



# Implementing cash transfers - key issues, successes and challenges:

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perspectives from the ground

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# The dash for cash

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- Emerging global interest and nationally led programmes of cash transfers as response to AIDS pandemic particularly in hyper-endemics
- Impetus from rising global food prices
- Framework for Protection, care and Support of OVC, Commission for Africa, Livingstone Call for Action etc)
- Adapting models from Latin America to low-income and hyperendemic contexts
- Cash transfers part of comprehensive social protection approach within new DFID AIDS strategy “Achieving Universal Impact”.



# Evidence of impact

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- Michelle Adato and Lucy Bassett 2007 – A review of the evidence of impacts and key policy debates
- Significant impact on human capital outcomes and MDGs
- PROGRESA – CCT 9.3% improvement in girls secondary enrolment
- UCT Southern and Eastern Africa
- Child support grant – South Africa - Nutrition +3.5 cm on av if received during first year of life and for at least 2/3 years
- Poverty – Mozambique GAPVU cash transfer prog –reduction in headcount poverty by 6%



# Targeting

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- Move away from orphan exceptionalism
- Defining VC
- Vulnerability targeting with HIV and AIDS lens
- Targeting elderly – impact on children in hyperendemics
- Capacity for proxy means testing
- Community based approaches (Zambia, Kenya)
- Exclusion errors (what barriers to access)
- How to reach vulnerable children outside the family environment (institutions and street children)



# Cash Plus

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- Cash necessary but not sufficient
- Social protection as an approach not set of instruments
- IATT working paper “Social protection for vulnerable children in the context of AIDS”
- Avoiding exclusion and promoting transformational social protection- birth registration, child protection, family support services (legal empowerment, ECD)
- Alternative care – cash as part of reintegration package
- Home based care – Uganda Community led HIV initiative
- Ensuring quality, accessibility of basic services – does cash stimulate a supply response?



# Scaling up

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- Political economy – Zambia drivers of change
- Replicability in low income and fragile states where state structures weak
- Institutional arrangements – capacities of state and non state actors
- Capacity to manage CCT - PROGRESA  
conditionality represented 18% of programme costs
- Capacity and role of social welfare ministries (policy setting, monitoring, fund management?)
- Sustainability – linkages with sector support, PRS and National AIDS plans
- Financing – new money or diverted from elsewhere?



## Links to Growth

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- Economists/Finance Ministries still need convincing
- Key role of World Bank analysis and support
- Social capital arguments strong
- Benefit:costs - Investment in social capital – (health, education, nutrition etc)
- Affordability: ILO has shown that providing cash transfers to poorest 10% in most African countries 3% of GDP
- What size transfer optimal/affordable?



# Monitoring and evaluation

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- Good evidence at scale in Latin America and South Africa
- Studies of pilot cash progs in southern and eastern Africa
- Comparison of UCT and CCT e.g. Kenya.
- Some studies empirically weak (lack of control)
- Need for longitudinal studies to measure impact, particularly low income contexts



# Today's speakers

## Perspectives from the ground

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- Douglas Webb, UNICEF: policy implications and challenges in rolling out Cash Transfers - experiences from Africa
- Masuma Mamdani, JLICA: challenges and issues : Experiences from Tanzania
- Leah Berkowitz, CARE: community perspectives, issues and challenges in rolling out cash transfers,
- Q &A
- Closing remarks