Zambia Social Protection Index

DESIGN AND EXPERIENCE
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INRODUCTION.....

• In supporting the development of SP PSP Zambia has identified monitoring and impact assessment as a prerequisite for improving the existing interventions and developing new programs.

• We have developed the ZSPI which is expected to be a comprehensive tool that will evaluate not only the National social protection system but also our key individual programs.

• Measure three of the four pillars that have been identified in the National Social Protection Policy
OBJECTIVE

- Informed and effective National social protection system that takes into consideration both empirical social protection data and the perspectives of the intended beneficiaries and other stakeholders.
- Quarterly Social Protection Index that would collect administrative data and views and experiences of ordinary members of the public on National social protection system
- Rate the government on social protection service delivery and budget execution on the three of the four pillars that have been identified
Social Assistance Indicators /Drivers

• Number of individuals or households against those eligible

• Social assistance and social protection are meant to reduce poverty/vulnerability it is imperative to measure the benefit against the poverty line.

• Further it is expected that the purchasing value of the benefit is preserved over time hence another critical driver is the percentage increase in benefit value relative to inflation.

• The fourth driver measures how much resources are going to the beneficiaries against the total expenditure, programs with huge administration costs will therefore be penalised
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance measure</th>
<th>Target SCT (Source: ?)</th>
<th>Actual SCT</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>% variance (actual/target x 100)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of beneficiaries on SCT and PWAS against Eligible population</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benefit level against (Poverty line)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual Increase in benefit level against yearend inflation rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benefit expenditure (Treasury realise) against Total program expenditure or target</td>
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Livelihoods Indicator/drivers

- Measures coverage of FSP,
- Measures the targeting efficiency under the FISP.
- Value of National Food Strategic Reserve against Target (The national food strategic reserve has huge implications on poor households and social protection in general)
- Standard to all pillars measures the proportion of expenditure going to the beneficiaries.
Table 5.1 data collection tool: livelihood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance measure</th>
<th>Budgeted (source?)</th>
<th>Actual (source?)</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>% variance (budgeted/actual x 100)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of beneficiaries under FSP against Eligible population</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of targeted poor farmers against total beneficiaries under FISP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Value of National Food Strategic Reserve against Target</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benefit expenditure against Total program expenditure</td>
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Empowerment Indicators/drivers

• Eligible population with Focus on beneficiaries from the CEEC, MCDMCH and MYS empowerment programs,

• Number of women

• Since most empowerment programs are loans it is useful to measure the recovery rate or success rate if it is found that a huge proportion of resources in empowerment are given as grants.

• Asses administration efficiency of the intervention.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit expenditure against Total program expenditure</th>
<th>Budgeted</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Women Empowered against total covered</td>
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<tr>
<td>Success rate (may use loan recovery rate for youth empowerment program)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit expenditure against Total program expenditure</td>
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Social Security Pillar

• Social security system has had numerous challenges such as but not limited to low coverage and delayed payment of beneficiaries. Therefore the SP Index hopes to incentivize improvement in coverage and timeliness in payment of beneficiaries.

• Focus on both the formal and informal sector, this is in line with the SNDP which set an objective to extend coverage to the informal sector.

• Time in the payment of beneficiaries, since social security is expected to offer benefits against loss of income mainly against retirement, it is desirable that the system pays a benefit at least within a month of the claim being filed in.

• The Indicator measures the financial condition of the system, the desire or expectation is that the system should be fully funded.

• Administration efficiency of the system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of covered population against Employed population</th>
<th>Target (source?)</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average time taken to pay benefits against 30 days target</td>
<td>Target (source?)</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Condition of system (Funding level)</td>
<td>Target (source?)</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Contribution Income/ total contribution income received</td>
<td>Target (source?)</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Variance</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
• 10 data collectors trained to test the tools
• The collectors were identified graduates who had a background of research
• PSP Zambia sent out data collectors to test the tools for efficiency and effectiveness.
• The ZSPI was tested in four districts Chipata, Katete, Kazungula and Kalomo.
The Experience……

• Questionnaires where tested with respective ministries and institutions
• Most data was readily available at the offices however not up to date information. Especially with the number of beneficiaries.
• At district level the exercise helped ensure accuracy of data with national level data
• The testing was an eye opener to indicators missed during the designing of the tool i.e exclusion of WCF (Disability)
• Some Data was not readily available in some ministries as the data had to be collected from key institutions i.e NAPSA,
• disaggregated data was not available i.e women, sex and age in some instances.
Institutions where the tools were tested

- MCDMCH- Social Assistance and Livelihoods
- MLSS- Social Security
- Micro Bankers Trust- Empowerment
- NAPSA- Social Security
- MOG –Empowerment
- MYSCD –Empowerment
- MOA- Livlihoods
- Beneficiaries and Non beneficiaries of the SCT – Livlihoods and empowerment, social assistance and social security.
• Data was not readily available in some institutions setting back the process......affects quartley ZSPI reports.
• Not all institutions were available to have the tool tested despite numerous efforts to have appointment made
• Data could not be disaggregated to age or physical abilities as not all institutions record their data in a disaggregated manner.
• Revise tools to ensure efficiency and effectiveness to include disability as well as the Workers Compensation Fund (WCF) as there was no other way that information about people with disabilities can be obtained.

• Incorporate lessons learnt from the exchange at the SISC WORKSHOP to improve the ZSPI

• Consider the best possible way of overcoming readily available data challenges or no data at all.....