Experts meeting:

Social Protection in Madagascar:
International Framework & National Policy

Hotel Colbert
Antananarivo, Madagascar
18–19 August 2015

Stephen Devereux
Global food insecurity

2012 GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX BY SEVERITY

Note: For the 2012 GHI, data on the proportion of usual household food intake for 2009–11, data on child underweight are for the latest year in the period 2000–05; for which data are available, and data on child mortality are for 2010. GHI scores were not calculated for countries for which data were not available or for certain countries with very small populations.

Source: IFPRI 2013
Food insecurity through the life-cycle

- infants
- school-age children
- adolescents
- pregnant and lactating women
- working-age adults
- elderly
“New” social protection agenda

“Old” food security agenda

Social protection & food security

social protection for food security
Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) replaces imported food aid with local purchases.

Structured demand translates into a sustainable, nationally owned, cost-effective HGSF programme. This stimulates response by smallholders, which leads to "improved income" and "improved nutritional status of smallholders." Synergies between "improved education, health & nutrition outcomes" and "social protection" result in overall improvements in school feeding for food security.
Public works for food security

Public Works in Rwanda

Project selection criteria:
(1) Generates many jobs
(2) Labour intensive
(3) Environmental protection
(4) Creates useful assets

- Terracing: 45%
- Anti-erosion: 33%
- Roads: 17%
- Schools: 2%
- Agriculture: 2%
Public works for food insecurity

Public works participants in Niger had lower BMI than non-participants.
Enhanced public works for food security

**Food–for–work**
- Payment in food rations
- Below market wages
- Supply-constrained
- No entitlement to work

**Employment guarantee**
- Payment in cash wages
- Fair (market) wages
- Demand-driven
- “Right to work”
"Graduation model" programmes

Bangladesh
95% of participants graduated out of ultra-poverty (<50c/day) within two years (24 months). Higher income was sustained after program support ended.

Hashemi & de Montesquiou 2011
Graduation in Ethiopia:
“Food Security Programme”

Government of Ethiopia 2010

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<tr>
<th>Category of benefit</th>
<th>Village Savings</th>
<th>Cost shared asset</th>
<th>PSNP Transfers</th>
<th>Input Supply</th>
<th>CCI</th>
<th>Extension Services</th>
<th>Repeated Access to credit</th>
<th>Market Links &amp; value</th>
<th>Mainstream credit</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Graduation in Ethiopia (including Graduates of FSP)</td>
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<td>Asset accumulation (including graduates from PSNP)</td>
<td>Graduation from PSNP</td>
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<td>Ultra Poor</td>
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“A household has graduated when, in the absence of receiving PSNP transfers, it can meet its food needs for all 12 months and is able to withstand modest shocks.”
RCT findings for 6 pilot projects:
Ethiopia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Pakistan, Peru

“Graduation model” pilot projects:
Food security impacts

Banerjee et al.
(Science, May 2015)
The Centre for Social Protection supports a global network of partners working to mainstream social protection in development policy and encourage social protection systems and instruments that are comprehensive, long-term, sustainable and pro-poor.

www.ids.ac.uk/go/centreforsocialprotection