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SDC & Social Protection Online Learning Series

Module 2: Overview of Social Protection Instruments & Impacts



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1. Introduction

Which key words do you remember from the 1st Module "What is Social Protection"?

010

Life cycle approach

Redistribution

System

LNOB

Money

risks

Social safety nets

social protection tool box

social insurance, social care, contributory, non-co

Universal/ targetef

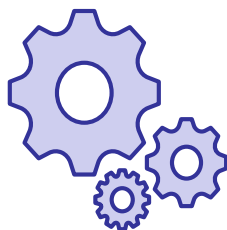
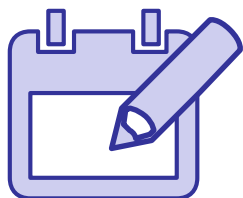
CTP

Inclusion

Resilience

Eliminate poverty

Summary Module 1 – What is Social Protection?



- **There are many definitions & approaches** of SP, depend on objectives/goals in the short- and long-term
- **SP may serve different purposes:** prevention, protection, promotion and transformation (3 Ps & one T)
- **SP may benefit everyone**, not only the poor (all people facing risks and vulnerabilities)
- **Main SDC SP projects** cover:
 - 1) social assistance,
 - 2) insurance,
 - 3) labour market policies &
 - 4) systems strengthening
- **SP fits well to SDCs core concepts** (like LNOB, social inclusion, decent work) & could **increase impacts**, but this needs to be better capitalized on & made more explicit (incl. realizing & measuring its value)
- **Presentations & recordings** available on [SDC Poverty-Wellbeing Shareweb](#)

Overview Training Series

MODULE TYPE	CONTENT	DATE
Basic Module 1:	What is Social Protection in the SDC?	23.06.2021
 Basic Module 2:	Overview of Social Protection Instruments & Impacts	18.08.2021
Technical Module 3:	Agriculture, Food Security & Social Protection	22.09.2021
Technical Module 4:	Social Protection in the Context of Education, Employment & Private Sector Development	17.11.2021
Technical Module 5:	Health & Social Protection	26.01.2022
Technical Module 6:	Triple Nexus & Shock-Responsive Social Protection	23.03.2022
Technical Module 7:	Governance / Systems Strengthening & Social Protection	18.05.2022
Technical Module 8:	Gender and Social Protection	22.06.2022
Technical Module 9:	Social Protection Indicators to Leave No One Behind	24.08.2022

A detailed **module description** is available on the [SDC Social Protection Shareweb](#)

Structure Module 2: Overview of Social Protection Instruments & Impacts

STRUCTURE	MODULE	TIME
1. Introduction		10 min
2. Technical Input	Social Protection Instruments & Impacts	40 min
→ Q&A		10 min
→ Break		5 min
3. Break out groups	Poverty Profile Malawi	20 min
4. Case Studies	GIZ Case Study Malawi	10 min
→ Q&A		10 min
5. Closing Words		10 min
6. Evaluation		5 min



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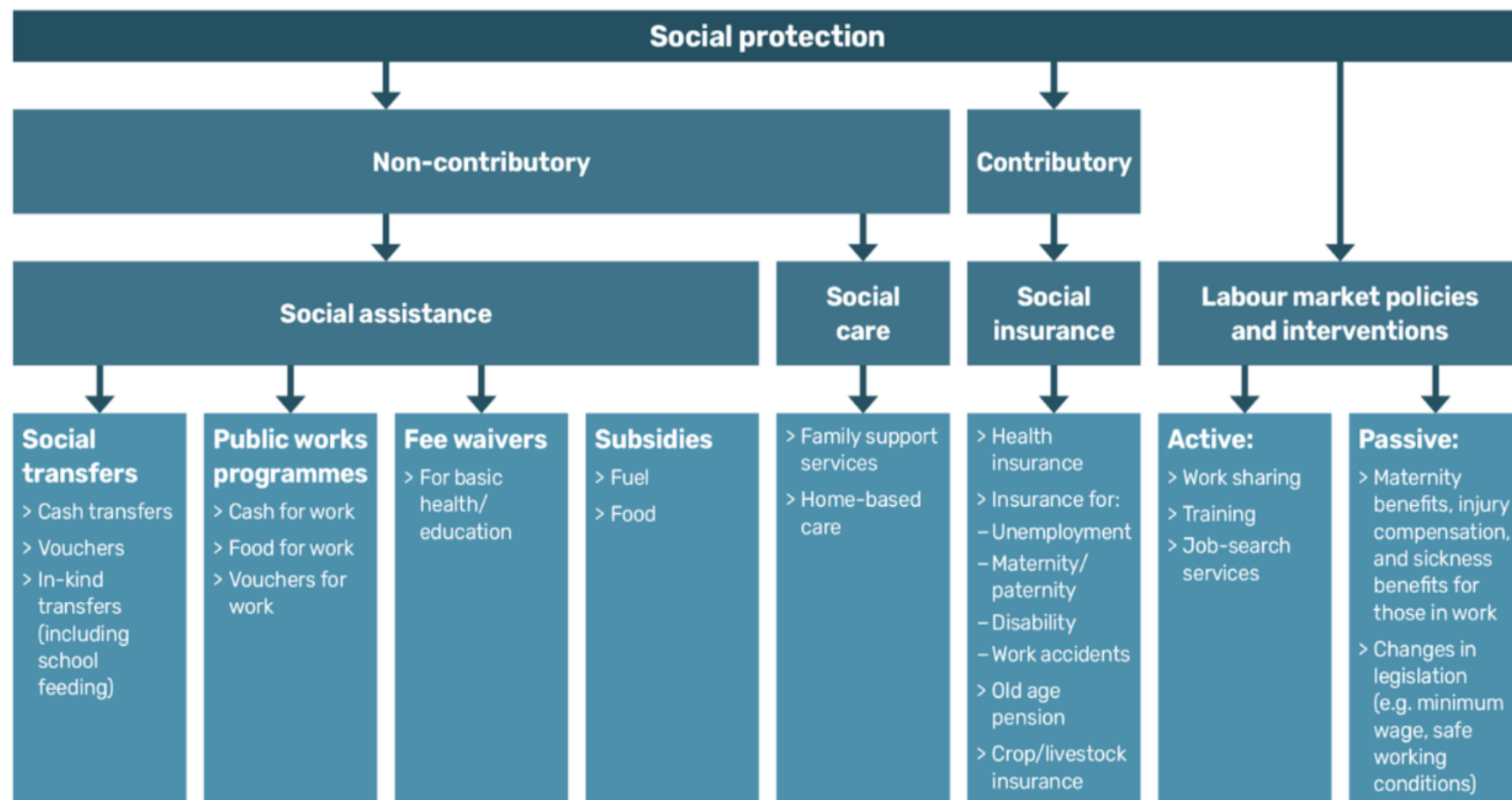
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2. Overview of Social Protection Instruments and Impacts

2.1 Social Protection: Instruments

Overview of Instruments



Source: [UKAID K4D Social Protection Topic Guide 2019](#), adapted from [O'Brien et al. \(2018: 6\)](#).

2.2 Social Protection: Impacts

Social Protection has many impacts....



Overview of Impacts according to sectors

- ↓ **Poverty**
- ↓ **Inequality** (material & non-material)
- ↓ **Vulnerability to risks & shocks**
- ↑ **Resilience**

- **Health**
 - ↑ Access & use of health services
 - ↑ Health outcomes, like ↓ morbidity & mortality
 - ↑ Structural determinants of health
 - ↑ Immediate determinants of health

- **Agriculture**
 - ↑ agricultural production & employment
 - ↑ sustainable/resilient livelihoods & local demand
 - ↑ nutrition status

- ↑ **LNOB** (e.g. children, old people, women/girls, PwD)
- ↑ **Social inclusion**
- ↑ **(Women) empowerment**
- ↑ **Human rights**

- **Education**
 - ↑ School enrollment & attendance
 - ↑ School participation
 - ↑ Long-term learning & cognitive development
- **Employment**
 - ↑ economic opportunities
 - ↑ quality of jobs (decent work)
- **(Inclusive) economic growth**
 - ↑ Micro, meso and macro economic growth

- **Triple nexus**
 - Shock-responsiveness/ adaptive social protection
 - Transition between humanitarian aid & long-term development
 - Peace, political stability & social cohesion

Overview of Functions of SP

Prevention

Measures **to reduce risks** (ex-ante):
mitigation (insurance)
and risk prevention
(resilient livelihoods)

Health & old age
insurance, public works;
livelihood diversification

Protection

Measures **to cope with risks** once they
occur (ex-post):
smooth consumption/
protection
livelihoods

(Conditional) cash
transfers,
public works

Promotion

Measures to
enhance income
and stabilize
livelihood
effects of social
protection
(economic catalyst)

Economic effects of
cash transfers,
Linking SP to
employment
measures

Transformation

Measures to
enhance social
inclusion, equity,
empowerment &
rights (structural
inequalities)

Labour law, anti-
discrimination laws,
etc.

Social Protection Impacts

Outputs

Quantity & quality improvements

Coverage of people:

- Increase coverage of social protection in particular for the most vulnerable and those not covered
- Who is covered by social protection measures?

Comprehensiveness of services:

- Improve access to basic services and social protection mechanism
- Improve access to quality jobs (decent work) and increase economic opportunities
- Which risks are covered?

Financial adequacy:

- Increase levels of financial protection for affected populations
- How adequately are risks covered (financially)?

Outcomes

Protection

- Provide relief from deprivation
- Support people to cope with risks (e.g. natural hazards or economic crisis), that have already occurred (ex-post)
- Smooth consumption and protect livelihoods (ex-post)

Prevention

- Avert deprivation
- Support people before a risk occurs (ex ante) in order to prevent risks or mitigate their effects once they occur (old age, sickness or unemployment)
- Strengthens resilience and diversification of livelihoods to prevent people from impoverishment and using negative coping strategies (ex-ante)

Promotion

- Enhance incomes and capabilities as well as livelihood stabilization
- Increase households purchasing power, cash transfers catalyst for local economies
- Active employment measures, skills training and other services enable beneficiaries to enhance their livelihood and incomes and sustainably graduate out of social protection measures

Transformation

- Social equity and inclusion, empowerment and rights (awareness and information)
- Reduce vulnerabilities of people to risks caused by economic, social or political exclusion and inequalities (ex ante)
- Rights-based dimension of development, transparency and social accountability

Impacts

- ↑ LNOB (e.g. children, old people, women/girls, PwD)
- ↑ Social inclusion
- ↑ (Women) empowerment
- ↑ Human rights

- ↓ Poverty
- ↓ Inequality (material and non-material)
- ↓ Vulnerability to risks and shocks
- ↑ Resilience

Health

- ↑ Access & use of health services
- ↑ Health outcomes, like ↓ morbidity & mortality
- ↑ Structural determinants of health
- ↑ Immediate determinants of health

Education

- ↑ School enrollment and attendance
- ↑ School participation
- ↑ Long-term learning and cognitive development

Employment

- ↑ economic opportunities
- ↑ quality of jobs (decent work)

(Inclusive) economic growth

- ↑ Micro, meso and macro economic growth

Agriculture

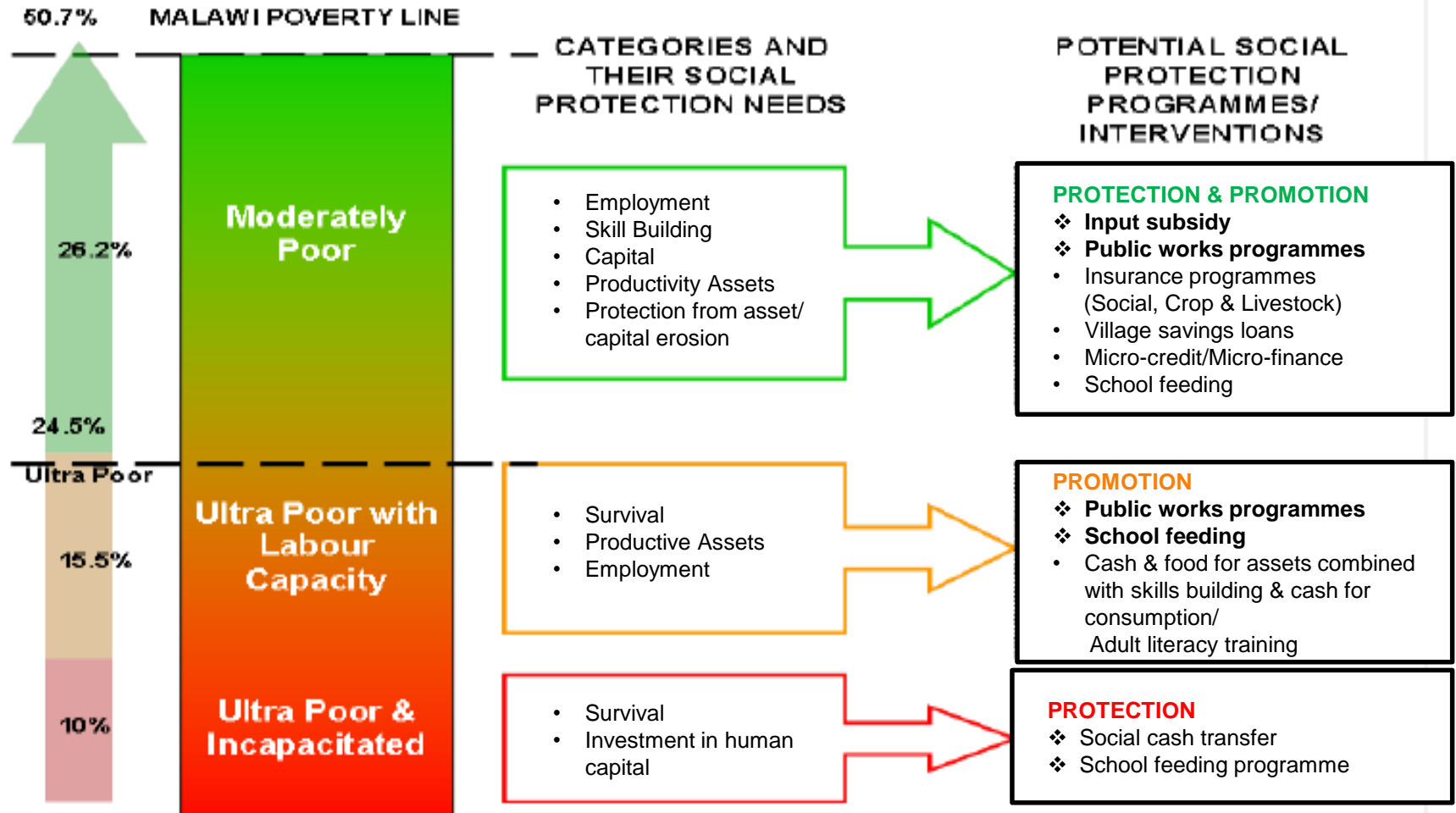
- ↑ agricultural production and employment
- ↑ sustainable/resilient livelihoods & local demand
- ↑ nutrition status

Triple nexus

- Shock-responsiveness/ adaptive social protection
- Transition between humanitarian aid and long-term development
- Peace, political stability and social cohesion

The poor & vulnerable have heterogeneous characteristics which need to be understood

Targeting for Social Support & Protection Programmes:



----- PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES -----

Protection

Prevention

Promotion

----- TYPES OF PROGRAMMES -----

Income transfers

Unconditional cash transfers

Conditional cash transfers

Social pensions (older and disabled people)

Child and family allowances

Other transfers

In-kind transfers

Food for work

Public works/employment guarantee

Vouchers (education, health)

Fee waiver

Health fee waiver

Insurances

Health insurance

Asset insurance

Unemployment benefits

Survivor benefits

Additional social policies:

- Education (primary, secondary, tertiary)
- Community and livelihood development
- Entrepreneurship promotion

- Health care (including maternal and child health)
- Work legislation (minimum wage, work standards)
- Psycho-social support

- Skills training
- Mentoring
- Infrastructure development

- Others

----- FOR WHOM -----

Universal

Targeted

Poor households

Disabled people

Food insecure people

Children

(informal) workers

Displaced people

Mothers

Farmers

Widows/widowers

Elderly people

Unemployed people

Others

----- TYPES OF IMPACTS -----


<-- Direct effects

Indirect effects -->


Income	Access to services	Food security	Consumption	Health	Economic Growth	Reduced income inequality	Others
Human Security	Resilience	Employment rate	School attendance	Productivity	Asset building	Reduced child work	

2.3 Social Protection: Instruments & Impacts


Preventative Measures

	Social Insurance	Micro-insurance / Inclusive Insurance
What?	<p>Insurance against life-cycle risks (illness, death, old age, unemployment, etc.) in return for an income-based contribution (equitable insurance package)</p> <p>Different forms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public insurance schemes Community-based schemes 	<p>Commercial insurance packages provided by commercial insurers tailored to low income clients' needs & constraints (equitable contribution)</p>  <p>Different forms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death, health, life packages Property & agricultural insurance (weather index based)
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal sector employees informal labourers (with financial capacity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-income groups (with financial capacity) e.g. small-scale farmers, SMEs
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal labour market Tanzania: Community Health Funds & TIKa Bangladesh: Labour Association for Social Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catastrophic risks Climate-change adaptation Food security Senegal: CNAAS Agriculture Insurance Company of Senegal (AXA & West African Dev. Bank)


Impacts of Insurance

	Social Insurance	Micro-insurance / Inclusive insurance
Impacts	<p>Evidence from India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ↓ HHs health-related borrowing ▪ ↑ Financial mobility (spending ↓) ▪ ↓ Self-medication ▪ ↓ Out-of-pocket payment for medically trained provider utilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ↑ Productivity investments ▪ ↓ Risk aversion ▪ Evidence from Mali: cost/benefit ratio: 6.25 ▪ ↑ Safety net function ▪ Evidence from Ethiopia/Kenya: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 36% insured farmers less likely sell livestock; ▪ 25 % less likely reduce meals
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persistent low membership rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low up-take due to high costs, low benefits

Protective Measures

	Cash / In-kind Transfers	Public Works Programmes
What?	<p>Direct, regular & predictable transfers to ↓poverty, ↑resilience</p> <p>Different forms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unconditional cash transfers (UCTs) Conditional cash transfers (CCTs) In-kind transfers, e.g. school feeding (SF) 	<p>Short-term employment on community (infrastructure) projects for wages or for food</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cash-/food-for-work often by state 
Target Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronically poor Extreme poor Labour constrained HHs Vulnerable groups (e.g. children, elderly, PwD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HHs with individuals with labour surplus (precondition)
Context	<p>UCTs in Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa: Child Support Grant or Old Age Pension Malawi: Food & Cash Transfer Project <p>CCTs in Latin America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brazil: Bolsa Familia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> low & middle income countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> under employment seasonality livelihoods

Impacts of Cash Transfers & Public Works Programmes


	Cash / In-kind Transfers:	Public Works Programmes
Impacts	<p>Socio-economic impacts of UCT/CCT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ↑ food & nutrition security (incl. SF) ▪ ↑ health outcomes ▪ ↑ school enrolment/attendance (incl. SF) ▪ ↑ female empowerment ▪ ↑ social cohesion 	<p>Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ↑ employment & ↓ poverty → ↑ worker's dignity & status ▪ positive public/polit. perception: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribute to productive economy • create public goods • build community's capacity <p>Challenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short-term programmes (limited availability) <p>Solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ India: MGREGA (demand-driven “right to work”) ▪ Ethiopia: Productive Safety Net Program (combines PWP with UCT)

Promotive Measures

	Graduation Programmes	Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs)
What?	<p>Provide a sequenced package of support for a limited period of time to ↑ livelihoods & promote sustainable move out of poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ cash transfers plus ▪ asset transfers ▪ access to savings & credit ▪ training & coaching 	<p>Interventions to support unemployed & most vulnerable to find jobs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ match jobseekers with current vacancies ▪ upgrade & adapt jobseekers' skills ▪ provide employment subsidies ▪ create jobs (public sector employment or private sector work subsidies)
Target Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HHs with labour capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formal & informal workers
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low & middle income countries with high poverty rates ▪ Bangladesh: BRAC model (>43 countries) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any country with underemployment ▪ Nepal & Kosovo: Employment Fund & Enhancing Youth Employment (SDC) ▪ Uganda: Northern Uganda Social Action Fund – Youth Opportunity Program (WB)



Impacts of Graduation Schemes & ALPS

	Graduation Programmes	ALPS
Impact	<p>BRAC's Targeting the Ultra Poor (TUP) graduation approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ↑ HH-level consumption, ▪ ↑ asset holdings ▪ ↑ food security <p>Longer-term impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ↑ livelihood diversification ▪ ↑ earnings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ↑ income & ↑ quality jobs → ▪ ↓ poverty (graduation out of poverty) <p>Long-term impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ↑ jobs post-training ▪ ↑ gainful employment (decent work) ▪ ↑ quality jobs ▪ ↑ HH assets (due to income)
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensity of support & high costs ▪ Administrative challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Complexity & high costs ▪ Administrative challenges 

Transformative Measures

	Transformative Social Protection
What?	<p>SP measures that address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ economic, social or cultural rights ▪ injustices (from structural inequalities & abuse of power) ▪ mainstreamed into common SP measures or encompass <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender sensitivity training to address discrimination & social exclusion ▪ Care facilities for parents in the context of a public works programme ▪ Regulatory frameworks for SP & labour markets
Target Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extremely vulnerable & marginalised groups
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contexts in which social exclusion & injustice present a major barrier for the dev't of a specific population group ▪ Mozambique: MUVA Assistentes ▪ North Africa: Interregional Arab Labour Migration: Dialogue & protective measures of migrants labour rights



Impacts of Transformative Dimension

Transformative Social Protection	
Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ↑ Gender-equitable attitudes▪ ↑ Decision making power at HH-level▪ ↓ GBV▪ ↑ Knowledge of contraceptives & HIV▪ ↑ Financial inclusion of girls▪ ↑ “Soft skills” & employability skills<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Body language▪ Speaking confidence
Challenge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Complexity & costs of interventions



The context matters for achieving impacts

Technical aspects



Administration & Political Economy

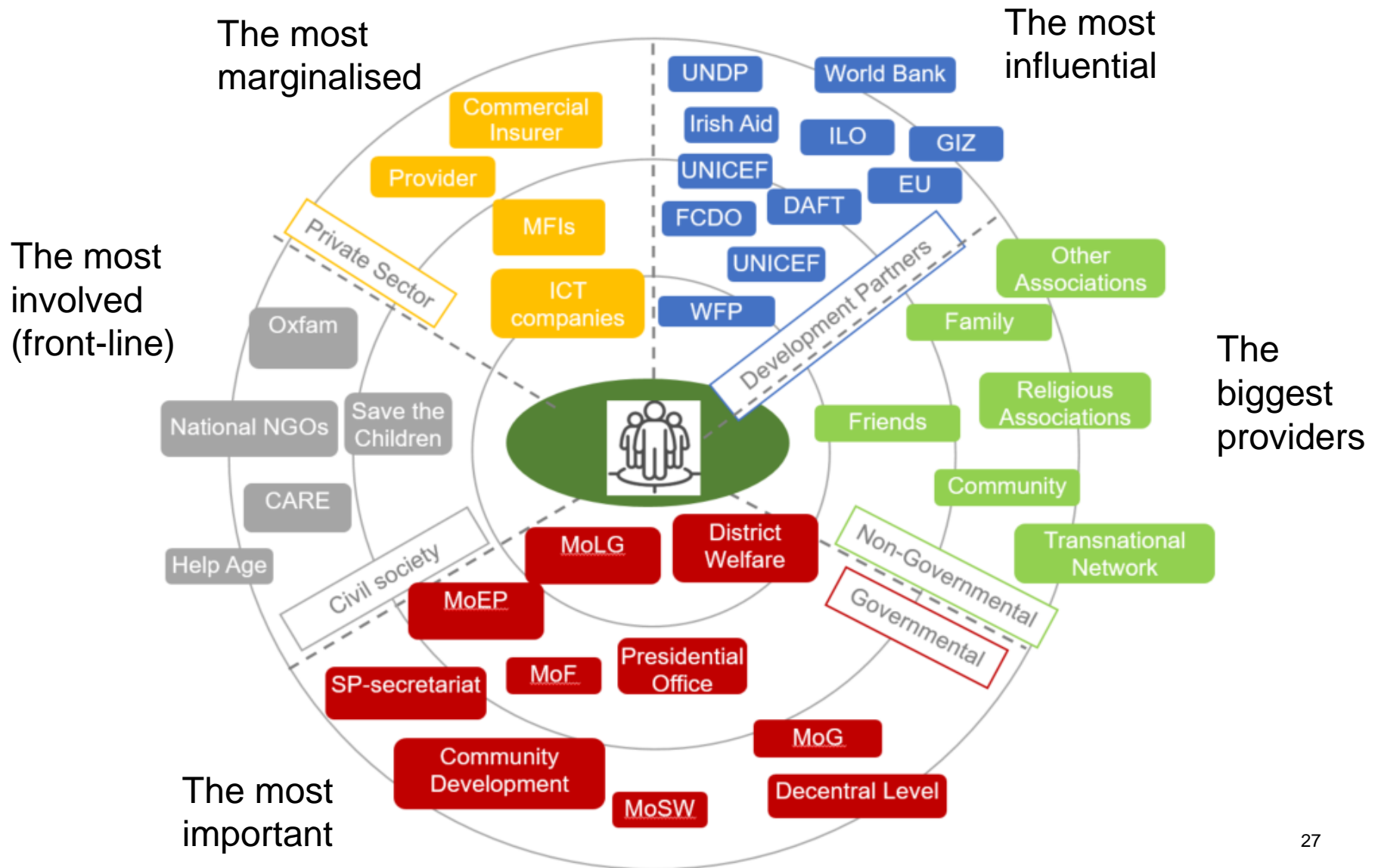
Administrative Capacity:

- Technical capacity
- Human resources
- Infrastructure (desk, computers, internet, payment services, etc.)

Political Economy:

- Power balance for SP (in-country & among dev't partners globally)
- Political will & leadership/dev't champions
- Fiscal space

Typical SP Stakeholders at National Level



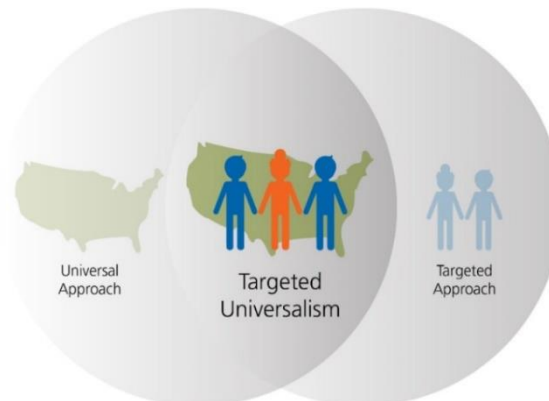
Universal vs. targeted approaches

Universal Approaches

- Whole population or specific pop. categories
- without applying any other in- & exclusion criteria (e.g. children, elderly >65, pregnant women, etc.)
- **Targeting mechanisms:**
 - categorical targeting
 - universalism
- **Examples:** child allowance, maternity allowance, social pension, universal basic income, etc.

Targeted Approaches

- Identification of a group of people based on pre-defined vulnerability criteria to define eligibility for social support
- E.g. applied for specific population categories (children, elderly, etc.).
- **Targeting:**
 - (proxy) means-testing
 - community-based targeting
 - geographical targeting (poverty maps)
- **Examples:** cash transfers for the ultra-poor, school bursaries for OVCs;



Universal vs. targeted approaches: Examples

Universal Approaches

Universal child allowance in Austria:

- irrespective of income level or whether employed or not (until 18 years of age)

Universal social pension in Lesotho:

- any Lesotho citizen >70 age &
- without civil-service pension

Targeted Approaches

Child support grant in South Africa:

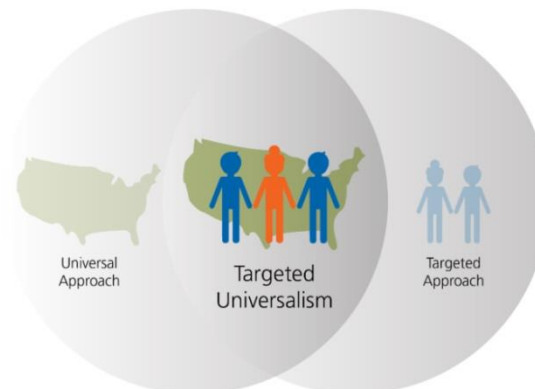
- primary care giver citizen of SA
- resident together with child
- means-tested

Orphans & Vulnerable Children bursary in Lesotho:

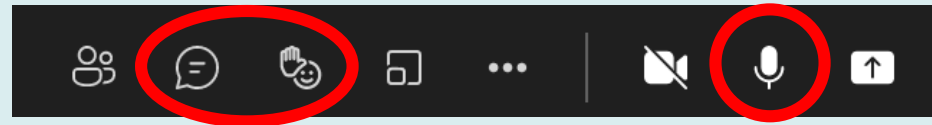
- students in secondary school & <18 years who are orphans or have a sick, disabled or incarcerated parent or are considered needy

Social Cash Transfer Programme in Malawi:

- ultra-poor or labour constrained hhs



Q&A
Thank you!





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3 Break Out Group

Break Out Groups Task

Please discuss which social protection instruments you would want to use in the context of the **poverty profile of Malawi** and why?

Despite major strides forward, poverty in Malawi is still high. While extreme poverty has been going down from 24.5% in 2010/11 to 20.1% in 2016/17, absolute poverty has slightly increased from 50.7% to 51.5% during the same period. The negative impact of COVID-19 on the socio-economic situation of most Malawians, pre-supposes that the situation has further deteriorated.

High dependency from subsistence economy, a low productivity of the agricultural sector & a low diversification of the economy are major reasons for the current poverty situation, which also results in low social indicators, including health, education or nutrition outcomes. Life expectancy is 63.7 years, while 67.8% of the rural and 41.4% of urban households commonly report food insecurity (IHS5, 2020). 70.7% of the population >15 years do not have any qualifications (UNESCO, 2020) with only 30% of the girls between 15-19 years having finished primary school.



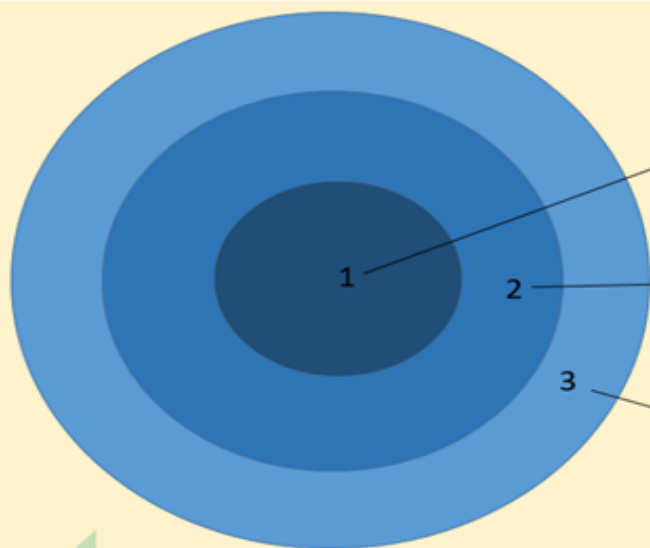
4 Malawi Case Study

Malawi National Social Support Programme II

(2018-2023)

Strategic objectives

Provide welfare support to those unable to construct a viable livelihood
Protect the assets and improve the resilience of poor and vulnerable households
Improve the productive capacity and asset base of poor and vulnerable households to move them above the poverty line
Establish coherent and progressive synergies through strong linkages to economic and social policies and disaster risk reduction



Consumption Support

Provide consumption support through timely, predictable and adequate cash and/or in-kind transfers to poor and vulnerable households throughout the lifecycle.

Resilient Livelihoods

Promote resilient livelihoods through tailored packages based on individual, household, and community needs via graduation pathways, inter-programme linkages and by facilitating access to - and utilization of - services beyond the MNSSP II.

Shock-sensitive Social Protection

Develop a shock-sensitive social protection system that meets seasonal needs, prepares for, and responds to unpredictable shocks together with the humanitarian sector, and supports recovery and the return to regular programming.

Realise synergies across different programmes and pillars by integrating different initiatives and harmonising and coordinating the delivery of social support through a strengthened social protection system

Malawi National Social Support Programme II

(2018-2023)

1 Consumption Support

- SCTP (Social Cash Transfer Program)
- PWP (Public Works)
- School Meals Program

2 Resilient Livelihoods (SCTP, PWP, SMP +)

- Productive assets and skills development (graduation)
- Inter-program linkages for greater impact (LSGs, etc.)
- Improved access to services for improved livelihoods (nutrition, health & education)

3 Shock-Sensitive Social Protection

- Promote resilience to shocks (pillar 2)
- Prepare for shocks (planning)
- Expand coverage of programs, e.g. SCTP, school meals (pillar 1)
- Support recovery (pillar 1 and pillar 2)

**Complementary
pillars**

Protective pillar

Social Protection in Malawi

SDC & Social Protection Online Learning Series – 18th August 2021



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1. Context
2. Social protection instruments in Malawi
3. Public Works Programme (PWP)
4. Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP)
5. Cash Plus Programmes
6. Challenges

Context

- Malawi is a landlocked country located in Sub-Saharan Africa
- According to recent statistics, 51.5% of the population lives in poverty and about 20.1% of the population is classified as ultra-poor
- The national framework for the implementation of social protection interventions in Malawi is the Malawi National Social Support Programme II (2018-2023) which builds on three pillars:

**1. Consumption
Support**

**2. Resilient
Livelihoods**

**3. Shock-
sensitive social
protection**



Main Social Protection Instruments in Malawi

- Social Cash Transfer Programme
- Public Works Programme
- Savings and Loans Interventions
- Livelihoods interventions
- School Meals Programme
- Microfinance



Public Works Programme (PWP)



What

- To provide cash transfers;
- To promote public works based on seasonality and available labour and communities' needs; and
- To ensure that participation in work programmes is adequate to meet the basic food and non-food needs of eligible households.

Who

- Ultra-poor and non-labour constrained households

Where

- Used to be implemented on a large scale, currently a pilot in 10 districts targeting 10,000 households

When

- Operational in Malawi since 1990s

How

- Targeting: eligible beneficiaries are drawn from a social registry
- Implementation: beneficiaries work for 12 days per month on projects identified by the communities and aimed at rehabilitating communal assets (e.g. afforestation, land resource, etc.)
- Transfer: received after the work cycle an equivalent to Malawian minimum wage (~22 Euros)

Impacts

- Beneficiaries reported changes in their financial inclusion and household diet since joining the Enhanced Public Works Programme (EPWP) pilot
- The EPWP has built ownership over assets with beneficiaries willing to volunteer to maintain assets after programme implementation ends
- Through the EPWP assets of good quality have been built and most of the assets are expected to bring benefits to the communities like less soil erosion, improved soil fertility, increased access to firewood and timber, and increased harvests.

Enhanced Public Works Programme (EPWP) Process Evaluation & Audit: Final Report (IDInsight, 2021)

Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP)



What

- Unconditional cash transfer programme
- Main objectives:
 - To provide consumption support and ensure timely, reliable, and adequate cash transfers;
 - To alleviate poverty, hunger, and starvation and improve health, nutrition, and education conditions of the children living in those household

Who

- Targets ultra-poor and labour-constrained households

Where

- Currently rolled out in all districts of Malawi covers more than 290,000 households and over 1.2 Million individuals

When

- Started with a pilot in 2006

How

- Targeting: UBR combined with proxy means test, community verification (10% quota)
- Transfer: beneficiary households receive a transfer throughout the year according to their household size (~10 Euros); school bonuses are provided for going-to-school children.

Impacts

- The SCTP achieved its primary objective of ensuring food security and improving consumption among the ultra-poor, labour-constrained households.
- The SCTP had noticeable impacts on the ownership of both agricultural and non-agricultural assets.
- The cash transfer improves adult health and increases use of health services.
- The SCTP also significantly improved caregivers' outlook of their future well-being
- The programme also generated strong positive impacts on the material well-being of children with increased regular participation in school (i.e. participation without extended withdrawal during the school year).

→ The results of the SCTP strongly suggest that unconditional cash transfer programmes to the ultra-poor can be an important part of an inclusive growth strategy even in very poor countries.

Evaluating The Effectiveness Of An Unconditional Social Cash Transfer Programme For The Ultra Poor In Malawi (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill et al., 2017)

Livelihood/ Graduation Pathways

- Currently the country does not have a national strategy on how to implement graduation pathways, however, designs of "Plus" Interventions is guided by a Graduation Concept Note.
- Malawi is advocating for sustainable graduation out of poverty and NOT administrative Graduation out of social protection programmes
- Linkages are still at Pilot phase with a few districts implementing a variety of Cash Plus models such as:
 - ✓ Mwanza Economic Empowerment Pilot (COMSIP)
 - ✓ Graduation Pilot (CWW)
 - ✓ PROACT/SOSURE (INGO Consortiums)
 - ✓ EPWP Livelihood Linkage (COMSIP)

Graduation Pathway pilots target beneficiaries of cash transfer programmes with a combination of Financial Literacy, Business Skills Development, Nutrition and Home Management, Gender and empowerment, Lean season cash top ups and/or business grants

Challenges

- Limited capacities of the governmental institutions (personnel, financial resources, knowledge)
- Dependency on donor funding
- Fragmentation of the sector
- Targeting of households is time consuming & expensive (moving away from community targeting towards proxy means test); Issues are updating, quality checks
- Payment mechanisms: Currently mainly manual (open to fiduciary risks); started to introduce e-payment for more accountability
- Grievance and redress mechanisms: currently only few tools for beneficiaries to raise complaints and programme specific, with very little capacities to address and close cases; while in future a harmonized grievance system is appreciated
- Lack of systematic complementary graduation pathways to move households/beneficiaries out of poverty by providing access to information and complementary programmes



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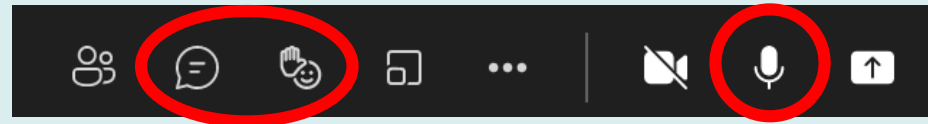
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Q&A
Thank you!



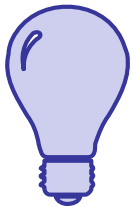


5. Closing Words

Main Take Away Messages



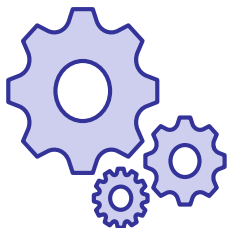
- There are **many different non-contributory & contributory SP instruments**



- There are **many different socio-economic impacts & academic evidence exists**, but the **context always matters**

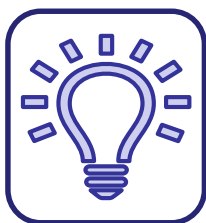


- **Different SP may serve different purposes (3 Ps & 1 T)**
 - Risk prevention & mitigation: social/micro insurances
 - Protection: Cash transfers & PWP's function
 - Promotion: Graduation Schemes & ALPS
 - Transformative: complementary SP measures



- The **national stakeholder landscape is complex**
- Diversity of **Social Protection Instruments in Malawi**

Reflection Questions & Food for Thoughts



- *What kind of social protection **instruments** are used in my country context or policy field already and which once are missing?*
- *Who are the **important actors** already implementing social protection measures?*
- *How could specific social protection instruments reach the most vulnerable in my country context or policy field? Which **SP instruments** would be suitable for my target group?*

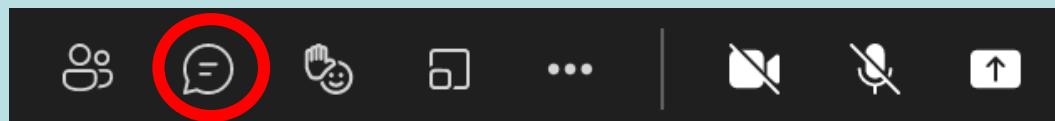


- If you have any further questions or need for clarification, please feel free to contact us:
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6. Evaluation

- Please find the link for a 2 min evaluation in the chat
- Thank you for your participation!



Next Learning Module on 22.09.2021



SDC & Social Protection Online Learning Series

Module 3: Agriculture, Food Security & Social Protection



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