

30 July 2010.

To Mr. Ousmane Ka
Ministry of Family
Government of Senegal

Dear Mr. Ka,

We are pleased to invite you to the **Policy Dialogue and South-South learning Event on Long Term Social Protection for Inclusive Growth**. The event will take place in Johannesburg on **11-14 October 2010**.

In particular, we would like to invite you to give a ten minute presentation on the panel 'Policies Addressing the challenges of scaling up' on Oct 13, 2010. Please see attached the concept note and agenda for the workshop.

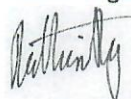
- *Facilitate* a policy dialogue amongst decision makers from selected countries particularly between *ministries of finance and social development* on the *inter-linkages* between social and macroeconomic resilience and the potential contribution of well-designed large scale social protection programmes to inclusive growth;
- *Foster* a knowledge exchange with key partners, with a view to identifying a mix of scalable policy initiatives that hold promise for a more inclusive growth path through their promotion of economic and social resilience and multiplier impacts critical for growth and real macroeconomic stability.
- *Contribute* to the discussion on sustainability of MDG investments, achievements and financing.

The event also aims to be a forum for identifying opportunities for South-South cooperation.

IPC-IG will arrange for your accommodation in Johannesburg, and will cover travel costs (economy class. Please send us your response by Wednesday August 11. If you require any further information, kindly contact: Melissa Andrade at melissa.andrade@ipc-undp.org, Tel: (+ 55 61) 2105 5016

I look forward to welcoming you to South Africa.

Warm regards,



Rathin Roy
Director, IPC-IG



CONCEPT NOTE

A Policy Dialogue and a South-South learning event on long term social protection for inclusive growth

a focus on Sub-Saharan Africa with inputs from Latin America and Asian Countries

1. Background

The recent food, fuel and financial crises have highlighted the importance of having long-term and established social assistance programmes - critical for the vast majority of the poor and/or for those working in the informal economy - in place as opposed to focusing only on short-term safety nets. The effects of the crisis on the poor and on employment can persist for many years after the economy has 'recovered'¹ and such programmes can also facilitate a speedier recovery.²

Further, emerging evidence based on the recent experience of some countries suggests that social protection can be good not only for promoting social resilience but also for contributing to macroeconomic resilience. Related to this, there is a growing interest in understanding the various interconnections between social protection and growth³ and in exploring the role of social protection in helping to stabilize domestic demand where the programmes have been implemented on a significant scale.⁴

In the African context, Barrientos et al (2008) "Social Transfers and Growth: A Review" and Anna McCord (2010) "Differing government and donor perspectives on Cash Transfer based

¹ E.g., ILO's *World of Work Report* (2008) points out in the wake of the Asian crisis, formal employment rates fell by up to 3.1% and took 5-10 years to return to pre-1997 levels. In the context of the recent crisis, ILO's *Global Trends (2010)* indicates that in Sub Saharan Africa and South Asia, the overall vulnerable employment rate is likely to have risen to almost 4/5 of the employed.

² Studies (e.g. Duval, Elmeskov and Vogel, 2007) analyzing the differences in the speed with which countries recover point to the importance of employment-focused policies for impact mitigation and recovery. In the context of the weakness of consumer demand and private investment this points to the role of employment-enhancing stimulus and social protection measures.

³ E.g. see G-20 focus on the need for a new framework for strong, sustainable, and balanced growth; UN inter-agency focus on the global jobs pact and the social protection floor; IBSA Academic Forum with a focus on social strategies on April 12-13, 2010 and the IBSA Social Strategies document itself, OECD's International Conference: "Inequalities in Emerging Economies: What Role for Labor Market and Social Policies?" 19 May 2010, and ADB's seminar on "Promoting Inclusive Growth through Social Protection"; ERD conference "Promoting Resilience through social protection in sub-Saharan Africa", Dakar 28-30 June 2010' and upcoming UNECA research workshop "Social Protection and Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa

⁴ populations, which limit the potential of most cash transfer programmes in terms of any significant macroeconomic impact".

social protection in sub-Saharan Africa: The implications for EU Social Protection Programming” point to the potential for social protection-growth linkages as well as to some of the reasons why the evidence base may be limited in the case of sub-Saharan Africa. According to McCord, these include “the limited scale of most programmes; low levels of coverage, the low absolute value of many transfers, and the fact that cash transfer programmes tend to be implemented among economically marginalized. In addition, at the level of institutional design, there is also interest in identifying how specific types of social protection policies - ranging from more ‘productive’ approaches to those focusing on promoting investments in human capital and mitigating risk and vulnerabilities - can be combined and/or made to work together to across different phases of the life-cycle of citizens.⁵

The pathways towards more integrated and comprehensive approaches from the ‘dual systems’ which exist in many countries and which typically consist of relatively good social insurance and security coverage for workers in formal employment with a ‘residual patchwork of programmes of social assistance targeted at the poor and vulnerable’, will of course likely vary by region and country (see Kabeer and Cook, 2009; and Zarazua, Barrientos, Hulme, and Hickey, 2010).

Integrated approaches for programme design and operational delivery is another emerging area in the context of ensuring more effective programme results and delivery. These range from a focus on programme ‘convergence’⁶ in India to exploring common delivery systems and databases. However, many of these approaches only make sense if the programmes are more long-term in which case the investments in institutional delivery mechanisms is both critical and feasible. Further, there are questions about the transferability of approaches - what can be learnt from Brazil’s and Chile’s integrated social information systems and their use of single registries? Can these be adapted to the conditions prevailing in many countries where there is a paucity of good data and deployment of social information management systems? For IPC, a major objective of this meeting is to promote a policy dialogue and exchange on these sets of issues and emerging trends, particularly with regard Sub-Saharan Africa⁷ but within the framework of cross-regional dialogue. Related to this, a second objective is to contribute to strengthening UNDP’s value-added on the ground in facilitating a shift towards a longer-term development approaches in social protection, in the context of exploring how growth can be made more inclusive.

Trends and Opportunities

Since the 1990s, a number of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have developed social protection policies and/or put in place large scale programmes in the form of grants for children and the

⁵See Bonilla García and J.V. Gruat (2003) ‘, Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development’ Social Protection Sector, ILO, and Cain, Emma (2009) “ HelpAge International.

⁶ See Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, 2008 ‘Report of the Task Force on Convergence’

⁷ Particularly in the context of the *Brazil-Africa Cooperation Programme on Social Protection* implemented through partnerships between DFID, IPC-IG, and the Brazilian Ministry of Social Development.

elderly.⁸ Particularly significant are the social programmes in South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana, Namibia and Swaziland - the leading lower and upper middle income countries of the Region. Beyond Southern Africa, Mozambique, Ghana and Kenya have also been successful in developing social protection frameworks, and/or otherwise moving towards to give a longer term perspective to their policies and programmes. Other countries, in spite of not having social protection frameworks, have been innovative in the design of their programmes which have incorporated more sustainable and empowering measures in the fight against poverty and hunger. Ethiopia is a remarkable example of an innovative combination of public works with food and cash transfers. Much progress has been made in the context of the Livingstone Meeting in Zambia in 2006 and the follow-up Meeting of the Ministers of Social Protection in Windhoek (Livingstone II) in 2008.

However, the programmes of social protection are usually located in ministries that are relatively weak institutionally and have little support from the Ministries of Finance. For the most part, there is little policy dialogue on the inter-linkages between key social and economic key drivers of growth. It is in this context that the South-South policy dialogue and learning event has the potential to add value by linking social protection programmes to overall macroeconomic and social resilience in the context of promoting inclusive growth.

The evidence base to promote this dialogue is emerging: the experience of countries in Latin America has shown that large scale social transfers to promote investments in human capital and/or smooth consumption have been central contributors to the decline in poverty levels and inequality. India's implementation of a large scale public employment programme (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) as a driver of social protection policy and the promotion of social rights has also had a range of significant economic impacts. In the context of Africa, as Zarazua, Barrientos, Hulme, and Hickey (2010) point out "a new wave of social protection programmes including the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in Ethiopia, the Orphans and Vulnerable Children Programme (CT-OVC) in Kenya, the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) in Ghana, and the scaling up of the Mchinji Social Transfer Scheme in Malawi also provide a knowledge base on the feasibility and likely effectiveness of social protection programmes in low-income countries in sub-Saharan Africa."

The timing is also propitious: a number of global policy initiatives – e.g. the global jobs pact and the social protection floor⁹ - to which UNDP is a partner provide opportunities to strengthen and build on the momentum for change at the country level. For the purposes of this meeting, the social protection floor initiative is particularly helpful to focus on given its highlighting of the importance of focusing on a mix of social policies to address both the 'supply' and the 'demand' side dimensions with regard to critical public service.¹⁰

⁸ Zarazua, Barrientos, Hulme, and Hickey. (2010). Social protection in sub-Saharan Africa: will the green shoots blossom? MPRA Paper No. 22422, online at <http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/22422>.

⁹ See - 'CEB Communiqué (2009) http://www.unesco.org/education/CEB_FinalCommunique.pdf

¹⁰ See Social Protection Floor <http://www.un.org/ga/second/64/socialprotection.pdf> The focus is on (i) Essential services: geographical and financial access to essential services (such as water and sanitation, adequate nutrition,

2. Objectives:

The event aims to build on this momentum by:

- Facilitating a policy dialogue amongst decision makers from selected countries particularly between ministries of finance and social development on the inter-linkages between social and macroeconomic resilience and the potential contribution of well-designed large scale social protection programmes to inclusive growth;
- Fostering a knowledge exchange between practitioners, and exploring enhanced collaboration with key partners, with a view to identifying a mix of scalable policy initiatives that hold promise for a more inclusive growth path through their promotion of economic and social resilience and multiplier impacts critical for growth and real macroeconomic stability.
- Contributing to the dialogue within UNDP on the importance of social protection policies (over the life cycle/course) for inclusive growth and macroeconomic resilience. This nexus is critical not only for mitigating the adverse impacts of the crisis on the MDGs but also for underpinning the sustainability of MDG-related social investments and contributing to MDG financing over the longer-term.

Research Outputs

- Papers from the speakers
- Articles for the November edition of IPC-IG's Poverty in Focus

In terms of mechanisms to facilitate follow-up and networking, The **South-South learning gateway on Social Protection** hosted by IPC-IG can be used after the event to share information on the various programmes and to contribute to showing how the inclusion of social policies can also be put on the map of regional and inter-regional integration mechanisms (e.g. Unasur, IBSA, SAARC, SADEC etc.).

4. Dates and place

Dates proposed are October 11-14 2010.

Suggested location: Johannesburg, South Africa.

5. Participants and Partners

The Workshop will target policy makers and experts who are working in the government and international organizations engaged in Social Protection. The focus will be primarily in Sub-

health and education) and (ii) Social Transfers: a basic set of essential social transfers, in cash and in kind, paid to the poor and vulnerable to provide a minimum income security and access to essential health care. .. By working on both demand and supply side measures, the SPF takes a holistic approach to social protection. On the one hand, SPF activities will work on means to ensure the availability of goods and services in the areas of health, water and sanitation and housing, education, food and related information etc. At the same time, the SPF activities will secure rights and transfers that guarantee effective access to these goods and services for all throughout the life cycle.

Saharan Africa. The Workshop will be organized by the International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG).

Invited partners include: ACDESS (Nigeria), CEPA (Ghana), CODESRIA, DFID-UK, DFID-Brazil, EPRC (Uganda), European Union, GTZ, HSRC (South Africa), ILO, IFPRI, IESE (Mozambique), KIPPRA (Kenya), ODI, SADC, UNECA, UNICEF.

6. Proposed participant countries ¹¹

Some suggested priority countries include the following:

Sub-Saharan Africa: Botswana, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya Lesotho,, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia.

Latin America: Brazil, Chile, Colombia.

Asia: East Timor, India, Bangladesh, Philippines, Indonesia.

¹¹ To be discussed among the partners.

Tentative Workshop Agenda (speakers TBC)

Monday October 11,2010 - Focus on Sub-Saharan Africa	
08:00 – 09:00	Registration and Coffee
09:00 – 10:30	<p>Welcome: Selim Jahan, Director Poverty Practice, UNDP</p> <p>Frameworks for Social Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approaches to social protection: rights-based, life cycle, vulnerability, emerging models in Africa. – Armando Barrientos, CPRC • Social Protection Floor) and reporting on pilot countries (for Africa – Rwanda and Benin) - Michel Cichon, ILO • Integration vs. Universalism: Emerging Approaches - Naila Kabeer, IDS • Social Protection in sub-Saharan Africa - Vivienne Taylor, University of Cape Town <p>Chair: Pedro Conceição , UNDP NY</p>
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee-Break
10:45– 12:15	<p>From Crisis Response to inclusive growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential (to be added) • Challenges, opportunities and evidence base for SSA - Benjamin Davis, Unicef • Promoting better macro-micro linkages - Miriam Altman, HSRC • Growth-employment linkages <p>Chair and discussant: Rathin Roy, IPC</p>
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
1:30-15:00	<p>Financing social protection and exploring connections with macroeconomic resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major challenges and successful experiences from the global South - Rathin Roy, IPC-IG • Linkages with other development financing frameworks (e.g. PRSP and HIPC (e.g. Ghana for HIPC funding) • SSA/Low income economies –potential to move towards more sustainability in funding (Kenya/ Zambia) <p>Chair: Natalie Bouche,UNDP Regional Service Center, Dakar</p>
15:00 – 15:15	Coffee-break
15:15-16:45	<p>Sub-Saharan Countries: social protection experiences (social transfers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya • Ghana • South Africa

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senegal • Lesotho/Malawi <p>Chair: Sebastian Levine, UNDP, Uganda</p>
16:45 – 17:45	<p><i>Interactive Dialogue Space/Cross Regional Dialogue</i></p> <p>Chair: IPC</p>
	<p><i>Participants Dinner</i></p>

<p>Tuesday October 12, 2010</p>	
9:00-10:30	<p><i>Sub-Saharan Countries: Policies for the life cycle: changing face of employment programmes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Security, Ethiopia PSNP, Yemen, IFPRI • Social Sector, South Africa EPWP • Addressing Youth Unemployment and facilitating entry into the labour market <p>Chair: ILO</p>
10:30-10:45	<p>Coffee-break</p>
10:45-12:15	<p><i>Gender-based vulnerabilities: implications and impacts of programmes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethiopia, Ghana, India etc (ODI Researchers) • Latin American Experiences (Fabio Veras, IPC) <p>Chair: Dfid</p>
12:15-13:30	<p>Lunch</p>
13:30-15:00	<p><i>Social Protection: complementary programmes to address development challenges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>HIV/AIDS (transfers to care givers and HBC through employment programmes) – South Africa</i> • <i>Climate Change and natural resource management (NREGA/other)</i> • <i>Food Security and agricultural productivity of small farmers (Malawi)</i> <p>Chair: Radhika Lal - IPC</p>
15:00-15:15	<p>Coffee-break</p>
15:15-16:45	<p>Parallel sessions/networking</p>
16:45-18:45	<p><i>Cross-Regional Dialogue: policy innovation and change</i></p> <p>Chair: IPC</p>
<p>Wednesday, October 13, 2010 Nuts and Bolts of scaling-up and fostering integration</p>	
9:00-10:30	<p><i>Addressing the challenges of scaling-up</i></p>

10:30-10:45	Coffee-break
10:45-12:15	<p><i>Institutional Design</i></p> <p>Different institutional designs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethiopia • Colombia • India (convergence programmes – e.g. in Chattisgarh) <p>Chair: Melissa Andrade, IPC-IG</p>
12:15-13:30	Lunch
13:30-15:00	<p><i>Operational convergence: Social Information and delivery Systems (single/joint registry)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya • Chile • Brazil single registry • East Timor <p>Chair: Antonio Claret, IPC-IG</p>
15:00-15:15	Coffee/Tea Break
15:15-16:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parallel Networking Sessions
16:45-18:45	<i>Cross-Regional Dialogue: looking forward and fostering cooperation</i>
Thursday, October 14, 2010 (optional)	
9:00-10:30	Institutional Networking and UNDP meetings
10:30-10:45	Coffee-break
10:45-12:15	<i>UNDP meeting with partners</i>
Afternoon	Field Visit