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Nota di contenuto	Contents; Acknowledgments; Preface; Abbreviations; 1. Introduction; Figure 1.1 Processes and Stakeholders Involved in a Safety Net; Box 1.1 Definitions of Safety Nets and Social Assistance; 2. The Case for Safety Nets; Figure 2.1 Where Safety Nets Fit in Larger Development Policy; Figure 2.2 Perceptions of Fairness of Country Income Distribution in Latin America; Box 2.1 The Motivating Force of Educational Stipends: The Bangladesh Female Secondary School Assistance Program; Box 2.2 The Loss of an Ox; Box 2.3 A Poverty Trap in Shinyanga Box 2.4 A Policy Maker's Take on Growth, Equality, and Policy Box 2.5 The Developmental Effects of the Elizabethan Poor Laws; Table 2.1 Safety Nets for Protection and Promotion; Table 2.2 Possible Target Groups, the Role of Safety Nets, and Complementary Policies; Table 2.3 Examples of Social Protection Programs by Life Cycle; Figure 2.3 Distribution of General Revenue-Financed Transfers for Selected Countries by Population Quintile; Box 2.6 Is Dependency Always Bad?; Box 2.7 Women's Reactions to Questions about Transfers and Fertility Table 2.4 Summary of How to Handle Challenges to Safety Nets 3.

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Sommario/riassunto	Safety nets are noncontributory transfer programs targeted to the poor or vulnerable. They play important roles in social policy. Safety nets redistribute income, thereby immediately reducing poverty and inequality; they enable households to invest in the human capital of their children and in the livelihoods of their earners; they help households manage risk, both ex ante and ex post; and they allow governments to implement macroeconomic or sectoral reforms that support efficiency and growth. To be effective, safety nets must not only be well intended, but also well designed and well implemented