

Accelerating a Targeting Best Practice

The Case of Malawi Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP)



Steven Mchenga - Malawi
Nombulelo Dlamini - Swaziland
Uuriintuya - Mongolia

Nareman Farag - Egypt
Kazohera Jeremie - Burundi
Mirriam Saiwa - Malawi

Steve Chapola - Malawi
Peter Mwale - Malawi
Charles Chabuka - Malawi

Outline

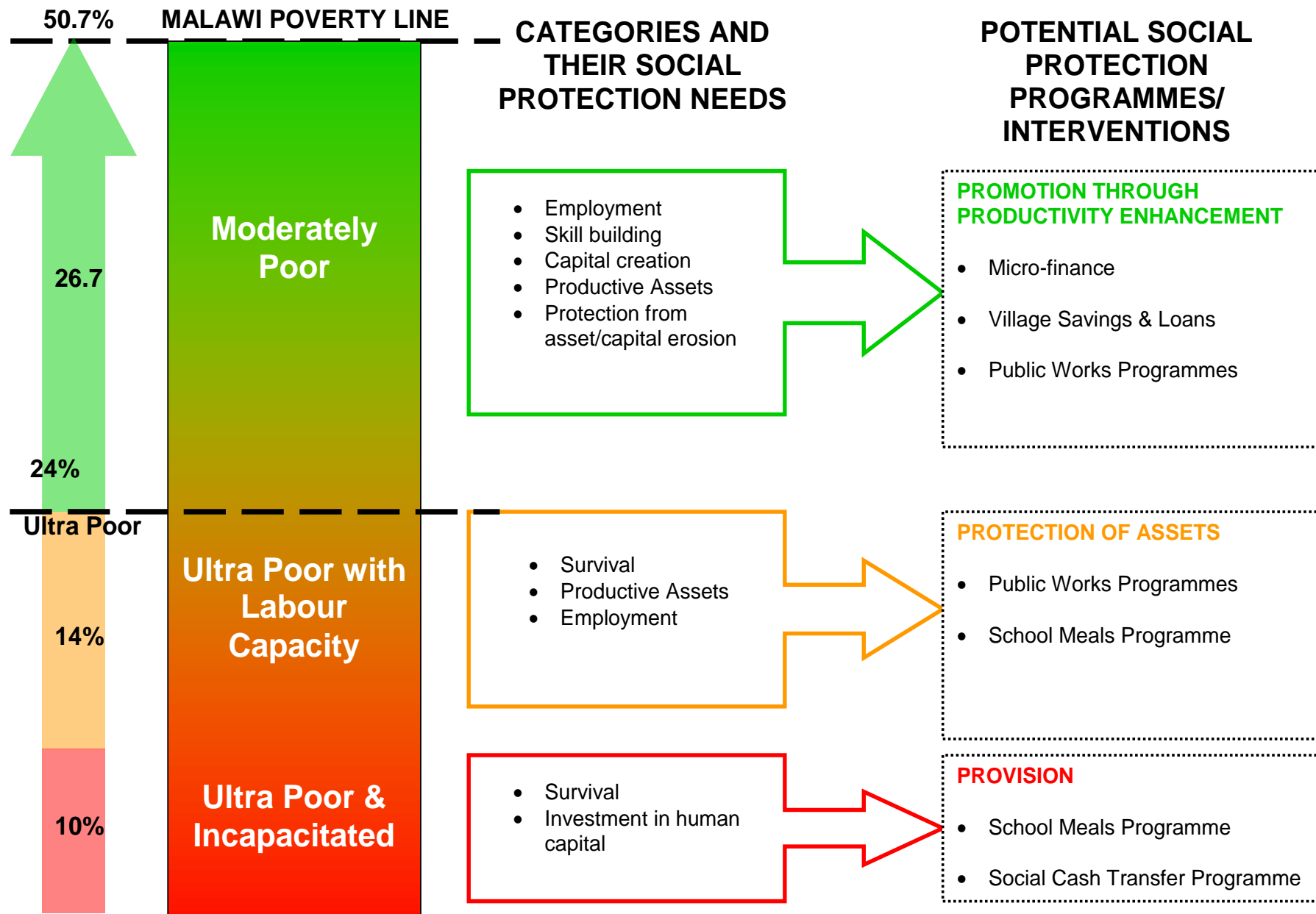
- ❑ Country Profile
- ❑ Poverty profile in Malawi
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- ❑ Targeting process
- ❑ New reform
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Country Profile



- **Population:** 14 million
- **Area:** 118,484 Sq. Km
- **GDP:** 3.705 Billion USD (2013)
- **Poverty rate:** 50.7 %

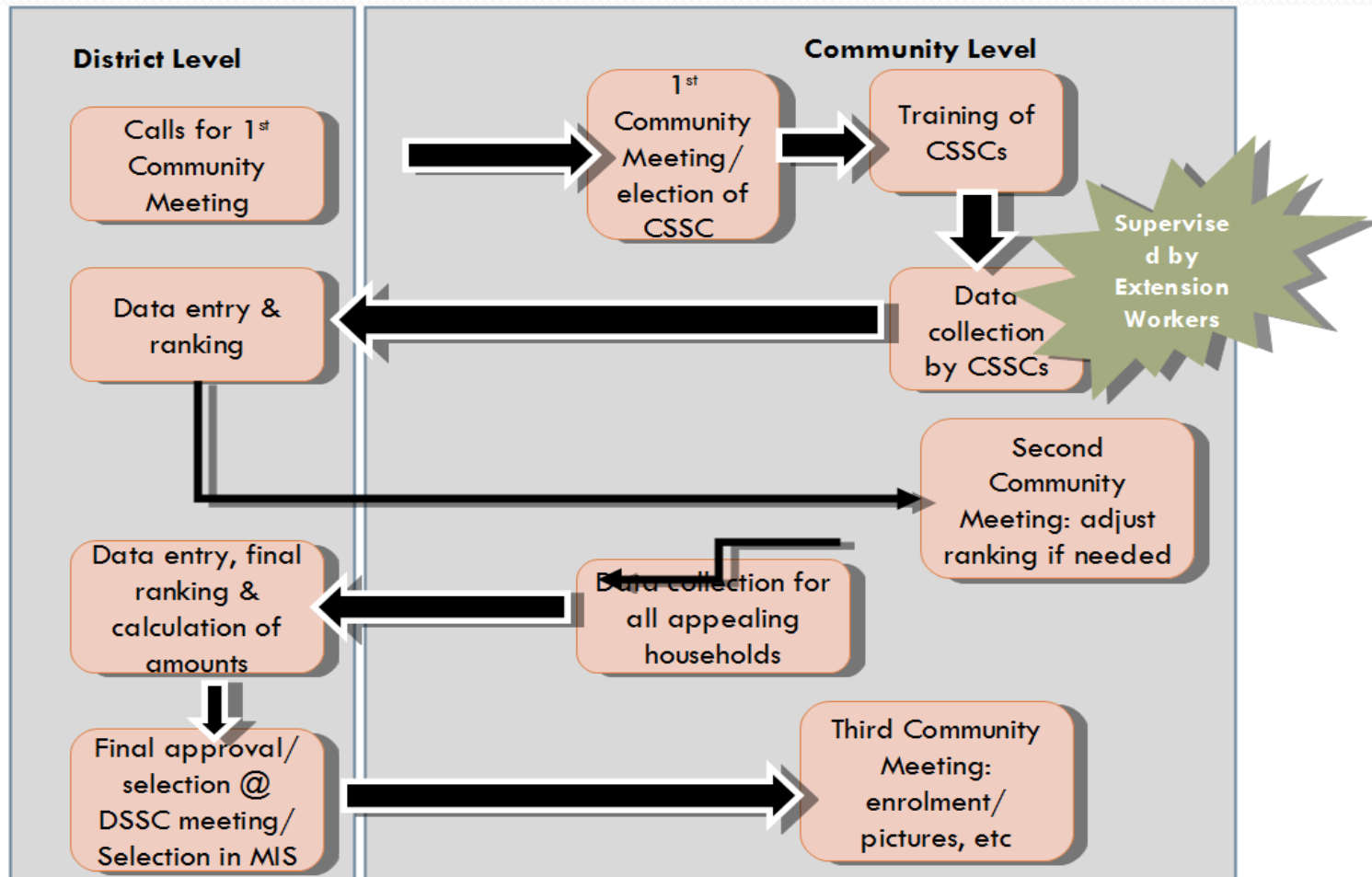
Poverty Profile in Malawi



Objectives of SCTP

- ❑ To contribute to national efforts to reduce poverty and hunger among ultra poor and labor constrained households.
- ❑ To increase school enrolment and attendance of children living in target group households
- ❑ To improve health, nutrition, protection and well-being of vulnerable children in target group households.

Targeting Process



Challenges –old approach

- ❑ Delays in data collection resulting from the use of largely low levels of education of Community Social Support Committee members
 - ❑ Need for rigorous data validation
- ❑ Delay in processing data due to connectivity problems
- ❑ Delay in completing targeting in a district due to a limited number of clusters targeted at a time
 - ❑ Increased waiting time for beneficiaries

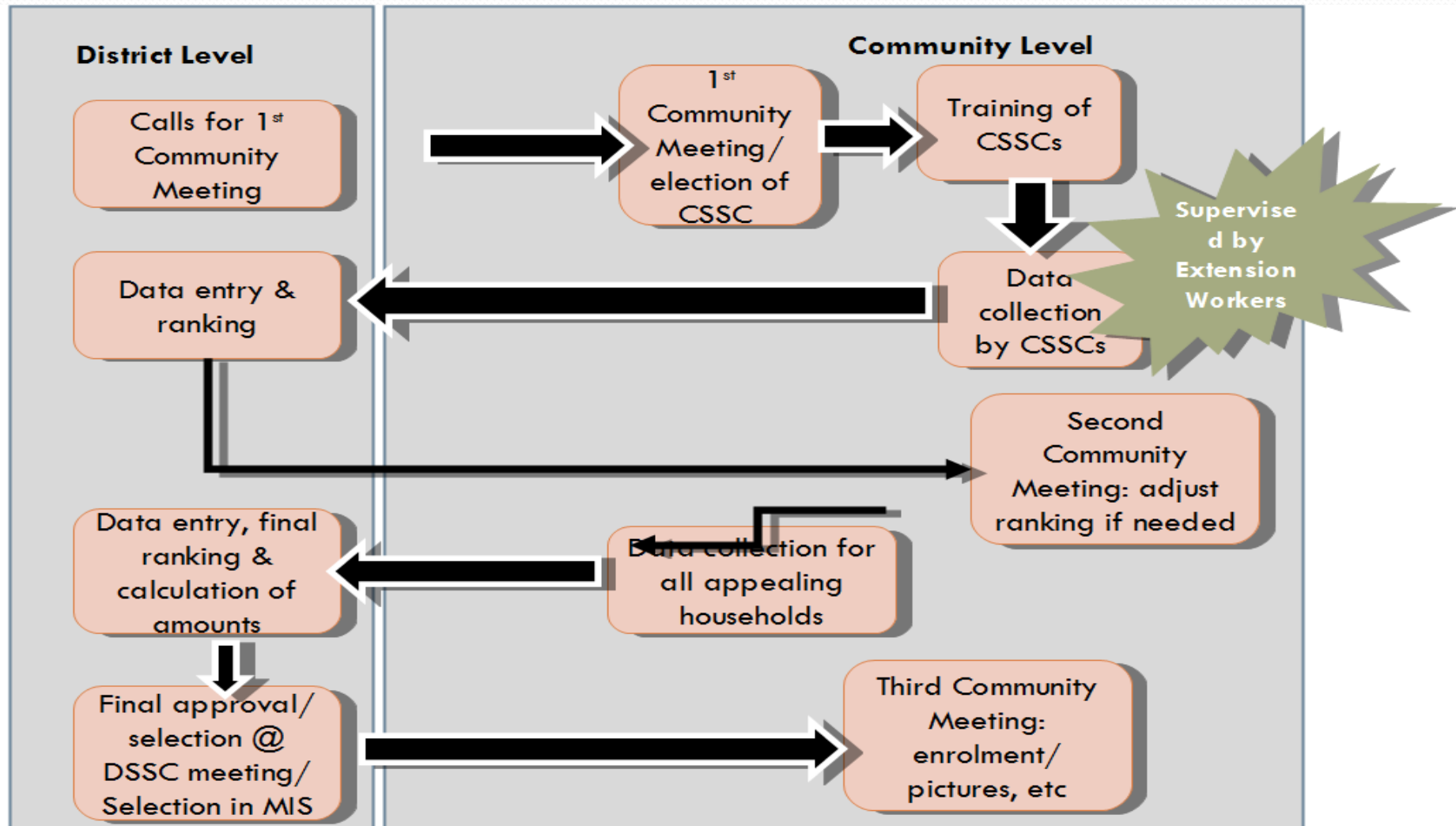
New Reform

- ❑ Reduce targeting process period from 2 Years to 6 months in a district
- ❑ Reduce waiting time for beneficiaries to start receiving transfers
- ❑ Reduce operational costs of targeting
- ❑ Use combination of Community Social Support Committee (CSSC) and Extension workers to collect data
- ❑ Increase quality and reliability of the data

Strategies

- ❑ Increased number of extension workers from 3 to 6 per cluster and reduce number of CSSC from 9 to 6
- ❑ Increased number of data entry clerks from 10 to 14 per district
- ❑ Increased District Training Team from 10 to 28
- ❑ Increased number of targeted Clusters from 5 to 14 at a time
- ❑ Intensified supervision by the central level
- ❑ Scaling up to the whole district at once

Targeting Process



Benefits

- ❑ Reduction in implementation costs
- ❑ Improved data quality and reliability
- ❑ Improved data management
- ❑ Timely and regular delivery of transfers
- ❑ 300,000 Households (1.5million individuals) will be reached by 2016)

Potential challenges

- ❑ High cost of technology needed to support this reform
- ❑ Limited control over extension workers since they are answerable to their employers
- ❑ Limited access to vehicles to be used for the activity
- ❑ Inadequate number of staff at the district
- ❑ The cost of training staff to use this technology

Recommendations/Way forward

- ❑ Use potential savings from the programme to meet the cost of required technology
- ❑ Advocate for improvement of infrastructure to support the new reform,
- ❑ Evaluate the impact of the new reform in terms of the cost
- ❑ Increase number of Social Support Services officers from 2 to 4 per district
- ❑ Procure additional vehicles to reduce dependency on other sectors



Thank you very much

Zikomo kwambiri

Shukran gazelan

Siyabonga

Murakoze cane

Bayarlalaa