



**Centre for
Social Protection**

Promoting Social and Economic Justice



Institute of
Development Studies

Introducing CSP, social protection and food security

Stephen Devereux and Keetie Roelen

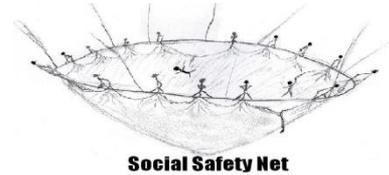
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

7 November 2016, The Hague

Social protection: a brief history

1980s

Social safety nets



2001

“Social Risk Management”



2004

“Transformative Social Protection”



2012

4 agency strategies:
EU, ILO, UNICEF, WB



2015

SDGs



Goal 1. Eradicate poverty

Goal 2. Access to food for all

Centre for Social Protection (CSP)

The work we do:

- **Conceptual thinking:** TSP, ASP, ISP
- **Researching social protection:** Concern Worldwide Graduation Programmes (Burundi and Rwanda), PSNP (Ethiopia), HSNP (Kenya), VUP (Rwanda), CSG (South Africa)
- **Building networks:**
 - ❖ Social Protection for Social Justice conference (2011)
 - ❖ Social Protection and Graduation conference (2014)
- **Building capacity:** CSP training course 'Social Protection: policies, programmes and evidence' (4 days, June)

Where next for social protection?

IDS
EVIDENCE REPORT
No 124

Policy Anticipation, Response and Evaluation

Where Next for Social Protection?

Stephen Devereux, Keevin Roelen and Martina Ulrichs

March 2015

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/publication/where-next-for-social-protection>

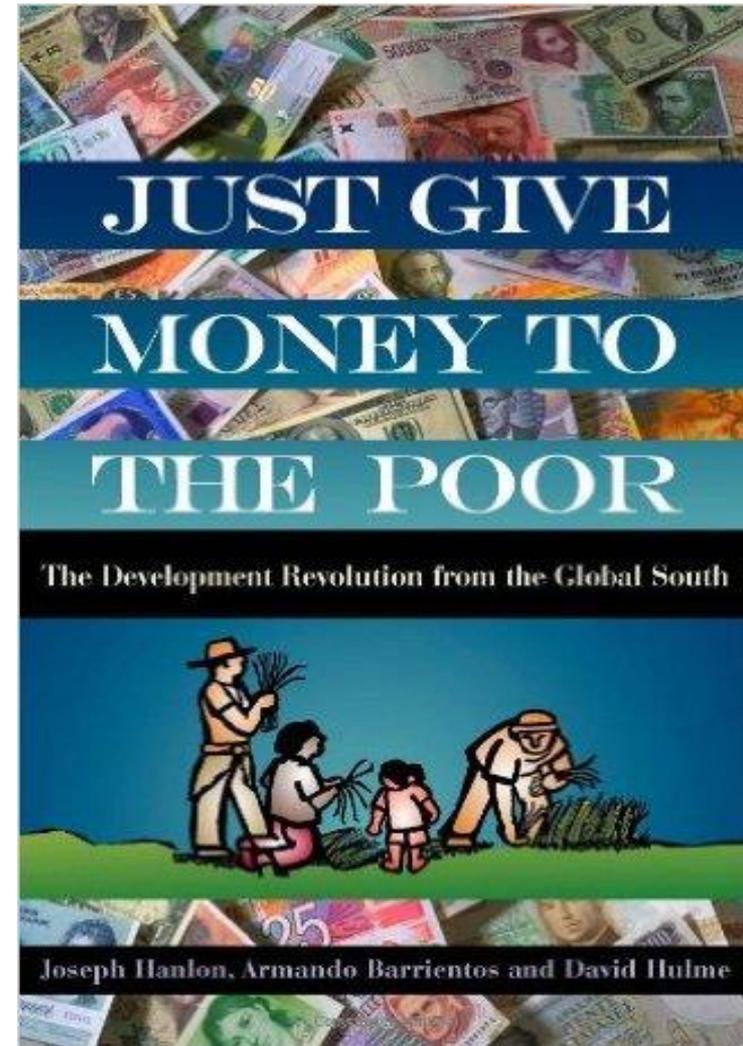
Five challenges or priorities:

1. Building national systems: local capacity and coordination
2. Extending coverage: also to urban areas and informal sector
3. Linkages with labour markets: reducing (youth) unemployment
4. Reduce affordability constraints by increasing fiscal space
5. Build resilience with contingency financing and “surge capacity”.

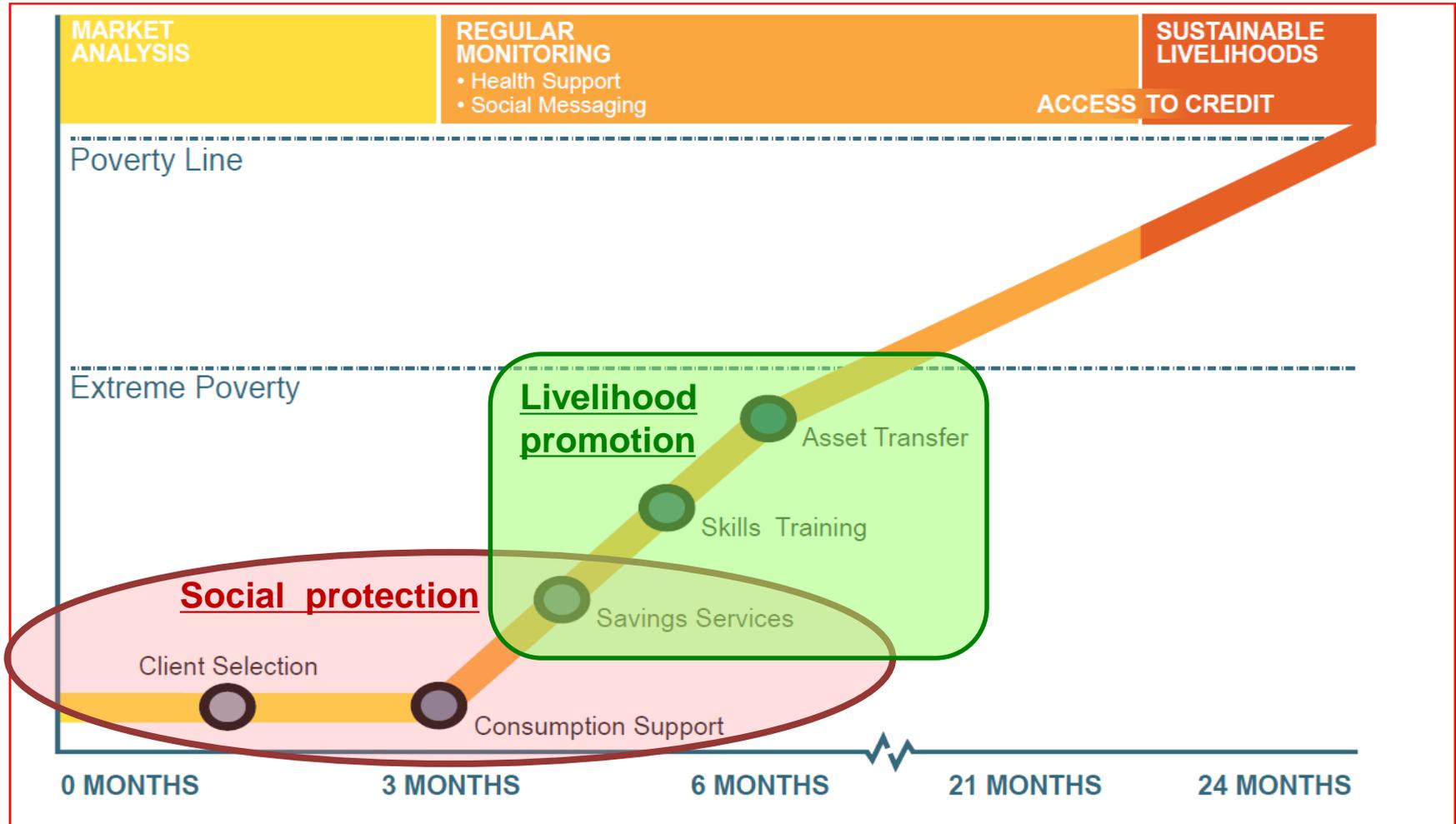
‘Money or the Message?’

From “just give money” to “cash +” programmes

- ‘Just Give Money to the Poor’ was a milestone in shifting the ‘cash vs food’ debate decisively, and highlighted the power of cash transfers to achieve multiple developmental impacts.
- However, the limitations of cash transfers in achieving food security impacts have recently been recognised, e.g. in terms of nutrition outcomes that require behaviour changes.
- A small but growing literature explores the impacts of cash transfers in combination with other interventions (e.g. assets + training).
- Another common package adds ‘behaviour change communication’ (BCC) sessions to cash transfers (e.g. in ‘graduation programmes’).



“Graduation model”



“Graduation model”

Social protection:
Cash transfers
+ savings



“Graduation model”



Livelihood promotion:
Asset transfer
+ training



“Graduation model”



The “X-factor”:
Behaviour Change
Communication (BCC)



“Graduation model”

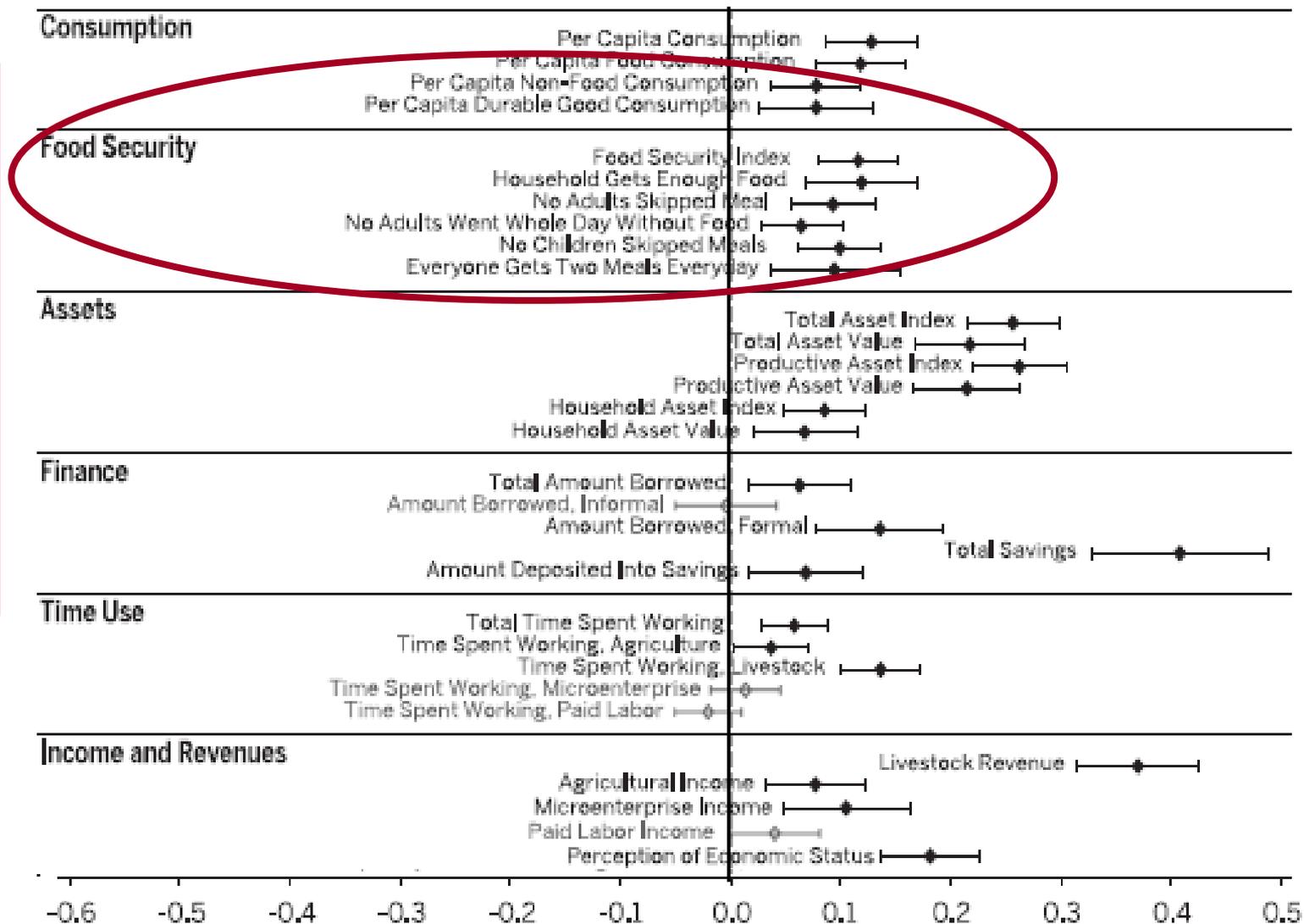
95% of participants in Bangladesh “graduated” out of ultra-poverty (<50c/day) within 2 years. Higher earnings were sustained 2 years after programme support ended.



“Graduation model”

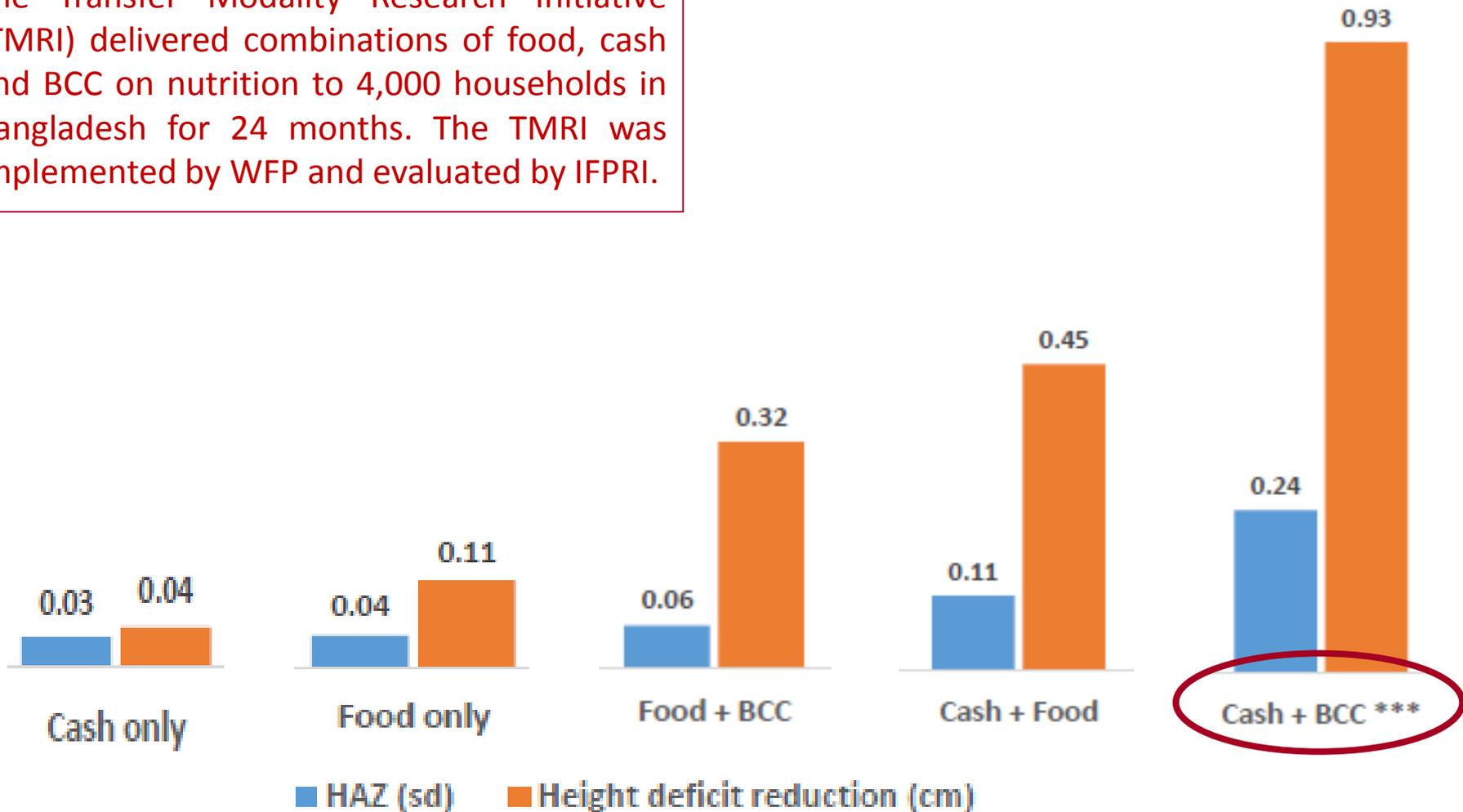
RCT findings for six pilot projects:

- ❑ Ethiopia
- ❑ Ghana
- ❑ Honduras
- ❑ India
- ❑ Pakistan
- ❑ Peru



“Graduation model”

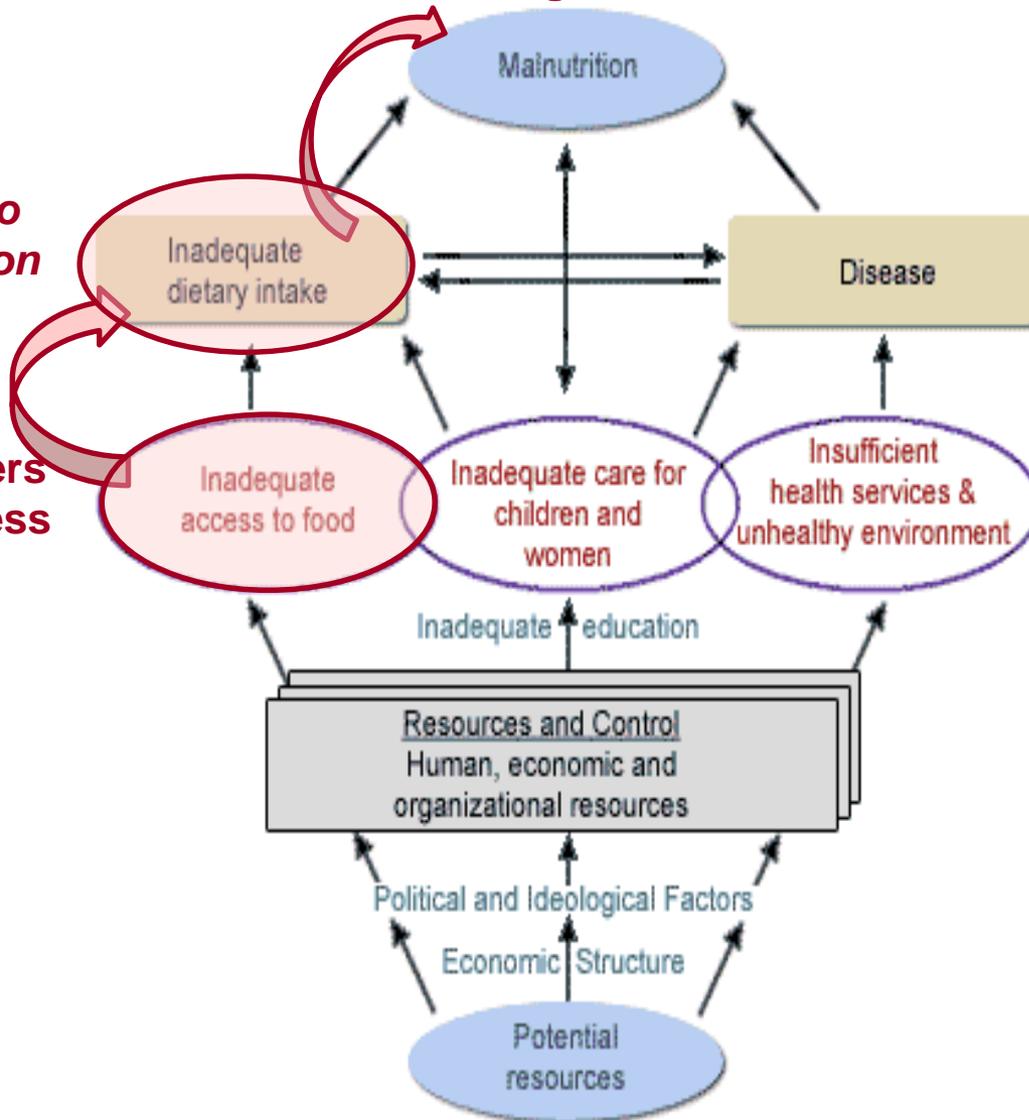
The Transfer Modality Research Initiative (TMRI) delivered combinations of food, cash and BCC on nutrition to 4,000 households in Bangladesh for 24 months. The TMRI was implemented by WFP and evaluated by IFPRI.



“Graduation model”

Cash transfers + nutrition BCC reduces child stunting

..but people also receive information about dietary diversity and healthy diets
Cash transfers improve access to food

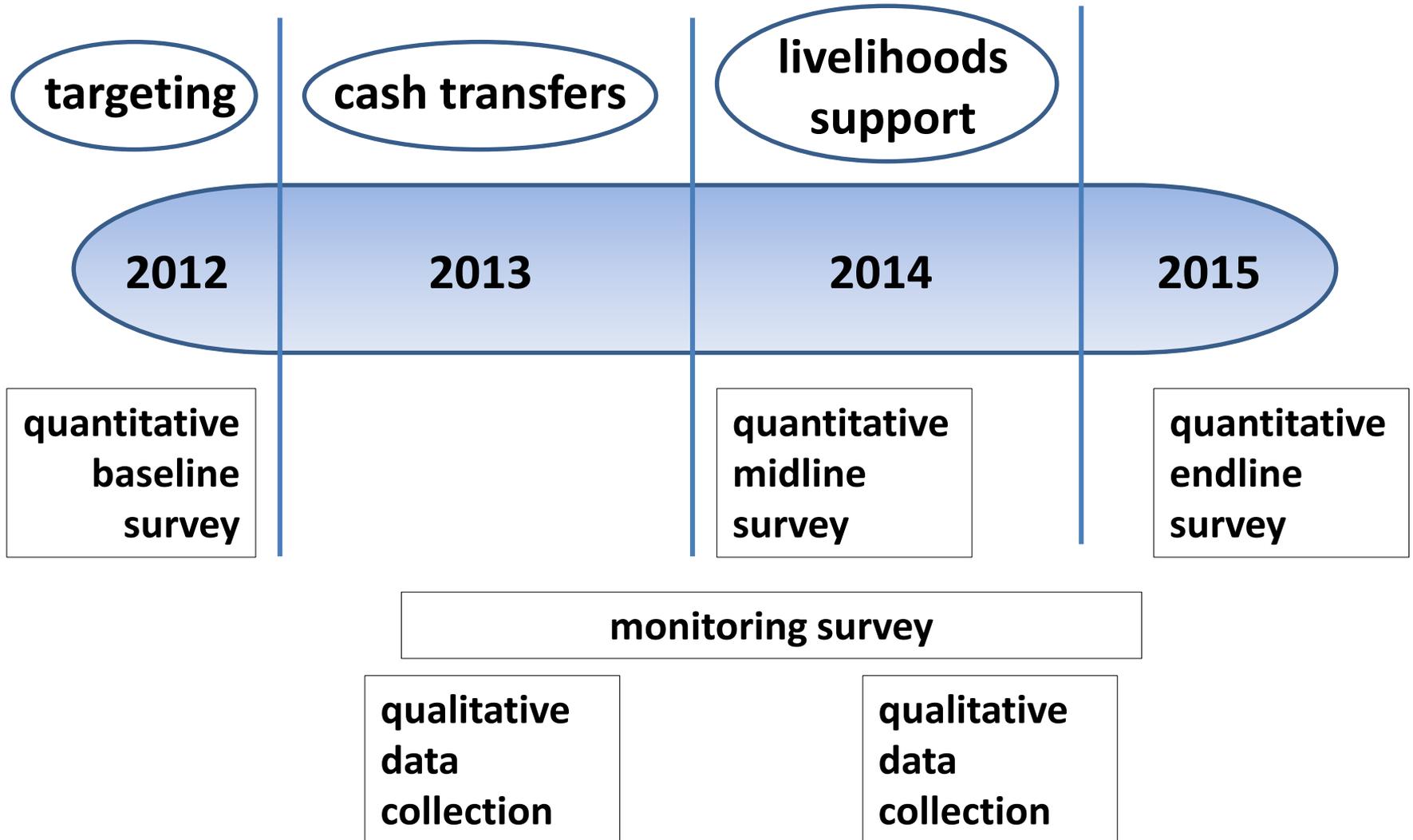


Terintambwe programme, Burundi

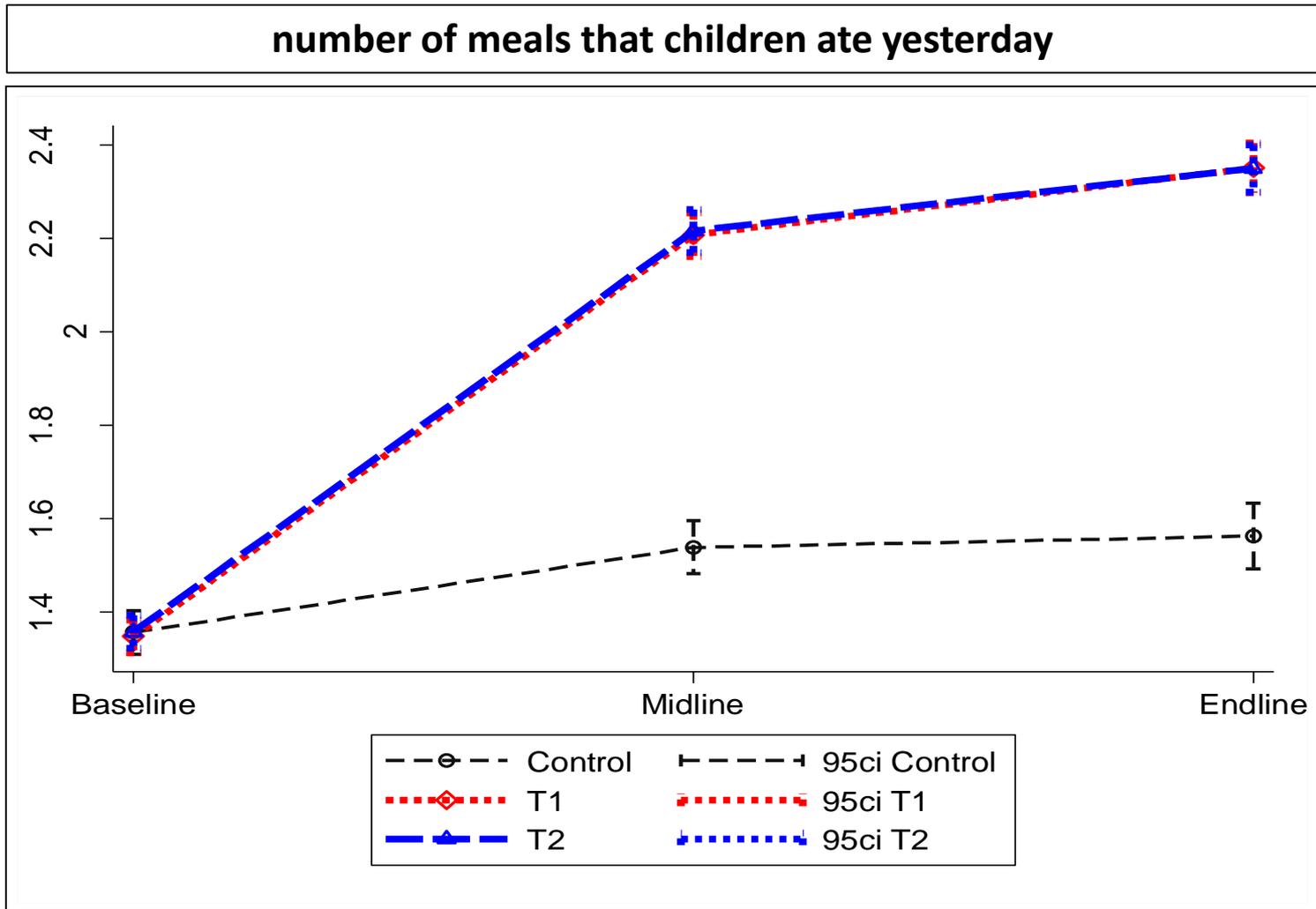


- 2,000 participants
 High-treatment group: 1,000
 Low-treatment group: 1,000
- Two phases:
 Phase 1: Monthly cash transfer + coaching and support
 Phase 2: Livelihoods support + coaching and support
- Minimum amount 25,000 BIF (16 USD)
- Targeted to poor and able-bodied
- Electronic payments through mobile phone

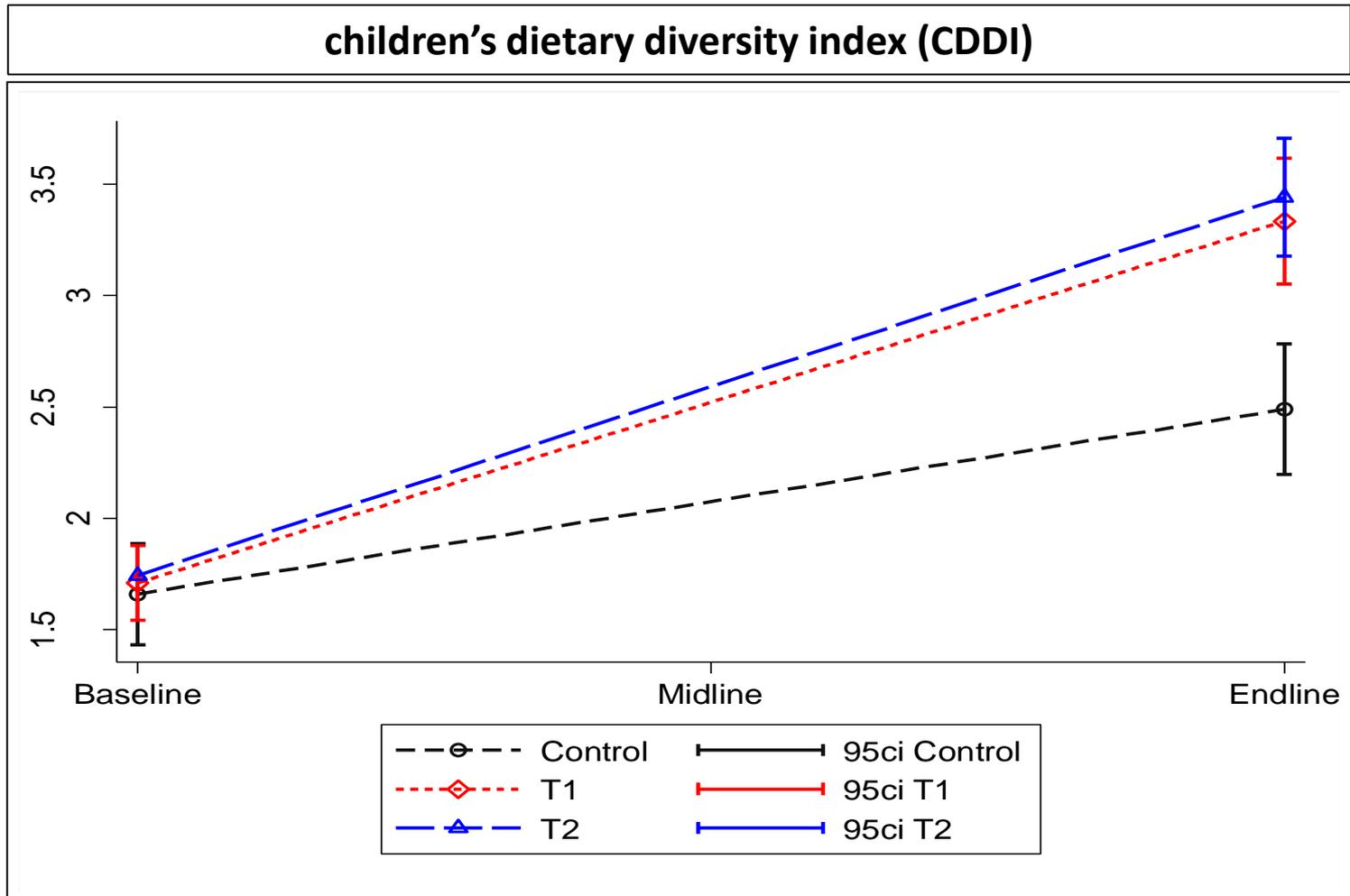
Methodology



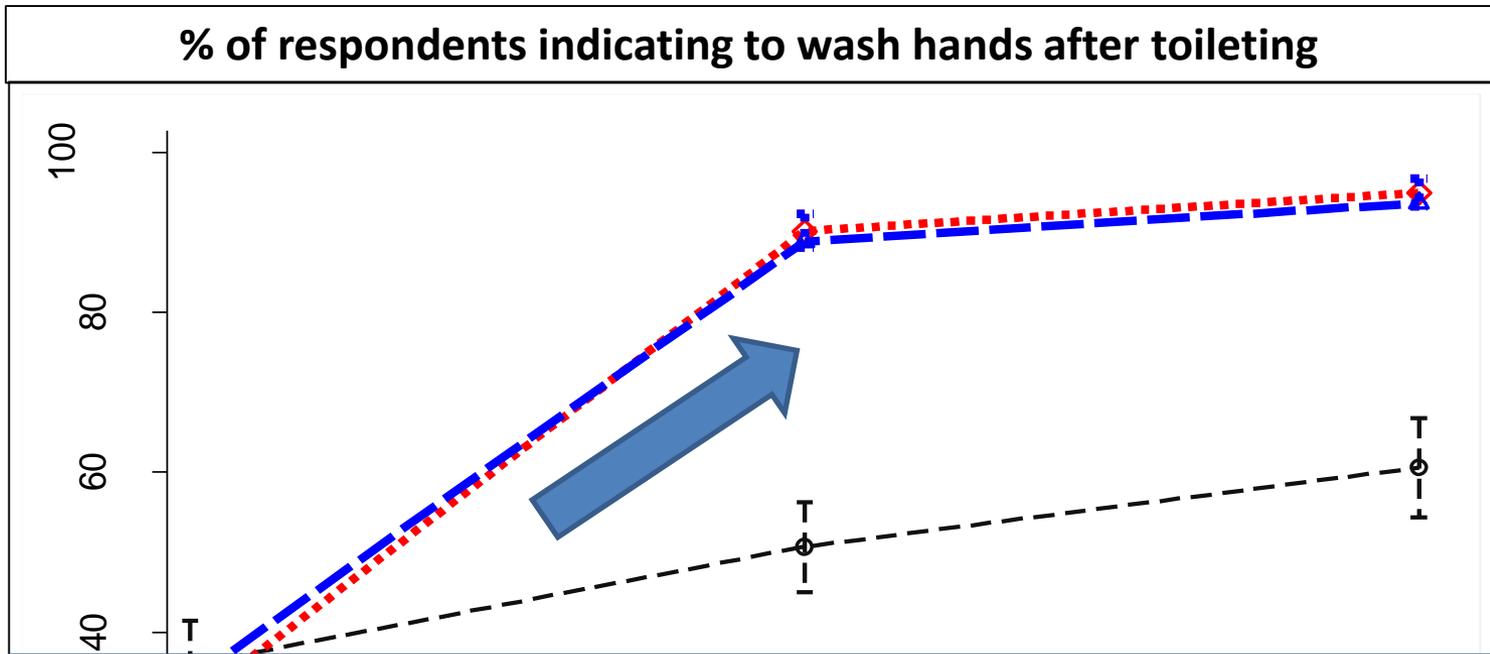
Improved food security



Improved food security



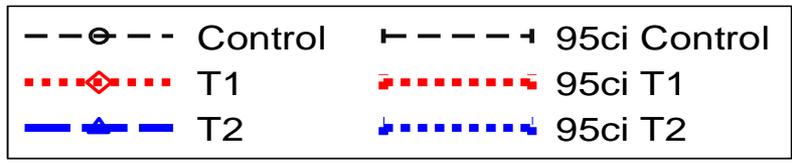
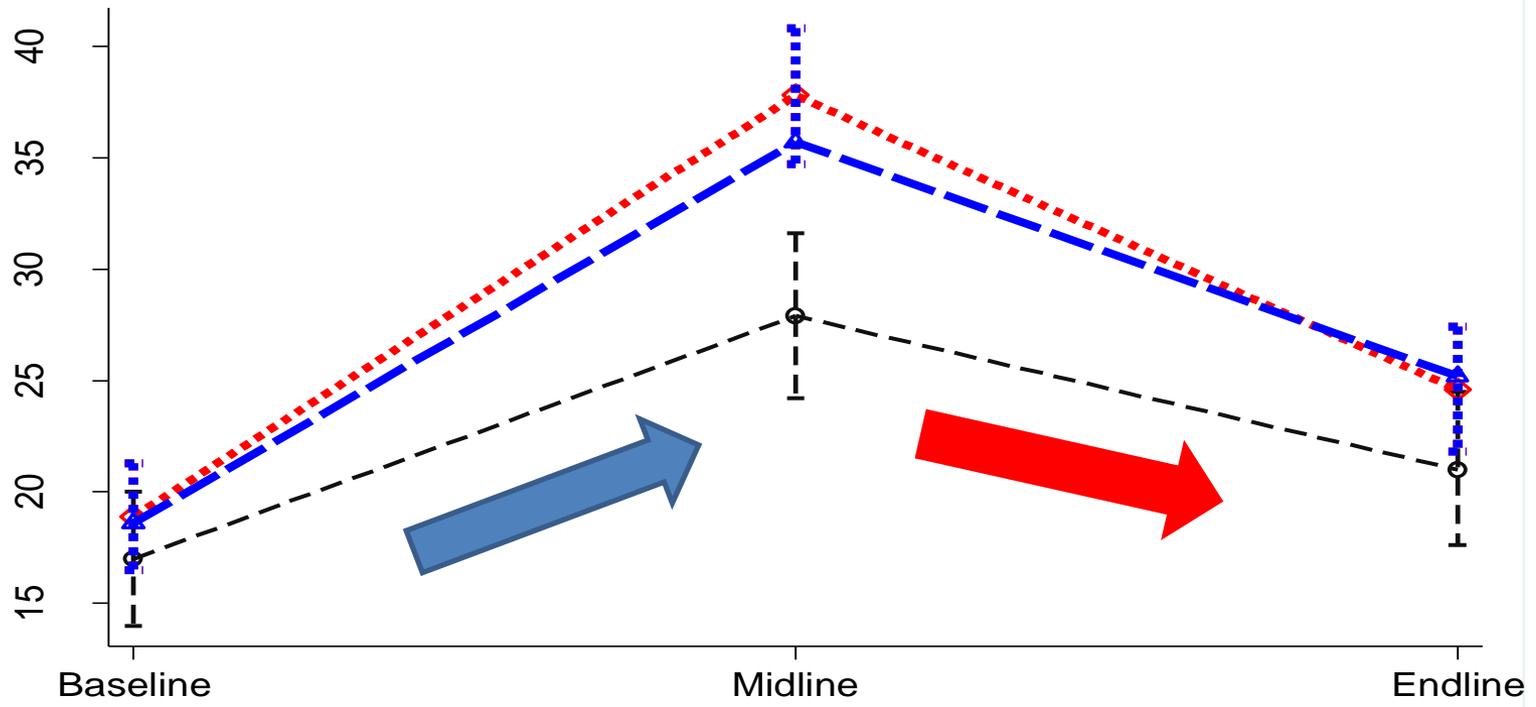
Improved hygiene practice



"I have learned good hygiene practices from Terintambwe participants" [K-Si-CG]

Use of contraception

% of respondents indicating to use contraception



Lessons learned and implications

- Coaching and support are important – money is not enough
- Coaching and support stretch beyond direct beneficiaries
- Measuring impacts is not easy and should receive greater focus
- Sustained impacts require sustained investments – cost-effective implementation requires further consideration

About the speakers

Stephen Devereux is a Research Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, UK, where he is a Co-Director of the Centre for Social Protection. He is also the NRF–Newton Fund SA-UK Research Chair in Social Protection and Food Security, affiliated to the DST–NRF Centre of Excellence in Food Security and the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape, South Africa.

Keetie Roelen is a Research Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, UK, where she is a Co-Director of the Centre for Social Protection.