Topic # 2: Designing Social Safety Net Interventions for Young Populations

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Content

• Member Countries / Zone of influence

• Challenges faced by young population (Problem Analysis)

• Country experiences (Kyrghyz Republic & Malawi)

• Proposed Solution

• Conclusion
Which age range constitute a young population?

A. 0 - 5
B. 15 - 24
C. < 25
D. 18-35
E. All of the above
Kyrghyz Republic: Country Data

- 6,200,000

30% of population aged 14 – 28 years (Young population); 51 percent are men, 49% are women and 68% give birth among this population;

- About 7 in every 10 people (67%) live in the rural areas;
- 30% of young Population in informal marriages;
- Percentage of Population in poverty is 25.1% but among the youth 44%;
- Poverty level was at 51% in 1996; reduced by HALF by 2011;

Table 1. Kyrgyzstan's income inequality profile

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gini coefficient, %</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palma ratio*</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of income of 10% poorest, %</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Share of income of 10% richest, %</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of incomes of 10% richest to 10% poorest, %</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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*Author's own estimations.

Source: National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
Social Safety Nets in Kyrghyz Republic

### Social Security
- Pensions
- Social Insurance

### Social Assistance
- State Benefits
- Maternity Benefits
- Disability Benefits
- Unemployment Benefits
- Funeral Benefits

#### State Benefits
- Monthly social benefit (MSB)
- Monthly benefit to poor families with children (MBPF)

#### Beneficiaries of MSB:
- orphans and vulnerable children, persons with disabilities, senior citizens

#### MBPF:
- paid to families with income below the guaranteed minimum income. Families have to apply;

#### Maternity benefits:
- paid in form of one time birth benefits, pregnancy, and childcare benefits – to encourage child bearing.
Malawi: Country Data

- 17.1 million people; 50.7% below poverty line
- The teenage pregnancy rate is at 29%;
- 90 per cent of the population rely on agriculture as a source of livelihood
- High fertility rate at 5 (UNFPA hotspot country)
- Ultra poverty increased from 22.3% in 2005 to 24.5% in 2011 despite country registering high economic growth rates which averaged 8% per annum;
- 37.1% stunting proportion; 5% wasting

Key Poverty Characteristics

- Poverty Level: 50.7%
- Ultra poverty: 24.5%
- Urban Poverty: 17.3%
- Rural Poverty: 56.6%

85% Rural Based

In absolute figures (estimate):
- 8,365,921 young people under 15 years old (4,191,869 males / 4,173,367 females)
- 9,695,843 persons between 15 and 64 years old (4,839,570 males / 4,856,087 females)
- 497,189 persons above 64 years old (213,055 males / 284,135 females)
SSN Landscape in Malawi

The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDEF)
- A microfinance programme introduced by Govt to support the youth with start up capital;
- Not only the youth were beneficiaries;
- High default rates
- People who took loans had no business plan
- Project was a failure

General Social Protection Programmes
- No particular focus on the youth
- Programs crafted in such a way to target the ultra – poor without labour; ultra – poor with labour and moderately poor
- If youth fall within the three categories, they are targeted
Malawi Young Productive Safety Nets (MYPSN)

**Model**
- Productive Inclusion
- Public Works
- Financial Inclusion

**Priority Groups**
- Productive
- Willing to work
- Young Population

**Geographical Areas**
- Rural + Urban

**BASIC PRINCIPLES**
- An SSN with a graduation component to ensure sustainability of youth livelihoods
- Package strategy: layering multiple interventions
- Targets young population (vulnerable and poor)
- Gender Considerations
- Improve implementation by: using common systems (e.g. targeting, payments, GRM, monitoring); and building local capacity
- Linkages to other opportunities (Agric, credit facilities, technology and information, scholarships, education support, sexual reproductive health, counselling and motivation.....)
Malawi Youth Productive Safety Nets (MYPSN)

Key Design Features

- Targeting (Use of Social Registry)
- Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building (NSC, NTC, Secretariat, Local Councils, Communities)
- Project MIS
- Financial Management (FM)
- Environment and Social Safeguards (ESS)
  - Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)/Case Management
- Procurements
- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
- Project Information, Education and Communication
- Use of Electronic Delivery Systems (Project MIS = Beneficiary Data + payments + GRM + FM + ESS + M&E…….)
Conclusion

• Problems among the young population differ from country to country;

• Economic growth does not guarantee in poverty reduction;

• Economic growth does not guarantee nutrition wellbeing;

• SSNs is not a panacea to myriad problems affecting the young population;

• Effective linkages between SSNs and “Active labour market interventions targeting “employable youth” and “Other Human Development Programs in Education and Health” has potential to address needs of the young population.
Thank you!