

# SECOND GENERATION SOCIAL SAFETY NETS - CASH 'PLUS'



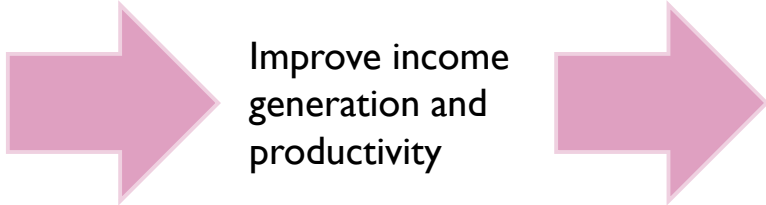
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# CASH PLUS ???



# WHAT DO WE MEAN BY CASH PLUS?

- Build off of cash transfer (UCT or CCT) programs
  - Broader development approach
  - Often involves leveraging and coordinating with other agencies (e.g., Agriculture, Health, private sector, etc.)
  - Addressing persistent vulnerability – usually economic, but other types as well (e.g., climate change, Health and HIV, etc.)
  - ‘Plus’ refers to:
    - Asset building (human, financial, physical)
    - Skills building
    - Behavior change/changing mindset
    - **Building Resilience**
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graph LR; A[Asset building (human, financial, physical), Skills building, Behavior change/changing mindset, Building Resilience] --> B[Improve income generation and productivity]; B --> C[Ensure households remain out of poverty]
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Sustainability as cornerstone

## COUNTRY EXAMPLE: ETHIOPIA



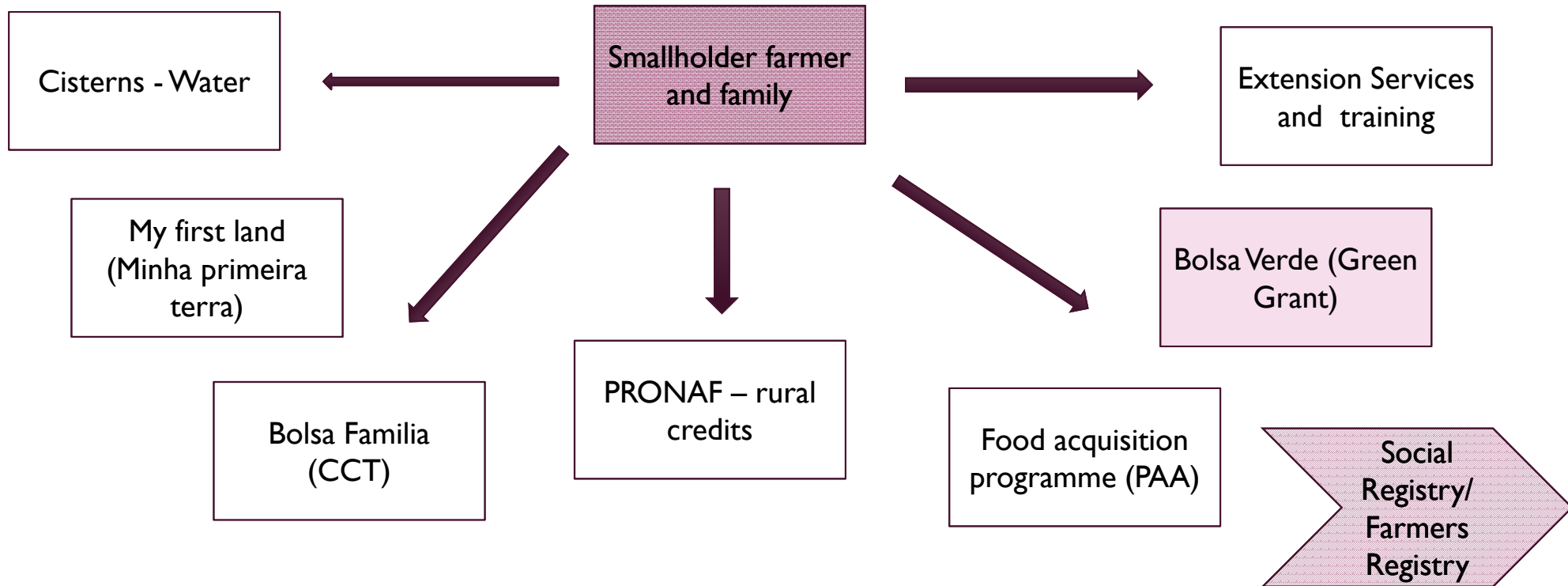
- Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) started in 2005 and has passed through three phases, currently in its fourth phase
- PSNP built on established Public Works program
- 80% of clients participate in Public Work activities while 20% receive free transfer
- Of the total program beneficiaries about 30% of the poorest clients are eligible for livelihood grant transfer
- Livelihood component - income generating activities (IGA) to increase household assets
- Tailored solutions to households and individuals according to their capacity
- Households require a carefully sequenced combination of technical and financial support, beginning with receipt of safety net transfers and followed by savings participation, financial literacy, livelihoods training, and access to finance in order to graduate.

## COUNTRY EXAMPLE: ETHIOPIA



- Basic training and technical support services
- Tailored support/linkages for:
  - crop and livestock pathway
  - off-farm income generation pathway
  - employment pathway
- Refers households to credit providers
- Facilitates livelihood transfers
- 30% of PSNP beneficiaries (extremely poor) receive a once off grant
- Reduces risks for graduates

# COUNTRY EXAMPLE: BRAZIL – ZERO HUNGER STRATEGY



# COUNTRY EXAMPLE: BRAZIL



## BOLSA VERDE – GREEN GRANT

**BOLSA VERDE:**

**PARA AS FAMÍLIAS QUE CONSERVAM, SÃO 4 X R\$ 300,00 POR ANO.**

**PARA A NATUREZA, É UMA AJUDA INESTIMÁVEL.**

- A Renda Ativa do Plano Brasil Sem Miséria vai inscrever as famílias no Cadastro Único de programas sociais do Governo Federal.
- As famílias cadastradas passam a ser beneficiadas por programas como o Bolsa-Família. E podem receber também um novo benefício: o Bolsa Verde.
- O programa vai beneficiar famílias que vivem de atividades extrativistas sustentáveis em assentamentos e unidades de conservação.
- O Bolsa Verde garante melhores condições de vida para essas famílias e mais proteção para o meio ambiente.

brasil.semiseria.gov.br

**BOLSA VERDE** **BRASIL SEM MISÉRIA** **BRASIL**

Ministério do Meio Ambiente | Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Combate à Fome

What is: Cash transfer programme from the Ministry of Environment (MMA) created under the “Brazil with Zero Poverty” with conditionalities linked to ecosystems conservation, launched in 2011 and reaching 40.000 families (2013)

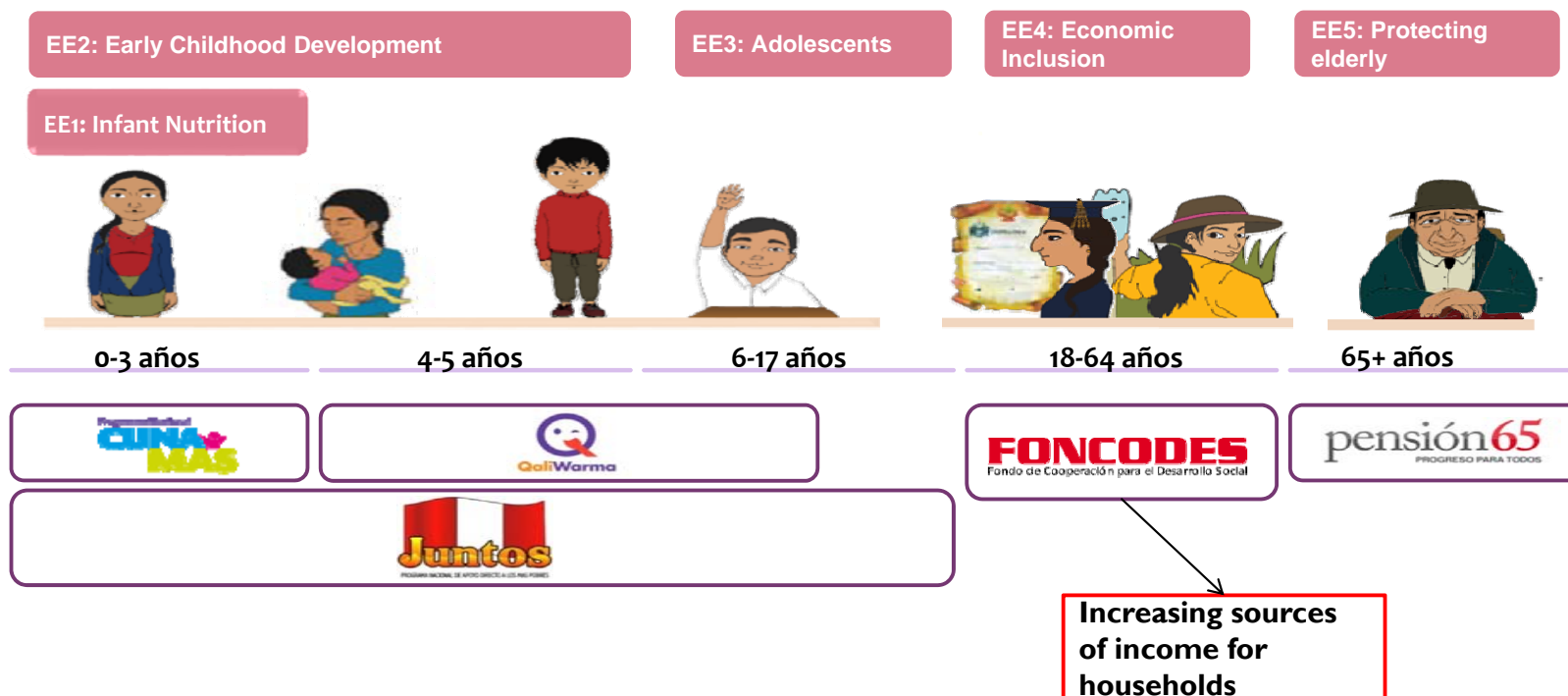
Conditionalities: Be a beneficiary of Bolsa Familia, be located in one of the areas identified by the government as high priority of conversation (by the rivers, indigenous communities, etc) and to comply with the MMA rules for adaptation and conservation methods.

Benefits: R\$ 300 (100USD) benefit every three months for families that comply with the conditionalities, for a maximum of 2 years.

# COUNTRY EXAMPLE: PERU

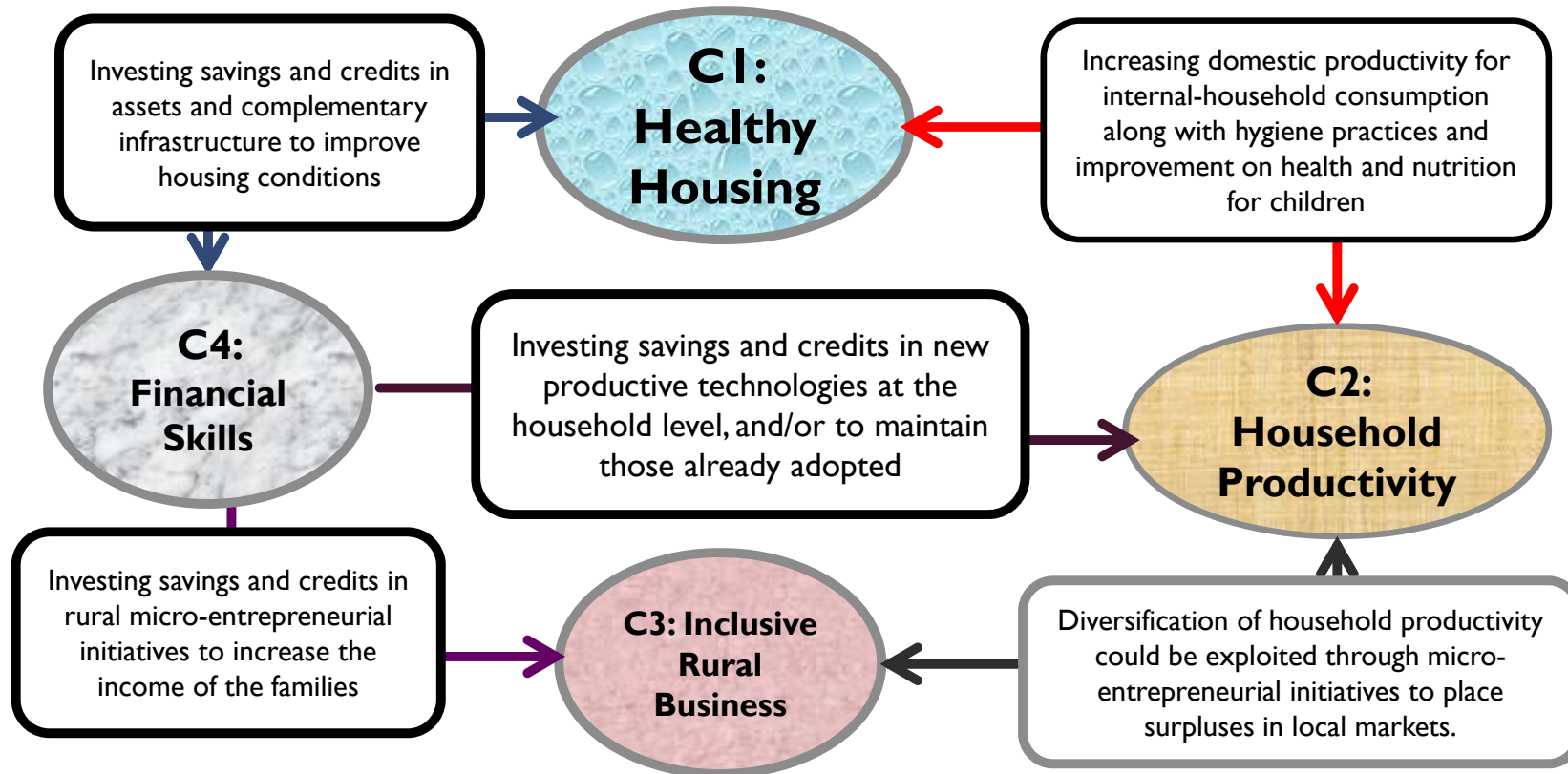


## National Strategy “Incluir para Crecer” and FONCODES’ role





# COUNTRY EXAMPLE: PERU



# PROGRAM CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## **DESIGNING**

- Tailored and integrated package of services based on assessment of target population and local context (i.e. economy, demography, system of services, urban/rural)
- Gender and specific vulnerabilities (i.e. disabilities) must be considered in the design.
- Establish realistic criteria for graduation, modest objectives

# PROGRAM CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## IMPLEMENTING AND M&E

- Cash plus programs can be resource intensive, done correctly and of good quality
- Requires coordination across Agencies.
- Plus' service uptake must be voluntary to ensure that recipients actually want the services (i.e., services offered will be received, focus on self empowerment and self efficacy ).
- Requires ongoing support system – coaching, mentoring, and other technical assistance.
- M&E is fundamental for making course corrections and measuring success.
- Follow-up of recipients throughout implementation and after graduation (TRANSITION PERIOD).



**Thank You!**