

Complementing cash transfers to improve people's welfare

“Cash transfers should not work in isolation”

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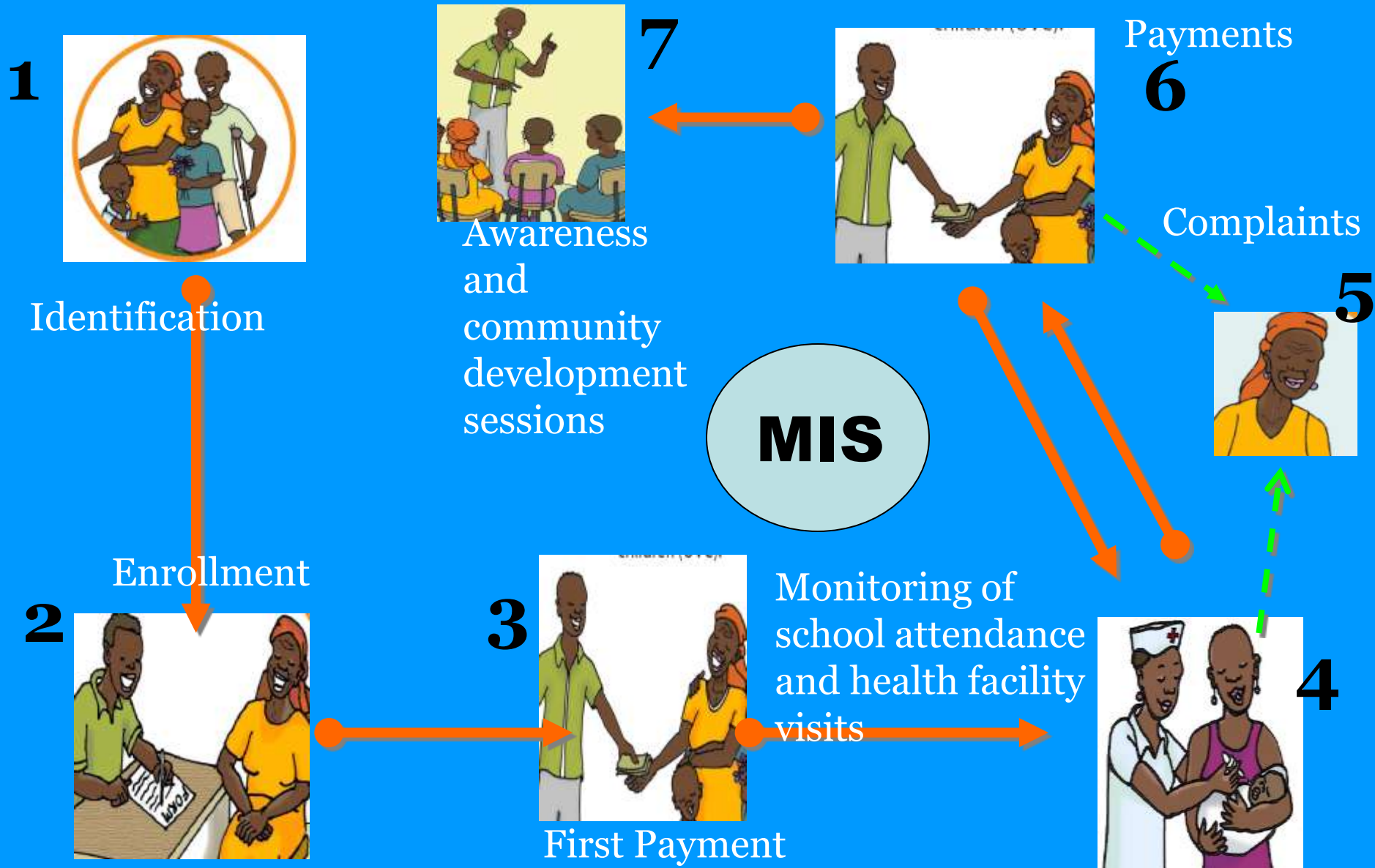
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Cash Transfers

- Short term: CTs work as a safety net, to protect poor people's consumption and preventing them from "falling" to lower levels (nutrition, health, exploitation, assets)
- Medium term: if complemented with other interventions, CTs can work as a trampoline to promote people's capacity to get out of poverty
- Long term: if investment in human capital (nutrition, health, education) is done, children will get over the intergenerational poverty cycle (transformative)

Opportunities



Cash... What next (beneficiaries)

- Promoting behavior change as complementarity (awareness sessions)
- Hopefully, no additional systems but searching to involve people in their change
- A change that starts at enrollment with an invitation new deal / contract agreement

Cash... What next (internal)

- Strong systems for scale
- Momentum and capacity
- Conditionalities as complementarity (education, nutrition, health)
- Other existing services (awareness, bed nets)
- Clear rules
- Transformative (before exit)

Cash... What next (external)

- Coordination, NSPS and policy
- Common targeting / single registry
- Complementing vs. substituting
- Complementing with other strategies (after exit)

Experiences in Latin America

- Chile's Puente Program
 - Academic and occupational competencies
 - Technical assistance for the disabled
 - Drug prevention and rehabilitation
 - Special attention to children in high risk
 - Domestic violence prevention and family support services
 - Preferential subsidies for employers hiring unemployed



Family Tree:
presenting family
members

Hop-scotch board:
deciding family
priorities within defined
dimensions

Family Bridge:
recording family
achievements

Networks

Storage Shed:
recognizing family
capital

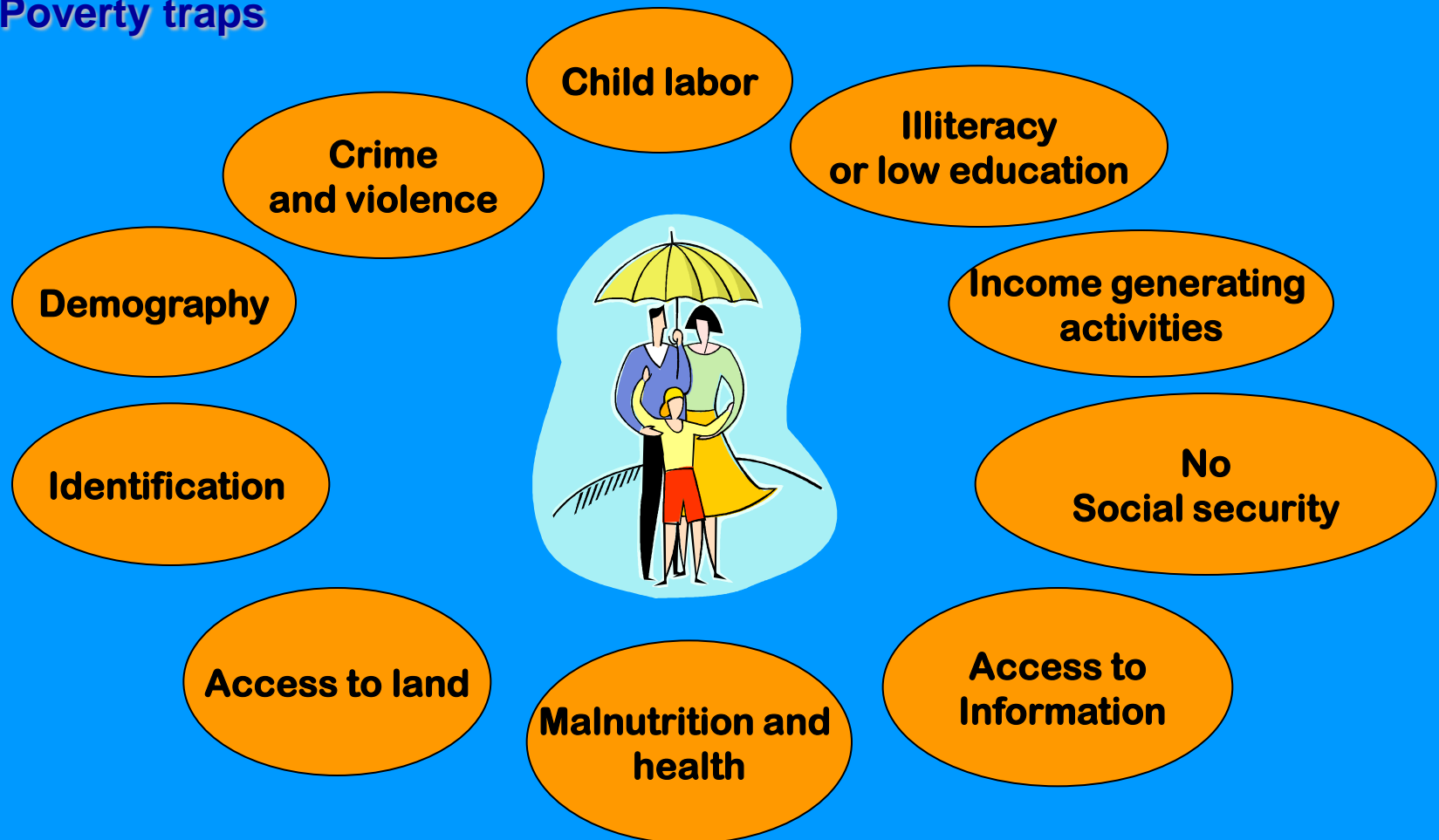
PUENTE

puente

Experiences in Latin America

- Colombia Familias en Accion and Juntos Strategy

Poverty traps



Experiences in Sub-Saharan Africa

- Malawi
 - Inputs subsidy: seeds
 - School fees
 - Soap
 - Bed nets
- Kenya: putting systems in place
- Ghana: defining complementarities from the start

Complementing the delivery of cash in Kenya

- ACSD and Malezi Bora
- Family HIV and AIDS Services
- Water and sanitation
- National Health Insurance
- School uniforms and materials for OVC

Other options

- HIV and AIDS
- Life skills
- Income generating activities (agriculture, livestock)
- Financial services
- Others?

Some questions

- Is coordination possible?
- Who should lead it?
- Can supply respond to the increased demand?
- How can it be done in practice?

Thank you

Complementing the delivery of cash with existing national scale services in Ghana

Signed MOUs (that need to become a reality):

- MoH: National Health Insurance Scheme (free premium)
- MoE: School uniforms
- MoFA: Agricultural services (seeds, fertilizers, labor cost)
- MoLG: Labor Intensive Public Works

Single registry / Common targeting (4 signed MOUs)

Other converging initiatives in Ghana

- GES and USAID are to start the Social Safety Net for Vulnerable Population (primary 6 to junior high level 3)
- ILO is piloting a conditional scheme for pregnant and lactating women
- AU plans a Social Investment Fund

Risk of disorganized proliferation of CTs, systems, duplication