



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Gender and social equality

GOPA
WORLDWIDE CONSULTANTS



SDC & Social Protection Online Learning Series

Module 3: Agriculture, Food Security & Social Protection



Stephanie Guha
Policy Advisor Poverty/LNOB
SDC



Barbara Rohregger
Senior Social Protection Expert
GOPA



Franziska Denz
Social Protection & LNOB Expert
GOPA



Nora Tanner
Academic Intern
SDC



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Gender and social equality

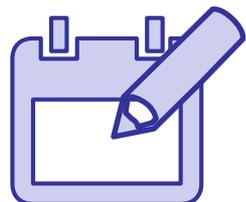


1. Introduction

Summary Module 1 & 2: Social Protection & Instruments



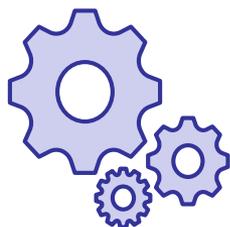
- **SP may serve different purposes: Prevention, Protection, Promotion and Transformation (3 Ps & one T)**



- **Main SDC tools cover:**

1. Social assistance (cash and in-kind transfers),
2. Insurance (Health, Old-age and catastrophic risks),
3. Labour market policies &
4. Systems strengthening

- **SP fits well to SDCs core concepts (LNOB, social inclusion, decent work)**



- **Many different non-contributory & contributory SP instruments exist**

- social assistance (cash transfers, in-kind transfers, public works)
- social services (child protection, family counselling, old age care)
- social insurances (health, old-age, catastrophic risks/agriculture)
- labour market policies (skills training, employability, cash plus)



- There are **many different socio-economic impacts & academic evidence exists, but the context always matters**

- **Presentations & recordings available on [SDC Poverty-Wellbeing Shareweb](#)**

Overview Training Series

MODULE TYPE	CONTENT	DATE
Basic Module 1:	What is Social Protection in the SDC?	23.06.2021
Basic Module 2:	Overview of Social Protection Instruments & Impacts	18.08.2021
 Technical Module 3:	Agriculture, Food Security & Social Protection	22.09.2021
Technical Module 4:	Social Protection in the Context of Education, Employment & Private Sector Development	17.11.2021
Technical Module 5:	Health & Social Protection	26.01.2022
Technical Module 6:	Triple Nexus & Shock-Responsive Social Protection	23.03.2022
Technical Module 7:	Governance / Systems Strengthening & Social Protection	18.05.2022
Technical Module 8:	Gender and Social Protection	22.06.2022
Technical Module 9:	Social Protection Indicators to Leave No One Behind	24.08.2022

A detailed **module description** is available on the [SDC Social Protection Shareweb](#)

Structure Module 3: Agriculture, Food Security & Social Protection

STRUCTURE	MODULE	TIME
1. Introduction		10 min
2. Technical Input Presentation		45 min
→ Q&A		10 min
Break		5 min
3. Breakout groups		30 min
→ Q&A		5 min
4. Closing Words		10 min
5. Evaluation		5 min



2. Agriculture, Food Security & Social Protection

Why social protection is so critical in the AFS context?

- Three quarters of the chronically undernourished and those living in poverty reside in rural areas
- They rely predominantly on natural resources for their livelihoods which implies being particularly vulnerable and exposed to multiple risks.
- They are mostly not covered by any form of social protection beyond the informal one
- Yet, they play a critical role in ensuring global food security in the long term, and in sustainably managing the natural resource base in the most fragile ecosystems



Risks and vulnerabilities of small-holder farmers.....



- Farmers are both producers and consumers with productive and reproductive (i.e. sickness, maternity) closely intertwined
- Production and consumption decisions are highly interdependent and mutually affect each other (food vs. crop production, exploitation of natural resource base)
- Small family farms are particularly exposed to natural risks, economic risks and shocks & lack access to public services, functioning markets and local institutions

...and other vulnerable groups in the AFS zone

- Landless or land-poor people in rural areas (women & young people)
- Indigenous people and traditional communities
- Pastoral and semi-nomadic communities
- Displaced people
- Peri-urban and urban-poor (women, children and people with disabilities)

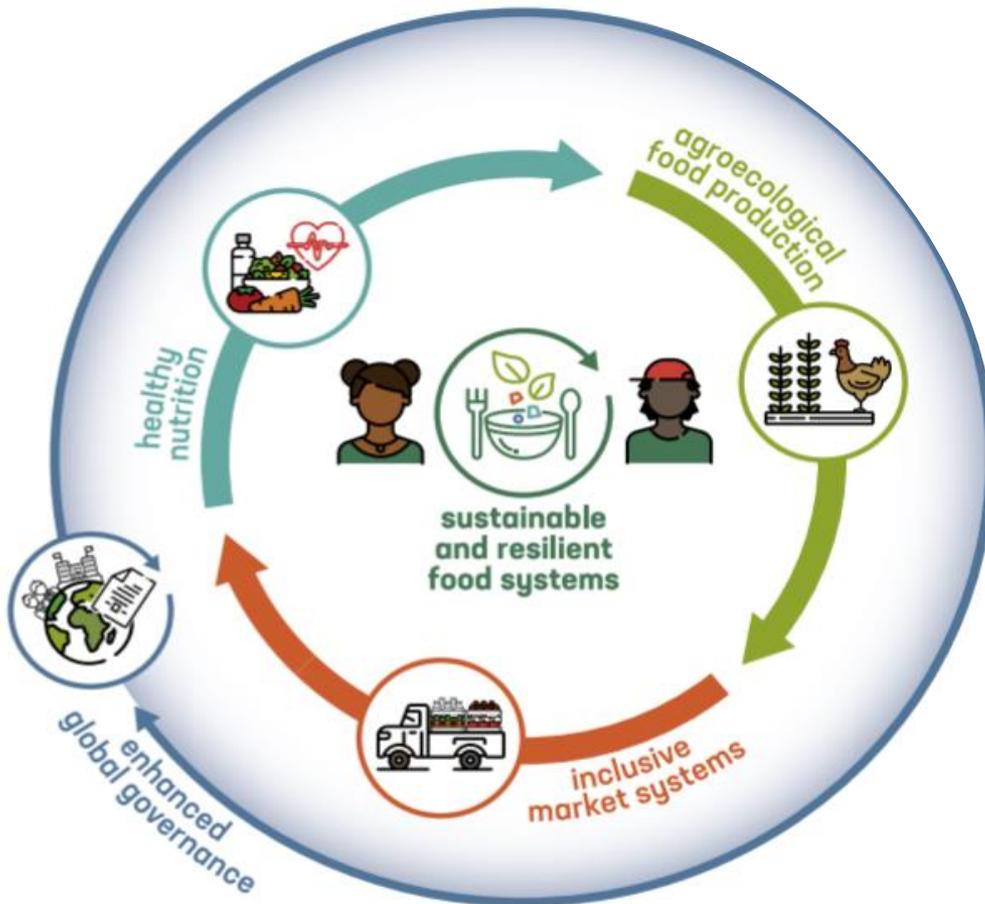
**Challenges with regards
Access to resources,
employment and sufficient
quantities of food.**





2.1. Agriculture and food security in the SDC

“Programme Framework 2021–24” of the Global Programme Food Security



Enhanced Global Governance:

- Promotion of all goals at global level

Healthy nutrition:

- Strengthen access to basic services
- Promote human rights and gender equality

Agro-ecological food production:

- Addressing climate change
- Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources
- Promote human rights & gender equality

Inclusive Agricultural and Food Markets:

- Facilitate creation of decent jobs
- Addressing climate change & its effects
- Ensuring Sustainable management of natural resources
- Promote human rights & gender equality

“Programme Framework 2021–24” of the Global Programme Food Security & LNOB



Target Groups:

- Marginalized groups in AFS context are highly diverse
- Requires diverse set of interventions to address diverse risks and vulnerabilities

LNOB Measures in AFS

- Targeting those left behind in market access and participation
- Developing skills for livelihoods diversification
- Harnessing local knowledge and promoting bottom-up technology
- Protecting and promoting food rights
- Providing social protection

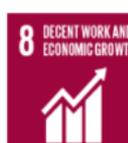
“Programme Framework 2021–24” of the Global Programme Food Security



Ending poverty in all its forms
(specific **SDG target 1.3**)

Contributing to:

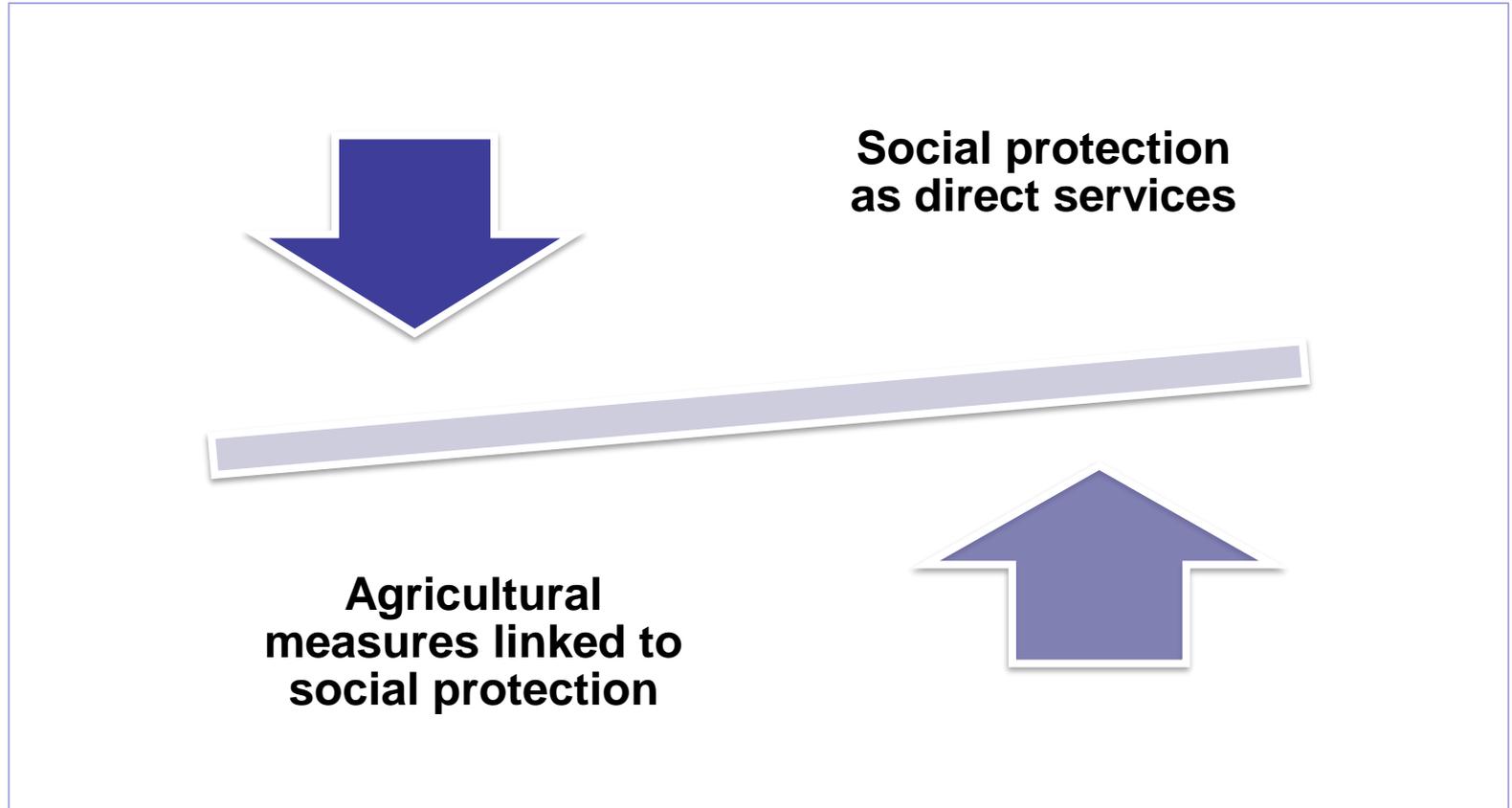
- Ending hunger (target 2.1),
- Achieving universal health coverage (target 3.8),
- Achieving gender equality (target 5.4),
- Promoting decent work and economic growth (target 8.5),
- Reducing inequalities (target 10.4)
- Promoting peace, justice and strong institutions (target 16.6)
- Responsible Production and Consumption (target 12.1)
- Strengthen resilience to climate change.





2.2. Embedding social protection in Agriculture & food security

Social Protection in AFS



Social protection supports the development of human capital

- Positive impacts on improved living conditions, including food & nutrition security
- Improved labour productivity and employability (both in rural and urban areas) interrupting the inter-generational cycle of poverty and food insecurity

For example,

- **Conditional cash transfers (short-term & long-term impacts)**
- School feeding programmes
- Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF)



Healthy
nutrition



**Inclusive Market
Systems**

Conditional Cash Transfer Component of the PSSN Tanzania*

Objective: Increase income and consumption, improve the ability to cope with shocks, and enhance and protect the human capital of children

Target: HH with children and/or pregnant women

Conditionalities:

- Routine health check-ups for children under 2
- Training for caretakers for children under 60 months (health & nutrition)
- School enrolment and attendance (at least 80 per cent of school days per month) children 5–18 years old
- Pregnant women: Antenatal exams or health and nutrition sessions



Impacts:

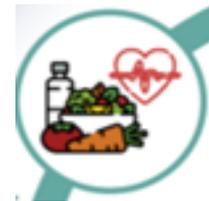
- Improved impact on health care utilization in children
- Improved impacts on nutrition in children
- Improved impacts on educational attendance in children

Social protection has sustainable impact on food & nutrition security

- Through the provision of cash, food & special feeding programmes social protection has a positive impact on food and nutrition security in particular for women and children

For example:

- Cash transfer programme
- School feeding programmes
- **Take home rations for girls**
- Nutrition Sensitive Social Protection



Healthy
nutrition

Take home rations for girls in Sudan*

Objective: Encourage school attendance of girls through the provision of monthly take-home food rations consisting (10kg of cereals and 3.5 litres of vegetable oil) as an add on to normal school feeding

Targets: girls attending grade 3 – 8

Conditions:

- Being enrolled in school
- Attending grades 3 to 8
- At least 80 percent of attendance rate

Impacts:

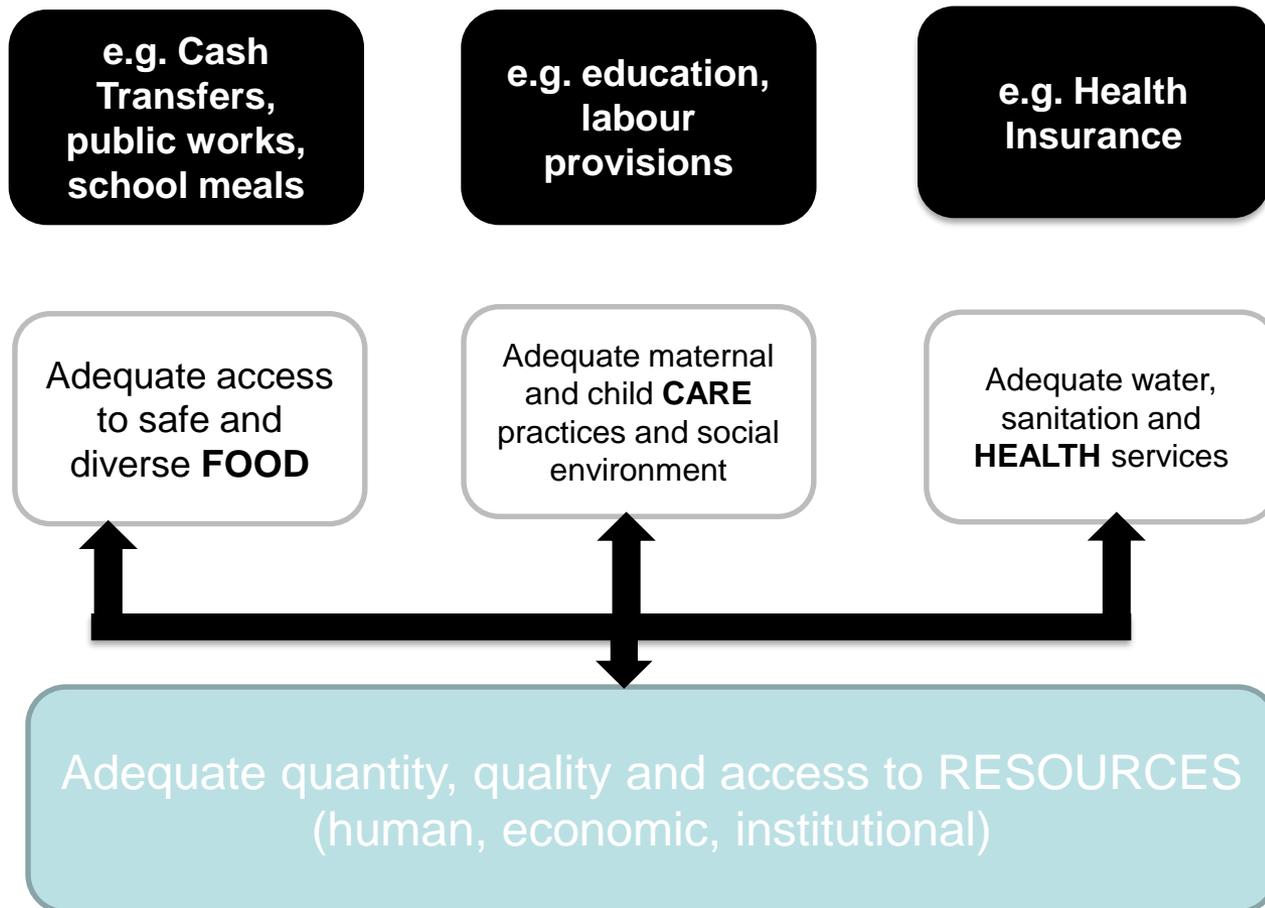
- Increased enrolment of girls
- improved performance in national examinations
- Reduction in early marriages and teenage pregnancies



*World Food Programme: <https://www.wfp.org/stories/how-school-meals-are-empowering-girls-south-sudan>

Nutrition Sensitive Social Protection

Social protection is an important pillar for food and nutrition security



Social Protection supports households coping with financial & life-cycle risks

- It stabilises production & prevents people from falling deeper into poverty
- It prevents the application of negative coping strategies (taking children out of school, selling of productive assets, etc.)

For example,

- Health-or old age- insurance (social pensions)
- **Crop-insurance:** individual insurance, social funds and regional funds (ARC)
- Asset-Transfers



Agro-ecological
food production



Healthy nutrition

Rural Resilience and Integrated Risk Management (R4)*

Objective: Building resilience through combined approach:

- Resource management (risk reduction)
- Insurance (risk transfer)
- Livelihoods diversification & microcredit (prudent risk taking)
- Savings (risk reserves)

Target: vulnerable small-holder farmers

Impacts:

- Number of insured households has steadily increased (33,000 HH across Malawi, Zambia & Zimbabwe)
- Improved food and nutrition security
- Farmers tend to have more livestock, are more productive and save more



*World Food Programme & SDC:

<https://www.aramis.admin.ch/Default?DocumentID=66964&Load=true>

African Risk Capacity (ARC)*

Objective: To build resilience to climate related shocks through early response and disaster risk management against natural disaster (flood, tropical cyclones) & outbreak of contagious diseases

Measures: insurance products, contingency plans

Target: smallholder households and the most vulnerable, food insecure populations of the African Union

Impacts:

- Issuing of 41 drought insurance policies to 10 AU member states
- Outbreak & Epidemics insurance product
- Flood insurance product
- Comprehensive disaster risk management through integration of early warning and contingency plans into insurance model

Social protection enhances sustainable management of natural resources & resilient livelihoods

- Social protection can contribute to strengthening livelihoods in rural areas through building up local infrastructure, such as markets or roads to access markets
- Social protection can strengthen sustainable resource management by supporting rehabilitation of barren lands, diversify crops, restore forests or install irrigation systems.

For example,

- Asset Transfer
- Green public works
- **Green cash transfers**



Agro-ecological
food production

Bolsa Verde: Protecting People & the Forest*

Objectives:

- Encourage the conservation of ecosystems
- Promote citizenship and improve living conditions
- Raise the incomes of extremely poor who carry out natural resource conservation activities in rural areas
- Encourage participation of beneficiaries in environmental, social, technical and professional training activities

Target Group: Extremely poor and Amazon Region

Condition:

- Forest cover must be maintained above 80% - otherwise all beneficiaries in the area lose cash payment
- Training opportunities: alternative land use, sustainable production & enterprise development, marketing eco-friendly products
- Opportunities for employment (latex extraction, artisanal fishing and handicraft production)



* Government of Brazil: <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/protecting-the-people-and-the-forest-bolsa-verde-brazil-621099/>

Bolsa Verde: Protecting People & the Forest

Environmental impact:

- Deforestation was between 44% and 53% less than the counterfactual
- Carbon reduction benefits valued at around \$335 Mio. between 2011 and 2015



Social and economic impact:

- Immediate poverty reduction through additional income to address seasonal fluctuations
- Normalisation of pro-environmental activities & creation of new job opportunities through the training provided
- Buying additional household goods and 'tools' that could accumulate value and increase incomes (fish hooks, nets, school money, machetes, etc.) & increase market access
- Increased productivity of between 39.6% and 44.7%
- Behavioural change: shift livelihood practices away from deforestation

Social protection as an important catalyst for agricultural production & labour

Social security supports agricultural production through supply and demand side effects:

- Increased purchase of agricultural assets
- Change in division of labour
- Increased income portfolio (increased resilience to future shocks)
- Development of local markets,
- Increased employment along the supply chain



Agro-ecological
food production



Inclusive Market
Systems



For example:

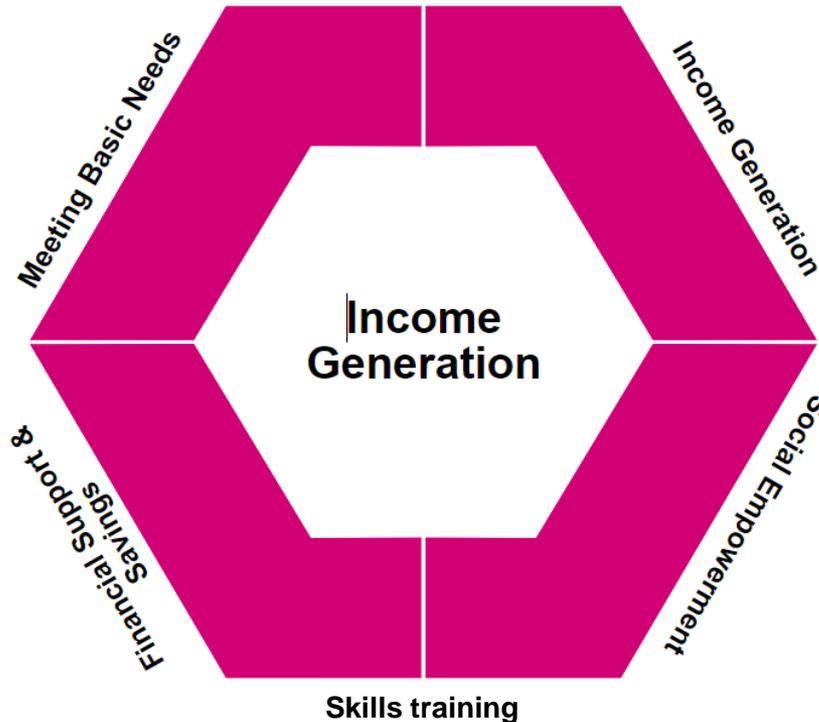
Asset transfers

Cash plus (savings & loans,
micro-credit, skills & livelihoods
diversification)

The BRAC model (adapted)

Protection through safety nets (cash transfers, basic food supplies, access to health)

Management of income & expenditures, community savings groups, connection to more formal financial services (micro-credit) for long-term support and growth



Provision with productive asset, such as livestock, equipment, or seed capital, and support to start a microbusiness.

Coaching, mentorship, and peer-to-peer learning (confidence, community integration, new skills)

Skills and livelihood training:
TVET measures & alternative
income along the supply
chain

Climate Resilient Graduation Programme Kenya*

Objective:

- Strengthen household resilience through greater food security
- Increase resistance to income erosion related to climate change
- Ability to manage health shocks and crises

Target:

- Women and youth in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL)

Impacts:

- Increased income (asset transfer & technical & regular mentorship)
- Increased consumption, education asset ownership
- 100% increase in savings (average \$151 USD)
- Increased awareness on social & health issues (family planning, sanitation, HIV/AIDS, nutrition) – access to NHIF
- Female empowerment increased (increased participation in IGAs, improved decision making power, also at community level)

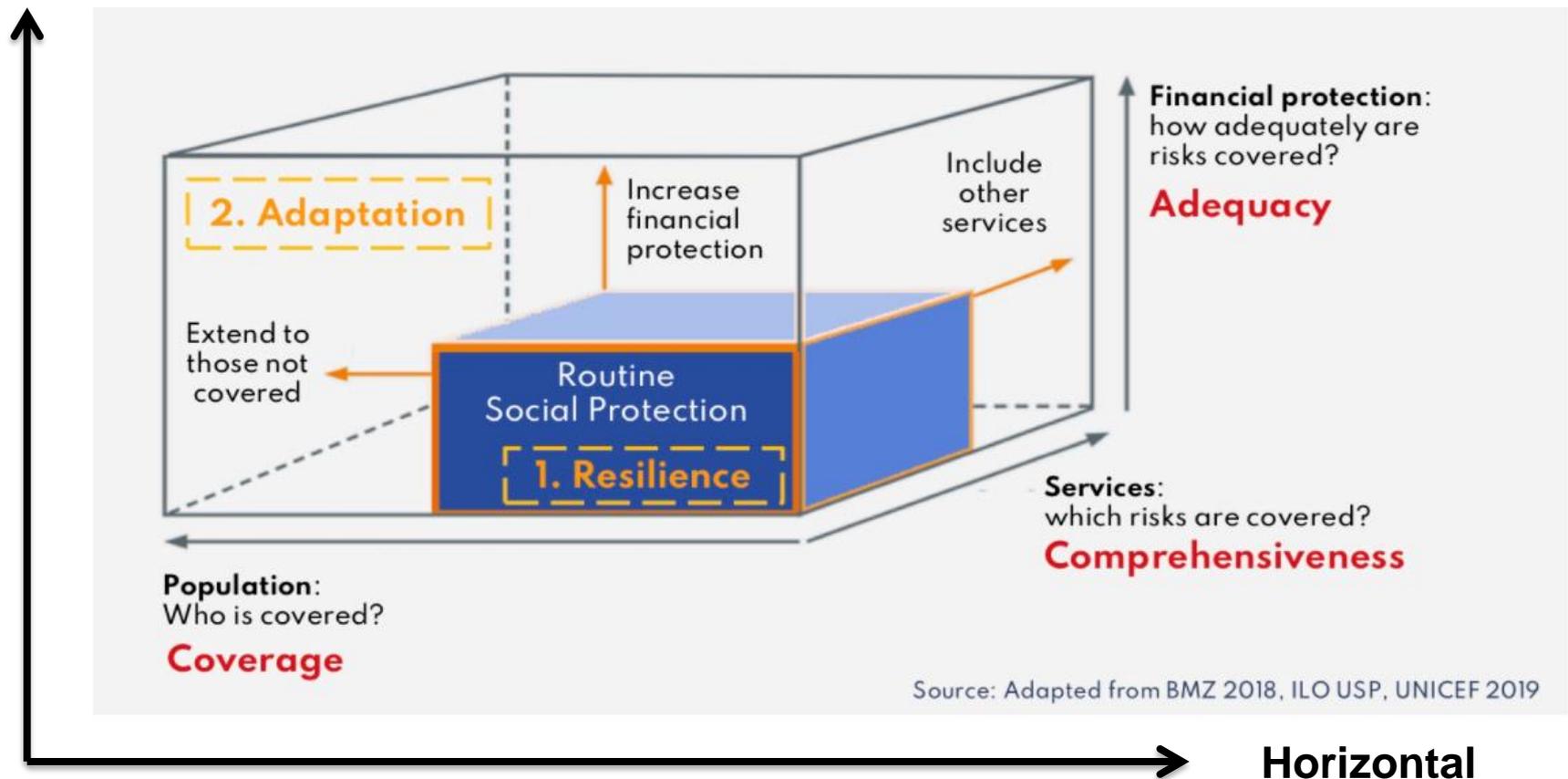


* Government of Kenya, IFAD, Care International: https://bracupgi.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Kenya-Graduation-brief_updated-Feb-2020.pdf

Social protection plays an important role with regards to shock responsiveness

Adaptive, **shock-responsive** or **shock-sensitive** social protection:
re-current predictable risks and small-scale shocks

Vertical



Productive Social Safety Net II Tanzania & COVID19 response*

Objective: to cushion vulnerable groups with no savings to cope with socio-economic consequences of Covid19 to fall (back) into poverty

Target Group: extremely poor households under the PSSN & other vulnerable groups (around 300,000 additional HHs) &

Measures:

- Fast tracking the ongoing validation exercise of PSSN-II beneficiaries
- Suspension of conditionalities for the CCT
- Approval of two payment cycles in one payment
- Safe benefit payment guidelines plus roll-out of e-payments
- One-year humanitarian cash grant for COVID-19 vulnerable persons on a temporary basis using the PSSN targeting and delivery system

Expected Results:

- add. 300, 000 HHs to be covered through humanitarian cash grant
- add. 270,000 jobs under public works component of PSSN

*World Bank multi-donor trust fund (DFID, USAID, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria; the International Fund for Agriculture Development, Government of Norway, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency and the OPEC Fund AND SDC contribution



2.3. Context factors

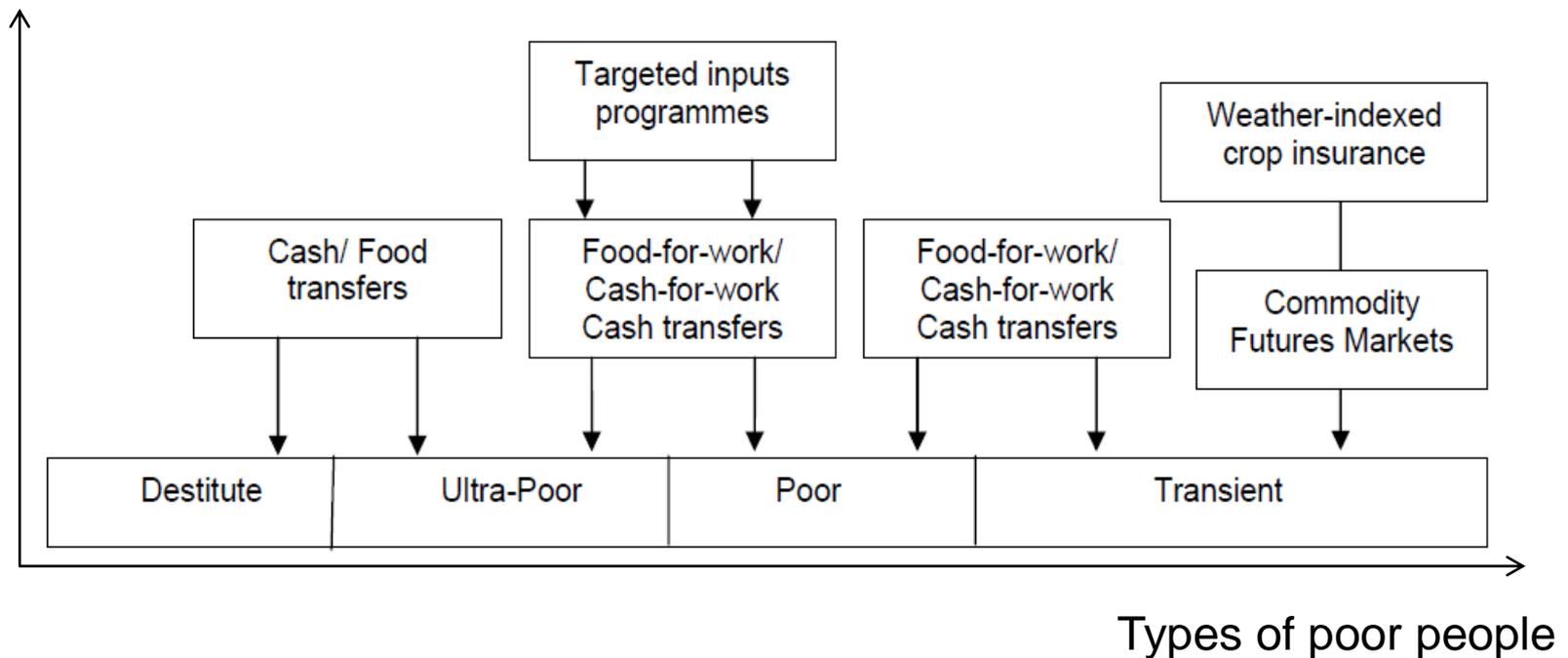
What else matters?

- *Size of a cash transfer matters:* This concerns in particular the productive and protective aspects (Transfer Project, 2014)
- *Regular and predicable transfer matters:* They facilitate planning, consumption, smoothing and investment (Barca et al., 2015).
- ***Profile and type of beneficiaries and households:* This will influence the type and scope of impact that can be expected.**
- *The role of messaging:* Messaging can play an important role on how cash transfers are used and thus influence behavior change (e.g. improved nutritional practices, good sanitation and hygiene, or gender)

Targeting social interventions by household categories in rural development

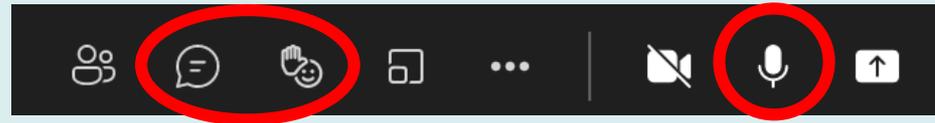
Poor Peoples' capacities & needs

Types of Interventions



Q&A

Thank you!



5 min Break



- Get some water/coffee?



- Stretch?
- Open the window?



Afterwards, we will continue with:



- Break Out Group



- Closing words & take away messages



3. Break Out Group

Break Out Groups

If you think of the main approaches that we have presented, i.e. linking in social protection measures into agricultural & food security interventions OR implementing social protection in its own right and the Programme Framework 2021–24 of the Global Programme Food Security,

which are potential areas that would allow for an integration of SP aspects or linking up with existing SP measures/programmes in order to increase the impact on agriculture and food security domain.....?



Please, discuss in your groups for 15 minutes!



4. Closing words

Main Take Away Messages



- Social protection supports AFS - measures by providing an additional safety net for life - cycle and production risks (e.g. old-age or health insurance, crop-insurance)

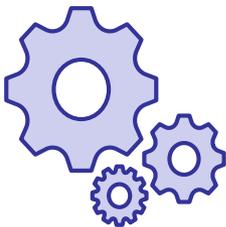


- Social protection measures may enhance the impact of AFS by being linked into or complementing them (e.g. cash plus or cash linked to sustainable resource management)

- This concerns small-holder producers & other population groups, in particular the most vulnerable, including women & youth

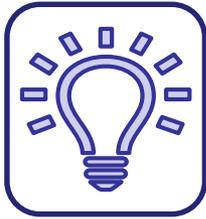


- Social protection measures may be designed in such a way as to enhance food and nutrition security, in particular for women & girls



- Social protection measures in the context of AFS may effectively enhance the impact of the three main strategic goals of the SDC's global program framework food security (healthy nutrition, agro-ecological production, enhanced productivity and labor)

Reflection Questions & Food for Thoughts



- *In your country or programme context, what bigger (public) social protection programmes are operating and where?*
- *Who are the government and development partners active in social protection?*
- *Are there already strategies/pilots/programmes (e.g. linkages strategies, graduation strategies, food & nutrition strategies, disaster management) in place that aim at stronger linking AFS measures and social protection?*
- *How do they potentially link up with your programme interventions/target group?*

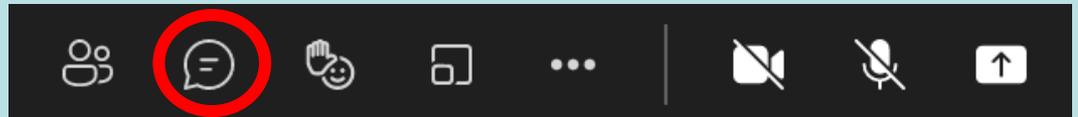


- If you have any further questions or need for clarification, please feel free to contact us:
 - Barbara Rohregger: b.rohregger@socialprotection.at
 - Franziska Denz: franziska.denz@gopa.de



5. Evaluation

- Please find the link for a 2 min evaluation in the chat
- Thank you for your participation!





Next Learning Module on 17.11.2021



SDC & Social Protection Online Learning Series

Module 4: PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT, FINANCIAL SERVICES, BASIC EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL PROTECTION