Progress report on the implementation of outcome 1 of the project *Brazil & Africa: fighting poverty and empowering women via South-South Cooperation*
In recent years, social protection has emerged worldwide as a major new focus in efforts to reduce poverty and vulnerability. Since the early 2000s, conditional and unconditional cash transfer programmes have gained significance as key elements of social safety nets throughout Africa.

The UN-supported Social Protection Floor Initiative (SPF-I) has helped place social protection as a key component of national poverty and inequality reduction strategies, supporting the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and influencing the discussion of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda. In this context, Brazil is a long-term supporter of the SPF-I and has contributed its own recent poverty and inequality reduction experiences to the Initiative's pool of best practices.

The International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG) is a global forum for South-South dialogue on innovative development policies, with the mission of promoting policy dialogue and facilitating learning around social policies among developing countries. The United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) has contracted the IPC-IG to carry out the implementation of outcomes 1 and 2 of the project: “Brazil & Africa: fighting poverty and empowering women via South-South Cooperation”.

Notably, outcome 1 is titled “Increased and improved knowledge-sharing and learning in African Low Income Countries (LICs) on the design and implementation of social development/social protection programmes inspired by relevant Brazilian public policies, experiences and practices, contributing to the overarching goal of poverty eradication”. It focuses on producing knowledge related to social protection and gender issues, aimed at Brazilian and African policymakers and practitioners, and on promoting the sharing of knowledge among them. This outcome is divided into eight outputs.

In this report, the IPC-IG presents the implementation of these outputs, as defined in the project planning document (PRODOC).
Introduction

Output 1
• IPC-IG commitments
• Online Communities have been installed and discussion groups have been moderated
• Support to virtual and face-to-face meetings provided
• Knowledge shared

Output 2
• IPC-IG commitments
• Knowledge shared

Output 3
• IPC-IG commitments

Summary
Output 4
- IPC-IG commitment

Output 5
- IPC-IG commitments
- Interest areas of the Brazilian government have been identified and African social programmes have been analysed
- Studies disseminated

Output 6
- IPC-IG commitment

Output 7
- IPC-IG commitments

Output 8
- IPC-IG commitments
Introduction
Output 1
Compilation of lessons learned from the Brazil-Africa Social Protection Online Community (OC)
Output 1 aims to produce a compilation of lessons learned from the Brazil-Africa Social Protection Online Community (OC). To this end, the IPC-IG conducted the following activities:

**IPC-IG commitments**

1. Online Communities have been installed
2. Discussion groups have been moderated
3. Support to virtual and face-to-face meetings has been provided
4. Knowledge has been shared

**Output 1**
Online Communities have been installed and discussion groups have been moderated

The IPC-IG created two Online Communities on Brazil-Africa knowledge sharing—one in English and French, and the other in Portuguese—that are actively engaging participants via subject-oriented discussions. The communities are hosted by the www.socialprotection.org platform.
Members of the “Brazil-Africa Social Protection” Online Community were invited to build the content of its Documents, News and Community Calendar sections. The most relevant tools for interactive exchange between members are the online discussions organised by the IPC-IG and its partners, where members can share their inputs, opinions and experiences. Two online discussions were conducted; each with a specific objective, timeline and target group corresponding to the associated topic.

In this online community, the following online discussions were moderated:
• **“The impact of the Brazil-Africa knowledge sharing in social protection and food security” - Online Discussion**

The objective of the discussion was to analyse the impact of the Brazil-Africa knowledge sharing in social protection and food security and nutrition. Of a total of 287 persons invited, 36 joined from 8 English/Portuguese/French-speaking countries (Benin, Ghana, Madagascar, Mauritania, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, and Zimbabwe).

The discussion was private; therefore, a link is not available. It resulted in the production of Working Paper No. 143, titled “Brazil–Africa knowledge-sharing on Social Protection” and food and nutrition security”, as well as One Pager No. 323, titled “Brazil-Africa Knowledge Sharing: What Do the African Policymakers Say?”, presented in the “Knowledge shared” section on page 19.

• **“Brazil-Africa: the gender aspects of social protection” - Online Discussion**

This Online Discussion took place from July to December 2016, in English, Portuguese and French. The objective was to facilitate the exchange of knowledge between Africa and Brazil about social protection and food security policies and programmes through a gender-sensitive approach and, in particular, to understand what impact has been achieved so far by knowledge-sharing and learning exchange initiatives in these fields, and what are the demands and expectations of the countries involved.

It also served as a space for participants of the virtual meeting “Brazil–Africa: the gender aspects of social protection” held on 9 June, 2016 to share their questions and comments that were not addressed during the meeting.

The objective of this Online Community in Portuguese is to facilitate the exchange of knowledge regarding experiences of cooperation in social protection and food and nutrition security (FNS) between Africa and Brazil, and to better understand what impact has been achieved so far by knowledge-sharing and learning exchange initiatives in these fields, as well as what the demands and expectations of Brazilian policymakers are.

In this online community, the following online discussions were moderated:
• “Cooperação Sul-Sul em proteção social e segurança alimentar” - Online Discussion

Held from 24 February to 2 March, 2016, this online discussion was organised in the context of a meeting, held in March 2015, on knowledge sharing regarding social protection and food and nutrition security (FNS). It was convened by the IPC-IG with Brazilian policymakers and international agencies working on cooperation projects on the aforementioned areas, to discuss common challenges and solutions. Following up on that meeting, the Centre organised an online survey on the subject with the same target audience, aimed at identifying interests and information needed about social protection and FNS programmes in African countries. Additionally, an online survey and a discussion regarding the same subject were conducted with African policymakers.

The online discussion covered the list of topics of interest and challenges pointed out by both African and Brazilian policymakers in the surveys.

https://goo.gl/vWQum0

• “Brazil-Africa: the gender aspects of social protection” - Online Discussion

This online discussion took place from July to December 2016, in English, Portuguese and French. The objective was to facilitate the exchange of knowledge between Africa and Brazil about social protection and food security policies and programmes through a gender-sensitive approach and, in particular, to understand what impact has been achieved so far by knowledge-sharing and learning exchange initiatives in these fields, and what are the demands and expectations of the countries involved.

It also served as a space for participants of the virtual meeting “Brazil–Africa: the gender aspects of social protection”, held on 9 June 2016 to share their questions and comments that were not addressed during the meeting.

https://goo.gl/GvNIVN
Support to virtual and face-to-face meetings provided

The Africa Community of Practice of Cash and Conditional Cash Transfers (CoP), led by the World Bank and UNICEF, organised face-to-face meetings with its Anglophone and Francophone groups in Arusha, Tanzania, and Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo, respectively, on May, 2016. The IPC-IG participated in both meetings. The Centre also participated in two face-to-face meetings in 2015.
The international conference was organised by the Southern African Social Protection Experts Network (SASPEN) and Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 18 to 19 October 2016. The IPC-IG delivered Keynote Address III: Gender-sensitive social protection systems in Brazil and Africa: Opportunities for South-South Cooperation.
Meeting in Tanzania

The IPC-IG was among the 111 participants at the meeting in Arusha, from 16 to 20 May 2016. During the meeting, participants had the opportunity to discuss how to enhance the understanding and learning about the role of cash transfer programmes in the development of social protection systems. In addition, discussions and field visits contemplating relevant issues regarding the scale-up process and consolidation of these programmes, as well as their evolution through linkages with other social sectors, were on the agenda.
The IPC-IG joined the CoP meeting in Brazzaville, from 16-21 May 2016. The objective of the meeting was to exchange experiences and challenges encountered in implementing cash transfer programmes and come up with collaborative solutions. The discussions were partially based on the Republic of the Congo’s experience. The group also discussed its next steps and how to improve its activities.
The IPC-IG also attended two face-to-face meetings in 2015:

4th Annual SASPEN Conference themed “Sustainability of social protection: economic returns, political will and fiscal space”

The 4th Annual Southern African Social Protection Experts Network (SASPEN) general meeting, was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 20-21 October 2015. The IPC-IG led a poster session on sustainable cash transfers and also delivered keynote addresses on “How Brazil has cut its Inequality Through Fiscal Policy: Redistributive Role of Social Protection, Main Trends and Challenges for Fiscal Sustainability” and on South-South learning, introducing the www.socialprotection.org online platform.
Held in Paris, France, on 16 and 17 September 2015. The EU Social Protection Systems Programme is a new initiative, co-financed by the European Union, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Finland, and managed by the OECD Development Centre and the Finnish National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL). The programme aims to support low- and lower middle-income countries in building sustainable and inclusive social protection systems, and will be implemented in 10 partner countries, including seven African nations. The IPC-IG participated in this meeting to foster knowledge exchange among African countries.
Knowledge shared

In the context of output 1, the IPC-IG produced the following publications on knowledge sharing activities between Brazil and Africa.
Working Paper No. 143
“Brazil-Africa knowledge-sharing on social protection and food and nutritional security”

Authors: Cristina Cirillo (IPC-IG), Lívia Maria da Costa Nogueira (IPC-IG) and Fábio Veras Soares (IPC-IG)

Date of release: June 2016

This Working Paper analyses how knowledge-sharing activities between Brazil and several sub-Saharan African countries, in the fields of social protection and food and nutrition security policies and programmes, have directly and/or indirectly influenced African policies and programmes. To this end, the paper provides a summary of the recent evolution of the knowledge-sharing activities between Brazil and Africa in this area, as well as a summary of a recent consultation with African policymakers involved in knowledge exchange about their experience.
Brazil–Africa knowledge-sharing: What do African policymakers say?1

Authors: Cristina Cirillo (IPC-IG), Lívia Maria da Costa Nogueira (IPC-IG) and Fábio Veras Soares (IPC-IG)

Date of release: June 2016

This One Pager is related to Working Paper No. 143, and presents a summary of what African policymakers consider to be the major achievements and challenges faced by the knowledge sharing and learning exchange activities undertaken between their countries and Brazil.
Policy in Focus No. 36
“Food and nutrition security: towards the full realisation of human rights”

Specialist guest editors: Lívia Maria da Costa Nogueira (IPC-IG), Flavio Luiz Schieck Valente (FIAN International) and Veruska Prado Alexandre (Federal University of Goiás and CERESAN/UFRRJ)

Date of release: October 2016

This issue of Policy in Focus analyses initiatives carried out in Brazil and in African countries to promote the realisation of the human right to adequate food and nutrition (HRtAFN). To this end, readers will find 12 articles ranging from HRtAFN reference benchmarks, to the importance of the gender dimension for the attainment of this right, to studies on specific public policies being implemented in Brazil and in several African countries. Voices from academia and international and civil society organisations are all represented in this special edition. Readers will also be presented with an analysis of international cooperation, especially conducted between Brazil and some African countries over the past few years.
Output 2

Knowledge products delivered on Brazilian social protection programmes
The objective of output 2 is to produce knowledge products on Brazilian social protection programmes, to be shared mainly with African countries.
Knowledge shared

Achieved by defining research areas and producing research, resulting in the publication of knowledge products about Brazilian social protection programmes shared by the Centre in multiple languages across various media.
The effects of conditionality monitoring on educational outcomes: evidence from Brazil’s Bolsa Família programme

Luis Henrique Paiva, Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea, and IPC-IG), Fábio Veras Soares (IPC-IG), Flavio Cireno (Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger, MDS), Iara Azevedo Vitelli Viana (MDS) and Ana Clara Duran (University of Illinois)

Date of release: June 2016

The objective of this Working Paper is to assess whether the coverage and the monitoring of the Bolsa Família Programme’s education-related conditionality are associated with any positive changes on educational outcomes. The paper presents a review of the key arguments for and against conditionalities, reviews the evidence produced so far on the additional effect of conditionalities in the context of CCTs worldwide, as well as the methodologies used to estimate this additional effect, puts forward a statistical model based on the literature on ‘growth models’ to estimate the effect of programme coverage and of conditionality monitoring at the municipal level on certain key educational indicators, namely drop-out and progression rates, discusses the main results of the estimates, and summarises the main conclusions.
The effects of conditionality monitoring on educational outcomes: evidence from the Bolsa Família Programme

Paiva et al. (2016) look at this independent effect of conditionalities have an independent and additional impact on educational outcomes. They suggest that the level of enforcement associated with the monitoring of conditionalities is an important determinant of educational impacts. However, they have been inconclusive so far about the existence of impacts of conditionalities beyond the effect of the cash transfer component, particularly in the context of the implementation of the Bolsa Família programme in Brazil. Given that the programme's coverage and its rate of conditionality are not correlated at the municipal level, a growth curve model was used to analyse the relationship between conditionality and education of beneficiary children. Finally, there is the idea that conditionality could have negative effects through the stigmatisation and education of beneficiary children. Additionally, arguments against the inclusion of conditionalities should not be conditional on certain behaviours. Another argument is that labelling programmes as child allowances would produce investment in education, which may be below the social optimum due to intertemporal discount rates and imbalanced intrafamily bargaining. On the one hand, arguments in favour of conditionalities maintain that linking programme payments to certain educational outcomes can improve the quality of education, while on the other hand, arguments against the inclusion of conditionalities state that access to a minimum income is a basic human right, and thus should not be conditional on certain behaviours. Another argument is that labelling programmes as child allowances would produce investment in education, which may be below the social optimum due to intertemporal discount rates and imbalanced intrafamily bargaining.

The results of the growth curve models suggest that the inclusion of conditionalities has a statistically significant impact on educational outcomes. The model shows that the inclusion of conditionalities has a positive effect on educational outcomes, with a statistically significant impact on school progression rates—controlling for confounding variables, in a context whereby the lower the drop-out rate, the higher the school progression. The growth curve model also showed that some indicators of educational outcomes, such as the Programme, both with national coverage.

References:

Authors: Luis Henrique Paiva (Ipea and IPC- IG), Fábio Veras Soares (IPCA-IG), Flavio Cireno (MDS), Iara Azevedo Vitelli Viana (MDS) and Ana Clara Duran (University of Illinois).

Date of release: June 2016

This One Pager is associated with Working Paper No. 144, and summarises the main findings thereof.
Working Paper No. 145
“The single registry as a tool for the coordination of social policies”

Authors: Denise do Carmo Direito, Natália Massaco Koga (Ministry of Social and Agrarian Development, MDSA), Elaine Cristina Lício (Ipea), Jeniffer Carla de Paula N. Chaves (MDSA)

Date of release: July 2016

This Working Paper (WP) reviews and discusses the potential of the Brazilian federal government’s Single Registry for Social Programmes (Cadastro Único para Programas Sociais) as a tool for the coordination of social policies. The paper consists of four sections. The introductory section describes the trajectory of the Single Registry since its inception in 2001 and offers concepts to help categorise the over 30 user programmes that leverage its database and implementation network. Subsequently, a review is made of the extent to which the inclusion of new programmes in the registry brings new challenges and affects various aspects of its management. In the third section, the Single Registry is placed within the typology developed by Barca and Chirchir (2014). The fourth section summarises the main challenges faced by the Single Registry and envisages possible strategic roles it may play in the current scenario.
The Single Registry as a tool for the coordination of social policies

The Single Registry as a tool for the coordination of social policies

In recent years, the role of the Cadastro Único (Single Registry) in Brazil has evolved significantly. The Single Registry, initially designed to register low-income families, has become a key tool for the coordination of social policies by facilitating the efficient and effective delivery of social programmes.

The Single Registry is administered by the Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Agrário (MDSA) under the Ministry of Social and Agrarian Development in Brazil. It is the largest registry in the world, containing information about millions of families registered for various social programmes.

The Single Registry is a network of information systems that have been integrated to provide a comprehensive view of the socio-economic characteristics of households and individuals. This network is structured around a central management system, which provides an integrated view of all the benefits and services. The registry data set contains information about 26 million vulnerable families interviewed and registered by the network. This network is one of the biggest draws of the Cadastro Único, particularly for programmes that have few or no decentralised structures to meet citizens’ demands for information and services. The registry data set contains information about millions of families registered for various social programmes.

Integration of the Single Registry with other social programmes can be analysed using two extreme models proposed by Barca and Chichir (2014): on the one hand, as a single registry that serves as a mechanism for coordinating a wide range of public policies in various levels of government, acting to reduce vulnerabilities according to set criteria; and, on the other hand, as an integrated information management system that provides an integrated view of all the benefits and services.

Several alternatives are available to the Single Registry. The most conservative alternative would be to maintain its role of identifying target audiences for policies, while the most daring approach would be to fully integrate the Single Registry with other social programmes, incorporating information layers/systems for managing user programmes, and engaging them in the quality of the monitoring and evaluation process. A feasible possibility is to fully integrate the Cadastro Único with other social programmes. This would allow the coordination of social policies to be strengthened as a tool for coordinating a wide range of public policies in various levels of government, acting to reduce vulnerabilities according to established criteria and integrating them to enhance the quality of the monitoring and evaluation process.

Authors: Denise do Carmo Direito, Natália Massacho Koga (MDSA), Elaine Cristina Lício (Ipea) and Jeniffer Carla de Paula N. Chaves (MDSA)

Date of release: July 2016

This One Pager is associated with Working Pager No.145.
Impact of school day extension on educational outcomes: evidence from Mais Educação in Brazil

Authors: Luis Felipe Batista de Oliveira (Ipea) and Rafael Terra (University of Brasília, UnB)

Date of release: August 2016

This Working Paper provides evidence regarding the impact of school day extension implemented under the More Education’ programme (Programa Mais Educação—PME), an initiative of the Brazilian federal government that prioritises schools where the majority of students are beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família programme. The PME transfers funds directly to educational institutions, which, in turn, purchase educational materials and fund monitoring grants for extracurricular activities.
Impact of school day extension on educational outcomes: evidence from Mais Educação in Brazil

There are strong concurrent policies in policy papers reporting long-term evaluations on public education. This study is a part of the agenda to understand the impact of the extension of school days implemented under the ‘More Education’ programme (Programa Mais Educação — PME), focusing on schools where the majority of students are beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família programme. The programme prioritises schools where the majority of students are beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família programme.

This issue brings to light the fact that, even after two years of participation in the PME programme, the beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família programme did not reap the expected benefits of the policy regarding traditional and extracurricular activities.

The PME programme is a federal initiative of the Brazilian federal government for the transfer of funds directly to educational institutions, which purchase educational materials and fund monitoring grants so that students may take part in extracurricular activities.

Impact of school day extension on educational outcomes:

This One Pager seeks to summarise the evidence found in Working Paper No. 147, regarding the impact of school day extension implemented under the ‘More Education’ programme (Programa Mais Educação—PME), an initiative of the Brazilian federal government that prioritises schools where the majority of students are beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família programme.

Authors: Luis Felipe Batista de Oliveira (Ipea) and Rafael Terra (UnB)

Date of release: August 2016

This One Pager seeks to summarise the evidence found in Working Paper No. 147, regarding the impact of school day extension implemented under the ‘More Education’ programme (Programa Mais Educação—PME), an initiative of the Brazilian federal government that prioritises schools where the majority of students are beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família programme.

Authors: Luis Felipe Batista de Oliveira (Ipea) and Rafael Terra (UnB)

Date of release: August 2016

This One Pager seeks to summarise the evidence found in Working Paper No. 147, regarding the impact of school day extension implemented under the ‘More Education’ programme (Programa Mais Educação—PME), an initiative of the Brazilian federal government that prioritises schools where the majority of students are beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família programme.

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Authors: Luis Felipe Batista de Oliveira (Ipea) and Rafael Terra (UnB)

Date of release: August 2016
Output 3

Mapping study of African policies/programmes inspired by the Brazilian social protection experiences, as an exercise to follow-up on how knowledge exchange has impacted on social protection in Africa.
The objective of output 3 is to produce a mapping study of African policies and programmes inspired by the Brazilian social protection experiences, to follow-up on how knowledge exchange has influenced social protection in Africa. First, the IPC-IG mapped African social protection policies and programmes and then identified the ones that were inspired by the Brazilian experiences. During the following stage, these African programmes and policies were analysed by the Centre. The result was the production and dissemination of the following publication:
This study mapped and profiled 127 non-contributory programmes from 39 African countries. This mapping includes non-contributory social protection programmes that are currently in place in African developing countries; that are fully or partially financed, designed or implemented by the government; and about which there is enough information available through reliable sources. The non-contributory programmes that were mapped involve a range of different schemes and programme components, such as: public work programmes (e.g. cash or food for work); cash or in-kind transfers (conditional and unconditional); training (for instance, skills development programmes linked to public work or cash transfer schemes); and programmes that facilitate access to agricultural inputs or to other services (e.g. non-contributory health insurance, shelter and burial services, psychosocial support and birth registrations).
Within the same project, the survey “Brazil-Africa Knowledge Sharing in Social Protection and Food Security” was carried out by the IPC-IG, from 28 July to 18 August 2015, with the aim of analysing the impact of the knowledge sharing initiatives between Brazil and a number of African countries. The survey was prepared in three languages (English, French, and Portuguese) and sent to 308 representatives from 36 African countries and representatives from the African Union and NEPAD. A total of 43 members from 21 African countries took part in the survey.
Output 4

Seminar on social protection to be held in Africa
The IPC-IG, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Food Programme (WFP) are jointly working to organise a social protection international seminar to be held in Maputo, Mozambique, in March 2017.
Output 5

Reports/studies about social protection programmes in Africa produced to inform Brazilian policymakers and practitioners
The objective of output 5 is to produce knowledge products on African social protection programmes, to be shared among African countries and Brazil. It was achieved by defining research areas and producing research with the support of African policymakers.
Interest areas of the Brazilian government have been identified and African social programmes have been analysed.

The IPC-IG developed an innovative approach to share knowledge among Brazil and African countries.

Output 5
The IPC-IG organised the “Technical meeting sharing knowledge on social protection and food and nutrition security between Brazil and Africa”, in Brasília, Brazil, on 10 March 2015. The technical meeting gathered representatives of Brazil’s Ministries of Social Development and Fight against Hunger, and Social Security, the World Bank, Brazil’s General Coordination for International Actions against Hunger (CGFome), the DFID, the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), FAO, the IPC-IG, Ipea, the WFP and UNICEF. The objective of the meeting was to identify areas of interest and challenges faced by the Brazilian government and other institutions in their work with African counterparts in the field of social protection.

As part of the IPC-IG’s efforts to carry out the implementation of output 5, a survey about South-South cooperation on social protection and food security was conducted from 28 July to 19 August 2015. Aimed at Brazilian policymakers involved in cooperation projects between Brazil and Africa, the goal was to identify information needs and specific concerns of the target group from African countries about social protection and/or food and nutrition security policies. Nineteen representatives from eight Brazilian institutions and international organisations answered the survey and the results served to support the development and dissemination of better-targeted and more responsive studies.
Studies disseminated

The knowledge products were shared by the IPC-IG in multiple languages.
One Pager Series on Ethiopia, Kenya and Zambia

This series of One Pagers was initially launched comprising three publications that present the challenges faced and innovations created by the governments of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Zambia in the implementation of social cash transfer programmes. These One Pagers aim at promoting knowledge sharing among African nations as well as informing policymakers, practitioners and researchers around the world about the latest developments in the area of social cash transfers in Africa.

These three One Pagers were written based on the exchanges that took place in the meeting of the Community of Practice (CoP) on Cash Transfers and Conditional Cash Transfer programmes of African countries, held in Livingstone, Zambia, in November, 2014, when representatives from African countries, notably Kenya, Tanzania and the host country Zambia, shared their experiences in the scaling-up of social cash transfers with other countries that are members of the CoP.

These One Pagers were written by each country’s programme managers, who are responsible for their adequate implementation. The publications reflect upon the challenges encountered and the solutions found to ensure that these programmes are adequately implemented, financed and scaled-up. The main objective of these One Pagers is to promote knowledge sharing among African countries. Moreover, they intend to inform the world-wide community of policymakers, practitioners and researchers about the latest developments of social cash transfers in Africa. As such, these publications were released in multiple languages to facilitate the dissemination of knowledge.

As a follow-up to the release of the series in 2015, an additional One Pager about Kenya was published in early 2016.
Scaling up Cash Transfer Programmes in Kenya

The Kenyan Ministry of Labour, Social Security & Services (MLSSS) implements three main cash transfer programmes: the Older Persons Cash Transfer Programme (OPCT), targeted at those over 60 years of age; the Cash Transfer to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC), targeting orphans and vulnerable children; and the Programme and Water Supply (PWS), which provides water and sanitation services to rural households. These programmes are aimed at providing a basic income to vulnerable individuals in order to improve their well-being and reduce poverty.

The main drivers for the scale-up of cash transfers in Kenya are the need to improve the well-being of the beneficiaries and increase their access to services. Despite their relatively small scale, these programmes have played an important role in reducing poverty, as evidenced by a 70% reduction in poverty among beneficiaries (OPM, 2010).

Lessons learned from the last scale-up:

1. Identifying effective strategies to implement the programmes and reaching beneficiaries across various geographical areas.
2. Ensuring adequate funding for programme operations, especially during the early stages of programme implementation.
3. Establishing clear lines of responsibility and accountability among programme implementers.
4. Building a strong partnership with stakeholders, including local government and community organizations.
5. Conducting thorough baseline assessments to inform programme design and implementation.
6. Developing a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework.
7. Ensuring the timely release of funds to programme managers.
8. Strengthening the capacity of the programme management team.
9. Creating a supportive political environment for programme implementation.
10. Building a strong partnership with stakeholders, including local government and community organizations.

Several lessons were learned from the last scale-up:

- Despite the challenges, several operational costs for implementation also challenged the scale-up process. These included delays in the release of funds at the beginning of the financial year; and inadequate capacity to support programmatic activities.
- This negatively affected the quality of targeting due to hurried implementation.
- Several challenges emerged during the 2013/14 scale-up, especially because it lacked a proper expansion plan for that fiscal year.
- The importance of doing data entry at the local level to allow efficient management information systems (MIS) to assist in targeting beneficiaries.
- The importance of bringing local leaders into the process, which led to efforts towards decentralising certain MIS functions to the county level (e.g. data entry, change management). Efforts towards this include: planning and information systems, and complaints and grievances mechanisms.
- The establishment of technical working groups and a management team for support the next scale-up of the MLSSS cash transfer programmes, such as the Older Persons Cash Transfer Programme and the Government of Brazil.

Drivers for the scale-up of cash transfers in Kenya:

1. The importance of bringing local leaders into the process, which led to efforts towards decentralising certain MIS functions to the county level (e.g. data entry, change management). Efforts towards this include: planning and information systems, and complaints and grievances mechanisms.
2. The establishment of technical working groups and a management team for support the next scale-up of the MLSSS cash transfer programmes, such as the Older Persons Cash Transfer Programme and the Government of Brazil.

Preparation for the next scale-up:

- Various reforms have been planned to support the next scale-up of the MLSSS cash transfer programmes, such as the Older Persons Cash Transfer Programme and the Cash Transfer to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC). These reforms include:
  - Strengthening the capacity of the programme management team.
  - Creating a supportive political environment for programme implementation.
  - Building a strong partnership with stakeholders, including local government and community organizations.

One Pager No. 286
“Scaling up Cash Transfer Programmes in Kenya”

Author: Winnie Mwasiaji (Kenyan Ministry of Labour, Social Security & Services)

Date of release: April 2015

This One Pager shares the lessons learned and challenges tackled by the Kenyan Ministry of Labour, Social Security & Services (MLSSS) in 2013 to scale up the number of beneficiaries of the country’s three main cash transfer programmes. Reforms that have been planned to support the next scale-up of the MLSSS cash transfer programmes are also highlighted.
This One Pager explains the long path of the country’s Social Cash Transfer Programme, which started as a small scale project, initially implemented in the Kalomo district by the Ministry, in 2003, and became the national flagship social protection programme over the course of a decade. The publication also highlights the reasons for the recent scale-up of the programme and the challenges faced by policymakers.
One Pager No. 288

“Innovative Technology Serving Social Cash Transfers in Remote Rural Areas of Ethiopia”

Authors: The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Government of Ethiopia

Date of release: April 2015

This One Pager explains how, under a pilot project launched in 2014, an innovative mobile money service payment technology was used to overcome the challenges faced by the beneficiaries of the Tigray Social Cash Transfer Programme, aimed at reducing poverty and hunger in extremely poor and labour-constrained households in the region.
Strengthening the cash transfer payment systems in Kenya

The Government of Kenya is currently implementing four social cash transfer programmes covering nearly 600,000 beneficiary households nationwide. To ensure that payments are delivered to beneficiaries in a timely, convenient, reliable and secure manner. In fact, Kenya is currently implementing four different social cash transfer programmes covering nearly 600,000 beneficiary households nationwide.

Author: Winnie Mwasiaji (Social Protection Secretariat of the Government of Kenya)

Date of release: March 2016

In this One Pager, the author looks into challenges facing the government of Kenya in implementing an effective, efficient and robust payment mechanism that ensures payments are delivered to beneficiaries in a timely, convenient, reliable and secure manner. In fact, Kenya is currently implementing four different social cash transfer programmes covering nearly 600,000 beneficiary households nationwide.
Publications produced in partnership with the ‘From Protection to Production’ (PtoP) project of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

The ‘From Protection to Production’ (PtoP) series of One Pagers brings insights into impact evaluations of cash transfers in sub-Saharan Africa. The PtoP is a collaborative effort between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF (Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office) as well as the governments of seven sub-Saharan African countries.
Productive Impacts of the Child Grant Programme in Zambia

The Child Grant Programme (CGP) is one of Zambia’s flagship social protection programmes. Established in 2010, the CGP targets 20,000 vulnerable households with children under the age of five, and has reached over 20,000 households since it was launched. The programme aims to supplement household income; increase the number of children in primary schools; reduce the number of children suffering from disease; increase the number of households with agricultural assets; and increase the number of children in primary schools. The programme is one of Zambia’s flagship social protection programmes and is funded by the United Nations Development Programme and the Government of Brazil.

In maize and rice production among smaller households, and a decrease in
circumstances, regular and predictable cash transfers can help households
beneficiaries depend on subsistence agriculture and live in communities where
Zambia, needed to obtain information on ineligible households.

Established in 2010, the CGP reaches 20,000 households with
children under the age of five. At the time of the baseline household survey in
2012, beneficiary households received Kwacha (ZMK) 55 a month (about USD12)
regardless of household size; this amount was subsequently increased to
2015, beneficiary households received Kwacha (ZMK) 60 a month. The grant represents 28 per cent of monthly consumption.

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The LEWIE model for the CGP found that the transfers
had the potential to lead to relatively large income multipliers. Every Kwacha
transferred to poor households could raise local income by ZMK1.79. Beneficiary
households received Kwacha (ZMK) 55 a month (about USD12) and an increase of 12 percentage points was recorded in the number of households with agricultural assets.

Furthermore, the CGP increases the flexibility of labour allocation, especially for women.

The CGP had a significant impact on the
activity. However, if land and capital constraints limit the supply response,
assets, ineligible households benefited from the CGP, especially those with a retail
ZMK0.17 for each Kwacha transferred. Because of their ownership of productive

Authors: Silvio Daidone, Benjamin Davis, Joshua Dewbre (FAO), Mario González-Flores (American University), Sudhanshu Handa (University of North Carolina), David Seidenfeld (American Institutes for Research) and Gelson Tembo (Palm Associates)

Date of Release: February 2015

This One Pager analyses the impacts of the Child Grant Programme (CGP), one of Zambia’s flagship social protection schemes. It targets ultra-poor districts not previously covered by other government programmes. Established in 2010, the CGP reaches 20,000 households with children under the age of five.
The Impacts of Malawi’s Social Cash Transfer Programme on Community Dynamics

**Authors:** Pamela Pozarny (FAO) and Clare O’Brien (Oxford Policy Management—OPM)

**Date of release:** February 2015

This One Pager draws on data collected during qualitative fieldwork in March 2014 as part of a broad impact evaluation of Malawi’s Social Cash Transfer (SCT) programme by the University of North Carolina, UNICEF, the Center for Social Research and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Malawi’s SCT programme was launched in Mchinji district in 2006, and provides regular cash payments to ultra-poor and labour-constrained households. It seeks to reduce poverty and hunger; increase school enrolment and attendance; and improve the health, nutrition and well-being of vulnerable children.

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**Malawi Social Cash Transfer (SCT) Programme: One Pager No. 276**

The SCT programme provides regular cash payments to ultra-poor and labour-constrained households. It seeks to reduce poverty and hunger; increase school enrolment and attendance; and improve the health, nutrition and well-being of vulnerable children. This One Pager draws on data collected during qualitative fieldwork in March 2014 as part of a broad impact evaluation of Malawi’s Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCT) by the University of North Carolina, UNICEF, the Center for Social Research and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Malawi’s SCT programme was launched in Mchinji district in 2006, and provides regular cash payments to ultra-poor and labour-constrained households. It seeks to reduce poverty and hunger; increase school enrolment and attendance; and improve the health, nutrition and well-being of vulnerable children.

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**The SCT programme**

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**Impact on the household economy**

The SCT programme cannot permanently raise the living standards of vulnerable households on its own. Fragmentation of complementary social services, such as agriculture, health and education, limits their potential to achieve sustainable improvements in their well-being.

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**Conclusions**

The SCT beneficiaries gained access to networks and support networks among beneficiaries. Despite little change in their formal human capital, many reported an increase in self-esteem, as a result of the SCT programme. The SCT programme has an effect on social identity and is a potential mechanism for social transfers to reduce poverty and hunger; increase school enrolment and attendance; and improve the health, nutrition and well-being of vulnerable children.

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**References**

For more information, contact the PtoP team at ptop-team@fao.org or visit the website www.fao.org/economic/ptop.

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The International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth is jointly supported
by the governments of Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the
Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, the US, and
the World Bank Group. 

Lesotho's Child Grants Programme (CGP), which provides cash transfers to
reduce child poverty, improve health and increase school enrolment among
orphaned and vulnerable children, was introduced in 2007. The programme
has seen a steady rise in support from governments, non-governmental
organizations, and bilateral donors. The programme is expected to
benefit around 60,000 children across Lesotho.

The programme is implemented by the Lesotho Social Safety Net
Authority (LSSNA) under the Ministry of Social Development, with
support from the UNICEF/World Bank Group General Service
Centre (GSC) and UNICEF/FAO/World Bank Group/World Food
Programme (PtoP). The programme is supported by the Fiscal
Stability Facility, the Least Developed Countries Trust Fund, the
Global Partnership for Education, and bilateral donors.

The CGP provides cash transfers to beneficiary households to
increase food security and nutritional status, improve health,
reduce poverty, and increase school enrolment among orphans
and vulnerable children. The programme is also expected to
benefit households that can leverage cash transfers to
provide additional food and health-related assistance.

The programme has undergone several transformations since
its implementation, with changes in the programme design and
mechanisms to improve its impact on beneficiaries.

The CGP has been successful in increasing food security and
nutrition, improving health, and increasing school enrolment among
orphans and vulnerable children. The programme has also
improved beneficiary households' perceptions of the
programme and has increased their self-esteem, with a
significant reduction in the number of months in which
households experience extreme food shortages. This meant
food security gains were achieved in a complex setting, such as in a
country with limited resources and a challenging macroeconomic
environment.

The programme has also had a positive impact on social networks,
with a significant increase in reciprocal bonds in CGP communities.
Arrangements in the community, such as kinship and
social networks, have played a part in the programme's success.

The programme has also had a positive impact on the local economy,
with increased expenditure on crop inputs, such as pesticides, and
boosted maize and vegetable production, likely due in part to a food
grant in 2012 and 2013, as an emergency response to the poor
season that affected food supply in Lesotho. Reciprocal bonds
innovated in the community, giving rise to cash and food
support both within and without the community. The evidence of
beneficiary households' increased self-esteem and increased social
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environment. The programme has also had a positive impact on
social networks, with a significant increase in reciprocal bonds in
CGP communities.
The Impact of Social Cash Transfer Programmes on Community Dynamics in Sub-Saharan Africa

Social cash transfers are on the rise in Sub-Saharan Africa. The authors of a new UN report on the topic note that social cash transfer programmes can have a positive impact on household economic decision-making, the local economy and social networks. They also examined how the design and implementation of the programmes affected decisions and economic impacts at household and community levels. Qualitative studies were carried out in six countries: Ghana (Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)); Kenya (Cash Transfer to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC)); Malawi (Social Cash Transfer (SCT)); Lesotho (Child Grant Programme (CGP)); Zimbabwe (Harmonized Social Cash Transfer Programme (HSCTP)); and Ethiopia (Social Cash Transfer Pilot Programme (SCTPP)).

Authors: Pamela Pozarny and Benjamin Davis (FAO)

Date of release: May 2015

This One Pager describes key findings of a four-year research project, From Protection to Production (PoToP), which analysed the impact of social cash transfer programmes in sub-Saharan Africa. The qualitative studies specifically explored impacts on household economic decision-making, the local economy and social networks. They also examined how the design and implementation of the programmes affected decisions and economic impacts at household and community levels. Qualitative studies were carried out in six countries: Ghana (Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)); Kenya (Cash Transfer to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC)); Malawi (Social Cash Transfer (SCT)); Lesotho (Child Grant Programme (CGP)); Zimbabwe (Harmonized Social Cash Transfer Programme (HSCTP)); and Ethiopia (Social Cash Transfer Pilot Programme (SCTPP)).
Publications produced in partnership with Oxford Policy Management (OPM)
One Pager No. 300
“Evaluation of the Kenya Hunger Safety Net Programme Pilot Phase”

Author: Fred Merttens (OPM)
Date of release: August 2015

This One Pager provides an analysis of the pilot phase of the Kenya Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP), which is an unconditional cash transfer that aims to reduce poverty in four counties in the arid and semi-arid lands of northern Kenya. During its pilot phase (2007–2013), the HSNP delivered regular cash transfers every two months to around 69,000 beneficiary households, targeted using three distinct methods: community-based targeting, dependency ratio, and a social pension (which targets individuals rather than households).
Cash transfers and psychosocial well-being: evidence from four African countries

This One Pager addresses the research gap by developing a framework to conceptualise ‘psychosocial well-being’ and presents evidence from an application of this framework to various cash transfer programmes evaluated by Oxford Policy Management (OPM) in Kenya, Ghana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe.

Authors: Ramlatu Attah, Valentina Barca, Andrew Kardan, Ian MacAuslan, Fred Merttens (OPM) and Luca Pellerano (ILO)

Date of release: September 2016

This One Pager addresses a research gap by developing a framework to conceptualise ‘psychosocial well-being’ and presents evidence from an application of this framework to various cash transfer programmes evaluated by Oxford Policy Management (OPM) in Kenya, Ghana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe.
Publications produced in partnership with the communities of practice of the World Bank and UNICEF
Scaling up cash transfer programmes: Good practices and lessons learned from Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia

Policy Brief No. 1
“Scaling up cash transfer programmes: Good practices and lessons learned from Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia”

Authors: Ana Beatriz Monteiro Costa, Mario Gyoeri and Fábio Veras Soares (IPC-IG)

Date of release: May 2016

This Policy Brief looks into the strategies to expand, adapt and sustain successful pilot or small-scale cash transfer programmes by providing an overview of the literature examining the good practices and lessons learned from the processes in Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia. It finds that scaling up initiatives cannot be seen as a ‘one-size-fits-all’ process, but rather that understanding good practices and challenges from other programmes can help to successfully prevent bottlenecks and ensure successful expansion.
Publications produced in partnership with the Southern Africa Social Protection Experts Network (SASPEN)
Rethinking the design and implementation of Nigeria’s COPE Conditional Cash Transfer Programme

by Olabanji Akinola (University of Guelph)

Date of release: August 2016

This One Pager provides a brief overview of Nigeria’s ‘In Care of the People’ (COPE) conditional cash transfer (CCT) programme and highlights some of its design and implementation challenges, based on findings from research done in the country in 2013. The COPE programme was launched in 2007 across 12 of Nigeria’s 36 federated states. Although some states in Nigeria have other CCT programmes of their own, COPE is the only nationwide government-sponsored CCT programme in the country.

References:


First, unlike what happens in pioneer CCTs such as the Mexican Bolsa Familia or Brazil’s Bolsa Família, where households benefit from the programme for a long period of time, COPE is a short-term programme. Although some states in Nigeria have progressed beyond the first phase of COPE, and some states have already expanded the programme, it is imperative to address the following four challenges.

For these reasons, it is imperative for the government to: (i) ensure the length of participation is flexible enough to accommodate the special circumstances of a household; (ii) evaluate the programme’s impact on intergenerational poverty and vulnerabilities; (iii) consider opportunities for learning from the programme’s interaction with various sub-populations; and (iv) develop a more participatory process of monitoring and evaluation that takes account of the programme’s impact on households with different needs and vulnerabilities.

Although some states in Nigeria have benefitted from the programme for longer periods, households only participate in COPE for one year, without any possibility of extension. Moreover, due to claims of fraud and corruption, some states have even reduced or stopped the programme. Although households are supposed to be engaged in participating communities to assist government officials in the selection of beneficiaries, the number of participating households is restricted to 200,000 per year. The lack of participatory processes in the selection of beneficiaries, the amount of monetary transfers is too small to enable them to overcome poverty by developing human capital. It requires resources to enable them to set up a business or trade of their choice.

The lack of access to quality education and health services affects how children are selected from participating communities. In participating communities, the number of participating households is restricted to 200,000 per year. Moreover, some households are engaged in the selection of beneficiaries, the amount of monetary transfers is too small to enable households to overcome poverty by developing human capital. It requires resources to enable them to set up a business or trade of their choice.

Although some states in Nigeria have benefitted from the programme for longer periods, households only participate in COPE for one year, without any possibility of extension. Moreover, due to claims of fraud and corruption, some states have even reduced or stopped the programme. Although households are supposed to be engaged in participating communities to assist government officials in the selection of beneficiaries, the number of participating households is restricted to 200,000 per year. The lack of participatory processes in the selection of beneficiaries, the amount of monetary transfers is too small to enable them to overcome poverty by developing human capital. It requires resources to enable them to set up a business or trade of their choice.
Transformative social protection: findings from the Zambian child grant and farmer input support programmes

by Anna Wolkenhauer, University of Bremen

In Southern Africa over the past 10 years there has been an increase in emphasis on social protection programmes. While on the one hand the concept of poverty has been redefined to include social dimensions and different policies are being considered, on the other hand the emphasis on tackling poverty has been institutionalized, and social policy discourse is now more focused on poverty alleviation. A look at the East Asian experience supports this point. In the so-called "equality miracle" states, attention to social protection was crucial for the structural transformation that occurred during the industrialization process. In the developed world, social protection models and their collapse are often cited as examples of the impact that political decisions can have on economic outcomes. In the case of large-scale social protection programmes, the impact on the local economy varies: some programmes result in increased economic activity, while others do not.

A look at the East Asian experience supports this point. In the so-called "equality miracle" states, attention to social protection was crucial for the structural transformation that occurred during the industrialization process. In the developed world, social protection models and their collapse are often cited as examples of the impact that political decisions can have on economic outcomes. In the case of large-scale social protection programmes, the impact on the local economy varies: some programmes result in increased economic activity, while others do not.

The views expressed in this page are the authors’ and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations Development Programme, the Government of Brazil or the SASPEN Network.

Date of release: October 2016

In this publication the author draws on evidence from the Child Grant Programme (CGP) and the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) in Zambia—situated at opposite ends of the reproduction–production spectrum—to argue that welfare programmes have productive effects, and that productivity enhancing policies could be more effective when including poorer recipients.
Mozambican children between 0 and 17 years old will be living in households grant, with around 1 million direct beneficiaries by 2024. About half of all million beneficiaries by 2024. The second largest scheme will be the old-age half a million in 2015. The most significant increase in coverage will be for the ENSSB II plans to reach 3.4 million direct beneficiaries by 2024, or the decentralisation of INAS personnel at district level and the roll-out of the physical, technical and financial capacity of INAS and MGCAS, including poverty; 2) the introduction of a dedicated programme for the delivery of a targeting approach aiming at excluding those who are not poor nor at risk and ambitious vision for non-contributory social protection in Mozambique, The new strategy adopts a longer time horizon, effectively reflecting a progressive administrative costs.

The coordination between MGCAS and INAS in the provision of social welfare ministries responsible for the delivery of basic social protection; challenges in case management, monitoring and evaluation); a lack of coordination among operational procedures for programme implementation (payment delivery, in the implementation of the PASP; an absence of reliable and efficient instruments for some vulnerable groups, particularly children; challenges in the expansion of the basic social security system. In 2010 the first National Basic Social Security (MGCAS). Between 2010 and 2014 there were significant advances: the number programmes, all implemented by the National Institute for Social Action (INAS) and the new basic social security strategy

Social protection reform in Mozambique and the new basic social security strategy

The views expressed in this page are the authors’ of Brazil or the SASPEN Network.

Authors: Sergio Falange (Mozambican Civil Society Platform for Social Protection) and Luca Pellerano (International Labour Organization)

Date of release: November 2016

This One Pager analyses Mozambique’s recent policy reform to develop a national social security strategy, which started with the approval, in 2007, of a law that structured social protection into three levels, including basic social security.

One Pager 339
“Social protection reform in Mozambique and the new basic social security strategy”

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Social protection reform in Mozambique and the new basic social security strategy

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The Government of Brazil. 2016. Social protection reform in Mozambique and the new basic social security strategy”

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Output 6

South-South knowledge exchange visits and other forms of knowledge sharing between Brazil and Africa on social protection
The objective of output 6 is to promote South-South knowledge exchange visits and other forms of knowledge sharing between Brazil and Africa in the field of social protection. The IPC-IG has achieved this through a set of knowledge sharing activities, such as the organisation of webinars and the creation of online communities, together with key partners.
• Brazil-Africa Virtual Meeting

The Centre hosted the virtual meeting “Brazil & Africa: The Gender Aspects of Social Protection”, on 9 June 2016. It provided an opportunity for social protection policymakers from Africa and Brazil to exchange experiences and best practices, and to discuss challenges and recommendations on the gendered aspects of social protection.

Mr. Luis Henrique Paiva, Brazil’s former National Secretary of the Bolsa Família Programme (PBF), IPC-IG Research Associate and Ipea Researcher, kicked off the meeting by providing quantitative, gender orientated insights into the PBF. Following his presentation, Ms. Beatrice Mwape, from Zambia’s Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare, delved into gender and social protection issues in the context of the African country. The virtual meeting gathered 24 participants from Brazil, 10 African countries, and the United Kingdom.

Link to the Virtual Meeting video: https://youtu.be/zElx8-ILAYA
• Rural women’s empowerment and social protection webinar

The socialprotection.org online platform hosted the webinar “Social protection and the empowerment of rural women in Africa” on 23 June 2016, which explored the particularities of social protection interventions targeted at rural women in the sub-Saharan African context in terms of economic empowerment.

The panellists were Ms. Amber Peterman, Social Policy Specialist at the UNICEF Office of Research—Innocenti, and Mr. Markus P. Goldstein, Practice Leader at the World Bank for the Africa Region. The webinar also had the participation of Ms. Leisa Perch, Deputy Representative at UN Women Mozambique, as discussant, and Ms. Ana Paula de la O Campos, Strategic Programme Advisor for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)’s programme on Rural Poverty Reduction, as moderator.

The webinar was jointly organised by FAO, DFID and the IPC-IG. The recording of the webinar is available here and the slides for the presentations are available here.

Finally, the webinar “Social protection and the empowerment of rural women in Africa” is associated with the online community titled Gender-Sensitive Social Protection, launched by the IPC-IG and FAO. It was also the second webinar organised under the scope of the “Gender-sensitive Social Protection Webinar Series”, which aims to generate interest among experts as well as the general public, leading to opportunities to promote the work done in this field.
Output 7

Compilation of lessons learned and policy needs from the Brazil-Africa Online Community, with a focus on women’s and girls’ empowerment.
The objective of output 7 is to produce a compilation of lessons learned and policy needs focusing on women’s and girls’ empowerment, based on the discussions conducted at the Brazil-Africa Online Community. To this end, the IPC-IG is producing studies based on African study cases on gender and social protection programmes and policies.
Social protection and the empowerment of rural women in Africa

The second webinar in the ‘Gender-Sensitive Social Protection’ series explored the potential of social protection to contribute to the advancement of rural women in Africa. The webinar aimed to build on the first webinar, which focused on how social protection can support women’s empowerment, and to showcase new evidence and insights from recent evaluations.

The webinar highlighted the importance of social protection in addressing gender inequalities and promoting women’s rights. It presented findings from several countries in Africa, including Liberia, Uganda, Zambia, Lesotho,Benin, and Rwanda, where social protection programmes have been implemented.

Key points from the webinar included:
- The role of cash transfers in increasing women’s empowerment, particularly in terms of decision-making power.
- The impact of land registration on women’s asset ownership and land rights.
- The importance of business training programmes for women, especially in terms of increasing entrepreneurial skills.
- The effect of social protection programmes on reducing child labour.

The webinar concluded with a discussion on how social protection can be integrated with other interventions to achieve better outcomes and how to measure the impacts of these programmes.

Reference:
1. This webinar is part of a series on gender-sensitive social protection, a joint initiative by the International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Date of release: December 2016

This One Pager summarises the main points of discussion from the previous webinar held last June, which was the second in the webinar series titled ‘Gender-Sensitive Social Protection’, a joint initiative by the IPC-IG and FAO.

This webinar explored the potential of social protection to contribute to the empowerment of rural women, focusing on the African region.

Authors: Raquel Tebaldi and Mariana Hoffmann (IPC-IG), and Maja Gavrilovic (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations-FAO)
The number of developing countries that have started to implement social protection programmes aiming at the eradication of poverty has increased worldwide over the last decade. Particularly in Africa, there has been an impressive growth in the number of non-contributory programmes targeting poor and vulnerable households and individuals, serving various purposes such as reducing poverty and increasing food security. However, the gender dimension of social protection has received little attention until recently. This Policy Research Brief seeks to provide an overview of gender-related issues in the design of these social protection programmes, based on documental analysis informed by gender-sensitivity criteria found in the specialised literature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of programme</th>
<th>Design feature</th>
<th>Implementing countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School feeding programmes</td>
<td>Take-home rations for girls</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Liberia, Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash transfers</td>
<td>Links to social services and/or training</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electronic or bank payments</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preference for targeting women or child caregivers as transfer recipients</td>
<td>Guinea, Madagascar, Niger, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Senegal, Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public works</td>
<td>Quotas or targets for women’s participation</td>
<td>Comoros, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender-differentiated tasks (e.g. less physically intense tasks allocated to women)</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Childcare facilities (or inclusion of childcare as a task option for beneficiaries)</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Mozambique, Niger, Togo, Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flexible working hours for women</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Mozambique, Liberia, Niger, Tanzania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Author’s elaboration.
This issue of Policy in Focus covers key topics related to gender equality and social protection, featuring a wide range of contributions from women policy practitioners and scholars, presenting case studies and reflections from Brazil and various African countries. It was auspiciously released for the International Women’s Day 2017.
Knowledge products based on a gender analysis of Brazilian social protection experiences have been produced.
Output 8 seeks to generate knowledge products based on the gender analysis of Brazilian social protection experiences. To that end, the IPC-IG has defined the experiences to be analysed and conducted a gender analysis, which resulted in the following publications:
This Policy Research Brief summarises the main results of nationwide quantitative research on the Bolsa Família Programme (PBF) and gender relations. It finds that the PBF has increased beneficiary women’s access to prenatal care, as well as their decision-making autonomy over domestic chores. Moreover, an econometric analysis did not find significant changes in PBF beneficiaries’ degree of participation in the labour market, but there are indications that a reduction in the number of hours dedicated to productive work by targeted women is offset by an increase in the number of hours devoted to domestic chores—which does not occur among male beneficiaries.

The brief concludes that the PBF cannot evade the criticism that it uses women instrumentally, but to interpret it as a merely maternalistic programme concerned with the choices of adult women seems reductionist.
Bolsa Família and women’s autonomy: What do the qualitative studies tell us?

by Letícia Bartholo

The Bolsa Família Programme (PBF) currently serves 13.8 million Brazilian families—corresponding to the poorest 25 per cent of the population—combining cash transfers with conditionalities met by the beneficiaries. The programme targets extremely poor families, and, currently, women are the benefit recipients in 92 per cent of beneficiary households, regardless of family arrangement. In this Policy Research Brief, the author delves into both qualitative and quantitative analysis to explain the possible effects of the PBF on women’s autonomy and gender equality.

Author: Leticia Bartholo (Ipea and IPG-IG)

Date of release: November 2016

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“Bolsa Família and women’s autonomy: What do the qualitative studies tell us?”
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