

ZAMBIA SOCIAL PROTECTION CASE STUDY

Bestone Mboози

SENIOR SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES

ZAMBIA

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- ❑ Background
- ❑ History of Social Protection
- ❑ Development of Social Protection Strategy
- ❑ Key Social Protection Programmes under MCDSS
- ❑ Pilots
- ❑ Impact of Social Transfers
- ❑ Recipients' Reactions to Social Protection
- ❑ Budgetary Challenges to Scale Up
- ❑ Responses to Extending Social Protection
- ❑ Challenges, Opportunities, Recommendations

Background

- Population is 11 Million
- Poverty at 68 %
- HIV/AIDS at 16 %
- Economic growth at 5% in last 4 years
- No significant dent on poverty

History of SP and the SP Strategy

Before introduction of social protection strategy

- Coverage- very poor, patchy and insufficient.
- Untimely interventions.
- Poor coordination.

Developed PRSP in 2002

- PRSP focused on poverty reduction based on economic development.
- In 2005 SP strategy was drafted
- The FNDP was produced with chapter on social protection which was based on the SP strategy.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SP STRATEGY IN ZAMBIA

- The SP strategy was developed by the SP SAG -chaired by MCDSS with diverse membership.
- Developed from the assessment of social protection interventions , needs, and the gaps between the existing programmes and the achievement of adequate and comprehensive social protection
- The SP provides a common framework and shared vision for a set of programmes – expansion, coordination ,monitoring, reporting and financing
- The SPS is the basis of the current cash transfer pilots and seeks best practice for a possible national cash transfer programme

KEY GOVERNMENT SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES

■ **Incapacitated households**

- Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)- in-kind transfers
- Social Cash Transfer Scheme- cash transfers to destitute and incapacitated households
- Food Programme Management – provision of food to vulnerable households

■ **Low capacity Households**

- Food Security Pack- provision of inputs to vulnerable but viable farmers
- Micro credit to women by Micro Bankers Trust
- Microfinance credit to vulnerable people with disabilities by NTD
- Peri-Urban Self Help (PUSH)- public works programmes

■ **Children adult care without givers**

- Street Children Programmes
- Free basic education for all children

DATA AND KEY FINDINGS FROM PROGRAMMES

INCAPACITATED HOUSEHOLDS-

- Programmes proven effective especially cash transfer scheme.
- However programmes are under funded.

LOW CAPACITY HOUSEHOLDS

- In 2006 the funding target for these programmes was exceeded. However, by mid 2007 mixed achievements were being seen with the beneficiaries of the food security pack going down by 46% due to reduced funding, while the micro credit exceeded target by 36%.

STREET CHILDREN PROGRAMMES: Great achievements - greater coordination of the various interventions is still required. In 2007 the Street Children Programme met its target by 63 %

ALL PROGRAMMES

- Most categories of the vulnerable are covered but there is need to strengthen funding and implementation capacity if social protection is to be comprehensive.

Description of Pilots

- Social cash transfer scheme launched in 2004.
- Piloted in 5 districts Kalomo Monze, Kazungula , Chipata and Katete each with a lesson learning agenda.
- The scheme targets 10% of the most destitute and incapacitated in target communities except for Katete.
- Implemented by Ministry Staff
- Targeting is community based using proxy means tests.
- Criteria is Extreme poverty and incapacitation.
- The scheme pays out ZK 40,000 (US\$ 10) plus ZK 10,000 (US\$ 2,5) for HH with children per month in Kalomo Kazungula and Monze.
- In Chipata the scheme pays 40,000 ZMK plus ZMK 10,000 for HH with more than 1 member, ZMK 10,000 per primary school child & ZMK 20,000 per secondary school child .
- Bimonthly rhythm, Pay point

Minister of Community Development with a Beneficiary



Katete

- In Katete it is universal and targets all people over sixty years.
- Launched in July 2007
- Targets persons above 60 years
- Now 4706 beneficiaries
- Now in 10 Wards (half of District)
- In Katete the scheme pays 60,000 ZMK (US\$15) per month per person.
- Scheme payments are made on a bi- monthly basis

Pension Beneficiary in Katete



Current pilots and lessons to be learnt

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	LESSONS TO BE GENERATED	INDICATIONS
Kalomo	3515	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Implementation level capacity ■ Up scaling needs ■ Combination of the regular PWAS with cash transfers in Kalomo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Community structures need econ. Incentives
Monze	2548	Soft conditionality on education and health	Not yet
Chipata	1167	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban transfers – ■ Transfer value (child bonus) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Community Targeting difficult, manipulation ■ Increases retention
Katete	4706 Individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Universal based targeting ■ Pensions for the old 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quick to roll out Low Admin costs
Kazungula	554	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Implementation in a vast, sparsely populated area ■ difficult to access district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Admin cost high

Impact of Cash Transfers

- First Evaluation show that :
- **Education:** enrollment rate went up by 3%.
- **Nutrition:** % of HH not satiated after one meal went down from 56.6% to 35.2%; food intake is more varied
- **Health:** incidence of illnesses decreased from 43% to 35%.
- **Livelihood:** number of HH making investments quadrupled to 50% and average amount invested doubled; 71% of all HH stated to have invested part of the cash transfer; asset ownership increased from 8.5% to 42%)
- **Future perspective:** more households are hopeful (increase from 37% to 49%) and have more plans (increase from 50% to 73%)
- **Community:** incidence and frequency of begging reduced
- However more rigid and strictly controlled impact evaluation is underway and will produce more conclusive evidence on impacts of the scheme

Recipient's Reaction

- **Without the social cash transfer scheme I would be dead and buried . The scheme has become my husband. I can only beg government to continue for the likes of us”**
the words of Mrs. Felistus Hamalambo an aged widow looking after 5 orphan grandchildren.
- **“ I am now able to eat three meals a day and have managed to buy 6 chickens and a goat”**
the words of Mrs. Gertrude Simasiku a sickly widow looking after 5 children.

Budgetary Challenges to Scale Up

- Competing priorities
- In this year's budget priority was given to infrastructure development.
- Emphasis being put on economic growth as opposed to social protection.
- The pilot social cash transfer scheme model if scaled up to national level could cost government approximately 0.36% of nominal GDP and only 1.3% of the annual GRZ budget.
- Experiences from countries like Lesotho who fund a national social cash transfer scheme show that it is possible to fund adequately social protection programmes with(out) limited donor support

Responses at high level to Extending Social Protection coverage

- Political will for investment in social protection building ie development of the SP strategy, government is playing in implementing SP programmes through MCDSS.
- Other government ministries need to fully appreciate fairly new concept of social protection.
- In 2007 and 2008 350,000 US\$ as government contribution.
- Calls from general public for increased coverage are limited due limited awareness.
- Civil society is playing a vital role in advocating for increased social protection coverage.
- Stepped up advocacy activities.

CHALLENGES

- Affordability and Insufficient funding to the social protection sector.
- Insufficient awareness and understanding of social protection amongst stakeholders
- Limited capacity for implementation of programmes
- Increasing poverty levels

OPPORTUNITIES

- Increasing evidence being generated on the effectiveness of the Cash Transfers is having positive impacts and has led to government funding for the scheme
- Political will for social protection is increasing.
- Engage political leadership more
- Draft constitution has made provisions for an old age pension and social economic rights
- Capacity building programmes and studies are being carried.

Way Forward

- Workshop for Members of Parliament
- Finish Review by July- before national budget
- Government make a final decision - whether to scale up or not. Go beyond Pilots
- Come up with a Social Protection Policy- long term
- Legislate Social Protection Programmes on long-term

CONCLUSION

- While Social protection is an essential component and pre-requisite for poverty reduction and economic development. There is need for long term support for it to be successful and adequate