## Social protection in Africa: A Way Forward



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www.wahenga.net



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## Outline

- Donor strategies
- Challenges
- Future pathways
- Principles



# SOCIAL PROTECTION IN AFRICA: WHERE NEXT? 1

## SOCIAL PROTECTION IN AFRICA: A WAY FORWARD <sup>1</sup>











# Donor strategies for establishing social cash transfers in Africa: (1) Building technical capacities

**Strengthen capacity of implementing Ministries** 

Financing pilot projects

**Building the evidence base** 



# Donor strategies for establishing social cash transfers in Africa: (2) Building political commitment

**Lobbying Parliamentarians** 

**Engaging with Ministries of Finance** 

Mobilising civil society



## Challenges

- 1. Externally-driven social protection projects have little domestic traction
- 2. Government programmes and preferences are given insufficient prominence
- 3. Standardised imported approaches may be inappropriate
- 4. Too little attention has been paid to vulnerability
- 5. Participants are not involved in social protection programming



## 1. Start from government programmes

- We propose an in-depth study to examine the political economy of social protection interventions that have been introduced by governments, acting on their own initiative:
  - Why and how were they chosen?
  - What made them succeed?
  - \* How can donors best support them?
  - Or should donors leave them alone?



## 2. Work through appropriate institutions

- We recommend committing donor resources to establish a pan-African <u>social protection</u> <u>research and policy institute</u>, linked to the AU and/or the African Social Protection Platform.
- At country level, government and donor efforts should be harmonised and coordinated around a <u>nationally-owned vision</u> for social protection.



- 3. Learn lessons from national implementation, not pilots
- Financing: How should donors and governments co-finance national social transfer programmes, to ensure fiscal sustainability?
- Delivery: Disseminate lessons and tools from successful implementation of social transfers at scale to other African countries.
- MDG impacts: A comprehensive review is needed of social transfer impacts on MDGs, and growth.
- Dependency: What hard evidence exists for social transfers causing "dependency syndrome"? rhyp

- 4. Encourage a broader social protection agenda
- More research and investment is needed into <u>social insurance</u> mechanisms (weather-indexed insurance, CBHIS, links to financial services).
- To become an effective, predictable safety net, social protection should be <u>demand-led</u> - e.g. from "public works" to "employment guarantee".
- \* Recognise <u>two categories</u> of social transfers:
  - (1) social assistance for "life-cycle risks";
  - (2) social insurance for "livelihood risks".



## 5. New levers of accountability

- More direct engagement and targeted advocacy is needed with key stakeholder groups, to build national support and improve social transfer programming:
  - Parliamentarians
  - Ministries of Finance
  - Civil society (including media)
  - Beneficiaries themselves.



## Principles ("Ten Tennessus Tenets")

- 1. Recognise the importance of social protection
- 2. Support national policy priorities
- 3. Minimise policy intrusion
- 4. Rationalise donor support
- 5. Encompass a diversity of approaches
- 6. Focus on vulnerability
- 7. Limit pilot projects
- 8. Find new levers of support
- 9. Involve participants
- 10. Focus on outcomes



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