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Making 'cash plus' work

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What is 'cash plus'?



- “SP interventions that provide regular transfers in combination with additional components or linkages that seek to augment income effects” (Roelen et al 2017)
- But in a sense, ‘cash plus’ had its starting point in ‘plus cash’
- Which is important – because the problems it’s addressing are often structural

Why cash plus?



- Cash transfers:
 - Overcome economic barriers and spur demand
 - Wide-ranging impacts (income/consumption, health, food security, education, production, subjective well-being...)
- But outcomes are mixed on some domains
 - Stunting reduction
 - Learning outcomes
 - Health-seeking behaviour

Why cash plus?



Domain of impact	Evidence
Extreme monetary poverty	Green
Food security	Green
Secondary school enrollment	Green
Spending on school inputs (uniforms, shoes, clothes)	Green
Subjective well-being	Green
Delayed sexual debut	Green
Fertility (no increase)	Green
Alcohol & Tobacco consumption (no increase)	Green
Health	Yellow
Spending on health	Yellow
Nutritional status	Red



Why cash plus?



Financial barriers

Demand

Social barriers

Supply

Examples of Cash+



- Integral/Integrated Pluses
 - Additional benefits or in-kind transfers
 - Behavioural change communication, information/sensitization, training
 - Psychosocial support
- Linkages
 - Providing access to services
 - Facilitating access to services



Examples of Cash+



Country	“Plus”
Niger	Fortified foods/complementary feeding
South Africa	Home-based carer visits to adolescents in cash transfer beneficiary households
Burundi	Health insurance cards guaranteeing free service access
Chile	Psychosocial support, preferential access to services
Mexico	Health/reproductive health information sessions
Bangladesh	Cash + Nutrition + BCC
Liberia	Cognitive behavioural therapy
Zambia	Adolescent SRH messaging, case management



Making cash+ work



- What we know:
 - Understand the problem
 - Focus on intersectoral coordination and planning
 - Champions/political leadership
 - Human resources
 - Supply (quality and quantity)
 - Systems
 - Realistic resource allocation



Making cash+ work



- Evidence of success (will hear about Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania)
- But many unknowns:
 - Which pluses do we prioritize?
 - And in which combinations?
 - Pluses from the beginning, or included after programme/system maturity?

Way Forward



- Keeping the focus on getting the basics right
- Scaling up what works
 - Roelen et al (2017), *How to make 'cash plus' work: Linking cash transfers to services and sectors*
 - Experiences within Kenya – e.g., Kakamega
- Critically reviewing our programming

