Guyana and Jamaica from 1977 to 1989. It is shown that the official estimate of income for both countries, by excluding the informal sector, significantly understates true income levels. Fluctuations in the level of income generated by the informal sector mirrored fluctuations in estimates of official income for Guyana, but moved in a counter cyclical fashion to official estimates for Jamaica. It is concluded that the growth of the sector did little to protect the poor in both countries from overall economic decline.

45. Bertranou, F. M. and Durán, O. J. (2005) *Social Protection in Latin America: The Challenges of Heterogeneity and Inequity*, International Social Security Review, Vol. 58, pp. 3-13, July.

Abstract: None.

46. Besley, T. and Burgess, R. and Rasul, I. (2003). *Benchmarking Government Provision for Social Safety Net*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: The question of how many governments should spend on social programs generally or safety nets in particular, is of great obvious interest to policymakers but is extremely difficult to address empirically. The approach in this paper differs from others by assuming that what governments can potentially do in terms of spending on social programs is given by what governments across the world are actually observed to be doing on average.

47. Bidet, E. (2004) *Social Protection in the Republic of Korea: Social Insurance and Moral Hazard*, International Social Security Review, Vol. 57, No. 1, pp. 3-18, January.

Abstract: As reported in numerous studies, the system of social protection in the Republic of Korea long remained underdeveloped because of the priority given instead to economic growth. The past few years have seen major changes, however. The government decided to apply the theory of productive welfare, thereby committing itself to introducing a system of universal statutory social insurance which is intended to set the seal on a new social compact and which may, ultimately, impact on the model of

socioeconomic development itself. This article outlines the recent changes in insurance against sickness, unemployment and old age and goes on to describe the moral hazard facing the new system of social insurance and the need for a form of joint management in order to minimize this hazard.

48. Bigsten, A. and Kayizzi-Mugerwa, S. (1995) *Rural sector responses to economic crisis in Uganda*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 7, Issue 2, Pages: 181-209, March/April.

Abstract: This paper, based on a survey of farm households in Uganda's Masaka district, analyses the impact of the country's economic decline on the rural sector. The economic crisis has reduced the flow of resources from the urban areas, in terms of both goods and services and remittances from urban-based relatives. To preserve their livelihoods, rural dwellers have had to diversify their sources of income. Ability to do this is constrained not only by household characteristics, such as size, age and education of head and time endowment, but also by economic variables such as the existence of markets, size of land holding and credit availability. It is argued that to reincorporate peasants into the modern sector it is necessary to remove the barriers which prevent them from realizing a fair return on their production factors and assets.

49. Bitrán, R. and Giedion, U. (2003) *Waivers and Exemptions from Health Services in Developing Countries*, Social Safety Net Primer Series, World Bank, January.

Abstract: In response to shortages in public budgets for government health services, many developing countries around the world have adopted formal or informal systems of user fees for health care. In most countries user fee proceeds seldom represent more than 15 percent of total costs in hospitals and health centers, but they tend to account for a significant share of the resources required to pay for non-personnel costs. The problem with user fees is that the lack of provisions to confer partial or full waivers to the poor often results in inequity in access to medical care. The dilemma, then, is how to make a much-needed system of user fees compatible with the goal of preserving equitable access to services. Different countries have tried different approaches. Those which have carefully designed and implemented waiver systems (e.g., Thailand and Indonesia) have had much greater success in terms of benefits incidence than countries that have improvised such systems (Ghana, Kenya, Zimbabwe). Key to the success of a waiver system is its financing. Systems that compensate providers for the revenue forgone from granting exemptions (Thailand, Indonesia, and Cambodia) have been more successful than those who expect the provider to absorb the cost of exemptions (Kenya). Where waiver systems exist, performance will improve with the timeliness of the reimbursement. Other success factors include the widespread dissemination of information among potential beneficiaries about waiver availability and procedures; the awarding of financial support to poor patients for non-fee costs of care, such as food and transportation (as in Cambodia); and the existence of clear criteria for the granting of waivers, thereby reducing confusion and ambiguity among those responsible for managing the system and among potential recipients. Those facing the task of adopting a system of waivers face multiple design options. These include the following, among others: should exemptions be granted to whole groups or on the basis of individual targeting (the review finds that most systems are based on the latter)? Should waivers or exemptions be permanent or temporary? How frequently should eligibility be reassessed? Should waiver eligibility be determined ex-ante, in the household, or when individuals seek care in the facility? The review examines various approaches taken by countries, but assessing their relative practical merits is difficult, as the evidence is scattered and mixed.

50. Bitran, R. (2002) *Equity Funds and other Waiver Systems in Cambodia: A Case study*, Bitrán y Asociados, June.

Abstract: Cambodia's health sector relies heavily on user fees to finance ambulatory and hospital health services, and fees are high and common both in public and in private facilities. This reliance on user fee revenue reflects in part limited public funding for health care.

51. Bhalotra, S. (2001) *Growth and welfare provisioning: lessons from the English Poor Laws?* Journal of International Development, Vol. 13, Issue 7, Pages: 1083-1096, October.

Abstract: None.

52. Blomquist, J. (2003) *Impact Evaluation of Social Programs: A Policy Perspective*, World Bank, April.

Abstract: Governments and donor organizations increasingly recognize that rigorous evaluations of public interventions should be part of the social policy decision-making process. Yet there is frequently a gap between the desire for information on the effectiveness of programs and an understanding of the potential and the limitations of evaluation tools. This note reviews the basic elements of good impact evaluations, identifies some of the political economy aspects that influence whether they are conducted, and explores ways to encourage use of evaluation.

53. Blomquist, J. (2002) *Safety Nets in Response to Crisis: East Asia*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, World Bank, Washington, DC. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points from the actual presentations.

54. Bodewig, C. (2002) *Emerging from Ethnic Conflict: Challenges for Social Protection Design in Transition Countries*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: This paper is an attempt to shed some light on issues relating to social protection in transition countries emerging from ethnic conflict. It analyzes how constraints posed both by conflict itself and its ethnic nature affect social protection policies and suggests ways out. Both conflict and continuing ethnic tensions thereafter affect labor markets, as well as render social safety net policies difficult to implement. Instead, policymakers often have to resort to second-best solutions. In particular, in the light of precarious public finances, a limited ability of the government to provide services and assistance and ethnic tensions massively constraining social safety nets, people will continue to rely on many wartime coping mechanisms. Social protection design has to be mindful of this and may even build on these mechanisms. Furthermore, employment--formal and informal--needs to take over a key poverty alleviation role in a post-ethnic-war environment. The resulting main social protection policy implication, therefore, is to create the right conditions for the labor market to absorb those able to work.

55. Boudahrain, A. (2000) *The Insecure Social Protection of Migrant Workers From the Maghreb*, International Social Security Review, Vol. 53, Issue 2, April-June.

Abstract: Is it possible to speak of just and equitable social protection for the active populations of poor countries which suffer from development problems and are dominated by an international order in which only the law of the strongest prevails, especially when those populations emigrate to seek work in order to live or merely to survive? Universal standards that are supposed to ensure some measure of international coordination of national legislation and practice in social security between developed countries and the so-called developing countries suffer from this somewhat original form of inequality. The adaptation of such standards at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels only reflects the discrimination and selfish interests of States and of the rich and powerful, and indeed of broad sectors of their civil society who reject others simply because of their different culture and traditions. The debate is more involved than at first it may seem. By accepting others as being like oneself one can imagine a better world in which, when people move freely - including migrant workers and their families - they enjoy effective protection through social security. A study of the situation of Maghreb migrants employed and residing in Western Europe and the Gulf States has much to teach us in this respect, especially in determining whether any form of solidarity is plausible or achievable in some not too distant future.

56. Bovenberg, A. L. (2000) *Reforming Social Insurance in the Netherlands*, International Tax and Public Finance, Vol. 7, Issue. 3.

Abstract: This paper discusses recent reforms of social insurance in the Netherlands. It describes how a serious economic crisis in the beginning of the 1980s set the stage for the subsequent reform process. The most fundamental reforms were introduced in the areas of sickness insurance, which was privatized, and disability insurance, which now involves experience rating. After exploring various challenges affecting the future of social protection, the paper discusses various remaining policy options.

57. Braun, J. V. (2003) *Food Aid for Sustainable Food Security*, International Food Policy Research Institute, September.

Abstract: Since decades, food aid is a contentious instrument for addressing hunger and food security. The workshop carefully considered the pros and cons of food aid on the basis of past and current evidence, including practitioners' experiences. In particular, the workshop re-visited food aid in view of the perspectives of the ongoing WTO trade negotiations, the experience gained with the Food Aid Convention, the initiatives related to the human right to adequate food resulting from the World Food Summit, and the challenges of health crises, i.e. HIV/AIDS. The "statement" results from an open and participatory process of working groups, and from more comprehensive plenary presentations by main actors in food aid (recipient governments, bilateral and multilateral donors, international agencies, NGOs). While reflecting a fair amount of consensus, the individual workshop participants and delegates cannot be held responsible for the statement. It is meant to serve stimulation of further discussion for innovation and improvement of key aspects of food aid for sustainable food security.

58. Briggs, J., Sharp, J., Yacoub, H., Hamed, N. and Roe, A. (2007) *The nature of indigenous environmental knowledge production: evidence from Bedouin communities in southern Egypt*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 19, Issue 2, Pages: 239-251, March.

Abstract: The use of indigenous knowledge has been seen in some quarters to offer real possibilities of success in development practice. However, results have been uneven, perhaps because of the way in which indigenous knowledge has been conceptualised. Drawing on empirical research among two related Bedouin communities in Egypt, the paper suggests that indigenous knowledge is provisional and dynamic and therefore rather less static than implied in much of the literature; it should be seen as utilitarian and grounded, both economically and socio-culturally; and indigenous knowledge as a term may be unhelpful and misleading and would be better expressed as local knowledges.

59. Brocklesby, M. A. and Hobley, M. (2003) *The practice of design: developing the Chars Livelihoods Programme in Bangladesh*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 15, Issue 7, Pages: 893-909, October.

Abstract: This article examines development programme design, using the Chars Livelihoods Programme in Bangladesh as a case study. Central to the Programme was the need to address the deep structural barriers preventing the exercise of voice by the extreme poor. By describing how this issue was tackled in the design process, the article explores the room for manoeuvre to engage in processes of social development relating to extreme poverty by focusing on 'citizen participation', 'voice' and 'responsiveness'. It argues that within the confines of a conventional, bureaucratic planning process, opportunities to be innovative may be limited. However, to refuse the challenge, is to disregard the role design plays in opening up spaces for future action. It concludes by arguing that design is an inherently politicized process, which involves choices about whose voice is heard, whose power is respected and whose is disputed. This issue cannot be ignored by initiatives that seek to eliminate extreme poverty through citizenship participation in development.

60. Bromley, R. (2003) *Social planning: past, present, and future*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 15, Issue 7, Pages: 819-830, October.

Abstract: This article discusses the history of the idea of social planning, and of the pioneering Masters Programme in Social Planning established at the University of Wales Swansea in 1973. Swansea's initiative in social planning led to the creation of the University's Centre for Development Studies (CDS), and it broadened development studies as an academic and policy field. Social planning is a controversial term because it has sometimes been associated with social engineering and totalitarianism. Nevertheless, it has a very important intellectual and policy agenda, and if the word 'planning' proves a liability it can be replaced by 'policy' or 'strategy'. The major questions reviewed at CDS-Swansea in the 1970s are still pertinent, and new dimensions have been added through growing concerns for nation building, sustainability, democracy, gender equity and human rights.

61. Brunori, G. & Rossi, A. (2007) *Differentiating countryside: Social representations and governance patterns in rural areas with high social density: The case of Chianti, Italy*. Journal of Rural Studies, Vol. 23, Issue 2, Pages 183-205.

Abstract: One of the key factors for the success of development strategies in rural areas is the setting up of appropriate governance patterns, whose main outcome is a fluid communication between public and private organisations and an effective integration of objectives and policies. Through a 'post-rural' approach, this paper aims to analyze an attempt to reconfigure patterns of governance taking place in a well-known rural area, the Chianti (Tuscany, Italy). The Chianti can be considered as a typical example of a post-rural area, characterized by a highly complex civil society, with a large number of

organisations representing their constituencies' interests, which strongly characterize the local social and economic processes. In this area wine is the most important industry, both for its weight in terms of added value and employment but also for the multiplier effects that its reputation has on the overall economy, and local wine elites have historically had a strong hold on local society. Along with rural change leading to social and economic diversification and growing administrative complexity, the dominance of wine elites is challenged by a coalition of actors led by the mayors of the local municipalities. The resulting struggle for hegemony is played out through an intense inside/outside interaction, which contributes to continuous attempts to redefine local identities. The paper explores the role that the building of social representations of rurality by local elites plays in the creation of new rural governance patterns in the area.

62. B. P. George (2007) *Local community's support for post-tsunami recovery efforts in an agrarian village and a tourist destination: a comparative analysis*, Community Development Journal.

Abstract: This paper examines the local community's support for the post-tsunami recovery of two affected places in India: one a tourist destination and the other an agrarian village. The investigation begins with the proposition that social capital is a vital influence upon local communities' willingness to support tsunami recovery efforts. The underlying assumption was that the resident community at the agrarian village with its rich social capital and tradition of community activities would proactively participate in the reconstruction program and thereby make a speedier and more meaningful recovery than the resident community at the tourist destination. However, an empirical survey conducted to prove this point provided us with contradictory results: the survey revealed no significant difference in the levels of social capital across the communities. Consequently, the researchers carried out a focus group discussion with the locals at the tourist destination. The interesting conclusion is that it is probably the richness of the very same social capital that provoked local participation at the agrarian village and eliminated it at the tourist destination.

63. Cameron, L. (2002) *Did Social Safety Net Scholarships Reduce the Dropout Rates During the Indonesian Economic Crisis?* Report No.WPS2800, World Bank, March.

Abstract: The author uses regression and matching techniques to evaluate Indonesia ' s Social Safety Net Scholarships Program, which was developed to keep large numbers of children from dropping out of school as a result of the Asian crisis. It was expected that many families would find it difficult to keep their children in school and that dropout rates would be high, as they were during a recession in the 1980s. But dropouts did not increase markedly and enrollment rates remained relatively steady. The author examines the role the scholarship program played in producing this result. She found the scholarships to have been effective in reducing dropouts in the lower secondary school (where students are more susceptible to dropping out) by about 3 percentage points. They had no discernible impact in primary and upper secondary schools. The author also examines how well the program adhered to its documented targeting design and how effective that design was in reaching the poor. Committees that allocated the scholarships followed the criteria diligently, but a significant percentage of scholarships did go to students from households with high reported per capita expenditures, if household expenditure data are reliable. It is unclear how targeting can be improved, given the scarcity of accurate local household data in most countries. Using local monitoring could help but then monitoring for accountability would be more difficult. Preliminary evidence favors focusing safety net scholarships--designed to reduce dropout rates during an economic crisis--on lower secondary schools, continuing to target children (especially older students) from large families, scaling back scholarships to private schools at the lower secondary level, or targeting the households hurt most by the crisis.

64. Campbell, F. A. (1973) *N.I.S. gives a basic social protection*, World Development, Vol. 1, Issues 1-2, Page 17, February.

Abstract: None.

65. Carolyn J, H. (2005) Demand and Supply Side Determinants in Conditional Cash Transfer Program Effectiveness: Improving the First Generation Programs, University of Wisconsin-Madison LaFollette School of Public Affairs and Institute for Research on Poverty, January.

Abstract: The Programa Nacional de Becas Estudiantiles is a conditional cash transfer program designed to promote long-term human capital accumulation among Argentine youth and to reduce poverty. The Becas program began in the late 1990s and is currently one of the priority social programs receiving additional support and protection since the 2001 economic emergency in Argentina. This study follows a 1999 cohort of students from 24 schools for five years. Propensity score matching methods are used with a comparison group of students who were excluded due to quotas to estimate the average and marginal impacts of the Becas program on students' attendance and grade repetition, completion of their secondary education, and performance (average grades in school). Multilevel methods are also used to estimate the contributions of program management and school characteristics in explaining variation between schools in student outcomes. This study makes an important contribution to the literature. Conditional cash transfer programs are viewed as a demand-side intervention—i.e., reducing opportunity costs and increasing access and incentives for human capital investment—but research suggests that their success likely depends on program implementation and the quality of supply-side investments in schools. This study takes advantage of a relatively rare opportunity to consider both demand- and supply-side effects of a large-scale federal intervention for promoting human capital accumulation, with implications for similar interventions in both developed and developing countries.

66. Chandra, B. S. and Reidhead, W. (2007) *Measuring the benefits of development research – a case study of food policy reforms in Bangladesh*. *Quarterly Journal of International Agriculture* 46(2): 159-182

Abstract: None

67. Channing, A., James, R. C., and Simler, K. R. (2006) *Has economic growth in Mozambique been pro-poor?* *Journal of African Economies*, Vol. 15, Issue 4, Pages: 571-602.

Abstract: None.

68. Chapon, S. and Euzeby, C. (2002) *Towards a Convergence of European Social Models?* *International Social Security Review*, Vol. 55, pp. 37-56, December.

Abstract: The European Union (EU) has chosen to construct itself through its currency. The social dimension has been left at a secondary level, based on the principle that economic progress will end up "pulling" social models "upwards" This optimism now looks somewhat misplaced. For a whole series of reasons, European social protection systems are threatened by regression: the emergence of liberal economic ideas, the need to be competitive, the implementation of the Stability and Growth Pact, the fact that the differences in the levels of remuneration and social benefits in Euroland are more evident owing to the single currency and, as a result, the harsher social and fiscal competition. If Europe wishes

to avoid the risks of social fragmentation due to the "leveling down" of social protection, it will have to organize a minimum threshold of EU solidarity.

69. Charles-Antoine, H. (2005) *Cash Transfer Programmes in Afghanistan: A Desk Review of Current Policy and Practice*, Humanitarian Policy Group. ODI. January.

Abstract: The case study is in five chapters. The first chapter provides a background to the debate around food- and cash-based responses after the fall of the Taliban regime, and gives an overview of the main humanitarian actors involved in these programmes. The next four chapters critically examine the current practice of cash-based programming, beginning with the initial phase of needs analysis and programme design, followed by specific implementation issues, monitoring and evaluation practices and the question of the impact of cash-based programming.

70. Charlton, R. and McKinnon, R. (2002) *International organizations, pension system reform and alternative agendas: Bringing older people back in?* Journal of International Development, Vol. 14, Issue 8, Pages: 1175-1186, November.

Abstract: This paper delineates key constraints on the formulation and implementation of old age support in developing countries (DCs), identifying specific institutional and organizational points of 'blockage'. The paper argues that these institutional and procedural constraints collectively underpin the continuing marginalization of older people within dominant agendas and existing policy programmes, presenting reformers with knotty problems of policy formulation, policy sequencing and policy implementation. A more appropriate and constructive international advisory regime, formed on the principles of organizational, stakeholder and policy inclusiveness, is proposed and outlined.

71. Charlton, R. and McKinnon, R. (2000) *Beyond mandatory privatization: pensions policy options for developing countries*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 12, Issue 4, Pages: 483-494, May.

Abstract: Consideration of the social welfare, financial system and institutional implications for DCs of the current, World Bank-led, trend towards systemic old-age pension reforms based on an expanded role for mandatory private provision indicates the desirability of reform alternatives. The wider policy lessons which DCs can take from the experiences of systemic pension reforms already enacted in developing and transition economies are found to be, at best, ambiguous and, at worst, problematic. Alternative policy proposals for DC and transition economy governments considering implementing mandatory defined contribution pension funds within parameters set largely by the Bank's 'agenda' are suggested. These envisage the retention of state provision as their primary element in order to ensure that pension systems continue to pursue their essential welfare functions. Finally, policy recommendations designed to secure universality in retirement provision on a social assistance basis are presented for those LDCs currently out with the parameters of the systemic pension reform debate.

72. Chataway, J. (2005) *Introduction: is it possible to create pro-poor agriculture-related biotechnology?* Journal of International Development, Vol. 17, Issue 5, Pages: 597-610, July.

Abstract: Biotechnology represents hope for those who believe that new technology can contribute to overcoming a range of pressing productivity and environmental constraints facing poor farmers. Pouring money into the science and technology however without recognizing institutional and systemic

complexities associated with creating ‘pro-poor’ technologies is unlikely to deliver much for those farmers. Moreover, there are ranges of economic and political contextual factors which further complicate efforts to put the technology to use for poorer farmers. This article outlines some of the issues and possible new approaches which are discussed in more detail in later articles in this special issue.

73. Chirwa, E. W., Zgovu, E. K. & Mvula, P. M. (2002) *Participation and Impact of Poverty-Oriented Public Works in Rural Malawi*, Development Policy Review. Vol. 20 Issues 2, Page 159. January.

Abstract: This article reports on factors influencing participation in the poverty-oriented public works programme in rural Malawi and analyses the determinants of the revealed positive socio-economic impact among the participants. The programme targets poor households through self-selection by offering a wage below the official minimum for rural areas. The empirical results show that most participants are poor and with little education. Probability of participation is higher for members of female-headed households and households with longer periods of food insecurity, excess supply of labour, few assets and reservation wages below the wage offered in the programme. Taking account of selectivity bias, the impact of the programme increases with the gender (female) of participants and the numbers per household participating.

74. Christopher B., Holden, S. and Daniel C. Clay. (2004) *Can Food-for-Work Programmes Reduce Vulnerability?* Discussion Paper # D-07/2004. Department of Economics and Resource Management, Agricultural University of Norway, January.

Abstract: Food-for-work (FFW) programmes are widely touted for their capacity to target poor populations effectively with a reliable safety net, thereby reducing vulnerability due to downside risk exposure, while simultaneously investing in the production or maintenance of valuable public goods necessary to stimulate productivity and thus growth in aggregate incomes. The empirical evidence is mixed, however, as to the efficacy of FFW in any of these dimensions. Proponents cite cases in which FFW appears to have performed as intended, while opponents present evidence of its failures. The development community needs to guard against uncritical acceptance of either naïve or hostile claims about FFW and to develop a better understanding of how, when and why FFW programmes can indeed reduce vulnerability. This paper aims to advance such an understanding.

75. Christiaensen, L., Demery, L. and Paternostro, S. (2002) *Growth, Distribution, and Poverty in Africa: Messages from the 1990s*, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 2810. World Bank, March.

Abstract: Christiaensen, Demery, and Paternostro review recent evidence on the trends in household well being in Africa during the 1990s. They draw on the findings of a series of studies on poverty dynamics that use the better data sets now available. The authors begin by taking a broad view of poverty, tracing changes in both income poverty and in other more direct measures of individual welfare. Experiences have been varied: several countries have seen a sharp decline in poverty, while some have witnessed a marked increase. Yet, in the aggregate, economic growth has been pro-poor. Nonetheless, the aggregate numbers also hide significant and systematic distributional effects which have caused some groups to be left behind. The authors draw four key conclusions: (1) Economic policy reforms (improving macroeconomic balances and liberalizing markets) have been conducive to reducing poverty. (2) Market connectedness is key for the poor to benefit from new opportunities generated by economic growth. Some population groups and regions, by virtue of their sheer remoteness, have been left behind when growth picks up. (3) Education and access to land further condition the extent to which households can benefit from economic opportunities and escape poverty.

(4) Finally, rainfall variations and ill health are found to have profound effects on poverty outcomes in Africa underscoring the significance of social protection in a poverty reduction strategy.

76. Cichon, M., Wolfgang Scholz, W., van de Meerendonk, A., Hagemeyer, K., Bertranou, F. and Plamondon, P. (2004) *Financing Social Protection*, ILO.

Abstract: Designing social protection systems that are effective and equitable as well as fiscally, financially and economically efficient has been a challenge for many countries as well as a source of substantive debate the world over. Formal social protection systems (through transfers in cash and in kind) redistribute between 5 per cent (in developing countries) and 35 per cent (in OECD countries) of their gross domestic product (GDP). One of the first volumes of its kind, this book addresses these challenges by offering a comprehensive overview of the many financing options available while also providing a thorough analysis of their advantages and disadvantages and their financial and economic implications. The most important task of social protection systems is to alleviate and prevent poverty – with this in mind; the book presents a “methodological toolbox” from which social protection planners, managers and social policy analysts can work. Written by practitioners for practitioners, the book discusses the design and maintenance of national social protection systems that ensure an effective and efficient use of available resources at the community, national and international levels while supporting long-term economic development. Each chapter includes stylized real-life examples that deal with the theory as well as practical policy questions. The book also guides readers through the policy process that determines the affordable levels of and scope of social protection in a given country.

77. Clert, C. and Wodon, Q. (2001) *The Targeting of Government Programs in Chile: A Quantitative and Qualitative Assessment*. World Bank, August.

Abstract: In Chile, many social programs are targeted using the ficha CAS, a two page household questionnaire administered by social workers. A household’s score on the ficha CAS determines the household’s eligibility not only for income transfers (e.g., pension assistance and family allowances), but also for water subsidies, access to social housing, and childcare centers. This paper provides an assessment of the ficha CAS system using both quantitative and qualitative methods of investigation. The quantitative evaluation suggests that the scoring system helps in ensuring that the programs have a positive redistributive impact. However, some weaknesses are revealed by the qualitative evaluation.

78. Claudia, R. (2007) *The potential role of economic instruments in river basin management: increased economic efficiency through paying farmers to use less water*. *Ökologisches Wirtschaften* 1: 35-38.

Abstract: None

79. Coady, D., Grosh, M. and Hoddinott, J. (2002) *The Targeting of Transfers in Developing Countries: Review of Experience and Lessons*, Social Safety Net Primer Series, World Bank, April.

Abstract: This paper presents evidence-comparing outcomes by targeting methods from a new, comprehensive compilation of international evidence drawn from journal articles and the “gray literature”. It includes 100 programs from 41 countries. The median performance over the whole sample is progressive, providing a quarter more resources to the poor than would random allocations. Nonetheless, in over a quarter of the programs considered, outcomes were regressive. The differences in outcomes between methods are small, accounting for only 16 percent of total sample variability. Outcomes are highly variable within a method, accounting for 84 percent of total sample variability.

Targeting performance appears to be better in countries with higher incomes and greater voice and accountability. It is also better in countries with higher levels of income inequality. The comparative results suggest the prime importance of implementation in good targeting. We therefore devote extensive discussion to the practical considerations of implementing the main methods covered – means testing, proxy means testing, geographic targeting, demographic targeting, self-selection and community-based methods. The paper also provides a briefing on the basic conceptual and measurement issues of targeting.

80. Coady, D. P. & Harris, R. L. (2004) *Evaluating Targeted Cash Transfer Programs: a general Equilibrium Framework with an Application to Mexico*, International Food Policy Research Institute, January.

Abstract: "This report focuses on the indirect and direct effects of transfer programs. In particular, it shows how modeling results can be combined with information from standard household surveys to provide an integrated analysis of the direct distributional impact of such programs and the indirect distributional and efficiency impacts arising from domestic financing mechanisms. This approach reflects the view that any credible poverty alleviation strategy must have a credible financing strategy underlying it, and this need for domestic financing can have important consequences for both the level and the distribution of household incomes. To illustrate the approach, the report focuses on the recent introduction in Mexico of an innovative poverty alleviation transfer program called PROGRESA, which has been used as a prototype for similar programs that have recently been implemented in other developing countries."

81. Coady, D. P. (2004) *Designing and Evaluating Social Safety Nets: Theory, Evidence and Policy Conclusions*, International Food Policy Research Institute, January.

Abstract: This paper reviews the literature on the performance of commonly found social safety net programs in developing countries. The evidence suggests that universal food subsidies have very limited potential for redistributing income. While targeted food subsidies have greater potential, this can only be realized when adequate attention is given to the design and implementation, as well as to the social and political factors influencing the adoption, of these programs. Although well-designed public works programs have impressive targeting performance, they have large non-wage costs; thus, to be cost-effective, they need to produce outputs that are especially beneficial to poor households. Social funds, which emphasize both community involvement and asset creation, have been cost-effective, but they are difficult to target to extremely poor households. Traditional public works programs are particularly attractive for addressing vulnerability, but they require flexibility regarding choice of output. Targeted human-capital subsidies appear to have great potential for addressing extreme poverty; but again, their design needs to reflect the human capital profile of countries and the administrative capability of the government.

82. Coady, D. P. (2000) *The Application of Social Cost- Benefit Analysis to the Evaluation of PROGRESA: Final Report*, International Food Policy Research Institute, January.

Abstract: In this report we are concerned with the application of a social cost-benefit analysis (SCBA) to PROGRESA. The application of SCBA to the evaluation of the program requires one to identify both the impacts and the costs of bringing about these impacts, and then to compare both of these to determine the overall welfare impact of the program and how effectively the program achieves these welfare impacts relative to alternative policy instruments. When monetary values can be attached to these impacts they are referred to as "program benefits" and the

application of cost benefit analysis (CBA) then involves determining whether benefits exceed costs and by how much. In the absence of a monetary valuation of impacts, one is restricted to the use of cost effectiveness analysis (CEA), which identifies the cost of bringing about a given impact.

83. Coate, S. and Ravallion, M. (1993) *Reciprocity Without Commitment: Characterization and Performance of Informal Insurance Arrangements*, Journal of Development Economics, Vol. 40, Page: 1-24. February.

Abstract: Various risk sharing arrangements are common in underdeveloped agrarian economies where households have no formal means of contract enforcement and little access to risk markets. Social insurance is still possible through repeated interaction in an environment with few information asymmetries. In a simple repeated game model of two self-interested households facing independent income streams, the authors characterize the best arrangement that can be sustained as a non-cooperative equilibrium. They establish precisely how this optimal informal arrangement differs from first best-risk sharing, and identify the conditions under which the divergence between the two is greatest.

84. Colletta, N. and Jo Reinhold, A. (1997) *Review of Early Childhood Policy and Program of Sub-Saharan*, Technical Paper No. 367. World Bank, January.

Abstract: This study was undertaken to learn from existing early childhood development (ECD) policy and programs in Sub-Saharan Africa to maximize the effectiveness of future investment in the development of social and human capital. The report focuses on efforts, which address intersecting health, nutrition and early education needs of children aged zero to six in their institutional and socio-cultural environments. Eleven approaches to ECD were selected for study. The report analyzes in each case the contextual impetus - the enabling conditions - from which program and policy choices were made. This helps to understand why an approach fits a particular setting and how that experience may or may not be transferable to another context. The report reviews key issues in policy and program implementation to draw lessons for: a) ECD delivery models; b) program quality; c) institutional arrangements; and d) scale, costs, financing and sustainability. The analysis begins with program and policy features, which directly affect children and their families, then works outward to levels of community, regional, national and international support. Concluding chapters highlight gaps in experience to date and summarize challenges, which lie ahead for creating synergy among integrated supports to health, nutrition, and early education in a manner that is consistent with the strengths of tradition and culture in Sub-Saharan Africa.

85. Collier, P. (2002) *Primary Commodity Dependence and Africa's Future*, World Bank, April.

Abstract: Until recently virtually all developing countries were heavily dependent upon exports of primary commodities. Globally, this gave rise to three severe problems. First, because commodity prices are highly volatile, countries had to cope with large shocks, both positive and negative. Evidence suggests that the largest of these shocks were poorly managed, with negative shocks causing substantial contractions in output. Second, for various reasons, the rents generated by primary commodities have been associated with poor governance. Third, primary commodity dependence is associated with a substantially higher risk of civil war. Given these problems, diversification seems desirable, and indeed on average over the past two decades developing countries have massively diversified their exports so that such dependence is a thing of the past. Africa has not experienced this diversification and remains heavily dependent upon primary commodities. Does this indicate that Africa has an immutable

comparative advantage in primary commodities? The paper argues that Africa's current comparative advantage in primary commodities is often due, not to its intrinsic endowments or location, but to a poor investment climate that is policy-related. This most handicaps those activities that are intensive in transactions. Globally, manufacturing and agricultural processing have a high share of non-factor costs in total costs compared to agriculture, natural resource extraction and services. It discusses how it may be feasible to lower these costs in a coordinated way, through EPZs and so become competitive in manufacturing. However, for the next decade, even if Africa embarks upon effective diversification, it will have to live with primary commodity dependence. Hence, there is an urgent task of reducing the problems that have to date been caused by such dependence. Many of the policies that could be effective require action by developed countries. The paper suggests a range of such policies, including making aid flows contingent upon commodity prices, and greater transparency in corporate payments of primary commodity rents to governments.

86. Comim, F., Tsutsumi, R. and Varea, A. (2007) *Choosing sustainable consumption: a capability perspective on indicators*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 19, Issue 4, Pages: 493-509. May.

Abstract: The concept of sustainable consumption (SC) has been proposed as a way of operationalising sustainable development (SD). However, until now, in view of the difficulties in conceptualizing SC, emphasis has been placed mainly on a pragmatic approach. In an *a*-conceptual and pragmatic account of SC, many problems remain unaddressed, such as the danger of the notion becoming empty and lack of integration between the different dimensions of sustainability. In this paper, we propose that the informational space provided by the capability approach (CA) offers a conceptual framework to elaborate SC. The CA is employed here (i) to discuss the philosophical underpinnings of SC as part of a strategy for enhancing quality-of-life and (ii) to investigate the links between the different dimensions of SC. Emphasis on autonomy, freedom, and public reasoning in the CA can help in contextualising and providing an organizing frame for SC policies.

87. Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) (2001) *Linking Microfinance and Safety Net Programs to Include the Poorest: The Case of IGVD in Bangladesh*, Focus Note No. 2, Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP), May.

Abstract: While microfinance programs have generally been very successful in targeting the poor, many studies indicate that the poorest are usually left out. This is due to program design that discourages staff from selecting more vulnerable clients as well as very poor clients self-selecting themselves out. However there are examples of programs which have successfully deepened their outreach and coverage to include the poorest. One of these is the Income Generation for Vulnerable Groups Development (IGVD) Program run by BRAC, the largest NGO in Bangladesh. The IGVD Program builds on a governmental food security intervention to provide financial services to the most destitute. This linkage between the government program and BRAC has allowed for the delivery of food grain assistance and savings and credit services to nearly a million women, over the last ten years. Two-thirds of these women seem to have "graduated" from absolute poverty to becoming confident microfinance clients who have not slipped back to requiring governmental handouts.

88. Conway, T. and Norton, A. (2002) *Nets, Ropes, Ladders and Trampolines: The Place of Social Protection within Current Debates on Poverty Reduction*, Development Policy Review, Vol. 20, pp. 533-540, February.

Abstract: In recent years, development policy-makers have paid increasing attention to social protection issues. Despite growing consensus around key points, there remains considerable diversity

on what exactly social protection means. Individuals and institutions differ on the relative importance of managing vulnerability as opposed to assisting the chronically poor; whether social protection should be based in rights; and whether actions to protect basic welfare can or should also aim to promote economic opportunities. While public policy needs to understand and value existing informal practices of risk management and assistance, it must also moderate the costs these impose on households. The focus of work should now be at the country level, where Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers provide a good opportunity to recast social protection in a holistic context.

89. Cook, S. (2002) *From Rice Bowl to Safety Net: Insecurity and Social Protection during China's Transition*, Development Policy Review, Vol. 20, pp. 615-635, February.

Abstract: Alongside economic growth, inequality and insecurity have increased rapidly in China. Groups formerly excluded from the security of the 'iron rice bowl' are now excluded from new forms of social assistance, often designed to compensate those losing livelihood guarantees. There is thus a need for new safety-net measures, both to assist the most vulnerable and least secure members of society throughout the transition, and to enhance their longer-term security. This article argues that compensatory arrangements can be effective only alongside a complementary set of social protection policies including increased investment in human resources. Better-designed interventions could strengthen rather than undermine existing informal safety nets, and allow an expanded role for nongovernmental organizations in social protection.

90. Corbo, V. and Webb, S. B. (1991) *Adjustment lending and the restoration of sustainable growth*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 3, Issue 2, Pages: 135-162.

Abstract: The paper summarizes the results of a major study by the World Bank which evaluates the effects of its adjustment lending in the 1980s in relation to policies for increased growth. Reforms undertaken by Bank adjustment programmes usually contain a macro component designed to bring aggregate demand into balance with aggregate supply, and a micro component designed to increase aggregate supply itself. Countries are grouped into three categories: 'early intensive adjustment lending' (EIAL), 'other adjustment lending' (OAL) and 'non-adjustment lending' (NAL), and the major findings are that EIAL countries, taken as a group, had better growth performance, markedly better export performance, and worse investment performance (public and private) than countries in the other two groups, even when the influence of external factors such as terms of trade and weather is netted out. The negative effect on investment is worrying in the light of its implications for long-term growth, and is interpreted in terms of the lack of credibility attaching to a number of government reform programmes. Available data on social indicators - though incomplete - suggest that Bank adjustment lending has not increased absolute poverty, but the shares of central government expenditures for health and education declined on average in the EIAL countries for which data exist. To improve the record on aggregate growth, the report concludes that adjustment policies need to focus more on removing major distortions that reduce efficiency and on creating conditions favorable to renewed investment, particularly by the private sector.

91. Cornelisse, P. A. and Goudswaard, K. (2002) *On the Convergence of Social Protection Systems in the European Union*, International Social Security Review, Vol. 55, pp. 3-17, May.

Abstract: Member States of the European Union are autonomous when it comes to the design of their social protection systems. However, they are committed by a recommendation accepted by the European Council addressing the convergence of social protection objectives and policies. Besides, convergence of social protection systems is expected to come about as a result of economic integration. In this paper we examine whether such convergence has occurred during the past decades, using data on replacement rates and social expenditure ratios. We find a rather strong trend of relative convergence and, only during the past two decades, an absolute convergence of social indicators in the EU. But there are only weak signs that these trends are the result of European integration.

92. Coudouel, A., Ezemenari, K., Grosh, M. and Sherburne-Benz, L. (2001) *Social Protection (Chapter 17 of PRSP Sourcebook)*, World Bank, April.

Abstract: While policies that promote economic growth are central to poverty reduction, social protection measures have a role to play in reducing the vulnerability, and protecting the welfare, of the poor. Choosing the appropriate mix of social protection programs and policies to best contribute to poverty reduction requires a careful approach. A range of policy reforms, programs, and delivery mechanisms—from changes in labor law to provision of public works programs, from public to private mechanisms—may need to be introduced, modified, or strengthened to improve the poverty impact of social protection measures.

93. Court, J. and Maxwell, S. (2005) *Policy entrepreneurship for poverty reduction: bridging research and policy in international development*, *Journal of International Development*, Vol. 17, Issue 6, Pages: 713-725, August.

Abstract: Bridging research and policy is a topic of growing practical and scholarly interest in both North and South. Contributions by four experienced practitioners and in four papers by researchers illustrate the value of existing frameworks and add four new lessons: the need for donors and research foundations to foster research capacity and to protect it from political interference; the need for researchers to use detailed case material in order to inform high-level policy debates within and across national boundaries, often by working in cross-country teams; the importance of presenting research results in such a way that they cannot be over-simplified; and the value of creating alliances between researchers and civil society advocacy groups.

94. Cox, D. and Jimenez, E. and Jordan, J. (1994) *Family Safety Nets and Economic Transition: A Study of Private Transfer in Kyrgyzstan*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: Private interhousehold transfers of cash and goods are not widespread in Kyrgyzstan, but they comprise an extremely large component of total household income for those that do receive private transfers. Only 12 percent of the households received private transfers, but for these recipients such transfers comprise well over a third of household income. Private transfers help reduce the incidence of poverty. The incidence of poverty would be 25 percent larger among the sample of private transfer recipients if their private transfers were removed. Private transfers help equalize the distribution of income, because they flow from households with high pre-transfer income to those with low pre-transfer income. But those not involved with private transfers have the lowest average income. Private transfers are responsive to the socioeconomic characteristics of households, such as age, education, female headship, marital status and number of children. Private transfers are far more common in urban areas than rural ones. They also vary substantially by region. For example, one region, Talas, has hardly any private safety nets. Private transfers are likely to interact with policy. For example, we estimate that the effects of a reduction in pension income would be cushioned somewhat by increases in private transfers.

95. Cox, D. and Jimenez, E. (1992) *Social Security and Private Transfers in Developing Countries: The Case of Peru*, World Bank Economic Review, Vol. 6, Issue 1, Pages: 155-169, January.

Abstract: Do social security systems "crowd out" private transfers from younger to older generations? This question has generated much theoretical discussion, but little empirical work exists to confirm or refute the crowding-out hypothesis. The authors investigate the connection between social security and private transfers in Peru, using the Peruvian Living Standards Survey. The poor, the elderly, the very young, the disabled, the unemployed, and female headed households all receive disproportionately more transfers than their share in the population. In Peru, the lowest income quintile's share in total income is increased by 14 percent as a result of private transfers. In contrast, public transfers (mostly social security payments) increase that quintile's income share by only 4 percent. The authors conclude by revealing that these findings are not consistent with a purely altruistic model of giving, which predicts a one to one substitution for public giving. They are consistent with theories of exchange and private insurance. The authors find that private transfers in Peru from young to old would have been nearly 20 percent higher without social security benefits. This indicates that the Peruvian social security system is less effective at delivering benefits to the elderly than a simple assignment of government expenditures would suggest. Social security's displacement of private transfers, while significant, is less than predicted by models with widespread altruistic transfers. The article also reviews theories about private transfers.

96. Cox, D. and Raines, F. (1985) *Interfamily Transfers and Income Redistribution*, University of Chicago Press, January.

Abstract: The authors investigate new data set that contains information for a variety of inter vivo transfers. First, a descriptive overview of the inter-family transfer data is presented. Second, a life-cycle model of interfamily transfers is developed to analyze inters vivo transfer behavior among families. In the final section, some implications of the model are tested using the interfamily transfer data.

97. Creti, P. and Jaspars, S. (2006) *Cash Transfers in Emergencies*, Oxfam GB. January.

Abstract: In emergencies, distributing cash can often meet people's immediate needs more quickly and appropriately than the direct distribution of commodities. Cash gives people choices and thereby preserves their dignity. Commodity distribution often poses logistical problems, and - in the case of food aid - it may disrupt local markets. But among humanitarian agencies there are fears that cash transfers will pose security risks, create inflation, and fail to be used to meet basic needs. In this guide, the first of its kind, Oxfam staff present the rationale behind cash-transfer programmes. They explain how to assess whether cash is the most appropriate response to any particular emergency. Different types of cash intervention are compared - cash grants, vouchers, and cash-for-work - with checklists to explain how to implement each of them. The book draws on the practical experience of Oxfam and other agencies, including responses to the devastation caused by the Indian Ocean tsunami in December 2004. The guidelines are primarily intended for NGO personnel: programme managers, food-security specialists, public-health engineers, finance staff, and logisticians. Policy makers in donor organizations and international agencies will also find them relevant.

98. Csaki, C. (2001) *Reaching the Rural Poor*, Development Policy Review, Vol. 19, Issue 4, Page 563 – 573, December.

Abstract: World Bank funding for agricultural development has fallen sharply, despite the evident need and a good track record. The reasons are both internal to the Bank and also external, within client countries. A new strategy has been developed to reverse the trend, by focusing more sharply on the contribution of rural development to poverty reduction. The strategy rests on three legs: (i) fostering broad-based rural growth; (ii) improving social well-being, managing risk, and reducing vulnerability; and (iii) enhancing the sustainable management of natural resources. Innovations include a new emphasis on the rural non-farm economy, and on risk management in rural areas.

99. Cuesta, J. (2007) *On more ambitious conditional cash transfers, social protection and permanent reduction of poverty*, Journal of International Development, Early View, January.

Abstract: Conditional Cash Transfer Programs (CCTPs) show a remarkable flexibility. Based on that property, CCTPs might be extended to provide a more comprehensive and cohesive social protection umbrella. These programs might widen their scope by facilitating sector specific reforms and providing protection to large-scale contingencies. By mobilizing assets other than human capital and targeting more selectively population groups in changing circumstances, these programs might well become effective instruments to crack permanent poverty. This note discusses enabling changes to achieve such ambitious goals.

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101. D'Antoni, M. and Pagano, U. (2000) *National Cultures and Social Protection as Alternative Insurance Devices*, Working Paper No. 296, Dept. of Economics, University of Siena, September.

Abstract: In a mobile market economy there is a continuous process of creative destruction and specific investments in human capital can be particularly risky. For this reason market economies are likely to be characterized by a painful trade-off between the advantages of market flexibility and those of specialization. The claim of our paper is that the State can do much to improve the terms of this trade-off. National States can invest in the development of homogeneous national cultures that can decrease the specificity of many human capital investments. At the same time, the State can insure the individuals who undertake specific investments by providing them with some form of social protection.

In this respect, cultural standardization and social protection can be seen as substitutes, and the optimal mix of cultural standardization and social protection changes in different countries. We observe that the process of European integration has reinforced the role of cultural standardization relatively to that of social protection. We argue that, by mimicking the same mix of policies as the U.S., the E.U. would end up doing too much for cultural standardization and too little for social protection.

102. Daly, A. and Fane, G. (2002) *Anty Poverty Programme in Indonesia*, Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies, Vol. 38, Issue. 3, PP: 309–29. January.

Abstract: Between 1994/95 and 1997/98, Indonesia's spending on anti-poverty programs grew from 0.1% to 0.3% of GDP. The introduction of the 'social safety net' raised antipoverty spending to 1.4% of GDP in 1998/99 and changed its main focus from job creation schemes, financed mainly by loans and grants to small firms and community groups, to in-kind subsidies for rice, public health care, scholarships for children in poor families and grants to schools in poor areas. The most accurately targeted program was health care, which covered twice as many people in the two poorest deciles as in the remaining eight. For most other programs, this targeting ratio was only about 1.5. We argue that the education and health care programs were the most successful, and doubt that the rice subsidy, job creation and loans schemes were worthwhile.

103. Daly, M. (2002) *Care Work: The quest for security*, ILO.

Abstract: This insightful volume argues that care workers – those looking after children, the elderly and people with disabilities – require security similar to any other group of workers. It provides a valuable overview and analysis of care work as a relevant social policy phenomenon in industrialized and developing countries around the world, while exploring pivotal questions such as how provisions for care are made, who is to benefit, and who is to pay. In the past, policymakers, economists, and statisticians have made little attempt to measure the extent or incidence of care work, let alone its economic and social value. This book contributes to the debate surrounding the compensation, legitimization and regulation of care work. It examines how care work is defined and treated in different parts of the world such as Western Europe, India, Brazil, and Russia. Performed predominately by women, care work is treated in a markedly different way between developed and developing countries and this study explore the cultural specificities involved in this difference. Taking an empirical as well as a conceptual approach, *Care Work* also discusses various types of policy interventions such as cash payments, taxation allowances, different types of paid and unpaid leave, social security credits and other mostly unpaid benefits for those providing care.

104. Dang, Thai-Thanh., Immervoll, H., Mantovani, D. Orsini, K. and Utherland, O. (2006) *An Age Perspective on Economic Well-Being and Social Protection in Nine OECD Countries*, Discussion Paper No. 2173, IZA, June.

Abstract: This paper quantifies the economic well being of different age groups and the extent of their reliance on incomes from public and private sources. The aim is to establish how social benefits, and the taxes needed to finance them, affect income levels and disparities across different age groups. Results are compared across nine OECD countries using household micro-data and microsimulation models to illustrate the influence of market income patterns, household structures and social protection measures on the income distribution among and between different age groups. We use information from the late 1990s to establish a "distributional baseline" that refers to an early phase of the projected increase in dependency ratios and also pre-dates some of the major reforms that are introduced to address these. Results even for this period show that social protection was already largely "old-age" protection, with those aged 65 and over typically receiving almost three times the (net) cash transfers of the average person. In most countries, the incidence of "low" incomes was nevertheless higher among old-age individuals than for the population as a whole. We argue, however, that the cross-country evidence suggests some scope for re-balancing social protection spending without necessarily compromising distributional objectives.

105. Das, J., Quy-Toan Do, and Özler, B. (2005) *Reassessing Conditional Cash Transfer Programs*, The World Bank Research Observer, Vol. 20, Issue 1, Page: 57-80, January.

Abstract: During the past decade, the use of conditional cash transfer programs to increase investment in human capital has generated considerable excitement in both research and policy forums. This article surveys the existing literature, which suggests that most conditional cash transfer programs are used for essentially one of two purposes: restoring efficiency when externalities exist or improving equity by targeting resources to poor households. The programs often meet their stated objectives, but in some instances there is tension between the efficiency and equity objectives. The overall impact of a program depends on the gains and losses associated with each objective.

106. David, P., Mitchell, J. and Allen, P. (2000) *Buying Power: The Use of Cash Transfers in Emergencies*, British Red Cross, January.

Abstract: In terms of both theory and practice there appears to be a strong case for cash-based responses to food emergencies where the supply and market conditions are appropriate. Amartya Sen's work on entitlements offers a solid theoretical base for cash transfers, and the practical experience so far, limited as it is, provides evidence that direct cash distribution, in the right circumstances and with careful planning and monitoring, can be more timely, less costly and more empowering to local communities than traditional food distribution. Nevertheless there appears to be reluctance within the humanitarian relief system to include cash-based responses in its emergency response portfolio. This discussion paper suggests why this is so, and using evidence from case studies, reviews the benefits and pitfalls of cash transfers. It suggests the conditions under which cash aid might represent an appropriate response and highlights ways in which the risks associated with cash transfers can be minimized.

107. D'Exelle, B. & Herdt, T. (2005) *The Role of Fairness Concerns in Social Protection and Poverty Reduction*, Institute for Development Policy and Management (IDPM), February.

Abstract: This paper argues that power relations in any initiative of social protection or poverty reduction often create a gap between a public and a hidden "transcript" of local people. It also argues that the cultural distance between external actors and local people makes it difficult for external actors to identify and understand locally important games. The paper uses two case studies to illustrate its findings, respectively for a social protection and poverty reduction initiative. The first case study illustrates the influence of fairness issues on local (auto)-exclusion of a humanitarian aid program in urban R.D. Congo. The second case study examines a microcredit program in rural Nicaragua that aims to construct sustained credit relations with local people. The paper presents a review of the experimental literature on fairness and three shortcomings of this literature. It paper finds that: The existence of different notions of fairness between external and local people affects the effectiveness of social protection systems and initiatives of poverty reduction; External interventions should have an eye for local notions of fairness; External actors do not have access to information on the rules and players of local games; this makes it difficult to anticipate the end results and endangers the effectiveness of their actions; It is difficult for external actors to understand local games and the interaction of local people with each other.

108. Degan, A., Toure, F. and Kiewied, T. (2005) *Cash Relief in a Contested Area. Lessons from Somalia*, Network Paper No. 50, Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN), Overseas Development Institute. January.

Abstract: Commodities, rather than cash, remain the predominant form of emergency relief: relief agencies typically distribute food aid, seeds, tools and shelter materials; they rarely give people the cash with which to buy these things themselves. Supporters of cash responses in emergencies argue that they can be more cost-effective and timely than commodity distribution, give the recipient's greater choice and dignity and benefit the economies into which they are injected. Skeptics argue that cash responses are often not practical, particularly in complex emergencies, where security risks and the risk of corruption are deemed unacceptable. Even where cash responses may be feasible, there are concerns that women may be excluded, and that the cash may be spent in unwelcome or anti-social ways. A sudden access of cash may increase inflation and depress local markets, and may encourage conflict in areas of instability. This paper seeks to contribute to this debate by describing one example of an emergency cash response: the Emergency Cash Relief Program (ECRP) in the Sool Plateau in Somalia in 2003-2004. The programme, implemented by Horn Relief and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and funded by Novib/Oxfam Netherlands, distributed a total of \$691,500 to 13,830 drought-affected households, making it the largest cash response ever mounted in Somalia.

109. Deininger, K. and Garcia, M. and Subbarao, K. (2003) *AIDS –Induced Orphanhood as a Systemic: Magnitude, Impact and Program Intervention in Africa*, World Bank, July.

Abstract: According to many descriptive accounts, the orphan crisis in Africa has assumed alarming proportions, largely due to AIDS-related deaths. Using household panel data from Uganda to confirm this and assess the impact on affected households and children, we find that (a) receiving a foster child leads to a significant reduction of investment; (b) initial disadvantages in foster children's access to education were largely eliminated by the introduction of a program of Universal Primary Education; and (c) new inequalities have emerged in foster children's access to health services. Even though this suggests that specific programs could help to alleviate some of the negative impacts of orphanhood, the policy response in many African countries has remained piecemeal. We use data from existing programs to estimate the cost of a concerted policy response and highlight implications for further research.

110. Deininger, K., Crommelynck, A. and Kempaka, G. (2002) *Long-Term Welfare and Investment of AIDS-Related Changes in Family Composition: Evidence from Uganda*. Social Protection Discussion Paper Series, The World Bank, May.

Abstract: Although availability of quantitative information on the extent of AIDS in Africa is improving, the socio-economic implications of the epidemic remain poorly understood. This paper explores this issue for Uganda focusing on households who received foster children between 1992 and 2000, a phenomenon that affected more than 15% of households. We find that addition of a foster child resulted in significant reductions of per capita consumption, income, and household investment that were more pronounced for the poor. Initial disadvantages in foster children's access to education for this group were overcome in the course of UPE implementation while new

inequalities have emerged in access to health services. Foster children's ability to access services will thus be affected by the broader policy environment as well as programs more specifically targeted at this group.

111. Dejong, J. (1995) *Households, health and crises: Coping with economic upheaval in Jordan, 1988-1991*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 7, Issue 3, Pages: 443-465, May/June.

Abstract: Drawing on baseline data from an urban development project which provided services and legal land tenure to Palestinian refugee-squatters in five low-income areas of Amman, Jordan, this article analyses the impact of economic crisis, structural adjustment and the Gulf War on two out of five of the upgraded communities. A study was conducted in 1991, following the Gulf crisis, to analyze the sustainability of child health improvements that had been achieved during the first five years of the upgrading project and to examine the relationships between poverty and health. It was found that several health indicators had deteriorated since 1985 (which was before the economic crisis which had begun in 1988), but that households used a number of strategies to alleviate the growing income constraints on access to health care and basic goods. Despite a sophisticated health care system, there were few institutionalized mechanisms to generate policy-relevant data that might have led to action to protect the poor from the negative effects of the economic crises.

112. Delap, E. (2000) *Child housework in urban Bangladesh: an exploration of intra-household labour deployment*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 12, Issue 5, Pages: 723-734, July.

Abstract: This article examines key debates on intra-household labour deployment using evidence on children's housework in urban Bangladesh. It argues that theories that emphasize the economic rationality of household decision making are inadequate for explaining task allocation in Bangladeshi slum households. Cultural and social forces must be considered when seeking to explain household labour deployment. In urban Bangladesh, age and gender hierarchies are of particular relevance. Such evidence suggests that gaining community acceptance is sometimes prioritized over utility maximization in household livelihood strategies.

113. Demarco, G. (2002) *Safety Nets in Crisis: The Argentine Experience*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, World Bank, Washington, DC. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points from the actual presentations.

114. Dhanani, S. and Islam, I. (2002) *Poverty, Vulnerability and Social Protection in a Period of Crisis: The Case of Indonesia*, World Development, Vol. 30, Issue 7, Pages 1211-1231, July.

Abstract: Before the financial crisis of mid-1997, estimates of consumption poverty in Indonesia were based on rather modest poverty line thresholds when seen in relation to estimates of capability poverty. The reasons behind this discrepancy are identified and alternative estimates of consumption poverty for the pre-crisis period proposed. *During the crisis*, the behavior of consumption poverty can be described

as transient in nature and is relevant in understanding the notion of vulnerability, that is, the risk that individuals and households can experience temporary episodes of poverty. Vulnerability could have worsened, however, in the absence of government intervention, entailing macroeconomic stabilization measures and social protection initiatives. Based on this experience, a fiscally sustainable social safety net, that is able to reinforce household coping mechanisms and social capital, is recommended as part of the country's medium-term strategy to combat poverty.

115. Diao, X. Hazell, P. Resnick, D. and Thurlow, J. (2007) *The Role of Agriculture in Development: Implications for Sub-Saharan Africa*, Research Report No. 153, IFPRI, July.

Abstract: Changes in the global environment have led some to question whether the conventional wisdom on the role of agriculture in economic development is still relevant to Africa today. This report critically examines the literature on this issue, taking both the conventional and skeptical views into account. It complements this review with case studies of five African countries. The findings indicate that agricultural growth will play an essential role in promoting overall economic growth and reducing poverty in most of Africa's agrarian-based economies. This holds true even for countries that have the potential for industrial growth driven by natural resources. The results also show that only smallholder food-staple and livestock production can generate broad based agricultural growth. By demonstrating that Africa's agricultural and food sub sector cannot be bypassed, this report contributes to an important ongoing debate in development studies.

116. Del Ninno, C. & Marini, A. (2005). *Household's Vulnerability to Shocks in Zambia*, Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0536, World Bank, September 2005.

Abstract: Zambia is a county characterized by a high incidence of poverty and exposure to several types of shocks like HIV/AIDS, macroeconomic instability and periodic droughts. In this paper the authors conduct an in depth analysis of the incidence and impact of those shocks on poverty. The analysis of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, carried out using the data on the occurrence of the death of an adult in the previous 12 months and the existence of foster children, shows the existence of a general decrease in consumption with the exception of non-poor rural families. The deterioration of the economic situation and the related high level of unemployment resulted in a lower level of economic well-being. Finally, the analysis of the impact of the drought shows that while a significant percentage (17 percent) of the poorest households in rural areas would experience significant losses in maize production (covering 8 percent of all the households), they are concentrated in a few communities in Southern, Central and Western provinces.

117. Del Ninno, C. and Dorosh, P.A., and Subbarao, K. (2005) *Food Aid and Food Security in Short and the Long Run: Country Experience from Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa*, Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0538. World Bank, January.

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to compare and contrast the experiences from four major recipients of food aid (India, Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Zambia) in normal time and after a natural disaster and draw implications for the design of effective food aid and food security policies in Africa. The study summarizes the food and agricultural policies and medium-term outcomes regarding food production, trade, markets, consumption and safety nets, as well as the policy responses to food emergencies. The experiences of the study countries suggest that food aid that supports building of production and market enhancing infrastructure, is timed to avoid adverse price effects on producers, and is targeted to food insecure households can play a positive role in enhancing food security. However, food aid is not the only, or in many cases, the most efficient

means of addressing food insecurity. In many cases private markets can more effectively address shortfalls in food availability and cash transfers may be a viable alternative to food transfers in-kind. Thus, most important is a balanced, mutually-reinforcing mix of policies and programs that address both the production and marketing constraints to food availability and that raises the real incomes of the poor and thereby increase their access to food.

118. Del Ninno, C., Dorosh, P. A. and Smith, L. C. (2003) *Public Policy, Food Markets, and Households Coping Strategies in Bangladesh: Lessons from the 1998 Floods*, International Food Policy Research Institute, January.

Abstract: Flooding is a normal part of the ecology in Bangladesh. The 1998 flood was especially serious, because of its depth and duration. At its peak, the flood covered two thirds of the country, causing severe damage to the rice crop and threatening the food security of millions of households. Total rice production losses exceeded 2 million tons - about 10% of annual consumption. In sharp contrast to earlier flood disasters, particularly that of 1974, no major food crisis occurred. Instead, large scale, private sector imports, made possible by trade liberalization of the early 1990s, stabilized rice markets. Government food transfers to poor households also limited the impact of the flood on household access to food. This paper sheds light on the contribution of price stabilization to household food security following a major natural shock through estimates of the impact of rice prices and other factors on calorie consumption in 1998 and 1999. More broadly, the paper examines the components of the public and private response that prevented a major food crisis.

119. Del Ninno, C. and Dorosh, P. (2002) *In-Kind Transfers and Household Food Consumption: Implications and Targeted Food Program in Bangladesh*. FCND Discussion Paper No.134, International Food Policy Research Institute, May.

Abstract: This paper examines the impact of wheat transfers and cash incomes on wheat consumption and wheat markets. Using propensity score- matching techniques, the total marginal propensity to consume (MPC) for wheat is, on average, 0.33, ranging from essentially zero for Food For Work (a program with large transfers) to 0.51 for Food For Education. Econometric estimates indicate that the MPC for small wheat transfers to poor households is approximately 0.25, while the MPC for wheat out of cash income is near zero. This increase in demand for wheat reduces the potential price effect of three major targeted programs involving small rations (Food For Education, Vulnerable Group Development, and Vulnerable Group Feeding) by about one-third.

120. Del Ninno, C. (2001) *Improving The Efficiency Of Targeted Food Programs in Bangladesh: An Investigation Of The VGD and RD Programs* May.

Abstract: In this article, we report the results of an investigation aimed at analyzing the efficiency of two large targeted food programs in Bangladesh, (the VGD and the RD programs, of the World Food Program) in increasing the income and the consumption of grain of the intended beneficiaries. We found that these programs are not efficient in delivering food transfers, since the difference between the amount of resources allocated (in cash and kind) and the amount of resources (in cash or kind) actually received, referred here as leakage, is positive and sizable. In the VGD program approximately 94 percent of the food is received by poor women, even though they are not all intended beneficiaries. In the RD program, instead, leakages are more sizable. They are between 16 and 26 percent and they are allocated among officials, administrators and local contractors. Possible measures to reduce leakages and increase the efficiency in these programs are outlined.

121. De Haan, A., Holland, J. and Kanji, N. (2002) *Social funds: an effective instrument to support local action for poverty reduction?* Journal of International Development, Vol. 14, Issue 5, Pages: 643-652, July.

Abstract: This paper discusses whether social funds can help to support local action for poverty reduction. It focuses not on the specific poverty-related projects that are supported by social funds, but the way social funds channel resources. In this context, this paper emphasizes the importance - and limitations - of the underlying poverty analysis informing the design of social funds, particularly the identification of beneficiaries. The paper describes the organizational characteristics social funds help to set up, and the relevance of decentralized organizations for community participation. The concluding section focuses on the implications of the tendency of social funds to create parallel structures.

122. De Janvry Alain, Finan, F. and Sadoulet, E. and Renos Vakis, R. (2006) *Can conditional cash transfer programs serve as safety nets in keeping children at school and from working when exposed to shocks?* Journal of Development Economics, Vol. 79, Page: 349– 373.

Abstract: Income shocks on poor households are known to induce parents to take their children out of school and send them to work when other risk-coping instruments are insufficient. State dependence in school attendance further implies that these responses to short-run shocks have long-term consequences on children's human capital development. Conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs, where the condition is on school attendance, have been shown to be effective in increasing educational achievements and reducing child work. We ask the question here of whether or not children who benefit from conditional transfers are protected from the impacts of shocks on school enrollment and work. We develop a model of a household's decision regarding child school and work under conditions of a school re-entry cost, conditional transfers, and exposure to shocks. We take model predictions to the data using a panel from Mexico's Progresa experience with randomized treatment. Results show that there is strong state dependence in school enrollment. We find that the conditional transfers helped protect enrollment, but did not refrain parents from increasing child work in response to shocks. These results reveal that CCT programs can provide an additional benefit to recipients in acting as safety nets for the schooling of the poor.

123. De Janvry, A., Fargeix, A. and Sadoulet, E. (1992) *Political Feasibility of Rural Poverty Reduction*, Journal of Development Economics, Vol. 37, Page: 351-367, January.

Abstract: Policies oriented at the reduction of rural poverty will only be introduced if politically feasible. Computable general equilibrium and multi-market models have been widely used to measure the complex economic and welfare effects of these policies. Based on the body of theoretical and empirical knowledge on the determinants of influence by groups in civil society and on the role of the state in policy-making, an index of the political feasibility of policy outcomes is constructed. Use of this index with data from India and Ecuador allows the authors to identify a number of promising avenues to politically feasible reforms, in particular by choosing policies that induce the emergence of

supportive coalitions dominated by the non-poor. The general equilibrium effects and the leakages of antipoverty instruments are key in inducing emergence of these coalitions.

124. De Neubourg, C. (2002) *Incentives and the Role of Institutions in the Provision of Social Safety Nets*, Social Safety Net Primer Series, World Bank, September.

Abstract: Institutions matter in the design and implementation of social programs in general and for social safety net programs in particular. This paper argues that what matters most for the success of programs are the incentives that are provided to stakeholders and actors through institutions. The paper critically examines the effects of different incentive structures that operate between program providers and the sponsors of programs and between providers and clients, illustrated with reference to developed and developing country examples. In light of these incentive effects, the paper then examines possible strategies for safety net implementation under three distinct institutional settings, including limited institutional capacity, nascent development, and more mature environments.

125. De Neubourg, C. (2002) *Social Assistance in Europe: Cash Benefits and Related Services*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, World Bank, Washington, DC. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points from the actual presentations.

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127. De Weerd, J. (2005) *Measuring Risk Perception: Why and How*, Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0533, World Bank, July.

Abstract: Economists study data on choices that people make and from this deduce people's preferences and expectations. This identification process, as well as the predictions based on it,

becomes flawed when multiple sets of preferences and expectations are consistent with the same data. One way forward would be to measure directly people's expectations on future states of the world. This paper discusses the theoretical merits and practical constraints of doing so. Data on risk perceptions seem particularly relevant for understanding savings and investment behavior in the developing world, where risk is pervasive and often posited to have significant costs. Although the main aim of the paper is thinking through the 'whys' and the 'hows' of measuring risk perception, some interesting, but still unrepresentative findings from the field are presented. For example, the authors uncover a puzzle in that respondents seem to be engaged in farming activities that are stochastically dominated by other farming activities. Furthermore the authors find evidence that suggests that for high-profile activities, like owning a shop, the heuristic of availability makes people without experience in the activity bias their distributions to the right compared to people with experience.

128. Devereux, S. (2005) *Can minimum wages contribute to poverty reduction in poor countries?* Journal of International Development, Vol. 17, Issue 7, Pages: 899-912, October.

Abstract: Minimum wage legislation aims to reduce poverty by raising the wages of the poorest workers towards or above the poverty line. Despite their intuitive appeal, minimum wages are controversial. The skeptics' argument that raising wages will create disemployment is compounded by the difficulties of enforcing compliance, particularly in poor countries with large informal sectors and weak public administrations. This paper draws on the 'new economics' of the minimum wage, and reviews evidence from several countries suggesting that positive impacts are achievable with negligible side effects. The paper concludes by making a case for introducing selective minimum wages on Uganda's agricultural estates.

129. Devereux, S. and Sabates-Wheeler, R. (2004) *Transformative Social Protection*, Institute of Development Studies, Brighton, England, October.

Abstract: 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 programmes 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".

130. Devereux, S. (2003) *Policy Options for increasing the Contribution of Social Protection to Food Security*, Forum for Food Security in Southern Africa, ODI, June.

Abstract: This paper asks: What social protection policies and institutions are needed to achieve the food security goal of ensuring adequate and appropriate food at affordable prices to all southern Africans at all times? The report defines social protection, sets out several dilemmas facing the implementation of effective social protection measures in southern Africa, and asks why the people in southern Africa were more vulnerable to the food production shock of 2002 than to the more severe shock of 1992. It goes on to review experiences with a range of social protection interventions, from Strategic Grain Reserves to school feeding programs, arguing that each has advantages and disadvantages, but that effective social protection requires a multi-pronged approach that meets the full

range of food security needs, rather than a single 'one size fits all' instrument. Finally, it reviews the extent to which each national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper addresses social protection issues, and finds a great diversity across countries.

131. Devereux, S. (2001) *Can Social Safety Nets Contribute to Poverty Reduction in Africa*, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex Brighton, March.

Abstract: Social safety nets were the least fashionable component of the 1990s 'new poverty agenda', yet their impact on beneficiaries has been little researched. This study examined the design and impacts of cash transfer programmes in three southern Africa countries. Design choices such as targeting, transfer levels and transfer mode (cash or food) require sensitivity by policy-makers and participation by intended beneficiaries. Safety net impacts - on poverty, food security, trade, gender and social relations - are more wide-ranging and profound than often thought. Even tiny transfers make a significant difference to the livelihoods of the very poor.

132. Devereux, S. and Maxwell, S. (2001) *Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa*, London: Intermediate Technology Publications, January.

Abstract: Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region in the world currently facing both widespread chronic food insecurity and threats of famine. Why is this so and what can be done? In seeking to answer these questions, Stephen Devereux and Simon Maxwell have brought together eleven different perspectives on critical food security issues, from the causes of food insecurity to panning and policy interventions. They have drawn on a variety of disciplines, from agricultural economics to nutrition. The editors and contributors are all food security experts with long experience of research and advisory work in Africa and of teaching and training in their respective areas. Their aim in writing this book has been to contribute towards an improved understanding of these critical issues and thereby to enable more effective food security policy.

133. Devereux, S. (2001) *Can Social Safety Nets Reduce Chronic Poverty*, Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, February.

Abstract: This article highlights distinctions between three determinants of poverty — low labour productivity, vulnerability, and dependency — and two categories of anti-poverty interventions — livelihood promotion and livelihood protection. Within this framework, social safety nets can be conceptualized as publicly funded transfer programmes with 'consumption smoothing', rather than 'mean shifting', objectives. However, the article hypothesizes that safety nets can have both 'protection' and 'promotion' effects. Three southern African case studies confirm that even tiny income transfers are often invested in income-generating activities, education, social networks, or the acquisition of productive assets, suggesting that social safety nets, far from being a merely residual welfarist intervention to alleviate transitory and livelihood shocks, can play a significant role in reducing chronic poverty.

134. Devereux, S. (2001) *Social Pension in Namibia and South Africa*, Discussion Paper 379, Institute of Development Studies, Brighton, January.

Abstract: Non-contributory state pensions were introduced in South Africa in 1928. Eligibility was extended to White Namibians in the 1940s but to African Namibians only in 1973. Initially motivated by a complex combination of welfarist and political objectives, including the control of African urbanization and 'winning hearts and minds' during South Africa's occupation of Namibia, the social pension has sustained millions of poor families for decades. This paper

documents the history of the pension in both countries and presents evidence on its economic, demographic and social impacts in Namibia. Apart from providing non-covariate income against livelihood shocks such as drought, the social pension stimulates local trade, enhances the status of elderly family members, and contributes to the costs of primary and secondary education. While concerns have been raised about the fiscal sustainability of the social pension, its future as a social assistance programme depends mainly on political commitment.

135. Devereux, S. (2001) *Livelihood Insecurity and Social Protection: A Re-emerging Issue in Rural Development*, Development Policy Review, Vol. 19, Issue 4, Page 507, December.

**Abstract:** Risk and vulnerability have been rediscovered as key features of rural livelihoods and poverty, and are currently a focus of policy attention. The poor themselves try to manage uncertainty using a variety of ex-ante and ex-post risk management strategies, and through community support systems, but these are both fragile and economically damaging. State interventions working through food, labour or credit markets have proved expensive and unsustainable in the past, though encouraging and innovative institutional partnerships are emerging. This article argues that the way forward lies in new approaches to social protection which underpin production as well as consumption: new thinking recognizes the food security and livelihood-protecting functions of public interventions (such as fertiliser and seed subsidies) which were previously dismissed as 'market-distorting'.

136. Devereux, S. (2001) *Social Pensions in Namibia and South Africa*, Discussion Paper No. 379, Institute of Development Studies, Brighton. January.

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137. Devereux, S. (2000) *Social Safety Nets for Poverty Alleviation in Southern Africa*, ESCOR Report No- R7017, World Bank, June.

**Abstract:** Social safety nets were the least fashionable component of the 1990s 'new poverty agenda', yet their impact on beneficiaries has been little researched. This study examined the design and impacts of cash transfer programmes in three southern Africa countries. Design choices such as targeting, transfer levels and transfer mode (cash or food) require sensitivity by policy-makers and participation by intended beneficiaries. Safety net impacts - on poverty, food security, trade, gender and social relations - are more wide-ranging and profound than often thought. Even tiny transfers make a significant difference to the livelihoods of the very poor.

138. Devereux, S. (2000) *Livelihood Insecurity and Social Protection: A Re-Emerging Issue of Rural Development*, Development Policy Review, 19(4): 507-519, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford OX4 1JF, UK, January.

Abstract: Risk and vulnerability have been rediscovered as key features of rural livelihoods and poverty, and are currently a focus of policy attention. The poor themselves try to manage uncertainty using a variety of ex-ante and ex-post risk management strategies, and through community support systems, but these are both fragile and economically damaging. State interventions working through food, labor or credit markets have proved expensive and unsustainable in the past, though encouraging and innovative institutional partnerships are emerging. This article argues that the way forward lies in new approaches to social protection, which underpin production as well as consumption: new thinking recognizes the food security and livelihood-protecting functions of public interventions (such as fertilizer and seed subsidies), which were previously dismissed as 'market-distorting'

139. Devereux, S. (1999) *Making Less Last Longer: Informal Safety Nets in Malawi*, Working Paper No.373, Institute of Development Studies, January.

Abstract: Poor households in Sub-Saharan Africa are of necessity adjusting to a bewildering array of radical changes in the policy environment in which they struggle to construct viable livelihoods. In Malawi these changes include the removal of fertilizer subsidies and massive currency devaluations, which have contributed to increasing food deficits at both household and national levels and to rapidly rising prices for food, agricultural inputs and consumer goods. Poor households adjust to these production and income shocks in various ways, some of which involve searching for additional cash or food (from informal employment, borrowing, or gifts from relatives and friends), while others involve austerity measures (rationing food consumption, withdrawing children from school) that have negative implications for well being. This paper examines the role of informal safety nets in providing protection against recent livelihood shocks in Malawi, drawing on secondary sources and a survey undertaken in rural and urban communities in the south of the country. A key finding is that informal transfers, either between rich and poor or among the poor themselves, appear to be declining over time, partly as a general consequence of commercialization and partly because deepening poverty means that the economic basis for redistribution is contracting... The paper concludes by arguing that policy makers concerned with providing assistance to Malawi's poor should consider "productivity-enhancing" safety nets, such as input-for-work to boost agricultural production, rather than food-for-work to compensate for production deficits.

140. Dorosh, P. and Minten, B. (2005) *Rice Price Stabilization in Madagascar: Price and Welfare Implications of Variable Tariffs*, Working Paper, SAGA, November.

Abstract: Given the large share of major staples in the budgets of the poor, governments in many developing countries intervene in food markets to limit variation in the prices of staple foods. This paper examines the recent experience of Madagascar in stabilizing prices through international trade and the implications of adjustments in tariff rates. Using a partial equilibrium model, we quantify the overall costs and benefits of a change in import duties for various household groups, and compare this intervention to a policy of targeted food transfers or security stocks.

141. Duclos, Jean-Yves. (2002) *Vulnerability and Poverty Measurement Issues for Public Policy*, Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0230, World Bank, January.

Abstract: This paper presents the main approaches and tools to measuring poverty and vulnerability. This involves among other things the important issues of the setting of poverty lines, of the statistical use of surveys, of the empirical measurement of living standards, and of making poverty comparisons. The computation of aggregate poverty indices and the use of poverty dominance testing are also described. Throughout, implications for the understanding of the effects of public policy are highlighted, in particular those related to the design of safety nets.

142. Dudzik, P. and Mcleod, D. (2000) *Including the Most Vulnerable: Social Funds and People with Disabilities*, Report No: 23143 World Bank, September.

Abstract: People with disabilities face many of the challenges that other vulnerable groups face, such as lack of adequate support services in their communities, lack of resources and economic opportunities, and physical and attitudinal barriers to their participating fully in society. One of the best-established World Bank instruments for targeting poor, and vulnerable groups is social funds. The authors review the extent of current disability activities within World Bank-financed social funds, and provide recommendations, and resources for increasing support for persons with disabilities in social fund subprojects. Among other initiatives, social funds can provide infrastructure, and services that people with disabilities can use, support organizations that help persons with disabilities formulate, and demand projects, and promote greater public understanding of disability issues.

143. Duflo, E. (2000) *Grandmothers and Granddaughters: Old Age Pension and Intrahousehold Allocation in South Africa*, Working Paper Series No. 8061:1-[36], National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, December.

Abstract: This paper studies whether the impact of a cash transfer on child nutritional status is affected by the gender of its recipient. In the early 1990s, the benefits and coverage of the South African social pension program were expanded for the black population. In 1993 the benefits were about twice the median income per capita in rural areas. Over a quarter of black South African children under age of five live with a pension recipient. My estimates suggest that pensions received by women had a large impact on the anthropometric status of girls (it improved their weight given height by 1.19 std, and their height given age by 1.16 std), but little effect on that of boys. In contrast I found no similar effect for pensions received by men. This suggests that the household does not function as a unitary entity, and that the efficiency of public transfer programs depend on the gender of the recipient.

144. Edwin S. Smith (1931) *Reducing Seasonal Unemployment: The Experience of American Manufacturing Concerns*, Graw-Hill Book Company, Inc

**Abstract:** There are several good reasons for bringing out a book, which centers its attention upon seasonal irregularities of production and employment at a time, when public concern over the unemployment of a cyclical depression is acute. These two diseases of the economic social order are different but related, much as are epidemic influenza and the persist entirely recurring common cold. Our economic influenza has a relatively high mortality and causes much misery when it descends upon us at irregular intervals. But the toll in loss of economic power, in suffering and in lowered vitality of the annually recurring common colds of our economic system, while less dramatic and acute at any one time is, perhaps, as high as that of its more virulent cousin. The analogy will bear further stretching. For attention to the seasonal disease is not only warranted in itself, but, in so far as it succeeds, builds up an economic resistance which helps the sufferer survive the more acute cyclical disturbance. Moreover, any concentration on overcoming the causes of the one encourages and advances the study of preventive measures for the other. Cures for neither the seasonal nor the cyclical disturbances are yet in sight, but we have taken determined steps toward their discovery when we have discarded utterly the crude superstition that they are visitations of a supernatural power. Progress in curing the ills of the body was made--at first slowly and after the failure of many hopeful nostrums, but recently more steadily and faster as the technique and tools of medical research have been perfected.

145. Elaine Fultz, E. (2002) *Pension Reform in Central and Eastern Europe. Volume I: Restructuring with privatization. Case studies of Hungary and Poland*, ILO.

**Abstract:** This is one of two volumes devoted to pension reform that are appearing as part of a series of studies of social security issues prepared by the ILO. The two pension volumes examine approaches to reform taken by four advanced EU-applicant countries, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia.

146. Ekouevi, K. and Adepoju, A. (1995) *Adjustment, social sectors, and demographic change in sub-Saharan Africa*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 7, Issue 1, Pages: 47-59, January/February.

**Abstract:** This paper examines the impact of structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) on social sectors in Sub-Saharan Africa and its implications for demographic change. Our analysis suggests a continuing deterioration of social sectors which may have been accelerated by a decade of implementation of SAPs. In that context, two speculative scenarios are envisioned for the region's demographic change: a delayed demographic transition justified by the persistence of conditions that sustain high fertility; and a crisis-led transition where hardship might accelerate the transition. Country specific studies are more suited than comparative studies to unravel these issues.

147. Emmanuel, S. and Di Maro, V. (2005) *Conditional Cash Transfers, Adult Work Incentives and Current Poverty*, World Bank, October.

Abstract: Conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs aim to alleviate current poverty through monetary and in-kind benefits, as well as reduce future levels of poverty by encouraging investments in education, health and nutrition. The success of CCT programs at reducing current poverty depends on whether, and the extent to which, cash transfers affect adult work incentives. In this paper we examine whether the PROGRESA program of Mexico affects adult participation in the labor market, and overall adult leisure time and we link these effects to the impact of the program on poverty. Utilizing the experimental design of PROGRESA's evaluation sample, we find that the program does not have any significant effect on adult labor force participation and leisure time. Our findings on adult work incentives are reinforced further by the result that PROGRESA leads to a substantial reduction in current poverty. The poverty reduction effects are stronger for the poverty gap, and severity of poverty measures.

148. Estivill, J. (2003) *Concepts and Strategies for Combating Social Exclusion. An overview*, ILO.

Abstract: Millions of people in the world experience social exclusion and poverty - creating a grave situation that affects the whole of humanity and is unlikely to disappear in the near future. While recognizing the increasing importance of understanding social exclusion, this book provides valuable background on the concept and how it thrives in the economic and social situation of the world today. It offers numerous strategies for combating it and identifies appropriate ways to identify, analyze, and make social exclusion more visible and break through its opacity. The volume also presents a detailed overview of the whole range of factors and their initiatives: international institutions and networks, governments and public administrations, workers' and employers' organizations, voluntary associations, the social economy and citizens' and community initiatives. In addition, it makes a distinction between the reproductive, palliative, preventive and emancipatory strategies which are intended to combat social exclusion and outlines a number of guiding principles.

149. Euzeby, A. (2004) *Social Protection: Values to be Defended!*, International Social Security Review, Vol. 57, No. 2, pp. 107-117, April.

Abstract: Social protection is a part of human rights. I, therefore, believe it is important to react to the many reproaches leveled at it, which are undermining its legitimacy. This involves defending social protection, first and foremost in the name of its mission, its fundamental objectives and, consequently, the values upon which it is founded. After briefly reviewing the content of these values, I emphasize the fact that they should be promoted and cultivated at least as much as the economic values that are dominant in the world today.

150. Eyraud, F. and Saget, C. (2005) *The fundamentals of minimum wage fixing*, ILO.

Abstract: As a starting-point for analysis, this manual draws on the ILO's comprehensive database containing the principal legal provisions and minimum wage fixing mechanisms in 100 countries around the world. The minimum wage has had a long and turbulent history, and this study sheds light on its intricacies by providing a thorough overview of the institutions and practices in different countries. It outlines the main topics for debate concerning the effects of minimum wages on major social and economic variables such as employment, wage inequality, and poverty. The minimum wage is an economic and social policy tool that is both powerful and flexible and it is used differently in

every country. The book considers the various procedures countries use for implementation, including the criteria employed to fix the minimum wage, and how they are linked to specific country objectives. It then measures the efficiency of the minimum wage, and focuses on its impact on employment as a major political issue. For the benefit of non-specialists, the validity of econometric models and their results are examined. The volume also looks at the relationship between the minimum wage and poverty, and considers two rarely studied issues: the identification of which wage earners are excluded from the scope of the main legislative texts; and the causes of non-application of the legislation.

151. Ezemenari, K., Chaudhury, N. and Owens, J. (2002) *Gender and Risk in the Design of Social Protection Interventions*, Social Safety Net Primer Series, World Bank, June.

Abstract: This paper outlines a framework for analyzing the gender dimensions of risk and its effects on the outcomes of individuals, households, and various vulnerable groups. The paper proceeds by first documenting, based on available empirical evidence, the gender disaggregated impact of shocks. Results from the studies reviewed lead to the following conclusions: - Current evidence suggests that shocks can lead to differences in outcomes by gender. - The most important factor that mitigates against adverse shocks is household level assets (the evidence shows that differences in gender outcomes are largest for the poorest households). - Men and women may be exposed to different risks or may experience varying degrees of vulnerability; these differences in vulnerability are strongly influenced by differences in asset ownership. - Gender roles and social norms determine whose labor is used as a buffer against shocks. Given these results, and the review of gender issues specific to a subgroup of social protection programs (namely, safety nets, pensions, and unemployment programs), the paper proceeds to outline specific steps that can be taken to incorporate gender considerations in the design of these programs.

152. Ezemenari, K. (1997) *Link Between Public and Private Inter-Household Transfers: Implications for the Design of Safety Net Programs in Developing Countries*, American Journal of Agricultural Economics, May.

Abstract: The author examines the literature linking private and public transfers, and the implications for safety net programs. Safety net programs can either be targeted or universal, but there are definitely economic costs that manifest themselves through changes in labor supply, savings and income distribution of beneficiaries.

153. Fallon, P. and Lucas, R. E. B. (2002) *Impact of Financial Crisis on Labour Markets, Household Incomes and Poverty: Review of the Evidence*, World Bank Research Observer. Vol. 17 No. 1, PP: 21-46. Oxford University Press, April.

Abstract: The article examines the impact of financial crises on labor markets, household incomes, and poverty. The 1990s have witnessed several financial crises, of which the East Asia and Mexico tequila crises are perhaps the most well known. What impact have these crises had on labor markets, household incomes, and poverty? Total employment fell by much less than production declines and even increased in some cases. However, these aggregates mask considerable churning in employment across sectors, employment status, and location. Economies that experienced the sharpest currency depreciations suffered the deepest cuts in real wages, though deeper cuts in real wages relative to GDP were associated with smaller rises in unemployment. To some extent, families smoothed their incomes through increased labor force participation and private transfers, though the limited evidence available suggests that wealthier families were better able to smooth consumption. The initial impact of the crises was on the urban corporate sector, but rural households were affected as well and in some instances

suffered deeper losses than did urban families. School enrollment declined, especially among poorer families, as did use of health facilities, but the impact on children's nutrition levels appears to vary. Crises have typically proved short-lived, but whether households plunged into poverty during a crisis is able to recover, as the economy does remains an open question.

154. Fareed M. A. H. (1997) *Economic reform: Is it hurting the poor? A country specific study*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 9, Issue 1, Pages: 21-28. January.

Abstract: This paper analyses how and why the welfare of the poor in Sudan has changed during the reform period of 1980s. The analysis indicates that the period was not only one of abysmal economic performance, but also revealed considerable deterioration on all poverty dimensions, *incidence, intensity* and degree of *inequality* among the poor. Though external shocks and civil war played a role in Sudan's socioeconomic crisis, the analysis also indicates that the 1980s economic reform was flawed as well. The sectors targeted by the reform failed to tap the impulses for equitable economic growth. An alternative broader-based reform favouring traditional agriculture and processing of its products would have reduced poverty without compromising between growth-oriented policies and social equity.

155. Farrar, C. (2000) *A Review of Food Subsidy Research at IFPRI*, International Food Policy Research Institute, January.

Abstract: Since its earliest years IFPRI has conducted research on food subsidies, concentrating on methods to achieve the social objectives of subsidies without undue distortion of the economy or excessive economic and political costs. Studies have been conducted in eleven countries, several of which have been the site of more than one project. IFPRI research on food subsidies has had, and continues to have, significant impact at the country level. Moreover, the cumulative weight of the research has influenced how the development community regards food subsidy issues.

156. Farrington, J., Saxena, N., Barton, T. & Nayak, R. (2003) *Post Offices, Pensions and Computers: New Opportunities for Combining Growth and Social Protection in Weakly Integrated Rural Areas?* Overseas Development Institute - Poverty and Public Policy Group (ODI-PPPG), July.

Abstract: This paper examines the Indian social protection measures that are targeted at poor people and the constraints to their implementation in areas weakly integrated into economic institutions and infrastructure. The paper locates this discussion within the prospects for enhanced automation offered by computerization. The paper reviews the complexities of targeting and delivery in India, and examines the trend towards an increasing number of government schemes transferring resources to the poor and the manner in which these are affected differently by misappropriation. The paper argues that over-elaborate targeting militates against local transparency and gives local officials too much discretion, and so is part of the problem. The paper suggests that: Cash transfers, paid through certain channels (e.g. the post office) for specific purposes such as pension and allowances, are less corruptible than many 'in kind' transfers. These methods merit greatly increased funding since they may help in reducing under-nutrition and in stimulating the local food economy by reducing "demand deficits". The paper concludes by suggesting that it might be better to identify delivery systems that work and design schemes around them, rather than design schemes incorporating the latest concepts of poverty reduction and targeting, which then prove problematic in delivery.

157. Farrington, J. & Lomax, J. (2001) *Rural Development and the 'New Architecture of Aid': Convergence and Constraints*, Development Policy Review, Vol. 19, Issue 4, Page 533 – 544, December.

Abstract: In this article donor practice is examined in relation to a number of major issues — current and emerging — in rural development. The article focuses first on areas in which there appears to be growing convergence and then on those characterised by differences of approach. Practical problems likely to limit the effectiveness of donor strategy include those of managing sector-wide approaches and of linking rural and urban policy. Constraints on the implementation of pro-poor initiatives are pervasive, but have received little attention in poverty-focused initiatives such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. Finally, chronic political instability continues to limit development support (as distinct from relief) in many of the areas in which concentrations of the poor are greatest.

158. Fengzhi, M. (2001) *Social Protection as a Factor of National Cohesion: The Practice and Experience of China*, World Bank, February.

Abstract: In the past 20 years, China has done the nearly miraculous feat of social welfare reform and social protection system restructuring in terms of design, legislation and implementation. Social protection system is seen as an important mechanism of social stability and cohesion in China, and this is the most important impetus and reason pushing Chinese government forward. The thought and motivation guiding the social welfare reform and the restructuring of social protection system for the vulnerable groups is that to provide proper social conditions for the stable economic development. Under this guidance, the basic social security and protection system has been established for the target population during the social transitional process, and is being perfected gradually.

159. Ferreira, F., Prenzushi, G. and Ravallion, M. (1999) *Protecting the Poor from Macroeconomic Shocks*, Working Paper Series No. 2160, World Bank, August.

Abstract: Many developing countries faced macroeconomic shocks in the 1980s and 1990s. The impact of the shocks on welfare depended on the nature of the shock, on initial household and community conditions, and on policy responses. To avoid severe and lasting losses to poor and vulnerable groups, governments and civil society need to be prepared for a flexible response well ahead of the crisis. A key component of a flexibly responsive system is an effective permanent safety net, which will typically combine a workfare program with targeted transfers and credit. Once a crisis has happened, several things should be done: 1) Macroeconomic policies should aim to achieve stabilization goals at the least cost to the poor. Typically, a temporary reduction in aggregate demand is inevitable but as soon as a sustainable external balance has been reached and inflationary pressures have been contained, macroeconomic policy should be eased (interest rates reduced and efficient public spending restored, to help offset the worst effects of the recession on the poor). A fiscal stimulus directed at labor-intensive activities (such as building rural roads) can combine the benefits of growth with those of income support for poor groups, for example. 2) Key areas of public spending should be protected, especially investments in health care, education, rural infrastructure, urban sanitation, and micro-finance. 3) Efforts should be made to preserve the social fabric and build social capital. 4) Sound information should be generated on the welfare impacts of the crisis.

160. Filmer, D. and Schady, N. (2006) *Getting Girls into School: Evidence from a scholarship program in Cambodia*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: None.

161. Fischer, R., González, P. and Serra, P. (2006) *Does competition in privatized social services work? The Chilean Experiences*, World Development, Vol. 34, Issue 4, Pages 647-664, April.

Abstract: This paper examines the premises under which the privatization of Chilean social services of 1981 was carried out. Reformers expected that (i) competition between providers would ensure a more efficient supply of services, and (ii) shifting decisions to households would guarantee a better satisfaction of household needs. Although some of the benefits of competition are lost through rent dissipation, especially in the providers' search for the more profitable customers, we conclude that the reform has benefited society by providing competition to public providers and reducing the risk of political capture. The major lesson, however, is that the full benefits from privatization-cum-competition are slow to arrive and require able regulators. Moreover, the benefits of privatization may depend to a large extent on implementation fine-tuning.

162. Fiszbein, A., Giovagnoli, P. I. and Aduriz, I. (2002) *Argentina's Crisis and its Impact on Households Welfare*, Working Paper N. 1/02, World Bank, December.

Abstract: This paper summarizes the initial results of a household survey specially conducted to assess the effects the economic crisis has had on household welfare and identify the coping mechanisms and strategies adopted by Argentine families during these hard times. Specifically, the survey was designed to identify changes in income, consumption patterns, access to various social and other services, savings and payment patterns, labor market participation and reliance on formal and informal safety net mechanisms. Additionally, the survey sought to assess changes in mental and emotional status of individuals. The survey is nationally representative and covered 2,800 households in different regions. Unlike most other surveys in Argentina (including INDEC's Encuesta Permanente de Hogares), this one included small localities (less than 2,000 inhabitants) and thus provides a unique perspective on rural areas. The survey, however, did not include dispersed areas and thus does not present a full picture of Argentina's heterogeneous rural sector. For urban areas, the sample design was based on stratification by city size by region. For the rural areas, localities were selected randomly, but even though an effort was made to include localities from various regions, the sample is not large enough to be representative at the regional level.

163. Fleming, E. (1998) *Rent-seeking in rural development projects: its potential causes and measures to reduce its costs*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 10, Issue 3, Pages: 277-299. May/June.

Abstract: Projects are a potential source of considerable rent seeking which detracts from their contributions to rural development. It is the purpose of this paper to out-line the nature of the problems caused by rent-seeking in projects in developing countries, and to identify those situations in which rent-seeking is more likely to be prevalent. Factors influencing susceptibility to rent seeking are categorized according to whether they are exogenous or endogenous to a particular project. Endogenous factors are decomposed into those embodied in planning and management processes, project attributes or attributes of beneficiaries. This identification provides a platform for suggesting ways of minimizing rent seeking in rural development projects.

164. Fox, L. (2003) *Safety Nets in Transition Economies: A Primer*, Social Safety Net Primer Series, World Bank, March.

Abstract: This paper focuses on the experience of the transition countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia in providing adequate safety nets for the poor during the last 10 years. The

paper discusses the problem of poverty and vulnerability – which were the poor, and how did the answer to this question change over the decade; it looks at the typical types of interventions offered by governments, and how this package changed over the period. It surveys the evidence on effectiveness of these programs in reaching the poor, in reducing their income poverty, or reducing other aspects of poverty (e.g. social exclusion). The results are quite striking, as in all countries; classic targeted safety net policies played a small role in reducing poverty. In part, this was because of the uniqueness of the period – conventional good practice was not always applicable. Recently, several countries in the region have improved the coverage and targeting of their programs, offer good models for other countries. If all middle-income countries in the region adopted these models, including insuring adequate financing, effective poverty reduction at low cost is possible. Financing for this benefit could come from reducing expenditures on untargeted categorical benefits and energy subsidies. Low-income countries may find that implementing a full means-tested cash benefit system is too costly and administratively complex, although it should be noted that Armenia and Albania have both implemented programs successfully. These countries may wish to try less complex solutions such as distributing food rations through schools or school feeding programs. Fee waivers or subsidies to improve access to social services for the poor could also be helpful.

165. Fox, L. and Götestam, R. (2003) *Redirecting Resources to Community Based Services: A Concept Paper*, Social Safety Net Primer Series, World Bank, April.

**Abstract:** A legacy of the command economy in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union is a social protection system that emphasizes institutional care for vulnerable individuals. It has been well established that in many cases institutionalization can be more expensive per client served and produce inferior welfare outcomes than more inclusive approaches designed to support individuals within their families and communities. But countries seeking to change the model of services face a number of financial constraints, including redirecting resources away from institutions. How can countries develop the new programs in an affordable manner? How should they change the financing flows to support the new options, without putting the burden of financing on the vulnerable themselves? The objective of this paper is to provide a framework to help countries re-orient their financing systems for social care. The paper first reviews key concepts in social care financing and then applies them to the problem of changing social care models in ECA countries.

166. Food and Agricultural Organization (2001) *Social Safety Nets*, Food and Agricultural Organization, January.

**Abstract:** People living in poverty and hunger are extremely vulnerable to crises. Social safety nets have traditionally been used to help people through short-term stress and calamities. They can also contribute to long-range development. Targeted programmes such as food-for-work, school feeding, microcredit and insurance coverage can help alleviate long-term food and financial insecurity, contributing to a more self-reliant, economically viable population.

167. Franceschelli I., Ronconi L., Sanguinetti J., and Fachelli S. (2005) *Poverty and Employability Effects of Workfare Programs in Argentina*, World Bank, January.

**Abstract:** Since 2002 workfare constitutes a central policy to overcome social difficulties in Argentina. Nowadays, almost 2 million people participate in workfare programs in a country of 38 million. We explore targeting, poverty and employability effects of workfare from May 2000 to May 2002 based on the permanent Household Survey (EPH). The program was pro-poor although we observe that one third of participants were members of households located in the top 50% of the income distribution. Our difference in difference estimates suggests that the income of participants increased during treatment – particularly for women, indicating beneficial short run poverty effects. However, the long run effects of

the program are not obvious. We present evidence suggesting that – for a large fraction of participants – the program generated dependency and did not increase their human capital. Other participants appear to have benefited from participation.

168. Fred, S. and Torsvik, G. (2005) *Work Requirements and Long-Term Poverty*, Journal of Public Economic Theory, Vol. 7, Issue 3, pp. 427–448, January.

Abstract: We study how work requirements can be used to target transfers to the long-term poor. Without commitment, time consistency requires all screening measures to be concentrated in the first phase of the program. We show that this increases the effectiveness of workfare; it is optimal to use work requirements for a wider range of prior beliefs about the size of the poor population, and work requirements are used more intensively. We compare these results with the optimal policy under commitment.

169. Fudge, J. (2006) *Self-Employment, Women, and Precarious Work: The Scope of Labour Protection*, Precarious Work, Women and the New Economy: The Challenge to Legal Norms, pp. 201-22. April.

Abstract: This paper begins by examining the stereotype of self-employment and how it is distinguished from employment in order to develop a more complex and accurate typology of subordination and autonomy in employment relationships. The next section turns to the ILO, and traces its approach to self-employment. Since 1990, the ILO has attempted to fashion an entente between employees' representatives, employers' representatives, and governments around the scope of employment protection and the coverage of self-employed workers. The next section begins the case study and presents some of the recent Canadian data on self-employment, and examines it along the dimensions of subordination and dependency identified in the typology. It also explores the extent to which women's self-employment is precarious, and how women's self-employment is shaped by their responsibility for domestic labour. The scope of employment in labour-related law and legislation in the common-law jurisdictions in Canada is mapped in the next section, and it is compared to the reality of women's self-employment. A key question is whether the scope of legal protection of employment contributes to the precarious nature of self-employment for women. The paper concludes by considering what effect the ILO's approach is likely to have on access to labour and social protection for self-employed women in Canada. Women's self-employment demonstrates the need to go beyond employment to consider self-employment and unpaid caring labour in order to develop policies and laws that promote women's equality.

170. Fultz, E. and Tracy, M. (2005) *Good practices in social services delivery in South Eastern Europe*, ILO.

Abstract: This volume describes recent efforts to strengthen and expand social services provided at the community level in the countries of South Eastern Europe and offers a guide for training to give these efforts greater reach and impact. It traces international trends in social service delivery, emphasizing partnerships between central governments, local governments, and non-governmental organizations as a powerful tool for improving services. It also offers profiles of national systems for delivering social services in selected countries beyond South Eastern Europe, including Czech Republic, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, as well as a Hungarian NGO providing social services to combat domestic violence and trafficking of women.

171. Fultz, E., Ruck, M. and Steinhilber, S. (2003) *The Gender Dimensions of Social Security Reform in Central and Eastern Europe: Case studies of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland*, ILO.

Abstract: This study comprises five papers that examine the gender dimensions of social security reform undertaken in the context of political and economic transformation in Central and Eastern Europe. It looks at social security reform in three EU accession countries – the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland - through the lens of gender equality, examining two broad categories of benefits: family benefit (including maternity benefits, family allowances, child care benefits) and pensions (retirement and survivors' protection). These benefits both underwent major reform in the 1990s with important implications for men and women. This study is organized to encourage cross-border comparisons of the impact of various reforms on men and women and concludes with the results of written questionnaires and personal interviews held in each of the three countries.

172. Galasso, E. and Ravallion, M. (2003) *Social Protection in a Crisis*, World Bank, November.

Abstract: Galasso and Ravallion assess the impact of Argentina's main social policy response to the severe economic crisis of 2002. The program aimed to provide direct income support for families with dependents for whom the head had become unemployed due to the crisis. Counterfactual comparisons are based on a matched subset of applicants not yet receiving the program. Panel data spanning the crisis are also used. The authors find that the program reduced aggregate unemployment, though it attracted as many people into the workforce from inactivity as it did people who would have been otherwise unemployed. While there was substantial leakage to formally ineligible families, and incomplete coverage of those eligible, the program did partially compensate many losers from the crisis and reduced extreme poverty. This paper is a product of the Poverty Team, Development Research Group. The work reported is part of the ex-post evaluation of the World Bank's Social Protection IV Project in Argentina.

173. Galasso, E., Ravallion, M. and Salvia, A. (2001) *Assisting the Transition from Workfare to Work: A Randomized Experiment*, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 2738. World Bank, December.

Abstract: A wage subsidy increased private sector employment among poor workers in a welfare-dependent region of Argentina, but extra skill training had no impact. Randomly sampled workfare participants in a welfare-dependent region of Argentina were given a voucher that entitled an employer to a sizable wage subsidy. A second sample also received the option of skill training, while a third sample formed the control group. Galasso, Ravallion, and Salvia analyze the effects of this scheme on participants' employment and income, using double-difference and instrumental-variables methods to deal with potential experimental biases, including selective compliance with the randomized assignment. The authors find that compared with the control group, voucher recipients had a significantly higher probability of employment, though their current incomes were no higher. The impact was largely confined to women and younger workers. Labor supply effects appear to have been important. However, training had no significant impact. The experiment was cost-effective in reducing the government's welfare spending, since take-up of the subsidy by employers was low. This paper - a product of the Poverty Team, Development Research Group - is part of a larger effort in the group to assess the impact of social protection programs.

174. Gangopadhyay, S., Ramaswami B. and Wadhwa, W. (2006) *Reducing Subsidies on Households Fuels in India: How will it affect the Poor*, World Bank, December.

**Abstract:** Kerosene and LPG are widely used in households in India for lighting and cooking. These fuels have historically been subsidized. As part of the restructuring of the energy sector, the government is committed to limiting these subsidies. This paper examines the impact of reducing energy subsidies on the welfare of the poor. The paper uses data from nationally representative surveys of over 100,000 households. The paper concludes that the case for reducing LPG subsidies is strong. Although the kerosene subsidy is an inefficient means of subsidizing fuel use by the poor, reduction in it will need to be supported by other policies that would limit the adverse impacts.

175. Garay, L. J. (2003) *The Political Economy of Social Exclusion in Colombia*, Revista de Economía Institucional, Vol. 5, No. 8, May.

**Abstract:** Colombia is a society with grave problems of social exclusion. However it is possible to work toward social inclusion if the political and economic forces of the country restructured democratically. It is necessary to create a comprehensive system of social protection and social security, adjust public finances, establish justice and defense as the two pillars of a state based on law enforcement, work toward economic and political democratization, without interrupting the development of the market regime with appropriate regulation of the State. It is only possible to construct a political, economical and social democracy with a profound social transformation.

176. Garnier, P. and Van Imschoot, M. (2003) *Social Funds: Lessons for a new future*, ILO.

**Abstract:** With over 100 Social Funds in operation worldwide, this study presents an evaluation that measures the extent to which Social Funds have facilitated the social integration of the most vulnerable populations by offering them basic social services and job prospects. It also explores what repercussions these institutions can have on the promotion of women and on policies for decentralization and community participation in decision-making processes.

177. Garrett, J. (2001) *Ethiopia: Lessons from the Urban Food for Work Program-CARE Ethiopia*, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), January.

**Abstract:** CARE Ethiopia's Urban Food-for-Work (UFFW) project began in 1993 as a pilot, based on an agreement between the municipality of Addis Ababa and CARE. CARE targets the program to extremely poor areas. The objectives of the program are to • provide basic infrastructure (roads) and primary services (latrines) to marginal urban communities in Addis Ababa; • provide short-term employment opportunities in the form of food-for-work to the un- and underemployed residents of these communities; • enhance the capacity of community groups to participate in future self-help development endeavors. The community is actively involved in all stages of the project and agrees to maintain the infrastructure when completed. At the conclusion of construction, CARE officially hands over new structures to the community.

178. Gasparini, L. and Bertranou, F. M. (2005) *Social Protection and the Labour Market in Latin America: What can be Learned from Household Surveys?* International Social Security Review, Vol. 58, No. 2-3, pp. 15-42, July.

Abstract: Most social protection is provided through contribution-based programmes, which means that protection is usually linked to employment conditions in the formal economy. This article describes the levels, trends and structure of social protection for workers in Latin America, highlighting the relationship between protection and employment conditions. The study is based on a selection of household surveys carried out in various countries in the region: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru. It emphasizes the usefulness of household surveys as sources of information for representative studies on social protection and employment, in spite of the problems of coverage and comparability that they raise.

179. Gauri, V. (2004) *Social Rights and Economics: Claims to Health Care and Education in Developing Countries*, World Development, Vol. 32, Issue 3, Pages 465-477, March.

Abstract: The paper analyzes rights-based and economic approaches to the provision of health care and education in developing countries. It assesses the foundations and uses of social rights in development, outlines the economic approach to health care and education, highlights differences and similarities, and assesses the hard questions that the economic critique poses for rights. The paper argues that the policy consequences of the approaches overlap considerably. Differences include the consequences of long-term deprivation, metrics for tradeoffs, and the behavioral distortions of subsidies. But the differences are not irreconcilable, and advocates of the approaches need not regard each other as antagonists.

180. Gebremedhin, B. and Swinton, S. M. (2001) *Reconciling food-for-work project feasibility with food aid targeting in Tigray, Ethiopia*, Food Policy Vol. 26, PP: 85-95. January.

Abstract: Food-for-work (FFW) projects face the challenge of addressing three kinds of objectives: to feed hungry people, to build public works where needed, and to be feasible for prompt project implementation. In the debate over how to target FFW to the poorest of the poor, the last two program objectives are often overlooked. This research examines FFW afforestation and erosion-control programs in central Tigray, Ethiopia, during 1992-95 in order to understand how these sometimes conflicting objectives were reconciled. Statistical analyses examined the factors that influenced (1) in which villages FFW projects were located, (2) which households were deemed eligible to participate in FFW (in those villages having FFW projects), and (3) which eligible households elected to participate, and (4) how much time the participating households dedicated to FFW activities. Project feasibility outweighed the needs for food security or natural resource conservation in influencing whether an FFW project would be located in one of the 25 villages surveyed. In villages where FFW was available, anti-poverty targeting appears to be taking place, since smaller households with less land were more likely to be eligible to participate in FFW projects. But although the poor were likely to be eligible for FFW, some non-poor households were also eligible, which suggests that anti-poverty targeting was not efficient. Among households eligible for FFW, those that were relatively better off (larger families that did not lease out land) tended to participate and supply more days of FFW labor than the poorest households. The only households eligible for FFW, which did not participate, were headed mostly by elderly women and hence unable (rather than unwilling) to participate. Overall, anti-poverty targeting was sub-optimal but reasonable, considering that these resource conservation projects need to be located where labor and materials could be made available.

181. Gebremariam, Y. (1993) *Obstacles to trade liberalization and economic cooperation among West African states*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 5, Issue 1, Pages: 79-92, January/February.

Abstract: Does the formation of a customs union reduce and eventually eliminate tariffs among member countries to provide mechanisms or regional institutions for social, economic and political development? The literature examined suggests that, although many problems of trade liberalization continue to occur, greater benefits could be obtained by reducing tariffs on a non-discriminatory basis, or by removing protection from domestic enterprises altogether, and by importing domestic requirements of the products of displaced industries from outside at world market prices. The literature also provides a valid case for protecting certain activities in ECOWAS - particularly trade and industrial enterprises - either for the purpose of increasing income or the rate of economic growth, or in order to achieve certain non-economic objectives. The implications of economic integration in these terms can best be examined within a broader theoretical framework of developmental theory of trade liberalization.

182. Gent, D. (2001) *Social Insurance: Theoretical Background (Chapter 4 in Social Protection in Asia and the Pacific)*, Asia Development Bank (ADB), January.

Abstract: Social insurance systems have developed in developing member countries (DMCs) in various forms. In the transitional economies, there are comprehensive schemes now in the process of being reformed to meet market economy conditions. In countries affected by the 1997 Asian economic crisis, improvements to social insurance systems are being introduced to reduce many of the risks to which populations are exposed. Other countries have evolved schemes according to their concept of priorities among risks that their workforce faces. The extent of social insurance coverage in a country is determined by the kind and age of the system, and the degree of economic development.

183. Gilson, L, and Di McIntyre (2005) *Removing User's Fees for Primary Care in Africa: The Need for Careful Action*, World Bank, October.

Abstract: Current calls for the removal of user fees respond to evidence of their regressive impacts and their role in enhancing social exclusion—but removal must be carefully managed because this action may have negative impacts on the wider health system.

184. Gilson, L., Russell, S. and Buse, K. (1995) *The political economy of user fees with targeting: Developing equitable health financing policy*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 7, Issue 3, Pages: 369-401, May/June.

Abstract: Since the 1980s user fees for government services have become an accepted financing option for the health and social sectors in developing countries. Even countries, which had a tradition of providing health services free of charge, have now introduced fees and the focus of debate has shifted from whether or not to introduce them, to when and how they should be introduced. Proponents of user fees stress that equity and efficiency gains can be achieved through the implementation of a cost-recovery policy package. Within this package user fees are complemented by decentralization and combined with two targeting mechanisms favouring low-income groups: exemptions, and the use of fee revenue to improve the services offered to them. The extension and improvement of primary health care, for example, will disproportionately benefit low-income groups by addressing their health needs in a cost-effective way. However, targeting mechanisms, and exemptions in particular, have received

little attention in theoretical debates within the health sector and current practices have rarely been reviewed. Relatively little is known about their effectiveness or about the conditions required to ensure and enhance it. This paper seeks to contribute to health financing policy debates by reviewing targeting options and assessing the available evidence concerning these issues. Success in protecting the poor appears to be limited and there are considerable informational, administrative, resource and socio-political constraints undermining the development of effective targeting mechanisms. The paper, therefore, urges-caution in developing health care financing policy and identifies a relevant research agenda.

185. Gitter, S. (2005) *Conditional Cash Transfer, Credit Remittances, Shocks and Education: An Impact Evaluation of Nicaragua's RPS*, University of Wisconsin-Madison, WI. January.

Abstract: This work estimates the impact on school enrollment of a Nicaraguan conditional cash transfer program, Red de Protection Social (RPS). RPS is one of a growing number of these programs (e.g. Progress, Bolsa Escola, and PRAF) that pays households regular cash transfers on the condition that their children attend school and all household members visit health clinics and seminars. A household model highlighting the decision between child labor and education is presented to estimate the impact of cash transfers based upon key structural variables: wealth, credit access, remittances, and exposure to weather shocks (specifically droughts). The results of the model lead to the paper's central hypothesis: conditional cash transfers will have the greatest impact on credit constrained households hit by negative economic shocks. This work contributes to the literature by examining empirically the effect of credit constraints and negative economic shocks on the impacts of a cash transfer program. A difference-in-difference estimator is used to calculate the impact of RPS depending on key structural variables within the household. Consistent with a previous study (Maluccio and Flores, 2004) the results show that RPS helped to substantially increase school enrollment. The results are also consistent with the central hypothesis: that credit-constrained households experiencing a negative economic shock are the most impacted by RPS. Additionally, as part of the empirical analysis, propensity score matching is utilized to test the validity of the assumptions of randomization in the RPS data, that justify the use of difference-in-difference estimation; the use of difference-in-difference estimation is supported by the results of the matching estimator.

186. Glover, D. (1995) *Structural adjustment and the environment*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 7, Issue 2, Pages: 285-289, March/April.

Abstract: The economic and social effects of structural adjustment attracted considerable attention in the 1980s. In the 1990s, attention has shifted to the environmental effects, in spite of formidable methodological problems. Recent studies show that good macroeconomic management is a necessary but not sufficient condition for environmental protection. The performance of SAPS could be improved in all three areas-economic, social and environmental-through greater attentions to market failures, institutional factors and other non-price measures.

187. Gobezie, G. (2004) *Microfinance Development: Can Impact on Poverty and Food Insecurity be Improved Upon?* Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Association of Ethiopian Microfinance Institutions (AEMFI), January.

Abstract: This paper highlights some of the achievements of microfinance programs that occur at household, enterprise, individual as well as community levels. It focuses on ACSI's experience in the Amhara Region, in Ethiopia. The paper provides evidence from studies within the institution on the impact of ACSI's microfinance service on the living conditions of the poor, in terms of the four poverty dimensions: Expansion of opportunities; Improvement in capabilities; Reduction of vulnerability; Empowerment of individuals. It concludes that: Microfinance is not the only instrument for improving the poverty situation of the poor in areas like that of the Amhara region. For it to be effective, the marketing situation, the infrastructure, particularly the road network, the skill and risk

aversion behavior, particularly that of women, and integration of the whole service with other sectors requires immediate attention.

188. Goeschl, T. and Swanson, T. (2000) *Genetic use restriction technologies and the diffusion of yield gains to developing countries*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 12, Issue 8, Pages: 1159-1178, November.

Abstract: The focus of this paper is the analysis of genetic use restriction technologies (GURTs) from the perspective of the diffusion of crop improvements to developing countries. One of the possible consequences of genetic use restriction technologies is a distinct downward shift in the growth trajectories of agricultural productivity in developing countries by restricting the flow of innovations to which these countries have had access in the past. In this case, developing countries are likely to face cumulative losses in agricultural productivity growth as a result of widespread adoption of GURTs by crop innovators. This paper presents the results of a study on hybrid crops, a precursor technology, to establish the negative effect of use restriction technologies on diffusion and discusses the implications of widespread use of GURTs for developing countries.

189. Gonzalez, C. and Paqueo, V. (2003) *Social Sector Expenditures and Rainy-Day Funds*, Policy Research Working Paper No. 3131. World Bank, September.

Abstract: Gonzalez and Paqueo examine the effects of budget stabilization funds - often called rainy-day funds - on the volatility of social spending and, for contrast, on nonsocial sector spending. They analyze the rainy-day funds of U.S. states. The authors find that rainy-day funds are ineffective in reducing the volatility of nonsocial sector expenditures but are effective in reducing the volatility of social sector expenditures. The authors also find that states that have stringent deposit and withdrawal rules have higher rainy-day fund balances, and thus are more effective in reducing the volatility of social sector expenditures. Finally, for long-term effectiveness, stabilization funds depend obviously on sustained economic growth. Gonzalez and Paqueo examine the effects of budget stabilization funds - often called rainy-day funds - on the volatility of social spending and, for contrast, on nonsocial sector spending. They analyze the rainy-day funds of U.S. states. The authors find that rainy-day funds are ineffective in reducing the volatility of nonsocial sector expenditures but are effective in reducing the volatility of social sector expenditures. The authors also find that states that have stringent deposit and withdrawal rules have higher rainy-day fund balances, and thus are more effective in reducing the volatility of social sector expenditures. Finally, for long-term effectiveness, stabilization funds depend obviously on sustained economic growth.

190. Grabowski, R. (1994) *European and East Asian exceptionalism: Agriculture and economic growth*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 6, Issue 4, Pages: 437-451, July/ August.

Abstract: Agriculture's role in development has traditionally been seen to be a provider of things to the modern industrial sector. In this paper it is argued that those countries which historically have succeeded as those which have, at least for some time period, nurtured agriculture. Bates has pointed out that this was the case for English agriculture and this paper argues that it was also the case for Japan during both the Tokugawa and Meiji periods. Japanese colonization of Korea and Taiwan assured that agriculture was also protected, at least prior to World War II, in these latter two countries. Finally, this paper argues that the key role of agriculture in industrialization is in terms of providing a growing market for manufactured goods.

191. Gragnolati, M. (2001) *Social Impact of Financial Crisis in East Asia: Evidence from the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand*, SES Discussion Paper No. 22555. East Asia Environment and Social Development Unit. World Bank, June.

Abstract: The speed and severity of the East Asia crisis has varied throughout the region; this paper examines how various groups in the three countries were impacted.

192. Graham, C. (2002) *Public Attitudes Matter: A Conceptual Frame for Accounting for Political Economy in Safety Nets and Social Assistance Policies*, The World Bank, January.

Abstract: Political economy influences the design, implementation, and outcome of safety net and other social insurance programs, but there is no general consensus among policymakers about how to account for political economy concerns in policy decisions. This paper tries to provide a conceptual framework for doing so, with a focus on the establishment of permanent systems of social assistance and social insurance. This framework attempts to incorporate political attitudes about redistribution and equality of opportunity versus equality of outcomes, attitudes that vary a great deal among countries and regions. This paper discusses the instruments available to policymakers for evaluating their own political contexts, as well as strategies for introducing new approaches to safety nets and social welfare policy in the face of entrenched political attitudes.

193. Graham, C. (1994) *Safety Nets, Politics and Poor: Transition to Market Economy*, Brookings Institution Press, January.

Abstract: Countries worldwide are attempting difficult transitions from state-planned to market economies. Most of these countries have fragile democratic regimes that are threatened by the high social and political costs of reform. Governments--and ultimately societies--have to make hard choices about allocating scarce public resources as they undergo these transitions. A central and often controversial question is how to protect vulnerable groups and the poor - what compensation, what "safety net" will be provided for them? The author argues that safety nets can provide an environment in which economic reform is more politically sustainable and poverty can be permanently reduced. However, these two objectives frequently involve trade-offs, as vocal, less vulnerable, and organized opponents of reform tend to place heavy demands on the scarce resources available to governments at times of economic crisis. Governments that fail to address the social costs of reform, meanwhile, often face popular opposition that jeopardizes or even derails the entire market transition. The author examines these trade-offs in detail, with a particular focus on how political and institutional contexts affect the kinds of safety nets that are implemented. For example, reaching the poor and vulnerable with safety nets tends to be more difficult in closed-party systems, where entrenched interest groups have a monopoly on state benefits. In contrast, dramatic political change or rapid implementation of economic reform undermines the influence of such groups and therefore can provide unique political opportunities to redirect resources to the poor. Rather than focus their efforts on organized interest groups--such as public sector unions--which have a great deal to lose in the process of reform, governments might better concentrate their efforts on poor groups that have rarely, if ever, received benefits from the state. The poor, meanwhile, may gain a new stake in the ongoing process of economic and public sector reform through organizing to solicit the state for safety net benefits. The author offers specific examples of resource allocation in three regions: Latin America, Africa, and Eastern Europe with case studies from Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Senegal, Zambia, and Poland.

194. Graham, C. (1992) *Politics of Protecting the Poor During Adjustment: Bolivia's Emergency Social Fund*, World Development, Vol. 20, Issue 9, Pages: 1233-1251. January.

Abstract: The Emergency Social Fund (ESF), a compensatory scheme implemented as a complement to Bolivia's dramatic structural reform plan, attracted a great deal of both national and international attention, and there have been several attempts to set up similar programs in Latin America and Africa. Enthusiasts of the ESF cite its demand-based approach, its efficiency and transparency, and its rapid results. Critics question the program's ability to provide permanent poverty alleviation or to target the poorest sectors, and its institutional position outside the public sector. This study analyzes the impact of the ESF on politics and on the sustainability of the adjustment process. It also evaluates the ESF's effects on central and local level institutions, non-governmental actors, and the poor. The study seeks to enhance efforts to protect the poor during adjustment, and to identify the contributions such efforts can make to the political sustainability of the process.

195. Green, C. J., Kirkpatrick, C. H. and Murinde, V. (2006) *Finance for small enterprise growth and poverty reduction in developing countries*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 18, Issue 7, Pages: 1017-1030, October.

Abstract: This paper examines the ways in which financial sector development policy might contribute to poverty reduction, particularly by supporting the growth of micro and small enterprises (MSEs). Specifically, the paper draws on case studies and empirical work on the changing role of MSEs in the development process and the access of MSEs to informal and formal finance, including the role of microfinance. A number of research priorities relating to the links among financial policy, small enterprise development and poverty reduction are identified for the immediate attention of researchers engaged in contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of halving global poverty by 2015.

196. Greenaway, D. and Milner, C. (1991) *Did Mauritius really provide a 'case study in Malthusian economics'?* Journal of International Development, Vol. 3, Issue 3, Pages: 325-338.

Abstract: In the early 1960s James Meade visited Mauritius as adviser to a Commission evaluating population structure and growth. Out of that visit emerged two papers which were Malthusian in their prognosis of economic prospects for Mauritius. This paper reconsiders the Meade evaluation and compares his predictions with actual outcomes. As it turns out, his pessimism was not justified. The factors which led him to reach his set of conclusions, and the factors which explain actual economic performance, are both assessed in detail.

197. Grosh, M. (2002) *Targeting Social Safety Nets*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, World Bank, Washington, DC. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points from the actual presentations.

198. Grosh, M. (2002) *Weaving the Social Safety Nets*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, World Bank, Washington, DC. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points from the actual presentations.

199. Gsanger, H. (2001) *Linking Informal and Formal Security Systems*, German Development Institute, February.

Abstract: In taking up ideas formulated in para 38 a-j of the Copenhagen Programme of Action, this issue note argues in favor of a pluralist and interlinked social protection system. Ideally such a system links the subsystems of different public and private providers of social security in a complementary fashion. The state's core role as guarantor of social security for all is re-affirmed by sound social and economic policies. It is open for innovative efforts and solutions of self-help organizations, professional associations, and other organizations of the civil society. It recognizes the fundamental role of informal social protection arrangements. And it is gender sensitive.

200. Guillemard, Anne-Marie, (1999) *Equity and Redistribution Between Generations: A Challenge for the Future of Pensions and All Social Protection Schemes*, International Social Security Review, Vol. 52, March.

Abstract: Throughout Europe today, the problems of employment and the prospects of pronounced demographic ageing combine to raise a number of questions on the future of pensions and on the underlying principles of redistribution between generations. Everywhere a new debate has arisen on intergenerational equity. It has often served as the justification for pension scheme reforms introduced or pending in most countries. Some clarification is needed on what is actually meant by intergenerational equity, all the more so with the ongoing complexity of the scientific and political arguments on the subject. In this paper I attempt to show, on the basis of information derived from my research, why a financial view of intergenerational redistribution seems inadequate and how, in discussing the future of such redistribution, there are new forms of life cycle organization and redistribution of work time and compensated inactivity across this life cycle that need to be considered. This paper aims to show that in considering the future of pension schemes and the prospects of a contract between generations one must take into account the manner in which the distribution of work operates between all ages and across the whole life cycle, in relation to the structure of social security. Welfare states today constitute an inextricable tangle of risks and coverage systems. In such circumstances it would seem rash to countenance the kind of public pension reforms that have been envisaged by a number of member countries of the European Union, not least France, without taking into account the close relationship that now exists between pensions, unemployment insurance and disability. Reform in one sector cannot meet the challenge of the ageing population in our developed societies.

201. Gupta, S. D. (2002) *Organizing for Socio-Economic security in India*, International Labour Office, Geneva, October.

Abstract: Women workers in the informal economy are amongst those with least access to social protection. Given their vulnerable status at home and at work, income generation alone may not improve their socio economic status. Their economic empowerment needs to go along with political empowerment, which could improve their bargaining power both in the household and at work. This means that organizing women workers in the informal economy could have beneficial impacts on their

work and their life if such organization combines voice representation along with access to resources such as credit and information - a holistic strategy that provides political empowerment allied with economic empowerment. Using data from the People's Security Survey carried out by the ILO's Socio Economic Security programme in India, this paper examines the hypothesis that such organization of women in the informal economy leads to both tangible and intangible benefits - greater income security, employment security and work security along with greater control over their earnings and greater self-esteem.

202. Gutiérrez, A. C. (2005) *Occupational Risks in Latin America*, International Social Security Review, Vol. 58, No. 2-3, pp. 119-132, July.

Abstract: Protection against employment accidents and occupational diseases, also known as occupational risks, has a long history in Latin America. There have been very few studies of this branch of social security, despite the fact that as a vehicle of social protection it is of the greatest importance for any society. In view of its implications in terms of improved worker protection and greater productivity in the economy, this form of insurance deserves greater attention. This article attempts to give an overview of the evolution of occupational risk insurance in Latin America, as well as its current problems and status. It discusses specific aspects of selected schemes, with concluding observations on the challenges now faced by such schemes in the region.

203. Haddad, L. and Adato, M. (2001) *How Efficiently Do Public Works Programs Transfer Benefits To The Poor? Evidence from South Africa*, FCND Discussion Paper No. 108. International Food Policy Research Institute, April.

Abstract: This paper uses project and household data to examine the ability of 100 or so public works projects in Western Cape Province, South Africa, to target benefits—both direct and indirect—to those living below the poverty line. We find that public works projects generally outperform hypothetical untargeted cash transfers in this regard under a wide range of assumptions about underlying parameters.

204. Hall, G. (2002) *Social Risk Analysis: Early Application of Argentina and Mexico*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, World Bank, Washington, DC. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points from the actual presentations.

205. Haque, T. (2000) *Dynamic Risk Management and the Poor: Developing a Social Protection Strategy for Africa*, World Bank.

Abstract: The paper states that there is the need to transform the vicious cycle of risk, vulnerability and poverty traps in Africa into a virtuous circle of risk reduction and poverty reduction. It argues that there are growth-enhancing and welfare effects of this approach to social protection, in the short and long term and a better chance of reaching the poorest and the poor within limited resources. Based on the concept of social risk management as it applies to the context of Africa, the paper presents a strategy for enhancing poverty reduction in the low-income countries of Africa by reducing the vulnerability of the poor and helping them to manage and cope with the many risks that they face. The

paper reviews the role that broad policies and investments can play in reducing the vulnerability of the poor as well as the role of "traditional" social protection instruments, such as safety net programs, social funds or pensions. It examines amongst others: The nature of risk and vulnerability in Africa; Household risk management strategies; Guiding principles of a strategic approach to social protection in Africa; Informal risk management strategies of poor households; Building partnerships in finance and delivery; Encouraging productive household behavior and; Operational priorities for the World Bank's Africa Regional Social Protection Technical Group. The paper concludes that for effective risk management, the region needs commitment in the implementation of the social protection strategy.

206. Hathie, I. and Lopez, R. A. (2002) *The impact of market reforms on the Senegalese peanut economy*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 14, Issue 5, Pages: 543-554, July.

Abstract: This article assesses the welfare impacts of structural adjustment-induced peanut market reforms in Senegal. In the pre-reform period, by keeping peanut prices low, price regulation favoured urban dwellers and processors to the detriment of farmers, although the latter benefited from subsidized credit and inputs. With the reforms, peanut prices increased but the ensuing benefits to farmers were outweighed by higher production costs. Consumers gained due to access to cheaper, imported vegetable oil and processors lost due to excess capacity from lower peanut production. Overall, social welfare decreased illustrating that unfettered market reforms can be detrimental when supportive market institutions are eliminated without addressing alternatives.

207. Hauck, K. (2000) *The Social Security Program of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA)*. ILO (International Labor Organization)--Social Finance Unit.

Abstract: The document maps the historical path of SEWA's involvement with insurance and in the early 80's; SEWA was able to convince Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) to provide a small life insurance scheme for natural death for SEWA member. In the first years, the two insurance companies had sole responsibility for the scheme. SEWA was only a mediator to facilitate premium collection and claim procedures. In 1991, the Government of India made a subsidy to LIC and the company extended the scheme and included insurance for accidental death and permanent disablement. One year later, United India Insurance Company (UIIC) joined as well and the three partners designed an integrated insurance scheme covering all basic risks self-employed women workers face during their lifetime -medical expenses, loss of assets, natural and accidental death and permanent disablement. In 1995, SEWA took over responsibility for managing the health insurance scheme from UIIC. Besides the Indian Government, the scheme got financial support from the German Agency for Technical Co-operation (GTZ). The Social Insurance Scheme of SEWA is only available in a package, and in 1998 it included: Health insurance; Insurance for loss of assets; working equipment and housing units; Insurance for natural and accidental death of the member; Insurance for accidental death of member's husband; maternity benefit. SEWA members can choose between three different insurance policies: yearly insurance, life-long insurance or recurring fund. A committee consisting of staff members, area leaders and a doctor, monitors claims and 1996-97 only 5,2 rejected % of claims. SEWA has returned better rates than the commercial companies.

208. Heide, I. (2004) *Gender Roles and Sex Equality: European solutions to social security disputes*, ILO.

Abstract: Matters of sex equality in the field of social security are strongly regulated by supra national European law. That law provides a highly effective legal framework to promote equality between men and women in statutory and occupational social security schemes, and related workplace issues. The principle of equal pay, originally enshrined in the Treaty of Rome to prevent distortion of competition, has become the most relevant basis for implementing sex equality. Specific directives, adopted at the supra-national level since the mid-1970s, have extended the concept of sex equality to equal treatment at the workplace, and to statutory and occupational pension schemes. While these instruments allow certain distinctions based on sex, the European Court of Justice construes the principle of pay equality broadly to require absolute equality between the sexes. That equality principle is valid for all employer-financed pension schemes (whether partly or entirely financed by the employer), for pensions in the public service and for any other pension schemes designed for a particular category of workers. Even where distinctions between the sexes are permitted, this does not justify different treatment at the workplace. The Member States of the European Union are required to periodically review and gradually remove such lawful distinctions, and to grant access to justice and effective legal remedy in cases of violations of equality rights. They can be held financially liable for breaches of European law by the national authorities in their role as employers, if a directive is not implemented in time or correctly, and for manifest violations by the national judiciary of their duty to involve the European Court of Justice. The statistics on social security benefits demonstrate a significant gap between equality on paper and everyday reality. Looking at national and supranational case law, it seems that European law is not sufficiently well known and applied. This book is intended to bridge that gap. It places the issue of sex equality in the wider context of historical and socio-economic development, the division of powers between the national States and the Community, the making of supra-national law and its transposition into national law, and a law enforcement system that is unique in the world.

209. Heitzmann, K., Canagarajah, R. S. and Holzmann, R. (2001) *Guidance for the Conduct of a Social Protection Expenditure, Performance and Finance Review*, World Bank, August.

Abstract: At the September 1999 Annual meetings of the World Bank and the IMF, Ministers of member countries endorsed the proposal that country owned poverty reduction strategies should provide the basis of all World Bank and IMF concessional lending, and should guide the use of resources freed by debt relief under the enhanced HIPC initiative. Based on this agreement World Bank, IMF, multi-lateral and bi-lateral donors have been engaged in dialogue to assist countries in preparing their Poverty Reduction Strategy papers (PRSP). They are built on research, experience, and, most importantly, innovative and successful programs pursued by the countries themselves, to ensure that the needs of the poor come first in the formulation of public policy. However, what are the needs of the poor, and how can a country make sure that it addresses these needs in an appropriate and meaningful manner?

210. Herbinger, W. (1998) *Time for Change: Food Aid and Development, Food-Based Safety Nets and WFP*, World Food Programme, October.

Abstract: The objective of this paper is to analyze the role of food-based safety nets as a cost-effective instrument to protect against food shocks, i.e., transitory food shortages, especially in emergency-prone situations, and during recovery and economic adjustment. Food-based safety nets are defined as institutional arrangements that use targeted food assistance programmes to prevent poor people's access to food from temporarily falling from below acceptable levels.

211. Heumann, J. (2002) *Disability and Poverty in Developing Countries*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, World Bank, Washington, DC. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points from the actual presentations.

212. Hicks, N. L. (1991) *Expenditure reductions in developing countries revisited*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 3, Issue 1, Pages: 29-37.

Abstract: During the 1980s, various factors have caused developing countries to reduce government expenditures in real terms. In many countries, rising debt service burdens have squeezed non-debt service expenditures. This paper examines data for 24 developing countries, to see which kinds of expenditures were cut and which were protected. In general, it finds that capital expenditures were reduced more than current expenditures. Among the various sectors of government expenditure, the social sectors and defense were relatively protected, while the productive and infrastructure sectors bore a relatively larger burden of the adjustments.

213. Hickey, S. (2002) *Transnational NGDOS and participatory forms of rights-based development: converging with the local politics of citizenship in Cameroon*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 14, Issue 6, Pages: 841-857, August.

Abstract: The transmission of 'participatory development' by transnational non-governmental development organizations (NGDOs) to local 'partners' in developing countries is today widely criticized, often because of an apparent failure to attain the essentially political goal of 'empowerment'. This article argues that this problem relates closely to a failure amongst NGDOs to engage with the political context in which 'citizenship participation' is contested in developing countries. Case study material reveals how one participatory development intervention has converged with a particular moment in the trajectory of citizenship formation amongst the target group, and with the local politics of citizenship in Cameroon more broadly, in ways that have, at best, ambiguous implications for the 'empowerment' of the local participants. The paper concludes by discussing how 'rights-based' approaches might overcome these problems, and the challenge that this poses for the transnational development community.

214. Hoddinott, J., Adato, M., Besley, T. and Haddad, L. (2001) *Participation and Poverty Reduction: Issues, Theory and New Evidence from South Africa*, FCND Discussion Paper No. 98. International Food Policy Research Institute, January.

Abstract: This paper examines the relationship between community participation and the efficacy of interventions designed to reduce poverty. We develop some simple analytics that are used to structure a review of the extant literature and motivate the analysis of the impact of participation on the efficacy of public works interventions in South Africa. These analytics suggest that because communities possess informational advantages unavailable to outsiders, community participation offers the prospect of lowering the cost of antipoverty interventions. In cases where the outcomes of interventions are difficult to measure, community participation is attractive because it is more likely to produce a set of outcomes actually desired by the community. However, this observation should not be taken to imply that all members of the community, nor desire these outcomes by those who finance these interventions. These arguments are supported both by a review of the extant literature and also by a

multivariate analysis of the impact of community participation on public works projects in South Africa. We find that increasing community participation lowers the ratio of project to local wages, increases the labor intensity of projects that provide community buildings, roads or sewers, and lowers the cost of creating employment and of transferring funds to poor individuals. We find no evidence that community participation increases cost overruns in these projects.

215. Holcman, R. (2004) *Social Protection in Turkey: Fragmented - And Disconnected from the Supply of Hospital Care*, International Social Security Review, Vol. 57, No. 2, pp. 63-86, April.

Abstract: While Turkey's social protection structure and its hospital system both comprise a number of arrangements and strata predicated on the occupational situation of beneficiaries, there is no equivalence between them, in terms of either scope of benefits provided, benefit conditions or terms of reimbursement. Different social protection schemes and types of hospital are effectively sealed off from each other: the resulting fragmentation of access to care is at the origin of shortcomings in the social security coverage of the population. It explains the emergence of stopgap arrangements devised by various social actors, including the State, charitable foundations, community associations, municipal authorities and private enterprise.

216. Holden, M. (2001) *Trade policy in a liberalizing economy*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 13, Issue 6, Pages: 711-723, August.

Abstract: None.

217. Holzmann, R. (2001) *Risk and Vulnerability The Forward Looking Role in a Globalizing World*, Social Protection Discussion Series, No. 0109. World Bank, March.

Abstract: This paper attempts to motivate and document a forward-looking approach to social protection. It puts forward the notion that the conceptual underpinnings for a dynamic role of social protection in lasting poverty reduction are to be found in the social risk management framework, a construct that stresses the need to view social protection as a springboard out of poverty. The new concept is focused on vulnerability – a dynamic view of poverty - and the need to offer risk management instruments to the population at large and poor people in particular in order to reduce future poverty. This forward-looking approach promises to be more effective for accelerated and lasting poverty reduction; it also is consistent with the increase in diverse risks facing people in a globalizing world.

218. Holzmann, R. (2001) *Social Protection Sector Strategy: From Safety Net to Springboard*, Social Protection Unit, World Bank, January.

Abstract: This is the first World Bank Strategy Paper for the social protection sector, one of the World Bank's youngest sectors. The preparation of this paper has offered the opportunity to rethink the concept of social protection, take stock of the World Bank's experience in this area, and develop the strategic thrust of future work. This paper highlights the need to expand the definition of social

protection to encompass all public interventions that help individuals, households, and communities to manage risk or that provide support to the critically poor. It also recommends that social protection programs be embedded in an integrated approach to poverty reduction based on a new framework for social risk management.

219. Holzmann, R. and Jorgensen, S. (2000) *Social Risk Management: A New Conceptual Framework for Social Protection and Beyond*, Social Protection Discussion Paper Series, No. 0006. World Bank, February.

Abstract: This paper proposes a new definition, and conceptual framework for social protection, grounded in social risk management. The concept repositions the traditional areas of social protection (labor market intervention, social insurance, and social safety nets) in a framework that includes three strategies to deal with risk (prevention, mitigation, and coping), three levels of formality of risk management (informal, market-based, public), and, many actors (individuals, households, communities, non-governmental organizations, governments at various levels, and international organizations) against the background of asymmetric information, and different types of risk. This expanded view of social protection emphasizes the double role of risk management instruments - protecting basic livelihood, as well as promoting risk taking. It focuses specifically on the poor, since they are the most vulnerable to risk, and typically lack appropriate risk management instruments, which constrains them from engaging in riskier, but also higher return activities, and hence gradually moving out of chronic poverty.

220. Holzmann, R. and Jorgensen, S. (1999) *Social Protection and Risk Management: Conceptual Underpinnings for the Social Protection Sector Strategy*, Social Protection Discussion Paper Series No. 9904. Report No: 20119. World Bank, January.

Abstract: This report serves as a conceptual background piece for the development of the Social Strategy Paper (SSP). To develop the conceptual underpinnings, the objectives and instruments of strategy papers (SP) are viewed under the rubric of Social Risk Management (SRM). SRM consists of public measures intended to assist individuals, households, and communities in managing income risks in order to reduce vulnerability, improve consumption smoothing, and enhance equity while contributing to economic development in a participatory manner. To support the approach and its logic, the structure of this note is as follows: Chapter 2 sets the stage and presents global trends, definitions, and outlooks. Chapter 3 presents key issues of SRM, from the reasons for World Bank concern to a typology of strategies and instruments, and ends with the role of the main actors. Chapter 4 focuses on the boundaries of SP/SRM and on three key policy issues to balance equity, efficiency, and political sustainability. Chapter 5 ends with preliminary list of ways in which the new framework may affect our view of SP and the development of better instruments.

221. Holzmann, R. and Jorgensen, S. (1999) Social protection as social risk management: conceptual underpinnings for the social protection sector strategy paper, *Journal of International Development*, Vol. 11, Issue 7, Pages: 1005-1027. November/December.

Abstract: None.

222. Holzmann, H. and Jorgensen, S. (1999) *Social protection as social risk management: conceptual underpinnings for the social protection sector strategy paper*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 11, Issue 7, Pages: 1005-1027, November/December.

Abstract: None.

223. Houseboat, M. (2003) *Social Protection in Europe: A European Trade Union Perspective*, International Social Security Review, Vol. 56, pp. 53-74, August.

Abstract: Governments and social partners in the European Union (EU) look for ways and means to adapt welfare systems to new needs, to keep expenditure under control, and to find alternative and supplementary financial resources in order to cope with future financial commitments. The EU is actively involved in the search for solutions to these common problems. It becomes more and more evident that only an active economic, budgetary, taxation and social policy mix can provide a solid base for safeguarding social systems. The author presents the most recent figures relating to actual and future social protection expenditure in the EU, disaggregated according to function and showing significant differences between gross and net figures. Attention is also paid to coverage and replacement rates of social benefits and to the availability of social infrastructures. The article then shows the shifts in implicit tax rates on labour in comparison with the rate on other factors. The conclusion outlines a European trade union view on the future of social protection in Europe and suggests possible issues for social benchmarking.

224. Howell, F. (2001) *Social Assistance: Theoretical Background (Chapter 7 in Social Protection in Asia and the Pacific)*, ADB, January.

Abstract: Every society has people who are vulnerable because of age, illness, disability, or suffer from the effects of natural disasters, economic crises or civil conflict. Social assistance schemes comprise programs designed to assist the most vulnerable individuals, households and communities to meet a subsistence floor and improve living standards. These programs encompass all forms of public action, government and nongovernmental, that are designed to transfer resources to eligible vulnerable and deprived persons, such as war victims, orphans and disabled persons, whose vulnerability warrants some form of entitlement.

225. Hubbard, M. (2001) *Attacking Poverty - a strategic dilemma for the World Bank*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 13, Issue 3, Pages: 293-298, April.

Abstract: *Attacking Poverty* has attracted more than the usual interest in World Development Reports mainly because it reflects the dilemma in future strategy for the World Bank. Its basis in a widely welcomed consultation with the poor, its transparent process and new conceptual framework contrast with limited development of the new themes - equality, security, empowerment of the poor - and of issues to do with aid: resources and rights. Contributors to this special issue discuss the dilemma reflected in *Attacking Poverty* from a number of angles: critical self-awareness by World Bank, promoting equality, shifting from the Washington Consensus, limits to the Bank's role, and enabling collective action by the poor. Other contributions discuss how the analysis in *Attacking Poverty* should be strengthened: inclusion of urban poverty and urbanisation's role in political development, promoting informal means of reducing vulnerability, and investigation of the long term consequences of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Priorities for the next poverty-focused World Development Report (2010?) should include a more disaggregated and complete view of who is poor, why and where, and analysis

of progress in political development. The World Bank may be best able to contribute to political development by extending to the subnational and public services level its main achievement of recent decades: the gathering, analysis and dissemination of comparative development data, to help move the focus of politics towards improving services and living standards.

226. Hudson, J. and Jones, P. (2003) *International trade in 'quality goods': signaling problems for developing countries*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 15, Issue 8, Pages: 999-1013, November.

Abstract: Consumers evaluate product quality with information signals such as brand name giving an advantage to established firms over other firms even when introducing a new product. Another signal is 'country of origin' and, as high-income countries focus more heavily on higher quality goods; there is a tendency for consumers to associate quality with a country's income per capita. Thus new firms from developing countries face particular problems in export markets. International standardization offers a potential solution to their problem. However, analysis of the use of ISO 9000 suggests that it is difficult to eliminate the informational asymmetry.

227. Hulme, D. and Murphree, M. (1999) *POLICY ARENA Communities, wildlife and the 'new conservation' in Africa*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 11, Issue 2, Pages: 277-285, March/April.

Abstract: Over the last decade the concepts, policies and practices of conservation in Africa have begun to shift towards what has been viewed as a community-based approach. This introductory paper to the Policy Arena argues that the ideas underpinning this shift - a greater interest in local level and community-based natural resource management, the treatment of conservation as simply one of many forms of natural resource use and a belief in the contribution that markets can make to the achievement of conservation goals - are better understood as a 'new conservation'. This new conservation is presently diffusing through Africa both challenging 'fortress conservation' and working alongside it. It is no panacea for the problems that conservation faces but it does provide a basis from which more effective policies and institutions can evolve.

228. Human Development, South Asia Region (2001) *Risk Management in South Asia: A Poverty Focused Approach*, Report No: 23509 World Bank, November.

Abstract: In recognition that poverty and vulnerability are mutually reinforcing, because the poor lack the ability to insure against risks, often shaping behavior and decision making to minimize exposure to risks, even at the cost of economic efficiency, and long-term interest, this paper reviews what is known about the risk-coping, and risk-mitigating behavior of the poor in South Asia. It examines the support received from the governments, and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the Bank's contributions, and, presents suggestions for a strategy to reduce poverty, and efforts to overcome risk. Analytical work classifies the risks that threaten different vulnerable groups, or poor households, according to poverty incidence and severity, and, a similar effort evaluates both the risk-reducing impact of anti-poverty programs, and the performance and potential of less traditional approaches, such as micro-finance. On assessing government programs, the study evaluates the role, impact, and potential of policy mechanisms, or strategies commonly used in the region, reviewing welfare programs in public works, transfers in cash or kind, innovative programs for savings and insurance services, and pension reforms, as well as how to expand such programs. The study argues on the need for a comprehensive social protection strategy that can address both poverty, and vulnerability, identifying the priorities of vulnerable groups, and specific risks, to then develop an implementation structure, and institutional reforms that expand market opportunities which facilitate formal mechanisms for risk management.

229. Human Development Sector, Middle East and North Africa Region (1999) *Consumer Food Subsidy Programs in the Middle East and North Africa Region*, World Bank, November.

Abstract: In many developing countries, including the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), consumer food subsidies (CFS) are a major part of the social safety net programs. National CFS program designs vary, but many common features exist including: the types of subsidized commodities, targeting mechanisms and program cost. In the MENA region, program designs vary from universal CFS in Yemen and Iran, to a self-targeted system in Tunisia, ration schemes in Egypt and Morocco, and alternative targeted safety net schemes in Algeria and Jordan. Regardless of program structure, CFS tend to be: (i) inefficient targeting mechanisms due to excess leakage; (ii) fiscally unsustainable and expensive; (iii) a cause of macroeconomic problems (e.g., price distortions, controlled processing and marketing systems, rent seeking), and (iv) politically difficult to change.

230. Hunter, S. (2002) *Supporting and Expanding Community-Based HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Responses: A Report on Save the Children (US) Malawi COPE Projects*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: In 1995, Save the Children/US- Malawi introduced a small pilot project called COPE-Community-based Options for Protection and Empowerment, to provide direct services to prevent and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on children, families and communities in 1 district. Over the past six years, the program has evolved and expanded to four districts, covering 9% of the national population. The goal of COPE is to mobilize sustainable community action utilizing existing indigenous social infrastructures and a three-tier structure - District AIDS Coordinating Committees (DACCs), Community AIDS Committees (CACs) and Village AIDS Committees (VACs). The program is multisectoral and involves partnerships with government, business communities, local leaders, other NGOs/CBOs and religious organizations. Program success and challenges included.

231. Infield, M. and Adams, W. M. (1999) *POLICY ARENA Institutional sustainability and community conservation: a case study from Uganda*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 11, Issue 2, Pages: 305-315, March/April.

Abstract: Mgahinga Gorilla National Park is established to conserve gorillas and their habitats. This is a difficult task given the pressures on natural resources in Uganda and the poverty of the people in its vicinity. Since 1991 a community conservation programme has operated in attempts to foster conservation while contributing to rural development. This paper examines this strategy and makes an assessment of its achievements. Despite its initial success in bolstering support for the Park from neighboring communities, both the community conservation programme and the Park itself remain fragile institutions.

232. International Food Policy Research Institute. (2007) *IFPRI's Strategy toward Food and Nutrition Security 2007*, International Food Policy and Research Institute (IFPRI).

Abstract: This document sets out the strategy for the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) for the next decade. The Institute's vision and mission are cornerstones of the strategy: IFPRI's Vision is a world free of hunger and malnutrition, and IFPRI's Mission is to provide policy solutions that reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition. The strategy addresses issues relevant to its

vision and mission, including: poverty, hunger, and malnutrition in the developing world, which remain persistently high; a rapidly changing policy environment, which makes the decision-making process more complex and diffuse, involving many more actors at global and subnational levels and within the private and civil sectors, as well as the public sector; new technologies, which offer great promise for advancing food and nutrition security and for which research is needed to identify policies and institutions to ensure that poor people benefit from these technologies; and global health issues, which pose significant threats to food security and nutrition.

233. International Food Policy Research Institute. (2002) *Guatemala: The Community Day Care Centers Program*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: Women who live in marginalized urban areas are under increased pressure to work outside the home in income-generating activities. The scarcity of childcare alternatives can be a severe constraint to their household's livelihood, food, and nutrition security. In 1991 the Government of Guatemala created the Community Day Care Centers Program (Hogares Comunitarios Program, or HCP) as a means of providing a nontraditional child care alternative. In this program a group of parents select a woman from the neighborhood and designate her as the care provider. She then provides care, hygiene, and food to up to 10 children in her own home in return for a small stipend provided jointly by the parents and the program administration. The program also provides cash to care providers to purchase food for beneficiary children, which is complemented by food donations from the World Food Program.

234. Islam, Nurul. (2006) *Reducing Poverty in Rural Asia. Challenges and Opportunities or Challenges and Opportunities for Microenterprise and Public Employment Schemes*, The Haworth Press inc. January.

Abstract: Fight rural poverty through the creation of significant policy mechanisms, microenterprises, and employment programs. The majority of the world's poor live in Asia and most of these live in rural areas. These areas are also infamous for the food insecurity and malnutrition associated with poverty. Making even a modest dent in rural Asian poverty has the potential to realize large gains in global human development. *Reducing Rural Poverty in Asia* provides evidence-based guidelines for policymakers in developing countries, for researchers focusing on development problems, and for the international development assistance community in the continuing search for ways to effectively reduce poverty in the developing world. Detailed examinations are clearly presented on the efforts for poverty alleviation through microenterprise development and rural public employment programs that focus on public works and household/small-scale industries. Asia-based case studies of various microenterprises and rural public employment projects reveal important policy mechanisms and the effectiveness of each poverty reduction measure. Tables, figures, and relevant glossaries make unfamiliar terms and difficult information easy to understand.

235. ILO & ILO STEP & PAHO (1999) *Synthesis of Case Studies of Micro Insurance and Other Forms of Extending Social Protection in Health in Latin America and the Caribbean*, ILO - Strategies and Tools against social Exclusion and Poverty (ILO-STEP)

Abstract: By examining 11 cases from 10 Latin American Countries: Colombia, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Argentina, Guatemala and Peru, finds that: these cases do indeed achieve progress in making the out-of-pocket expenditure of poor clients more efficient this regard, largely because the poorer populations appear to increase their consumption of health

services, there is improvement in terms of the cost, timeliness, and quality of the benefits in the negotiations with service providers, many of the workers registered in the health insurance schemes are informal workers who, prior to these cases, did not pay premiums and received free care in the public services. As regards financial sustainability, those six cases, which did not engage in risk management and are primarily designed to increase access to health care showed that: external contributions (subsidies in certain cases) are unrelated to either the number of beneficiaries or members or risk, financial sustainability is precarious and is due to the fact that almost all these systems target low-income populations, there is scant capacity to collect premiums that would sustain them over the long run and these populations have higher a health risk profile, low premiums are not adjusted to any factor related to the risk of potential beneficiaries which could ultimately help to reduce the deficits, the size of the beneficiary portfolio of Micro-insurances and their efforts at increasing penetration are major issues, study of this subject should be intensified in order to provide recommendations for future interventions. Sustainable institutions contribute to conclusion and recommendations and the study shows that: The two institutions or systems with financial sustainability are Colombia and Uruguay, because they have no deficit, or only a marginal deficit, in spite of not managing risk explicitly, they do reveal some coherence and adaptation in terms of the revenues and expenditures associated with the risk of the target populations. Argentina and Guatemala are cases with financial sustainability, very low deficits, and where better risk management could guarantee sustainability in the longer term Overall the studies demonstrate: the need to continue and intensify activities connected to these types of experiences, the necessity of validation, that the next stage should be devoted simultaneously to research, concrete field activities in the form of pilot cases, and increased exchange of the knowledge gained from experience at the regional level.

236. ILO STEP & SEWA (2001) *Women Organizing for Social Protection. The Self-employed Women's Association's Integrated Insurance Scheme, India*. ILO - Strategies and Tools against social Exclusion and Poverty (ILO-STEP).

Abstract: This study captures the experience of Self-employed Women Association (SEWA) in managing the Integrated Insurance Scheme for its women members. The paper discusses issues relevant to insurance scheme, such as the information related to the SEWA movement and the social environment in which the scheme operates, and provides a brief overview of the social protection schemes in India. The study states that the integrated scheme is consistent with SEWA's philosophy of comprehensive "work security" and defines the following unique requirements of SEWA members leading to its development: Insurance coverage for hospitalization; Introduction of asset loss component in the scheme to take care of asset loss risk; Prevention of misuse of life insurance payments by the husbands. The paper profiles the non-financial and financial features of the integrated insurance scheme such as: Target group, members and beneficiaries; Benefits and premium; Administration and management; Accounting policies; Claims and premium ratio. The paper commends the role of SEWA in conceiving and managing a complex insurance activity and seeks subsidy on premium for continued operation of the integrated insurance scheme.

237. ILO STEP & PAHO (1999) *Elements for the Comparative Analysis of Extension of Social Protection in Health in Latin America and the Caribbean*, Social Finance Unit, ILO, December.

Abstract: This paper undertakes the comparative analysis of health protection policies in the Latin American and Caribbean countries. This paper describes some of the elements of health systems, which affect health social protection, are: Legal and judicial framework for social protection, including the role of the state and civil society; The health system, its sub-sectors and their role in the evolution of legal coverage; The overlap between legal and real coverage. It also describes some of the difficulties related to health system the Latin American and Caribbean countries are: Social development has not been adequate in many of these countries. Inequities have increased as more than 20% of the

population lacks access to social protection in health; Countries with large populations, such as Mexico and Brazil, have very large regions with highly differentiated indicators, hindering reform efforts. Steps initiated by the Latin American and Caribbean countries to ensure better health performance are: Addressing vulnerable groups using strategies such as targeted health coverage programs, Targeting the poor through a variety of public and private insurance initiatives and state care, improving the coverage of health services through local initiatives, such as microinsurance schemes.

238. ILO STEP & PAHO (1999) *Out-of-pocket Health Expenditure in Latin America and the Caribbean: The Efficiency Rationale for Extending Social Protection in Health*, ILO - Strategies and Tools against social Exclusion and Poverty (ILO-STEP), December.

Abstract: This report mentions two main factors that affect the efficiency of health financing systems (1) High out-of-pocket expenditures by households, (2) Untargeted and unorganized implicit public subsidies. The paper mentions that precise information is required in order to define out-of-pocket costs. Private insurance expenses form a significant part of the out-of-pocket costs in Latin American and Caribbean countries. This study finds that low-income workers in the informal sector comprise a large proportion of the excluded population. Some of the factors, which help in explaining the lack of insurance affiliation, are: When services are available for free, people are not inclined to take an insurance that they have to pay for. Transaction costs associated with administering portfolios made up of informal workers, prevent them from taking insurance covers. The paper suggests that out-of-pocket expenditures could be a factor in improving the efficiency of health expenditure in the following areas (1) expenditures by individuals based on arguments of classical insurance theory, (2) grouping beneficiaries and organizing expenditures and contributions, and (3) organizing the implicit subsidies to workers in the informal sector.

239. ILO STEP & PAHO (1999) *Overview of the Exclusion of Social Protection in Health in Latin America and the Caribbean*, ILO - Strategies and Tools against social Exclusion and Poverty (ILO-STEP), December.

Abstract: A large percentage of the population of the Latin America and Caribbean region is excluded from social protection in health and thus does not have adequate access to health services. Not only is this an injustice, it poses an obstacle to the economic and social development of the countries in the region. This paper seeks to provide an estimate of the magnitude of exclusion in its different forms and a description of the principal social, economic, and cultural characteristics of the excluded groups. Overall the paper concludes that: that 217.8 million people are without social security coverage and their medical care needs and a large majority depend on mechanisms that finance supply within the public sector; 121 million people live below the poverty line and are unable to obtain access to different levels of the health services; based on the fact that 17% of births were not attended by trained staff, it has been estimated that more than 83.6 million people are excluded from access to health care; it is also estimated that 152.7 million people are without access to drinking water and/or sewerage systems. Finally, the paper recommends that the study of the excluded population continue into the following areas: the existing inequalities within each country in terms of the characteristics of supply and demand in the different regions; the scope of exclusion in each population group and specific alternatives to be implemented based on the gender, age, ethnic, work-related, and residential parameters; the characteristics of supply in the health system, broken down by levels of care, with respect to barriers to access at each of these levels.

240. ILO (2004) *Minimum income schemes in Europe*, ILO.

Abstract: This new volume examines the recent trends and developments in minimum income schemes in Western Europe. In the early years of the 21st century, even the richest countries in the world have levels of poverty that few social thinkers would have anticipated a century ago if told what their countries' per capita income would be today. In contrast, many countries contend that the eradication of poverty is the primary goal of social and economic policy. This book investigates how current income transfer policies often fall short and shows why countries need mechanisms to reduce wage inequality and choose to provide universal benefits instead of systems of selective benefits targeted at the poor. Along with inter-countries comparisons, the volume also presents analysis of the minimum income schemes in effect in France, Portugal, Italy, Finland, Ireland, Belgium and Greece.

241. ILO (2001) *Social Security: A new consensus*, ILO.

Abstract: This report offers an in-depth overview of the important, and sometimes controversial, issues surrounding social security in a global context: its relationship to employment and development, its extension in terms of personal coverage, and its contribution to gender equality, as well as its financing. Consisting of resolutions and conclusions drawn from the International Labour Conference, 89<sup>th</sup> Session, 2001, this book contains the report to the conference – prepared for the general discussion on social security and sets out the key topics and priorities for providing and managing social security systems. Global trends in social security expenditure are covered, as the report addresses such pivotal questions as: Is social security facing an ageing crisis? Is it facing a globalization crisis? Has it reached its limits in terms of affordability? The concept of social dialogue, and its part in strengthening and expanding social security, is also discussed and the report considers how family and local solidarity networks, institutions, enterprises, governments and the international community can help enhance the effectiveness of social security.

242. ILO (2000) *Income security and social protection in a changing world*, ILO, June.

Abstract: An important flagship study from the International Labour Office, the World Labour Report 2000 examines the changing context in which women and men are trying to achieve income security for themselves and their families. Drawing from detailed, worldwide data, this edition assesses the impact of globalization and liberalization, and considers the vital role played by social protection in supporting, supplementing and replacing market incomes. The Report highlights the forces at work in creating greater insecurity for many income earners. It discusses the effects of rising unemployment and underemployment, and of labour market developments which have exposed a growing number of workers, especially women, to low pay and precarious conditions. It considers other factors, such as changing family structures and demographic trends that have created new needs and imposed new constraints. In addition, this wide-ranging study examines existing income protection measures to cater for major contingencies such as old age, incapacity for work, bearing and raising children, and unemployment. Also included are health care - without which many in the developing world are unfit to earn their living - and safety net measures such as social assistance. An efficient economy and an effective system of social protection are both essential for the attainment of income security and a stable society. The Report underlines the direct and immediate relationship between the provision of social protection and decent work, as underlined by Juan Somavia, Director-General of the ILO, in his first report to the International Labour Conference in 1999. The Report finds that the positive impact of social protection on the economy has often been neglected, and that this impact can be enhanced by a better coordination between social protection, labour market and anti-poverty policies. With many social security systems now under reform, future prospects are outlined and an alarm is sounded about the implications of pension fund growth for the instability of global financial markets. Top priority, the Report says, must be given - by civil society, as much as by the State - to finding the most effective means to bring social protection to the majority who still goes without.

243. ILO (2000) *Social Protection: What Workers and Trade Unions should Know*, International Labor Organization, January.

Abstract: Much has been said about social security, and misconception, exaggeration, preconceived ideas and peremptory judgments are not absent in the talks. Labour Education attempts in this issue to examine the question with sobriety. Social security is too vital an area for millions of people to substitute ideology or profit for experience or common sense.

244. Imran, M. and Hulme, D. (2003) *Programs for the Poorest: Learning from the IDVGD Program in Bangladesh*, World Development Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 647–665. January.

Abstract: This article examines a program that seeks to reach Bangladesh's "hardcore poor" by combining elements of livelihood protection (food aid) with livelihood promotion (skills training and microfinance). Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee's Income Generation for Vulnerable Group Development Program has deepened the outreach of its poverty-reduction activity and achieved impressive results. Detailed local-level fieldwork revealed, however, that program practice differed markedly from program plans. This is found to have important implications for both future program design and the understanding of "who" does not benefit from such innovative programs. We conclude that while such programs, mixing livelihood protection and promotion, should be a major focus for anti-poverty strategies there would remain a role for more traditional social welfare schemes.

245. Imai, K. (2004) *Targeting Versus Universalism: An Evaluation of Indirect Effects of the Employment Guarantee Scheme in India*, University of London, January.

Abstract: Although a workfare scheme is potentially a cost-effective poverty alleviation scheme as it attracts only the poor who have an incentive to do unskilled manual works, an investigation of the ICRISAT data in India clarifies that the Employment Guarantee Scheme was mistargeted, i.e., a substantial share of the non-poor also participated. The comparison of the EGS and universalism through the village level SAM (Social Accounting Matrix) model reveals that the former is neither efficient nor equitable than the latter unless the state government carefully designs the scheme so that the EGS assets, such as irrigation facilities, are made accessible to the poor without undermining their positive effects on agricultural productivity.

246. Ite, U. and Adams, W. (2000) *Expectations, impacts and attitudes: conservation and development in Cross River National Park, Nigeria*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 12, Issue 3, Pages: 325-342, April.

Abstract: Integrated conservation-development projects (ICDPs) have been widely developed and adopted in sub-Saharan Africa as a new approach to protected area management. Earlier studies have examined the conceptual foundations and performance of ICDPs at the macro scale. This paper uses household-level data to review experience with the ICDP approach in the Cross River National Park in southeast Nigeria. The paper argues that the failure of the project to meet local expectations precipitated arguments about resource tenure in this part of Nigeria, which has a long history of community forest resource use and management. The implications for the sustainability of the conservation initiative are discussed.

247. Jack, W. (2001) *Public Policy toward Non-Governmental Organizations in Developing Countries*, Policy Research Working Paper No. 2639. World Bank, June.

Abstract: If a developing country government is not good at providing public services such as health care, education, and social protection, would NGOs be better at doing so? What advantages do NGOs have over for-profit providers of publicly funded services? And considering the importance of donor funding, which is better for delivering such services, an international NGO or a grassroots NGO? Jack presents two descriptive models of nongovernmental organizations and poses normative questions about public policy toward NGOs. In situations in which optimal government intervention in a distorted or inequitable economy employs an NGO-like body, he considers which kinds of NGO might be used. First, in many developing countries NGOs participate in the delivery of what are essentially private goods - in particular, health care and education. In an economy without NGOs, there may be good redistributive and efficiency reasons for the government to provide these goods in kind. But if direct government provision of such services is ineffective or inefficient, when is contracting out to an NGO-like institution preferable to using a traditional for-profit firm? (Another way to frame this is to ask: What is the optimal taxation and regulation of private providers of publicly financed services?) NGOs also provide useful real and financial links with external donors. They are used to provide services the government favors and donors are willing to fund. In this model, the service provider is chosen to yield the best outcome for both government and donor. In this context, Jack compares an international NGO and a grassroots organization. It may be more efficient to transfer donor funds through an international NGO than through a local NGO, but when donor-government cooperation fails, a project implemented by an international NGO is effectively killed. If a project implemented by a local organization can limp along, this otherwise less efficient organization might be preferred.

248. Jacobs, B. and Price, N. (2006) *Improving Access for the Poorest to Public Sector Health Services: Insights from Kirivong Operational Health District in Cambodia*, Health Policy and Planning Unit, World Bank, January.

Abstract: This article presents research findings into the effectiveness of an innovative equity fund approach to improving access to public sector health services for the poor in Kirivong Operational Health District in Cambodia. The operational health district is the lowest organizational level in the Cambodian health system, providing services through health centres and a single referral hospital. An equity fund involves a third party identifying the poor and paying user fees on their behalf by reimbursing the service provider, thus relieving health staff of such responsibility. We explore the appropriateness of utilizing community members to identify the poorest. The impact of newly introduced pagoda-managed equity funds on access to public health services for the poorest, and on their out-of-pocket expenditure during illness episodes, is then examined. We conclude with an evaluation of the contribution of the equity funds to community participation. The research indicates that identification by community members of those eligible for equity funds is feasible, accrues minimal direct costs, and is effective. Households identified as eligible for equity fund benefits were poorer than those identified as non-beneficiaries. Direct costs associated with seeking care were considerably lower for equity fund beneficiaries than for non-beneficiaries, and fewer beneficiaries than non-beneficiaries initially consulted the private sector, providing evidence of the equity fund's ability to attract the poorest to the public sector. The level and nature of community participation was enhanced considerably following the introduction of the pagoda-managed equity funds. In order to maximize and sustain the equity benefits of such funds, we recommend that external agencies (such as international non-governmental organizations) limit their role to the provision of technical support and advice, rather than taking the lead on implementation and administration. Facilitating the design, implementation, administration and management of equity funds by indigenous community-based organizations has the advantage of not only greatly reducing administrative costs, allowing a large proportion of the fund to be spent on services for the poor, but also of enhancing local ownership, thus increasing the likelihood of equity funds being sustained in the future.

249. Jacobs M, Shung-King M & Smith C. (2005) *South African Child Gauge 2005*, World Bank, January.

**Abstract:** Children have been at the forefront of concerns regarding human rights violations in South Africa since 1976, when scholars took to the streets in protest against unequal education. Since that time, there have been many reports on the situation of children – first produced by child rights advocacy groups and, in the last decade, produced by both State and civil society institutions. Yet these reports have not been produced on a regular, annual basis; nor has there been any systematic means of tracking advances with child rights over time. The publication of the South African Child Gauge is an attempt by the Children’s Institute, University of Cape Town, to report on the situation of children as an annual reminder of the challenges that we, as a country, still face in our efforts to promote and protect child rights. Each year, the South African Child Gauge will examine the links between children’s reality, South Africa’s commitments to child rights, and society’s progress in this regard. This will be done through commentary on the country’s response to different aspects of the challenge of realizing children’s rights, and through a set of broad-based indicators aimed at gauging improvements in the situation of children over time. This first issue focuses on children and HIV/AIDS, presented against the backdrop of a narrative and quantitative snapshot of the situation of children in South Africa. For us at the Children’s Institute, the South African Child Gauge is our contribution to the nation-wide efforts to advance child rights in South Africa. It is also an expression of our conviction that evidence should guide policy and practice, and should be available to all who are engaged in such efforts.

250. Jai-Joon, H. (2001) *Economic Crisis, Income Support, and Employment Generating Programs: The Korea’s Experience*, Korea Labor Institute, January.

**Abstract:** Beginning in November 1997, Korean economy underwent a devastating economic crisis. Declining macroeconomic conditions brought about major labor market disruptions in 1998: a quadrupling of unemployment, a fall of 9% in real wages, informalization of the remaining jobs, increased job insecurity, and rising poverty and inequality. Disadvantaged groups suffered a disproportionate impact. The result was not only economic misery but also social pain: increased homelessness, rising crime, heightened school dropouts, an accelerating divorce rate, and an overwhelming sense of social malaise. 1999 marked a major turnaround for Korea. GDP grew by more than 10.7%, and real wages increased apace. Unemployment began to fall as well as long-term unemployment. The unemployment rate is now less than half of its peak level. Youth and women are again returning to the labor force and are finding employment. The rapid decrease of unemployment owes, above all, to the economic recovery at high growth rate since 1999. Low interest rate, depreciated value of won, policy initiatives of the Korean government to bring up venture firms, favorable international economic environment such as low oil price and increased demand of semiconductor chips, and decreased uncertainty in the financial market must have contributed to the rapid recovery. Any concrete analysis of it would require a good volume of papers. Instead this paper focuses on dramatic changes in the Korean labor market after the financial crisis, and evaluates income support and employment generating programs implemented by the Korean government to cope with the labor market turmoil.

251. James, E. (1999) *Coverage under Old Age Security Programs and Protection for the Uninsured - What are the Issues?* Policy Research Working Paper No. 2163. World Bank, August.

**Abstract:** The shift toward social security systems with a tighter link between benefits and contributions will make such systems more fiscally sustainable. But to protect the uninsured and underinsured, better social assistance programs for low-income groups should complement such

programs. Most old people in developing countries are uninsured by formal social security programs. Economic growth is the key to increased coverage, but policy also matters, argues James. Contributory insurance programs may not work for much of the population in developing economies. Moreover, the tradeoffs between higher take-home pay and old-age benefits, between maximizing coverage and minimizing evasion, and between increased coverage and greater competitiveness, must be carefully evaluated before opting for expanded coverage, especially among low-income groups. Keeping the contribution rate low and including some redistribution toward low-income groups in contributory systems may help reduce the number of uninsured, while avoiding costly tradeoffs. Recent years have seen a tighter link between benefits and contributions in contributory systems - most obviously in the shift toward multipillar systems with large defined-contribution components, usually accompanied by a modest redistributive public pillar. This tighter link makes social security systems more fiscally sustainable and may be considered a precondition for financially sound expansion of coverage. At the same time, the number of uninsured or underinsured (who has contributed only small amounts) could increase, as result of the tighter benefit-contribution link. The uninsured fall into two groups: (1) Workers who spend much of their lives in agriculture or the informal sector (often self-employed or in small firms), in jobs not covered by contributory programs. Many of these workers are low earners, for whom contributing today for potential old-age benefits may not be welfare-enhancing - and governments do not have the capacity to compel contributions. Social security reforms that make benefits contingent on contributions should include better social assistance programs for these low-income groups. Efficient program design and program costs must also be considered; (2) Women who, having worked mostly in the household, expect to be supported by the family system, which may fail them in old age. Family support for dependent spouses should be incorporated into the payout phase of the defined-contribution pillar, to keep old women out of poverty.

252. James, L. and McMillan, M. (2005) *Does Food Aid Harm the Poor? Household Evidence from Ethiopia*, Working Paper No. 11048. NBER, January.

**Abstract:** This paper uses household-level data from Ethiopia to investigate the impact of food aid on the poor. We find that food aid in Ethiopia is "pro-poor." Our results indicate that (i) net buyers of wheat are poorer than net sellers of wheat, (ii) there are more buyers of wheat than sellers of wheat at all levels of income, (iii) the proportion of net sellers is increasing in living standards and (iv) net benefit ratios are higher for poorer households indicating that poorer households benefit proportionately more from a drop in the price of wheat. In light of this evidence, it appears that households at all levels of income benefit from food aid and that – somewhat surprisingly – the benefits go disproportionately to the poorest households.

253. Jayne T. S., Strauss, J., Yamano, T. and Molla, D. (2001) *Giving to the Poor? Targeting of Food Aid in Rural Ethiopia*, World Development, Vol. 29, Issue 5. January.

**Abstract:** This study determines the factors underlying the allocations of food aid in Ethiopia. We focus on regional differences in targeting criteria, and targeting accuracy according to per capita income. Data are drawn from two linked rural household surveys in 1995–96. We find large differences in food aid allocations across regions that cannot be explained by observable regional characteristics such as per capita income and rainfall. These differences are consistent with speculation that the Ethiopian government to transfer resources to favored regions is using food aid. We also find wide variations in the criteria used to identify recipient households across regions. We identify measurable indicators that could be used by food aid authorities to improve targeting effectiveness in the future, both across and within regions. Finally, we present simulation results on targeting accuracy under various targeting strategies and discuss potential benefits and shortcomings of those strategies.

254. John A. M. & Flores, R. (2004) *Impact Evaluation of a Conditional Cash Transfer Program: The Nicaraguan Red de Protection Social*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: In recent years, increasing emphasis has been placed on the importance of human capital in stimulating economic growth and social development. Consequently, investing in human capital of the poor is widely seen as crucial to alleviating poverty, particularly in the long term. At the same time there is growing recognition of the need for social safety nets to protect poorer households from poverty and its consequences during the push for economic growth. While at first glance, stimulating economic growth and investing in social safety nets are apparently different strategies for economic development, both are important. They are also potentially complimentary, as effective social safety nets may directly contribute to economic growth via improved human capital, particularly in the long term.

255. Johnson, C. (2001) *Local Democracy, Democratic Decentralisation and Rural Development: Theories, Challenges and Options for Policy*, Development Policy Review, Vol. 19, Issue 4, Page 521, December.

Abstract: Democratic decentralisation is often presented as the sine qua non of rural poverty reduction. But there is little evidence that either democracy or decentralisation is necessary for poverty reduction in rural or urban areas, and indeed some evidence that they are counter-productive. There are success stories to report, however. They are cases where three conditions have been met: an appropriate balance between autonomy and accountability; constructive support from external actors; and a commitment to democratic deepening. It is worth building on these conditions because democratic activity is not merely an instrumental good; it also has intrinsic benefits for the rural poor.

256. Joseph, H. (2004) *It is Possible to Just Give Money to the Poor*, Development and Change 35(2), World Bank, January.

Abstract: Meghnad Desai of the London School of Economics recently suggested that, rather than 'giving fifty billion dollars of overseas aid', we should simply 'find the poor and give them one dollar a week. That would probably do more to relieve poverty than anything else'. Two experiences in Mozambique of simply handing out money show this is possible. Payments to demobilized soldiers over a two-year period and single payments to flood victims were of the order of magnitude suggested by Desai. Rural people had no difficulty cashing cheques and used the money prudently. The money stimulated the rural economy and thus had a development impact. Administrative costs were between 5 and 10 per cent, much less than in other aid projects. Using the Mozambique experience, this article concludes by suggesting that Desai's proposed one dollar per person per week could be paid as a family grant bi monthly, which would keep administrative costs low.

257. Justino, P. (2007) *Social security in developing countries: MYTH or necessity? Evidence from India*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 19, Issue 3, Pages: 367-382. April.

Abstract: This paper discusses the importance of social security policies in developing economies, using empirical evidence from India. The paper discusses the viability of implementing systems of social protection in developing countries and provides an empirical analysis of the effects of socio-economic security policies on Indian's economic performance between 1973 and 1999, using a two-

stage least square model adapted to data from a panel of 14 Indian states. The results show that policies that strengthen the social and economic security of the Indian population have been an important endogenous variable to both the reduction of poverty and the increase in economic growth in India.

258. Jutting, J. & Ziemek, S. (2000) *Mutual Insurance Schemes and Social Protection*, Social Finance Unit, International Labor Organization (ILO).

Abstract: Drawing from two relatively successful case studies (SEWA of India and Bwamanda Hospital scheme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo), this paper presents the functioning of mutual insurance schemes and their contribution in providing access to social services for disadvantaged people. The document examines the main characteristics of mutual insurance schemes, delving into their comparative advantages and limitations compared to formal insurance schemes. It evaluates ongoing schemes in the arena of efficiency and capabilities to reach those who have been excluded from social security services provided by the state or market and look at the viability of the schemes and isolate the characteristics of successful schemes. The paper argues that a critical evaluation of existing approaches is necessary in order to formulate policy recommendations, which could help in improving the institutional design. It concludes that despite the weaknesses of mutual insurance schemes in developing countries, which are characterized by the absence of comprehensive social protection for the poor, these informal arrangements are of significant importance to the informal sector.

259. Kabeer, N. (2002) *Safety Nets and Opportunity Ladders*, Overseas Development Institute, UK, March.

Abstract: This paper aims to review literature on social protection measures in the context of India and Bangladesh. It explores whether some of the lessons learned from responses to vulnerability lend themselves to the notion of 'investment' in broader development goals. Its primary focus is on the subsidized distribution of essential goods; generation of wage employment through public works; and the generation of self-employment through credit and/ or subsidized assets. The main findings emerging from this study are: 1) the issues of trade-offs is a challenge in designing policies for social protection. Poorer households facing 'harder' constraints and hence more limited options. 2) Social protection measures can feed into the harshness of the trade-off issue by stigmatizing the poor. Organizations, and schemes therein that seek to transform the potentially stigmatizing measures into contributions into community assets, or into a guaranteed right to livelihood have an important role to play. 3) Trade-offs at the policy level between protection and promotion emphasizes the need to integrate the design of public works into sectoral planning processes, as opposed to treating them as stand-alone efforts. 4) As far as microfinance interventions are concerned, distinctions need to be made between interventions that are aimed at the extreme poor and those which focus on the moderately poor - which assist them to smooth out income and consumption, flows. 5) Synergies and complementarities within and between trade-offs should draw attention to the need to bring together certain kinds of opportunities, rather than having to choose between them. 6) The importance of improved governance for various aspects of social protection measures through efforts from 'below' which provide pressure to improve mechanisms for transparency and accountability and 7) The need to reflect further on the relative role of states and NGOs in building the scope for a synergistic partnership with each other, which would build on their complementarities and comparative advantages.

260. Kabir, Md. A., Rahman, A., Salway, S. and Pryer, J. (2000) *Sickness among the urban poor: a barrier to livelihood security*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 12, Issue 5, Pages: 707-722, July.

Abstract: Using qualitative and quantitative data from the Urban Livelihoods Study (ULS), this paper identifies illness as a key constraint on bustee (slum) households' ability to secure their livelihoods. The consequences of ill-health for bustee dwellers are examined and the coping strategies employed are described. The common responses to illness are found to often have negative implications for the human, material and social capital of households, thus making them ever more vulnerable. In order to redress this situation, action is needed on three fronts: reduction in the risks of morbidity, a large portion of which are poverty-related, stemming from poor living conditions and inadequate nutrition; provision of accessible affordable quality healthcare for adults; and complementary support measures to protect households and individuals from the knock-on effects of illness.

261. Kakwani, N. and Subbarao, K. (2005) *Aging and Poverty in Africa and Role of Social Pensions*, Social Protection Discussion Paper Series No. 0521. World Bank, January.

Abstract: In many low-income African countries, three factors are placing an undue burden on the elderly. First, the burden on the elderly has enormously increased with the increase in mortality of prime age adults due to HIV AIDS pandemic and regional conflicts. Second, the traditional safety net of the extended family has become ineffective and unreliable for the elderly. Third, in a few countries, the elderly are called upon to shoulder the responsibility of the family, as they became the principal breadwinners and caregivers for young children. While a number of studies have examined the welfare consequences of these developments on children, few studies have systematically analyzed the poverty situation among the elderly (relative to other groups) in low-income countries Africa, and the role of social pensions. This study aims to fill this gap.

262. Kantor, P. and Nair, P. (2003) *Risks and responses among the urban poor in India*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 15, Issue 8, Pages: 957-967, November.

Abstract: This paper describes the events faced by urban poor households in Lucknow, India and household responses in the face of these events. Using household and individual data collected in 2002 from 12 slum settlements, the authors found that certain events, such as illness and social and religious spending, are more frequent than others and that some groups, characterized by gender of head of household, community and economic status, experience certain event types more than others. It also found that some less frequent events might be very burdensome due to their high severity. Responses to common event types exhibited a pattern. Households reduced consumption, used savings and took loans much more frequently than other options, across event types. Variations in responses were identified by event type and severity and economic status. The results illustrate the need for both protective and promotive interventions to improve livelihood security among the urban poor.

263. Karim, R., Desplats, G., Schaetzel, T., Ahmed, F., Salamatullah, Q., Shahjahan, M., Mohammed Akhteruzzaman, M. and James Levinson, F. (2003) *Seeking Optimal means to Address Micronutrient Deficiencies in Food Supplements: A Case Study from Bangladesh Integrated Nutrition Projects*, Tufts University, January.

Abstract: In seeking to improve the micronutrient content of a food supplement used in a major community-based nutrition project in Bangladesh, operations research was conducted to compare the provision of needed micronutrients through additional food sources (fresh or dried fruits or vegetables), a micronutrient multi-mix, or a combination of the two. Using a standard food fortification method,

micronutrient gaps were estimated for four groups of project beneficiaries. Cost-delivery and bulk constraint analysis were then utilized to compare options. In terms of these analyses, the micronutrient multi-mix proved by far to be the most advantageous. While, in addition to the multiple benefits of food per se, food options are unquestionably desirable in terms of sustainability and the value of increasing demand to boost domestic fruit and vegetable production for the population as a whole, it is clearly cost-effective to use powdered micronutrient mixes for such specific purposes as supplementary food enrichment and food fortification.

264. Karim, R., Coates, J., Desplats, G., Kabir, I., Patwari, Y., Ortolano, S., Schaezel, T., Troy, T., Rogers, B. L., Houser, R. F. and Levinson, F. J. (2002) *Challenges to the Monitoring and Evaluation of Large Nutrition Programs in Developing Countries: Examples from Bangladesh*. Tufts University, February.

Abstract: Most large-scale nutrition surveys carried out in developing countries have been conducted to compile or update national or regional data that are independent of project activities. At the same time, a growing number of large scale projects are developing monitoring and evaluation systems that also build on periodic baseline and evaluation surveys to assess whether project objectives are being met, and whether improvements in nutritional status observed are indeed attributable to the interventions. Donors and governments are demanding increasingly rigorous evaluations to assess whether their operational investments are cost-effective. Such information also guides the direction of future activities. One intervention, the Bangladesh Integrated Nutrition Project (BINP), has been using baseline and evaluative surveys since 1996 to assess its performance and to inform decision-making. The project is widely acknowledged to be one of the most impressive large-scale, community-based nutrition programs in the world. At the same time, a careful analysis of its own survey data has revealed problems in collecting, analyzing and interpreting data--difficulties that are not unique to Bangladesh. This discussion paper uses the BINP survey experience to explore three data-related issues: a) the role and validation of control groups; b) problems in interpreting anthropometrics data (specifically, weight-for-height); and c) challenges in the collection of consistently comparable baseline and evaluation data. It is hoped that this discussion might inform the design and interpretation of future baseline and evaluative surveys.

265. Karnpisit, T. (2001) *Comparative Social Safety Nets*, Foundation for International Human Resource Development, Bangkok, Thailand, March.

Abstract: This working paper is the progress report of Comparative Social Safety Nets presented at the Leadership Forum 2001 held by the Foundation for International Human Resource Development at Imperial Queen's Park Hotel, Bangkok on 15 March 2001. This paper pointed out that, to survive in the economic crisis, effective Social Safety Nets system is needed for Greater Mekong sub-region countries. This paper is to share experiences of Social Safety Nets in Thailand to our Greater Mekong sub-region countries and to develop in-depth comparative studies of Social Safety Nets system among 6 countries and to implement and evaluate the project on long term and sustainable basis.

266. Kathy, L., Skoufias, E. and Shapiro, J. (2005) *Redistribution Income to the Poor and Rich: Public Transfers in Latin America and Caribbean*, LACEA World Bank, October.

Abstract: This study measures the extent to which publicly subsidized transfers in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) redistribute income. The redistributive power of 56 transfers in eight countries is measured by their coverage, size, absolute incidence, simulated impacts on poverty and inequality, by their distributional characteristic, a statistic derived from taxation literature. Our findings suggest that public transfers can be effective instruments to redistribute income to the poor. Yet frequently they have not managed to do so. Indeed, Robin Hood works in both directions in LAC, with public transfers redistributing income to both the rich and the poor. The redistributive impacts from social insurance are limited – and even regressive in some countries. Were these transfers easily accessible by all households and fully financed by contributions, there would be less cause for concern. However, that is not the case. Most social insurance transfers tie eligibility to membership in the formal labor market,

whereas the poor primarily work in the informal sector. Most social insurance schemes are highly subsidized by the government at the expense of all taxpayers. The more recent emergence of social assistance only partially offsets this historical “truncation” of public transfers in LAC. Despite coverage and distributional patterns that favor the poor, small unit subsidies limit the redistributive, poverty and inequality impacts of even the most targeted social assistance programs. We also find considerable variation among social assistance programs, with many food-based programs and scholarships being regressive. Governments should reconsider these programs – or at least strengthen their design. They could look to the targeting mechanisms used by conditional cash transfers – with impressive rewards for progressively.

267. Katrina Brown, K., Adger, W. N. and Turner, R. K. (1993) *Global environmental change and mechanisms for north-south resource transfers*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 5, Issue 6, Pages: 571-589, November/December.

Abstract: Global Environmental Change is central to the debate on the relationship between environmental degradation and economic development. This paper examines the agreements signed at the Earth Summit held in Rio in 1992 and highlights some implications for developing countries. The interim mechanism for resource transfer under the Conventions is the Global Environmental Facility, but it appears that transfers on a scale necessary to bring about sustainable development as envisaged by Agenda 21 cannot be made through this mechanism alone. It is argued here that other mechanisms to promote development, such as debt relief, should not be ignored.

268. Katsura, H. M. and Romanik, C. T. (2002) *Ensuring Access to Essential Services: Demand-Side Housing Subsidies*, Social Protection Unit, Human Development Network, World Bank, January.

Abstract: This paper examines the strengths and weaknesses of demand-side subsidy approaches for improving poor households' access to housing services. It begins with a discussion of the rationale for stand-alone housing assistance programs and a description of the ongoing transition away from traditional supply-side housing assistance to demand-side subsidies. The paper presents model demand-side approaches, but also draws on real world examples to highlight various aspects of program design related to targeting, transparency, price distortion, institutional capacity, administrative complexity, and funding. It also describes how variations in the design of housing-related subsidy programs can appear in response to philosophical, political, and resource considerations. The paper concludes with a discussion of the appropriateness of different subsidy approaches for various situations.

269. Kaztman, R. (2001) *Seduced and abandoned: the social isolation of the urban poor*, Catholic University of Uruguay, December.

Abstract: This article examines the effects that some recent changes in the social structure of the early-developing Latin American countries have had on the social isolation of the urban poor. These changes mainly concern the labour markets and some opportunity structures which are the source for the formation of human resources and social capital. It is argued here that, as a result of these changes, the links of the urban poor with the labour market have been weakened and their areas for informal socialization with persons of other social classes have been made smaller, thus leading to their progressive isolation. The article also analyses the reduction of opportunities for accumulating

individual and collective social capital and civic capital and examines the particular characteristics assumed by the processes of residential segregation in the big cities of the countries studied.

270. Keane, M. and Prasad, E. (2000) *Inequality, Transfers and Growth: New Evidence From The Economic Transition In Poland*, Working Paper, WP/00/117, IMF, June.

Abstract: This paper challenges the conventional wisdom that inequality in Poland increased markedly during the economic transition. Income and consumption inequality actually declined in 1990-92 and rose only moderately above pre transition levels by 1997. However, inequality in labor earnings increased markedly and consistently during 1990-97. Social transfer mechanisms, including pensions, helped mitigate increases in overall inequality and poverty. More importantly, these transfer mechanisms were well designed to reduce political resistance to market-oriented reforms in the early years of transition, paving the way for rapid growth. Cross-country evidence from transition economies is consistent with this interpretation and with recent literature suggesting that inequality-reducing redistribution can enhance growth.

271. Khandker, S. (2003) *Microfinance and Poverty: Evidence Using Panel Data from Bangladesh*, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 2945. World Bank, January.

Abstract: Micro-finance supports mainly informal activities that often have low market demand. It may be thus hypothesized that the aggregate poverty impact of micro-finance in an economy with low economic growth is modest or non-existent. The observed borrower-level poverty impact is then a result of income redistribution or short-run income generation. The paper addresses these questions using household level panel data from Bangladesh. The findings confirm that microfinance benefits the poorest, and has sustained impact on poverty reduction among program participants. It has also positive spillover impact, reducing poverty at the village level. But the effect is more pronounced in reducing extreme than moderate poverty.

272. Klitgaard, R. (1997) *Unanticipated Consequences in Anti-Poverty Programs*, World Development, Vol. 25, Issue 12, Page: 1963-1972. October.

Abstract: Many anti-poverty programs have unanticipated consequences. A typology is provided; and one of its categories is illustrated with examples: insufficient attention to the economics of the institutions that implement anti-poverty programs. This in turn leads to practical suggestions for improving these institutions, especially through better information and incentives.

273. Klugman, J. (1999) *Social Safety Nets and Crises*, World Bank, September.

Abstract: The paper focuses on the role of safety nets in reducing poverty during recent macro crises, and would ideally measure the success of programs against the benchmark of poverty reduction. In practice, however, data constraints force us to rely on less direct indicators, like the share of the poor and non-poor covered by a particular program. It is important to put exclusion errors (the share of the poor not covered by the program) up alongside inclusion errors for consideration -- appraisals of safety net programs sometimes tend to neglect the former. At the same time, it is recognized that exclusion errors for individual programs could well be second best optimal, and that the aggregate impact of the package of interventions is what matters, accounting for all economic costs.

274. Klugman, J. and O'Keefe, P. (1994) *Uzbekistan: Adjusting Social Protection*, Sector Report (13023-UZ), World Bank, December.

Abstract: The welfare of the people of Uzbekistan has been, and will continue to be, under serious pressure in the face of falling output and high inflation. Enterprise restructuring that will accompany necessary economic reforms will increase open unemployment. At the same time the system of social protection and the delivery of basic social services will continue to be adversely affected by severe fiscal constraints. The report analyses the social challenges facing Uzbekistan, focusing upon labor and employment, social protection and health care.

275. Kochar, A. (2005) *Can Targeted Food Programs Improve Nutrition? An Empirical Analysis of India's Public Distribution System*, Economic Development and Cultural Change, volume 54, pages 203–235. January.

Abstract: Despite the widespread belief that a substantial assault on poverty requires targeting scarce resources toward the poor, practitioners frequently claim that targeted programs deliver fewer benefits to poor households than do universal programs. This article evaluates this concern through an analysis of India's targeted food distribution program, the Public Distribution System. It first examines the case for targeting by assessing the responsiveness of caloric intake to the amount of the food grain subsidy; a low elasticity suggests that improvements in nutrition may require large subsidies and, hence, a targeted program. It then examines whether targeting adversely affects the probability of poor households participating in the program. The empirical analysis identifies the effect of the program by combining time-varying policy changes in the value of the program with cross-sectional variation in program benefits generated by variation in market prices. The results confirm the low responsiveness of caloric intake to food grain subsidies and hence suggest the need for a relatively generous program. However, I also find that, under the current design of the program, targeting reduces the probability of participation by poor households, relative to a universal program.

276. Korf, B. (1991) *Contract or war? On the rules of the game in civil wars*, Journal of International Development, Early View.

Abstract: Economists have developed a number of theories based on warlord or bandit models to explain intra-state conflict or civil war. Ethnographic studies from civil wars, however, suggest that livelihoods and institutions in the context of a war economy are very complex, more complex than those models suggest. This paper reviews concepts that are discussed in the literature on institutions and applies these to an analysis of the emergence and logic of the rules of the game in the political economy of civil wars. The analysis indicates that contracting in civil wars, whether complete or incomplete - and the opportunity to grab (Skaperdas), to loot (Collier) and to exploit others (Hirshleifer) - takes place on many different scales and between different agents, not only among combatants. This creates a complex, dynamic and hybrid institutional amalgam of coercively imposed rules, traditional norms and co-existing formal institutions.

277. Kristin, K., Foster, V., Halpern, J. and Wodon, Q. (2005) *Water, Electricity and the Poor. Who Benefits from Utility Subsidies?* World Bank, January.

Abstract: Subsidies to utility customers are a salient feature of water and electricity services worldwide. In some cases, subsidized service is made possible by large transfers from general tax revenue, which can be in the form of either capital projects or regular transfers to cover revenue shortfalls. Utilities also benefit from a wide range of less visible subsidies, including under pricing of fuel inputs in electricity generation and of electricity and raw water inputs in water production. In addition, many utilities use cross subsidization within their customer base to fund subsidies for specific groups of consumers. Other utilities simply absorb the financial loss from the general or targeted

subsidies, gradually wearing down capital stock and pushing repair and maintenance costs off into the future.

278. Kudva., Neema, B. and Lourdes (2006) *Rethinking Informalization: Poverty, Precarious Jobs and Social Protection*, World Development, November.

Abstract: Globalization, deep economic restructuring, and neoliberal policies have transformed the world of work and labor markets in the North and the South. Contrary to expectations of those who studied the "informal sector" in the 1970s and 80s, the informal economy keeps expanding. This collection brings together an interdisciplinary group of researchers and activists to rethink informalization and the world of work. Together they explore the processes and reasons behind the growth of informal activities and the possibilities for generating decent work and equitable labor markets under the present conditions. Rethinking Informalization includes papers that examine the heterogeneity of informal activities, the processes that generate its growth, and the lack of concern over increasing economic and social inequalities. Some contributions focus on the need to rethink social protections for labor and the generation of decent work. Others focus on the linkages between informality and poverty, and the final essay focuses on the impacts of informality on the segmentation of urban space and politics. The volume will be of interest to anyone concerned with the continued growth and dynamism of the informal economy, as well as its pernicious effects on workers lives everywhere.

279. Kumar, S. (2002) *Does "Participation" in Common Pool Resource Management Help the Poor? A Social Cost-Benefit Analysis of Joint Forest Management in Jharkhand, India*, World Development, Vol. 30, Issue 5, Pages 763-782, May.

Abstract: Joint Forest Management (JFM) has succeeded in halting forest degradation in India, but its poverty reduction objective has not fully been evaluated previously. This paper compares JFM forests and government-managed forests to assess their respective net social benefits to different groups of local villagers. It shows that the JFM regime reflects the social preference of the rural nonpoor, and that the poor are net losers over a 40-year time horizon. Future plans for JFM need to include suitable compensatory mechanisms to reduce the poverty of the poorest within a village.

280. Kwambiri, Z. (2002) *Safety Nets: A Case of Malawi*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, World Bank, Washington, DC. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points from the actual presentations.

281. Lafaurie, M. T. and Velasquez Leiva, C. A. (2004) *Transferring Cash Benefits through the Banking Sector in Colombia*, Social Safety Net Primer Series, World Bank, January.

Abstract: This paper reviews the experience in transacting payments through the commercial banking system to beneficiaries in Colombia's Familias en Action program. The story told will be useful to those trying to solve the operational problem of moving cash cost-effectively to large numbers of beneficiaries in social assistance or similar programs. It shows the options considered, their advantages, disadvantages and costs. Though some of the details may be specific to the country and program, the approach to the analysis is broadly applicable.

282. Larance, L. (1998) *Building Social Capital From the Centre: A Village-Level Investigation of Bangladesh's Grameen Bank*, Centre for Social Development (CSD).

Abstract: The paper focuses on GB members' regular interaction at the village-level loan repayment building, the "centre," It asks how this facilitates the members' ability to establish and strengthen networks outside their living quarters and kinship groups. The paper suggests that by attending weekly centre meetings, Grameen Bank members have the opportunity to build a kind of social wealth not measurable in simple financial terms. The paper refers to these networks, their attributes and their impact on the community as "social capital". The two key concepts for this study are: (1) Individual identity which is defined as a member's awareness that she has a significance in the community independent of her familial relationships; (2) Collective identity which is defined as the feelings of allegiance or alliance that develop over time among those who regularly participated in a similar activity. The paper concludes that: Rural Bangladeshi women's identity and relationships are traditionally decided by patriarchal practices and purdah norms contributing to their isolation and limiting their involvement in community life; NGO involvement can change this dynamically; Regular and untraditional interaction in a common space, enables members to expand their opinions of themselves; Each member can begin to build a collective identity with an extra-familial group.

283. Lamiraud, K., Booyesen, F. and Scheil-Adlung, X. (2005) *The Impact of Social Health Protection on Access to Health Care, Health Expenditure and Impoverishment: A Case Study of South Africa*, Extension of Social Security No. 23, Department of Social Security, International Labour Office.

Abstract: In many developing countries the population has no access to health services due to high user fees. Households may be forced to use up their savings, increase borrowing and sell assets in order to finance health care costs. At the same time, labor productivity and income generation are at risk due to ill health. As a result, households might be pushed into poverty or existing poverty might be deepened. The overall objective of the study is to demonstrate the role of social health protection in access to care and poverty reduction in South Africa. The study is part of a larger research project jointly carried out by ILO, WHO and the OECD Development Centre. In the context of the study, social health protection is broadly defined including all forms of statutory and non-statutory schemes, such as community-based and exemption schemes, provided by both the public and the private sector. National representative data analyzed is from the individual and household level and derives from the World Health Survey 2002. The study adopts a two-part modeling framework, whereby first the impact of membership of a social health protection scheme on utilization is modeled, and secondly the membership impact on out-of-pocket payments for health care subject to health care use. In addition, attention is paid to the importance of catastrophic payments and their impact on impoverishment. The impact of other determinants apart from membership in a social health protection scheme such as age, education, total expenditure of the household and health status is studied. The results of the study reveal that social health protection can help to reduce health-related impoverishment. However, existing forms of social health protection are far from being perfect. This confirms the importance of political strategies, which set priorities in extending coverage of schemes to the poor. Further, in order to avoid devastating financial consequences of health care costs, it will be necessary to revisit with

stakeholders national social health protection policies and strive for covering the poor against catastrophic health care costs.

284. Lansbury, R. (2004) *Work, People and Globalization: Towards a New Social Contract for Australia*, Journal of Industrial Relations, Vol. 46, pp. 102-115, March.

Abstract: Despite rising levels of prosperity in Australia in recent decades, there is growing economic and social inequality. Many people are working longer hours and more intensively in insecure jobs. Australia has one of the highest levels of casual employment in the industrialized world. Stress at work is one of the major causes of occupational illness. A more decentralized system of industrial relations has contributed to this situation by removing many of the previous safeguards that workers had under awards and agreements. This is exemplified by a number of award-based employment arrangements related to various forms of leave (e.g. sick leave and maternity leave) which have been 'traded off' in enterprise agreements, often without union involvement or worker representation. This process has been assisted by the federal government's legislative reforms which have been hostile to unions and have contributed to a decline in unionization. The government has also weakened the powers of the Australian Industrial Relations Commission to protect workers whose bargaining power is weak. Many of those who advocate an even more deregulated and individualised form of industrial relations for Australia argues that the forces of globalization provide no alternative. Yet other countries, particularly in northern Europe, have retained strong labour market institutions to provide adequate social protection while competing effectively in the international economy. Indeed, rather than seeing globalization as a threat, Australia should be supporting the efforts of international agencies, such as the International Labour Organization, to assist other small nations to strengthen the rights of their citizens in the workplace and labour market. To ensure that Australia remains both a prosperous and an equitable society, we need a new social contract or partnership between employers, workers, unions, community, organizations and government. The three pillars of a new social contract comprise policies that are well established in many of the advanced industrialized societies. The first pillar is an active labour market policy that has been long advocated by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and would see resources invested in job creation rather than job reduction. The second pillar is the rebuilding of Australia's skills and intellectual capital by encouraging greater investment in training and development of the workforce. The third pillar is the establishment of a national superannuating system to ensure both universal coverage and secure entitlements. To achieve these goals, the federal government must develop a comprehensive industrial relations policy that involves greater regulation of the labour market and restoration of labour market institutions to ensure more equitable wages and working conditions. These measures are required to ensure that economic efficiency is achieved without undermining social equity, which is the basis of democratic society.

285. Lauchlan, M. (2005) *A Social Safety Net for the Chronically Poor? Zimbabwe's Public Assistance Programme in the 1990s*, The European Journal of Development Research, Vol.17, No.1, pp.111–131. March.

Abstract: The Government of Zimbabwe operated several social safety nets in the 1990s, most of them targeted at households temporarily impoverished through external shocks such as severe drought or economic restructuring. One social safety net was, however, designed specifically to help those who, by reason of age, infirmity, chronic illness or disability and lack of family connections, were chronically poor. This social safety net was called Public Assistance. This paper reviews the performance of Public Assistance and finds it was not effective in supporting those living in chronic poverty. Its disappointing performance record includes low levels of coverage of its target group and inadequate benefits for its clients. The paper examines the reasons for the disappointing performance of

Public Assistance, including both programme design problems and the political marginalisation of its clients, and draws out their policy implications.

286. Laura B. R. and Rubio, G. M. (2005) *Evaluating the Impact of Conditional Cash Transfer Programs*, The World Bank Research Observer, January.

Abstract: Several developing economies have recently introduced conditional cash transfer programs, which provide money to poor families contingent on certain behavior, usually investments in human capital, such as sending children to school or bringing them to health centers. The approach is both an alternative to more traditional social assistance programs and a demand-side complement to the supply of health and education services. Unlike most development initiatives, conditional cash transfer programs have been subject to rigorous evaluations of their effectiveness using experimental or quasi-experimental methods. Evaluation results for programs launched in Colombia, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Turkey reveal successes in addressing many of the failures in delivering social assistance, such as weak poverty targeting, disincentive effects, and limited welfare impacts. There is clear evidence of success from the first generation of programs in Colombia, Mexico, and Nicaragua in increasing enrollment rates, improving preventive health care, and raising household consumption. Many questions remain unanswered, however, including the potential of conditional cash transfer programs to function well under different conditions, to address a broader range of challenges among poor and vulnerable populations, and to prevent the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

287. Lavinias, L. (2003) *Encouraging School Attendance in Mozambique By Granting a Minimum Income to the Parents*, International Social Security Review, vol. 56, pp. 139-155. July-December.

Abstract: This article explains the reasons behind the introduction of minimum Income for School Attendance (MISA) programmes in sub-Saharan Africa. Following a brief description of the ideas behind these programmes and their advantages over the traditional social security safety nets and guaranteed-income programmes, we describe the pilot scheme which the Government of Mozambique is intending to introduce in 2003 and evaluate its prospects for success and the trade-offs which will have to be made. We then explore the contribution which such a plan can make to the creation of social protection system, which will does not exist in Mozambique.

288. Lavinias, L. (2000) *The Appeal of Minimum Income Programmes in Latin America*, International Labor Organization, January.

Abstract: This paper aims at describing some minimum income schemes implemented in Latin America in the 1990s. Special attention will be given to school grant programmes – usually called Bolsa-Escola – adopted in Brazil. We also provide information on the ongoing debate on minimum income programs taking place in Argentina and Ecuador and offer a brief description on Progresia, the Mexican version of school stipends. Despite their compensatory bias, minimum income programmes play an important role in expanding the citizenship of the less favored that have been left out from the existing social protection system. More than a safety net, these cash transfers actually have a redistributive impact that is non-existent in the traditional compensatory programmes, since they bring into the debate on the restructuring of welfare the idea of basic security for all. In doing so they provide the necessary framework for moving from selectivity to universalism.

289. Lele, U. and Adu-Nyako, K. (1992) *Approaches to Uprooting Poverty in Africa*, World Bank, April.

Abstract: Poverty in Africa is primarily a rural phenomenon. Its growing incidence is partly due to slow growth in GDP induced by economic policies that discriminate against agriculture. Urban bias in social spending has left the rural poor with little or no access to basic needs. Technological change, improved rural infrastructure and an efficient marketing environment are needed to enhance agricultural growth and maximize returns to the rural producer. Improving human capital of the rural poor will expand their employment opportunities. Cost effective transfer programmes would provide a safety net for the vulnerable poor.

290. Lentz, E. and Barrett, C. B. (2005) *Food Aid Targeting, Shocks and Private Transfer Among the East African Pastoralists*, Cornell University, July.

Abstract: Public transfers of food aid are intended largely to support vulnerable populations in times of stress. We use high frequency panel data among Ethiopian and Kenyan pastoralists to test the efficacy of food aid targeting under three different targeting modalities, food aid's responsiveness to different types of covariate shocks, and its relationship to private transfers. We find that, in this region, self-targeting food-for-work or indicator targeted free food distribution more effectively reach the poor than do food aid distributed according to community-based targeting. Food aid flows do not respond significantly to covariate, community-level income or asset shocks. Rather, food aid flows appear to respond mainly to more readily observable rainfall measures. Finally, food aid does not appear to affect private transfers in any meaningful way, either by crowding out private gifts to recipient households nor by stimulating increased gifts by food aid recipients.

291. Levine, A. (2001) *Orphans and other Vulnerable Children: What Role for Social Protection?* Social Protection Discussion Paper Series, No. 0126. World Bank, January.

Abstract: A recent study estimated that 34.7 million children are orphans in 34 countries with high rates of HIV/AIDS. In Uganda, orphans constitute 20 percent of children younger than 15, in Malawi, 16 percent. Even if HIV infection rates level off now, the number of orphans in these countries will reach 44.2 million by 2010 and continue to climb until 2030. The relentless growth in the size of the population of orphans and vulnerable children has precipitated a multifaceted care burden that too will grow for the next 20 years. Children, whose parents die work more, attend school less, fall sick more often, and suffer higher tendencies toward social pathology. Caring for these orphans' increases the vulnerability of the families and communities that take them in, reduces household income and food security, stretches social services, and undermines community cohesion. The damage to these orphans' children, who will grow up without grandparents, is as yet undocumented. This report records the proceedings of the conference Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children: What Role for Social Protection? Which took place in Washington, DC in June 2001. Co-sponsored by the World Bank and World Vision, the two-day conference sought to promote awareness of the extent of this crisis, to provide practitioners with a forum to share best practices and other insights, and to probe the role of social protection in implementing a balanced response.

292. Lindbeck, A. (2002) *The European Social Model: Lessons for Developing Countries*, Asia Development Review, May.

Abstract: Developing countries, in particular the least developed ones, probably have more to learn from social policies in Europe during the early 20th century than from the elaborate welfare-state arrangements after World War II. In addition to macroeconomic growth and stability, the main ambitions must be to fight human deprivation, including illiteracy, malnutrition, and poor access to water and sanitation; in some cases, also weak, incompetent, and/or corrupt governments. It is also important that informal systems in the fields of transfers and social services are not destroyed when developing countries embark on more formal systems in these fields in the future. The European experience also warns against the creation of social systems that are so generous that disincentives, moral hazard, and receding social norms seriously distort the national economy, including the labor market.

293. Lindert, K. (2006) *Brazil: Bolsa Familia Program- Scaling-up Cash Transfers for the Poor*, World Bank, March.

Abstract: In 2003, the government of Luiz Ignacio Lula da Silva launched a comprehensive program to stimulate growth and social progress. On the social side, the centerpiece was a sweeping reform of Brazil's social safety net, the Bolsa Familia Program (BFP), which integrated four cash transfer programs into a single program under the umbrella of a new Ministry of Social Development. The transfers are made preferentially to women in each family. The program supports the formation of human capital at the family level by conditioning transfers on behaviors such as children's school attendance, use of health cards, and other social services. Since its launch, the Bolsa Familia Program has grown exponentially, and by January 2005 had expanded to cover about 26.4 million people. By the end of 2006, about 44 million people are expected to be covered, at least two-thirds of whom are extremely poor. In terms of numbers of beneficiaries, the Bolsa Familia Program is by far the largest conditional cash transfer in the developing world. Its systems for beneficiary selection, monitoring and evaluation, quality control, and scaling up have implications that extend well beyond Brazil. The World Bank's project to support the Bolsa Familia Program was conceptualized within a results-based management framework, of which there are two key aspects. First, mechanisms were developed to pace loan disbursements according to results – for example, through concrete technical improvements in areas such as beneficiary targeting. Activities undertaken under three technical components of the loan cumulatively contribute toward attainment of performance milestones. As these milestones are demonstrably met, they trigger increases in the rates of loan disbursements. Disbursement percentages increase from 8 to 9 to 11 percent, depending on performance. Second, the project includes a monitoring and evaluation system that is focused on results and thus intrinsic to both the architecture and the implementation of the program.

294. Ling, Z. and Zhongyi, J. (2004) *The Food For Work Policy and Expansion of Rural Employment in Poor Areas in Western China*, Socio-Economic Technical Paper No. 16. ILO. January.

Abstract: This study examines China's public works programmes and their impact on job creation and poverty alleviation in rural Western China. The review of the food-for-work policy and programmes in Damien County of Shaanxi Province and Mabian County of Sichuan Province that they played an important role in employment generation and poverty alleviation in rural China. Moreover, it was also observed that more labour inputs were required in farming itself when agricultural restructuring accompanied infrastructure development. In other words, infrastructure development can result in more rural labourers being productively absorbed in farming. The study also points out that unpaid labour was used on voluntary basis in these major works development projects. People agreed to work without payment because they felt that both the value of their farm land and yield per unit of land increased

along with improved infrastructure. From the ILO point of view, the use of unpaid and voluntary labour in this case does not raise any problem with regard to international labour conventions, when unpaid work directly improves the land operated by the workers. For those workers who do not benefit in this way, the use of unpaid labour would not be in line with the provision of the International Labour Conventions No. 29 and No. 105, which prohibit the use of compulsory labour, including “as a method of mobilizing and using labour for purposes of economic development”.

295. Lloyd-Sherlock, P. (2002) *Nussbaum, capabilities and older people*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 14, Issue 8, Pages: 1163-1173, November.

Abstract: This paper assesses the usefulness of Nussbaum's version of the capabilities approach for understanding the condition of older people in developing countries. It observes that ageing is a highly heterogeneous experience, but that policy debates take a polarized approach. The paper then summarizes key elements of Nussbaum's approach, relates these to older people, and identifies a key distinction between older people's internal capabilities and structural factors related to the environment they inhabit. The paper puts forward a new framework, which combines capabilities and life-course perspectives. The policy implications of this framework are then explored.

296. Lloyd-Sherlock, P. (2000) *Failing the needy: public social spending in Latin America*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 12, Issue 1, Pages: 101-119, January.

Abstract: The paper accounts for the failure of public social spending in Latin American to reach poor and vulnerable groups of the population. It considers the level and allocation of expenditure; the distribution of entitlements across the population and the capacity of different groups to mobilize these entitlements. Whilst total spending levels compare favourably with other developing regions, only a small share is allocated to programmes with greatest potential for poverty reduction. Poor and vulnerable groups enjoy a much narrower range of entitlements than less needy sections and have greater difficulty in mobilizing these entitlements. Recent reform programmes have done little to reduce these inequitable effects.

297. Löfgren, H. and El-Said, M. (2001) *Food Subsidies in Egypt: Reform Options, Distribution and Welfare*, Food Policy Vol. 26, Page: 65–83. January.

Abstract: Egypt's food subsidies (in 1996/97 5.5 percent of government expenditures) cover rationed cooking oil and sugar (23 percent of subsidy cost) and unrationed bread and flour (77 percent). The subsidies enhance food security but are nontargeted and have substantial leakages. This paper uses a Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model to simulate the short-run effects of alternative food-subsidy scenarios. Government savings from reduced spending finance uniform cuts in direct tax rates across all household types. The model uses a 1996/97 database with detailed household information. The targeting of cooking oil and sugar subsidies to “the needy” (the bottom two quintiles in rural and urban areas) has a progressive effect while elimination of this subsidy is regressive. Disaggregated household consumption changes are small ( $\pm 0.3$  percent). The targeting of all food subsidies is pro-needy, partly due to important indirect effects. The consumption of the needy increases by 0.5 percent with little change for the nonneedy. Food subsidy elimination is regressive: the needy suffer a consumption loss of 1.1 percent. If the government savings instead are transferred to the needy, the impact is reversed: consumption increases by 4.2 percent for needy households while the nonneedy register a small loss. The overall policy implication is that food subsidy reform can benefit the needy with at worst only a modest negative impact on the nonneedy. If the subsidy is entirely eliminated, targeted government programs would be necessary to protect the needy from the negative impact.

298. Loewe, M. (2002) *The Third Way in Social Protection: Group-Based Schemes and the Potential of Micro-Insurance*, ADB, October.

Abstract: This presentation discusses the importance of micro-insurance in the context of managing risks by self-help groups through group-based schemes. The presentation identifies an income-based gap in social protection between the formal and informal sectors. This paper describes the 3 ways to improve the social protection of low-income groups (1) to extend coverage of social insurance (2) to broaden the outreach of social transfers such as social assistance, public health, etc (3) to support groups in managing their members' risks. Supports the third option and states that many societies are very imaginative in developing group-based strategies of social protection that are well adapted to local needs. It describes the features of this way and calls it a *bottom-up* approach and outlines the tasks performed by the government in the bottom-up approach. The presentation also discusses various methods by which traditional and self-help groups support individuals in managing risks. It then outlines measures by which risk-managing groups can be supported to be more effective; one of these is promoting networking of groups and linkages to formal schemes. Identifying micro insurance as an important concept in this context, the presentation describes: (1) The various features of micro-insurance; (2) The partner-agent model of micro-insurance; (3) Ways in which micro-insurance can be linked to formal social protection. The presentation also: Discusses the reasons for, and the methods by which, the state can offer support to risk-managing groups; Provides the example of crop-insurance as a case for sustainable, self-financing schemes; Concludes with pointers on how the state could liberalize legislation.

299. Loewe, M., Ochtrop, J., Peters, C., Roth, A., Tampe, M. & Turkner, A. (2001) *Improving the Social Protection of the Urban Poor and Near-Poor in Jordan - The Potential of Micro-Insurance*, German Development Institute (GDI).

Abstract: This paper assesses the protection of the urban poor and near poor, their need for additional protection and their potential demand for micro-insurance. Using a survey of 139 households in Jordan from February to April 2001, it explored: how the social protection of vulnerable groups in Jordan can best be improved. It analyzed possible strategies to improve the social protection of urban low-income groups in Jordan and potential approaches for development co-operation to support these strategies and looked at the potential of micro-insurance in Jordan along a list of criteria derived from recent experience with micro-insurance in other countries. The paper argues that micro-insurance is a new promising approach to reducing the vulnerability of urban population groups that are difficult for conventional social protection strategies to cover the vulnerability of households to risks (such as the death, work disability or unemployment of their provider, illness or old age) is a major factor contributing to widespread poverty in Jordan. Almost half the population lacks access to social protection instruments, and hence the occurrence of risks leads to serious declines in well-being? Often below the poverty line. The study reveals that a high number of urban households would be willing to provide for the future and are able to pay small insurance premiums but lack adequate provisioning offers. Hence the paper proposes that non-governmental and commercial institutions in Jordan should seek partnership in micro-insurance projects and recommends that donors support such initiatives. Wraps up with the design of a suitable product and outlines the potential organizational shape of co-operation between non-governmental organizations and commercial insurance companies.

300. Low, J. W., Garrett, J. L. and Ginja, V. (1999) *Can Cash Transfer Programs Work in Resource-Poor Countries*, IFPRI, October.

Abstract: Cash transfer programs are rare in Sub-Saharan Africa. This paper describes the evolution of a cash transfer program in major urban centers of Mozambique, from its inception in 1990 through two major reorganizations until October 1998. Appropriate design, strong multisectoral political support and adequate administrative capacity are critical factors determining the success of such programs. Key lessons applicable to other resource-poor countries designing social assistance programs are drawn,

recommending adequate targeted support to truly destitute persons incapable of physical labor in urban areas where administrative costs are more manageable than in more isolated rural sites.

301. Lumsden, S. and Naylor, E. (2002) *Cash for Work Program. A Practical Guide*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: This document was written following the experience of implementing a drought recovery programme based on cash for work (CFW) in Turkana and Wajir, Kenya, from August 2001 to June 2002. Turkana and Wajir are arid districts in Northern Kenya. The main form of livelihood is pastoralism. Pastoralists are generally nomadic, and herd sheep, goats, donkeys, camels and cattle. The districts are chronically underdeveloped, with poor infrastructure and very limited access to basic services. Drought is a recurrent threat to livelihoods. There are also problems of conflict and insecurity relating to ethnic conflict, cross-border raiding and banditry. By 1999 Kenya was heading towards the worst drought in living memory. Oxfam began drought mitigation measures, including water supply, food distribution and other livelihood protection programming. By 2000 4.4 million people were receiving free food relief across Kenya through a Government of Kenya / World Food Programme emergency operation. The programme aimed to help pastoralists recover their livelihoods as the prolonged drought began to wane. This project aimed to provide cash to 70 000 vulnerable people, including at least 6 000 women-headed households, in Wajir & Turkana Districts, largely in exchange for community labour contributions to projects that benefited the wider community (CFW). The project tried to build on experience and learning from previous similar interventions, including the 1998 El Nino Recovery Programme and the 1999-2001 Drought Emergency Mitigation Project (DEMP), both funded by the Department for International Development (DFID). Novib also funded the DEMP. Oxfam Great Britain, DFID, Oxfam Hong Kong and Club funded the programme, which was worth about US\$1.2 million. One objective of the programme was to learn as much as possible about the implementation of CFW programmes and to share this learning. This document is intended to provide practical guidance to programme managers and advisors when planning and implementing CFW programmes. It outlines the processes that the Kenya team worked through, and the problems encountered in managing the programme. We have also tried to incorporate comments from Oxfam Uganda, who have implemented similar programmes in different circumstances.

302. Lund, F. and Srinivas, S. (2005) *Learning from experience: A gendered approach to social protection for workers in the informal economy*, ILO.

Abstract: Using a gendered approach, this paper provides a conceptual basis and a review of initiatives concerning the extension of protection for workers in the informal economy. It examines the situation of women in this sector as well as their need for social protection and then proposes an approach for extending this protection, based on a multi-dimensional matrix. It also presents a series of case studies on innovative systems for covering people working in the informal economy.

303. Lund, F. (2002) 'Crowding in' care, security and micro-enterprise formation: revisiting the role of the state in poverty reduction and in development, *Journal of International Development*, Vol. 14, Issue 6, Pages: 681-694, August.

Abstract: A central issue for both economic and social policies aimed at addressing poverty is the appropriate role of the state, and the interaction between public and private measures of support. One tradition in economics has been concerned that public spending will 'crowd out' private savings and private pension provision. The substantial South African programme of state assistance to elderly people presents a unique opportunity to understand the impact of state intervention. The non-contributory old age pension raises household incomes, and 'crowds in' care of the elderly and of children, enhances household security, and stimulates the formation of very small businesses, as well as local markets. The positive performance of this programme, both in poverty reduction and as a

development tool, is used to raise broader questions for international social policies which are designed on increasingly outdated notions of 'households' and of 'work'.

304. Mackintosh, M. (2006) *Commercialization, inequality and the limits to transition in health care: a Polanyian framework for policy analysis*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 18, Issue 3, Pages: 393-406, April.

Abstract: The effects of commercialized health care in embedding, exacerbating and legitimating social and economic inequality are at the root of widespread and recurrent resistance to commercialization in health. In low income developing countries suffering generalized poverty, and notably in Sub-Saharan Africa, liberalisation of largely unregulated clinical provision has created a substantially informalised, fee-for-service primary health sector which is exclusionary, low quality and under stress. This article argues against a policy assumption that health systems constitute a sector that can benefit like other commodities from liberalisation. Health care is better understood as a 'fictional commodity' in the Polanyian sense: inappropriate for full commodification, producing intensely perverse effects when provided on competitive markets, and therefore requiring planning and social constraint. If managed effectively, integrated health systems - like redistributive land reform and effective labour protection - can support a broader economic transition that avoids extremes of inequality; conversely if treated simply as a transitional sector, health systems can make exclusion and inequality much worse.

305. Mahendra, D. S. & Viswanathan, C. R. B. & Gulati, A. & Ramachander, S. (2004) *Economic Liberalisation, Targeted Programmes & Food Security: A Case Study in India*, Markets, Trade, and Institutions Division Discussion Paper No. 68, International Food Policy Research Institute, January.

Abstract: Although there is little consensus on the impact of trade liberalization on poverty and food security, it is nevertheless widely acknowledged that there is a need for governments to establish safety-nets to guard against any potentially harmful effects on the poor and vulnerable sections of society. Against this background, programs aimed at achieving food security and reducing poverty gain increased importance in the reform era. This study aims to evaluate several such programs that are currently in place in the country from the point of view of their impact, efficiency and financial sustainability. The purpose is to determine how these programs may be improved and propose appropriate policy options for reform, while also keeping in mind the new challenges that might lie ahead. Specifically, the study evaluates the Public Distribution System (PDS), Public Works Programs, and certain food-based direct intervention programs such as the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Program (TINP), with a view to suggest how they can be made more cost effectiveness and better targeted. A summary of the main findings of the study is presented here.

306. Maloney, W. (2001) *Evaluating Emergency Programs*, Report No. WPS 2728, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Conventional measures of project quality are not reliable indicators of the value of investment or employment components of emergency programs. The inclusion of these components has costs and benefits that must be somewhat subjectively weighed against those of a benchmark "smart" transfer that costlessly reaches the target beneficiary.

307. Maluccio, J. and Flores, R. (2004) *Impact Evaluation of Conditional Cash Transfer: The Nicaraguan Red de Protection Social*, FCND Discussion Paper No. 184, IFPRI, January.

**Abstract:** This paper presents the main findings of a quantitative evaluation of the Red de Protection Social (RPS), a conditional cash transfer program in Nicaragua, against its primary objectives. These included supplementing income to increase household expenditures on food, reducing primary school desertion, and improving the health care and nutritional status of children under age 5. The evaluation design is based on a randomized, community-based intervention with measurements before and after the intervention in both treatment and control communities. Where possible, we erred on the side of assessing effects in conservative manners, for example, in the calculation of standard errors and the treatment of possible control group contamination. Overall, we find that RPS had positive (or favorable) and significant double-difference estimated average effects on a broad range of indicators and outcomes. Where it did not, it was often due to similar, smaller improvements in the control group that appear to have been stimulated indirectly by the program. Most of the estimated effects were larger for the extreme poor. The findings presented here played an important role in the decision to continue this effective program.

308. Mangiaterra, V. (2002) *Children and Youth Initiative*, World Bank, January.

**Abstract:** Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, World Bank, Washington, DC. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points from the actual presentations.

309. Marangos, J. (2002) *A post Keynesian critique of privatization policies in transition economies*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 14, Issue 5, Pages: 573-589, July.

**Abstract:** The privatization policies implemented in transition economies were based on the neoclassical principles of economic thought. The neoclassical privatization policies contributed to the well-known results of a large reduction in output, high unemployment and inflation and a breakdown of institutional norms resulting in corruption and illegal activities. For the post Keynesians, there could have been a transition to a market economy without a substantial change in property ownership. This was because ownership, as such, was less important than competition, the incentive structure and the nature of regulatory policies. Consequently, post Keynesian policies of privatization would have resulted in a substantially smaller social cost of transition.

310. Marcus, R., Wilkinson, J. and Marshali, J. (2002) *Poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs) - fulfilling their potential for children in poverty?* Journal of International Development, Vol. 14, Issue 8, Pages: 1117-1128, November.

**Abstract:** Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are currently at the centre of development assistance and planning in many countries and donor agencies. As such, they are potentially of enormous significance for children living in poverty. Based on a review of PRSP documents, authors' experiences and other evidence, the paper explores the main policies of economic growth and social sector investment laid out in PRSPs and some likely implications for children's lives and equitable development. It examines how far PRSPs recognize childhood poverty as a priority, and the strategies' often limited commitments to tackle it. The paper reflects on changes in policy planning, budgeting and review processes associated with PRSPs and examines their potential to contribute to effective poverty

reduction. It concludes that, to date, changes in these processes are the most significant contribution of PRSPs; while the potential for more effective policy is strong, much work is required by all involved before they are a comprehensive or strategic approach to reducing childhood poverty or securing the well-being of future generations.

311. Marcus, R. (2002) *Social funds as instruments for reducing childhood poverty: lessons from Save the Children's experience*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 14, Issue 5, Pages: 653-666, July.

Abstract: Drawing on Save the Children's experience of working with three social fund financed programmes, this paper examines their potential for reducing childhood poverty. Examining direct and indirect effects on children it discusses the relevance and impact of activities supported, the extent to which these three social fund programmes reached very poor families and children, and the extent of and mechanisms for poor people's participation. The paper situates this analysis within a discussion of the broader factors influencing social fund effectiveness.

312. Marcus, R. & Wilkinson, J. (2002) *Whose Poverty Matters? Vulnerability, Social Protection and PRSPs*, Department for International Development (DFID).

Abstract: This paper examines the ways in which Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (I-PRSP) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) are tackling social protection issues. The author concludes that while there is considerable diversity among these PRSPs and I-PRSPs, there are commonalities in the kinds of analysis employed, strategies given the highest priority and the policy areas and issues that receive little attention. The author believes that since the PRSPs are developed in the context of obtaining debt relief under the Highly Indebted reflects the priorities of the Bretton Woods Institutions. Some of the findings of the paper are: (1) the general policy orientation in all strategies tends to emphasize growth, social services and improved governance. (2) Some strategies highlight equity concerns but these are not clearly reflected in policy choices. (3) PRSPs and I-PRSPs do not contain any explicit analysis of different social impacts of particular policy choices. (4) Strategies reviewed do not contain reasons for inclusion or exclusion for policy directions. (5) Strategies do not discuss chosen policies in detail. (6) Social protection measures concentrate on livelihood/income support and access to key services. (7) Social protection measures appear weakly redistributive. (8) Identification of particularly poor and vulnerable groups is partial. (9) While childhood poverty is discussed explicitly, there is insufficient detail of analysis. Poor Countries initiative and must be approved by International Monetary Fund and World Bank, in most cases their content.

313. Marotz-Baden, R. and Colvin, P. L. (1989) *Adaptability, cohesion, and coping strategies of unemployed blue-collar families with adolescents*. Journal of Family and Economic Issues, Springer Netherlands, Vol. 10, Issue 1, Pages: 44-60, 9March.

Abstract: Data from 72 unemployed blue-collar families with adolescents are used to test the hypothesis that families with balanced levels of adaptation and cohesion, as defined by the Circumplex Model, will use different and more adaptive coping strategies to deal with the nonnormative stressor of unemployment and the normative stressor of adolescence, than will families with extreme (very high) levels of adaptability and cohesion. The data do not support the hypothesis but rather suggest that adaptation, cohesion, and adaptive coping strategies are associated linearly instead of curvilinearly.

314. Marques, J. S. (2003) *Social Safety Net Assessments from Central America: Cross Country Review of Principal Findings*, World Bank, January,

Abstract: This paper reviews the first generation of Social Safety Net Assessments (SSNAs) conducted in Central America, including those of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. The World Bank supports SSNAs to help identify strengths and weaknesses in social protection policies and recommend improvements in the programs for the consideration of governments and other stakeholders. The paper provides an overview of social protection systems in the region, summarizes findings and policy recommendations, and outlines the implications for future analyses.

315. Martin, P. (2005) *Employee Benefit Plans in Europe: A Fragment or a Vehicle of Social Protection?* International Social Security Review, Vol. 58, No. 1, pp. 23-44, January.

Abstract: Employee benefit plans occupy a special place in systems of social protection. Traditionally tied to work for an employer in a company, they provide a form of social protection which can be fairly described as fragmentary. That is to say, the rights they carry vary hugely from one employer to another or from one category of employees to another. This observation seems to hold true when we compare the position in various European countries. A certain movement towards harmonization now appears to be emerging, however, under the joint influence of greater European integration and the huge push for reform coming from the authorities in the various countries, aimed at giving people access to arrangements offering supplementary social protection. Not that the actual rights obtained through the employer are becoming standardized; it is rather that supplementary cover provided by or through the employer is being extended or made secure. The main concern of this paper is to identify the various legal approaches being used in Europe to attain this objective, and the difficulties encountered.

316. Mathauer, I. (2004) *Institutional Analysis Toolkit for Safety Nets Interventions*, Social Protection Discussion Paper Series, The World Bank, January.

Abstract: The toolkit provides key questions on issues of institutional and organizational capacity in order to (i) better understand the causes of poor performance of a program from an institutional point of view, and (ii) propose the optimal institutional arrangements for existing or planned programs. In fact, one may glean further insights to outcome problems through a detailed institutional analysis that goes down to the local level, and propose solutions. More so, an institutional analysis may reveal that a safety net strategy is inadequate in the given context. Thus, the toolkit sheds light on key performance issues, such as staffing and skills, staff incentives, service delivery procedures, accountability mechanisms and incentives, supervision structures, and interorganizational relations, social protection system, and their long-term effectiveness in preventing the inter-generational transmission of poverty.

317. Matlhaga, B. (2002) *Social Protection Challenges: Botswana*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, World Bank, Washington, DC. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points from the actual presentations.

318. Mayoux, L. and Chambers, R. (2005) *Reversing the paradigm: quantification, participatory methods and pro-poor impact assessment*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 17, Issue 2, Pages: 271-298, March.

Abstract: Recent debates about integrated impact assessment have tended to treat participatory approaches and methods as a fashionable frill added on to more 'expert' quantitative and qualitative investigation. This paper argues that, far from being an optional add-on, participatory approaches, methods and behaviours are essential for the new agendas of pro-poor development and 'improving practice'. Recent evidence shows that participatory methods can generate accurate quantitative data as well as capturing local priorities, different experiences of poor people and potential for innovation in relation to causality and attribution. They can also be cost-effective for focusing quantitative and qualitative investigation. The main challenge is ensuring that mainstreaming them does not compromise their role in giving poor women and men more voice in development priorities, policies and practice.

319. Maxwell, S. (2004) *Making research on globalization work for the poor: a commentary on Adrian Wood's 'making globalization work for the poor: the 2000 White Paper reconsidered'*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 16, Issue 7, Pages: 939-941, October.

Abstract: Adrian Wood is right to note a significant shift in official thinking since the publication in 2000 of the DFID White Paper on globalization. This is confirmed by the 2004 White Paper on the same subject, published by the Department for Trade and Industry: there is more emphasis on the institutional pre-conditions for successful liberalization, more on the specificity of individual country experience, more on the plight of losers, and more on the need for social protection. These themes are important and require some re-thinking of aid policy.

320. McCord, A. (2005) *Addressing Social Protection Challenges in the context of HIV and AIDS: a role for PWPs in East and Southern Africa*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: This report examines the social protection role of public works programmes in the East and Southern Africa region, in terms of their ability to address the needs of OVC and households affected by HIV/AIDS. It explores whether public works have a role to play in addressing the massive social protection challenges arising as a result of the high HIV prevalence rates in East and Southern Africa, and the growing incidence of OVCs. The report reviews how public works programmes have adapted in response to the challenge of HIV/AIDS in Southern and Eastern Africa, and the innovations and programme developments, which this challenge has stimulated. The report outlines the general social protection function of public works programmes, and then gives an overview of public works programmes around the region, which have attempted to respond to the challenge of HIV/AIDS and OVCs, and also to the need for sustained livelihoods development in order to promote adequate social protection outcomes.

321. McKernan, Sign-Mary and Pitt, M.M. and Moskowitz, D. (2004) *Use of the Formal and Informal Sector: Does Gender Matter? Empirical Evidence from Rural Bangladesh*, World Bank, June.

Abstract: Access to transfers and credit, whether cash or in-kind, is a major source of poverty alleviation in many developing countries around the world. For many poor households, these public and private gifts and loans make up a substantial portion of their yearly incomes and provide an important means to generate additional income. Women may especially benefit from transfers and credit in countries such as Bangladesh where they often have few work alternatives.

322. McKinnon, R. (2004) *Promoting Social Security Worldwide: The Role of the ISSA*, International Social Security Review, Vol. 57, No. 3, pp. 3-23, July.

Abstract: At a time when more emphasis is being placed on the value of organizational collaboration, the article argues that the International social Security Association should assume a more active and vocal position in promoting a central role for large-scale, compulsory social security within emerging international-organization-defined "social protection" strategies and policy sets. Outlining proposals for achieving this goal, the article draws attention to likely internal and external obstacles in its path.

323. McLeod, D. and Tovo, M. (2001) *Social Service Delivery Through Community Based Projects*, SP Discussion Paper no. 0118, World Bank, August.

Abstract: The World Bank is financing an increasing number of community-based social services projects. The objective of this paper is to review and categorize the extent, scope and mechanisms of these projects in the current Bank portfolio, and to identify good practices and potential pitfalls. The authors identify 99 projects that finance at least \$1.6 billion in social services. While most of the projects surveyed deliver "traditional" services such as nutrition, maternal and child care, and literacy, the scope of many projects has expanded to include newer services such as counseling, home-based care for the elderly and disabled, and early childhood development.

324. Mehrotra, S. and Delamonica, E. (2002) *Public spending for children: an empirical note*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 14, Issue 8, Pages: 1105-1116, November.

Abstract: It is often said that economic growth promotes poverty reduction, social development and child welfare, but it is rarely argued that this conditional relationship applies in reverse. Direct action to improve child health and education may be as strong as economic growth in reducing income-poverty. Without specific policies to ensure access to basic social services (BSS) like basic health, primary education access to safe water - services which directly improve children's lives - economic growth seldom improves the quality of life of the whole population. Thus, it becomes crucial to measure and monitor the allocation of public spending to BSS. In this paper, based on research carried out by UNDP and UNICEF in more than 30 countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America, we summaries some findings of these studies. The figures vary among countries and through time, but public expenditure on BSS are, on average, between 12 and 14 percent of government spending. Such low fiscal priority to

these services partly accounts for the poor health and education outcomes. In many low-income, highly indebted countries, the low level of spending is explained by the lack of fiscal space. Hence the need for debt cancellation at a faster pace than achieved through the HIPC Initiative so far. Data on the use of education and health services by different groups show inequities in the distribution of public spending. This inequity negatively affects overall outcomes. We also look at the allocation of foreign assistance to BSS. ODA has been declining, as a proportion of the output of industrialized countries, since the early 1980s. Within this shrinking total, no DAC country's combined allocation for BSS exceeded 16.5 per cent of ODA. Hence also the need for rapid increases in ODA for basic services.

325. Menahem, P. and Coury, D. and Fesseha, G. and Hounsounou, G. and Kielland, A. (2004) *Costs of Projects for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children*. Social Protection discussion paper series: no. SP 0414. World Bank, July.

Abstract: Very little information is available on the ex-post cost of delivering services to orphans, and other vulnerable children (OVC). This hinders large scale planning of interventions for OVC. This study responds by estimating the costs of some recent projects for OVC in Benin, and in Eritrea. The study shows that the cost of institutional solutions is high relative to family-based solutions. The average annual economic cost per child, of a group home for orphans in Eritrea averaged about \$1,900; that for an orphanage in Benin was about \$1,300. The corresponding cost of orphans' integration into families in Eritrea was about \$100. The cost of assisting street children in Benin was almost \$650, and the cost of assisting children in abusive labor in Benin was almost \$570.

326. Mendes, P. (2000) *Social conservatism vs. social justice: the portrayal of child abuse in the press in Victoria, Australia*, Child Abuse Review, Vol. 9, Issue 1, P: 49-61, January.

Abstract: This paper explores the role of the media in influencing child protection policies in the Australian state of Victoria. Media coverage of child abuse is seen to have had both positive and negative consequences. On the one hand, media campaigns have almost certainly helped to produce more equitable and effective child protection policies and practices. On the other hand, much media coverage (particularly in the tabloid media) has been sensationalist and simplistic. Such coverage arguably has a broader social conservative political agenda, which is to defend traditional institutions and values such as the family, rather than being primarily concerned with identifying necessary reforms to child protection policies and legislation. Attention is drawn here to the local coverage of recent high-profile child abuse cases and debates within the two daily Melbourne newspapers, *The Age* and the *Herald Sun*. Evidence is presented to demonstrate that the tabloid *Herald Sun* has consistently pursued a broader social conservative agenda based on defending traditional nuclear families from allegedly subversive or deviant groups such as incompetent and/or authoritarian state social workers or, alternatively, individually abusive parents. In contrast, the quality daily *The Age* has generally eschewed simplistic coverage of individual cases in favor of broader structural reform agendas.

327. Mikos, P. (2001) *The European Commission Perspective on Rural Development: Integrating New Trends into Multi-sectoral Approaches*, Development Policy Review, Vol. 19, Issue 4, Page 545 – 552, December.

Abstract: Rural development thinking has changed. The increased focus of governments and donors on the reduction of poverty, combined with the large concentration of poverty in rural areas, has helped revive a concept characterised by lack of policy focus, over-complicated structures and, ultimately,

poor results and elusive sustainability. The European Commission has reviewed its rural policy to increase the poverty focus and encompass new development concepts and practices such as empowerment, participation, and decentralisation. A new approach has emerged which links national and international levels of intervention into a single operational framework. The article argues that a strategic framework is necessary but in itself not sufficient to ensure greater effectiveness.

328. Milan, V. (2006) *Choosing a System of Unemployment Income Support: Guidelines for Developing and Transition Countries*, The World Bank Research Observer, January.

Abstract: Mounting evidence suggests that excessive job protection reduces employment and labor market flows, hinders technological innovations, pushes workers into the informal sector, and hurts vulnerable groups by depriving them of job opportunities. Flexible labor markets stimulate job creation, investment, and growth, but they create job insecurity and displace some workers. How can the costs of such insecurity and displacements be minimized while ensuring that the labor market remains flexible? Each of the main unemployment income support systems (unemployment insurance, unemployment assistance, unemployment insurance savings accounts, severance pay, and public works) has strengths and weaknesses. Country-specific conditions—chief among them labor market and other institutions, the capacity to administer each type of system, and the size of the informal sector—determine which system is best suited to developing and transition countries.

329. Milanovic, B. (1994) *Cash Social Transfers, Direct Taxes, and Income Distribution in Late Socialism*, World Bank. April.

Abstract: The author analyzes the impact of direct taxes and cash social transfers on income distribution in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia before the collapse of communism. He contrasts the results for socialist and market economies. Cash social transfers accounted for about a fifth of gross income, comparable with developed welfare economies. Cash transfers were generally unrelated to income in socialist countries, while such transfers go mainly to poorer households in market economies. Direct taxes (small and proportional to income) played almost no role in income redistribution. Most taxes were payroll taxes, and many workers were unaware of the taxation and that public spending could not permanently exceed public revenues from taxation. In socialist countries, social support was built in through full employment guarantees, state run pension schemes, and free public education and health care. The only explicit policy toward poverty involved groups such as alcoholics, and the disabled. This system is being replaced by a market system in which the labor market is key and the poor must be supported by the state. To counteract increasing income disparities, social transfers must focus on the poor. Eastern European states have no experience in identifying and targeting support to the needy. The author contends that the Central European countries will probably evolve toward the corporatist model of continental Europe. Capitalist countries in Europe tend to have large social transfers that are often related to previous earnings, with relatively limited roles in income distribution. Transfers are closer to social insurance than to social assistance. The evolution of more agricultural Balkan countries and the Slavic republics of the former Soviet Union is difficult to predict. Poorer and agrarian countries are generally less able to administer welfare schemes, and their finances may be more strained than those of their Central European counterparts.

330. Mitchell, O. S., DeMesa, A. A., David Bravo, D., Behrman, J. and Todd, P. (2006) *The Chilean Pension Reform Turns 25: Lessons from the Social Protection Survey*, Development Policy Review, Pension Research Council Working Paper No. 2006-9, June.

Abstract: In 1980, Chile dramatically reformed its retirement system, replacing what was an old insolvent PAYGO program with a new structure that relies heavily on funded defined contribution individual accounts. In addition, eligibility and benefit requirements were standardized, and a safety net for old-age poverty was strengthened. Twenty-five years after this reform, the Chilean model is being re-assessed, in terms of coverage, contribution, investment, and retirement benefit outcomes. This paper introduces a recently developed longitudinal survey of individual respondents in Chile, the Social Protection Survey (or Encuesta de Previsión Social, EPS), and illustrates some uses of this survey for microeconomic analysis of key aspects of the Chilean system.

331. Montgomery, R. (1996) *Disciplining or protecting the poor? Avoiding the social costs of peer pressure in micro-credit schemes*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 8, Issue 2, Pages: 289-305, March.

Abstract: This paper utilizes case studies from Bangladesh and Sri Lanka to explore a disadvantage of group lending schemes: the unnecessary social costs of repayment pressure. The author argues that extending credit and meeting the needs of the poor need not be incompatible. The poor can be protected from socially damaging peer pressure lending practices via flexible repayment schedules, savings facilities and short-term, high-interest consumption loans. The analysis suggests protectional devices for poor borrowers, better staff performance indicators, and self-management of some resources by the poor.

332. Moore, K. and Hulme, D. (2004) *The International Finance Facility - reaching the MDGS without spending more?* Journal of International Development, Vol. 16, Issue 6, Pages: 887-895, August.

Abstract: This paper comprises a brief review of current debates around the potential benefits and drawbacks of the proposed International Finance Facility (IFF). The IFF's main strength is clear: it recognizes the urgent need for significantly larger and more predictable aid flows, and suggests a financial mechanism able to deliver such flows within existing political constraints. However, several aspects of the proposal have the potential to exacerbate current aid ineffectiveness and inequality in both the short and longer term. These factors include the IFF's governance structure; the 'extra layer' of conditionality added by the IFF; the potential sharp decline in aid flows after the IFF's initial phase; and the detraction of attention from other important global agendas. More work on developing innovative mechanisms to deliver social protection and basic services to poorly governed or conflict-ridden areas is required, as are more courageous actions on the part of the UK and other rich countries. Otherwise, the IFF could mean mortgaging the future well-being of 900 million hard-to-reach poor people in order to achieve - or come closer to achieving - the MDGs today.

333. Moore, M. (2001) *Empowerment at last?* Journal of International Development, Vol. 13, Issue 3, Pages: 321-329, April.

Abstract: The World Bank and other international development agencies have declared empowerment to be central to their anti-poverty programmes. They are vague over meaning, and may be using the term partly to advance their own organizational interests. The term may imply more political confrontation than international organizations are able to cope with. If they take empowerment seriously, they need to think more about practical strategies. Their best approach might be indirect and parametric, rather than direct and interventionist: helping to create a political environment that enables poor people to organize themselves, rather than by supporting poor peoples' organizations directly.

334. Morduch, J. and Sharma, M. (2002) *Strengthening Public Safety Nets from Bottom Up*, World Bank, September.

Abstract: Helping to reduce vulnerability poses a new set of challenges for public policy. A starting point understands the ways that communities and extended families try to cope with difficulties in the absence of public interventions. Coping mechanisms range from the informal exchange of transfers and loans within families and communities to more structured institutions that enable an entire community to provide protections to their neediest members. This paper describes ways to build public safety nets to complement and extend informal and private institutions. The most effective policies will combine both transfer systems that are sensitive to existing mechanisms and new institutions for providing insurance and credit and for generating savings.

335. Morduch, J. (1998) *Between the Market and State: Can Informal Insurance Patch the Safety Net?* World Bank, March.

Abstract: Most households in low-income countries deal with economic hardships through informal insurance, arrangements arising between individuals and communities on a personalized basis, rather than through markets or states. Examples include drawing down savings, engaging in reciprocal gift exchange, selling physical assets, and diversifying income-generating activities. These mechanisms can be highly effective in the right circumstances, but most recent studies show that informal insurance arrangements are often weak. In particular, poorer households appear to have substantial difficulties coping even with localized, idiosyncratic risks. In addition to helping households in the wake of large-scale natural disasters, public policy can help reduce vulnerability by encouraging flexible, private coping mechanisms while discouraging those that are fragile or that hinder economic and social mobility.

336. Morozova, Y. A. (2005) *The system of social protection: a research approach*, World Development, April.

Abstract: The paper is devoted to a presently significant problem of social protection which in the Russian society is now not very effective because it has no theoretical support. The author argues a need for systemic, both theoretical-methodological, and applied approach to the issue of social protection. Social protection is a component and instrument of social policy, is exercised through social governance and pursues the aim of harmonization of social relationships, which is why its theoretical basics are laid in the relevant teachings. As the basic elements of the system of social protection, its kinds and directions, objects and subjects, mechanisms and indicators are discussed.

337. Moser, C. and Antezana, O. (2002) *Social Protection in Bolivia: An Assessment in Terms of the World Bank's Social Protection Framework and the PRSP*, Development Policy Review, Vol. 20, pp. 637-656, February.

Abstract: This article uses the World Bank's conceptual framework to document the nature and scope of social protection policy and practice in Bolivia. It also assesses the manner in which social

protection issues have been included in the Bolivian Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). This highlights limitations in the existing framework, and provides the opportunity to recommend a number of measures that would make it a more comprehensive component of the PRSP. This is a preliminary review of a highly complex subject, which merits considerable further attention.

338. Moser, C. (2001) *Insecurity and social protection - has the World Bank got it right?* Journal of International Development, Vol. 13, Issue 3, Pages: 361-368, April.

Abstract: While all three WDR 2000/01 themes - opportunity, empowerment and security - are deemed to be of equal importance, security is probably the most strategic instrument for targeted poverty reduction. This paper critically discusses the two innovative frameworks introduced in the report: the twofold typology of risk and vulnerability, and the risk management framework. In so doing it highlights the lack of new instruments to strengthen informal risk reduction, that require participatory approaches, and locally defined tools, to ensure that 'the voices of the poor' move beyond complaints to commitments.

339. Mosley, P. and Rock, J. (2004) *Microfinance, labour markets and poverty in Africa: a study of six institutions*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 16, Issue 3, Pages: 467-500, April.

Abstract: We examine a range of six African microfinance institutions with a view to assessing and if possible enhancing their poverty impact. The impact of microfinance loans is variable between institutions, with a tendency in particular for *savings* services to be taken up by people well below the poverty line, especially in South Africa and Kenya. However, many benefits to the poor from microfinance programmes, in Africa at least, are likely to come via an indirect route, via 'wider impacts' or 'spin-offs', rather than by through direct impacts on borrowers. We examine, here, three of these indirect routes: (i) Microcredit to the nonpoor can reduce poverty by sucking very poor people into the labour market as employees of microfinance clients. This mechanism is important in three of our survey countries in particular (South Africa, Uganda and Kenya); (ii) Microcredit, whether or not the proximate recipient is poor, often enhances human capital through increased expenditures on education and related improvements in health, which may then extend to poor individuals through intrahousehold and inter-generational effects. (iii) Microcredit, whether or not the proximate recipient is poor, often improves the household's risk management capacity through the enhancement of social capital, partly achieved by deliberate training and capacity-building efforts and partly through fungibility of loan proceeds into the building up of social networks. This in turn may lead to 'poverty externalities' through the extension of credit groups to include poor people, and through the stabilisation of village income, which reduces the vulnerability of the poorest to risk. In all of our case studies, many male and female beneficiaries are members of farmer groups and/or business associations; they share information on markets, prices and technology and cut costs by pooling resources for transporting goods to and from markets and by sharing storage facilities; often borrowers invest in this form of social capital, on which drawings can be made by poor people outside the borrower population, using the proceeds of their loan. We examine, in a non-rigorous way, the magnitude of these 'wider impacts', and in a concluding section examine how they may be developed and expanded by means of institutional and policy initiatives.

340. Mulligan, C. B. and Sala-I-Martin, X. (1999) *Social Security in Theory and Practice (II): Efficiency Theories, Narrative Theories and Implications for Reform*, Working Paper No. 7119, National Bureau of Economic Research, USA. May.

Abstract: 166 countries have some kind of public old age pension. What economic forces create and sustain old age Social Security as a public program? Mulligan and Sala-I-Martin (1999) document several of the internationally and historically common features of social security programs and explore

"political" theories of Social Security. This paper discusses the "efficiency theories," which view creation of the SS program as a full or partial solution to some market failure. Efficiency explanations of social security include the "SS as welfare for the elderly", the "retirement increases productivity to optimally manage human capital externalities", "optimal retirement insurance", the "prodigal father problem", the "misguided Keynesian", "the optimal longevity insurance", the "government economizing transaction costs", and the "return on human capital investment". We also analyze four "narrative" theories of social security: the "chain letter theory", the "lump of labor theory", the "monopoly capitalism theory", and the "Sub-but-Nearly-Optimal policy response to private pensions theory". The political and efficiency explanations with the international and historical facts and used to derive implications for replacing the typical pay-as-you-go system with a forced savings plan. Most of the explanations suggest the forced savings does not increase welfare, and may decrease it.

341. Müller, K. (2000) *Pension privatization in Latin America*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 12, Issue 4, Pages: 507-518, May.

Abstract: Shortly after Chancellor Bismarck had introduced mandatory pension insurance in Germany, public retirement schemes became popular all over Latin America. Nowadays, the picture has changed: a total of eight Latin American countries have introduced individually fully funded schemes on a mandatory basis. The impact of these reform precedents extends far beyond the region. Two decades of pension privatization in Latin America provide us with some important policy lessons and with insights into the political economy of this radical paradigm shift.

342. Murgai, R. and Ravallion, M. (2005) *Is a Guaranteed Living Wage a Good Anti-Poverty Policy?* World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3640. World Bank, June.

Abstract: Minimum wages are generally thought to be unenforceable in developing rural economies. But there is one solution - a workfare scheme in which the government acts as the employer of last resort. Is this a cost-effective policy against poverty? Using a micro econometric model of the casual labor market in rural India, the authors find that a guaranteed wage rate sufficient for a typical poor family to reach the poverty line would bring the annual poverty rate down from 34 percent to 25 percent at a fiscal cost representing 3-4 percent of GDP when run for the whole year. Confining the scheme to the lean season (three months) would bring the annual poverty rate down to 31 percent at a cost of 1.3 percent of GDP. While the gains from a guaranteed wage rate would be better targeted than a uniform (untargeted) cash transfer, the extra costs of the wage policy imply that it would have less impact on poverty.

343. Munro, W., Padayachee, V., Lund, F. and Valodia, I. (1999) *'The State in a Changing World'; plus ça change? Reflections from the south on the World Bank's 1997 World Development Report*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 11, Issue 1, Pages: 75-91, January/February.

Abstract: Drawing on South African experiences, this paper provides a critical evaluation of the World Bank's 1997 World Development Report, 'The State in a Changing World'. The paper sets out the Bank's conception of a 'good' state as it emerges from the Report. We then evaluate this conception of the state in the context of two domains of state activism, social policy and industrial policy. Consideration is then given to the Report's views on the state's relationship to politics and society. Finally we assess the Report in relation to developments in South Africa in three areas: the state in a changing global environment, industrial policy and social policy.

344. Murthi, M. (1998) *Kazakhstan- Living Standard During Transition*, Sector Report (17520-KZ), World Bank, March.

Abstract: This report examines the impact of the transition of living standards in Kazakhstan, assesses the scope for burgeoning growth to reduce poverty, and makes recommendations on how to strengthen the social safety net. There are three main findings: a) Over a third of the population lived below a 'subsistence minimum' living standard in 1996. b) Given the proportion of the population that can be considered poor, it should be clear that strong and sustained growth is the key to poverty reduction in Kazakhstan, not public transfer programs. c) Given that it is unrealistic to expect a significant expansion of social protection expenditures in the near future, assisting the poor will hinge on making existing social programs more effective. This should include maintaining an adequate income floor for pensioners, increasing the coverage of unemployment benefit, and reducing the leakage of child allowances and other social assistance to the non-poor.

345. Nelson, K. (2007) *Universalism Versus Targeting: The Vulnerability of Social Insurance and Means-Tested Minimum Income Protection in 18 Countries, 1990-2002*, International Social Security Review, Vol. 60, No. 1, pp. 33-58, January-March.

Abstract: The stagnation and retrenchment of social policies in recent decades raise considerable interest and concern in writings on the welfare state. This study examines differences in the development of means-tested benefits and social insurance provisions. Questions relating to the measurement of policy retrenchment and the vulnerability of social benefits are addressed. Two conflicting hypotheses are discerned: one stating that the development of means-tested benefits resembles that of social insurance; and another more recent one claiming that the evolution of means-tested benefits follows a unique pattern. The empirical analyses are based on institutional data on the level of social benefits. It is shown that social insurance stands a better chance of surviving periods of retrenchment and that the greater vulnerability of means-tested benefits is related to the organization of social insurance provisions.

346. Newell, P. (2001) *Managing multinationals: the governance of investment for the environment*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 13, Issue 7, Pages: 907-919, October.

Abstract: This paper explores the possibilities and limitations of different approaches to the regulation of transnational corporations in a context of globalization. Looking at environmental initiatives in particular, the paper considers the pros and cons of emerging public and private strategies for promoting corporate responsibility from a development perspective. The role of 'civil regulation', litigation against companies, and international legal instruments are assessed in this light. It is argued that each of these approaches, while not necessarily complementary, has a role to play in promoting positive investment strategies and deterring irresponsible investment practices in developing countries.

347. Newman, C. and Canagarajah, S. (2000) *Gender, Poverty, and Nonfarm Employment in Ghana and Uganda*, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 2367. World Bank, June.

Abstract: For women in Ghana and Uganda, nonfarm activities play an important role in yielding the lowest - and the most rapidly declining - rural poverty rates. In both countries rural poverty declined fastest for female heads of household engaged in nonfarm work (which tended to be a secondary activity). But patterns vary between the two countries. Newman and Canagarajah provide evidence that women's nonfarm activities help reduce poverty in two economically and culturally different countries, Ghana and Uganda. In both countries rural poverty rates were lowest - and fell most rapidly - for

female heads of household engaged in nonfarm activities. Participation in nonfarm activities increased more rapidly for women, especially married women and female heads of household, than for men. Women were more likely than men to combine agriculture and nonfarm activities. In Ghana it was nonfarm activities (for which income data are available) that provided the highest average incomes and the highest shares of income. Bivariate probit analysis of participation shows that in Uganda female heads of household and in Ghana women in general are significantly more likely than men to participate in nonfarm activities and less likely to participate in agriculture.

348. Nielsen, I., Nyland, C., Smyth, R. and Zhu, C. (2005) *Marketization and perceptions of social protection in China's cities*, World Development, Vol. 33, Issue 11, Pages 1759-1781, November.

Abstract: One of the major challenges for China's ongoing economic reforms is how best to handle the social protection needs of its citizens in the face of mounting insecurities resulting from the marketization process. We first argue that China has adopted a middle road in its approach to balancing marketization and stability. We then proceed to draw on a large survey of people living in China's cities to examine how successful China's middle road has been perceived to be through the eyes of its urban populace. Our findings support the view that the market and state are complements and that fostering sustained economic growth requires sound social protection arrangements.

349. Nigenda, G. and González-Robledo, L. M. (2005) *Lessons Offered by Latin American Cash Transfers Programmes, Mexico's Oportunidades and Nicaragua's SPN. Implications for African Countries*, DFID Health Systems Resource Centre, June.

Abstract: A new generation of programmes to combat poverty has been designed and put into practice in the last ten years. These programs tend to be oriented towards mitigating the most negative consequences of poverty. Among the new generation programmes, the most outstanding are those offering cash transferences to the population. These transferences may be conditioned to specific concerns raised by interested members of the population. They try to foster the accumulation of human capital in children and youngsters as a way to break the cross-generational cycles of poverty. In Latin America, most of these programmes have at least two components: an educational component and another one related to health and nutrition. The existing experiences in Latin American show important differences in the range of goals included in these programmes' strategies. Some of them adopt an integral approach to social development, while others center on reaching specific results inside a well-defined population group. Variations also exist in different programme objectives such as the reduction of child labour and the creation of social protection networks during critical situations. The best known examples in Latin America are: Oportunidades (previously PROGRESA) in Mexico, Social Protection Network in Nicaragua, Bolsa Escola and PETI (Infant Labour Eradication Programme) in Brazil, Family Assignment Programme (PRAF) in Honduras, Programme of Advancement through Health and Education in Jamaica, and Chile Solidario Programme (See Annex). Cash transfer programmes in Latin America have been intensively studied and evaluated. This makes it possible to undertake a thorough systematization of the generated information in order to identify useful lessons for other developing countries starting their own programmes. This paper describes the cases of Mexico-Oportunidades and Nicaragua Social Protection Network as well as cash transfers programmes in Malawi and Zambia. In its final section the paper discusses the possible implications of the Latin American experiences on the development of these kinds of programmes in African countries.

350. Nightingale, D. S., Pindus, N. and Trutko, J. (2002) *The Implementation of the Welfare-to-Work Grants Program*, World Bank, August.

Abstract: This is one of several reports from the congressionally mandated national evaluation of the WtW grants program, being conducted by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., along with its subcontractors the Urban Institute and Support Services International. The report presents findings from the process and implementation analysis component of the evaluation, and describes the service delivery operations of programs funded with WtW grants in eleven study sites in Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Fort Worth, Texas; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Nashville, Tennessee; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Phoenix, Arizona; Yakima, Washington; Indiana (19-county area); West Virginia (29-county area); and the Johns Hopkins University Multi-site Grantee operating in Baltimore County, Maryland; St. Lucie, Florida; and Long Beach, California. This report is based on (1) information collected through two rounds of site visits in 1999 and 2001, and (2) management information system data maintained by the programs on participants and services.

351. Noorbakhsh, F. (2007) *Standards of living, human development indices and structural adjustments in developing countries: an empirical investigation*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 10, Issue 6, Pages: 751-775. September/October.

Abstract: This paper attempts to examine whether the structural adjustment programmes of the World Bank have improved the standards of living and human development indices in the *treated* countries. It appears that while during the adjustment period the average real per capita income has grown faster in these countries this has not been the pattern for the indicators of standards of living. Although there exists a relationship between the human development indices and income for countries considered, the income elasticity of the non-income components of the human development indices examined here are very low for the countries which have benefited for a longer period from the structural adjustment loans and similarly for the *non-treated* countries. It seems that the *physical* standards of living examined here, though depending on per capita income, were relatively more influenced by other factors. In conclusion the validity of a high concentration of adjustment programmes on income growth as the main target is questioned.

352. Nord, M., Andrews, M. and Carlson, S. (2005) *Household Food Security in the United States, 2004*, Economic Research Report No. (ERR11) 65 pp, October.

Abstract: Eighty-eight percent of American households were food secure throughout the entire year in 2004, meaning that they had access, at all times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members. The remaining households were food insecure at least some time during that year. The prevalence of food insecurity rose from 11.2 percent of households in 2003 to 11.9 percent in 2004 and the prevalence of food insecurity with hunger rose from 3.5 percent to 3.9 percent. This report, based on data from the December 2004 food security survey, provides the most recent statistics on the food security of U.S. households, as well as on how much they spent for food and the extent to which food-insecure households participated in Federal and community food assistance programs. Survey responses indicate that the typical food-secure household in the U.S. spent 31 percent more on food than the typical food-insecure household of the same size and household composition. Just over one-half of all food-insecure households participated in one or more of the three largest Federal food assistance programs during the month prior to the survey. About 20 percent of food-insecure households—3.5 percent of all U.S. households—obtained emergency food from a food pantry at some time during the year.

353. Norell, D & Tsega, W. (2005) *Ethiopia - Reducing Poverty and Food Insecurity*, USAID - U.S. Agency for International Development, August.

Abstract: This paper discusses the growth and impact of WISDOM, World Vision's microfinance partner in Ethiopia. As per the paper, Ethiopia: Is one of the world's least developed countries with 76.4 percent of its population living on less than \$2 per day. Experiences frequent droughts, which, compounded with diminishing income opportunities, is making the people poorer. Discussing WISDOM, the paper says that it: Provides support to income earning opportunities and food security,

and has been able to affect the lives of people from the lower economic strata in small villages of Ethiopia. Had an outreach of 19,912 people, including 42% women, and an outstanding loan portfolio of \$2.162 million, as of December 31, 2004. Further, the paper: Emphasizes the importance of microfinance by explaining its role in providing food security to the clients, who were found to be healthier than the non-clients, in a survey conducted in the region of Sodo and Adama. Describes how women in small villages have been able to support their households by forming solidarity groups and accessing loans from WISDOM for micro-enterprise initiatives.

354. Norton, A., Conway, T. and Foster, M. (2002) *Social Protection: Defining the Field of Action and Policy*, Development Policy Review, Vol. 20, pp. 541-567.

**Abstract:** This article reviews recent developments in the concept of social protection, beginning with an attempt to establish a working definition of the term. This is set in the context of globalization and new thinking on connections between the management of vulnerability, risk and poverty on the one hand and long-term economic and social development on the other. The article identifies aspects of the debate which require further development, by exploring the relationship between social protection, equality, social cohesion and rights. It also reviews contemporary definitions of social protection in the policies of donors and international organizations, and summarizes lessons to be learnt from experience to date with civil society practices and state policies in the developing world.

355. Norton, A., Conway, T. and Mick Foster, M. (2001) *Social Protection Concepts and Approaches: Implications For Policies and Practice In International Development*, Working Paper 143, Overseas Development Institute, London, February.

**Abstract:** This paper is based upon an issues paper which was commissioned by the Department for International Development (DFID). That paper was intended to provide DFID with a strategic overview of the field of social protection, providing thematic development of the concept, including guidance on how DFID and other agencies might operationalise it more effectively in their own policy and programme work.

356. Nyonator, F. (2002) *Mechanisms to Protect the Poor When User Fee Systems are in Place: The Ghana Case Study*, World Bank, June.

**Abstract:** None.

357. Okrasa, W. (1999) *The Dynamics of Poverty and the Effectiveness of Poland's Safety Net (1993-96)*, Report No. WPS2221, World Bank, November.

**Abstract:** The author analyzes how the incidence of household endowments and the allocation of social benefits affect families' transitions into and out of poverty. Using panel data for 1993-96 from Poland's Household Budget Survey, and a framework based on sample survival analysis techniques, the author evaluates how various policies will affect households with specific characteristics that make them likely to become poor or to move out of poverty under different scenarios (including whether or not they receive a given amount of a particular type of social transfer). He also discusses how non-income sources of welfare, such as savings, credits, and loans, affect the likelihood that families will become or stop being poor. He concludes that family allowances and unemployment benefits, the two

major social programs analyzed, have significant but different effects on different groups of households (characterized in terms of age, gender, marital status, and educational attainment of the head of household; the size, type, location, and sector of employment of the family or household; and the year in which the household fell into poverty). If the share of the family allowances in total household income were reduced by 1 percent, for example, the average length of poverty would be increased by roughly 2 percent. But a 1 percent change in unemployment benefits would yield a 3 percent change in the average duration of poverty. Differences in hazard rates for various subgroups would be even greater. Households in villages were much more likely to fall into poverty than households in cities and large towns, but the poor in towns and cities had more difficulty exiting poverty. There was generally less poverty mobility among households headed by public sector employees than among those headed by employees in the private sector. Families with three or more children and one-parent families (and grandparents with children) faced the greatest risk of being poor; single-person households and childless married couples were the least endangered. Small nuclear families with one or two children and families without children fell between these two extremes.

358. Oliveira-Cruz, V., Hanson, K. and Mills, A. (2003) *Approaches to overcoming constraints to effective health service delivery: a review of the evidence*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 15, Issue, Pages: 41-65, January.

Abstract: This paper reviews the current evidence base regarding efforts to overcome constraints to effective health service delivery in low and middle-income countries. A systematic literature review was chosen as the approach to gather and analyze existing knowledge about how to improve the 'close-to-client' health system. We focused on three levels of constraints: community and household, the health services delivery level itself, and health sector policy and strategic management. In total, 116 studies were reviewed and their main findings presented. The results should be interpreted with caution due to the considerable limitations in the existing evidence base.

359. Olori, T. (2006) *In-Kind Microcredit Improves Food Security in Northern Nigeria*, Inter Press Service, Italy

Abstract: PROSAB or Promoting Sustainable Agriculture in Borno State is a micro-credit project with a difference in northern Nigeria. Instead of small loans in cash, the Canadian-funded project distributes loans in kind- agricultural inputs like seeds and fertilizer-to indigent farmers. And they repay the loans with a part of their harvests. The two-year-old project that is being implemented by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) based in Ibadan, the capital of Oyo State in the southwestern Nigeria, has improved food security. Agricultural productivity and incomes have gone up despite the unfavorable weather, soil fertility conditions and 'striga', a parasitic grass that has destroyed farms in Borno State.

360. Orazio, A., Battistin, E., Fitzsimons, E., Mesnard, A. and Vera-Hernández, M. (2005) *How Effective the Conditional Cash Transfers? Evidence From Colombia*, Briefing Note No. 54. Institute for Fiscal Studies, January.

Abstract: In this Briefing Note, we will focus on the programme Familias en Acción (FA), the CCT implemented by the Colombian government from 2001/02. In particular, we will provide estimates of how the programme has influenced key welfare indicators such as school attendance, child nutrition and health status, as well as household consumption. In this respect, we will update the preliminary results that were reported in Attanasio et al. (2003 and 2004).

1. Ortiz, I. B. (2001) *Social Protection in Asia and The Pacific*, Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Abstract: This document captures the research and consultations carried out by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), for its developing member countries (DMCs) in Asia and the Pacific, to build strategies for effective social protection. It also provides a menu of interventions and the ways to prioritize them by: Assessing theoretical approaches to building proactive social protection systems and/or restructuring existing ones; providing tools for designing operational alternatives to assist households in mitigating risks and in reducing poverty. The document presents in-depth analysis of the five components of social protection: *Labor market policies and programs* to facilitate employment and promote the efficient operation of labor markets; *Social insurance programs* to cushion the risks associated with unemployment, health, disability, and old age; *Social assistance and welfare service programs* to provide subsistence to the most vulnerable groups; *Micro and area-based schemes* to address risk and vulnerability at the community level; *Child protection* to secure a healthy and productive development of the future workforce. Finally, the document identifies the challenges faced in implementing sound measures of social protection, and suggests that the country assessments should make a thorough study of: the country needs, available resources, efficiency and coverage of existing institutions, articulation of reforms in an integrated manner, discussion with all relevant stakeholders. The selected social protection interventions should ensure: Adequate Coverage, Targeting of vulnerable population groups and gender issues, Sustainability and good governance, Integrated approach.

361. Ortiz, J. (1999) *The role of interest groups in agricultural policy design: Chile 1960-1988*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 11, Issue 2, Pages: 241-258, March/April.

Abstract: This article recognizes the importance of two policy instruments in shaping the path of agriculture during its development process. The implications of agricultural price policies on the funding of agricultural research are explicitly considered in a set of structural equations for a unique path of Chilean political history. A political economy model includes four blocks of simultaneous equations estimated as an interdependent system. The level of price policies and public research investments result from the collective action exerted on the government by pressure groups of producers, consumers and taxpayers involved in the production, consumption and funding of agriculture.

362. Paas, T., Hinnosaar, M., Masso, J. and Szirko, O. (2004) *Social Protection Systems in the Baltic States*, Development Policy Review, Business Working Paper No. 26, June.

Abstract: The paper analyses the social protection systems of the Baltic States comparing them to the existing systems of the other European countries and discussing poverty reduction strategies, pension systems, social and unemployment assistance, labour market policies and regulations. The aim is to investigate whether there are relevant differences between the Baltic States and the EU that might inhibit the integration of the former to the European Union. The rapid transformation processes have created acute social problems such as structural unemployment, poverty, social exclusion and growing inequality, challenging people's absorptive capacity and endangering social cohesion. We show that by now the Baltic States have worked out their poverty reduction strategies, 3-pillar pension systems, unemployment insurance systems, including both the insurance component and poverty reduction as a target, and labour market institutions necessary for a market economy. The paper concludes that although the expenditure on social protection is smaller in the Baltic States than in the EU and the initially selected labour-market-based approach has been complemented with elements of a liberal system, in the future the system may have a tendency towards converging to the European social model. More attention should be paid to implementing active measures of social protection that support social cohesion.

363. Paci, P., Sasin, M. J. and Verbeek, J. (2004) *Economic Growth, Income Distribution and Poverty in Poland During Transition*, Policy Research Paper No. 3467. World Bank, December.

Abstract: This paper attempts to analyze the linkages between macroeconomic policies and economic growth variables, their movement over time, and their impact on poverty in the case of Poland. Poland, a middle-income country, is of particular interest because its data sources allow for a relatively detailed analysis of such developments, but also because of macroeconomic environment and the economic growth variables show a relatively sizable degree of variance. In addition, Poland has struggled in the last few years to reduce poverty while still experiencing positive economic growth. The paper will show that in Poland poverty-reducing growth depends heavily on the ability of the economy to generate jobs. During the early years of transition, net job growth was positive, but after the Russian crisis of 1998, productivity gains were accomplished mostly through labor shedding, consequently increasing poverty in Poland. In addition, the paper identifies how fiscal and social protection policies impact Poland's income distribution and poverty trends.

364. Paci, P. (2002) *Gender in Transition*, Human Development Unit, Eastern Europe and Central Asia Region, World Bank, May.

Abstract: The report draws on existing and new empirical evidence from administrative and survey data to evaluate the gender consequences of developments in key areas that affect people's livelihoods and welfare-labor markets, non-labor income and poverty, education, life expectancy -and health, and non-income dimensions of vulnerability. It shows that the transition process has not been gender neutral. However, the ways in which reforms have affected men, women and gender relation have varied considerably across countries. While women's welfare appears to have declined relative to men's in Central Asia, the burden of transformation has fallen disproportionately on men in the European FSU countries. The CEE countries present a more mixed picture, with no obvious patterns in gender inequality emerging over the last decade.

365. Pasha, H. A., Jafarey, S. and Lohano, H. R. (2000) *Evaluation of Social Safety Nets in Pakistan*, Report No.32, Social Policy and Development Center, Pakistan. January.

Abstract: This paper evaluates the existing social safety nets in Pakistan. A description is provided of various types of social safety nets and then those available in Pakistan are identified. The report sets up a general criterion for evaluating social safety nets and after describing each major existing social safety net in Pakistan, subjects them to the criteria. The report concludes with specific recommendations and highlights the policy implications arising from the analysis.

366. Paul, H. (2005) *Cash and vouchers in Emergencies*, Overseas Development Institute, January.

Abstract: This discussion paper examines the use of cash and vouchers to provide people with assistance in emergency situations. The first product of an ongoing research project by the Humanitarian Policy group (HPG), it is based on a critical review of existing published and gray literature, initial discussions with aid agency staff and a survey of project documentation from recent and ongoing cash- and voucher-based responses. Proponents of cash- and voucher-based approaches argue that they can be more cost-effective and timely, allow recipient's greater choice and dignity, and

have beneficial knock-on effects on local economic activity. Skeptics fear that they are often impractical because they incur additional risks of insecurity and corruption, and argue that cash may be more difficult to target than commodities. Even where these approaches are feasible, there are concerns that women may be excluded, that cash may be misused by recipients and that it may have negative effects on local economies and could fuel conflicts. Others feel that cash- or voucher-based responses sound interesting, but that in practice commodities are what is available, and what relief agencies have the skills and experience to deliver. Crudely put, our literature review has thrown up two main findings. The first is that cash and voucher approaches remain largely under-utilized in the humanitarian sector. The second finding is that there is a growing amount of experience with cash and voucher approaches, and that the absolute dominance of commodity-based approaches is beginning to erode. This growing experience is mirrored in the development sector, where various types of cash transfer have been used in the area of social protection and safety nets. Of course, in the West cash has long been used for both long-term welfare payments and in response to emergencies, both through the insurance system and as part of relief action.

367. Pearson, M. A. and Martin, J. P. (2005) *Should we Extend the Role of Private Social Expenditure?* IZA Discussion Paper No. 1544. March.

Abstract: Some people make great claims about the advantages to be gained from greater reliance on the private sector for the provision of social protection. Many of the claims for great macroeconomic advantages do not stand up to scrutiny. However, there is some reason to hope that private provision might promote microeconomic efficiency and services which are more responsive to consumer preferences than those provided by a single monopoly public sector provider. Drawing on examples from recent OECD country experiences with private health insurance, care for children and the elderly, and private pension provision, three main conclusions can be drawn. First, opening provision to a diversity of providers has often promoted more choice and innovation. Second, however, efficiency gains have often been limited. This is due to a number of inter-related reasons: (a) Individualization of packages of services is expensive. (b) In order to ensure adequate coverage of the population, cross-subsidisation of particular groups of people is often mandated on providers, reducing cost-competition and diversity of choice. (c) Informational asymmetries (how good is this childcare which I cannot personally monitor, or this health care package which I am not technically able to assess?) cannot be overcome without extensive regulation, which has the effect of limiting innovation and competition. (d) The fiscal incentives necessary to stimulate private provision are high, and have welfare costs of their own. Third, and related to this last point, the distributional effects of private provision raise significant social problems. Private financing and provision of social benefits is not a magic wand; waving it in the social protection field will not mean that the economy and voters will be freed from some great deadweight that has been dragging them down. Nevertheless, the private sector can sometimes deliver either a slightly cheaper, slightly more varied or slightly more flexible system of social protection.

368. Pellissery, S. (2006) *Do Public Works Programmes Ensure Employment in the Rural Informal Sector? Examining the Employment Guarantee Scheme in Rural Maharashtra, India.* Department of Social Policy and Social Work, University of Oxford, January.

Abstract: This paper examines the Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra, India, to reveal the role of politics in the implementation of public works programmes (PWP). PWPs are important sources of social protection in developing countries where the unskilled labour force is abundant. The implementation of these programmes could be shaped by the power structure in the rural areas, however, by preventing eligible poor persons from claiming their welfare right of participation in PWPs. It is often the case that, from a local management perspective, bureaucrats have less power to implement PWPs than do local elites, who enjoy 'informal ownership' of these programs. Therefore, rights, especially for the poorest people, are shrouded within the micro-politics surrounding the PWP. The power of the local elites, who are capable of preventing some workers from participating, cajoling supervisors and manufacturing PWPs' muster rolls, could be decisive here. Relying on such outcome variables of how many people participate, which are manufactured by the local elites, can mislead policymakers. Thus, this paper argues that process evaluations should replace outcome evaluations as the metric for measuring PWPs' success.

369. Pestieau, P. (1999) *The Political Economy Of Redistributive Social Security*, Working Paper No- WP/99/180, IMF, December.

Abstract: Population aging puts significant pressure on social security systems that are based mainly on a pay-as-you-go (PAYG) formula and determined by the political process in which both retirees and future retirees participate. This paper demonstrates that in an economic and demographic steady state, majoritarian democracy overspend on social security. It then shows that in case of demographic shock, the regular majority can be paralyzed by the development of entrenched interest groups that could lose from majority decisions. Depending on the way these entrenched interests operate, they can be judged more or less desirable from the viewpoint of social justice.

370. Pierre, W., Jn Baptiste, E., Gass, G., Belrose, F., George, A. and Francis, M. (2002) *St. Lucia-Protecting the Vulnerable*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, World Bank, Washington, DC. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points from the actual presentations.

371. Pimbert, M. (1997) *Issues Emerging in Implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 9, Issue 3, Pages: 415-425. May.

Abstract: This paper discusses developments emerging as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is implemented by signatory countries, and some of the issues currently under debate in various international fora concerning biodiversity. Biodiversity is central to the development and environment discourse, although the complexity of the problem of biodiversity loss and erosion, and the numerous actors and interests involved in its management, make international negotiations and agreements controversial and highly politicized. Key issues are national sovereignty; conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; access and sharing of benefits of biodiversity.

372. Pitt, M., Khandker, S. and Cartwright, J. (2003) *Does Micro-credit Empower Women? Evidence From Bangladesh*, Policy Research Working Paper No. 2998. World Bank, March.

Abstract: This paper estimates the impact of participation in micro-credit programs on a large set of qualitative responses to questions that characterize women's autonomy and gender relations within the household. The data come from an extensive household survey collected in rural Bangladesh in 1999. We test the assertion that participating in micro-credit programs is an empowering experience for women whose life choices are otherwise restricted through poverty, patriarchy, and societal or religious norms. In addition, we examine the effect of men's credit program participation on these same measures of female empowerment.

373. Plamondon, P., Drouin, A., Binet, G., Cichon, M., McGillivray, W., Bédard, M. and Montas, H. P. (2002) *Actuarial Practice in Social Security*, ILO.

Abstract: The actuarial analysis of social protection schemes is a challenge that requires a delicate balancing acts between the demographic, economic, financial and actuarial fields. Actuarial Practice in Social Security addresses this challenge by providing a practical tool for actuaries to enhance and modernize social protection systems while still maintaining this important balance. Offering a pragmatic and result-oriented approach, this volume presents technical material on valuation covering a wide-range of risks including old age, survivors, disability, sickness, maternity, employment injury, and unemployment. It offers a comprehensive, global picture of actuarial practice in social security and provides concrete examples of work done by actuaries in the field. Actuarial Practice in Social Security covers the valuation of pensions and presents a useful step-by-step account of the usual processes. It discusses the valuation of pensions, short-term cash benefits like sickness, maternity and unemployment insurance and examines the valuation of employment injury benefits as well. In addition, the book devotes special attention to what should be included in the actuarial report and presents a practical exercise to illustrate the important points discussed in the volume.

374. Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Sector Unit, Europe and Central Asia Region (2000) *Kazakhstan - Public Expenditure Review (Vol. 1)*, Report No.20489 World Bank, June.

Abstract: The report is the public expenditure review for Kazakhstan, and builds upon previous work on the country's transition experience to a market-oriented economy, and of recent public sector reforms. It comprises three volumes, namely, the Summary Report, the Main Report, and Annexes and Statistical Appendix, aiming at identifying key public expenditure issues, suggesting also, possible strategies, and policy options. Although the country achieved significant progress in liberalizing, and stabilizing the economy, including implementing institutional reforms to discipline public expenditures, outstanding issues remain, particularly regarding the persistent fiscal imbalance, the deficient domestic resource mobilization management, unreliable expenditure prioritization, and inefficient budgetary execution. The report suggests strategy options, and policy reforms that should, through a programmed deficit reduction, attain fiscal sustainability. These options address: the rationalization of domestic resource mobilization, mainly oil/gas rents to preserve domestic savings, capital, and development of non-oil sectors; the need for governmental action on program priority, such as budgeting, and performance evaluation; strengthening intergovernmental relations, through improved fiscal decentralization, increased local accountability, and tax reforms; and, creating the initiative for private participation.

375. Pritchett, L. (2005) *A Lecture on the Political Economy of Targeted Safety Nets*, Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0501. World Bank, January.

Abstract: This paper is the written version of a lecture that draws principally on the author's research on safety nets and on the operational experience with the implementation of safety nets, drawing heavily on the crisis safety net programs in Indonesia from 1998 to 2000. As such it provides more views than reviews of the literature on the principal issues in the political economy of targeted safety

net programs. Five major issues are reviewed. First, the implications of some simple models of electoral politics, which make the budget allocated to programs endogenous to their targeting design, highlight the dangers in ignoring political economy. Second, the political economy of "safety net" versus "safety rope" programs is reviewed. Third, some of the literature on the perception of fairness of the targeting criteria is reviewed. Fourth, the issue of local versus central targeting of programs is discussed. Fifth, the political economy of program implementation that considers the fit between program targeting and the organizational culture of the implementing organization is considered.

376. Pritchett, L. (2002) *Political Economy and safety Nets*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: This presentation surrounds "Protecting The Vulnerable: Design And Implementation Of Effective Safety Nets".

377. Priya, D., Craig, J. and Farrington, J. (2005) *State Transfer to the Poor and Back: The Case of the Food-for-Work Program in India*, World Development Vol. 33, No. 4, pp. 575–591. January.

Abstract: This paper reflects on the functioning and shortcomings of the Food-For-Work (FFW) program in the Indian State of Andhra Pradesh. Drawing upon 12 months of primary field research conducted in 2001–02, it shows how design faults, administrative mismanagement, and local power relations excluded very poor and lower caste people from participating in the program. The main problem areas were ineffective village assemblies (Gram Sabhas), the engagement of "contractors," the selection of beneficiaries by contractors, inappropriate wage setting, payments in cash instead of grain, the use of labor-displacing machinery, and disregard of the labor: material ratio in works executed. The paper concludes with policy lessons for improving the design and implementation of future FFW programs.

378. Püss, T., Viies, M and Kerem, K. (2005) *Convergence Analysis of the Structure of Social Protection Financing*, World Development, Vol. 11, Issue 1, Pages: 19-27, March.

Abstract: Expenditure on social protection in the European Union (EU) member states has been increasing rapidly over the last decade. To cover the increasing expenses, the countries need to find ways to increase revenues. Social protection financing systems and structure of financing vary across countries, but all of them use mainly two sources for financing: general government contributions and social tax revenue. The aim of this paper is to study the development of the structure of social protection financing at the main contributor level over the last decade, defining the trends that characterize the changes. We concentrate on convergence analysis of the structure of social protection financing, which is an important but, so far, insufficiently studied issue.

379. Quizon, J. and Binswanger, H. (1984) *Income Distribution In India: The Impact of Policies and Growth in Agriculture Sector*, Discussion Paper no. 20. World Bank, January.

Abstract: This paper discusses how macro aspects, such as changes in food prices, real wages and profits in the agricultural sector, can effect the distribution of income. The authors present a general

equilibrium model for the agricultural sector of India that is capable of dealing with all income distribution topics, which are transmitted via macro issues of supply and demand changes of agricultural commodities. After testing the model, the authors subject it to a variety of policy experiments. From this data, they show how agricultural trends and income distribution outcomes could have differed under alternative growth and policy scenarios.

380. Rostagno, M. and Utili, F. (1998) *The Italian Social Protection System: The Poverty of Welfare*, Working Paper, WP/98/74, IMF, May.

Abstract: Italy's system of Social Security has come under criticism for being fragmented and excessively skewed towards pensioners and "insiders." After setting up a consolidated presentation of the social security accounts, this paper provides an empirical assessment of the effectiveness of the welfare system, relying on a survey of households' incomes and wealth. It concludes that owing to ill-designed targeting mechanisms, less than a quarter of total spending on the welfare instruments under review accrues to families whose own resources fall short of the poverty line. The paper then proposes a new means-testing formula.

381. Raghav, G. and Imai, K. (2005) *A Review of Employment Guarantee Scheme in India*, Economics Discussion Paper EDP-0513 School of Social Sciences, The University of Manchester.

Abstract: This study reviews the Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) in the state of Maharashtra in India, and the recent proposal to extend it to the rest of rural India. An attempt is made to synthesis existing studies to assess its benefits and costs, both as a short term-relief measure and as an intervention with a longer-term developmental role. Although overall participation in the EGS fell sharply over the period 1980-97, the EGS continues to confer significant transfer and stabilization benefits in some of the poorer regions. Various aspects of the scheme (e.g. targeting, stabilization benefits, indirect effects, dynamic effects) are then analyzed, based on the ICRISAT panel data and a recent household survey in Ahmadnagar. The results, based on the former, include: (i) a marked deterioration in the targeting of the EGS over the period 1979-89; (ii) a strong positive effect of the EGS on agricultural wages and of EGS assets on agricultural productivity; and (iii) strong promotional and protective roles with a larger outlay and accurate targeting of the poorest in a Rawlsian variant. In contrast, the analysis, based on the latter, suggests (i) high direct transfer benefits of the EGS to the poor; (ii) the indirect benefit through a positive effect of the EGS on agricultural wages is not so strong; (iii) the income stabilizing benefits are substantial, (iv) mild disincentive effects on job-search. Some lessons for the proposed National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in a modified version are discussed, focusing on an appropriate wage rate to target the poorest better, income stabilization benefits, long-term developmental potential, and political activism among the rural poor.

382. Rahman, A. & Westley, J. (2001) *The Challenge of Ending Rural Poverty*, Development Policy Review, Vol. 19, Issue 4, Page 553 – 562, December.

Abstract: IFAD believes that the only way to reach the international poverty reduction target is to focus on rural development: in the early stages, with a strong focus on the production of food staples on small farms; in later stages, with more attention to commercial crops and the non-farm sector (itself strongly linked to agriculture). The key interventions are: better access for the poor to assets, especially land, water and human capital; improved technology, both 'old' and 'new'; better access to markets; and reform of institutions through decentralisation and devolution - all designed to achieve rapid reduction of poverty, through employment intensity and the exploitation of local linkages with agriculture. IFAD's approach and experience lay particular stress on supporting women and minorities.

383. Rashid, M., Dorabawila, V. and Adams, R. (2001) *Households Welfare, the Labor Market, and Social Programs in Albania*, Report No.WTP503 World Bank, May.

Abstract: The paper provides an overview of household welfare, labor markets, and social programs in Albania, outside of its capital, in 1996. At the time, Albania was in a cross roads, from a period of phenomenal growth, to a series of economic crisis, though still ranking as the poorest country in the Central and Eastern Europe Region. The main findings suggest that the majority of the poor are rural, self-employed in agriculture, a result of Albania's large rural population that is mainly employed in subsistence agriculture. These households also have the highest poverty incidence, followed by out of labor force individuals, and the unemployed. Not surprisingly, the highest poverty incidence is in the rural north, requiring subsidized wheat, and cash transfers to survive difficult winters. Interestingly, migration is a major coping strategy in Albania: households with no migrants were poorer than those where a family member was working abroad. The study raises concern about the education system, and safety nets, considering there are high drop out rates in basic and secondary education among the poor, and, education spending is biased against the poor, except in basic education. Moreover, health outcomes are particularly worse among the poor. The study notes that outside of pensions, Albania's social protection system appears moderately well targeted to the poor, however, high tax rates, and limited wage base, makes a contribution based social protection system questionable.

384. Ravallion, M. (2004) *Looking beyond Averages in the Trade and Poverty Debate*, Policy Research Working Paper No. 3461, World Bank, November.

Abstract: There has been much debate about how much poor people in developing countries gain from trade openness, as one aspect of globalization. Ravallion views the issue through both macro and micro empirical lenses. The macro lens uses cross-country comparisons and aggregate time series data. The micro lens uses household-level data combined with structural modeling of the impacts of specific trade reforms. The author presents case studies for China and Morocco. Both the macro and micro approaches cast doubt on some wide generalizations from both sides of the globalization debate. Additionally the micro lens indicates considerable heterogeneity in the welfare impacts of trade openness, with both gainers and losers among the poor. The author identifies a number of covariates of the individual gains. The results point to the importance of combining trade reforms with well-designed social protection policies. This paper - a product of the Poverty Team, Development Research Group - is part of a larger effort in the group to assess the distributional impacts of economy wide policies.

385. Ravallion, M. (2003) *Targeted Transfers in Poor Countries: Revisiting the Trade-offs and Policy Options*, World Bank, May.

Abstract: This paper revisits the role of targeted transfers in poor countries in the light of the new theories on the social costs of uninsured risks and unmitigated inequalities. Recognizing that the policy implications depend crucially on whether there is good empirical evidence to support the theoretical arguments, the paper begins with a discussion of the evidence. The paper then takes up a key question for policy: Can the potential for efficient redistribution be realized in practice using targeted transfers, given the constraints faced in poor countries?

386. Ravallion, M. and Galasso, E. (2003) *Social Protection in a Crisis: Argentina's Plan Jefes y Jefas*, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 3165. November.

Abstract: Galasso and Ravallion assess the impact of Argentina's main social policy response to the severe economic crisis of 2002. The program aimed to provide direct income support for families with dependents for whom the head had become unemployed due to the crisis. Counterfactual comparisons are based on a matched subset of applicants not yet receiving the program. Panel data spanning the crisis are also used. The authors find that the program reduced aggregate unemployment, though it attracted as many people into the workforce from inactivity as it did people who would have been otherwise unemployed. While there was substantial leakage to formally ineligible families, and incomplete coverage of those eligible, the program did partially compensate many losers from the crisis and reduced extreme poverty. This paper is a product of the Poverty Team, Development Research Group. The work reported is part of the ex-post evaluation of the World Bank's Social Protection IV Project in Argentina.

387. Ravallion, M. (2002) *Are Poor Protect from Budget Cuts? Evidence for Argentina*, Journal of Applied Economics, Vol. V, No. 1, PP: 95-121, May.

Abstract: Macroeconomic adjustment programs often emphasize the need to protect social spending from cuts, and to protect pro-poor spending in particular. But does this happen in practice during fiscal contractions? The paper presents evidence for Argentina. Using aggregate time series data the paper first finds that social spending was not protected historically although more "pro-poor" social spending was no more vulnerable. Turning next to new data for an externally financed workfare scheme introduced in response to a macro crisis, the paper finds that this program was far better targeted than other social spending. However, it appears that the program still had to assure that a small but relatively well-protected share of its benefits went to the non-poor. This appears to be a political economy constraint.

388. Ravallion, M. (2002) *Transfers and Safety Nets*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, World Bank, Washington, DC. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points from the actual presentations.

389. Ravallion, M. (2001) *On the Urbanization of Poverty*, World Bank, July.

Abstract: Conditions are identified under which the urban sector's share of the total number of poor in a developing country will be an increasing convex function of the urban share of the total population. This is confirmed by cross-sectional data for 39 countries and time series data for India. The empirical results imply that the poor urbanize faster than the population as a whole. The experience across developing countries suggests that a majority of the poor will still live in rural areas well after most people in the developing world live in urban areas.

390. Ravallion, M. and Jalan, J. (2001) *Household Income Dynamics in Rural China*, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 2706. World Bank, November.

Abstract: Is effective social protection an investment with long-term benefits? Does inequality impede growth? Household panel data on incomes in rural China offer some answers. Theoretical work has shown that nonlinear dynamics in household incomes can yield poverty traps and distribution-dependent growth. If this is true, the potential implications for policy are dramatic: Effective social redistribution from transient poverty would be an investment with lasting benefits, and pro-poor redistribution would promote aggregate economic growth. Jalan and Ravallion test for nonlinearity in the dynamics of household incomes and expenditures using panel data for 6,000 households over six years in rural southwest China. While they find evidence of nonlinearity in the income and expenditure dynamics, there is no sign of a dynamic poverty trap. The authors argue that existing private and social arrangements in this setting protect vulnerable households from the risk of destitution. However, their findings imply that the speed of recovery from an income shock is appreciably slower for the poor than for others. They also find that current inequality reduces future growth in mean incomes, though the "growth cost" of inequality appears to be small. The maximum contribution of inequality is estimated to be 4-7 percent of mean income and 2 percent of mean consumption. This paper - a product of the Poverty Team, Development Research Group - is part of a larger effort in the group to better understand the dynamic processes influencing household welfare in risk-prone environments.

391. Ravallion, M., Van de Walle, D. and Gautam, M. (1994) *Testing a Social Safety Net*, ELSEVIER Journal of Public Economics 57, Pages: 175-199. March.

Abstract: Standard benefit-incidence analysis does not distinguish policy impacts on persistent poverty from transient poverty. We offer an alternative approach, based on actual and simulated joint distributions of consumption over time, which allows us to distinguish the extent of 'protection' against poverty from 'promotion' out of poverty. The approach is illustrated by an analysis of the distributional impact of changes in cash benefits introduced to compensate for other policy reforms in Hungary. Cash benefits protected many from poverty, but promoted few out of poverty. The safety net's impact on poverty was largely due to higher average outlays, rather than improved targeting.

392. Ravallion, M. and Dearden, L. (1988) *Social Security Systems in a "Moral Economy": An Empirical Analysis for Java*, World Bank, February.

Abstract: The paper models private transfer payments as outcomes of a constrained social choice problem facing donors. The approach is applied to a large household level data set for Java, and hypotheses are tested concerning the performance of the "moral economy" as a social security system. Transfer behavior is found to be very different between rural and urban areas. While transfer receipts and outlays are income inequality reducing in rural areas, this is not the case in urban areas. There is also evidence of transfers being targeted to disadvantaged households such as the sick, elderly, and (for urban areas) the unemployed.

393. Rawlings, L. B, (2004) *A New Approach to Social Assistance: Latin America's Experience with Conditional Cash Transfer Programs*, Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0416. World Bank, August.

Abstract: "Conditional cash transfers represent an innovative and increasingly popular form of social assistance. They provide money to poor families contingent upon certain behavior, usually investments in human capital such as sending children to school or bringing them to health centers on a regular basis. As such, they seek to address both traditional short-term income support objectives, as well as

promote the longer-term accumulation of human capital by serving as a demand-side complement to the supply of health and education services. Evaluation results reveal that this innovative design has been quite successful in addressing a number of issues such as poor poverty targeting, disincentive effects, and limited welfare impacts. There is clear evidence of success from the first generation of programs in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Nicaragua in increasing enrollment rates, improving preventive health care and raising household consumption. Despite this promising evidence, many questions remain unanswered about conditional cash transfer programs, including the replicability of their success under different conditions, their role within a broader social protection system, and their long-term effectiveness in preventing the inter-generational transmission of poverty."

394. Reich, M. R. (1995) *The politics of agenda setting in international health: Child health versus adult health in developing countries*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 7, Issue 3, Pages: 489-502, May/June.

Abstract: This paper compares the politics of agenda setting in international health policy, for the issues of child health and adult health, along five political streams: organizational, symbolic, economic, scientific and politician politics. The approach is a modified version of Kingdon's 'garbage can model' of how public policy agendas are set. The analysis shows that the five political streams all favoured child health over adult health as an issue on the international health policy agenda, until recently. In the early 1990s, the World Bank has asserted greater influence on this agenda than previously, with a concerted effort to shift the focus from child health to adult health and to give greater attention to the preventive aspects of adult health in poor countries.

395. Reynaud, E. (2005) *The Extension of Social Security Coverage: The Approach of the International Labour Office*, Development Policy Review, Extension of Social Security Working Paper No. 3.

Abstract: One of the major problems of social security today is that most of the world's population has no protection. Extending social security coverage to excluded populations is one of the chief priorities of the international Labour Office (ILO) in the framework of its Decent Work strategy. The ILO has developed a new strategy for improving and extending social security coverage. It consists in implementing three complementary forms of action: (1) Extension based on "classical" social security mechanisms: social insurance, universal benefits and systems and social assistance programmes; (2) The promotion of and support for the development of decentralized systems deriving from local initiatives, in particular micro-insurance; (3) The design of linkages and bridges between decentralized systems and other forms of social protection and public initiatives. Within this general framework, the concrete implementation depends on the national context, both in terms of the level of development and the specific political, economic, social and cultural features of the country.

396. Rivero, S. S. and Herce, J. A. (2003) *Convergence in Social Protection Across EU Countries, 1970-1999*, Development Policy Review, FEDEA Working Paper No. 2003-01, January.

Abstract: This paper examines the degree of convergence in social protection registered in the European Union during the 1970-99 periods. To that end, we use Eurostat data and study the long-run properties of the data set using time series analysis. Our results indicate that there is no evidence of long-run convergence in social protection expenditure to GDP ratios. However, we do find evidence of catching-up with respect both to Germany and the EU average for all countries belonging to EU12, except for Greece.

397. Rogers, B. E. & Macías, K. E. (2004) *Program Graduation & Exit Strategies: Title II Program Experiences and Related Research*, Tuft University, January.

Abstract: An exit strategy for a program is a specific plan describing how the program intends to withdraw from a region while assuring that the achievement of development goals is not jeopardized and that further progress toward these goals is made. The goal of an exit strategy is to assure sustainability of impacts and activities after the program has departed. "Exit" refers to the withdrawal of externally provided program resources (material goods, human resources, technical assistance) from the entire program area. "Graduation" refers to the withdrawal of resources from particular communities, program sites or program activities. The "strategy" is an explicit plan that includes the following: 1) Specific criteria for graduation (of communities) and exit (of the program from the region); 2) Specific and measurable benchmarks for assessing progress toward meeting the criteria; 3) Identification of action steps to reach the stated benchmarks and of the responsible parties to take those steps; 4) A time line, recognizing that the time line, especially in early stages, needs some flexibility; and 5) Mechanisms for periodic assessment of progress toward the criteria for exit and for possible modification of the exit plan. This report is based on interviews with key individuals and reviews of the available literature on exit strategies and the experience of programs --- primarily USAID- PL 480 Title II food aid programs, which are required to include plans for exit in their Development Assistance Programs (DAPs). The report focuses on Title II food aid programs.

398. Rogers, B. L. and Coates, J. (2002) *Food- Based Safety Nets and Related Program*, World Bank, September.

Abstract: This paper discusses the range of food-based transfers that are typically used in social safety net programs. The authors have tried to provide guidance as to the appropriate context for different kinds of programs, the necessary operational considerations in implementing them, and reasonable expectations for their effectiveness in achieving a variety of objectives. Safety net programs have the goal of assuring household income, either directly or through the provision of goods and services. However, food-based programs are usually implemented with other goals in mind, related to dietary adequacy, nutrition and health and to the increased use of social services that contribute to human capital formation. The programs discussed here include the direct provision of food and the provision of benefits that are linked to food. Because of the potential costs and distortions involved in using food-based programs, cash-based programs may be considered as the benchmark against which food-based programs should be judged. It is very difficult to generalize about the effectiveness or cost-effectiveness of different kinds of food-based safety net programs because the details of implementation—such as the size of the transfer or wage, its specific composition, the target group reached, and the severity of the problem addressed—vary so widely. It is these details, not only the choice of program, that determine both cost and impact.

399. Rogers, B.L. and Coates, J. (2001) *Food Safety Net and Related Nutrition Intervention*, World Bank, June.

Abstract: This collection examines the many avenues through which public action can enhance developing country social security, defined in this volume as measures to reduce deprivation and vulnerability. The first section, devoted to general theoretical issues, draws several conclusions including: a) public action for social security can be initiated even at low levels of development, b) the main lessons to be learned from the social security experience of more developed countries are found in the approach to analyzing the problem rather than in blueprinting the solution, c) traditional security systems are necessary but not sufficient in addressing chronic vulnerability d) In India, public action

for social security strengthened, rather than weakened family support systems when it acted to reduce 'external' vulnerability that would otherwise have heightened 'internal vulnerability' (e.g. female inequality) within the household.

400. Rohini, N. (2002) *The Contribution of Public Works and Other Labour-Based Infrastructure to Poverty Alleviation: The Indian Experience. Issues in Employment and Poverty*. Discussion Paper 3. ILO. August.

Abstract: The purpose of the present paper is to assess the role of such public works and other labour-based infrastructural programmes in poverty alleviation in rural India. In doing so, the paper attempts to identify and analyze the relative merits in terms of poverty alleviation of public works type programmes on the one hand, and of rural infrastructure development on the other hand. In the first section the paper considers poverty trends in India, followed by two sections on the impact of public works programmes and rural infrastructural development programmes. In the last section the paper attempts to put the two approaches in the context of an appropriate strategy for poverty alleviation.

401. Rosegrant, M. W., Cline, S. A., Li, W., Sulser, T. B. and Valmonte-Santos, R. A. (2005) *Looking Ahead Long-Term Prospects for Africa's Agricultural Development and Food Security*, 2020 Discussion Paper No. 41, IFPRI, August.

Abstract: Food security in Africa has substantially worsened since 1970. Although the proportion of malnourished individuals in Sub-Saharan Africa has remained in the range of 33–35 percent since around 1970, the absolute number of malnourished people in Africa has increased substantially with population growth, from around 88 million in 1970 to an estimate of over 200 million in 1999–2001. Yet this discouraging trend need not be a blueprint for the future. New research from IFPRI shows that policy choices and investments made now could substantially improve, or further worsen, the prospects for food security in Africa over the next two decades. This paper explores and evaluates the consequences of various policies related to food security in Africa based on projections for the year 2025, focusing on agricultural production. It uses IFPRI's International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade (IMPACT) and IMPACT-WATER to consider how several different policy scenarios are likely to affect the supply of, demand for, and trade of crops. The results of these policy scenarios show that the number of malnourished children, one important indicator of food security, could rise as high as 41.9 million or fall as low as 9.4 million by 2025. The business as usual scenario assumes a continuation of current trends and existing plans in food policy, management, and investment, including declining investments in the agricultural sector. Agricultural production grows only modestly to 2025. Although per capita kilocalorie consumption rises and the percentage of malnourished children under age five falls from 32.8 to 28.2 percent, the absolute number of malnourished children rises from 32.7 million in 1997 to 38.3 million in 2025. The pessimistic scenario envisions a future in which trends in agricultural production and nutrition deteriorate by comparison with business as usual. African countries experience a decline in both domestic and international investments in education, health, clean water, and agricultural research. Agricultural productivity and yield growth decline compared with business as usual, whereas harvested area growth increases at the same slow rate as in business as usual. Malnutrition in Africa proliferates under this scenario. Per capita kilocalorie availability in Sub-Saharan Africa increases only slightly, and the total number of malnourished children under five years old in Sub-Saharan Africa escalates from 32.7 million to 55.1 million in 2025. The vision scenario attempts to show what type of transformation would be necessary for Africa to reach the MDG target of cutting the proportion of people suffering from hunger in half by 2015. In this scenario national governments and international donors increase investments in education, HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, water-harvesting technologies and agricultural extension, female schooling, and clean water access in Africa. Population growth slows, but gross domestic product and crop productivity increase significantly. Under this scenario available kilocalories per capita increase markedly in Sub-Saharan Africa, while the total number of malnourished children is reduced to 9.4 million in 2025. Most notably, the percentage of malnourished children under five years old meets—or comes close to meeting—the proposed MDG target of cutting the percentage of malnourished children in half by 2015 in all African regions. IMPACT was also used to model other types of scenarios related to specific technologies, policies, and investments. Three scenarios show that improved water

harvesting can result in increased effective rainfall for agricultural use in rainfed areas, with consequent increases in agricultural production and declines in cereal prices. A reduced marketing margins scenario showed the effects of improvements in rural infrastructure, marketing, and communications. This scenario leads to an increase in cereal production and demand in Africa, while reducing the percentage of malnourished children in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2025 to 25.2 percent, compared with the 26.8 percent projected under business as usual. This percentage difference is equivalent to 2.3 million fewer malnourished children under five years old in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2025. Finally, three scenarios were modeled to assess the effects of different levels of trade liberalization on Africa. These scenarios all raise commodity prices to varying degrees, but full trade liberalization also offers substantial net economic benefits to Africa. Many of the challenges facing Africa's agricultural sector stem from a few root causes, including poor political and economic governance in many African countries, inadequate funding for the agricultural sector, poor water resources management, and neglect of research and development. The strategies for addressing these challenges should take into account local, natural, and human resources, as well as the political and economic agenda of each country. However, the various scenarios assessed here point to common policy priorities for addressing food and nutrition security in Africa. These priorities include (1) reform of agricultural policies, trade, and tariffs; (2) increased investment in rural infrastructure, education, and social capital; (3) better management of crops, land, water, and inputs; (4) increased agricultural research and extension; and (5) greater investments in women.

402. Rosegrant, M. W. and Pingali, P. L. (1994) *Policy and technology for rice productivity growth in Asia*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 6, Issue 6, Pages: 665-688, November/ December.

Abstract: In the past decade, declining rice prices, a slowdown in research expenditures and output growth, reduced irrigation investment and degradation of irrigated land, declining marginal returns to input use, and a stagnant technological yield frontier caused declining growth in rice yields per hectare in much of Asia. Future growth in rice productivity will increasingly come from improved management and efficiency of use of the resources utilized in rice production, in contrast to the rapid dissemination of modern technology which has been dominant in the past. The foundations for increased efficiency in rice production are greater investment in research, extension, and education to upgrade human capital, combined with establishment of economic incentives that reflect the social opportunity costs of scarce resources.

403. Rostagno, M. and Utili, F. (1998) *The Italian Social Protection Systems: The Poverty of Welfare, Working Paper, WP/98/74, IMF, May.*

Abstract: Italy's system of Social Security has come under criticism for being fragmented and excessively skewed towards pensioners and "insiders." After setting up a consolidated presentation of the social security accounts, this paper provides an empirical assessment of the effectiveness of the welfare system, relying on a survey of households' incomes and wealth. It concludes that owing to ill-designed targeting mechanisms, less than a quarter of total spending on the welfare instruments under review accrues to families whose own resources fall short of the poverty line. The paper then proposes a new means-testing formula.

404. Rubalcava., Luis., Teruel, G. and Thomas, D. (2004) *Spending, Savings and Public Transfers Paid to Women*, Working Paper 024-04, CCPR, University of California, January.

Abstract: The literature suggests men and women have different preferences. This paper exploits a random assignment social experiment in which women in treatment households were given a large

public cash transfer (PROGRESA) and women in control households were given nothing. In an effort to disentangle the effect of additional income in the household from the effect of changing the distribution of income within the household, the impact of PROGRESA income is compared with all other income sources. In addition to spending on food, clothing and education, savings and investment decisions are examined. Additional money in the hands of women is spent on child goods (particularly clothing), improved nutrition (better quality diets) and investments in small livestock (which are traditionally managed and cared for by women). Among single headed households, PROGRESA income is not treated differently from other income. We conclude that not only do preferences of men and women differ but, among poor, rural Mexican households, resources under the control of women are more likely to be spent on investments for the future than resources that men control.

405. Rutkowski, M. (1999) *Russia's Social Protection Malaise: Key Reform Priorities as a Response to the Present Crisis*, Report No 20125 World Bank, April.

Abstract: This report focuses on changes in the social protection system to lessen the social impact of the economic crisis that confronts the Russian Federation today. The report is not comprehensive and covers exclusively the crisis-related issues. It addresses the key challenges of 1) coping with income decline and increasing poverty; 2) offsetting the consequences of reduced public expenditure in the social sectors; 3) targeting and delivering social assistance and benefits; and 4) improving the functioning of labor markets. It also deals with selected aspects of emergency assistance. Finally, it identifies possible areas for World Bank support.

406. Sabates-Wheeler, R. and Kabeer, N. (2003) *Gender Equality and the Extension of Social Protection*, ESS Working Paper No. 16. International Labour Organization (ILO).

Abstract: Gender is rarely used as a differentiating lens by which to understand more fully the various experiences and ramifications of the social protection agenda. 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. It is thought that female exclusion from such strategies is due to three main factors (1) an increasing casualization and feminization of the labour force; (2) life cycle events; and (3) gender-neutral effects that are likely to more severely impact women. Adapting the idea of a hierarchy of social protected labour, it is believed that the extent that gender-related vulnerabilities are experienced is intimately related to the location in which workers find themselves in the labour market. This concept is further enhanced by the specific constraints that they experience as women and by gender biases in the institutional environment. Thus, attempts to extend social protection must first analyze the composition of the labour market within any one country and its relation to social protection. A variety of successful social protection programmes 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 we identify across successful social protection programmes, it is recommended that future efforts to extend social protection initiatives should take these factors into account. Furthermore, due to lack of data and comprehensive research, impact evaluations on the range of social protection programmes for women need to be conducted.

407. Sabatini, F. (2006) *Social Capital and Economic Development*, Development Studies Discussion Paper No. 1. SPES, April.

Abstract: This paper carries out an empirical assessment of the causal nexus connecting social capital's diverse aspects to the "quality" of economic development in Italy. The analysis accounts for three main social capital dimensions (i.e., bonding, bridging and linking social capital) and measures them through synthetic indicators built by means of principal component analyses performed on a dataset including multiple variables. The quality of development is measured through human development and indicators of the state of health of urban ecosystems, public services, social protection, gender equality, and labour markets. The causal relationship between social capital's and development's different dimensions is then assessed through structural equations models. The analysis in this paper provides a relevant proof of Putnam's claims on the positive role of civil society organizations in development processes.

408. Sabatini, F. (2005) *The Role of Social Capital in Economic Development: Investigating the Causal Nexus through Structural Equations Models*, University of Rome, December.

Abstract: This paper carries out an empirical assessment of the causal nexus connecting social capital's diverse aspects to the "quality" of economic development in Italy. The analysis accounts for three main social capital dimensions (i.e. bonding, bridging and linking social capital) and measures them through synthetic indicators built by means of principal component analyses performed on a dataset including multiple variables. The quality of development is measured through human development and indicators of the state of health of urban ecosystems, public services, social protection, gender equality, and labour markets. The causal relationship between social capital and development's different dimensions is then assessed through structural equations models. The analysis in this paper provides a relevant proof of Putnam's claims on the positive role of civil society organizations in development processes.

409. Sadoulet, E. and Finan, F. and de Janvry, A. and Vakis, R. (2005) *Can Conditional Cash Transfer Programs Improve Social Risk Management*, SP Discussion Paper no. 0420, World Bank, January.

Abstract: This paper explores the role of Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs in serving as a risk management instrument for the poor. Using various rounds of panel data from the successful CCT Progress program in Mexico, the impact analysis indicates a number of interesting patterns. First, strong state dependence indicates that children taken out of school (partly due to shocks) are less likely to subsequently return, implying long-term consequences from short-term decisions. Nonetheless, the CCT program seems to mitigate this state dependence. Second, a number of shocks - such as unemployment or illness of the household head or younger children, droughts, natural disasters in the community and loss of land, harvest, or animals - have strong effects on children's schooling attainment, indicating that children are used as risk coping instruments. While this creates short run consumption smoothing gains for the household, such coping strategy implies long-term losses in human capital for children that are accentuated by state dependence. Again, the impact evaluation analysis shows that the Progress transfers compensate for these shocks, protecting child schooling from a range of shocks. Finally, while the shocks reported also seem to induce children to work - particularly girls and children of farm workers when their parents are affected by unemployment - the impact evaluation suggests that Progress transfers and the conditionality on school attendance serve to deter using child labor as a risk coping strategy. Despite the fact that CCT are not designed to deal directly with shocks or serve as "insurance" instruments per se, these results clearly indicate that they can provide an important safety net role by protecting child education from a range of idiosyncratic and covariate shocks. Such findings also imply that incorporating risk exposure and shock incidence criteria in the design of such programs' eligibility rules, or allowing additional flexibility in terms of scaling up

or down such interventions to address large covariate or idiosyncratic shocks is a potentially worthwhile direction and use of such programs.

410. Saith, A. (2006) From Universal Values to Millennium Development Goals: Lost in Translation, *Development and Change*, Vol. 37 Issue 6 Page 1167, November.

Abstract: Are the Millennium Development Goals just a string of global wish lists? Are they simply a distraction or gimmick? This contribution argues that there is more to the enveloping global exercise of the MDGs than meets the eye. Despite its alarming and terminal weaknesses with regard to theory, method and scope, and notwithstanding its multitude of errors of commission and omission, the MDG phenomenon carries the potential for distorting meaningful intellectual and research agendas, and could function as the catalyst and vehicle for a fundamental realignment of the political economy of development at the global level. The question is whether this realignment will be of a benign character that reflects the emancipatory aspirations so readily evoked in the Millennium Declaration.

411. Sala-i-Martin, Xavier. (1997) *Transfer, Safety Nets and Economic Growth*, Staff Papers No. 44. World Bank, January.

Abstract: Social safety nets are often seen as the moral obligation of a society towards its poor. However, conservative views have questioned the benefits of social security and its impact on the economy. The author uses economic modeling to assess whether social safety nets are simply a moral cost borne by the economy, or if they, in fact, have a positive impact on economic growth through their role in reducing social unrest. The model finds that transfers and other social safety net mechanisms are a means to buy political stability and reduce social unrest such as crimes, revolutions, riots, etc. By increasing the amount of income one can legally receive outside jail, transfers reduce the incentive to commit crimes. In aggregate production functions, transfers and other forms of welfare look like productive public inputs subject to congestion that increase the productivity of private capital and thus increase the growth rate of the economy. In the presence of a leisure choice, wage subsidies are found to have a higher impact in crime reduction than transfers. The author uses an aggregate growth model to determine the optimum, growth-maximizing size of public welfare, as the government balances the beneficial, protective effects of the transfers, with the adverse, distortionary effects of the taxes needed to finance the transfers. Financing social security with income taxes is found to be superior to financing with less distortionary lump-sum taxes, as the former has a larger impact on reducing crime through acting as user fees on the use of welfare as a protective device. The author has also analyzed empirical data from 75 countries and finds it to substantiate his conclusions. For confirming the robustness of the model and assumptions, please refer to the paper.

412. Sanchez-Paramo, C. (2002) *Unemployment, Skills, and Incentives- An Overview of the Safety Net Systems in the Slovak Republic*, Report No: WPS2753 World Bank, January.

Abstract: The author studies the potential disincentive effects of unemployment insurance, and social assistance payments on the duration of unemployment in the Slovak Republic. For this purpose, she uses new, very detailed data on receipt of benefits from the Unemployment Registry (1990-2000) and the Labor Force Survey (1996, 1999, and 2000). She employs a flexible methodology that makes it possible to identify behavioral changes that may occur as the quantity, and duration of the benefits

change over time, as well as behavioral differences between recipients, and non-recipients. This approach, she argues, constitutes a more accurate test for the presence of incentive, and disincentive effects, than those presented before in the literature. She expands the scope of her analysis, to study the effect of receiving benefits on several outcomes in addition to exit from unemployment (for example, job seeking behavior, and duration of unemployment). She finds important behavioral differences between those who receive benefits, and those who do not. Recipients tend to spend more time unemployed, but they also look for employment more actively than their counterparts, have more demanding preferences with respect to their future jobs, and find jobs in the private sector more often. In addition, these jobs turn out to be better matches than those obtained by non-recipients (with the quality of the match measured by its duration). Moreover, the behavior of recipients varies tremendously depending on whether they are actually receiving benefits, or not. Once their benefits are exhausted, they exit the Unemployment Registry at a higher rate, search more actively, and move into private sector jobs more often. So when these workers are used as their own control group, there is strong evidence that both unemployment insurance and social assistance, or support have important disincentive effects, not only on the duration of unemployment, but also on job seeking behavior, and on exit to employment. Analyzing the effect of unemployment insurance, and social assistance on poverty, the author concludes that these programs bear most of the burden in the fight against poverty. But this protection does not come free, since significant disincentive effects are associated with receiving benefits. Thus any reform plan should take into account both of these aspects of the programs, along with the government's goals for the programs.

413. Satchwell, K. (2004) *Tort Claims for Road Accident Compensation and Social Security in South Africa*, International Social Security Review, Vol. 57, No. 3, pp. 111-132, July.

Abstract: The statutory scheme of road accident compensation in South Africa encapsulates both the common law of tort or delict and the residue of liability insurance principles. The absence of meaningful interaction between the road accident compensation scheme and the broader social security system raises significant challenges. There are dissonant responses to the targeted misfortune, provision of benefits, financing, choice of remedies and socioeconomic-political priorities selected by the South African government. It is argued that the current scheme should be identified as falling squarely within a state-funded and regulated scheme of comprehensive social protection.

414. Scharpf, F. W. (2002) *The European Social Model*, Journal of Common Market Studies, Vol. 40, pp. 645-670, January.

Abstract: European integration has created a constitutional asymmetry between policies promoting market efficiencies and policies promoting social protection and equality. National welfare states are legally and economically constrained by European rules of economic integration, liberalization and competition law, whereas efforts to adopt European social policies are politically impeded by the diversity of national welfare states, differing not only in levels of economic development and hence in their ability to pay for social transfers and services but, even more significantly, in their normative aspirations and institutional structures. In response, the "open method of coordination" is now being applied in the social-policy field. It leaves effective policy choices at the national level, but tries to improve these through promoting common objectives and common indicators, and through comparative evaluations of national policy performance. These efforts are useful but cannot overcome the constitutional asymmetry. Hence there is reason to search for solutions which must have the character of European law in order to establish constitutional parity with the rules of European economic integration, but which also must be sufficiently differentiated to accommodate the existing

diversity of national welfare regimes. The article discusses two such options, "closer co-operation" and a combination of differentiated "framework directives" with the open method of co-ordination.

415. Scheil-Adlung, X. (2004) *Sharpening the Focus on the Poor: Policy Options for Advancing Social Health Protection in Indonesia*, ESS Working Paper No. 19, ILO.

Abstract: Currently some 60 per cent of the Indonesian population is excluded from social health protection and a large part of total health care costs is financed by out-of-pocket payments. Existing schemes are generally under-funded and weakened by opt-out-possibilities. In addition, a high amount of public health expenditure is spent on supply side financing, which often is not responding to the needs of the poor. This situation led to strong links between ill health and poverty: within Indonesia considerable variations of health indicators are observed between people living in rich and poor provinces and in urban and rural areas. The Indonesian Government decided to challenge the negative effects of lacking social health protection by introducing a national social health insurance scheme. The new scheme intends to achieve universal coverage within a timeframe of 20 to 30 years. The study recommends that the extension of social health protection to the poor be advanced through various policy options. They include privileged implementation of related features of the new social health insurance scheme, strengthening consensus building on pro-poor policies among key stakeholders in social health protection and setting priorities on implementing these policies. In addition, the implementation of innovative social health protection schemes suitable to informal sector workers, such as flexible community-based schemes, should be taken into consideration. Innovative schemes should offset financial barriers to access health services. They should be based on solidarity between the healthy and the sick and apply main principles of social health insurance. Furthermore, it is suggested to develop links and bridges between the national social health insurance scheme and the innovative schemes in order to reach coherent and comprehensive social health protection overcoming the current exclusion of the poor.

416. Schubert, B. (1993) *Social Assistance to Destitute Urban Households as Part of the Social Safety Net in Mozambique: An Evaluation of the GAPVU Case*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: Consultancy provided within the framework of the Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) Initiative of the World Bank.

417. Schubert, B. and Balzer, G. (1990) *Social Security Systems in Developing Countries: Transfer as Social Policy Option for Securing the Survival of the Destitute*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: This paper focuses on the ultra-poor (also called the destitute), whose survival is endangered. Development assistance has not been successful at eliminating extreme poverty. This suggests that we need a more balanced approach to eliminate poverty with economic and social policy. The paper argues that we need to identify the socio-economic characteristics and behavior of the poor to better structure our programs; we need a mix of political instruments that distribute development assistance based on need; we should try to increase employment possibilities for the poor; provide social services to increase the human capital of the poor; and provide transfers and safety nets for those who cannot be aided by the first two groups of measures. The authors also discuss difficulties in designing good poverty-reducing programs and identify income transfers as the best instrument to help the long-term unemployable with respect to the following criteria: targeting the really needy; reducing administrative handling and costs; and achieving maximum impact of these transfers. Other instruments considered included: prices subsidies, direct food distribution, cash transfers, social security systems. The paper presents four case-studies: the food stamp program in Sri Lanka; old-age pensions in India; Caritas social assistance program in Lebanon; food subsidy scheme in Mozambique.

418. Seekings, J. (2006) *Employment Guarantee and Minimum Income? Workfare and Welfare in Developing Countries*, CSSR Working Paper No. 152, University of Cape Town, March.

Abstract: In many parts of the 'South' – i.e. the 'developing' countries of the world – widespread poverty is linked to landlessness and unemployment. Two possible responses to such poverty are employment guarantee (or public works) programmes and cash transfers. In general, low-wage job creation is the preferred option of both elites and citizens, but in South Africa, cash transfers through a minimum income programme might, perversely, be more viable politically and effective more broadly in terms of poverty alleviation. This paper examines the dilemmas and choices facing South Africa, which experiences unusual levels of both deagrarianisation and unemployment. The relative viability and efficacy of employment guarantees and cash transfers depends primarily on prevailing wages in the 'market'. In a high-wage economy such as South Africa, the political power of organized labor is generally sufficient to prevent low-wage employment creation in public works programmes. In the South African context – in contrast to low-wage settings such as India or Ethiopia – the extension of public welfare might be more viable than an employment guarantee, although the political obstacles should not be under-estimated.

419. Sephiri, A. and Chernomas, R. (2001) *Are user charges efficiency- and equity-enhancing? A critical review of economic literature with particular reference to experience from developing countries*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 13, Issue 2, Pages: 183-209, March.

Abstract: User charges have come to play a significant role in the financing and delivery of publicly provided health services in many developing countries. As a response to health care financing crises, user charges are often promoted as a way of rationalizing the use of care, raising revenue, and improving the coverage and quality of services. The primary purpose of this paper is to provide a critical review of the main arguments for the efficiency- and equity-enhancing potential of user charges. The extent and scope of welfare gains from user charges are found to be very limited in practice. Using a less restrictive theoretical choice model and estimation technique, the most recent demand studies' findings indicate that household's utilization of health services are more responsive to changes in price and income than was initially reported by the early demand studies. Responses to price changes are also found to be greater among the poor than the rich. These findings, combined with modest retained fee revenues and the failure of exemption mechanisms to protect the poor tend to cast doubt on the net benefits of user charges policy, particularly in the area of equity.

420. Shahabuddin, Q. and Ali, Z. (2006) *Natural Disasters, Risks, Vulnerability and Persistence of Poverty: An Analysis of Household Level Data*, PRCPB Working

**Abstract:** The paper explores the vulnerability and persistence of poverty amongst the rural households in the disaster-prone areas of Bangladesh. It draws upon some of the factors and processes that have prevented certain groups of people in ecologically vulnerable areas escaping from extreme poverty using both household level data and focused group discussions. In the light of this, special attention has been given to the *monga* problem, which refers to the state of seasonal unemployment and deprivation, especially in the northern districts of Bangladesh. The paper also suggests ways to cope with the vulnerabilities faced by the people living in the river erosion and flood affected areas. Useful insights into comparisons between ecologically favorable and unfavorable zones are also provided in terms of the socio-economic characteristics and poverty status of the households, their coping strategies, as well as their access to services provided by both government and non-government organizations. The study has used quantitative analyses of household level data collected from a 64-village census plus survey conducted under the Programme for Research on Chronic Poverty in Bangladesh (Phase II). The important conclusions derived from the paper suggest that flood-prone zones are the worst off among different disaster-prone areas in terms of food shortages, the incidence of extreme poor, insufficient income, illiteracy, and a high concentration of wage labourers. Therefore, as expected, access to government programs like the VGD/VGF is the highest in the flood-prone zones. On the contrary, infrastructural services particularly that of roads, are more prevalent in the ecologically favorable areas. The paper observes that groups that appear to be particularly vulnerable include households with limited assets, women-headed households, adolescent unmarried girls, elderly people without family to support them, fishermen, and communities living on the island or attached chars. Their vulnerability is further exacerbated by their inability to reduce the risk of natural disasters. In as high as one third of the cases, the households, especially in unfavourable zones, do not have any viable coping strategies. For those who have, borrowing and savings are the most common approaches. Interestingly, it was observed that some people (though lesser in proportion) were able to sustain and sometime even improve their economic position compared to others with similar conditions, due to: smaller household size, more earners, better health, diversification in employment, greater migratory tendency, linkages, and motivation.

421. Shaffer, G. (2000) *Globalization and Social Protection: The Impact of EU and International Rules in the Ratcheting up of U.S. Data Privacy Standards*, Yale Journal of International Law, Vol. 25, pp. 1-88, Winter.

**Abstract:** Contemporary critiques of globalization processes often focus on the potential leveling of regulatory standards and the export by the United States of neoliberal norms of deregulation and market facilitation. This article, in contrast, examines the extra-jurisdictional impact of EU data protection policy on the behavior of private parties in the United States, leading to a ratcheting up of U.S. privacy standards. The article takes a socio-legal approach, exploring the many ways in which the EU Directive on the Processing of Personal Data affects U.S. practice through changing the stakes of U.S. players - including regulators, businesses, privacy advocates, lawyers and privacy service providers - and thereby changing the playing field in the United States on which competing interest groups clash. In examining the interaction of EU law, U.S. practice and international trade rules, the article finds that WTO law, rather than constraining the Directive's extra-jurisdictional impacts, provides the EU with a shield against U.S. retaliatory threats, thereby further facilitating a trading up of data privacy standards. The article concludes by examining the conditions under which cross-border exchange can lead to a leveraging up of social protections such as data privacy standards. These include, the desire for firms to expand their markets, subjecting themselves to foreign regulatory policy; European states' ability to enhance their bargaining power by acting collectively, using the large EU market as leverage to change foreign standards; the nature of data privacy protection as a luxury good demanded by residents of relatively wealthy, more powerful jurisdictions; the externalities of U.S.

under-regulation of privacy protection, legitimizing EU intervention; and the constraints of WTO supranational trade rules on U.S. unilateral retaliatory threats. While the article focuses on the issue of data privacy, its analysis applies to broad areas of law affected by economic globalization.

422. Sheckler, A. C. and Shortley, T. and Swindale, A. and Lautze, S. (2004) *Synthesis Report on the Famine Forum*, World Bank, May.

Abstract: The White Paper highlights the competing principles of investing more resources in relatively stable developing countries positioned for "transformational development" and the need to strengthen fragile states. According to the White Paper, "from the perspective of long-term U.S. interests", transformational development remains the best investment. Yet, without sufficient investment in fragile states—especially famine prone countries—the United States, other donors and recipient countries are stuck on a treadmill of massive humanitarian aid. The immediate focus on saving lives fails to address the root causes of weak livelihoods systems that provide little or no protection against shock (e.g. famine or conflict).

423. Shepherd, A. (2001) *Consolidating the lessons of 50 years of 'development'*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 13, Issue 3, Pages: 315-320, April.

Abstract: The World Development Report 2000/01 builds a complex picture of poverty, and a comprehensive approach to its reduction, which challenges the still dominant neo-liberal paradigm. The significance of inequality in determining the outcomes of economic growth, of vulnerability and the need for an agenda of social security or social protection represent advances in the discourse of international agencies. The uniform and simplistic solutions of the past are dismissed with recognition of the fragility of markets and the problems of privatization. The diversity of poverty is met by emphasis on country strategies, which need to address the issues faced by the losers from the process of economic growth. Diversity has been identified - it now needs analysis. The comprehensive approach advocated should help to stabilize development thinking, to move away from the pendulum swings of policy fashion. The constraints to poverty reduction are under-emphasized - resources to provide safety nets; the problems of preventing or resolving conflict, and the potential political resistance from elites unconvinced that poverty is their problem. Nevertheless, the report provides a basis for building a new international coalition against poverty, with the Bank as one among several agencies, a situation in which it will need to clarify its role.

424. Siaens, C. and Subbarao, K. and Wodon, Q. (2003) *Are Orphans Especially Vulnerable*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: Due to the impact of the Genocide and a relatively high incidence of HIV/AIDS prevalence among the adult population, the number of orphans is especially high in Rwanda. This paper uses a recent household survey to assess whether orphans are more likely to be poor, malnourished, and working, and whether they are less likely to be enrolled in school than other children. Although orphans are less likely to live in poor households (because foster families tend to be comparatively richer), we find large differences between orphans and non-orphans in terms of school enrollment, child labor, and malnutrition rates, among others. There is thus clear evidence that orphans are an especially vulnerable group of children in Rwanda, which calls for the implementation of specific and targeted policy interventions in order to better protect them.

425. Siegel, P., Alwang, J. and Canagarajah, S. (2001) *Viewing Microinsurance as a Social Risk Management Instrument*, SP Discussion Paper Series, No. 0116. Social Protection Unit, World Bank, June.

Abstract: The objectives of this paper are to highlight some of the potentials and limitations of microinsurance in the context of the Social Risk Management (SRM) framework to stimulate further discussion. The paper draws on existing literature on SRM and microinsurance. Where relevant, it invokes lessons from microfinance. The authors conclude that there is potential for efficient and equitable risk management through microinsurance, but also limitations. Microinsurance may be an acceptable means of managing a few limited forms of risk, but not all. SRM practitioners need to recognize that effectiveness of any risk management instrument depends on the nature of risks, household and group characteristics and dynamics, and the availability of alternative risk management options.

426. Siegel, P. and Alwang, J. (1999) *An Asset-Based Approach to Social Risk Management: A Conceptual Framework*, Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 9926. World Bank, October.

Abstract: There is increasing concern about the vulnerability of poor and near-poor rural households, who have limited capabilities to manage risk and often resort to strategies that can lead to a vicious associated with cycle of poverty. Household-related risk is usually considered individual or private, but measures to manage risk are actually social or public in nature. Furthermore, various externality issues are household-related risk, such as its links to economic development, poverty reduction, social cohesion, and environmental quality. Hence the need for a holistic approach to risk management, or "social risk management", which encompasses a broad spectrum of private and public actions. An asset-based approach to social risk management is presented, which provides an integrated approach to considering household, community, and extra-community assets and risk management strategies. The conceptual framework for social risk management focuses on rural Sub-Saharan Africa. The paper concludes with several suggestions on moving from concepts to actions.

427. Simonovits, A. (2000) *Partial privatization of a pension system: lessons from Hungary*, Journal of International Development, Volume 12, Issue, Pages: 519-529, May.

Abstract: On 1 January 1998 a three-pillar pension system was introduced in Hungary. It will replace about a ¼ of the existing unfunded public system by a funded private system from 2013. The transition to this 'mixed system' is obligatory for those entering the labour market after 30 June 1998 and optional for the current labour force. Meanwhile the public pillar is also being reformed. This article assesses and evaluates these important developments. Contrary to expectations, the current government has made important changes to the on-going reform programme. These changes threaten to make benefit entitlements under the mixed system less attractive than envisaged. Despite significant funding problems within the unreformed public system, the partial privatization of the public system may cause more problems than it solves.

428. Sinha, T., Ranson, M. K., Patel, F. and Mills, A. (1991) *Why have the members gone? Explanations for dropout from a community-based insurance scheme*, Journal of International Development, Early View.

Abstract: A common challenge faced by voluntary community based insurance (CBI) schemes is ensuring re-enrolment of their members. This study examines factors that may explain dropout from a CBI scheme targeting poorer self-employed women in Gujarat. Members who exited from the scheme were poorer and less educated; had weaker links with the promoting institution; and used the scheme less in the preceding year. The primary reason for dropping out was that programme staff to re-enrol

did not contact members. Scheme administrators can reduce dropout rates by maintaining better contact with scheme members and systematically seeking them out at the time of enrolment. Such relatively simple improvements in scheme administration can enhance the efficiency and equity of the scheme.

429. Skoufias, E. and Quisumbing, A. R. (2003) *Consumption Insurance and Vulnerability to Poverty: A Synthesis of the Evidence from Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Mali, Mexico and Russia*, International Food Policy Research Institute, January.

Abstract: "This paper synthesizes the of five studies using household panel data from Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Mali, Mexico and Russia, which examine the extent to which household are able through formal and/or informal arrangements to insure their consumption from specific economic shocks and fluctuations in their real income. Building on the recent literature of consumption smoothing and risk sharing, the degree of consumption insurance is defined by the degree to which the growth rate of household consumption covaries with the growth rate of household income. All the case studies show that food consumption is better insured than non-food consumption from idiosyncratic shocks. Adjustments in non-food consumption appear to act as a mechanism for partially insuring ex-post the consumption of food from the effect of income changes. Food consumption is also more likely to be covered by informal insurance arrangements at the community level than non-food consumption. Linkages among consumption variability, the level of household consumption, the incidence of poverty, and the probability of being ever poor and the proportion of time spent in poverty are also explored for Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Russia. All the case studies also show that households use a portfolio of risk coping strategies, but that different types of households may have differential abilities to use these strategies. In particular, poorer households may be less able to use mechanisms that rely to initial wealth as collateral. In this regard public transfer programs may have a more redistributive effect."

430. Skoufias, E. and Davis, B. (2001) *Targeting the Poor in Mexico: An Evaluation of the Selection of Households into PROGRESA*, World Development 29 (10) 1769-1784, October.

Abstract: In this paper, we conduct an evaluation of the targeting method used by Health Education and Nutrition Program (PROGRESA) of Mexico to identify beneficiary households. We address two key questions: (a) How well does PROGRESA's targeting perform; and (b) How does the program perform in terms of its impact on poverty alleviation relative to other feasible methods and transfer schemes. The first question is accomplished by comparing PROGRESA's method to an alternative selection method based on household consumption, which is our preferred measure of welfare. We employ the concepts of under coverage and leakage and find that PROGRESA selection method is more effective in identifying the extremely poor localities or households but less so when it comes to distinguishing among localities or households in the middle of the scale. To address the second question, we compare the potential impact of PROGRESA on poverty alleviation against uniform transfers that involve no targeting at all, targeting based on consumption, and geographic targeting (i.e., targeting at the locality level rather than at the household level). We find that PROGRESA's method of targeting households outperforms uniform coverage and targeting at the locality level in terms of reducing the poverty gap and severity of poverty indices, even after taking into account the economic costs of targeting. But, the closeness of PROGRESA's performance to what could be achieved by geographic targeting alone raises some serious questions about the costs and benefits associated with the practice of household targeting within poor localities.

431. Smeeding, T. and Ross, K. (1999) *Social Protection for the Poor in the Developed World: The Evidence from LIS*, Center for Policy Research, Syracuse University, April.

Abstract: This paper presents data and analysis on the antipoverty effectiveness of safety nets in eight rich nations using data from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS). It finds that national safety nets are quite varied and that the most expensive ones (in terms of budgetary cost) are also the most effective.

The paper concludes with some suggestions for the construction of effective safety nets in developing nation.

432. Smith, W. J. and Subbarao, K. (2003) *What Role for Safety Net Transfers in Very Low Income Countries?* World Bank, January.

Abstract: Smith and Subbarao consider the vexing question of what role safety net transfers should play in very low income countries where a large share of the population lives in absolute poverty and the state has very limited resources to fund transfers. They explore three fundamental constraints, all of which are accentuated in these countries, the availability of accurate information to identify beneficiaries, the administrative capacity to target them, and the fiscal affordability of transfers and assess the implications for program choice and design. They conclude that at expected growth rates the number of people living below minimum acceptable consumption levels will remain so high that some form of safety net intervention is justified, but that to minimize the fiscal trade-off, safety net expenditures should be used to simultaneously finance other investments that contribute to long-run poverty reduction (such as roads or irrigation works under public employment schemes). Second, for pure transfers, governments should be selective of very specific groups—such as orphans—to limit costs and engender political support. Third, to improve the impact per dollar spent on transfers, programs should be selected that have a multiplier effect on incomes (examples include vouchers for small fertilizer packs for the poor), or leveraged by using the small amounts of cash to help households reduce risk or diversify economic activity. Fourth, to get around the information constraint, choose programs that are self-targeting, such as public works at a low wage rate or subsidized inferior food goods. Fifth, the judicious timing of transfers is important, for example, during the lean season when the opportunity cost of labor is lowest, or just before planting time. And finally, programs should be kept as simple as possible to fit with the limited administrative capacity, avoiding multiple, overlapping donor programs in favor of one or two simple nationwide programs that are easily implementable, cost-effective, and fiscally sustainable.

433. Smith, W. J. (2001) *Spending on Safety Nets for the Poor: How Much, For How Many? The Case of Malawi*, Africa Region Working Paper Series No. 11, Report No. 22701, World Bank, January.

Abstract: The paper looks at the general question of affordability of safety net programs in low-income countries such as Malawi where a large proportion of the population are very poor subsistence farmers. With a very tight budget, and significant numbers of absolute poor, any program large enough to have a substantial impact would be extremely costly. However, narrow targeting is difficult, both because the database does not allow the authorities to identify particular groups or households (for example even the most basic attributes like age, landholding, and income are generally not known with any accuracy) and because the administrative capacity to target is very weak. The author examines what the objectives of public safety net programs should be under these conditions and which groups of beneficiaries it makes most sense to support. The paper analyzes the cost-effectiveness of existing programs in depth, including public works, food distribution, and a free fertilizer distribution program. The paper concludes that programs must contribute to some wider development goal (to minimize the fiscal trade-off) and as far as possible be self-targeting (to overcome the information and administrative constraints). In conclusion a specific package of programs for the next 10 years is recommended.

434. Smith, L. and Haddad, L. (2000) *Explaining Child Malnutrition in Developing Countries: A Cross Country Analysis*, IFPRI, Research Report #111. World Bank, January.

Abstract: In Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia — the regions with the highest rates of child malnutrition—improvements in per capita food availability and women’s education offer the best hope for future reductions in child malnutrition. An additional secondary priority for South Asia is promotion of women’s status relative to men’s. In East Asia, the Near East and North Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean, the primary priority is women’s education and a second priority is women’s status relative to men’s. Additional priorities are food availability for East Asia and health environment improvements for Latin America and the Caribbean. To maintain the necessary resource base and political will for these investments, investments in national income growth and democratic development must be accelerated as well.

435. Smith, V. (1986) *Experimental Methods in the Political Economy of Exchange*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: Traditionally, economics has been considered a nonexperimental science. A number of different experiments are presented.

436. Social Insurance Institution, Warsaw (2005). *Social Insurance in Poland. Information, Facts*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: 2005 is the seventh year of functioning of the Polish social security system in a new shape. Legislation that had established the system since 1 January 1999 has been amended several dozen times. This publication is of a popular character. Its objective is to provide updated information on tasks exercised by the Social Insurance Institution – a public institution operating the social security system. The study also describes the basic principles of functioning of the health insurance system, the system of benefits in respect of unemployment as well as the social insurance system of farmers. Although they are not managed by ZUS, but this information will be undoubtedly useful for our Readers.

437. Somavia, J. (1999) *People's Security. Globalizing social progress*, ILO.

Abstract: The speeches of ambassador Juan Somavia, spanning a decade as Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations, offer an inspiring example of words awaiting their inevitable deeds. Whether the issue was disarmament or development, terrorism or unemployment, Afghanistan or the Balkans, and whether the audience was bankers or parliamentarians, educators or environmentalists, the Security Council or the Economic and Social Council, Ambassador Somavia examined the issue in terms of how it relates to the lives of people.

438. Sophie, W. (2005). *An Unnecessary Evil? User Fees for Low Income Countries*, Save the Children, January.

Abstract: This paper gives an account, based on published and unpublished papers, of the development of user fees for healthcare in low-income countries. It discusses how and why user fees were developed; their impact on health services and households; how donor policy evolved in relation

to them; and what happened when some countries removed them (either fully or in part) as a financing mechanism. The paper draws conclusions on whether it is desirable and feasible to abolish user fees.

439. Sosvilla-Rivero, S., Herce, J. A. and de Lucio, Juan-José. (2003) *Convergence in social protection across EU countries, 1970-1999*, World Development.

Abstract: This paper has examined the degree of convergence in social protection registered in the European Union (EU) during the 1970-1999 periods. To that end, we study the long-run properties of time series of social protection benefits, applying unit root tests that allow for endogenously determined changes in the deterministic trends to data from Eurostat for the 12 member countries that formed the EU before the enlargement to Austria, Finland and Sweden. Our results suggest that there is no evidence of long run or strong convergence (neither with respect to Germany nor with respect to the EU12 average) in Social Protection expenditure to GDP ratios that would imply equalization of the latter. However we do find evidence of catching-up or weak convergence with respect to both Germany (as a bench-mark) and the EU12 average for all countries, except Greece. These results, in turn, suggest that some countries have been carrying out a stronger effort, as far as social protection is concerned, what has resulted in their situation converging with that of other countries where social protection expenditure has been much more significant all through the period. This effort can contribute to facilitate factor mobility within Europe and, as we have argued somewhere else, may have implications for the speed of growth in member states and the EU at large.

440. Standing, G. (2001) *Globalization: The Eight Crises Of Social Protection*, International Labour Office (ILO) November.

Abstract: Like size, definitions matter. Around the world, there is widespread unease about the growth of social and economic insecurity and inequality. Whatever the causes, people look to systems of social protection to overcome the worst effects, whether the system is the informal network of family relationships or a complex web of state policies. They look to institutions to enhance the security of themselves and their families and communities. But in thinking about globalization and changes in socio-economic inequality, we need to be clear about changing patterns of social protection, social security and socio-economic security. Social security is best defined as a combination of social insurance and social assistance ('state charity'), the system by which state transfers are provided, usually but not always in cash form, supposedly related to specific contingency risks, such as sickness, invalidity, old age, unemployment and motherhood. Defining what is a risk, and specifying which risks should be covered and which not, are among the difficulties of social security. Social protection covers not just state-based schemes of income transfers, based on social insurance or means-testing or other conditionality tests, or universal or citizenship rights, but also social services, community initiatives, private commercial or voluntary schemes, and self-help arrangements, such as "friendly societies". If social security is about "social risk management by or for the individual", then social protection, which includes social security, may be said to be also about "protection of the social" – civility, fraternity, and social solidarity.

441. Start, D. (2001) *The Rise and Fall of the Rural Non-farm Economy: Poverty Impacts and Policy Options*, Development Policy Review, Vol. 19, Issue 4, Page 491 – December.

Abstract: The rural non-farm economy (RNFE) is gaining prominence in debates on rural development. Rural household strategies, and rural economies with them, are often increasingly diversified. But how much do we know about the RNFE's development and impacts, and about how to support it effectively? This article suggests that the RNFE goes through distinct stages of growth, demise and

recovery. Understanding these is important in designing policy support. Several interventions are indicated, but three cautions are noteworthy: policies should be fine-tuned to the stage of rural economic development; the RNFE they target may have variable impacts, particularly on inequality; and supporting the rural non-farm economy may be an expensive option, especially if national job creation is the primary objective.

442. Stein, H., Christopher B. B. and Hagos, F. (2004) *Food for Work for Poverty Reduction and the Promotion of Sustainable Land Use: Can it Work?* Discussion Paper D-05/2004, Department of Economics and Resource Management, Agricultural University of Norway, January.

Abstract: Food-for-work (FFW) programs are commonly used both for short-term relief and long-term development purposes. In this paper we assess the potential of FFW programs to reduce poverty and promote sustainable land use in the longer run. There is a danger that such programs distort labor allocation or crowd out private investments and therefore have negative side effects. How important are such effects, when are these effects small and large, and when and how can they be reduced? How do technology and market characteristic and the design of FFW programs affect the long-run impact of FFW interventions? When, where and how can FFW programs more efficiently reduce poverty and promote more sustainable land management? Could FFW programs even be used to crowd in private investments? The paper attempts to provide answers to these questions, drawing on empirical evidence and an applied bio-economic farm household model for a less-favored area in northern Ethiopia.

443. Steven R. Tabor (2002) *Assisting the Poor with Cash: Design and Implementation of Social Transfer Programs*, World Bank, September.

Abstract: Cash transfers can be defined as the provision of assistance in the form of cash to the poor or to those who face a probable risk, in the absence of the transfer, of falling into poverty. Either governments or the private sector can provide cash transfers. Governments provide social assistance and social insurance programs, while private transfers include those made between households and those made by enterprises to households. While not all of these transfers are unique to a social safety net, each can serve as an important source of income protection for households during shocks or economic downturns. The relative importance of statutory and private cash transfers and of social assistance and social insurance varies by country and circumstance. In this paper, the author discusses cash transfers in the widest sense, recognizing that such programs serve multiple objectives, of which social safety net protection is just one.

444. Stifel, D. and Alderman, H. (2003) *The "Glass of Milk" Subsidy Program and Malnutrition in Peru*, Policy Research Working Paper No. 3089. World Bank, June.

Abstract: The authors evaluate the Vaso de Leche (VL) feeding program in Peru. They pose the question that if a community-based multistage targeting scheme such as that of the VL program is progressive, is it possible that the program can achieve its nutritional objectives? The authors address this by linking VL public expenditure data with household survey data to assess the targeting, and then to model the determinants of nutritional outcomes of children to see if VL program interventions have an impact on nutrition. They confirm that the VL program is well targeted to poor households and to those with low nutritional status. While the bulk of the coverage of the poor is attributed to targeting of poor districts, the fact that the poor receive larger in-kind transfers is attributed to intradistrict targeting. But the impact of these food subsidies beyond their value as income transfers is limited by the degree to which the commodity transfers are inframarginal. The authors find that transfers of milk and milk substitutes from the VL program are inframarginal for approximately half of the households that receive them. So, it is not entirely surprising that they fail to find econometric evidence of the

nutritional objectives of the VL program being achieved. In models of child-standardized heights, the authors find no impact of the VL program expenditures on the nutritional outcomes of young children—the group to whom the program is targeted.

445. Subbarao, K. and Coury, D. (2004) *Reaching Out of Africa's Orphans*, ISBN: 0-8213-5857-X SKU: 15857, World Bank, July.

Abstract: HIV/AIDS is generating a major humanitarian crisis for families in Sub-Saharan Africa. The number of children who have lost one or both parents to AIDS is expected to rise to 35 million by 2010. Rolling back decades of progress in social development, HIV/AIDS has become a major constraint in the fight against poverty. Many African countries are also suffering from civil unrest and post-conflict situations resulting in more orphans and/or displaced children. *Reaching Out to Africa's Orphans* makes a substantial contribution to our understanding of the many risks and vulnerabilities faced by orphans and the ameliorating role played by the actions of governments and donors. It brings together the admittedly limited evidence from interventions on behalf of orphans with a view to advancing our knowledge on what works and what does not in mitigating the risks faced by orphans and enhancing capacities of communities to address this problem. Juxtaposing the risks and needs of orphans against the effectiveness (including cost-effectiveness) of care-giving arrangements, the study addresses issues bearing on how to scale up the more promising of interventions. The authors draw several important conclusions on the strengths and weaknesses of various programs, targeting methods and their implications, and in particular highlight the gaps in our knowledge with respect to the cost-effectiveness of interventions and the potential incentive effects of orphan care. Considering that resources are limited and the problem is immense, the study rightly underscores the need for coordination of efforts among all agencies seeking to respond to the crisis.

446. Subbarao, K. and Smith, W. J. (2003) *What Role for Safety Net Transfers in Very Low Income Countries?* Social Safety Net Primer Series, World Bank, January.

Abstract: Smith and Subbarao consider the vexing question of what role safety net transfers should play in very low income countries where a large share of the population lives in absolute poverty and the state has very limited resources to fund transfers. They explore three fundamental constraints, all of which are accentuated in these countries, the availability of accurate information to identify beneficiaries, the administrative capacity to target them, and the fiscal affordability of transfers and assess the implications for program choice and design. They conclude that at expected growth rates the number of people living below minimum acceptable consumption levels will remain so high that some form of safety net intervention is justified, but that to minimize the fiscal trade-off, safety net expenditures should be used to simultaneously finance other investments that contribute to long-run poverty reduction (such as roads or irrigation works under public employment schemes). Second, for pure transfers, governments should be selective of very specific groups—such as orphans—to limit costs and engender political support. Third, to improve the impact per dollar spent on transfers, programs should be selected that have a multiplier effect on incomes (examples include vouchers for small fertilizer packs for the poor), or leveraged by using the small amounts of cash to help households reduce risk or diversify economic activity. Fourth, to get around the information constraint, choose programs that are self-targeting, such as public works at a low wage rate or subsidized inferior food goods. Fifth, the judicious timing of transfers is important, for example, during the lean season when the opportunity cost of labor is lowest, or just before planting time. And finally, programs should be kept as simple as possible to fit with the limited administrative capacity, avoiding multiple, overlapping donor programs in favor of one or two simple nationwide programs that are easily implementable, cost-effective, and fiscally sustainable.

447. Subbarao, K. (2003) *Systemic Shocks and Social Protection: Roles and Effectiveness of Public Works Programs*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: Public workfare programs have been important counter-cyclical program interventions in both developed and developing countries. In the developing world generally and in Africa and Asia particularly, public works programs have been significant policy instruments for mitigating the negative effects of climatic and systemic risks on poor farmers and unskilled and semi-skilled workers. The paper first discusses the rationale behind workfare programs in the context of social risk management and goes on to give an overview of workfare programs in Africa and Asia with respect to such design features as wage rates and labor intensity and to how they were selected and implemented. Using available estimates and evaluations, the evidence on whether these programs have achieved their goals and are cost-effective is presented. Finally, the paper concludes with summary lessons from experience.

448. Subbarao, K. (2003) *Systemic Shocks and Social Protection: Role and Effectiveness of Public Works Programs*, Social Safety Net Primer Series, World Bank, January.

Abstract: Public workfare programs have been important counter-cyclical program interventions in both developed and developing countries. In the developing world generally and in Africa and Asia particularly, public works programs have been significant policy instruments for mitigating the negative effects of climatic and systemic risks on poor farmers and unskilled and semi-skilled workers. The paper first discusses the rationale behind workfare programs in the context of social risk management and goes on to give an overview of workfare programs in Africa and Asia with respect to such design features as wage rates and labor intensity and to how they were selected and implemented. Using available estimates and evaluations, the evidence on whether these programs have achieved their goals and are cost-effective is presented. Finally, the paper concludes with summary lessons from experience.

449. Subbarao, K. (2002) *Orphans and Children at Risk Africa: Issues, Challenges, and the Role of Public Action*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, World Bank, Washington, DC. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points from the actual presentations.

450. Subbarao, K. (2002) *Public Workforce*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, World Bank, Washington, DC. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points from the actual presentations.

451. Subbarao, K. and Mattimore, A. and Plangemann, K. (2001) *Social Protection of Africa's Orphans and other Vulnerable Children: Issues and Good Practice Program Options*, Africa Region Human Development Working Paper Series, World Bank, January.

Abstract: This paper reviews these and other initiatives of NGOs, and the World Bank, with a view toward delineating good practices. Designing and implementing appropriate interventions to protect orphans in Africa is a daunting task. This paper examines some of the issues in program design, especially those bearing on targeting. It also assesses the advantages, disadvantages, and cost-effectiveness of various program interventions, education and health subsidies, fostering, orphanages, and children's villages.

452. Subbarao, K. and Mattimore, A. and Plangemann, K. (2001) *Social Protection of African's Orphans and other Vulnerable Children*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: The World Bank recently published the Africa Region Social Protection Strategy Paper, Dynamic Risk Management and the Poor: Developing a Social Protection Strategy (World Bank 2001b). The paper underscores the need to identify the major risks faced by the poor in Sub-Saharan Africa, given that (a) even under the most optimistic economic growth prospects, the number of the poor will remain large for the foreseeable future, (b) AIDS has reached devastating levels in many countries, and (c) conflicts in as many as 16 countries continue to cause immense distress and displacement. Due to these and other factors, orphans and vulnerable children have emerged as a large, high-risk group. The traditional community coping mechanisms—Africa's mainstay—seem to be coming under severe stress in the wake of poverty, conflicts, AIDS, and natural disasters. Though the severity and the nature of the problem may differ cross-countries and between rural and urban settings, there is little doubt that the number of orphans and other vulnerable children has already reached catastrophic proportions in some countries. Although awareness about the plight of orphans is growing, particularly in Eastern and Southern Africa, many governments have not yet acknowledged the potential of the problem and no country has mounted the kind of response that is needed. One reason is a lack of clarity on the magnitude of the problem, the precise nature of possible interventions, and the effectiveness of prevailing community coping strategies. The purpose of this paper is to pull together the existing information on orphans and other vulnerable children in Africa. The paper traces the sources and extent of vulnerability, examines the prevailing community responses, and argues the case for a concerted public policy response. In the context of such public interventions, it discusses alternative approaches to targeting. Finally, it reviews the ongoing interventions and delineates some examples of good practices.

453. Subbarao, K. (1998) *Namibia's Social Safety Net: Issues and Options for Reform*, World Bank. October.

Abstract: The paper analyzes a host of safety net programs in Namibia. It looks closely at both formal and informal transfer programs and discusses the apparent failure of existing arrangements to cover a highly vulnerable group, the children of AIDS-infected parents. The paper critically reviews Namibia's many safety nets: social pensions, child allowances, school feeding, shelter/housing, and many other programs. The effectiveness and consistency of these programs over time and across regions varies greatly and the paper makes many policy recommendations for program reform. The main finding of the paper is that such reform is necessary because the widely used informal safety net of Namibia is incapable of coping with increased demand for assistance, it cannot reduce exclusion errors, it is constrained during periods of drought and other region-wide causes of poverty, and cannot alleviate severe regional disparities in the provision of assistance. Especially the programs in rural Namibia must be improved and the country's many programs must be reduced to four essential ones: social pension, disability grant, blind person grant, and child maintenance grant.

454. Sultana, M. (2005) *Devising an Integrated Safety Net for the Poor*, Financial Express, Bangladesh, September.

Abstract: The most significant challenges that the government faces are poverty alleviation and improving the quality of life within the shortest possible time. No doubt, the poor are vulnerable and this vulnerability affects everyone. In the present economic situation, vulnerability of the poor, particularly in the rural areas, has increased due to lack of coping mechanism for them. Although the government and economists have been trying hard to bring under control the problems like increasing inflation rate, spiraling oil price, high import trend etc., it was of little help for the poor section of population including ultra poor to come out from their predicaments. Without the provision of a better safety net to cope with the situation, the defenseless condition of their lives cannot be changed. And for this reason, the efficiencies of the existing safety net programmes need to be assessed.

455. Sumarto, S. and Suryahadi, A. (2001) *Principles and Approaches to Targeting: With Reference to the Indonesian Social Safety Net Programs*, The SMERU Research Institute, July.

Abstract: The potential benefits of accurate targeting are substantial because public expenditures can be concentrated to the needy, thereby saving money and improving program efficiency. However, targeting also entails administrative costs associated with identifying, reaching, and monitoring potential beneficiaries. In addition, there are also potential costs in the form of disincentive costs, stigma costs, and political economy costs. The experience of the recent Indonesian social safety net programs shows that targeting was one of the most difficult problems in the implementation of these programs. As a result, the programs were plagued by the twin problems of undercoverage and leakage.

456. Sumarto, S., Suryahadi, A. and Pritchett, L. (2000) *Safety Nets and Safety Ropes- Who Benefited from Two Indonesian Crisis Programs- the "Poor" or the "Shocked"*, Report No. WPS2436, World Bank, September.

Abstract: Imagine several mountain climbers, scaling a cliff face, who want protection from falling. One way to protect them would be to place a net at the bottom of the cliff to catch any climber just before he hits the ground. Another would be to provide a rope, and a set of movable devices that can be attached to the cliff; as the climbers scale the cliff, they attach the rope at higher levels, so that if a climber falls, he falls only by the length of the rope. In this paper, the "safety net" guarantees against a fall past an absolute level; the "safety rope" guarantees against a fall of more than a given distance. The safety net is concerned with an increase in poverty; the safety rope mitigates risk through social insurance, or social protection. Calculations of the benefit incidence, and targeting effectiveness of safety net programs, typically examine only the relationship between a household's current expenditures, and program participation. But in programs that respond to an economic shock, or intend to mitigate household risk, it is not only the current level of expenditures that matters, but also changes in expenditures. Safety net programs may intend to benefit only the currently poor; programs to mitigate shocks ("safety rope" programs) may intend to provide transfers to those whose incomes have fallen, even if they have not fallen below an absolute poverty threshold. The authors examine the targeting performance of two programs, created to respond to the social impacts of Indonesia's crisis. They find strong evidence that one program, subsidized sales of rice targeted to the permanently poor, was only weakly related to the shock in consumption spending. A job creation program was much more responsive to changes in spending. A Household that started in the third quintile in expenditures in 1997, and fell to the lowest quintile between 1997, and 1998, was four times as likely to have participated in the job creation program as a household starting in the third quintile in 1997, but experiencing a positive shock. But the household experiencing a negative shock was only fifty percent more likely to have received subsidized rice, than a household experiencing a positive shock.

457. Sumarto, S., Wetterberg, A. and Pritchett, L. (1999) *The Social Impact Of the Crisis in Indonesia: Result from a Nationwide Kecamatan Survey*, EASES Discussion Paper No. 21249. East Asia Environment and Social Development Unit, World Bank, July.

Abstract: This paper is based on a qualitative survey of three expert respondents in every kecamatan (sub district) in Indonesia. Questions cover the degree of different types of impacts, the frequency of different types of coping strategies, and the most severe impacts in each area. Indices were constructed to measure crisis impact along five dimensions. There are three main findings: (1) urban areas have been hit harder by the crisis than rural areas; (2) the impact of the crisis by region is very heterogeneous; (3) there is little connection between initial poverty levels and the extent to which an area has been hit by the crisis.

458. Sumarto, S., Suryahadi, A. and Suharso, Y. (1999) *Coverage and Targeting in Indonesian Social Safety Net Programs: Evidence from 100 Village Surveys*, World Bank. August.

Abstract: In response to the economic crises which began in 1997, the government of Indonesia established a series of new and expanded programs. These programs are widely known as the "Social Safety Net", or "JPS" programs; and acronym of its Indonesian name, "Jaring Pengaman Sosial". The programs were intended to help protect the traditionally poor and newly poor suffering from the crisis in three areas: ensuring the availability of food at affordable prices for the poor, supplementing purchasing power among poor households (HHs) through employment creation, and preserving access of the poor to critical social services such as health and education. This note is a preliminary evaluation of how the JPS programs have been in achieving their purpose of helping the poor and needy to cope with the crisis impacts.

459. Suryahadi, A., Sumarto, S. and Pritchett, L. (2000) *Safety Nets and Safety Ropes: Who Benefited from Two Indonesian Crisis Programs the Poor or the Shocked?* World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 2436. World Bank. September.

Abstract: A study of two programs compares the safety net (which guarantees against a fall past an absolute level) with the safety rope (which guarantees against a fall of more than a given distance). Imagine several mountain climbers, scaling a cliff face, who want protection from falling. One way to protect them would be to place a net at the bottom of the cliff to catch any climber just before he hits the ground. Another would be to provide a rope and a set of movable devices that can be attached to the cliff; as the climbers scale the cliff, they attach the rope at higher and higher levels so that if a climber falls, he falls only by the length of the rope. In this paper, the safety net guarantees against a fall past an absolute level; the safety rope guarantees against a fall of more than a given distance. The safety net is concerned with an increase in poverty; the safety rope mitigates risk through social insurance or social protection. Calculations of the benefit incidence and targeting effectiveness of safety net programs typically examine only the relationship between a household's current expenditures and program participation. But in programs that respond to an economic shock or intend to mitigate household risk, it is not only the current level of expenditures that matters but also changes in expenditures. Safety net programs may intend to benefit only the currently poor; programs to mitigate shocks (safety rope programs) may intend to provide transfers to those whose incomes have fallen, even if they have not fallen below an absolute poverty threshold. Sumarto, Suryahadi, and Pritchett examine the targeting performance of two programs created to respond to the social impacts of Indonesia's crisis. They find strong evidence that one program, subsidized sales of rice targeted to the permanently poor, was only weakly related to the shock in consumption spending. A job creation program was much more responsive to changes in spending. A household that started in the third quintile in expenditures in 1997 and fell to the lowest quintile between 1997 and 1998 was four times as likely to have participated in the job creation program as a household starting in the third quintile in 1997 but experiencing a positive shock. But the household experiencing a negative shock was only 50 percent more likely to have received subsidized rice than a household experiencing a positive shock. This paper - a product of the Environment and Social Development Sector Unit, East Asia and Pacific Region - is part of a larger effort in the region to improve the efficacy of response to the social impacts of the Indonesian crisis.

460. Svorenova, M. and Petrasova, A. (2005) *Social protection expenditure and performance review of Slovak Republic, ILO.*

Abstract: This volume presents the results of a comprehensive social protection spending and performance review in the Slovak Republic, covering the first 12 years of political and economic transformation, 1989-2001. The review provides a broad picture of social protection expenditure trends, the coverage of the population, and the adequacy of benefits. It is intended to assist the government in social policymaking and to empower its social partners as participants in this process. The analysis also focuses separately on each national social protection scheme – old age, disability, survivors, sickness, unemployment, employment injury, family benefits, social assistance, and health insurance – tracing income and expenditures, the size and characteristics of the population covered, benefit levels, inflation adjustments, and, where available, administrative costs. The time span of the review makes it possible to identify effects of reforms adopted early in the 1990s, as well as unaddressed issues and problems the continue to warrant attention.

461. Swamy, G. (2003) *Gender Dimension of Public Employment Schemes, World Bank, August.*

Abstract: This note discusses the determinants of access of women to the direct and indirect benefits from public employment schemes. How well do poverty reduction and social protection strategies, including delivery of services and provision of safety nets, reach and benefit women? There are three important reasons why we are interested in this issue. First, equal access of women to social protection and safety nets is an objective in its own right. Second, a woman's participation in the labor force and her control over resources is associated with substantially larger improvements in child welfare, and, women's health and status. Third, women may be affected more severely than men in times of crises and be more likely to lose their jobs. This review of public employment programs points to large variations in women's participation in such programs, depending on the general characteristics of the labor markets and the specific characteristics of the programs considered. These findings point to the need for further research to better understand the determinants of women's labor force participation in general and in public works in particular.

462. Szreter, S. (2007) *The Right of Registration: Development, Identity Registration, and Social Security—A Historical Perspective, World Development, Volume 35, Issue 1, Pages 67-86, January.*

Abstract: Identity registration at birth is a UN proclaimed human right. However, it is not available in many of the world's poorer countries today. A national system of identity registration dates from 1538 in England and was used by individual citizens to verify their property and inheritance rights and by local communities to verify social security claims. This facilitated the effective functioning of a nationwide social security system and a mobile market in both labor and capital, contributing to Britain's pioneering process of economic development. Today identity and vital registration systems should also be a high priority for development policy as a democratic institution vital for turning the liberal rhetoric of rights into a reality of empowered individuals.

463. Tatiana, B. (2005) *Recent Trends in the Development Agenda of Latin America: An Analysis of Conditional Cash Transfers. Institute for Development Policy and Management (IDPM), Manchester.*

Abstract: From the mid-90s onwards a fairly popular policy trend emerged in the development agenda of Latin America: the provision of cash transfers conditioned on certain behaviors of the recipients. These programs consisted in the provision of money subsidies to targeted households, provided they

assured school attendance of their children and, in some cases, attended periodic health-related activities. Their alleged innovation was a capacity to address demand-side constraints for structural poverty reduction, through an incentive scheme, which combined the short-term objectives of safety nets with the long-term goals of building human capital and breaking the vicious intergenerational circle of poverty traps. They have received substantial support from the international community and are highlighted as one of the 'best practices' of social protection in Latin America. Considerable funding has been given to the dissemination of program experiences, expansion of existing initiatives and replication of similar programs elsewhere in the region. On the one hand, the appeal of conditional cash transfers seems to have much to do with their potential to tackle key issues in the perpetuation of poverty in Latin America and their fit into the current mainstream discourse on poverty reduction. But, on the other hand, there might be high administrative requirements associated with the set up of conditional subsidies and significant issues that remain unresolved in their implementation experience. There can also be significant political economy issues and potential conflicts involved in these programs. In terms of impacts, conditional cash transfers are no panacea, but their potential seems undeniable. A contribution to understanding how and why these programs came about, what they can actually deliver and what are the issues they might arise are the primary objective of this paper. Based upon an analysis of the Mexican Program of Education, Health and Nutrition (Progress) and the Brazilian Bolsa Escola, the paper discusses particular characteristics, selected implementation aspects and contextual factors that help explain the reasons behind the popularity and visibility of conditional cash transfers as a policy option among governments and multilateral donors.

464. Tabor, S. R. (2002) *Assisting the Poor with Cash: Design and Implementation of Social Transfer Programs*, World Bank, September.

Abstract: Cash transfers can be defined as the provision of assistance in the form of cash to the poor or to those who face a probable risk, in the absence of the transfer, of falling into poverty. Either governments or the private sector can provide cash transfers. Governments provide social assistance and social insurance programs, while private transfers include those made between households and those made by enterprises to households. While not all of these transfers are unique to a social safety net, each can serve as an important source of income protection for households during shocks or economic downturns. The relative importance of statutory and private cash transfers and of social assistance and social insurance varies by country and circumstance. In this paper, the author discusses cash transfers in the widest sense, recognizing that such programs serve multiple objectives, of which social safety net protection is just one.

465. Tabor, S. T. (2002) *Cash Transfers: session Guidance and Recommended Links*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: This document contains the guide to the sessions on Cash Transfer prepared and presented by Mr. Steven R. Tabor; and also contains useful links to other sites on the topic of cash transfers.

466. Tabor, S. (2002) *Direct Cash Transfers*, Social Safety Net Primer Series, World Bank, June.

Abstract: Cash transfers can be defined as the provision of assistance in the form of cash to the poor or to those who face a probable risk, in the absence of the transfer, of falling into poverty. This paper discusses cash transfers in the widest sense, recognizing that such programs serve multiple objectives, of which social safety net protection is just one.

467. Tabor, S. (2002) *Cash Transfers Exercise ii*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, Washington, DC, The World Bank. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points for the actual presentations.

468. Tadesse, M. (1998) *Famine Prevention? Household Food Security and the Role of Credit: A Case Study of the Rural Credit and Savings Scheme in Tigray, Ethiopia*, The Department of Economics, University of Lund.

Abstract: The aim of the study was to examine measures taken by poor rural households to ensure food security, the institutional mechanisms used by the Rural Credit Scheme Tigray (RSCT), and the effect of their policy on food security. The study has a qualitative approach using three criteria to measure success: Coverage of the targeted population; their demands for financial services; financial viability in providing the services. Most households were found to be facing the risk of unemployment precipitated by drought. For these households, savings in social capital and livestock were important means of self-insurance against food insecurity. But access to these means differs and they are also poor insurance substitutes for covariant risks. The RSCT was a success using general criteria. The most important factor explaining the success was the possibility of pledging the borrower's reputation as collateral. The study concludes that it was questionable whether the final objective of the RCST was reached i.e. to contribute to economic growth and poverty alleviation. Their policy neither protected nor promoted the entitlements of the poor successfully. As a result, the potential productivity increase in agriculture remained unchanged.

469. Tanzi, V. (2000) *Globalization and the Future of Social Protection*, Development Policy Review, IMF Working Paper No. 00/12, January.

Abstract: Social protection in industrial countries has been provided through regulations, tax expenditures, and public spending. This paper argues that globalization will affect governments' ability to continue providing this social protection at the level of recent decades. Specifically, tax competition among jurisdictions, ballooning electronic commerce, and increased mobility of the factors of production will likely cause significant fall in tax revenue in future years. The paper concludes that the welfare states need to look for alternative ways to provide social protection.

470. Tanzi, V. (1992) *Social Safety Nets in Economic Reform*, IMF, January.

Abstract: The paper supports safety net programs as a measure to reduce the political costs of poverty created from economic reform. The paper argues that the Fund and the Bank must try to integrate social safety net programs to broader economic reform programs and outlines the record of the Fund's involvement in the design of safety net programs. The Fund's interest in safety nets is directly linked to a concern with countering the perception that the Fund is insensitive to the impact of adjustment programs on the poor. The paper also reviews lessons learned from the Fund experience in safety net programs, arguing that it is possible to integrate a minimum set of safety net measures in economic reform programs and that it is also possible to design such programs without detailed household data, which is often difficult to obtain.

471. Tesliuc, E. D. (2004). *Migrating Social Risk in Kyrgyz Republic*, Social Protection Discussion Paper Series, World Bank, January.

Abstract: The paper reviews the effectiveness and efficiency of the Kyrgyz Republic's numerous social protection programs in reducing poverty and vulnerability, with the aim of highlighting priorities for poverty alleviation policy. Protecting the poor and vulnerable has been a constant policy priority of the Kyrgyz Government throughout the '90s. Despite the low level of GDP and a shrinking revenue base, the magnitude of resources channeled transparently or via quasi-fiscal means for social protection was remarkably high. However, we found that even programs that have explicit poverty reduction goals

inadequately cover the extreme poor, while entailing substantial leakage to the non-poor. Benefits are transferred through a complicated web of programs and policies that are difficult to monitor, stretch the implementation capacity of the administration asked to perform cumbersome means-tests, and impose substantial costs on beneficiaries, the private sector and society as a whole. There is scope for improvements in both program mix and program design, to generate a larger reduction in poverty under the same resource envelope.

472. The Foundation for WFP's Fight Against Global Hunger, (2004) *WFP and Food-Based Safety Nets: Concepts, Experiences and Future Programming Opportunities*, WFP, October.

Abstract: The foundations of WFP's fight against global hunger are laid long before the delivery of its food aid. They are built out of its Mission Statement and Policy Papers. Approved by WFP's Executive Board, these documents help to shape the organization's use of food aid. They are also the basis for guidelines that help country directors design specific emergency & development operations.

473. The European Commission (2001) *Evolution Of Social Protection In The European Member States And The European Economic Area*, European Commission, September.

Abstract: There were a number of developments worth citing in the year 2000. Firstly, the upturn in employment figures and correlative improvement in social security finances reported in most countries undoubtedly helped to guide most reforms away from short-term measures and state disengagement towards a more structural adaptation of social welfare mechanisms to new forms of work and lifestyles. The trend towards improvements in certain benefits identified last year, which has continued in certain areas this year, can also be explained by the improved financial situation. In fact, a number of the approaches adopted and choices made are remarkably similar from one country to another.

474. The World Bank (2006) *Managing Risk and Vulnerability In Cambodia*, World Bank, June.

Abstract: The note examines coping strategies employed by the poor and vulnerable to deal with risk in Cambodia, reviews existing social protection mechanisms, and lays out priority areas for support by the World Bank and other partners in the social protection sector.

475. The World Bank (2002) *Informal Safety Nets in Nicaragua*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: How did the macroeconomic shocks experienced by Nicaraguan households as a result of Hurricane Mitch in 1998 affect informal safety nets? This research is examining how private consumption insurance mechanisms within communities and across different groups (including the extended family) shifted as a result of the income shocks induced by Hurricane Mitch. It is also analyzing the extent to which the relative control over resources within the household (for example, by

men or women) affected human development outcomes and the economic behavior of household members, and how resource control within the household shifted as a result of the economic crisis.

476. The World Bank (2002) *Developing a Social Protection Strategy for Nigeria*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, World Bank, Washington, DC. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points from the actual presentations.

477. The World Bank (2002) *Poverty in Bangladesh: Building on Progress*, Report No. 24299-BD. World Bank, December.

Abstract: As with a glass that is simultaneously half full and half empty, Bangladesh has made significant, recent progress in reducing poverty but still faces the reality that roughly half its citizens, some 63 million people, live in deprivation. Of the poor, two out of three are caught in hard-core or extreme poverty, as measured by their consumption of food and other basic needs. This report examines the heartening record of advances during the 1990s, major challenges still to be overcome and priority measures to accelerate poverty reduction. Using very recent data for the most part, it presents an up-to-date portrait of poverty and of Bangladesh's resolute but sometimes deficient efforts to overcome it. The successes have been measurable. They have also, though, been partial. The report suggests ways to build on what has been achieved and, through changes in emphasis, in practices and in policies, to realize healthy economic growth designed to benefit the rural poor as well as more rapid, sustained movement toward greater social justice. Dramatically lowering the incidence of poverty requires significantly higher levels of economic performance, but it also requires that growth reaches the poor and expands their opportunities. They, in turn, must have the assets – literacy, sound health, access to credit, among others – to capitalize on expanding options. Further, like all citizens and like entrepreneurs in particular, the poor need to have confidence in the integrity and efficiency of the country's political and administrative institutions – in the honesty of the police, for instance, and the accountability of officials at all levels. Such confidence is now conspicuous by its absence.

478. The World Bank (2002) *Safety Nets in Tanzania*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, Washington, DC, The World Bank. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points of the actual presentations.

479. The World Bank (2002) *Social Risk Analysis: Belize*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, World Bank, Washington, DC. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points from the actual presentations.

480. The World Bank (2001) *Social Protection Expenditure Review (SPER): A Tool to Evaluate Social Protection Spending in the Latin American and Caribbean Region*, World Bank, September.

Abstract: Most countries have some form of publicly provided Social Protection schemes, offering a wide variety of programs, which differ across countries in their scope, target population, and objectives. The objective of this toolkit is to provide a framework to analyze spending on such Social Protection programs, which can either be incorporated in a Public Expenditure Review (PER) or become a stand-alone piece of economic and sector work. Due to the nature of social protection, its analysis as a sector is extremely difficult, and incorporating it in PERs offers a number of complications that are not present in other social sectors like education or health. This toolkit examines the main problems associated with the analysis of SP programs within a PER setting and offers a set of guidelines to overcome those problems.

481. The World Bank (2001) *Ukraine-Social Safety Nets and Poverty*, World Bank, July.

Abstract: The report is intended to determine the appropriateness of the social protection system in meeting the needs of the poor in Ukraine, and what are the changes which can be instituted to improve such system. To this end, the report presents the poverty measurement in the country, assesses current social programs, and suggests a framework for system redesign. In particular, it points at the challenge of a transition economy, in realizing that poverty does appear even among the employed population, while childhood poverty does indeed affect the future of a nation. The study presents the survey methodology, based on a household survey, measures of income and expenditure, and of inequality, examining the poverty line through a multivariate analysis of poverty risks in the country, including housing subsidies, energy arrears, in addition to war entitlements and privileges. It finds that the Ukrainian social support system could address social needs well, as it has sufficient resources to do so, though currently, it does so poorly. Thus resource allocation needs to be improved, by targeting categorical benefits, testing asset and income potential, as well as using indicators to substitute for the direct measurement of income. An additional quantitative analysis will be required to better plan management, and effective evaluation, in addition to a system redesign to reduce funding for poorly targeted programs, while increasing social funding at large. A strategy is proposed to phase-in a social assistance reform over a four-year period, supported by the Bank.

482. The World Bank (2001) *Informal Safety Nets in Nicaragua*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: How did the macroeconomic shocks experienced by Nicaraguan households as a result of Hurricane Mitch in 1998 affect informal safety nets? This research is examining how private consumption insurance mechanisms within communities and across different groups (including the extended family) shifted as a result of the income shocks induced by Hurricane Mitch. It is also analyzing the extent to which the relative control over resources within the household (for example, by men or women) affected human development outcomes and the economic behavior of household members, and how resource control within the household shifted as a result of the economic crisis.

483. The World Bank, Middle East And North Africa Region, Social Protection Group (2000) *Reducing Vulnerability and Increasing Opportunities: A Strategy For Social Protection in Middle East and North Africa*, World Bank, June.

Abstract: This report develops a framework for a more integrated approach to social protection and proposes general strategic lines of action to guide the reform of social protection systems in the MENA region. It is meant to contribute to a better-informed and more focused debate on social protection at the national, regional, and international levels. The report is sensitive to the new challenges brought about by globalization, as the ability of governments to increase budgets and pursue national policies diminishes in tandem with a reduction in overseas developmental assistance and as social sectors become more vulnerable to swings in international financial markets. However, the report emphasizes the benefits of globalization, which brings closer all actors from the World Trade Organization, the Bretton Woods institutions, and specialized U.N. agencies, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and

the International Labour Organization (ILO), to bilateral donors, regional organizations, national governments, civil society, and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

484. The World Bank (2000) *Maintaining Utility Services for the Poor: Policies and Practices in Central and Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union*, Report No.20874 World Bank, September.

Abstract: Households in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union receive several types of utility subsidies in order to receive utility services without having to sacrifice other essential needs. This report aims to provide a conceptual framework and methodology for the evaluation of utility subsidy mechanisms. The utilities covered are electricity, natural gas, district heat, water, and sewerage. It groups the subsidies into seven categories and each subsidy mechanism is evaluated against a set of criteria. The paper also reviews the financial impact of each subsidy mechanism on the budget, other consumers, and utilities. In principle, the utilities, non-household consumers, or the budget can cover the cost of household subsidies. The report finds that financing of the subsidy from the budget seems to be the best option in most utility sectors and countries. The paper is divided into three chapters. After the introduction, the second chapter describes the pros and cons of each subsidy mechanism at a conceptual level, and then illustrates these with real-life examples. The third chapter reviews the evolution of Bank advice and government responses in this area, and draws lessons for the future.

485. The World Bank (2000) *Balancing Protection and Opportunity: A Strategy for Social Protection in Transition Economies*, Report No.20890 World Bank, September.

Abstract: This report presents a social protection strategy for transition economies rooted in three pillars of analysis: a conceptual framework based on risk management, an understanding of the context, and World Bank experience in social protection in the region. The conceptual framework for this report defines social protection programs and policies using a three-part approach to social risk management: 1) Labor market policies reduce the risk faced by individuals by fostering a flexible formal labor market that rewards labor productivity and allow labor to be allocated to its most efficient use. 2) Pensions and social insurance allow individuals to mitigate risk by smoothing consumption over their lifetimes. 3) Social assistance are risk coping mechanisms that allow the state to reduce the impact of a negative income shock or persistent low income by providing an affordable standard of living for the poor. While the long-term challenges are similar across the region, difference in initial conditions implies that strategic social protection choices differ across the European group and the Eurasian group. The social protection strategy proposed is sensitive to each country's context. The report also suggests directions that future Bank support should focus on. Keywords: Social protection systems; Transitional economies; Risk management; Labor markets; Pension systems; Social assistance programs; Social benefits; Partnerships; Nongovernmental organizations; Ethnic conflicts; Pensions; Targeted subsidies.

486. The World Bank (1999) *China-Weathering the Storm and Learning the lessons*, Report No.19602. World Bank, July.

Abstract: This report builds on the framework laid out in the 1997 Country Economic Memorandum, "China 2020: Development Challenges in the New Century," and its companion reports, which remain largely valid. This report focuses on the near term. The difficulty of dealing with China's main macroeconomic challenge, weakened domestic demand has been compounded by the Asia crisis and the global economic slowdown. These challenges come at a critical juncture in China's structural reform program. Unemployment and demand for social protection has increased, and corporate debt

pressures are building, in line with the transition to a more market-based economy. However, the country's large and partly insulated domestic economy has inoculated it to some degree against contagion from its less fortunate neighbors. Having weathered the storm so far, China can learn lessons from other countries that have experienced difficulties and, hence, mitigate against the risk of a crisis. The major policy issue for China is how to respond to near-term growth pressures in ways that reinforce structural reform and economic development. Policymakers have to focus on pro-growth reforms that support the development of the labor-absorbing service sector. Also, enterprise restructuring and corporate governance strengthening must remain high priorities. Finally, China needs to support structural measures that increase household demand by raising rural incomes and supporting safety net programs.

487. Thompson, L. (2002) *Russia: Bank Assistance for Social Protection*, Operations Evaluation Department, World Bank, January.

Abstract: This paper is one of the background papers prepared as an input to the Russia Country Assistance Evaluation (CAE Task Manager, Gianni Zanini) by the Operations Evaluation Department (OED) of the World Bank. Findings are based on a review of project appraisal and completion reports, sector reports, and a number of other documents produced by the borrower, the Bank, and research papers in the academic literature. The author (a Senior Fellow at The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C; former Principal Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Social Security Administration from 1993 to 1996 and former Assistant Comptroller General of the United States for Human Resources Programs, U.S. General Accounting Office from 1989 to 1993) visited Russia in February 2001 and interviewed current and retired government officials and Russian experts. Bank staffs were interviewed at both headquarters and in the field office. An earlier preliminary version was discussed at a small workshop in Moscow in February 2001, with the participation of central government officials, academics, members of policy research institutes, and representatives of project implementation units of Bank supported projects. Their valuable assistance and feedback is gratefully acknowledged.

488. Timmer, P. (2004) *Food Security in Indonesia: Current Challenges and Long Run Outlook*, Working Paper Number 48. Center for Global Development, October.

Abstract: In the long run-- over the past four decades--improvements in food security in Indonesia have generally been driven by pro-poor economic growth and a successful Green Revolution, led by high-yielding rice varieties, massive investments in rural infrastructure, including irrigation, and ready availability of fertilizer. In the short run, food security in the country has been intimately connected to rice prices. After more than two decades of stabilizing domestic rice prices around the long-run trend of prices in the world market, Indonesia emerged from the devastating financial crisis in 1998 with domestic rice prices much higher than world prices and much higher than long-run trends of real prices in rupiahs. Although the current political rhetoric pushing for even higher prices uses food security as the rationale (i.e., they will cause greater self-sufficiency in rice), in fact few productivity gains are now available to rice farmers, so their gains will be consumers' losses. High rice prices have a major impact on the number of individuals living below the poverty line and on the quality of their diet. The paper reviews research on the impact of rice prices on the poor, on real wages in rural and urban areas, and on the broader macroeconomic consequences for investments in labor-intensive manufacturing. Discussion then focuses on how political and economic circumstances have changed since price stabilization, implemented by the national food agency (Bulog), balanced the needs of producers and consumers as Indonesia's approach to food security. The most important current challenge for the country's future food security is re-starting rapid, pro-poor growth. An additional challenge on the horizon is the "supermarket revolution," which is rapidly changing the basic structure of Indonesia's food marketing system. Within a decade well over half of Indonesia's rice is likely to be sold in supermarkets, thus transferring to the private sector a supply-management role that had historically been a public sector activity.

489. Titelman, D. and Uthoff, A. (2005) *The Role of Insurance in Social Protection in Latin America*, International Social Security Review, Vol. 58, No. 2-3, pp. 43-69, July.

Abstract: Social protection schemes in Latin America face serious short falls in the financial resources available to meet their needs. New types of insurance envisaged in reforms should help to contain costs and increase coverage. However, in strengthening schemes' coverage it is highly probable that considerable demand for additional financial resources will arise to address the need to introduce the principle of solidarity into the system. This article examines reforms in the financing of social security for healthcare and pensions, highlighting the implications of various public-private combinations for financial management and coverage.

490. Tzannatos, Z. and Suzanne Roddis, S. (1998) *Unemployment Benefits*, Report No: 20108, World Bank, October.

Abstract: This report summarizes key aspects of unemployment benefit schemes across the world and presents information on their characteristics in a cross-country comparative context. Unemployment benefit schemes can be of insurance type (paid from employer/worker contributions to provide insurance against " the risk of becoming unemployed") or assistance type (means tested paid to the unemployed poor). Their characteristics include coverage, eligibility conditions, source of funds, and benefit levels and administration. These characteristics differ not only across economies but also over time in the same country as governments strive to tune unemployment policies to macro and labor conditions. Therefore, the reader should consider the information in this report as approximately correct at the time of publishing and should refer to the indicated sources for greater reliability.

491. Unnevehr, L. J. (2003) *Food Safety in Food Security and Food Trade*, 2020 Focus No. 10 IFPRI, September.

Abstract: Even as the most pressing challenge we face with regard to food security remains assuring that people have access to enough food to lead healthy and productive lives, food safety is gaining prominence as a global issue. This prominence is particularly evident in the international trade arena and is spilling over into the domestic agricultural and health arenas. It is time for IFPRI and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) to take up food safety as a major cross-cutting research issue linked to plant breeding, animal health, and irrigation practices, to name a few. It is imperative that these works focus on the food safety concerns of the poor. We at IFPRI plan to make food and water safety an important theme in our policy research. By identifying key issues and perspectives on food safety in food security and food trade, this collection of policy briefs lays the foundation for this work. We express our sincere appreciation to Laurian J. Unnevehr for identifying the key food safety issues that prevail today in food security and trade, and for assembling a powerful array of case studies from around the world that vividly illuminate the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in this arena. In doing this work, Professor Unnevehr has helped us to strengthen and prioritize related research at IFPRI. We also warmly thank all the authors of the individual briefs for sharing their experiences and insights.

492. Urquiola, M. S. (2001) *Identifying Class Size Effects in Developing Countries: Evidence from Rural Schools in Bolivia*, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 2711. World Bank, November.

Abstract: Do smaller classes raise test scores? Evidence from rural schools in Bolivia suggests that they do. Although class size has attracted great interest as a policy instrument, inferences on its effects are controversial. Recent work highlights a particular way to consider the endogeneity issues that affect this variable: class size is often correlated with enrollment, which may in turn be related to socioeconomic status. In Bolivia, Urquiola shows, these correlations are significant. Building from institutional arrangements that determine pupil-teacher ratios in rural areas, the author implements two research designs to deal with this issue. The first uses a teacher allocation pattern as an instrumental variable; the second relies on variation from remote schools with a single class per grade. Both suggest that class size has a negative effect on test scores. This paper - a product of Public Services for Human Development, Development Research Group - is part of a larger effort in the group to explore ways to improve service delivery in education, health, and social protection.

493. Van De Walle, D. (2003) *Testing Vietnam's Public Safety Net*, Social Protection Unit, World Bank, January.

Abstract: An effective public safety net can be important in a poor transition economy such as Vietnam. Yet we know very little about the performance of existing public transfers as a safety net. Using panel data, the paper investigates whether Vietnam's main social welfare transfers promoted poor people out of poverty and whether they protected the non-poor from becoming poor. It also explores the role transfer programs played in the country's dramatic reduction of poverty in the 1990s. Counterfactual consumption levels without transfers allow for behavioral responses. The findings suggest that transfer programs helped few people escape poverty and protected even fewer from falling into poverty. The public safety net appears to have been largely irrelevant to the country's recent poverty reduction record.

494. Van de Walle, D. (2003) *Testing Vietnam's Public Safety Net*, Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0319. World Bank, October.

Abstract: The paper investigates whether Vietnam's main social welfare transfers promoted poor people out of poverty and whether they protected the non-poor from becoming poor, among other issues.

495. Van Der Velden, M. (2002) *Knowledge facts, knowledge fiction: the role of ICTs in knowledge management for development*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 14, Issue 1, Pages: 25-37, January.

Abstract: What happens when corporate knowledge management monoculture meets the diverse international development sector? This paper finds that development agencies have too readily adopted approaches from the Northern corporate sector that are inappropriate to development needs. These approaches treat knowledge as a rootless commodity, and information and communications technology as a key knowledge tool. Alternative approaches are required, that focus on the knower and on the context for creating and sharing knowledge. ICT tools need to support this approach, helping people develop appropriate or alternative scenarios and improving the accessibility of information and knowledge for people with different cultural, social, or educational backgrounds.

496. Van Domelen, J. (2002) *Social funds: evidence on targeting, impacts and sustainability*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 14, Issue 5, Pages: 627-642, July.

Abstract: Impact evaluations show that social fund resources are pro-poor, and that targeting has improved over time. Despite the leakage, which occurs to better-off areas and households, social fund performance, compared favorably with other public programmes. Investments largely reflect community needs and priorities and have increased access to, quality and utilization of basic social

infrastructure. These benefits have generally translated into improvements in the health and education status of households, though specific impacts vary by country, region, and sector. The vast majority of facilities are operating several years after completion, but long-term sustainability of water systems is particularly problematic given insufficient cost recovery.

497. Van Ginneken, W. (1999) *Social Security for the Excluded Majority: Case studies of developing countries*, ILO.

Abstract: The large majority of workers in developing countries are excluded from social security protection. This book examines this problem in Benin, China, El Salvador, India and the United Republic of Tanzania, and explores ways in which governments and organizations at national and local levels can work together to bring social security protection to all. Through a series of case studies, this volume reviews various approaches to the establishment of self-financed schemes, the extension of formal sector social insurance and the improvement of social assistance schemes, highlighting those that have been most successful.

498. Various (2003) *Link to ODI Food Security Publications*, Forum for Food Security in Southern Africa, January.

Abstract: "The crisis in Southern Africa, triggered by the climatic events of the 2001 and 2002 cropping seasons, has not surprisingly, prompted much reflection on the causes of the problem and appropriate policy responses. There is much relevant high quality research-based evidence and economic analysis on the rural economy in Southern Africa, but it is not being synthesized and fed into public policy processes for rural growth and poverty alleviation. The purpose of the Forum for Food Security in Southern Africa, which has operated since 2003, is to provide a platform for improved linkages between food security analysis, policy making and implementation in the Southern Africa region. The outputs of country issues papers, regional theme papers, international electronic discussions and country policy seminars are intended to generate insights and policy options drawing on longitudinal research in the region and comparative international evidence that it is hoped will prove useful to stakeholders. The Forum for Food Security in Southern Africa has provided a platform for all relevant stakeholders to discuss the medium to long-term causes of the apparent increased vulnerability to food insecurity in Southern Africa, and to generate policy options to address this. It covers the region as a whole and five specific countries: Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. It has brought together those in government, official donors, NGOs, civil society, the private sector, and international and regional researchers concerned with food security".

499. Various (2001) *Working Papers in Food Policy and Applied Nutrition*, Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy - TUFTS University, January.

Abstract: "Established in 1981, it is the only graduate and professional school of nutrition in North America. Its mission is to improve the nutritional well being of people worldwide through: the creation of new knowledge; the application and dissemination of evidence-based information and the education and training of future leaders in the field. Bringing together experts from the areas of clinical nutrition, social and public policy, and biomedicine fulfill this mission. Faculty at the school include anthropologists, biomedical scientists, economists, epidemiologists, nutritionists, physicians, political scientists and psychologists who focus on a myriad of issues with the common thread of nutrition and its role in fostering the growth and development of human populations. We invite you to review the papers included here and encourage your comments and suggestions for revision or improvement.

Discussion Papers disseminate research quickly in order to generate an open dialogue with the world community on topics of great importance to our faculty and students. The papers describe recently completed work or work in progress. The content may have already been presented at conferences or workshops but will not yet have been published in peer-reviewed journals.

500. Vecernik, J. (2004) *Czech Social Reform/Non-Reform: Routes, Actors and Problems*, Working Paper No. 651, William Davidson Institute, February.

Abstract: In this contribution, the author first considers the characteristics of the Czechoslovak communist welfare state and its theoretical alternatives. Throughout the reform process, dependency on both corporatist and socialist regimes won out, while residualist efforts were promoted in the beginning, but were later held back. The author then considers the possible actors involved in social reforms. In this respect, when proceeding from a general to a more concrete level, thought should first be devoted to the social classes and their ideologies, and second to political parties and their leaders. The author goes on to summarize the particular problems and traps in individual sections of the Czech social system. While no objection to decent standards of social protection and health care could be raised, the poor efficiency of their achievement should evoke concern. The author concludes by reflecting on the possible specificities of Czech social reform in comparison with the other countries undergoing reform and the EU. The current lethargy of the Czech welfare system corresponds to a "frozen edifice", just as in most Western countries. However, such stagnation is apparently acceptable to both the politicians (who mask it in reformist rhetoric) and the population (which learned to master taking advantage of the generous welfare state) and thus is basically sustainable in the long run.

501. Vecernik, J. (2003) *Communist and Transitory Income Distribution and Social Structure in the Czech Republic*, Academy of Sciences, Institute of Sociology, November.

Abstract: Statistical and sociological evidence is gathered to display changes in social structure of Czech society before and after 1989, with a special focus on economic inequalities. In the first part, frozen landscape of the communist regime is observed. Behind the facade of forced social homogeneity, privileges of party nomenklatura on the one hand and poverty of excluded sections of the population during the 'class war' on the other hand took place. Within the narrow range of earnings, preferential treatment was given to heavy manufacturing, manual occupations and the generation of 'founding fathers' of the communist regime. Along with the equalized wages, various sources of extra income developed which caused larger hidden disparities. In the second part, after-1989 reforms are described which liberalized labor market and necessitated a new system of social protection, with guaranteed Living Minimum as a core. Privatization introduced back small entrepreneurs on the economic scene and corresponding new opportunities. Fed by both rising disparities of wages and business income, the distribution of household income become considerably larger, mostly due to rapidly increasing income on the top. Among income predictors, the importance of labor market characteristics of economically active individuals reinforces instead of demographic characteristics of households, dominating until 1989. In redistribution of income through taxes and benefits, the progressiveness of financial flows strengthens as the system moves from family life-cycle to labor market shape. In the third part, the sources and groups of emerging new social stratification are described. While the political elite was exchanged almost completely, recruitment of the economic elite can be rather called a 'revolution of deputies'. Regarding small entrepreneurs, the system was not very supportive, unlike generously credited former state firms. Regarding white collars, expectations concerning the return to its previous position have been left unfulfilled: the rise of financial sector and public administration contrasts with the stagnation of education and health services. Up to now, the

degree of social deprivation is generally low in the Czech Republic, what is caused by still quite low levels of income disparities, the good performance of the social system and until 1997 also the economy. The exception is the Roma ethnic, extremely vulnerable to all the risks of the market economy. In the fourth part, various mobility flows are observed. While objective changes in socio-economic composition of the economically active population are significant but far from impressive, there is much more subjective movements. In comparison with its reforming neighbors, the Czech population declared the most stability and upward mobility. Data also witness growing consistency of education, job and income as well as strengthening links between the objective situation and subjective location in the social hierarchy. Regarding social cohesion as perceived levels of conflicts indicate it, there has not been significant increase over time which would signal social polarization. In the conclusion, limited expansion of the middle class is stressed as the main failure of the development after 1989. The government was much more interested in the transformation of existing enterprises than in the creation of favorable conditions for the new entrepreneurs. It allowed the expansion of the financial and administrative sectors but it neglected the public services of health, education and research. It turned out that in fact, the new political elite concluded the imaginary social contract with the upper strata - financial capital, top management and bureaucracy, many of whose members belonged to the former nomenklatura - rather than with the middle class. This was reflected by a shifting of opinions and voters' preferences to the left and by increasing expectations of state protection.

502. Vermehren, A. (2002) *Social Funds Innovation Update*, Social Funds Innovation Update, February.

Abstract: Nicaragua is the second-poorest country in the Latin America and Caribbean Region, with a per capita income of US\$430 (1999) per year. The Nicaragua Social Investment Fund (FISE) was created in the early 1990s to help rebuild the social and economic infrastructure after a decade of civil war, and quickly developed into the Government's main poverty alleviation instrument. Today, FISE can point to an impressive record: it has financed more than 8,500 projects in 10 years with 60 percent of these projects benefiting the education sector. More recently, FISE has reinforced rural water and municipal infrastructure projects. FISE also strengthened its engagement in local capacity building at the municipal and community level. When Hurricane Mitch hit Central America in 1998, FISE was the principal institution mobilized to address the emergency, through opening roads and providing shelter and emergency equipment to satisfy the immediate needs of the affected population.

503. Vermehren, A. (2002) *Nicaragua Social Investment Fund Conditional Cash Transfers- A New Avenue for Social Funds?* Social Funds Innovation Update, Vol. 2 No. 2, World Bank, February.

Abstract: Nicaragua is the second-poorest country in the Latin America and Caribbean Region, with a per capita income of US\$430 (1999) per year. The Nicaragua Social Investment Fund (FISE) was created in the early 1990s to help rebuild the social and economic infrastructure after a decade of civil war, and quickly developed into the Government's main poverty alleviation instrument. Today, FISE can point to an impressive record: it has financed more than 8,500 projects in 10 years with 60 percent of these projects benefiting the education sector. More recently, FISE has reinforced rural water and

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504. Villatoro, P. (2005) *Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: Experience from Latin America*, Review No. 86. CEPAL, January.

Abstract: This article analyses the experience of five conditional cash transfer programmes established in Latin America to reduce poverty and increase human capital in the form of education, health and nutrition. These innovative programmes should help towards the Millennium Development Goals, and some have become pillars of their countries' anti-poverty efforts. The article begins by presenting some of the concepts that underline conditional transfer programmes. It then goes on to examine the following experiences: the Bolsa Escola programme and the Programme for the Eradication of Child Labour (Brazil), Families in Action (Colombia), the Social Protection Network (Nicaragua) and the Oportunidades programme (Mexico), analyzing their goals, components, targeting mechanisms, impact and efficiency. The article concludes by offering some policy recommendations and identifying design components that might serve as good practice when programmes of this kind are implemented.

505. Viveros, A. (2002) *Social Protection in Latin America and Caribbean*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: In Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), the absolute number of poor barely decreased in the 1990s and income distribution remains the most unequal of any region in the developing world. (Poverty fell from 39.7 percent in 1992 to 35.8 percent in 1998, but 180 million people still lived with less than US\$2 per day in 1998 and the poorest 30 percent of the population received only 8 percent of income.) Given that LAC's volatility remains high, countries need to strengthen defenses against economic shocks and need to build effective safety nets to protect the poor in the event of sudden losses of income. As part of the Human Development network, which also invests in health and education, the World Bank currently has a Social Protection (SP) portfolio of US\$730 million in 12 different LAC projects, in addition to the SP components included in adjustment loans, environmental projects and technical assistance. LAC is the number one region regarding social protection. Between 1991 and 1999, it received US\$5.46 billion or 36 percent of the total World Bank's SP lending. SP total lending in LAC has increased from US\$50 million in 1990 to US\$640.6 million in 2000 – a total increase of 128 percent.

506. Vodopivec, M. and Raju, D. (2002) *Income Support Systems: Issues and Options*, Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0214. World Bank, May.

Abstract: In recent decades, unemployment has become a serious problem in many parts of the world, and the task of helping the unemployed has gained increased importance and the interest of policymakers. The purpose of this report is to provide guidelines for developing and transition countries wishing to introduce or improve their income support systems for the unemployed. The report builds on the fact that public income support systems for the unemployed are a subset of formal and informal mechanisms of social risk management. Participation in a public income support program, for example, may reduce the amount of private transfers received by participants and/or their incentives to save and to take training. Viewing the system in its entirety and considering links among various components brings an important advantage, as it enables to strike the right balance between public programs and private mechanisms of risk management.

507. Vodopivec, M. and Raju, D. (2002) *Income Support System: Issues and Options*. Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0214. World Bank, May.

Abstract: In recent decades, unemployment has become a serious problem in many parts of the world, and the task of helping the unemployed has gained increased importance and the interest of policymakers. The purpose of this report is to provide guidelines for developing and transition countries wishing to introduce or improve their income support systems for the unemployed. The report builds on the fact that public income support systems for the unemployed are a subset of formal and informal mechanisms of social risk management. Participation in a public income support program, for example, may reduce the amount of private transfers received by participants and/or their incentives to save and to take training. Viewing the system in its entirety and considering links among various components brings an important advantage, as it enables to strike the right balance between public programs and private mechanisms of risk management.

508. Von Braun, J. (1995) *Employment For Poverty Reduction and Food Security*, International Food Policy Research Institute, January.

Abstract: While economic growth generally leads to reduction of poverty, the process is usually very slow. This book analyzes the potential for poverty reduction and provision of safety nets to the poor, through employment generation programs. The volume examines the role of employment generation programs as development tools and as tools for reducing the vulnerability of the poor. Employment programs could be used as substitutes for food subsidies, especially given the recent economic trends of a rapidly growing labor force in most developing countries, employment growth rates being lower than economic growth rates, low unskilled wages due to economic crises and structural adjustment, and the need for infrastructure due to development needs as well as destruction from unrest in many countries. Papers in the volume examine the relationships between employment and poverty in a growth strategy and then look at country experience. The focus of these chapters ranges from policy and program design and effectiveness issues to political-economy considerations, participation and sustainability issues, and intrahousehold effects. Specific examples reviewed include: 1) Bangladesh's food-for-work program and alternatives; 2) China's varied experience with labor-intensive public works in rural areas. This may be of particular interest to countries in the process of moving from state dominated to market-oriented economic systems, while at the same time dealing with poverty; 3) India's employment policies and programs targeted toward the poor; 4) Labor-intensive public works in the drought-prone areas of Botswana and Tanzania; 5) Rural and urban experiences with employment programs in Niger and Zimbabwe. Issues of private vs. public-sector implementation are dealt with; 6) Employment programs in Ethiopia, the largest in Africa, in a context of famine as a constant risk; 7) Employment policies and programs in Latin America, that have been integrated in social investment funds initiatives.

509. Vroman, W. (2002) *Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance: A Comparison*, Report No: 24084 World Bank, April.

Abstract: This report examines the two most common programs that provide cash compensation to unemployed workers: unemployment insurance (UI) and unemployment assistance (UA). It compares them in two areas: costs and labor market disincentives. The cost analysis first derives a framework for examining costs, and then applies the framework to both UI and UA programs. Costs are estimated for several countries, but particular attention is given to Australia, Canada and the United States. A major finding is that UA is not necessarily less costly than UI even though UA conditions eligibility on household income and assets. One must examine the specifics of a country's situation to make a cost comparison. The analysis of labor market disincentive effects reviews much of the relevant literature. It notes that the disincentive effects are present for both UI and UA but that the disincentives are different for the two types of unemployment protection programs.

510. Vroman, W. (1999) *Unemployment and Unemployment Protection in Three Groups of Countries*, Report No: 20127 World Bank, May.

Abstract: This report examines unemployment protection with emphasis on three groups of countries: 1) OECD, 2) Central-East Europe and the Former Soviet Union; and 3) East and South Asia. Section 1 notes the presence of various public social protection programs including pensions, work injury insurance, health insurance, and unemployment benefits. Section 2 describes the measurement of unemployment in these countries and provides details of their unemployment protection programs including unemployment insurance, unemployment assistance, and severance pay schemes. Section 3 explores the costs of providing unemployment protection. It decomposes the cost of unemployment protection into three components: 1) the unemployment rate; 2) the share of weeks of unemployment that are compensated; and 3) the replacement rate (average benefits as a proportion of average wages). Cross-country evidence regarding these components of costs is briefly reviewed. Comments on the potential costs of unemployment insurance for Asian economies are offered. Section 4 examines alternatives to unemployment insurance and unemployment assistance for addressing the loss of earnings and increase in poverty associated with unemployment. The four alternatives are severance pay, temporary public employment, social investment funds, and community loan funds. Some observations are made on the comparative strengths and weaknesses of these alternatives.

511. Waelkens, Maria-Pia; Criel, B. and Soors, W. (2005) *The Role of Social Health Protection in Reducing Poverty: The Case of Africa*, Development Policy Review, ESS Working Paper No. 22.

Abstract: This literature review aims to increase our knowledge of the potential that social health protection has in reducing poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. Of all regions in the world, sub-Saharan Africa ranks lowest in income per capita, life expectancy at birth, and highest in mortality. It is the only region with a negative growth for the period 1980-2000. Trapped in poverty and excluded from decent health care, the African poor have to face both the catastrophic costs of seeking health care and bear the burden of lost productivity. Evidence for the link between illness and poverty is particularly striking in the case of malaria and AIDS. Social protection is increasingly seen as a key strategy to contribute to poverty reduction and to sustainable development. But in Africa, where the informal economy sector remains huge and where poorly effective risk management strategies often prevail, there still is a long way to go. Community health insurance, however, appears to be an interesting option for meeting the goal of universal social protection. There is convincing evidence of its positive effect on access to health care. Moreover, community health insurance constitutes a promising channel to give voice to the poor. Today, this particular instrument of social health protection reaches only a small fraction of the African population, but enjoys a growing acceptance and is subject to increasing demands. Besides the ethical imperative of providing social protection, there is evidence today, albeit limited, indicating that the expansion of social health protection, by improving access to care, may increase people's participation in the labour market, improve their income and contribute to economic growth.

512. Wallis, J. and Dollery, B. (2001) *Government Failure, Social Capital and the Appropriateness of the New Zealand Model for Public Sector Reform in Developing Countries*, World Development, Volume 29, Issue 2, Pages 245-263, February.

Abstract: The policy problems posed by a lack of state capacity in developing societies now attract the attention of a growing number of scholars. Both the government failure paradigm, with its "top-down" emphasis, and the social capital theory, with its stress on "bottom-up" approaches, provide analytical frameworks that can be used to comprehend the symptoms of state incapacity reported by the much broader literature on policy implementation. This paper seeks to determine the implications of the government failure and social capital models for policy implementation. More specifically, the paper considers the contractualist approach to public management reform in New Zealand as the epitome of a top-down solution to government failure. It will also evaluate this model from a social capital perspective and suggest ways in which a balanced approach to public sector reform can take into account elements of both paradigms.

513. Wam, P. (2002) *Social Safety Nets in Conflict-Affected Countries*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Conflict-affected countries are usually faced with a situation of increased vulnerability (larger number of people affected, more severe vulnerability, new groups of vulnerable) and decreased formal capacity for support (breakdown of welfare systems, reduced budgets). Feasible approaches in such situations would include a strong emphasis on community level social and attitudinal capacity for support. Support that can help overcome schisms between population groups should be emphasized. I will look at a few examples of approaches in which the local communities have been playing key roles, including one dealing with the reintegration of ex-combatants. I will also discuss two aspects that are often missed in support programs in conflict-affected countries: attention to ethical and political norms (i.e., international humanitarian law) and the need to assist in ways that are sensitive to potential consequences on the conflict situation of the interventions.

514. Wang, Z. Q. and Swain, N. (1997) *Determinants of Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment in Hungary and China: Time-Series Approach*, *Journal of International Development*, Vol. 9, Issue 5, Pages: 695-726. July.

Abstract: This paper analyses what factors best explain foreign capital inflows into Hungary and China during the period 1978-92. The size of the host country markets is found to play a positive role, while the cost of capital variables and political instability are negatively correlated with investment inflows. It supports the hypothesis that low-cost labour and currency depreciation are important factors in explaining how much foreign capital inflow into a particular country. There is little evidence to support classical hypotheses concerning tariff barriers and imports variables. The OECD growth rates show significant positive correlation with foreign direct investment in Hungary.

515. Warren, D. (2002) *Social Funds: Impacts and Issues*, World Bank, December.

Abstract: Presentation made at the HDNSP course -- Protecting the Vulnerable: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets, December 2-13, 2002, Washington, DC, The World Bank. Please note that the presentations made for the course contain only highlights and talking points of the actual presentations.

516. Wasunna O. and Maureen W. (1998) *Enhancing Health Care Among The Vulnerable Groups: The Question of Waivers and Exemptions*, Discussion Paper No. 014. Institute of Policy Analysis and Research, December.

Abstract: The study reveals that, over time, the exemption list has been narrowed and the waiver system tightened. The eligibility criterion varies across-the-board, with each facility indigenizing its own. The facilities have, nonetheless, gradually shifted from an otherwise generous package towards partial waivers and a credit system. Unfortunately, the system seems to be 'catching the wrong fish' as many deserving cases remain unattended. Most often, it is manipulated to benefit accomplices. The effectiveness of the system is also hampered by the poor maintenance of records, a general lack of awareness among potential beneficiaries and, poor support by the facility managers.

517. Webb, P. (2003) *Food as Aid: Trends, Needs and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, World Food Program (WFP), January.

Abstract: It is in the context of continuing food insecurity despite economic and agricultural growth, that food aid often plays a critical role. This paper reviews trends and issues in food aid from the 1980s through to the early 2000s, highlighting key changes during that period and potential influences on the coming years.

518. Wetterberg, A. (2007) *Crisis, Connections, and Class: How Social Ties Affect Household Welfare*, World Development, Vol. 35, Issue 4, Pages 585-606, April.

Abstract: In this paper, I illustrate the effects of different types of social ties on the welfare of Indonesian households and draw out implications for debates around state and community development efforts, empirical analysis, and project design. Guided by social capital theory, the analysis indicates that certain social ties can be a means of improving welfare for poor families. The distribution of different ties varies with socio-economic class, however, and each type is linked to distinct resources. The distribution of ties may be shifting in Indonesia, with greater access for poor households to state-sponsored ties and accompanying resources.

519. Whiteford, P. (2001) *From Enterprise Protection To Social Protection: Social Security Reform in China*, Discussion Paper IPD-01-04, Institute For Policy Dialogue, May.

Abstract: The Chinese system of social protection has been subject to significant reforms over the past twenty-five years, but it can still be regarded as a system in transition. These reforms have been impressive in scope and much has been achieved in extending coverage, pooling resources, improving administration of payments, and in starting to address the issue of future financing requirements. Nevertheless, the system is not yet fully appropriate for the challenges facing China over the next decade and beyond. This paper assesses the main features in the development of the Chinese pension system, and identifies a number of issues to be addressed as part of future reforms. The paper also discusses alternative approaches to dealing with these challenges.

520. White, H. (2002) *Social funds: a review of the issues*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 14, Issue 5, Pages: 605-610, July.

Abstract: None.

521. Wijayaratna, C. M. (2000) *Demonstrated Benefits from Social Capital: The Productivity of Farmer Organizations in Gal Oya, Sri Lanka*, World Development, Vol. 28, Issue 11, Pages 1875-1890, November.

Abstract: An analytical construct of social capital is presented, followed by a case study from Sri Lanka. There, farmer organizations were established in the Gal Oya irrigation scheme in the early 1980s with a combination of roles, rules, norms and values that supported mutually beneficial collective action. This produced measurable improvements in system performance and efficiency. In the 1997 dry season, after farmers were told there was not enough water in the reservoir to grow a rice

crop, they achieved through their organizations a better-than-average harvest from 65,000 acres by efficient and equitable distribution. Upstream Sinhalese farmers sharing water with downstream Tamil farmers demonstrated ethnic cooperation.

522. Woller, G. (2002) *From market failure to marketing failure: market orientation as the key to deep outreach in microfinance*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 14, Issue 3, Pages: 305-324, April.

Abstract: None.

523. World Food Programme (2005) *Global School Feeding Report*, WFP, January.

Abstract: For over forty years, the World Food Programme (WFP) has helped make education possible by providing school meals to the world's poorest children. This year we mark the fourth anniversary of our Global School Feeding Campaign with a renewed commitment to reaching these hungry children. In 2004, WFP, with help from its partners, enabled 16.6 million children in 72 countries to go to school. This year, we want to do more. With additional resources, WFP could reach half of the world's 100 million out-of-school children in the next several years. As the largest and most experienced organizer of school feeding projects, we have the capacity to manage rapid programme growth. At an average cost of US 19 cents a day, or USD 34 per year, per child, WFP's Global School Feeding Campaign is a bargain. And with WFP's overhead costs averaging only about 7 percent, more than 9 of every 10 donated dollars go to feeding children. School feeding programmes involve far more than food. They engage parents and communities in the promotion of public health, education and the creation of an independent future. School feeding sites serve as the launching platforms for public hygiene initiatives as well as other disease prevention and food security efforts. De-worming, malaria, TB and HIV awareness and prevention programmes, community clean water and sanitary sewer system development projects, and subsistence gardening and reforestation schemes often grow out of WFP school feeding projects. Therefore, funding Food for Education programmes is strategically smart. It is more than an investment in the world's poorest children; it is an investment in global stability and an effective way to foster food security and self-reliance among poor nations, ultimately eliminating the need for food assistance. From the earliest planning stages, we work with host countries to build capacity and to promote self-sufficiency, with a clear understanding of the temporary nature of external support. Still, more is needed. Consistency of funding is also important, because education is not a process that begins and ends in a single year. Ideally, WFP seeks funding for a complete primary school cycle, usually five to six years, to ensure that its programmes are effective. When available funds are not enough, as in recent years, projects and food rations have to be downsized. Children are forced to leave school, and momentum towards rebuilding a stable tomorrow is lost. A clear commitment to global school feeding is a commitment to a safer future. This is a commitment that we cannot fail to make.

524. Yamano, T., Alderman, H. and Christiaensen, L. (2005) *Child Growth, Shocks and Food Aid in Rural Ethiopia*, American Journal of Agricultural Economics, Volume 87 Page 273.

Abstract: Child stunting in Ethiopia has persisted at alarming rates, despite enormous amounts of food aid, often procured in response to shocks. Using nationally representative data, the study finds that while harvest failure leads to child growth faltering, food aid affected child growth positively and offset the negative effects of shocks in communities that received food aid. However, many communities that experienced shocks did not receive food aid. In sum, while food aid has helped reduce child

malnutrition, inflexible food aid targeting, together with endemic poverty and limited maternal education, has left the prevalence of child stunting at alarming levels.

525. Yaqub, S. (1998) *Financial Sector Liberalisation: Should The Poor Applaud?* Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex.

Abstract: Pro-market viewpoints very much influence current thinking on finance for the poor. Article examines how the poor might best be serviced when current approaches to financial sector development are applied to micro-finance. Concludes that in spite of predictions by financial liberalisation theory, the poor are likely to remain underserved by financial markets. This paper describes: leading ideas on pro-poor finance; core elements of financial sector liberalisation theory on which much of the leading ideas of micro-finance are predicated; shortcomings of liberalisation theory in terms of the main process by which it could assist poor, in increasing market competition between service providers. Argues for restraint in assuming that market liberalisation and financial sustainability of micro-finance programmes are certain pro-poor strategies. If liberalised financial markets do not behave as predicted, the poor may continue to be underserved, so an important role exists for micro-finance to provide poverty-focused finance. Policymakers should resist a shift in focus away from poverty elimination, even if it means continued subsidisation of micro-finance.

526. Yates, J., Cooper, R. and Holland, J. (2006) *Social Protection and Health: Experiences in Uganda*, Development Policy Review, Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 339-356, May.

Abstract: There is an interesting and continuing debate on the nature and role of social protection in poverty reduction. Within the health sector, discussion has focused on the drawbacks associated with fee exemption schemes and community-based health insurance, with much less attention paid to the policy option of abolishing user fees. This paper reviews empirical evidence on the impact of the Government of Uganda's decision in 2001 to abolish user fees for health services. The paper finds that this policy intervention has had a significant positive impact on health-seeking behaviour in Uganda and concludes that this policy measure can make an important contribution towards a more 'promotional' policy approach to social protection.

527. Yitzhaki, S. (1987) *On the Effects of Subsidies to Basic Commodities on Inequality in Egypt*, World Bank, January.

Abstract: Although Egypt has been able to provide many of its citizens with cheap food, cheap oil and cheap shelter, the deficits in its budget and balance of payments may preclude government spending for these services in the future. Consequently, the challenge before the Egyptian government is to identify and to eliminate "redundant" subsidies (i.e. those subsidies that do not improve the welfare of the poorest members of society). By better targeting the subsidies to low income groups, a reduction in the deficit can be achieved without affecting the redistributive objectives of the existing policy. The aim of this paper is to analyze the distributional impact of several subsidies to basic food items by ranking subsidies according to their effectiveness in achieving the goal of decreasing poverty. With this in mind, the report makes several conclusions. First, a reduction in subsidies to commodities that are distributed through cooperative stores can improve the performance of the system. This conclusion is not affected by choice of the welfare function that represents the preferences of the decision makers. Secondly, subsidies to commodities in the open market are not less important than subsidies to rationed commodities.

528. Yonekura, H. (2005) *Institutional Reform in Indonesia's Food Security Sector: The Transformation of BULOG into a Public Corporation*, The Developing Economies, XLIII-1. World Bank, March.

**Abstract:** The National Food Logistics Agency (BULOG), which had managed food security, buffer stock operations, and domestic food price stabilization through its monopoly over imports and distribution, was reorganized into a public corporation, "Perum BULOG," in May 2003. This study investigates the background and the process of reforming BULOG, and seeks to clarify the characteristics and remaining problems of institutional reform implemented in Indonesia since the economic crisis and the impact of globalization. The major findings are: (1) the reforms led by the IMF and World Bank were an attempt to curtail the rent-creation mechanism in BULOG and to improve its corporate governance; (2) globalized and standardized modules of institutional reform methods were applied for reforming BULOG, but the implanted institutions will need substantial time to take root; (3) there is still a failure to coordinate among food security institutions, particularly between the Ministry of Agriculture and Perum BULOG.

529. Zaman, C. (2007) *Inside the European Union: A Diagnosis of the Labour Market and Social Protection System in Romania at the Moment of Integration*, Development Policy Review, Working Paper Series, February.

**Abstract:** In Romania, a combination of population decline, slow job creation and early retirement resulted in employment decreasing significantly in the 1990s, although the employment rate has stayed above average levels in the New Member States. Industrial restructuring and land restitution have induced a peculiar shift of less qualified and older-aged employment from industry to agriculture, which has represented a survival strategy for those with inadequate skills. Urban unemployment rates have been significantly above rural ones, since subsistence agriculture has absorbed a part of the jobless persons. The institutional structure of social protection is fragmented, with unclear delineation of responsibilities, especially between central and local levels. An excessively high number of central agencies make the financing of many social protection programmes unclear. The health care system has generated some serious problems of access to medical services for low-income groups and limited coverage in rural areas and small towns. The pension system, although reformed in 2000, continues to have inequities in pension levels; a low number of contributors, reduced rate of pension coverage and insufficient resources. Social assistance has developed since 1990 to cope with crisis situations, and replaced in 2002 by the Minimum Guaranteed Income, partially funded by local budgets and partially by the state budget. Overall, public expenditures on social protection, education and health - as a percentage of GDP - have increased during the transition period, but remain among the lowest in Europe. The co-ordination of spending among various public institutions remains a weak point, negatively impacting its effectiveness.

530. Zaman, C. (2000) *Measuring and Monitoring Transitional Poverty*, Working Paper Series, World Bank.

Abstract: The relativity of poverty determines a certain degree of specificity in case of each country where the phenomenon is considerably spread over the population. In transitional countries poverty is determined to a large extent by the structural changes undertaken for adopting market rules in the economy. Any attempt to reform the social protection field should start by addressing four basic questions: Who are the poor? Why the poor are poor? What is the dynamic of poverty? How to take the poor out of poverty? The monitoring process of policies aimed to reduce and eliminate poverty should be based on two groups of indicators: one evaluates the status of poverty over the implementation period (poverty monitoring), the second assessing the "goods" and the "bads" of the implemented measures (policy monitoring).

531. Zekeri, A. A. (2006) *Food Insecurity and Coping Strategies Among Low-Income African American Women*, Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, Seelbach Hilton Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky, August.

Abstract: Previous work has shown that majority of female-headed families in Alabama's Black Belt are food insecure, that is, they lacked access at all times, due to economic barriers, to enough food for an active and healthy lifestyle. However, no research to date has been conducted on strategies these women use to cope with food insecurity. Therefore, the goal of this paper is to examine predictors of food insecurity and describe strategies these low-income women use to cope with food insecurity.

532. Zeller, M., Schrieder, G., Braun, J. & Heidhues, F (1997) *Rural Finance for Food Security for the Poor: Implications for Research and Policy*, IFPRI - The International Food Policy Research Institute.

Abstract: Examines the potential for improving household food security by providing access to financial services is based on a review of theory at household and institutional levels, empirical evidence on borrowing and savings behaviour of the rural poor, and of the experiences of selected innovative financial institutions that provide services to the poor. Suggests that: financial services could help prevent both transitory and chronic food insecurity by stabilizing consumption; by providing access to credit, savings, and insurance services, households could acquire inputs, labour, and equipment to generate additional income; access to financial services could increase households capacity to bear risk, enabling them to invest in new agricultural technology and off-farm enterprises. Concludes that: promoting innovations and institution building in financial markets for the poor must be an integral component of development policy. providing credit targeted to production alone is a futile exercise because of the fungibility/transferability of resources at the household level, the willingness of household to pay for such services is not often addressed by traditional credit programmes, there are significant constraints to broaden the role of rural financial services for the poor, such as information asymmetries that cause problems of moral hazard and adverse selection, which in turn lead to high unit transaction costs, covariate risks, and lack of collateral. Economic policies and institutions set the framework for financial market development. Competitive market principles, macroeconomic stability, liberalization of financial sector policies, and a reliable and enforceable legal and regulatory framework are key requirements of successful financial market development.

533. Zimmermann, B. (2006) *Changes in Work and Social Protection: France, Germany and Europe*, International Social Security Review, Vol. 59, No. 4, pp. 29-45, October-December.

**Abstract:** This article adopts a dual approach to the examination of unemployment insurance reforms in France and Germany. On one hand it looks back at the historical link between waged work and social protection that is characteristic of both systems; on the other hand it considers the impact of the European Employment Strategy on national reforms. The historical retrospective reveals the eminently political nature of social protection and its intimate relationship with a vision of society based on a nation of wage earners. That vision is now being called into question but the kind of alternative political project needed to breathe life into the idea of Social Europe has yet to emerge.

534. Zwi, A. B. and Mills, A. (1995) *Health policy in less developed countries: Past trends and future directions*, Journal of International Development, Vol. 7, Issue 3, Pages: 299-328, May/ June.

**Abstract:** Health policies worldwide have changed dramatically in the last few decades. We reflect upon these changes, highlight current trends and identify key issues and challenges as the year 2000 approaches. The article comprises five sections: (i) comments on concepts of health and of policy; (ii) historical developments which have influenced policy; (iii) discussion of the context within which health policies in low income countries are formulated and implemented, including macropolitical and macroeconomic developments, health needs and determinants, financing, approaches to health planning and priority setting, and the key international health policy actors; (iv) an overview of the content of current health policy proposals in less developed countries which considers the financing, organization and management of health systems and (v) a concluding section which identifies key issues for the coming years. The recent World Bank Development Report, *Investing in Health* (1993) and other health sector reform efforts, form the backdrop for this discussion.

