


Ministry Of Community Development And Social Services



Scaling Up Investments in Social protection programmes in Zambia in order to attain vision 2030 and the sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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OUTLINE

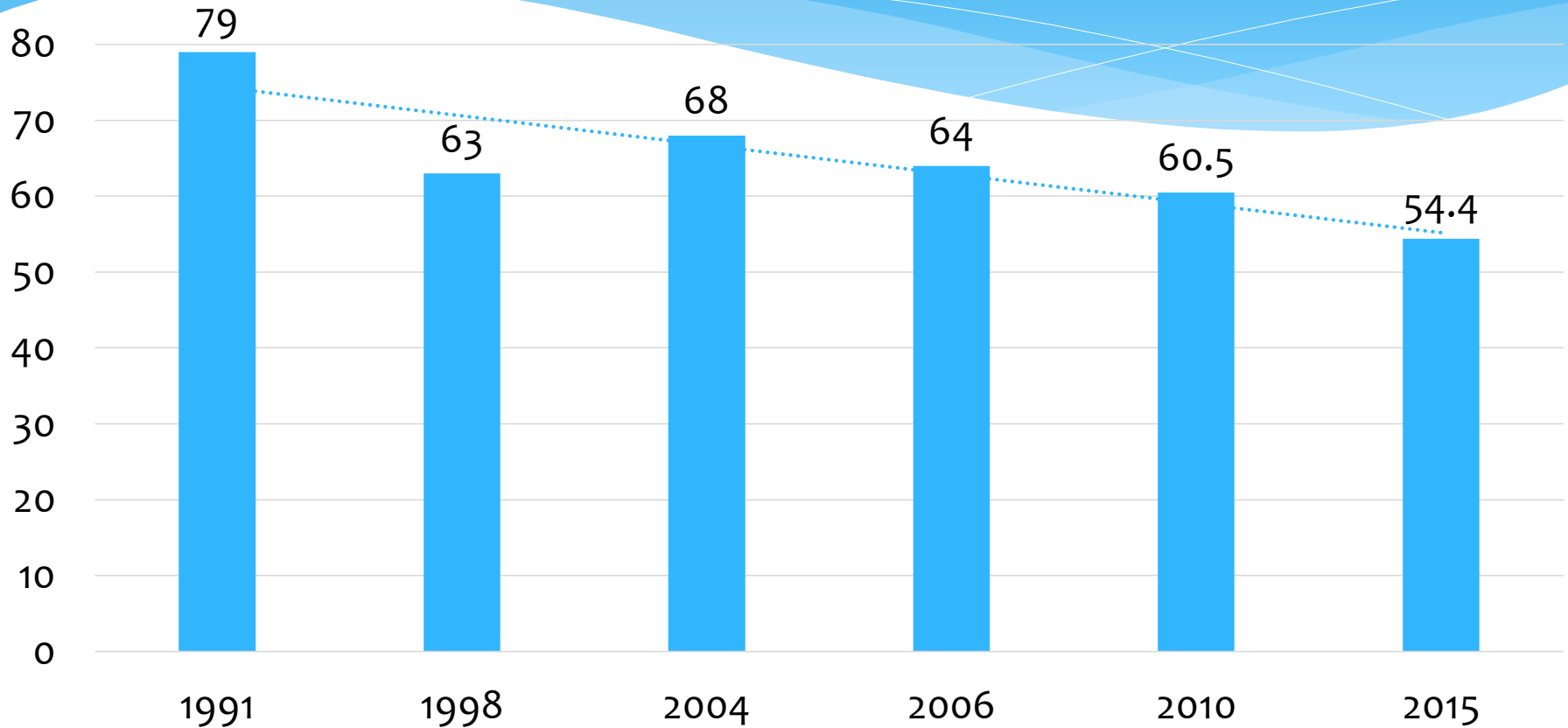
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- * **Introduction**
 - * **Poverty Trends and Vision 20130**
 - * **Why Social Protection in Zambia?**
 - * **Budget Allocation to the Social Protection(SP) Sector**
 - * **Social Protection Implementation**
 - * **SP Programme Impact**
 - * **SP Financing - Cost or Investment?**
 - * **Lessons Learnt**
 - * **Conclusion**

INTRODUCTION

- * Poverty in both rural and urban areas has made individuals and households become overwhelmed.
- * Households are unable to cope with day to day demands of meeting welfare needs.
- * hence, the need for social safety nets and various forms of public assistance.
- * Social safety nets seeks to to contribute to sustainable human development.

Poverty Trends

Poverty Level 1991-2015



From 1991 to 2015 national poverty has reduced by **24.6%** from **79%** to **54.4%**.

VISION 2030

Vision 2030

A Nation with
Diversified and
Sustainable
Growth

Economic
Diversificatio
n and Job
Creation

A Nation
without
Hunger and
Poverty

Reducing
Poverty and
Vulnerability

Reducing
Developmental
Inequalities

A Nation
with
Improved
Human
Capital

Enhancing
Human
Development

A National with
Improved
Governance

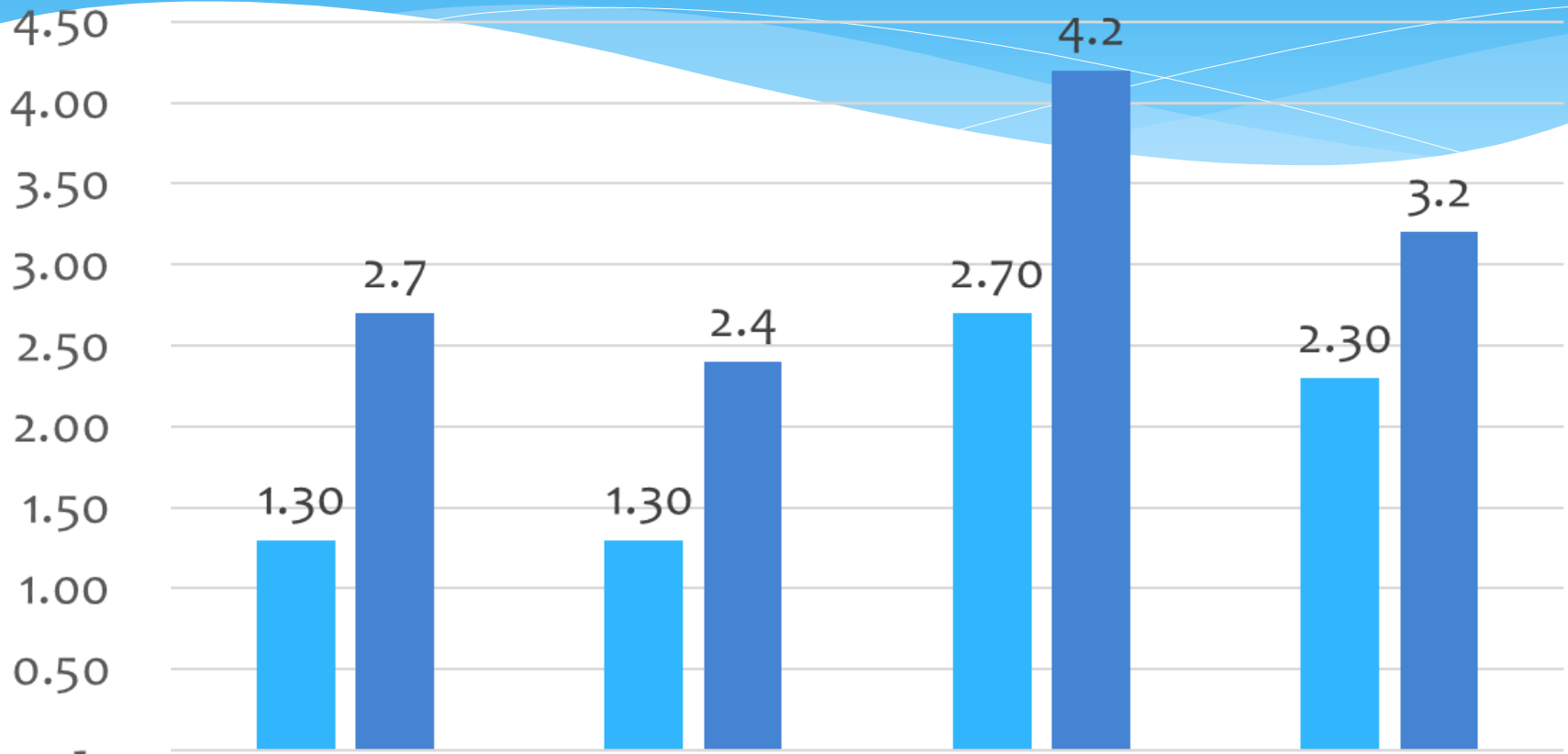
conducive
Governance
Environment
for a
Diversified

Why Social Protection in Zambia?



- * Social Protection contributes to poverty reduction and improved quality of life of citizens in order to foster national development.
- * To this effect, Zambia in 2014 Developed a National Social Protection Policy to Guide and Coordinate the implementation of Social Protection Programmes

Budget Allocation to the SP Sector



■ Allocation in ZMK in billion

■ % of the National Budget

Social Protection implementation



- * **Social Protection in Zambia** is offered through a number of programmes. These include:
 - * **1. Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)**
 - * A social safety net programme that provide basic necessities to the most vulnerable in form of food, clothing, shelter, educational needs and health care support and repatriation among others.



Social Protection implementation Cont ...

2. Social Cash Transfers

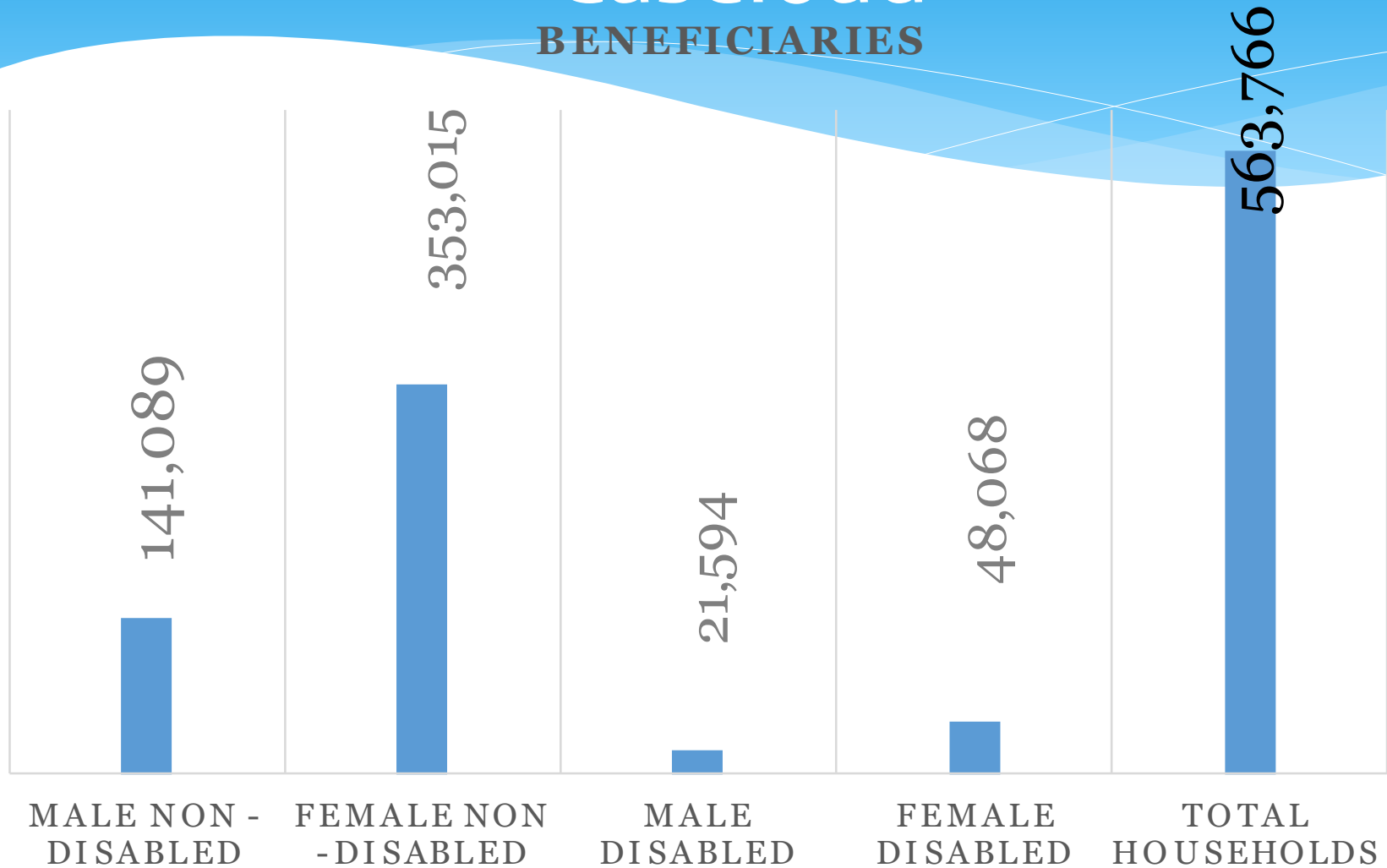
- * Provides regular and predictable non contributory cash transfers to the poor and vulnerable households.

The programme targets the following;

1. Households with an elderly person (aged 65 years or above)
2. Households with members with server disability
3. Households with members who are chronically ill and on palliative care
4. Child headed households
5. Female headed households with at least three children

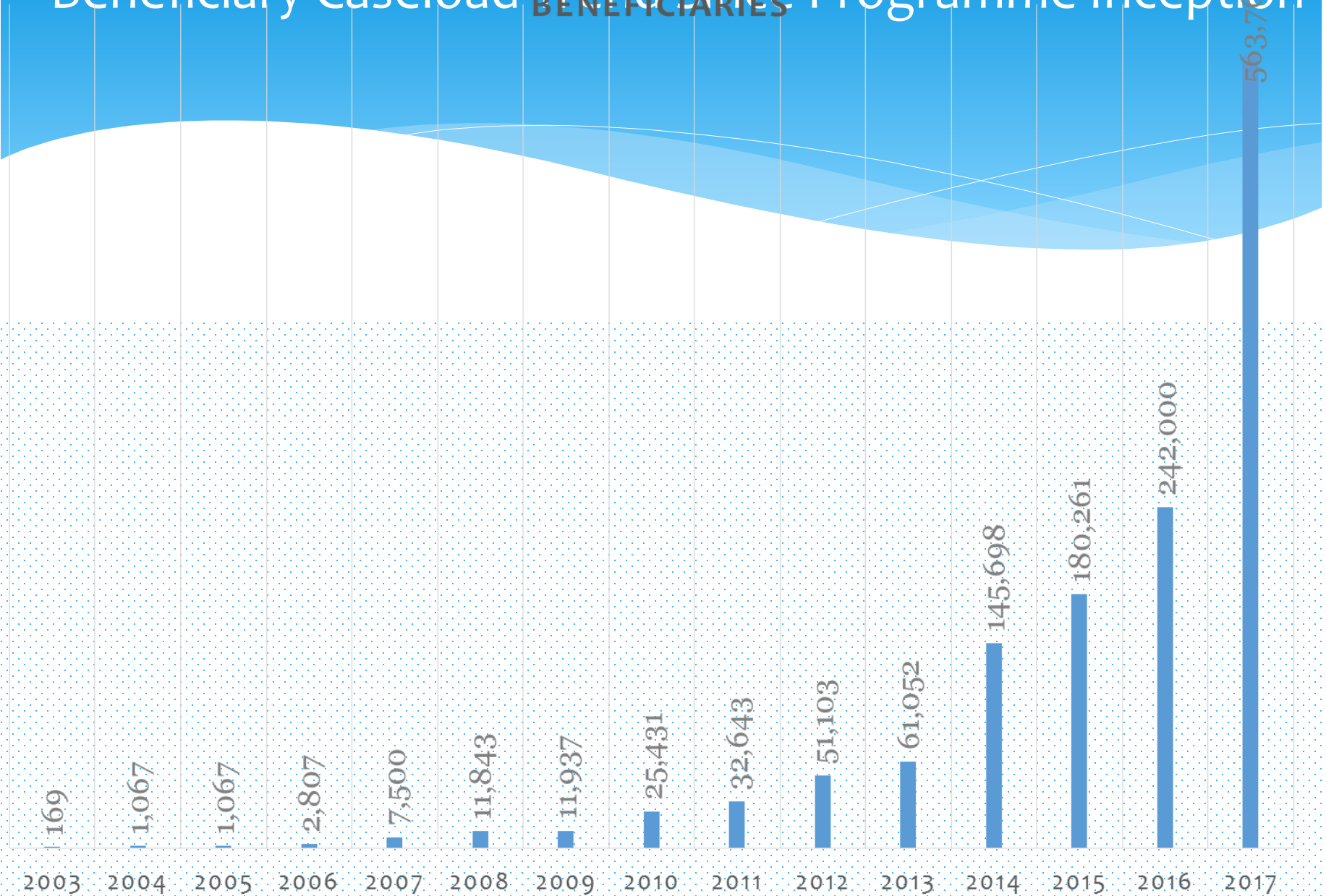
Social Cash Transfer Beneficiary Caseload

BENEFICIARIES



* Beneficiary household represents 22.4% of national population

Beneficiary Caseload Trend Since Programme Inception



Social Protection implementation

Cont ...



2. Social Cash Transfers

- * This year, 2018 the SCT programme will reach a targeted 700,000 households i.e 162,234 additional households will be added to the programme
- * Beneficiaries receive K180 (\$18.8) and K360 (\$37.7 every bi-monthly for non-disabled and disabled households respectively.



Social Protection implementation Cont ...

3. Women Empowerment programme

- The aim is to empower vulnerable women through the provision of grants and collateral free loans (the Micro-credit scheme)
- * Collateral free loan women given between K200 (US\$ 20) to K2,000 (US\$ 200).
- * Grant up to K10,000 (US\$ 1,000) to a women's club and an Association up to K30,000 (US\$3,000)
- * Women are encouraged to make weekly savings
- * Government is also implementing Women's Livelihood which is a component of Girl's Education and Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Project(GEWEL)



Social Protection implementation Cont ...



4. Food Security Pack

- * The main objective of the programme is to promote food security at household level in order to reduce poverty and enhance household nutrition.
- * The vulnerable households are provided with agricultural packs (inputs) comprising of cereal, legume and fertiliser, to enable them cultivate at least **2 Limas**
- * Vulnerable households can also be provided with Alternative Livelihood Interventions (small livestock rearing, fish farming, piggery)
- * Targets vulnerable but viable households (vulnerable households with labour)

Social Protection implementation Cont ...

6. Community Self Help Initiatives

Objective of the programme is to promote community participation through a coordinated and corporative approach in self help activities so as to improve community based infrastructure such as community footbridges, markets, mother's shelters and storage sheds.

- * Community makes available 25% of locally available materials and 75% is met by Government to complete a project.



A community bridge

14/12/2012

SP Programme impact

SP Programmes are making positive results;

Social Cash Transfers (SCTs)

- * According to the Impact Evaluations done by the Ministry, Social Cash Transfers;
 - i. Reduce extreme poverty by 5.4 percentage points
 - ii. Improve school enrollment and attendance,
 - iii. Improve household food security, there was **19 percentage points increase in the number of households eating more than one meal a day**
 - iv. **21 percentage points Increase in Livestock owned by beneficiary Households**
 - v. improve the local economy among other impacts;
- ✓ For every one kwacha given out, the transfer value generates seventy ngwee (multiplier effect) i.e 1:79

Social Protection Financing: Cost or Investment?



- * **it is clear that Social Protection Financing is an investment as opposed to a cost to poverty alleviation because;**
- **Economic growth alone without redistribution can not lead to Promotion of human development (nutrition, health, education e.t.c)**
- ▶ **Promote inclusive growth and reduce income inequalities as demonstrated under impacts.**
- ▶ **Beneficiaries invest in livestock, farming thereby raising money for sending children to school and also improve household living conditions.**
- ▶ **Therefore, Governments should put Social Protection as a priority**



Lessons learnt

Social Protection is;

- * an investment,
- * Reduces poverty,
- * With proper targeting, proper design, Social Protection is easy to get the desired results.
- * Use of M-TECH enhances efficiency and quality assurance of the output.
- * A lot of fiduciary risks associated with manual payment systems e.g risk of manual handling of cash by Pay-point Managers

Lessons learnt

Implementation challenges due to the terrain



Lessons learnt

- * Using electronic payment platforms has been a challenge so far.
- ✓ Digital platform not well geographically covered.
- ✓ Challenges with internet or mobile phone connectivity particularly in rural areas
- ✓ Most service providers not seen to be interested in partnering to offer effective electronic payment system to such a sector
- * Payment Service providers not adhering to required Government regulations e.g radius of paying not beyond a radius of 8km.
- * Delayments by partners to effect transfers e.t.c

Lessons learnt

- * Need for continuous awareness raising and capacity building.
- Positive changes in living circumstances as demonstrated below

Before

After



Conclusion



- * In conclusion, for Zambia to attain the Vision 2030 it has put in place measures to **safeguard the poor and vulnerable** (i.e reducing poverty, inequality and vulnerability).
- * Social protection and economic policy are mutually reinforcing.
- * Effective systems and platforms are required for social protection to accelerate its interventions.
- * Governments and stakeholders should continue to prioritise social protection and invest more in it in order to promote human and economic development.



ITHANK YOU!