



Face-to-Face Meeting of the Community of Practice on Cash Transfer in Africa (CoP)

Meeting Report

Adaptive Safety Nets in the Africa Context

Entebbe, Uganda - 2nd to 6th July 2018



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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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A special gratitude to our key speakers Mr. Steen Lau Jorgensen, Director, Social Protection and Jobs- World Bank; Dr. Diego Angemi, Chief of Social Policy- UNICEF Uganda; Mr. Rodrigo Albornoz, Emergency Registry Unit Coordinator – Chile; Mr. Kanar Diop, Head of Operations Division, Délégation Générale à la protection sociale et à la solidarité nationale, Senegal; and Mr. Pius Bigirimana, Permanent Secretary- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development- Uganda, who officiated at the closure of the 6th Face-to-Face meeting. Their contributions in stimulating suggestions, encouragement, review, and valuable guidance helped us to make this event a success.

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INTRODUCTION



Delegates at 6th CoP Face-to-Face meeting in Entebbe, Uganda.

Middle front row in black dress is Hon. Peace Mutuzo Regis, Minister of State for Gender and Culture, Uganda. On her left is Dr. Diego Angemi, Chief Social Policy, UNICEF Uganda, and on her right is Dr. Steen Lau Jorgensen, Director of the SP and Jobs Global Practice at the World Bank, Washington DC.

The CoP is supported by a five-member steering committee, with representatives from Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Tanzania and Uganda. The Steering Committee is supported by the Facilitation Team which consist of representatives from UNICEF and the World Bank. The Facilitation Team supports the Steering Committee with logistical and technical planning for the regular CoP meeting throughout the year, as well as the face-to-face meetings.

6th Face-to-Face Meeting of the Anglophone/Lusophone CoP

On 2nd-6th July 2018, the 6th Face-to-Face meeting of the Anglophone/Lusophone members of the Africa Community of Practice on Cash Transfers was held in Entebbe, Uganda. The meeting attracted more than 100 participants from over 20 African countries, as well as a visiting government representatives from Chile. These included decision-makers and social protection practitioners, as well as champions from governments across Africa, and staff from the World Bank, UNICEF, and supporting organizations such as the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society.

The theme of the 6th Face-to-Face meeting was **“The Role of Adaptive Safety Nets in the African Context”**. In addition to a strong focus on building more adaptable social protection systems and programs, the meeting aimed to provide updates of social protection progress and challenges over the last year in CoP member countries, enhance participants’ understanding of the role of Adaptive Social Safety Nets in the African context, and strengthen the commitment and ownership of the CoP. Participants resoundingly recognized the value of the CoP, and the need for its continuation as a forum for government-to-government learning and sharing.

The expected outputs/outcomes of the 6th CoP Face-to-Face meeting were:

- i) A more comprehensive understanding of the role of social safety nets in adaptive social protection, and tools and systems needed to enable response; and
- ii) A clear future work plan with roles and responsibilities for the next year.

The meeting consisted of sessions with presentations, panel discussions, group work, and plenary discussions, as well as field visits to project sites within Uganda and time for networking outside of the main sessions.

This report summarizes the highlights of the Face-to-Face meeting.

1. OPENING

The opening session of the CoP set the stage for the week through inspiring and thoughtful discussions on the role of adaptive social protection in a context of both risk and human development challenges. Speakers emphasized the strong and visible commitments of the CoP members, government of Uganda, the World Bank, and UNICEF to making the investments in time and human resources to continue to improve the design, delivery, and impact of social protection for vulnerable populations. Speakers also recognized the CoP as an important forum for sharing knowledge and exchanging ideas, in order to advance the social protection agenda across the continent – but recognized that the commitment and ownership of CoP members and ministers from Member States is critical for the sustainability of the CoP.

1.1 Opening Remarks



The Honorable Peace Mutuzo, Minister of State for Gender and Culture, Republic of Uganda giving her opening remarks.

The official opening of 6th Face-to-Face meeting of the Africa Community of Practice on Cash Transfers (CoP) was presided over by the Honorable Peace Mutuzo, Minister of State for Gender and Culture in the Republic of Uganda. She thanked the CoP members for choosing Uganda to host the CoP Face-to-Face annual meeting and in particular for the very relevant theme. She noted that the CoP participants were working for a right cause, at the right time, pointing out that discussions are no longer about whether social protection is needed, but rather how best to design and deliver social protection programs to impact beneficiaries. The Honorable Minister also emphasized the importance of political will and commitment to drive a Social Protection agenda forward.

The Honorable Minister reinforced the role of social protection as part of the development agenda in Africa, highlighting its contributions to sustainable economic growth, national stability and social security, in addition to being a human right. She noted that many countries in Africa are faced with poverty, disease, and vulnerability, and social protection is a critical instrument to address these common challenges. Social Protection programming varies across countries, in coverage, in quality, and in investment. She pointed out that investment in Social Protection should properly be considered in the same way as investing in infrastructure – as an investment that helps a country transit out of poverty and vulnerability to resilience and prosperity. She also mentioned the contribution of Social Protection towards realizing the Sustainable Development Goals, and the commitment to leave no one behind. In conclusion, the Honorable Minister acknowledged the important role of development partners who

support Uganda's Social Protection agenda, including the Department for International Development, Irish Aid, UNICEF, WFP, and the World Bank.

Other speakers at the opening ceremony included:

Mr. James Ebitu (Director of Social Protection, Government of Uganda), Ms. Winnie Mwasiaji (Deputy Director, Department of Social Development, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Kenya and Vice Chair of CoP Steering Committee); Dr. Diego Angemi (Chief of Social Policy, UNICEF Uganda), and Mr. Steen Jorgensen (Director of Social Protection and Jobs, World Bank).

Mr. Ebitu elaborated on the rationale for social protection broadly in the African context, and specifically for the host country, Uganda. He noted that the number of people living under the poverty line in Uganda is increasing rapidly, due in part to the high fertility rate. In addition, he pointed to the role of social protection in addressing the needs of displaced populations, noting that there are 68.2 million displaced people worldwide, of whom 3.1 million are asylum seekers. Uganda is the third largest recipient of refugees on the continent and faces significant challenges in responding to the needs of these populations.



Mr. James Ebitu, Director of Social Protection, Government of Uganda making his presentation.

Ms. Mwasiaji thanked the government of Uganda for hosting and making the event possible. She also acknowledged the generous support of the World Bank in providing funding for the CoP and thanked both the World Bank and UNICEF for their continued support and co-leadership. She highlighted the impressive growth of the Anglophone/Lusophone CoP from an initial three countries to 21 today – a reflection of the strong conviction in the value of the CoP and peer learning to government officials across Africa. Ms. Mwasiaji welcomed the first-time Face-to-Face CoP participant countries, which included Eritrea, the Gambia, the Seychelles, and Sudan. She also emphasized the importance of engagement outside of the annual Face-to-Face meetings, pointing to the regular exchange of ideas via quarterly videoconferences, newsletters, and publications. In conclusion, she expressed thanks to the Ugandan government for hosting and their warm hospitality and recognized previous CoP host countries – Brazil, Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia.

The importance of synergy and working in partnership is the key role of the CoP. The CoP is a very important platform where African countries share their experiences, challenges and innovations; meet knowledgeable people in the field, such as researchers, and it is a live forum for sharing evidence on what works well and importantly, what does not work well for government-funded Social Protection Programs. To sustain the CoP, the importance of political will (relevant ministers' support) is critical.

Word of Advice from Vice Chair, Ms. Winnie Mwasiaji

Dr. Angemi pointed out the growing profile of social protection within development partners' work in Uganda, noting that the first time social protection was mentioned in UNICEF's country program document was in 2013. Social protection has come long way since then and is now a core component of the country's development strategy. Dr. Angemi noted the role of social protection in empowering the next generation; children who receive support through social protection today will become the generation which will change the socio-economic context of the country in the future. He also highlighted the importance of continuing to



Dr. Angemi Chief of Social Policy, UNICEF Uganda making his presentation.

build social protection systems and pushing boundaries to address coming challenges, including climate change, rapid urbanization, and migration.

Mr. Jorgensen endorsed the CoP as an important example of cooperation and partnership amongst member countries and emphasized that the driving force behind its success is the commitment of the CoP membership to improve upon their social protection initiatives and learn from each other. He stressed that the continued role of the CoP will depend on the extent to which members see it as their own. Mr. Jorgensen also pointed to the relevance of the topic, noting that adaptive social protection is becoming an increasingly important topic in a region with high rates of exposure to shocks.

SESSION 2: ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION

In the face of an increased frequency and severity of man-made and natural shocks, well-designed social protection systems can play a central role in mitigating their impacts and enabling early recovery. To be effective and adaptive, social protection systems and programs need to (i) be flexible; (ii) have significant coverage of affected populations; (iii) have sufficient institutional capacity; (iv) be able to rapidly mobilize financing; and (v) capture the data necessary for targeting and reaching shock-affected populations.

Adaptive social protection systems must be forward-looking, focusing simultaneously on both the current needs of households and the flexibility to respond to volatility. Planning and financing adaptability must be an integral part of how governments design their social protection systems and programs, and flexibility must be institutionalized. Coordination with other partners, including those responsible for disaster management, is essential.

2.1 - Framing Presentation

In his framing presentation, Mr. Steen Jorgensen (World Bank) provided a strong rationale for increased investments in adaptive social protection systems and clarified both the challenges and opportunities facing governments which pursue these systems. He noted that a recent surge in man-made and natural disasters such as droughts, disease outbreaks, displacement, and economic crises are disrupting lives and livelihoods across the African continent, and lead to substantial costs (human and financial) for individuals, communities, and nations. This highlights the need for adaptive social safety nets to build resilience, including through building assets, and for social protection systems to effectively and rapidly respond to shocks and disasters.



Mr. Steen Jorgensen, Director, Social Protection and Jobs, World Bank, making his presentation.

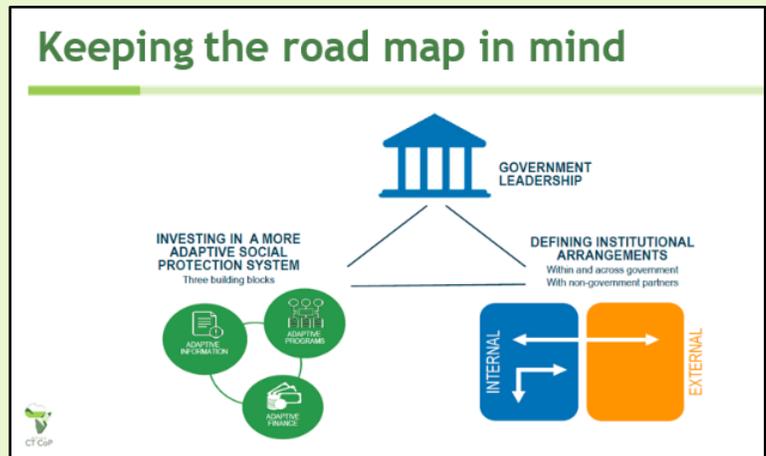


Mr. Jorgensen noted that social protection systems have long played a role in promoting equity, resilience, and opportunity, and their footprint has been expanding globally, with significant coverage of safety nets, and particularly cash transfers, across even low-income countries in Africa. He noted that with these increases in coverage of programs, new emphasis has been placed on improving quality through better targeting of the extreme poor, packages of interventions which links cash with other forms of support, promoting sustainable exits from poverty, and

actively building the evidence and investment case. Along with these efforts, governments are increasingly investing in building the ability of social protection systems and programs to respond to shocks.

Mr. Jorgensen noted that though the rationale for improving the adaptivity of social protection systems and programs is strong, governments aiming to do so face significant challenges. Data across African countries show that 80 percent of vulnerable households that are exposed to shocks do not have access to social protection, indicating the importance of focusing on increasing the coverage of existing programs and ensuring that they are able to reach populations which are impacted by shocks, along with those combatting structural poverty and vulnerability. Mr. Jorgensen also highlighted issues of system rigidity; low institutional capacity; extraordinary financial demand; and the limited information available to enable targeting beyond poverty.

Mr. Jorgensen pointed out that as more countries invest in building adaptive social protection systems, there are new lessons and instruments which can be used in support of these investments. He emphasized some of the instruments which would be discussed in the coming week, including operational and programming adjustments and responsive financing instruments, such as Disaster Risk Financing tools. He emphasized that adaptive social protection must be an integral part of all the participating countries' implementation and financial plans and must be accorded the support of the highest office in the country to respond to the ever-increasing uncertainty resulting from disasters and climate change. He noted corresponding institutional structures and keen financial planning will enable member countries to plan and execute effective and efficient social protection instruments to respond to the needs of their respective countries. In conclusion, he emphasized the role of the CoP members as instrumental change agents, and the critical role of the CoP as a learning platform to share and exchange ideas.



2.2 - ASP: The Case of Senegal

Mr. Kanar Diop (Senegal) presented Senegal's experience in making its social protection programs adaptive to shocks, focusing in particular on the importance of pre-planning, coordination, and gathering appropriate data through an effective single registry. He traced the evolution of the focus on adaptive social protection in Senegal, noting a very slow decline in poverty in recent decades (from 48.3 percent in 2005 to 46.7 percent in 2011). He noted that expenditures on social assistance programs comprise a small share of the total expenditures on social protection in Senegal.



Mr. Kanar Diop, Head of Operations Division, Délégation Générale à la protection sociale et à la solidarité nationale, Senegal -Standing up to make his presentation.

However, despite the low overall spending, Mr. Diop pointed to the momentum driving more effective social protection, including pillars on social protection within the national development agenda and a National Social Strategy for Social Protection (2015-35). A General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity was created in 2012 as a means to streamline and coordinate attention to more effective social protection.

Mr. Diop presented on the critical role of the national single registry for program targeting in social protection. The single registry includes beneficiary data from eleven social protection programs, including amongst others the Family Support Grant, which targets the extreme poor, as well as the national health insurance program, support to people with disabilities, productive social protection programs, and nutrition-focused activities. The registry includes over 442,000 households countrywide and has facilitated key linkages between traditional social protection and productive/resilience activities, as well as faster and more transparent targeting. The productive components focus on the development of productive capacities of households to increase their resilience in case of shocks, while the shock responsiveness component involves the use of the social protection system to respond to shocks more quickly and efficiently. In addition to the single registry, Mr. Diop credited the strong national coordination structure, which coordinates both governmental programs and INGO-implemented cash transfers, with ensuring a streamlined response.

2.3 - Uganda's Shock-Responsive Safety Net



Dr. Limlim, Director, NUSAF3, Uganda making his presentation

Dr. Robert Limlim (Uganda) focused on the role of Uganda's social protection system in addressing both structural concerns - extreme poverty and socioeconomic inequities – and shocks, including most prominently droughts, floods, and conflict/displacement. He shared that Uganda's social protection strategy has two pillars: social security (including direct income support and social insurance) and social care and support services (capturing asset building, targeted financial support, and care and support for vulnerable populations). Within these pillars, Uganda has a set of complementary flagship programs, which include the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF), the development response to displacement, and the Senior Citizens' Grant, commonly known as SAGE.

NUSAF, which is active in the poorest and most risk-affected areas of the country, brings together effective income support, labor-intensive public works, and support to build livelihoods, while encouraging savings as a way for households to gain a buffer from the impacts of shocks. Uganda's displacement response has a three-part focus, encompassing access to basic services (e.g., health, education, and water), an environmental response, and livelihoods programming. SAGE, which is active in 47 of Uganda's 126 districts, provides support to the elderly – an important component of Uganda's efforts to address all vulnerabilities along the lifecycle.

Dr. Limlim shared valuable lessons from Uganda's experience on building an adaptive social protection system, including the importance of having a clear space for social protection within a country's legal and policy frameworks, the need for strong single registries and databases, the role of coordinated government and development partner responses, the priority of investments in core technical capacities, and the role of biometric registration in increasing transparency. He noted that funding for social protection remains a challenge, with a budget allocation of just 0.3 percent, and a continued reliance largely on external finance in the form of grants or loans. However, he pointed out that the high level of political good will and leadership in Uganda is helping social protection implementers move this agenda forward, leading Uganda towards a vision of growth, productivity, protection from shocks, and economic and social inclusion.

SESSION 3: USING SP DELIVERY SYSTEMS FOR SHOCK RESPONSIVENESS

The capacity to effectively deliver adaptive social protection depends on appropriate systems. In this session, presenters emphasized the role of preparedness in response. Preparedness measures can include information systems such as single registries, as well as early warning systems and triggers for rapid response. Experimentation is key, and presenters noted the value of innovating and testing a broad set of measures to best identify what works. Like all systems, innovations in adaptive social protection should be seen as an investment, but one that is not without costs – in time, effort, and occasionally political capital – to launch. CoP members and other technical and political leaders must be prepared to make these investments in order to make social protection systems and programs adaptive.



CoP members discussing shock-responsive social protection systems

3.1 - The role of the social registry and the basic emergency sheet as part of a shock responsive system in Chile

The case of Chile provided a strong example of how social registries and links between social protection and emergency preparedness can lead to a more effective response to rapid onset shocks. Mr. Rodrigo Albornoz Becki explained that in Chile, a registry used between 2002-2015 to manage social protection program data was found to be unable to capture all necessary information for effective program management, particularly in the case of emergency response. To address this, in 2015, the government introduced a new system, the Ficha Básica de Emergencia (FIBE), which has both offline and online capability. With this new system, the number of days needed for information collection following an emergency were drastically reduced, and since 2015, FIBE has been used to respond to over 1,200 emergencies.



Mr. Rodrigo Herberto Albornoz Becki, Ministry of Social Development, Chile making his presentation

In addition to providing tools for more rapid emergency response, the FIBE assessment instrument captures details such as disability status, pregnancy, and presence of adolescents in the household, allowing for a more comprehensive assessment of household needs. The FIBE has increased pre- and post-emergency preparedness throughout all sectors. Mr. Albornoz Becki noted, however, that building and maintaining systems such as FIBE requires an investment, including for regular updates and coordination costs. Governments need to be willing to make these investments and recognize the long-term savings, in terms of lives and costs, of preparedness.

3.2 - The use of a drought early warning system as a social protection trigger mechanism in Kenya



Mr. James Odour, CEO, National Drought Management Authority, Kenya making his presentation

Mr. James Odour (Kenya) presented the experience of the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP), which operates in the poorest counties of Kenya and targets the poorest households in those counties. At present, it covers approximately 100,000 households, with a shock response component which targets 267,000 households over and above the regular caseload.

Mr. Odour explained that all households in targeted counties were registered in the management information system and ranked from the poorest to the least poor. Households were then provided with bank accounts. Payments under HSNP are made every two months, with funding from DFID, and are triggered based on regularly-collected indicator information, which encompasses both drought and non-drought information. One such indicator is the vegetative condition, which is captured via satellite. Once the indicator is red, indicating a severe drought, an additional 50 percent of households from the contingency caseload will be paid. If deep red, representing extreme drought, 75 percent of this contingency caseload will receive support. Since January 2015, the HSNP has provided 2.8 Billion KSH, or approximately USD 27.7 million, in payments to drought-impacted households.

Mr. Odour noted that the registration, triggers, and contingency arrangements under HSNP enabled the government of Kenya to provide rapid response to droughts; ensure accountability by making payments through banks into pre-registered accounts; and has reduced costs in the long-run, though the government faced significant costs during the first phase of the program. Looking forward, Mr. Odour noted that the government will need to address challenges, such as the lack of predictability of the support to affected households; limited coverage in some shock-affected areas; lack of sustainable financing; and the need for improvements to registration and targeting processes. He also noted that additional work was required to respond to shocks other than droughts.

3.3 - Discussant

Mr. Brighton Ndambo (Malawi) provided another perspective on systems for adaptive social protection, reflecting on the ongoing work in Malawi to make the social protection system shock responsive. In particular, he discussed policy improvements which are currently underway, such as the inclusion of a pillar on shock responsiveness within the revised Malawi National Social Support System. With regards to systems, Mr. Ndambo noted that the national registry of social protection programs is currently being rolled out, expanding from its initial target of 50 percent of the population to 100 percent. He reiterated feedback from Chile and Kenya on the key role of single registries in adaptive social protection.



Mr. Brighton Ndambo, Principal Social Welfare Officer, Ministry of Social Welfare, Malawi presenting the ongoing work in Malawi on the shock-responsive social protection system.

SESSION 4: DISASTER RISK FINANCING AND SHOCK-RESPONSIVE SAFETY NETS

This interactive session provided participants with the purpose, scope, principles, and development impact of Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) and the key role it can play to support shock-responsive safety nets. Through a simulation exercise involving role plays and small group discussions, it allowed participants to learn the importance of timely funding; the fact that how money reaches beneficiaries is as important as where it comes from; the need to diversify instruments as no single financial instrument can address all risks; and finally, the importance of information to make sound financial decisions.



Ms. Kaavya Krishna, Knowledge Management Officer, World Bank, moderating the training session on Disaster Risk Financing

4.1 - Training Session

Using an interactive approach, the session was delivered through a simulation exercise during which participants were asked to assume ministerial roles (Finance, Agriculture, Health, Education, and Transport) and manage the impacts of shocks for Riskland, a fictive country in the aftermath of torrential rain which led to widespread flooding. As a consequence, many physical assets were destroyed, including four bridges, eight schools, four regional hospitals, and a hydropower dam that was the sole source of electricity for the area. Solutions were to be provided in the context of a tight budget constraint with an available budget of USD35 million against an estimated cost for emergency response and rehabilitation of USD60 million.

Leveraging the learning from the simulation exercise, participants were subjected to disasters, and were given 90 minutes to decide how to finance and protect their safety net beneficiaries by applying the Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) principles of timeliness of funding; disbursement of funds, disaster risk layering; and Data and Analytics.



Mr. Pablo Suarez, Associate Director for Research and Innovation, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre demonstrating some of the activities on Disaster Risk Financing.

Using a case study from Uganda, participants were introduced to the three building blocks composing shock-responsive safety nets and learned how the government of Uganda used the six steps towards strengthening financial resilience from developing a risk profile for poor households and deciding on policy priorities to using normalized digital vegetation index (NDVI) data as a trigger to determine scale-up and finalizing the mechanism rules and devising a DRF strategy to support intervention costs.



Ms. Alejandra Campero Peredo, Consultant, World Bank handing over materials for the training session.

The session provoked a rich discussion, with CoP members requesting more guidance on how to build the necessary infrastructure (data and quality) for disaster preparedness, as most African countries rely on previous experiences to plan, which limits their ability to adequately prepare and respond to shocks. Participants also questioned the recommended percentage of national budgets to be allocated for shock-responsive actions, the role of disaster risk financing in addressing shocks outside of natural disasters (such as terrorism), and the avenues for financing risk reduction and development, as these are not captured under the World Bank DRF mechanisms.

SESSION 5: THE SAHEL EXPERIENCE IN ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION

The Adaptive Social Protection Program (ASPP) provides opportunities for Sahel Countries to collaborate on responding to common social protection issues such as malnutrition, stunting, and limited access to land. It also provides a significant opportunity for other regions to learn from the Sahel in terms of designing regional projects, and working across different sectors, as well as coordination in multi-sectoral and national contexts. Key learning from implementation so far includes:

- Greater efficiency through working together to create synergies: greater integration and knowledge sharing among countries would increase the chance to have more impact on people’s vulnerability and help them escape poverty.
- Designing projects must be inclusive and include specialists, universities, beneficiaries.
- Cash + carry is also essential – there are significant benefits of an interlinked approach to risk reduction and resilience building in rural areas of developing countries.

5.1 - The ASPP Sahel Experience

The Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program (ASPP) is a multi-country project implemented in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal with the objective to increase access to effective adaptive social protection systems for poor and vulnerable populations. The project, which will run from 2014 to 2019, is supported through a Multi Donor Trust Fund with funding from DFID (£43 million) and AFD (€6 million), in addition to an IDA portfolio of USD250 million. There is also a Bank-executed technical assistance and analytical work attached to the project.

The design of the project benefited greatly from collaborative efforts among the five benefiting countries and support from regional World Bank teams and thematic experts. The design also took into consideration the need for a multi-country impact evaluation to assess impact of interventions and draw lessons for future implementation. The ASPP design consisted of the following activities: a) diagnostic work; b) project design; c) implementation; d) evaluation.



From Left to Right: Mr. Berhanu Washie, Director, Food Security Coordination Directorate-Ethiopia, Mr. James Odour, CEO, National Drought Management Authority-Kenya, Dr. Limlim, Director, NUSAF3,-Uganda, Mr. Amadeus Kamagenge, TASAF Director of Community Support, Tanzania Social Action Fund-Tanzania and Mr. Kanar Diop, Head of Operations Division, Délégation Générale à la protection sociale et à la solidarité nationale-Senegal.

- a. **Diagnostic work**—this included a qualitative study and analysis on constraints to more productive employment. The diagnostics utilized qualitative tools, mainly adapting the toolkit used in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, to assess constraints to more productive livelihoods for safety nets beneficiaries in the Sahel. It covered 5 countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger, Senegal) and was administered through focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Themes covered included quality of income-generating activities, constraints to productivity; and priorities for interventions. A quantitative survey module with specialized quantitative tool to analyze constraints was also administered in Burkina Faso, Niger, and Senegal. The diagnostics found substantial overlap in constraints across countries which pointed to the need for cross-cutting interventions across these countries. Key issues were categorized under the following: access to capital; need for skills; access to markets; access to farming inputs; behaviors and aspirations, social norms, and others (risk management, basic infrastructure, cost of production factors—rent, utilities). It is important to highlight that concerns associated with each of these issues varied by country.
- b. **Design**—the design process consisted of regional literature review, regional and country level consultations, and consultative workshops. Through these processes, the following accompanying measures packages were developed as part of the design: a) Creation of beneficiary groups and coaching; b) setup of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) as part of increasing resilience; c) Community sensitization on aspirations and social norms to increase social cohesion; d) Life skills training addressing issues such as self-esteem and personal initiative, aspirations and social norms; e) Micro-entrepreneurship training; f) Provision of cash grants—one-off transfer of ~70 percent of yearly per capita consumption (80,000 FCFA); g) Access to markets through facilitation of group-buying of inputs.
- c. **Implementation**—includes preparation of launch activities; recruitment of beneficiaries; setup of operations/implementation arrangements; and procurement. Implementation modalities varies across countries. However, at the regional level, ASPP provides technical assistance, facilitates development of tools, and training of trainers. For the purpose of evaluation, accompanying packages are provided to all cash transfer beneficiaries under four categories: T1: Social Package (core

measures+ psycho-social sensitization and training); T2: Capital Package (Core measures+ cash grants); T3: Complete Package (Core measures + psycho-social sensitization and training + cash grants); and T0: Control without productive measures (No accompanying measures).

- d. **Evaluation**—the evaluation component of the project focused on identification of key policy questions and development of survey instruments; baseline data collection survey; follow-up survey. It is multi-country and is being implemented in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal. The objective is to jointly increase learning on the effectiveness and optimal design of the productive packages. Key questions the evaluation seeks to answer include: i) How effective is the package? ii) Are psycho-social interventions needed to facilitate productive inclusion of poor households? iii) What is the most cost-effective package?

In response to questions from CoP members, the presenter clarified that the objective of designing a multi-country intervention was to develop response activities that support cross-cutting themes around building resilience in Sahel countries. The project provides cash transfers as well as linking beneficiaries to other social services. Some packages include activities that focus on investment in the elderly and children. The project also sought to address issues of specific concerns from different countries, for example—access to inputs ranked high for Mauritania.

SESSION 6: FEEDBACK AND REFLECTIONS FROM THE FIELD

Visits to three field sites (Kiboga, Mt. Elgon, and the National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre for Disaster Response in Kampala) provided the opportunity for CoP participants to view Uganda's social protection and disaster management programs in action. These sessions provided valuable learning and exchange and provided a chance to critically think about how the programs might become more adaptive to shocks.

6.1 Field Visit to Kiboga



Field Visit to Kiboga - Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) program

Participants visited Kiboga, where the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) program is on-going and targeted towards older persons (above 65 years old). The beneficiaries are identified using the national citizen's registry and receive a monthly cash grant equivalent to approximately USD 7, which is paid every two months. The payment structure is an e-payment model where beneficiaries are uniquely identified with biometric systems. With over 7,000 beneficiaries, the program aims at reducing poverty, improving access to basic services, and encouraging livelihood investments. SAGE is 40 percent funded by

the Ugandan government and is implemented by a Program Management Unit (PMU), which works within an established government structure in a decentralized model, indicating government ownership backed by policy and donor support.

Participants observed that the program has had a positive impact and is well-positioned for shock and disaster response. Given that the payment model requires that beneficiaries all have bank accounts, it is feasible for the program to be expanded vertically (increase in cash grant volume) or expanded horizontally (additional households included on the payroll) in the event of a disaster. The convergence of beneficiaries on payment days has led to an economic spillover with community members bringing merchandise to sell around pay points; causing a multiplier effect on the community as payment days double as mini-market

days. Participants met beneficiaries, one of whom was a 75-year-old woman who bought a motorcycle for transportation and for income generation; signifying the asset accumulation resulting from the program. A major strength of the program is the way in which communication is maximized for program visibility through the use of phone, radio, word of mouth, and letter (use of church and community assemblies).

To enhance the overall program design, it was suggested that the beneficiary targeting is reviewed. For instance, exploring the use of proxy means test (PMT) and poverty scoring to ensure that resources go to the most vulnerable households. Furthermore, it would be useful to explore multiple cash access points using agents and multiple service providers as current pay points require beneficiaries to cover a 15–20-kilometer distance. For greater impact, program design should also explore the integration of cash plus to address children's needs, explore multiple pathways (toll free lines and suggestion boxes) to improve grievance redress mechanisms, enhance program reporting (through e-reporting) and reconsider the semi-annual payment, as monthly payments are more beneficial to consumption needs. For sustainability, it is recommended that the program is enacted into law to protect from changes in government. Already there is a strategy in place for the program to be fully government funded.

6.2 - Field Visit to the National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre for Disaster Response (NECOC); the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development in Kampala

Discussions in this field visit centered around disaster risk financing, the social registry and the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) management information system. NECOC was established in 2014 with a mission to ensure that government provides rapid response to emergency situations, provides effective coordination, and provides support for recovery by issuing timely warnings and mobilizing an adequate response. It collects historical information dating back 50 years, records of best practice on how disasters have been managed in the past 30 years in Uganda and conducts a mapping of available social sectors that can be accessed in the event of a disaster (e.g. record of location and capacity of vital infrastructures). In a crisis situation, the lead technical Ministry still takes the lead in addressing issues (e.g., Ministry of Health in the case of a cholera outbreak), while NECOC provides coordination support to contain the crisis. NECOC combines satellite monitoring with field visits in its disaster management processes. It also engages families to host those displaced in crisis and integrates community members in its disaster preparedness and response implementation activities. The Disaster Risk Financing is a pilot under NUSAF designed to pre-position financing and data collection and analysis. It aims to protect vulnerable households against shocks, focusing on 1) developing processes and systems to rapidly identify and respond to shocks, and 2) financing additional support to vulnerable households following a disaster. The National Single Registry (NSR) for social protection in the Ugandan context is a web-based information Systems that provides a social protection sector-wide view about individual beneficiaries (or households) of social protection programs. The process started in 2016 and involves 4 phases (1: scoping and mapping, 2: analysis and design, 3: Systems development and 4. Launching). It is now is in stage 3 with plans for a June 2019 launch.

6.3 - Field Visit to Mt. Elgon

Participants visited a public works project where the communities are involved in environmental conservation and livelihoods improvement (crops and livestock) for cash payment. The work is divided by gender as well as level of labor intensity. The program operates through an integrated approach, where poor individuals with labor capacity engage in environmental conservation and livelihood improvement activities (crops and livestock), the aged stay home to cook porridge for those working in the field, and those living with disabilities give tools to those working. This type of social integration is observed to promote social cohesion and enhance community dynamics in Mt. Elgon. The financial management component of the program, where 30 percent of cash grants go into savings and only 70 percent is used for consumption, was also a highlight to participants. However, a major concern is that the area experiences floods and is prone to landslides. Although stones are currently used to build walls to reduce the speed with which rain washes away crops from the field, participants recommend more adaptive



CoP members field visit to Mt. Elgon

mechanisms to ensure program sustainability, given the attendant environmental risks. Furthermore, considering that the community members were already saving prior to the program, it was recommended that the traditional style of saving among beneficiaries should be harmonized with the current financial management/savings plan of the public works program. A remarkable component of the program design is that those living with disabilities which exclude them from participation (e.g., vision-impaired) and those too elderly to participate are given direct cash transfers, funded by 20 percent of the total beneficiary funds of the program.

SESSION 10: INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

The poster session allowed member countries to showcase innovations and best practices around social protection and cash transfers.

1. **Kingdom of Eswatini:** Showcased ongoing work around development of a Social Assistance Policy (SAP). The policy has four key pillars: Protection; Prevention; Promotion and Transformation, with a life-cycle approach. Eswatini has ongoing social protection interventions in Cash Transfers/Grants for the Elderly; Child Welfare and OVCs among others. However, they never had a policy, nor legislation. Consequently, in addition to the SAP, Eswatini is also in the process of developing a National Welfare Act by 2022. One key lesson is that even though done in reverse, the social protection policy and legislation are of strong relevance to ground social protection interventions.

2. **Mozambique:** Showcased a Harmonized Case Management system to handle complaints and grievances across all social protection interventions. This is an automated system with a logical workflow that allows frontline staff to work with the communities around a grievance redress mechanism; but also, it is flexible enough to allow beneficiary communities to scale up their grievances and complaints to district or national structures. Electronic access is enhanced by online availability of the case management system. A key lesson is that a harmonized case management system for social protection interventions brings efficiency gains; however, it hinges strongly on frontline staff capacity, ease of accessibility, enhanced flexibility, and multiple modalities for handling grievances and providing feedback to social protection beneficiaries.
3. **The Gambia:** Showcased a pilot Innovation where Cash Transfers are linked to nutritional objectives, by targeting lactating mothers and children. It utilizes electronic payments of SCTs to these beneficiaries, and community health centers are the pay points. Lesson: Recognizes the role that SCTs play in meeting health and nutritional objectives for specific categories of people.
4. **Eritrea:** Implements cash-based Donkey for School and Incentive Scheme for Girls Education initiatives. These are innovative ways of using social protection to drive the human capital development agenda. The Donkey for School initiative targets households with disabled children by providing them with a donkey for ease of access and mobility to schools, while the incentive scheme provides cash transfers for rural households having school-going girls in the age range 11 to 13, with the aim to improve access to education. This has resulted in increased school enrolment; reduced drop outs; easier household errands that require mobility; and income generation by renting out the donkeys. A key lesson is that cash transfers delivered innovatively plays a role in meeting broader human development objectives.
 
5. **Tanzania:** Showcased Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) Productive Social Safety Net Programme components: Public Works Program; Conditional and Unconditional Cash Transfer and Livelihood Enhancement components. It provides an integrated array of interventions targeting different categories of the poor with a solid theory of change. It provides a good learning platform for both Conditional and Unconditional cash transfers; payment delivery systems; and beneficiary assessment. Equally important is the link with livelihoods enhancement interventions; e.g., voluntary savings and lending and business management training.
6. **Uganda:** Uganda showcased the development of National Social Protection Policy and planning and implementation guidelines for a Labour Intensive public works program. Of key interest was the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) implementing labour intensive public works program, livelihoods, and investment support, as well as Cash Transfers. Linked to this is the innovation around Disaster Risk Financing (DRF). The DRF is an interesting innovation actualizing financing of Adaptive Social Protection in Karamoja region, through both horizontal and vertical expansion.
 
7. **Zimbabwe:** Showcased an innovation around redefining the theory of change for the Harmonized Social Cash Transfer (HSCT) to make it more child-sensitive. It stems from an HSCT impact evaluation which found weaker evidence around HSCT impact on child protection. The redefinition involved multiple stakeholders and enhancement of capacity building, systems strengthening and other elements of the HSCT.

8. **Nigeria:** Showcased best practices around implementation of cash transfers. It highlighted an institutional coordination mechanism led by the Office of the Vice President; beneficiary targeting and enrolment; payment methods and system; grievance redress mechanism (GRM); capacity building; as well as policy and planning around the cash transfer intervention. This provides a good learning platform encompassing social protection policy development and planning, delivery systems, institutional coordination mechanism, and grievance redress mechanism.
9. **Malawi:** Showcased an innovative way of implementing adaptive social protection through a pilot vertical expansion of Malawi Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP) during a shock. Specifically, existing beneficiaries of SCTP in a drought-affected district were provided with emergency top-ups equivalent to transfer values provided by the humanitarian response. This provided evidence on the feasibility of vertical expansion using existing SCTP systems. It also provided fertile space to allow discussions towards increased learning and subsequently realization of shock sensitive social protection in Malawi.
10. **Sudan:** Sudan showcased their 'Shamil' program, which is a basket of services that reach the poorest of the poor through the national cash transfer system. Sudan has piloted this approach to bring in the aspect of conditional cash transfers, which include public works, improving health seeking behavior, increasing small income generation activities and other such project in districts faced with high poverty levels. This Ministry of Security and Social Development closely liaises with relevant counterpart ministries like Health, Agriculture, and Education, and also establishes state level collaborations. The Ministry is addressing the rising food prices and the lifting of fuel subsidies in Sudan through this mechanism, coupled with Health Insurance and other service for the disabled and elderly depending on their eligibility.



First place was awarded to Eritrea, followed by Uganda and third place was awarded to Sudan.

SESSION 11 - VALIDATION OF COUNTRY PROFILES

In this session, members updated and finalized country profiles, which will be shared with all members and loaded on the CoP website.



Mr. Gabriel Fernandez explaining to CoP members on the Country profiles and its importance.

Reviewing the country profiles is an opportunity for the CoP members and the steering committee to receive adequate information on each of the countries. The country profiles provide essential information on the relevant programs designed and implemented in the respective countries and the coverage of those programs. The country profiles also provide information on the percentage that each country is spending on their programs and their respective impact. This information in turn assists and encourages other CoP countries to develop their programs accordingly.

The CoP Steering committee therefore encouraged and requested all countries to share their country profiles and to update them regularly. Time was allocated for countries which had not yet shared their profiles to update their profiles and to share them with the steering committee.

FUTURE AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE COP



Mr. Mawutor Ablo explain to CoP members on the how to strengthen partnerships.

The main focus of the discussion was to look at how member countries can take greater ownership of the CoP; how to revitalize the CoP to enhance learning and knowledge exchange, strengthen networking among sectors, and increase participation and ownership, as well as sustainability; and how to create opportunities for resource mobilization and utilization, as well as strengthening and broadening the partnership between Government, development partners, and the private sector.

The session also aimed to build common understanding and tools for information sharing, including through updating the

list of CoP members and identifying focal persons for each country; updating the vision and mission of the CoP and developing CoP guidelines to include new and emerging issues; and developing country profiles of member countries, which include amongst other areas discussion of the social protection interventions being used by countries, level of achievement, and the systems and targeting strategies being used for the selection of participants.

CoP Sustainability and Functionality

To support the long-term financial sustainability of the CoP, the Steering Committee, with the support of the Facilitation Team, is developing a funding proposal and plan of engagement with development partners. A key determinate of whether that proposal receives funding will be the perceived continued value of the CoP to its membership.

With this in mind, the discussants agreed that:

- The Steering Committee will develop a strategy of assisting CoP members to mainstream CoP activities into work plans at the country/national levels to ensure a budget allocation by respective governments.
- CoP issues should be better coordinated at the national level, including broader dissemination of CoP activities and events within governments.

Communication and advocacy are key! There should be publications, tweets, and videos on-line to let the public know about the CoP and get volunteers to support it.

- Efforts should focus on improved communication with CoP members, including management of the website to share information, good lessons, etc.

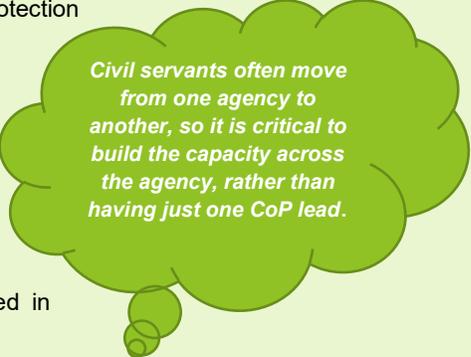
Achievements of the CoP to ensure its Sustainability

- A preliminary funding framework (including proposal and plan) has been developed to facilitate additional funding from development partners.
- A questionnaire was administered to CoP members to identify ways to enhance its relevance and revitalize its activities.
- The CoP has continued to encourage growth in its membership (Eritrea, the Gambia, the Seychelles, South Sudan, Sudan).
- Collaboration with the Francophone CoP has been strengthened.
- CoP advocacy has been strengthened (newsletters; End Year Note; poster presentation at Transfer Project workshop; presentation to RSR donors at SSF in Germany).
- SC members have increased their role in planning and holding the Face-to-Face, as a reflection of their ownership.
- Country CoPs within countries have been put in place to share good practices; e.g., Ghana has an Inter-sectorial committee to coordinate social protection activities in Ghana.



Challenges/Constraints/Issues for Attention

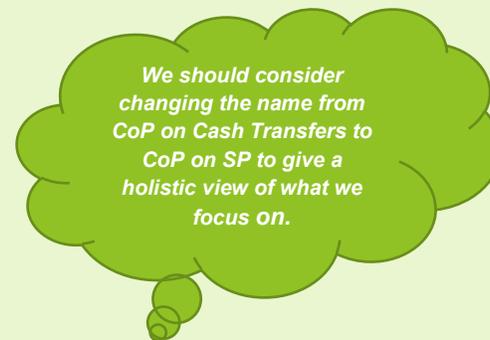
- CoP member's participation in activities, especially video conferences, remain low. How do we ensure high participation and use of technology?
- Use of IT platform and social protection sites is not encouraging. What can be done for members to take advantage of technology?
- Communication with Lusophone CoP members could be enhanced.
- There should be avenues to create joint regional training opportunities to build the capacity of members; e.g., the Transform Project ToT to build capacity to manage various social protection floors in Africa.
- There is high social protection staff turnover with new Governments; thus, there is a need for CoP members to ensure that technical expertise is transferred.
- Internet accessibility in some countries is poor.
- Need for World Bank and UNICEF officers in the field to support engagement with the CoP to encourage CoP activities to be included in respective country annual work plans.
- Need to mobilize CoP high level champions in Governments (especially Ministries of Finance and Local Government) and development partners (DFID, FAO, ILO).



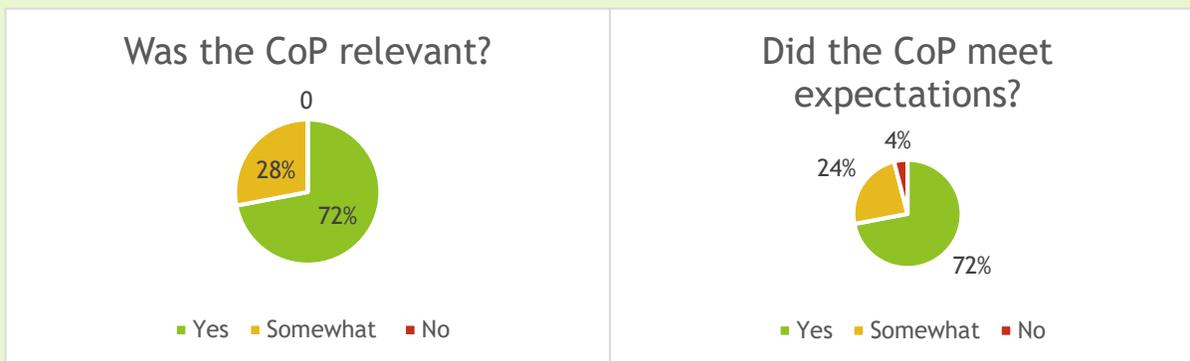
Way Forward

In conclusion, the CoP membership recommended the following key actions:

- All members should re-commit to actively engaging in the CoP throughout the year – making sure that learning and exchange is continuous, rather than confined to the Face-to-Face.
- CoP members should continuously feed back to the Steering Committee about their interests, ideas, and challenges, and lead the identification of solutions to make the CoP “our CoP”.
- Revise 2018/19 Work Plans to address key constraints, challenges, and outcome as a result of the Face-to-Face;
- Hold Steering Committee Meeting to develop CoP Work Plan for 2019 with inputs from CoP members.
- Develop sustainability strategy to be anchored on national regional and global goals –SDGs and Africa 2063.
- Increase donor engagement.
- Develop implementation indicators which will look at how many countries annual work plans have CoP activities.



Analysis from CoP Revitalization Questionnaire



As depicted in the graphs, the CoP was largely seen as both relevant and having met expectations. Participants reported a high rate of satisfaction with the Steering Committee coordination and organization, though the areas of knowledge and information sharing and fundraising were noted as needing additional attention. In this regard, participants requested additional learning and knowledge exchange through email, online forums, and WhatsApp, and suggested that CoP activities should be streamlined in national budgets to supplement external fundraising efforts.

CONCLUSION

The 6th Face-to-Face meeting of the Anglophone/Lusophone Africa Community of Practice on Cash Transfers was well-attended, and resulted in rich discussions, learning, and sharing on adaptive social protection. Evaluations of the Face-to-Face were overwhelmingly positive, highlighting the room made for interaction inside and outside of sessions, country presentations, and the field visits. Participants also provided valuable feedback on improvements for the next Face-to-Face, including the need for stronger links with the Francophone Community of Practice, greater participation of members in the Face-to-Face planning, and additional time for questions and answers at the close of each session. Participants also reinforced the need for a revitalized CoP, with technical leads and practitioners from all member states needing to propose and take advantage of opportunities to

share and learn throughout the year. The need for active engagement in communications activities and at the quarterly videoconferences came up repeatedly, as members reminded one another that as a government-to-government platform, members will only get out of the CoP as much as they put into it.

The government of Uganda played an integral role in the planning and convening of the Face-to-Face, and the high-level participation of government representatives throughout the meeting underlined the priority that the government gives to peer learning. The CoP membership was particularly grateful for the intensive investment of time to prepare three diverse and successful field visits, which allowed members the chance to see Uganda's impressive programming in action.

Throughout the week, CoP members remarked upon the diversity of programs, investments, and innovations that were in place across Africa, and how countries were overcoming common and persistent challenges. Messages on the importance of early preparedness, coordination with partners across and beyond governments, adequate planning and information systems, and predictable financing resonated with participants and provided a key take-home.

In his final remarks, Mr. Mawutor Ablo, the CoP Steering Committee Chair, reiterated the importance of Adaptive Social Safety Nets in the context of shocks resulting in economic costs and reversal of years of development. He cited the examples of the Ebola crisis, drought in East Africa, and famine in the Horn of Africa, and reiterated the need for countries to strengthen their investments in adaptive social protection as “not just the right thing to do but the smart thing to do”. He emphasized the need for governments to take the lead, reminding the participants of the words of the Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development of Uganda that investing in social protection is no longer an issue for debate, but an area for urgent action.



Mr. Mawutor Ablo giving his closing remarks.

In closing, Mr. James Ebitu, representing the government of Uganda, acknowledged the catalytic role that the CoP can have in helping to realize the investment in social protection, noting that “if you want to move very fast, you move alone – however, if you want to move very far, you move together”. He thanked members for their engagement throughout the week, and reminded CoP members of their commitments to become active and contributing members throughout the year.

ANNEXES

PARTICIPANT LIST



6TH FACE-TO-FACE MEETING OF THE AFRICA COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE FOR CASH

TRANSFER PROGRAMS, UGANDA, JULY 2-6, 2018

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AGENDA

**Agenda for the 6th Face-to-Face meeting of the Africa (Anglophone/Lusophone)
Community of Practice for Cash Transfer Programs
Kampala, Uganda, July 2-6, 2018**



Objective of the event: The main objective of the event is to enhance understanding and learning on adaptive social safety nets in the African context. Additionally, it will strengthen the commitment and ownership of the Community of Practice (CoP) and agree on the future of the CoP.

Expected outputs/outcomes: (i) A more comprehensive understanding of the role of social safety nets in adaptive social protection and tools and systems needed to enable response; and (ii) a clear future work plan with roles and responsibilities for the next year.

Profile of participants: Project/program coordinators/managers who have influence on decision making and CoP champions in member countries.

Sunday, July 1, 2018	
Arrival of CoP members participating in the meeting	
Monday, July 2, 2018	
08.30-9.00	Registration
9.00-10.00	<p>Session 1 – Opening and Introduction</p> <p>Opening Remarks – Government of Uganda: 1. The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development; 2. The Minister of Gender, Labor and Social Development; 3. The Rt. Hon Prime Minister</p> <p>Mr. Steen Jorgensen – Director of Social Protection and Jobs – World Bank</p> <p>Ms. Doreen Mulenga – Representative – UNICEF Uganda</p> <p>Mr. Mawutor Ablo - Chair of the CoP Steering Committee - Ghana</p> <p>Ms. Winnie Mwasiaji – Vice Chair of the CoP Steering Committee – Kenya</p> <p><i>Rapporteur: Ms. Ayuba Sani, World Bank</i></p>
10-10.30	Break
10.30-13.00	<p>Session 2 - Adaptive Social Protection</p> <p>Framing presentation on what is Adaptive Social Protection, why has it become increasingly important and what role can safety nets play in ASP?</p> <p>Speaker – Mr. Steen Jorgensen – Director of Social Protection and Jobs – World Bank (20 min)</p>

	<p>Panelists:</p> <p>Dr Lim Lim-Director Nusaf3; Mr. James Ebitu-Director Social Protection - Presentation from Uganda's shock-responsive safety net (20 min)</p> <p>Mr. Amadou Canar Diop - Presentation from Senegal on adaptive social protection (20 min)</p> <p>Discussants:</p> <p>Mr. James Oduor, CEO of the National Drought Management Authority, Kenya</p> <p>Mr. Berhanu Woldemichael, Ethiopia</p> <p><i>Moderator: Mr. Amadeus Kamagenge – Member of the CoP Steering Committee; Rapporteur - Mr. George Juwawo - UNICEF</i></p>
13.00 – 14.30	Lunch
14.30-16.30	<p><u>Session 3 – Using SP delivery systems for shock-responsiveness</u></p> <p>Framing presentation on why is information management systems so important to enable shock-responsiveness? How to ensure good information management and frequency of updates? What role do payment mechanisms play? What triggering mechanisms can be used? Importance of operational guidelines for all stakeholders.</p> <p>Mr. Gabriel Fernandez, Member of the CoP Steering Committee, Liberia</p> <p>Panelists</p> <p>Mr. Rodrigo Heberto Alborno Becki, Ministry of Social Development, Chile - The role of the social registry and the basic emergency sheet as part of a shock responsive system in Chile</p> <p>Mr. James Oduor, CEO of the National Drought Management Authority, Kenya - The use of a drought early warning system as a social protection trigger mechanism in Kenya</p> <p>Discussants</p> <p>Mr. Brighton Ndambo, Principal Social Welfare Officer - Malawi</p> <p><i>Moderator: Mr. Felix Matusse Mozambique</i> <i>Rapporteur: Ms. Tendai Muneno, UNICEF</i></p>
Tuesday, July 3, 2018	
08.30-13.00	<p><u>Session 4 - Disaster Risk Financing to support Shock-responsive Safety Nets</u></p> <p>Training session led by Kaavya Krishna – Knowledge Management Officer - IFC</p> <p>i) Interactive game;</p> <p>ii) Core principles of DRF, and;</p> <p>iii) Step-by-step example of how to develop a DRF strategy to support shock-responsive SP: <i>Rapporteur - Ms. Christabel Dadzie- World Bank</i></p>
13.00 – 14.30	Lunch
14.30 – 15.30	<u>Session 4 (continuation)</u>
15.30 -16.30	<u>Session 5 – Presentation from Sahel Experience on Adaptive Social Protection</u>

	<p>Speaker Mr. Amadou Canar Diop, Senegal</p> <p>Moderator: Moses Dlamini- Swaziland Rapporteur - Mr. Mack Capehart Mulbah – World Bank</p>
16.30-17.00	Q&A (combined with tea break)
Wednesday, July 4, 2018	
Full Day	<u>FIELD TRIP</u> – Mount Elgon (NUSAF), Kiboga (SAGE) and Kampala (NECOC & Ministry of Gender)
Thursday, July 5, 2018	
08.30-10.00	<p><u>Session 6 - Feedback and reflections from the field</u></p> <p>Presentation from each field groups based on pre-determined questions (15 min/per group)</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Gabriel Fernandez, Member of the CoP Steering Committee; Rapporteur - Ms. Temilade Aromolaran - UNICEF</p>
10.00-10.45	<p><u>Session 7 – Future and Sustainability of the CoP</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation of the Steering Committee of their view of the CoP and the future for sustainability - Summary of highlights from questionnaires <p>Moderator: Mr. Mawutor Ablo, Chair of the CoP Steering Committee & Margaret Grosh – Senior Advisor World Bank; Rapporteur – Ms. Francisca Atuluk – Ghana</p>
10.45-11.15	Break
11.15-13.00	<p><u>Session 8 - Group work on Future of the CoP</u></p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Concha Steta Gandara – Senior Social Protection Specialist & Margaret Grosh – Senior Advisor World Bank; Rapporteur - Ms. Daphne Francois - UNICEF</p>
13.00 – 14.30	Lunch
14.30-16.30	<p><u>Session 9 - Plenary to present key highlight from group discussions and agree on next steps</u></p> <p>Steering Committee to lead</p> <p>Defining theme for next face-to-face</p>

	<i>Moderator: Ms. Concha Steta Gandara – Senior Social Protection Specialist, World Bank; Rapporteur - Ms. Allen Nakalo - UNICEF</i>
16.30-	<u>Preparation on Best Practice / Innovations from CoP members to respond to shocks</u> <i>Moderator: Ms. Winnie Mwasiaji, Member CoP Steering Committee; Lloyd Muchemwa, Zimbabwe – UNICEF; Rapporteur - Ms. Christine Wochieng, World Bank</i>
Friday, July 6, 2018	
08.30-10.00	<u>Session 10 - Innovations and Best Practices – poster session</u> <i>Moderator: Ms. Winnie Mwasiaji, Member CoP Steering Committee; Ms. Lisa Hjelm – UNICEF Rapporteur - Ms. Jennifer Matafu - UNICEF</i>
10.00-11.00	<u>Session 11 – Validation of Country Profiles</u> <i>Moderator: Ms. Lisa Hjelm – TBC – UNICEF & Zororo Gandah, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Zimbabwe; Rapporteur – Ms. Kerttu Henriksson UNICEF</i>
11.00-11.30	<u>Session 12 - Evaluation of the Face-to-Face event</u> <i>Moderator: Dr. Sara Dakkam- Ministry of Social Development, Sudan; Ms. Serene Philip – Senior Social Protection Specialist – World Bank; Rapporteur - Mr. Vincent Gahamanyi - UNICEF</i>
12.00-13.00	<u>Closing of the Workshop</u> Government of Uganda (speaker TBC) <i>Steering Committee – Mr. Mawutor Ablo</i> <i>Representative from UNICEF and/or World Bank; Rapporteur – Sebentile Hlophe – Swaziland</i>
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00-16.00	Meeting with the Steering Committee and Facilitation team (only)

WORKSHOP EVALUATION REPORT

A: Country Name:

Name of Focal points Email	Email	Telephone
Alternative Focal Points		
Name of Members		

B: Video Conference

Topics for VC

Topic/ Theme for F2F

C: Proposal to Host F2F

Criteria

- Experience to share based on Theme
- Commitment of Government to Social Protection & Community of Practice
- Financing commitment to host CoP
- Support from development partners

WEBLINK TO ALL COP DOCUMENTS

- C:\Users\WB497625\Desktop\CoP Uganda 2-6 July 2018\Session 10\Cash Transfer Best Practices Overview for the Community of Practice Poster - Nigeria.pdf
- C:\Users\WB497625\Desktop\CoP Uganda 2-6 July 2018\Session 2\ASP SENEGAL.pptx
- C:\Users\WB497625\Desktop\CoP Uganda 2-6 July 2018\Session 2\CoP presentation Steen (v3) sj edits.pptx
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- C:\Users\WB497625\Desktop\CoP Uganda 2-6 July 2018\Session 7\CoP questionnaire .pptx
- C:\Users\WB497625\Desktop\CoP Uganda 2-6 July 2018\Session 7\Highlights and Updates_ 2017 COP workplan_30 June.ppt
- C:\Users\WB497625\Desktop\CoP Uganda 2-6 July 2018\Session 8\Take aways_CoP.pptx

Get Involved

The Community of Practice (CoP) of Cash Transfers in Africa was launched in December 2011 to share lessons and experiences between countries operating CT programs and to strengthen the implementation of effective social cash transfer programs within an integrated social protection system in African countries.

How to Get Involved?

BECOME A MEMBER- To get an expansive value to the work that you do, you are invited to take up membership in the CoP. Visit the website at ([http://socialprotection.org/connect/communities/community-practice-cash-trans\]fer-africa](http://socialprotection.org/connect/communities/community-practice-cash-trans]fer-africa))

You can also Follow us on:



@SP_Gateway



https://www.facebook.com/Community-Of-Practice-for-Cash-Transfers-In-Africa-462492330821243/?modal=admin_todo_tour





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