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The Zambian National Social Protection Policy

NSPP approved in 2014

Rationale

- Persistent Poverty 2015 LCMS 54.4%
- High inequality 0.69 Gini Coefficient
- Sector interventions implemented without coherent and harmonized policy framework
- Uncoordinated and fragmented efforts to reach the poor.
- No comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system
- Poor prioritization of programmes
  - Poor programme performance

Policy Response

- Paradigm shift in Social Protection (transformative framework)
- Policy focus on comprehensive and integrated SP system clustered around four pillars: social assistance; social security and social health insurance; livelihood and empowerment; and protection
- Multi-Sectoral/holistic approach to address limitations faced by the sector including:
  - Limited financing
  - Poor coordination
  - Weak institutional capacity
  - Limited programme linkages and integration
Structure of the NSPP

National Social Protection System

Social Assistance
- Public Welfare Assistance Scheme
- Social Cash Transfer Scheme
- Home Grown School Feeding Programme
- Bursaries
- Care for the Aged
- Disaster Response and Risk Management

Social Security and Social Health Insurance
- National Pension Scheme
- Workers Compensation Fund
- Public Service Pension Fund
- Local Authorities Superannuation Fund
- National Social Health Insurance

Livelihood and Empowerment
- Farmer Input Support Programme
- Food Security Pack
- Women’s empowerment Village Bank
- Girls’ Education and Women’s empowerment and livelihood
- Community Self-help initiatives
- Non-Formal Education
- Agriculture Development
- Value Chain Enterprises
- Youth Empowerment Fund

Protection
- Juvenile Corrections
- Adoption/Fostering
- Children’s Homes
- Human trafficking/Gender-based violence programmes
- Judicial Complaints authority
- Police Public Complaints authority
- Land tribunal
- Victim Support Unit
- Child Protection Unit
The NSPP M&E Framework
The National Social Protection Policy M&E Framework

- NSPP comprehensive and diverse in nature; large number of programmes and stakeholders.
- Absence of robust M&E system leading to continued implementation of costly and ineffective programmes with limited evidence of poverty impacts.
- M&E system seen as vital tool for operationalising the objectives of the NSPP and creating a social protection sector which is integrated and allows for operational synergies and complementarities between programmes.
- Many uses for M&E systems including; planning, communication, consensus building, learning, management, and evaluation.

NSPP Framework key identified priority uses include:

- To provide government with a structure around what it wants to achieve within the social protection sector
- To monitor and evaluate progress towards the implementation of the NSPP
- To support operational decision-making to improve the design and performance of individual programmes and the sector
- To help stakeholders make critical policy decisions around resource allocation and strategic policy directions across the sector
- Ensure accountability for use of public resources
M&E Framework Process, Structure and Next Steps

The Process

- Framework based on the NSPP and developed through a government led and owned process with extensive stakeholder consultation and involvement at policy, programme and implementation level.
- Finalized in September 2016
- Part of wider process of building a Social Protection system in Zambia

The Structure

- M&E framework includes three components:
  - Results framework: which represents the development hypothesis or theory about how intended change will occur in the sector.
  - Monitoring framework: which expresses the results and processes that will be regularly monitored and potentially evaluated. It defines indicators that will be used to measure these results and processes and includes information on how the evidence will be collected, frequency, responsibility and targets.
  - Evaluation plan: identifies ‘what’ will be evaluated via the formulation of evaluation question based on information coming out of the monitoring framework. The evaluation plan defines the scope and focus of a more detailed evaluation.

Next Steps

- Implementation of M&E Framework, development of data tools, reporting workflows and training of stakeholders
- Institutionalization of M&E framework in line with other processes including work around the Social Protection Act and sector Coordination strategy
The NSPP Results Framework

Goal

All Zambians experience improved wellbeing and protection from vulnerability through increased financial security and being better equipped to participate in economic, social, and political life.

Outcomes

- Vulnerable households and individuals enhance their all-year-round access to essential goods and services and can access protection against disasters.
- Vulnerable households and individuals improve and diversify their livelihood strategies through enhanced access to different forms of capital.
- Households and individuals have increased income and social security through enhanced protection against livelihood shocks and life-course transitions.
- Vulnerable groups and individuals are able to equitably and inclusively claim and realize their rights.

Outputs

- Improved social protection service delivery
- A functional integrated and sustainable social protection system

Activities

Create better performing/enabling social protection processes, institutions and programmes through the appropriate allocation of resources, the establishment of a regulatory framework, and the design of efficient programming, coordination and communication mechanisms.

The goal level represents the longer-term result of the policy as emerges from the NSPP and from the scope of the NSPP programmes.

The outcome level represents medium-term results of the policy and relates to the four key pillars of the NSPP policy while disability is a cross-cutting issue.

The output level describes the direct immediate results if the activities are successfully implemented.

The NSPP implementation plan describes a series of activities that work towards creating better performing/enabling social protection processes, institutions and programmes.
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