

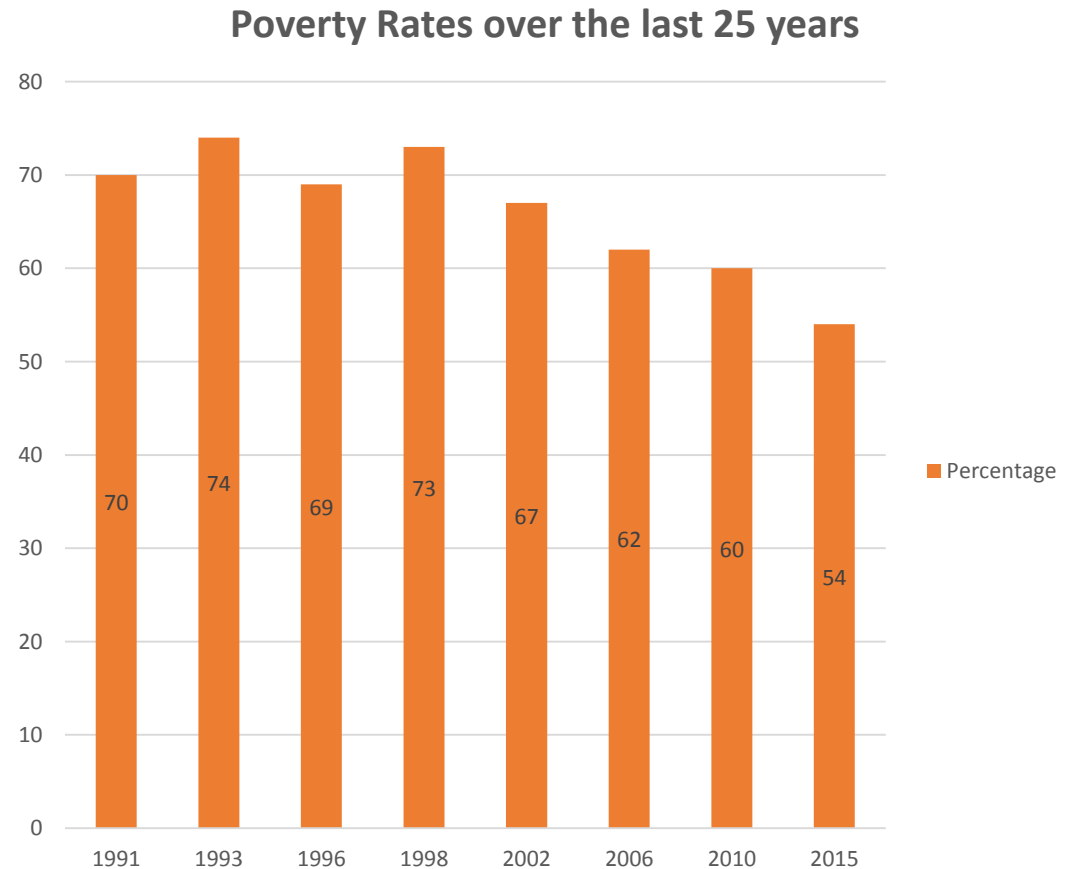


Social Protection Mitigating Inequality and Reduce Poverty

**Experts Group Meeting
New York
By Stanfield Michelo
25-27 June , 2018 United
Nations**

Zambia Background

- Pop is 16 M / 22 per Km2
- Poverty high 54% .
- Rural poverty 76.
- Urban poverty 23.4 %

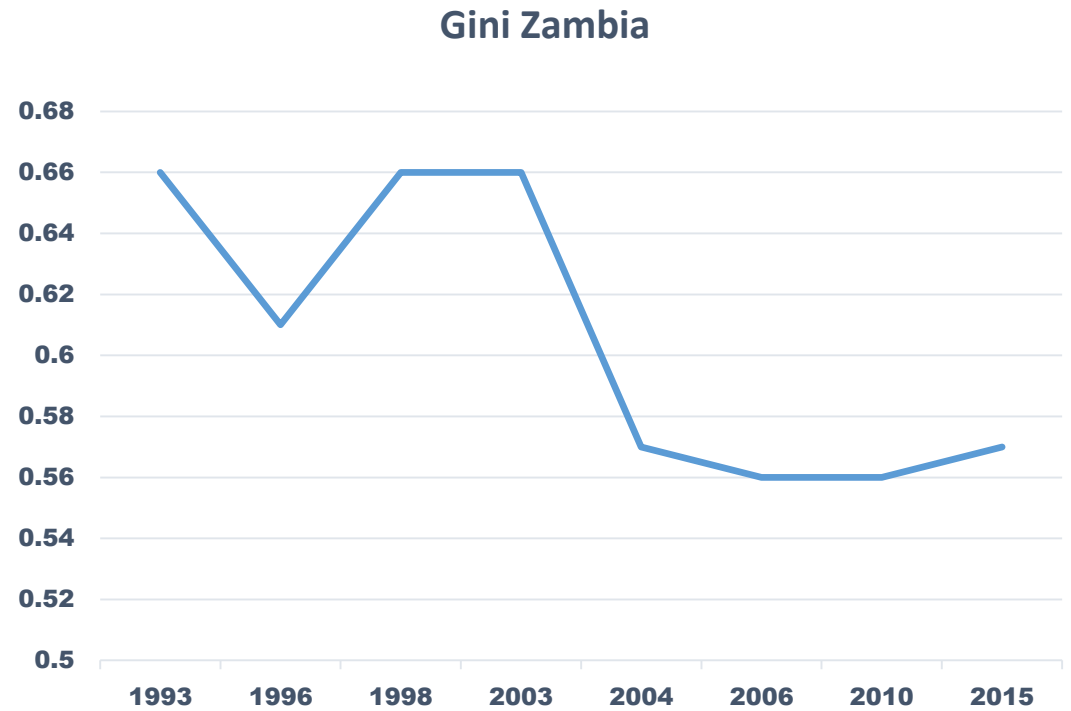


Inequalities

Inequalities

- Gini coefficient at 0.57, up from 0.55 in 2010;
- GC Africa (0.43;) and comparable unequal countries. like South Africa, Namibia and Botswana.
- Inability to distribute its economic growth fairly across the population

Zambia Gini Selected Years



Kalomo Social Cash Transfer Pilot

EMERGENCY RESPONSE MODEL PROGRAMMES

Intensive Push back

**Ultra Poor Approach
entry point**

Target 10 Percent

**Community Based
Targeting**

**Teachers make
Payments**

**Emergency Response
Model Progs**



Evolution of Social Protection/SCT

2003 Soc cash Transfer Intro

2005 Nat Soc Prot Strategy

2014 National Soc Prot Policy

2014 50 Districts 145 000 hh

2016 78 districts /248 000 hh

2018 all dists /536000 hh



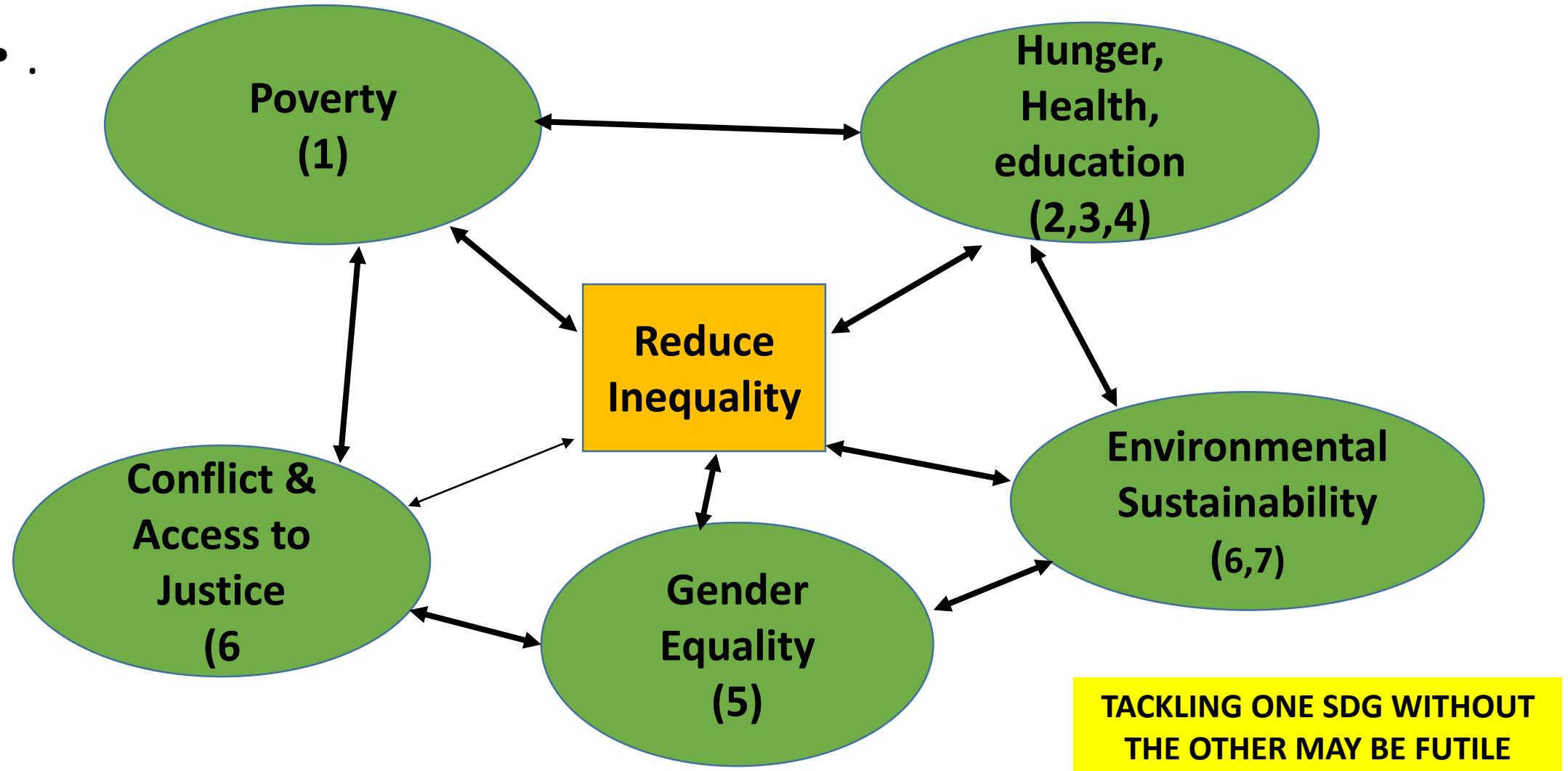
Why Reduce Poverty and Inequalities



- Human Rights and Justice
- Mediate economic growth
- Recipe for Conflicts
- Environment threats

Interaction of Inequality

Goal 10 & Other SDGs



Dimensions of Inequalities



The diagram consists of a central vertical column of seven colored rectangular boxes, each containing a dimension of inequality. To the right of each box is a horizontal line that extends to the right edge of the diagram. To the left of each box is a short vertical line segment, and these segments are connected by a horizontal line that runs across the top and bottom of the column, forming a frame-like structure.

Economic Inequality

Social Inequality

Knowledge Inequality

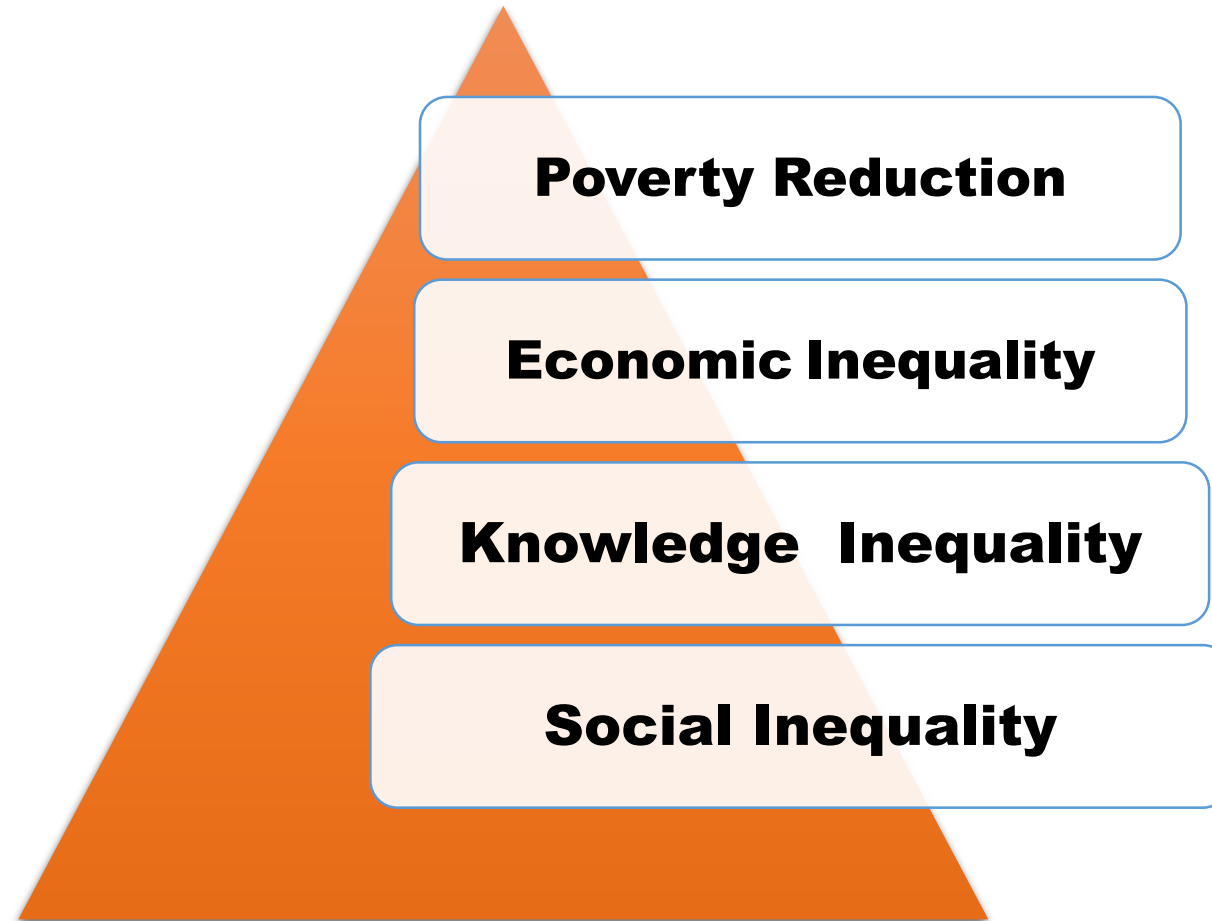
Environmental Inequality

Spatial Inequality

Cultural Inequality

Political Inequality

Social Cash Transfer Mediation Domains



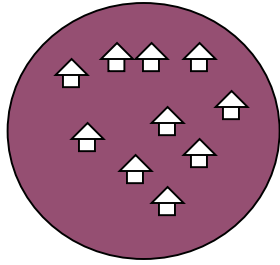
Zambia's Child Grant Program

- Unconditional SCT to Households with a child under 5
- \$12 US / month (60 Kwacha)

Objectives

- Supplement and not replace hh income
- Increase No of hh having a second meal / day
- Increase the No of hh owning assets
- Increase school attendance

CWAC

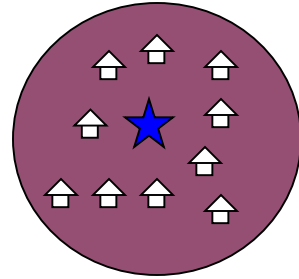
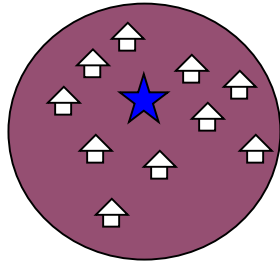


90 CWACs

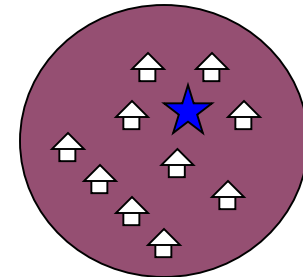
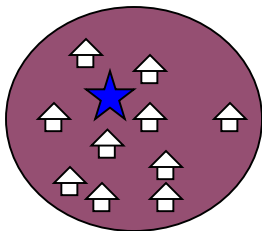
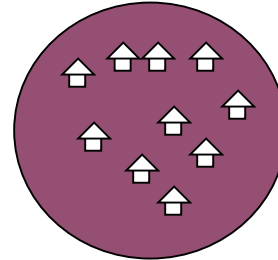
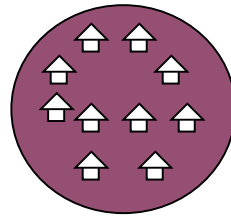
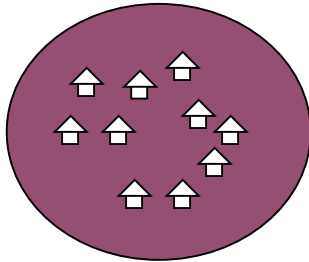
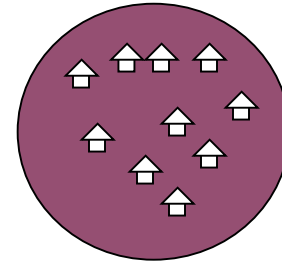
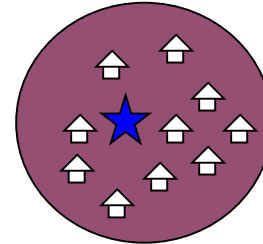
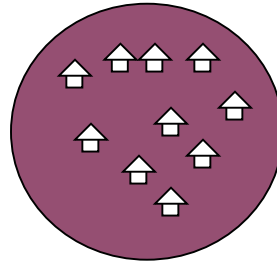
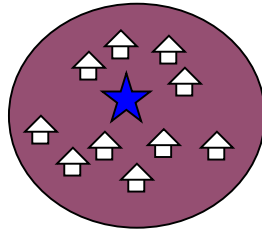
3 Districts

2,500 households

(1,250 in treatment)

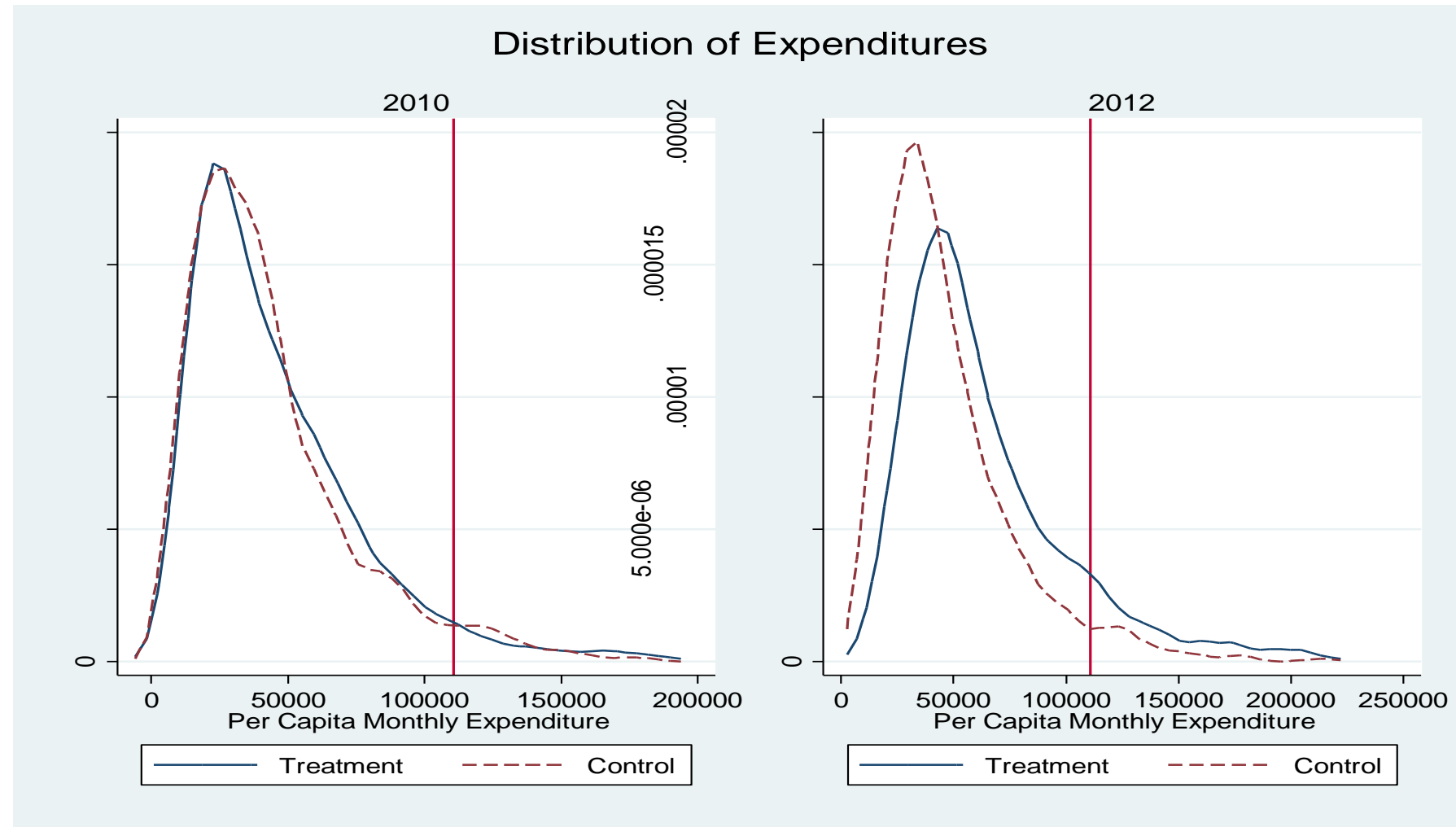


CWAC

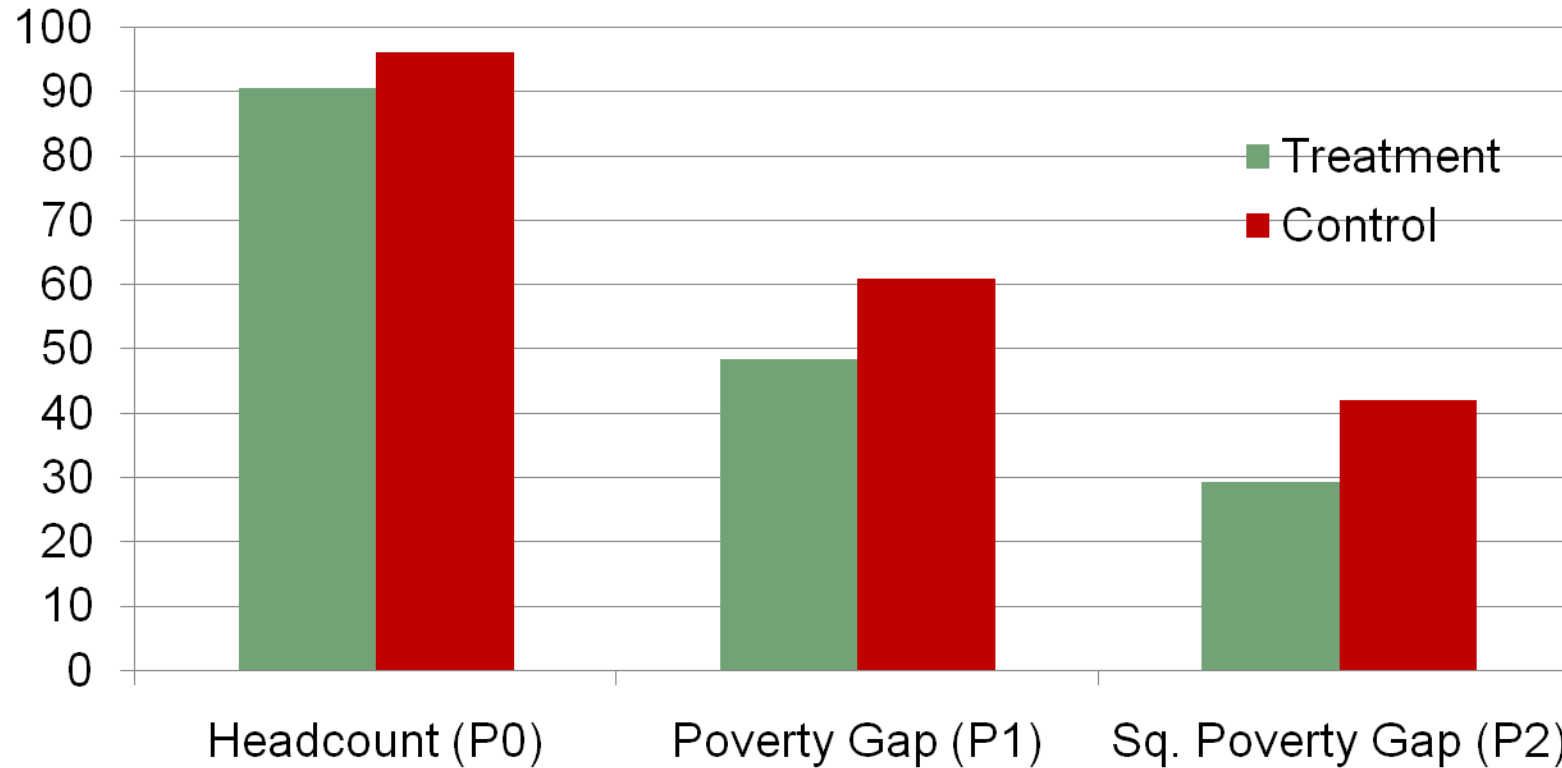


★ = treatment group, gets CGP

Strong impacts of CGP on Poverty: Consumption shifted to the right



Impacts on severe poverty



Percent declines

P0: 5.4 P1: 24 P2: 36

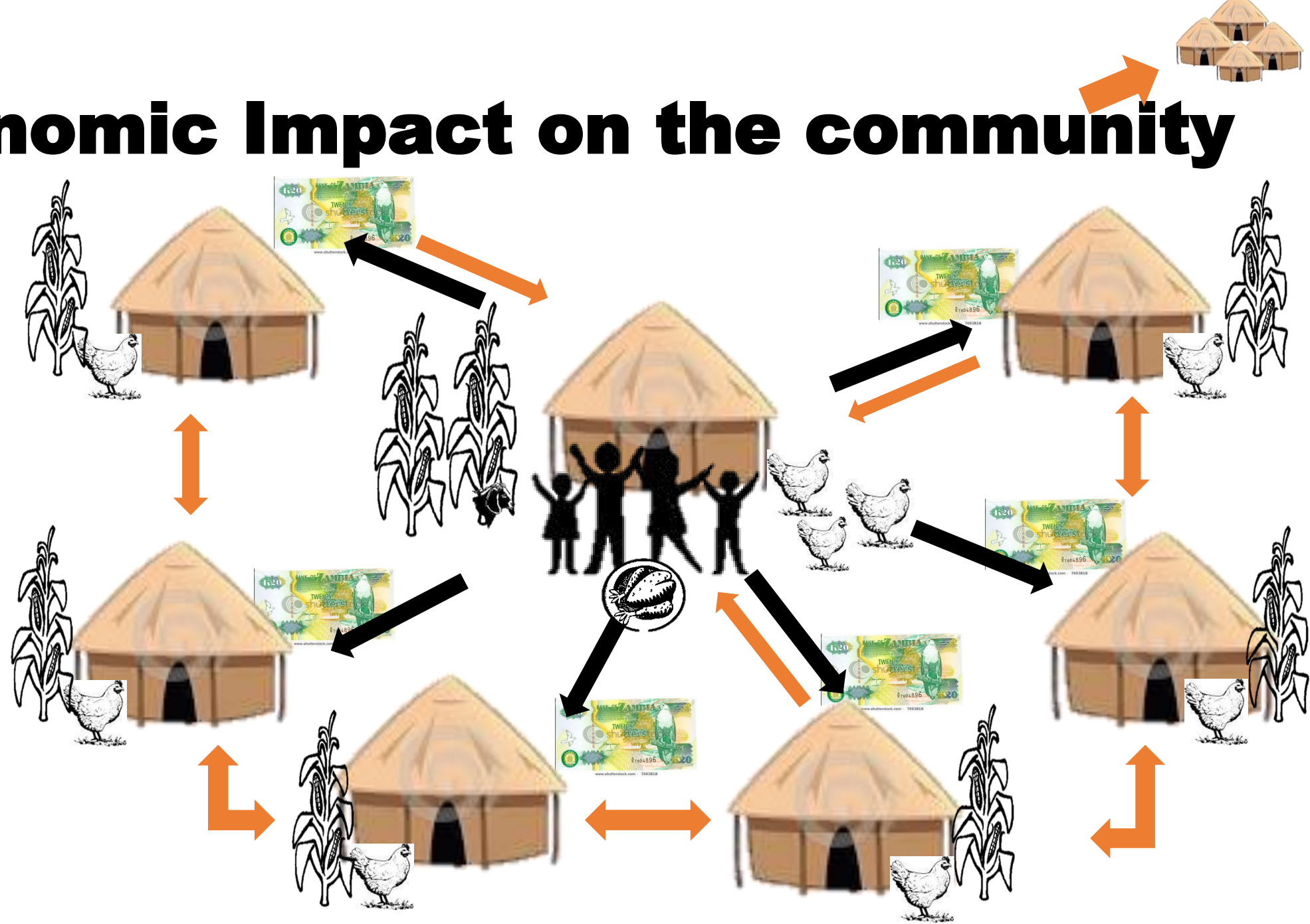
School Attendance / knowledge Inequality

**Enrolment up 5.6 % points
among the 11- 14 years**

GREAT EQUALISER



Economic Impact on the community



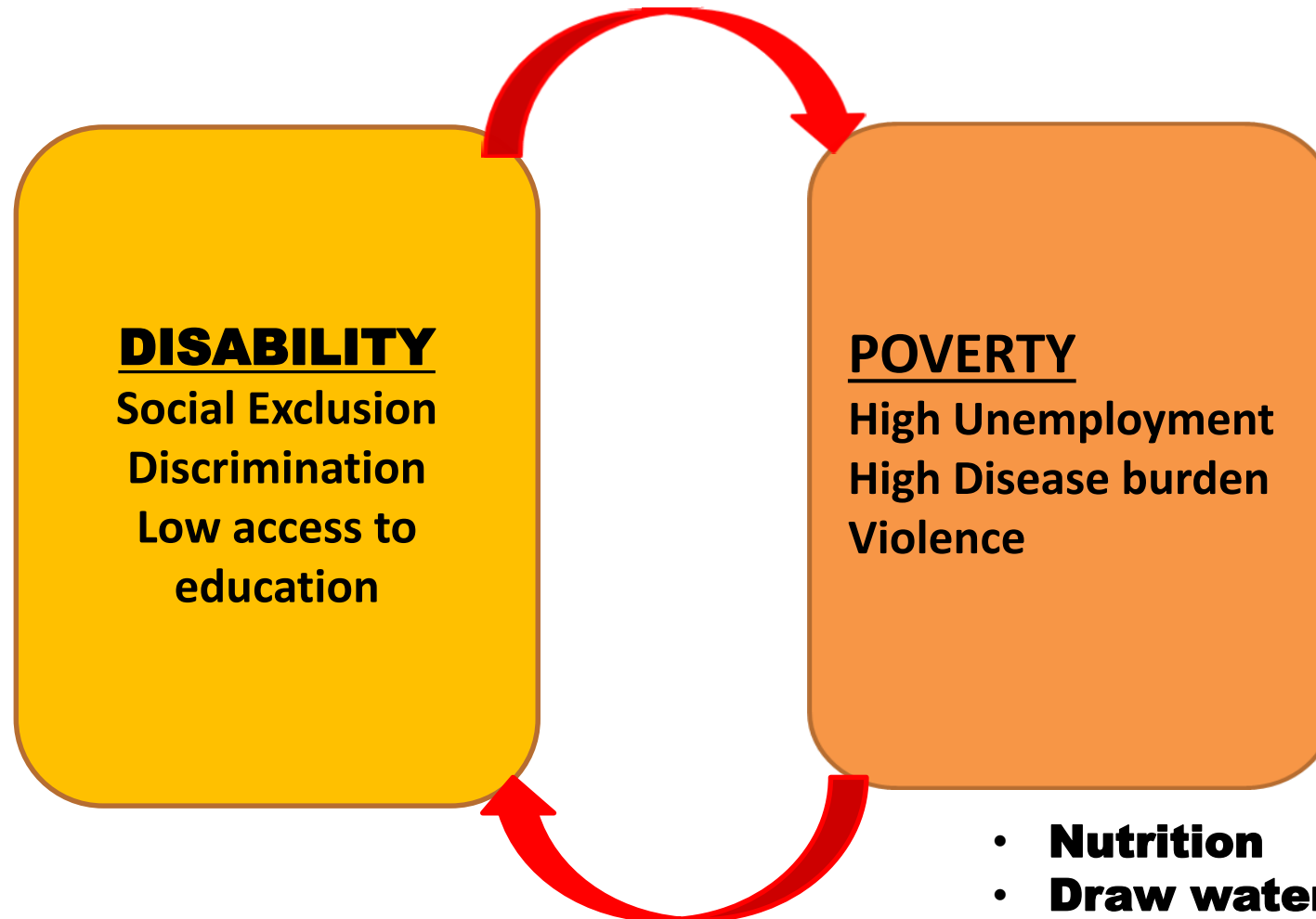
Productive Impacts/Eco Ineq

- 21% Increase in Livestock owned by beneficiary Households

18% increase in land operated



Disability- Social Inequality



**We are all
candidates**



Conclusion & Recommendations

- Social Protection “gatecrashed “National stage.

SCT have gained a prominent role coz Pvt & inequality

- **Recommendation**

1. Multiplicity policies

2. Increase transfer value --->25-30 % of hh consumption

3. Special Studies on Inequalities

4. Zambia should implement integrated Social Protection Framework

- 5 . Cash Plus initiatives