Comments:
National Social Protection Strategy

Experts meeting:
Social Protection in Madagascar:
International Framework & National Policy

Hotel Colbert
Antananarivo, Madagascar
18–19 August 2015

Stephen Devereux
National Social Protection Strategy process (1–5)

**Awareness raising**
- National dialogues
- High–level seminars
- Media and advocacy

**Scoping**
- Vision
- Definition
- Conceptual framework

**Policy mapping**
- Existing social protection programmes

**Capacity assessment**
- Human resources
- Administrative systems
- Technological capability
- Fiscal space

**Needs assessment**
- National poverty and vulnerability survey
- Gaps analysis
National Social Protection Strategy process (6–10)

**Strategising**
Drafting the NSPS Implementation plan

**Piloting**
Innovative projects
Delivery mechanisms
Single registry

**Lesson-learning**
Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

**Institutionalisation**
Building systems
Sustainable financing
Coordination mechanisms
Framework legislation

**Capacity-building**
Training workshops
Training of trainers (ToT)
Technical assistance (TA)
Study visits
What is missing? Gaps analysis

* What vulnerabilities are not being addressed?
* What new programmes should be introduced?
* How should existing programmes be modified?
* Should any existing programmes be closed?
NSPS process – step #5: Fiscal space

Spending on social protection as % of GDP

- More spending on social protection is affordable – there is fiscal space.
- Innovative ideas like a “solidarity tax” would reduce inequality.

Source: Woolard et al. 2010
What has been done?

- **Definitions of key concepts:**
  social protection, risk, vulnerability, capacity

- **Typology of social protection:**
  * social assistance (non-contributory)
  * social insurance (contributory)
  * social services (access, not delivery)

- **Vision:** “efficacious coverage by 2050” – too long!

- **Guiding principles:** “fihavanana”, subsidiarity, etc.

- **Strategic objectives:** are they ‘SMART’?
The strategic direction is to help developing countries move from fragmented approaches to more harmonized systems for social protection.

Source: WB 2012