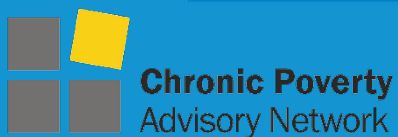


EXPERT GROUP MEETING
11 September 2023

THE WORLD SURVEY ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT 2024

GENDER, POVERTY DYNAMICS AND THE IMPLICATIONS
FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION IN A WORLD
OF REPEATED SHOCKS AND PROTRACTED CRISES



EGM/WS2024/R.1

© UN-Women, CPAN and IDS, 2024. All rights reserved.

Produced by the Research and Data Section, UN-Women.

The views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Chronic Poverty Advisory Network (CPAN), the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), the United Nations or any of its affiliated organizations.

EXPERT GROUP MEETING
11 September 2023

THE WORLD SURVEY ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT 2024

GENDER, POVERTY DYNAMICS AND THE IMPLICATIONS
FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION IN A WORLD
OF REPEATED SHOCKS AND PROTRACTED CRISES



CONTENTS

1. Overview	5
2. Session summaries and key takeaways.....	6
Session 1: Gender and poverty dynamics	6
Session 2: Gender-responsive social protection in the context of protracted crises and repeated shocks.....	8
Session 3: Harnessing the transformative potential of social protection	10
Annex.....	14
a. Agenda.....	14
b. List of participants	16

1. Overview

The World Survey on the Role of Women in Development is a Secretary General's report, mandated by the Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee) of the General Assembly which focuses on macroeconomic policy, sustainable development, financing and poverty eradication. It is presented every five years and provides an important opportunity for a research product covering in-depth assessment of a theme related to gender equality and economic and social policy for deliberation by Member States. Since UN-Women was founded, the Research and Data section has produced two editions on [sustainable development](#) (2014) and on [time and income poverty](#) (2019).

The 2024 edition will focus on the role of social protection in a world of repeated shocks and protracted crises, and highlight its contributions to advancing gender equality, resilience, and transformation. It will assess persistent gaps and challenges in making social protection systems work for women and girls; highlight promising approaches and good practices for strengthening social protection system design, delivery and financing, with particular attention to the challenges faced by low-income countries; and explore potential synergies that can be derived from greater coordination with other sectoral policies.

To inform the content and recommendations of the report, a one-day in-person expert workshop was convened with the Chronic Poverty Advisory Network (CPAN) at the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), at the margins of the [International Conference on Reimagining Social Protection in a Time of Global Uncertainty](#) in Brighton (UK) on 11th September 2023. The focus of the in-person workshop was on gendered poverty dynamics and the implications for social protection in a world of repeated shocks and protracted crises through the lens of the transformative social protection framework. The workshop was space to revisit this framework from a gender perspective and against the backdrop of the increasing frequency and intensity of co-variate shocks, including in the context of climate change.

The workshop was attended by a total of 28 participants. In addition to experts from academic institutions in different regions, the meeting included participants from UNICEF, FAO, ILO, FCDO, UN-Women Headquarters, the UN-Women Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, and UN-Women Lebanon.

The workshop was opened by **Melissa Leach** (Director, Institute of Development Studies), who highlighted the longstanding partnership between UN-Women and IDS, including the co-production of the 2014 World Survey under her substantive leadership, and continuation of this partnership with this current edition that harnesses the long-standing expertise of IDS's Center for Social Protection.

Silke Staab (UN-Women) then provided an overview of the World Survey report, including the purpose of the report, contextual framing of multiple, overlapping crises, as well as the process of expert consultations to inform the report drafting. She shared key guiding questions for the day as follows:

- What are the advantages and challenges of using the Transformative Social Protection (TSP) framework for the report? How might the TSP framework need to be adapted from a gender and poverty dynamics perspective?
- How can we use the framework to go beyond poverty to include a stronger focus on inequalities across the life course? How can the right to social protection be brought more centrally into this framework?

- How can we strike a good balance in the report between the focus on crisis response and the need for ‘adaptive social protection’ and due attention to the ‘bread-and-butter’ issues of building robust, universal social protection systems?
- What does the transformative dimension look like from a gender perspective? What makes a social protection system/policy/programme transformative? Do we have to think differently about the transformative potential of social protection in the context of acute crises?

This was followed by three thematic sessions, each with a number of prepared presentations as well as discussion in plenary. Along with the conference, the workshop provided important substantive insights for the UN-Women team working on the forthcoming World Survey report and facilitated a lively exchange on new and ongoing research and policy debates at country, regional and global level.

2. Session summaries and key takeaways

Session 1: Gender and poverty dynamics

The first session of the day, chaired by **Loui Williams** (UN-Women), was on the topic of “Gender and poverty dynamics.” **Vidya Diwakar** (IDS and CPAN) opened the session with the presentation of her background paper that analyses these dynamics in three countries in order to tease out their implications for gender-responsive social protection design and delivery:

- The research on Tanzania, Peru, and (rural) Bangladesh relied on innovative use of gender-disaggregated quantitative panel data, combined with qualitative insights. It sought to explore from a gender perspective the question of why households move in and out of poverty over time, and specifically, why some households are able to escape or remain out of poverty over time, while others experience chronic or recurring poverty.
- The paper explored contextually relevant drivers of gendered poverty dynamics, ranging from women’s access to resources (education, land, social networks) to macro-level factors (anti-discrimination measures, legal and institutional frameworks, price and climate shocks).
- A key finding was around the arbitrary and political nature of poverty lines, which greatly shape the narratives of who is experiencing poverty, given that a large number of households move around the poverty line or hover just above it over time. The research found that if poverty lines are moved slightly higher, nearly half of purportedly ‘never poor’ households would be classified as experiencing chronic or transient poverty. Therefore, if social protection systems rely on static poverty lines to determine eligibility, they will miss a large chunk of people with underlying vulnerabilities.
- The paper also found that the impacts of shocks differ significantly by gender of household head, particularly in Tanzania and Bangladesh; and that women’s access to resources (e.g. education, tangible assets) and negotiated agency at different levels (e.g. sole or joint right to sell land, comfort in speaking up in public) can be protective factors in this context.
- Regarding implications for social protection, the paper argued that the data supported greater coverage and adequacy of cash transfers as well as better targeting of women in chronic poverty, based on the recognition that poverty is not static, and that many households not technically ‘in poverty’ still experience significant economic insecurity and need support to prevent them from falling into poverty as the result of a shock. The paper also suggested that cash in combination with livelihoods support and components focusing on women’s agency would be more effective from a gender perspective.

The presentation by Vidya was followed by four discussants, who responded to the paper and provided insights from their country or institutional contexts:

- **Norma Correa** (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú) situated the paper in the Peruvian context, providing background on how poverty in Peru has become urbanised over recent years, especially during the pandemic. While extreme and chronic poverty are usually found in rural areas of the Amazon and Andes, 70% of poor people are located in urban areas. Yet, the increase in social policy spending and on social protection flagships have tended to focus on rural areas, and coverage of social protection programmes are not adjusted to the heterogeneity in poverty profiles. This was revealed during the pandemic where fragmented interventions did not reach those most in need. Further, the pandemic context revealed the interdependency of social protection with care services, including the severe impacts of school and daycare closures for 2+ years upon women's time and income poverty.
- **Lopita Huq** (BRAC Institute for Development and Governance, Bangladesh) shared insights from the context of Bangladesh. She first explained the seemingly counterintuitive findings on higher levels of women's household headship among never-poor households, pointing out how international migration mostly among men can mean that women-headed households who do not migrate are relatively economically secure and highly educated, yet may also be subject to strict gender and religious norms that constrain their mobility and political participation. Lopita also shared insights from research on women's employment during COVID-19. First, for domestic workers: a common profession for women rural-urban migrants, with 5 million in urban areas alone – yet this group is often not eligible for social protection in their destination. In contrast, women garment workers (who are relatively more formally organized, and who also receive greater international attention), received targeted packages from the government during the pandemic. Lopita also urged attention to the emotional and affective dimensions of social protection, where qualitative research pointed to experiences of shame or indignity in women's receipt of support.
- **Flora Myamba** (Director of Women and Social Protection, Tanzania) complemented the discussion from a Tanzanian perspective, and affirmed that the paper is a true reflection of the Tanzanian context. Flora provided additional evidence to inform the paper in terms of constraints faced by women in Tanzania, including the impacts of low labour force participation, restricted mobility, high unpaid care work demands, and low digital literacy. Flora elaborated on how these realities affect women's access to the Productive Social Safety Net program in Tanzania. Even though important strides have been made towards integrating a gender perspective, challenges remain with low coverage and benefit levels, as well as receipt of digital payments in a context where less than one-third of poor women live in a household with access to a mobile phone.
- **Rachel Sabates-Wheeler** (Centre for Social Protection, IDS) one of the co-authors of the transformative social protection framework praised the questions raised by the paper regarding women's agency and poverty dynamics and suggested that it could go further in spelling out the policy implications of the findings for social protection. She suggested the paper could be strengthened through discussion of the political dimensions of purportedly 'technical' issues, such as the targeting criteria for specific groups, the consideration of inflation in determining value of cash transfers, and the definitions of who is considered to be in poverty and why. Finally, she requested increased discussion of the role of men alongside women.

The presentation and responses were followed by a 45-minute **discussion in plenary**, which made space for lively and engaged commentary from a range of attendees, and set the stage for the unfolding

of subsequent sessions across the rest of the day. Key takeaways that the UN-Women team will be taking forwards for the drafting of the report include:

- There are stark variations between using a 1X and 1.5X poverty line that show it is a highly limited tool for targeting social assistance, especially in contexts where poverty is highly dynamic. Poverty analyses need to account for this dynamism of groups experiencing chronic and transient poverty as well as taking a life course perspective to attend to women's varying experiences of poverty over time, including for example the differing experiences of adolescents and older women.
- The report should put emphasis on the links between income and time poverty, including women's role in collective crisis response where state support is absent or slow (e.g. soup kitchens), potential burdens on women through co-responsibilities of providing social protection, and livelihood support programmes that ignore unpaid care and domestic work demands.
- Extension of social protection to women in informal employment should be a priority – these workers are also often keen on participating in programme design and delivery. This can be a time burden, but can also open up opportunities for democratizing/transforming the state from below.
- Transformative approaches to social protection need to start with context-specific and intersectional vulnerability assessments that include a gender perspective. The report also needs to be clear that transformation is often through linkages with other policies, including legal reforms. Transformative approaches to social protection must also have strong links to adjacent agendas, such as decent work and labour rights, as well as accountability mechanisms that are accessible to women, so that they have somewhere to turn when experiencing discrimination in access to SP. Addressing unpaid care and domestic work is critical to a transformative approach.
- Additional key issues that the report should discuss include rural and urban disparities in access to social protection; potential for interventions centred on women's multi-scalar agency to form a promising 'plus' component of cash transfer programs; and the gender dynamics of digital social protection systems.

Session 2: Gender-responsive social protection in the context of protracted crises and repeated shocks

The second session of the workshop, chaired by **Rachel Holmes** (Independent Consultant), was on the topic "Gender-responsive social protection in the context of protracted crises and repeated shocks." The session began with a presentation by **Rachel Slater** (University of Wolverhampton, UK), who drew on the Better Assistance in Crises (BASIC) project, which is funded by FCDO, to tease out key gender issues for social protection in protracted crises settings. She underlined the need to:

- Decide on a case-by-case basis whether there should be gender-specific programmes or whether gender should be mainstreamed into broader programmes.
- Pay attention to gender dynamics across social protection systems, including both recipients and providers. For recipients, acknowledge the adverse risks that can come from inclusion in social protection, for example exposure to violence and risk of trafficking or theft, or the disruption of existing support mechanisms. For social protection providers, be aware of gendered dimensions of competency, capability and performance, such as how unpaid care responsibilities and risk of gender-based violence impact their capabilities.
- Be mindful that while the shift to 'shock-responsive' social protection may open up sources of climate-related funding, it could also lead to a crowding out of gender and other social justice issues.

- Relatedly, recognize that the stronger integration of social protection and humanitarian assistance may further confine social protection to a residual category, making it even harder to harness the transformative potential of social protection.
- Understand that not all crises are the same and context-specific responses are key. Within BASIC, the team maps the landscape contexts that they are working in, in terms of violence, hazards, political instability, climate and displacement, in order to create programmes that are resilient and can keep functioning in these contexts.

The presentation by Rachel was followed by three discussants, who spoke to different areas of concern in the context of shocks and protracted crises:

- **Stephen Devereux** (Centre for Social Protection, IDS) commented on the global food price crisis – exacerbated by the ongoing conflict in Ukraine – and its implications for gender-responsive social protection. In addition to shocks, he pointed to the need to also consider seasonal hunger, including among farm workers during the winter when many are unemployed, as well as following the holiday season. To address these challenges, (1) the value of cash transfers needs to be adjusted to both food price inflation and seasonality, not only once a year, but seasonally or monthly; (2) cash transfers should be delivered directly to women even in male-headed households; the benefits (e.g. women’s control of cash, children’s nutrition) outweigh the risks (e.g. male resentment, GBV), though a “sociocultural assessment” or “gender audit” should be conducted as part of the baseline; (3) food-based transfers, including fresh food transfers and school feeding, should be strengthened and target girls’ access to education – while recognizing that the recent move away from imports for school feeding to home-grown food programs also bears risks (e.g. crop failures); and (4) unemployment insurance must be extended, particularly to seasonal workers, casual workers and family farmers (UBI is one development in this direction); and (5) shock-responsive social protection must also be gender-responsive recognizing that women (as food providers) and girls (who often eat the last and the least) are more severely affected by shocks than men and boys.
- **Rima Al-Mokdad** (UN-Women, Lebanon) presented UN-Women’s strategy to increase gender-responsive social protection in the context of conflict and protracted crises in Lebanon. Lebanon has experienced a significant influx of refugees since 2011, and an escalating emergency situation since 2019 resulting from economic crisis, the pandemic, the Beirut explosion, and triple-digits inflation. Regarding the National Poverty Targeting Programme (first poverty-targeted social assistance programme), UN-Women has worked to carry out qualitative gender and social inclusion analysis, do capacity building through trainings for staff, and carry out a gender review of the programme standard operating procedures.
- **Zahrah Nesbitt-Ahmed** (Centre for Disaster Protection, UK) commented on the connections between gender-responsive social protection and disaster protection in the context of climate shocks. Zahrah highlighted that there is growing awareness of this nexus, yet data gaps remain pervasive, particularly from a gender perspective. There is also growing interest in linking disaster finance instruments to adaptive or shock-responsive social protection, and Zahrah highlighted examples of these interlinkages. There are also some efforts to consider gender in use of these tools, for example collection of gender impact data by Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility of sex-disaggregated data on participation in the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative. Yet, more information is needed to understand the role of disaster risk financing impacts on disaggregated at-risk groups.

After the presentation and responses, the session was opened to plenary discussion. Key takeaways for the UN-Women team from the discussion include:

- Funding for social protection in protracted crisis settings is often international from donors and humanitarian agencies concerned with refugee populations; it is unclear what will happen if/when refugees leave or humanitarian crises subside. Therefore, we need to be politically aware that there will be power dynamics and institutional preferences, including backlash.
- Research, capacity building and programmatic support is needed to ensure that ‘shock-responsive’ social protection is also gender-responsive; this includes assessments of impacts as well as potential barriers for women in accessing assistance (including long trips, queuing, dignity) and capacity building of social protection staff, including on the identification and referral of GBV cases. In addition, the impacts of ‘shocks’ upon social protection staff themselves should be considered, including the poor working conditions of social workers, who may not be eligible for social assistance programs despite low income and delayed pay (which was the case in Lebanon).
- Climate change is not just another vulnerability for social protection to tackle; it is a complex problem and climate justice is the solution. Similarly, social protection is not the only answer to food insecurity – food sovereignty and the ability of women to determine their own food sources is critical, and social protection needs to recognize this. The push for expanding social protection has never been more urgent.
- However, there are many accountability gaps, particularly in protracted crises settings. In addition to lack of accountability by states, it is important to discuss the role that the ‘predatory private sector’ plays in limiting access to social protection – for example, the role of grain cartels in fixing prices, with implications for food security. Tackling price fixing is therefore a type of transformative SP, as is seeking accountability for the harms generated by those who control the money.

Session 3: Harnessing the transformative potential of social protection

The third session of the workshop, chaired by **Maxine Molyneux** (University College London), was on the topic of ‘harnessing the transformative potential of social protection.’ The session opened with a presentation by **Ian Orton** (ILO), who provided an ILO perspective on gender-responsive social protection. His presentation explored:

- The need to go beyond limited understandings of women as mothers that pervade social protection policies and programs, and understand women also as *workers* and active participants in the labour market.
- How social protection might respond to three gender equality challenges, namely: (1) gendered labour market segregation (through increased coverage of informal workers and incentivizing formalization), (2) unpaid care and domestic work (through addressing the pension gap and pension adequacy gap, and investment in complementary care services), and (3) gendered vulnerabilities across the lifecourse, including withdrawal of girls from school and early marriage, gender-based violence and women single parent headed households (through providing income security in times of need).
- The importance of international social security standards in creating an enabling environment for gender-responsive social protection, including Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention No. 102 and Recommendation No. 202 on Social Protection Floors. Though the language therein is sexist and outdated, these standards do uphold principles of non-discrimination, solidarity

financing, and participatory design/implementation, redress and grievance mechanisms, as well as emphasizing the role of women as workers not just dependents.

- The need for social protection to work in tandem with labour market policies and investments in services (including child- and long-term care services).
- Data gaps that remain in tracking gender-disaggregated social protection coverage, which has implications for SDG monitoring.
- The need for both horizontal and vertical expansion of gender-responsive social protection (including social insurance), to ensure that a greater number of people are covered by progressively higher levels of protection, and the full range of lifecycle benefits.
- Indeed, gender-responsive social protection can contribute to a transformative agenda if it provides comprehensive lifecycle protection for women, including child and family benefits, unemployment protection, and pensions, through enhancing women's freedom of choice, bargaining power and resource autonomy.

This was followed by responses from four discussants:

- **Laura Alfors**, (WIEGO, South Africa) discussed transformative social protection from the perspective of the informal economy, which is characterized by deep gender segmentation of women into forms of work with higher chances of poverty, and an earnings penalty whereby women earn 75% of men's earnings in same occupation. Laura drew on the recommendations of the High Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment, which was a consultative process with informal workers, to suggest that transformative social protection for informal workers should link with several key areas: (1) ensuring protections for the types of work in which women are involved (including need to integrate social assistance into social insurance, and to reach women family workers); (2) reducing and redistributing unpaid care work (promoting integrated systems of care with social protection, and being wary of private sector healthcare schemes); and (3) strengthening collective voice and representation (so informal workers can represent themselves in policy discussion).
- **Deepta Chopra** (IDS) then spoke about the integration of care in gender-sensitive social protection. Deepta argued that 'unpaid care work' is often homogenized within discourse, however it can be important to think about the *types* of activities taking place under that umbrella, and gender inequalities within that. For example, childcare can be more evenly distributed by gender than food or water collection. As such, the transformation of gender roles can be a significant consideration in social protection. Deepta emphasized that care is not a burden, it is a foundational aspect of humanity. As such our focus must be as much upon redistributing care from households to the state, as redistributing between men and women.
- **Raquel Coello-Cremades** (UN-Women, Panama) focused her intervention on issues and priorities for social protection in Latin America and the Caribbean, and specifically highlighted efforts to integrate care as a fourth pillar of social protection. Raquel emphasized that care can be *enhanced* by the other pillars of social protection, but also, that care *can itself enhance* the other pillars of social protection. For example, quality childcare can benefit the performance of children in education, as well as set them up for better jobs; and if elderly and long-term care services are improved, this positively benefits the health system through preventative care and reduced hospitalization. Through discussion of comprehensive care systems in Uruguay, Raquel proposed that the social organization of care requires a new set of policies, with the aim of promoting new mechanisms of coordination,

governance and funding, recognizing and properly training care workers and providing them social protection.

- **Hania Sholkamy** (American University Cairo, Egypt) spoke about lessons learned from when social protection fails to meet its transformative potential, through interrogating some common ‘paradigms’ in social protection discourse, including the theories of justice that underpin them. Under a ‘technocratic’ paradigm, for example, actions are driven by poverty statistics; under a ‘state-craft’ paradigm, the obligation may be upon states to fulfil expectations of donors; and under a ‘value-driven’ paradigm, social protection is conceived as part of a collective commitment to fairness and an obligation to people. Hania also explored the implicit assumption that social assistance delivered at the individual level promotes women’s autonomy, and highlighted how joint decision-making, bargaining and household level negotiations are not always negative for women.

The session then opened to plenary discussion. Key takeaways for the UN-Women team from this discussion were as follows:

- Transformative social protection needs to be both gender- and care-responsive: care is a source of risk and vulnerability across the life course, but is not a ‘burden.’ Social protection systems need to recognize the foundational nature of care and aim to contribute to sufficient quantity and quality of care.
- Low quality of care services is a problem in many communities, which can erode trust. Improving the working conditions of care workers is critical, and this includes extending social protection to care workers in the informal economy.
- We need to think critically about the kinds of alliances and coalitions that are needed to make the case for care as a public good. Making this argument may throw up difficult questions around the state’s involvement in households, the ‘commodification of love,’ and balancing role of paid and unpaid care workers, and so these arguments will have to be countered in compelling ways.
- The ethics of care could be an interesting complementary framing for the report, alongside a rights-based approach, acknowledging that an exclusive focus on individual rights may not match with people’s lived experiences within communities. Furthermore, recognizing and valuing care does not necessarily mean we need to assign monetary value to it or commodify it.
- We must continually refresh our thinking on key concepts we are using, including ‘agency,’ ‘empowerment’ and ‘decision-making,’ to recognize how these are differently understood and valued by women, and how meanings shift over time.

In closing the meeting, the UN-Women team thanked the participants for their contributions and laid out the next steps of the process:

- A meeting report (this document) would be prepared to summarise the discussion of the Expert Group Meeting.
- Experts are invited to write-up contributions for publication on the UN-Women website, on the webpage dedicated to the World Survey. Please contact Silke Staab and Loui Williams for more information.
- A second, virtual EGM would be held on the 5-6 October 2023. This has subsequently taken place and was a successful complement to the in-person workshop, building on key themes of transformative, rights-based and gender-responsive social protection; integrating social protection strategies with work and care; and financing.

- Between October 2023 and January 2024, the UN-Women team will work on the first draft of the World Survey report. In February 2024, the draft will be shared for internal and external review. Between March-May 2024, the UN-Women team will revise and prepare the final draft. In June 2024, the report will be signed-off and submitted for translation.

Annex

a. Agenda

8.30–9.00	Arrival
9.00–9.15	Welcome remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melissa Leach, Director of the Institute of Development Studies (IDS)
9.1 –9.30	Welcome and presentation of plans for the World Survey report Silke Staab , Research specialist and report lead, UN-Women
SESSION 1: Gender and poverty dynamics Chair: Loui Williams (UN-Women)	
9.30–9.50	Gender and poverty dynamics in Bangladesh, Peru and Tanzania Vidya Diwakar , Deputy Director (CPAN) and Research Fellow (IDS)
9.50–10.30	Discussants (10 minutes each) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norma Correa, Professor and Researcher (Anthropology, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú) • Lopita Huq, Research Fellow (BRAC Institute for Development and Governance, Bangladesh) • Flora Myamba, Director (Women and Social Protection, Tanzania) • Rachel Sabates-Wheeler, Co-Director (Centre for Social Protection, IDS)
10.30–11.15	Q&A and discussion
11.15–11.30	Coffee break
SESSION 2: Gender-responsive social protection in the context of protracted crises and repeated shocks Chair: Rebecca Holmes (Independent consultant)	
11.30–11.45	<i>Sustaining and adapting social protection during crises: key issues from a gender perspective</i> Rachel Slater , Professor of International Development (University of Wolverhampton, UK)
11.45–12.15	Discussants (10 minutes each) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stephen Devereux, Co-Director (Centre for Social Protection, IDS) – <i>The global food price crisis: implications for gender-responsive social protection</i> • Rima Al-Mokdad, Social Development Technical Advisor (UN-Women, Lebanon) – <i>Gender-responsive social protection, conflict, and protracted crises</i> • Zahrah Nesbitt-Ahmed, Research Lead (Centre for Disaster Protection, UK) <i>Connections between gender-responsive social protection and disaster protection in context of climate shocks</i>
12.15–13.00	Q&A and Discussion
13.00–14.15	LUNCH (provided)

SESSION 3: Harnessing the transformative potential of social protection Chair: Maxine Molyneux (University College London)	
14.15–14.30	Gender-responsive social protection: An ILO perspective Ian Orton , Social Protection Policy Officer (ILO)
14.30–15.15	Discussants (10 minutes each) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laura Alfers, Director (Social Protection Programme, WIEGO, South Africa) – <i>Transformative social protection as seen from the informal economy</i> • Deepta Chopra, Research fellow (IDS) – <i>Transformative social protection: a care and gender perspective</i> • Raquel Coello-Cremades, Regional Policy Specialist, Economic Empowerment (UN-Women, Panama) – <i>Gender and social protection: issues and priorities in Latin America and the Caribbean</i> • Hania Sholkamy, Associate Professor (American University Cairo, Egypt) – <i>When social protection fails to meet its transformative potential – lessons from Egypt</i>
15.15–16.00	Q&A and discussion
16.00–16.30	Wrap up and takeaways

b. List of participants

Laura Alfery, WIEGO

Rima Al Mokdad, UN-Women Lebanon

Deepta Chopra, IDS

Norma Correa Aste, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú

Raquel Coello Cremades, UN-Women Latin America and the Caribbean

Stephen Devereux, IDS

Vidya Diwakar, IDS/CPAN

Becky Faith, IDS

Lopita Huq, University of Bath

Rebecca Holmes, independent consultant and ODI

Mari Kangasniemi, FAO

Melissa Leach, IDS

Flora Myamba, Women and Social Protection Tanzania

Maxine Molyneux, University College London

Rachel Mason, FCDO

Zarah Nesbitt-Ahmed, Centre for Disaster Protection

Ian Orton, ILO

Keetie Roelen, Open University

Andrew Shepherd, IDS/CPAN

Hania Sholkamy, American University Egypt

Rachel Sabates-Wheeler, IDS

Rachel Slater, University of Wolverhampton

Silke Staab, UN-Women HQ

Loui Williams, UN-Women HQ

Rachel Yates, Accelerate Hub

Vania Budianto, Australian National University