



**Social Protection in Africa:**  
*A Mapping of the Growing Cash Transfer  
Experiences in the Region*

IPC Seminar  
*May 20th, 2008.*

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# Outline

## 1. Background

- Social Protection Policy Options in Africa
- Development Framework
- The wave of Cash Transfer Programmes

## 2. Classification of countries by level of Social Protection and Development – an overview

## 3. Country Experiences:

Mozambique, Kenya, Malawi, Ethiopia, Zambia, South Africa

## 4. Perspectives of the policy trend and lessons being learned

# Background

## •**Social Protection:**

featuring in DFID UK White Paper and the EU Policy Documents

IADB: Social Protection as a means to address macroeconomic and catastrophic shocks;

DFID: Rights based;

ILO: Emphasis on Social Security.

## **Common features:**

Helping the most vulnerable, reducing risks, helping the most vulnerable in having access to health, education and social security.

# Background

- State of dual nature in Africa: European Colonization X Traditional Power structure
  - Focus on public servants
  - Changes in traditional schemes (e.g. burial societies)
  - Countries are mostly rural (poverty is more prevalent in rural areas)
  - Safety Nets: few in number and narrow in reach

**Dilemma: European Model X African Reality**

# Background

- Development Framework:

New Partnership for Africa's Development (Africa Union, 2001)

- Focus on Poverty Eradication

- Peace and Security, Governance

- Regional Cooperation

- Increased investment in Agriculture, building and improving infra-structure

- Diversification of production and exports

# Background

- 1980's: Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) – FOCUS on Safety Nets – In Kind transfers (food or agricultural inputs);
- 1990's: Focus on Basic Services;
- Currently: Millenium Development Goals, Social Protection Strategies
- Moving from food aid to cash transfers:  
“Predictable hunger with predictable cash transfers’
- 2006: Livingstone Intergovernmental Conference on Social Protection – focus on cash transfer.
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers still neglect Social Protection

# Background

- Social Assistance as a concession and not as a right;
- Case for 'social protection bringing economic growth';
- HIV/AIDS Pandemic: 22.5 million people affected in the Sub-Saharan Africa (UNAIDS, 2007) – OVCs (1.200.000 in South Africa);
- Low coverage of education and health;
- Little infra-structure built after colonization and destruction in Civil Wars (Angola had 50% of infra-structure destroyed);
- Lack of data;
- Governance: corruption and political instability;
- Lack of trained personnel.

# Background

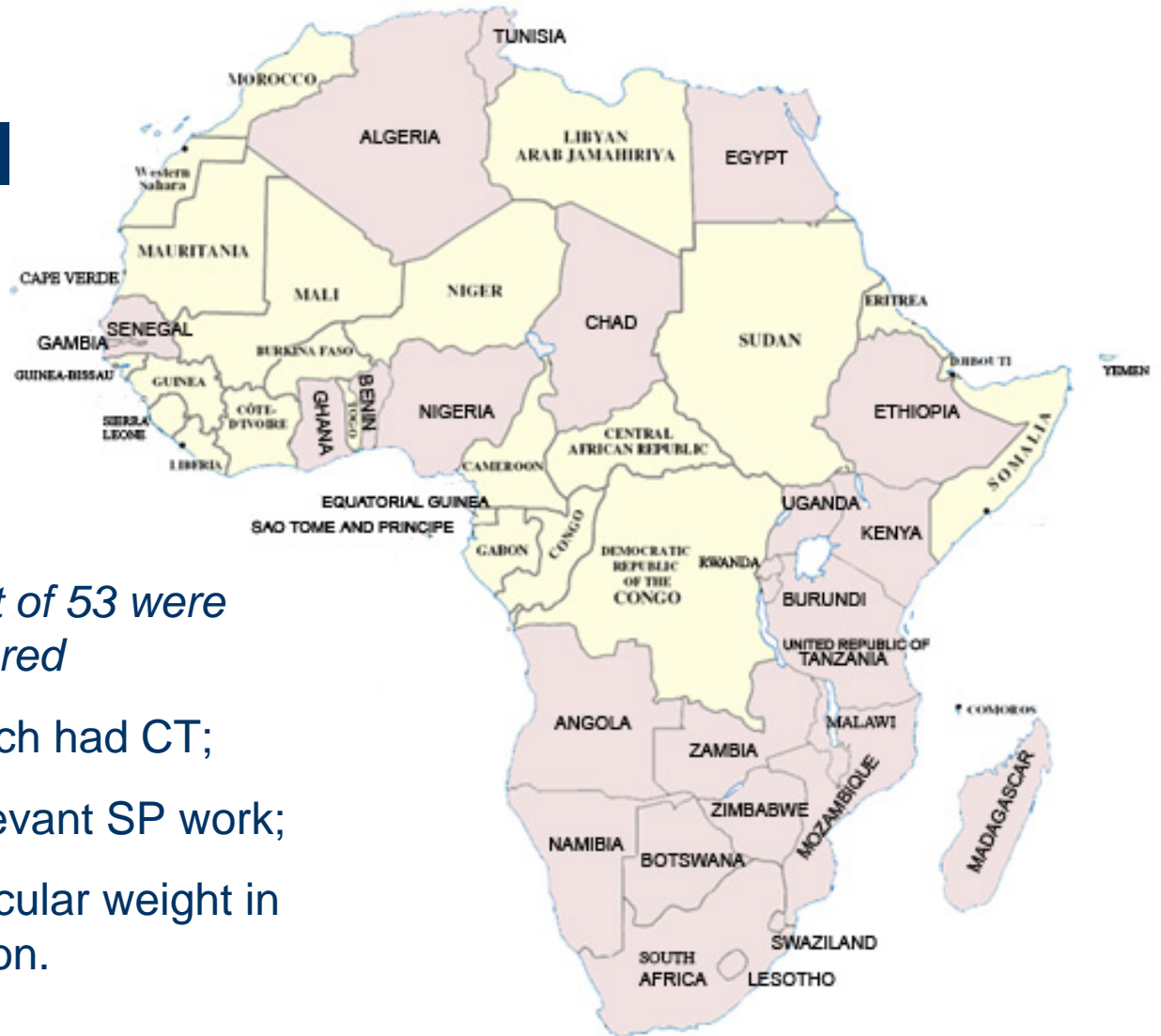
## **Policy Options:**

- Pension Funds;
- Public Works;
- Food Aid;
- School and Hospital Vouchers;
- Increasing Cash Transfers.

**Lack of overarching frameworks and strategic direction.**

**Major role of the donor community.**

# Division by countries



*33 countries out of 53 were considered*

- Countries which had CT;
- Countries with relevant SP work;
- Country with particular weight in its region.

# Categories of Countries

- 1) Top countries in Social Protection:
- 2) Most developed countries;
- 3) Rapidly evolving countries in SP Programmes;
- 4) Countries in Dynamic Early State of SP development;
- 5) Countries with Limited Social Protection Schemes;
- 6) Countries in Civil War or Recently Emerged from Conflict.



# **Top Countries in Social Protection**

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**Middle income countries:**

**Egypt and South Africa**



## **Most Developed Countries**

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**Algeria, Lybia, Tunisia and Namibia**

**North Africa: less focus on Cash Transfers**



## **Rapidly Evolving Countries in SP**



**Botswana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Kenya,  
Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique,  
Swaziland and Cape Verde**



## **Countries in Dynamic Early Stage of SP**



**Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia**



## **Countries in Early Stage of SP**



**Benin, Chad, Gambia, Madagascar,  
Senegal and Zimbabwe**



## **Countries in Civil War or Recently Emerged from Conflict**

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**Angola, Burundi, Congo, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Sudan**

# Individual Country Experiences: Mozambique

- Independence in 1975, 16 years of Civil War
- 1994: SAP
- FRELIMO is in power and RENAMO in the opposition
- Development Framework: PARPA II
- Currently debating a global strategy
- Ministry of Women and Social Action is the Official Coordinator

# Individual Country Experiences: Mozambique

- Fragmented policies;
  - Low qualification of public servants;
  - Lack of data by target group;
  - Ministry of Women and Social Action coordinates:
    - INAS – National Institute of Social Action
- Recently proposed law of Social Protection

# Individual Country Experiences: Mozambique

## Food Security Programme

- Started in 1990;
- Covers Urban and Rural areas;
- Managed by INAS
- Financed by Federal Government;
- Budget 2007: US\$7.3 million
- Transfers from US\$2,7 to US\$5,4
- 96.600 beneficiaries in 2006 – in all the provinces

# Individual Country Experiences: Mozambique

## Food Security Programme

- No conditionalities;
- Target group: elderly, people with disabilities, malnourished children and pregnant women, women heads of households with over five children;
- Covers only 20% of vulnerable elders.

# Individual Country Experiences: Mozambique

## Food Security Programme

- Management via 'permanentes' – help in the targeting process;
- Stable programme;
- Amount paid is enough to purchase the equivalent to two days of food.

# Individual Country Experiences: Zambia

- Independence in 1964;
- Government Kaunda 1964-1991 - Socialist;
- 1991: Opening of the economy;
- Population of 11.7 million;
- 68% below poverty line;
- 17% of the adult population infected with HIV/AIDS.

# Individual Country Experiences: Zambia

- No Social Protection Strategy;
- Lack of Coordination;
- Limited Social Security;
- Debate on Social Protection is taking place.

# Individual Country Experiences: Zambia

## Kalomo Pilot Experience

- No conditionalities;
- Started in December 2004;
- Community Targeting;
- Low administrative costs;
- Bonus per child;
- Support from GTZ and CARE;
- Focus in the elderly taking care of vulnerable children;
- Ministry of Community Development and Social Services.

# Individual Country Experiences: Kenya

- Recent Economic Growth;
- Independence in 1963;
- One party regime in 1978;
- 1991: multiparty politics;
- Considerable refugee population
- Population: 36.913.721;
- Free education;
- Great gender issues.

# Individual Country Experiences: Kenya

- Increasing priority.
- No Social Protection System;
- Lack of coordination;
- President's Office and Ministry of Domestic Affairs.

# Individual Country Experiences: Kenya

## Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children

- Ultra poor;
- Selection by a community committee;
- Families affected by HIV/AIDS;
- Managed by the Ministry of Domestic Affairs;
- Failed World Bank Experience with community programmes inspired the programme.

# Individual Country Experiences: Kenya

## Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children

- 12.500 benefited families;
- 37 districts;
- Projection for 2008: 60.000 families;
- Projection for 2010: 100.000 families;
- UNICEF Support.

# **Kênia: Programa de Transferência de Renda**

**DFID is designing the Hunger Safety Net Programme to transfer cash to the 10% poorest of the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of the Country.**

## **Projections:**

300.000 families by 2010

1.5 million by 2017

US\$5,00 for head of household

US\$ 2,50 per additional family member

## Individual Country Experiences: Malawi

- Independence in 1964;
- From 1964 to 1994, authoritarian government;
- Governability issue (government does not have majority of seats in Parliament);
- Population: 13,2 million;
- 52,4% living under the poverty line.
- Second PRSP.

## Individual Country Experience: Malawi

- Diversity of Initiatives;
- Lack of continuity in the programmes;
- Isolated initiatives;
- SP strategy is being drafted;
- 2000: Elaboration of *National Safety Nets Strategy* to decrease chronic poverty and vulnerability.

## Individual Country Experiences: Malawi

Strategy included:

- Public Works;
- Targeted Nutritional programmes;
- Agricultural Inputs;
- Cash Transfers.

**There was no capacity to implement the strategy.**

## Individual Country Experiences: Malawi

- Focus has changed to Social Protection;
- Establishment of Technical Committee of Social Protection (policy under discussion).

**Vision: combination of policies which are complementary.**

## Individual Country Experiences: Malawi

- Pilot in Michinji in April 2006;
- No conditionalities;
- 2.442 families benefited;
- Focus on the unemployed ultrapoor;
- Participative Targeting;
- Transfers vary according to family size;
- Extra transfer for school age children;

## Individual Country Experiences: Malawi

- Implemented by the Department of Poverty and Disaster Management, Ministry of Women and Child Development, UNICEF, National HIV/AIDS Commission.
- Currently: 15.000 families in 4 distritos;
- Projection 2008: 25.000 families
- 2012: all the districts.

## Individual Country Experiences: Ethiopia

- 1974: coup d'etat, Lieutenant Colonel Mariam holds socialist policies;
- 1995 – First Elections in the country;
- One of the poorest in Africa
- Framework: PASDEP
- Social Security is limited to public officers.

## Individual Country Experiences: Ethiopia

- All initiatives are under the Productive Safety Net Programme, where:
- 7.2 million are benefited;
- There is cash, food distribution and public works;
- Funds from the World Bank and DFID;
- Management by the Office of Food Security under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

# Individual Country Experiences: South Africa

- Apartheid heritage (1948 a 1991);
- High HIV/AIDS prevalence;
- Well coordinated policies;
- Social Protection is based on Cash Transfers;
- Ministry of Social Development and Social Security Agency;

# Individual Country Experiences: South Africa

- Child Support Programme;
- Old Age Grant;
- Disability Grant;
- Grant in Aid;
- Care Dependency Grant;
- Foster Care Programme.

# Prospects and Learning Lessons

- Increasing window of opportunity for cooperation;
- Use of technology;
- Opportunity for increasing data availability;
- Fit well within existing scenario;
- Implementation capacity;
- Interest from the donor community.
- Difficulties with community targeting.
- Opportunity for Developing Broader SP Strategies.



Thank you

Wait for the Web page  
Brazil-Africa Cooperation Programme on Social  
Protection