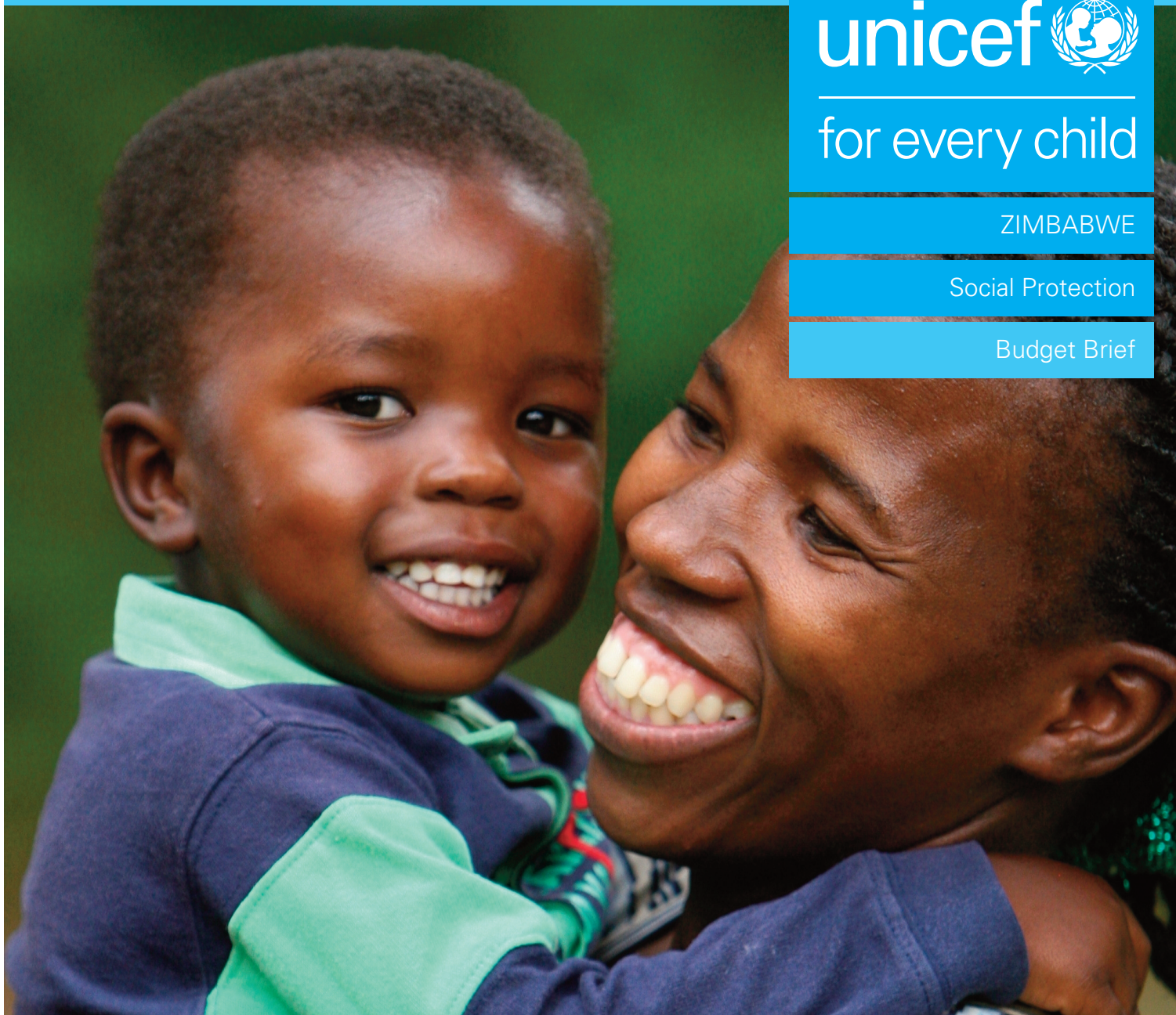


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ZIMBABWE

Social Protection

Budget Brief



Social Protection 2018 Budget Brief

Key Messages and Recommendations

- ❖ **On account of low public investments and weak budget implementation, social protection interventions in Zimbabwe is unsustainable and tend to cover a small share of the poor.** There is, therefore, need for a detailed sector review to refocus the current programming efforts for greater and equitable outcomes.
- ❖ **In refocusing the social protection system, the Governemnt could maintain the HSCT as the anchor program for social protection,** given the evidence that cash transfer programmes across the globe have had on child poverty, household incomes and the multiplier effect on the local economy, an immediate priority for the government should be consolidation of the programe in the current districts. Future targets could be to scale it up to improve coverage, including better targeting of children in the hard-to-reach and marginalised areas.
- ❖ **Social Protection systems in Zimbabwe suffer fragmentation and lack of coordination in terms of targeting, support, reporting as well as monitoring and evaluation.** Part of the solution lies in implementing the Social Protection Policy Framework of 2016 and action plan. This will help in addressing the current structural challenges of harmonisation and cordinantion, whilst at the same time opening space for greater resources mobilisation for more inclusive social protection programs. This would need to be informed by costing studies/ investments cases for social protection.
- ❖ **Broadening the current social protection programs remains key.** The implementation of the NSPF could help broaden the current scope of social protection, beyond the HSCT to encompass response to humanitarian action, adolescent and youth specific vulnerabilities and urban poverty and nutrition.
- ❖ **Low budget implementation execution has been a major concern across all the social protection programs.** Whist this is attributable to fiscal space constraints, strengthening the capacity of Ministry of Labour and Social Services (MoLSS) to spend, coupled with greater political will is needed to improve the scale, coverage and execution of social protection investments.

1. Introduction

This Budget Brief explores the extent to which the 2018 National Budget for social protection addresses the needs of children in Zimbabwe. It provides a synthesis of the analysis of the size and composition of budget allocations for social protection in 2018. The main objective is to simplify complex budget information so that it is easily understood by stakeholders, and shares key messages to inform financial decision-making processes. The Brief focuses mainly on the allocations for social safety nets and social care programs under the Ministry of Labour and Social Services (MoLSS). Other social protections programs such as labour market interventions and pensions, that fall under the Public Service Commission budget, are not adequately discussed due to data constraints.

2. Social Protection Overview in Zimbabwe

Social protection plays a pivotal role in strengthening the resilience of children, families and communities, achieving greater equity, and supporting national human and economic development. Its relevance for Zimbabwe is heightened by the recent social and economic trends, characterized by: sluggish economic growth, rising poverty levels, persistent inequalities and social exclusion. Therefore, expansion of social and child protection coverage is critical, to even the playing field and support both children and their families to realize their full potential.

In Zimbabwe, the mandate for Social and Child Protection falls under the Ministry of Labour and Social Services (MoLSS). The Ministry's mandate, as guided by the National Social Protection Framework, is to promote a conducive labour market environment for higher productivity and provision of decent

work; and strengthen households' economy and enhance provision of child care and protection services. The Ministry's priorities for social protection are also guided by ZimAsset (2013-2018), which prioritizes poverty eradication through higher economic growth, and the SDGs, particularly SDG 1.3, which underscores the need for the Government to implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

In addition, Zimbabwe's Constitution is an important tool for upholding and strengthening social protection in the country.

The Constitution fully recognizes and upholds the need to provide social protection to its citizens as articulated by Section 30, which states that ... "the state must take all practical measures, within the limits of the resources available to it, to provide social security and social care to those who are in need".

Social Protection Context

Poverty remains a big challenge in Zimbabwe. According to PICES (2012), 62.6% of households are deemed poor, whilst 16.2% are deemed extremely poor. Of the 6.3million children, 78% live in consumption poverty and 26% live in extreme. The Survey (PICES 2012) indicated that 92% of the extremely poor population and 91% of extremely poor households reside in rural areas. In addition, a UNICEF Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) (2016) estimates that 72% of the all children experienced at least one deprivation, whilst 57% of children experienced at least two deprivations.

In addition to high poverty levels, the majority of the population, including children, faces extreme vulnerabilities due to a combination of food insecurity and unemployment.

The resultant effect has been weak social indicators in health, education, WASH and protection, (Table 1).

Table 1: Key Social Development Indicators

Indicator	Value	Source
Total Population	13,061,239	Census 2013
Population under 18 (as share of Total Population)	48.0	Census 2013
Poverty Rate	62.6%	PICES 2012
Extreme Poverty	16.2%	PICES 2012
Multidimensional Poverty (at least 2 deprivations)	56.7%	MODA 2016
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.522	HDR (2017)
Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.5 per 1000 live birth	MICS 2014
Proportion of out-of-school children of primary school age	6.6%	MICS 2014
School Readiness	86.2%	MICS 2014
Proportion of population practicing open defecation	31.7%	MICS 2014
Proportion of women first married or in union before 18	32.8%	MICS 2014
Use of improved drinking water	61.7%	MICS 2014
Unemployment	89%	Labour Force Survey 2012
Formal employment	14%	Labour Force Survey 2012
Medical insurance coverage	10%	Labour Force Survey 2012
Food insecurity	16%	World Bank 2016 ¹

¹ Zimbabwe PER 2016, Volume 5; Social Protection

In response to the above challenges and the need to advance the social protection agenda, the Government developed a National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPF) in 2016.

However, the NSPF – which seeks to mitigate weaknesses in the country’s social protection system, including fragmentation and duplication, and make the system more predictable, consistent, transparent, and accountable, has not been operationalized.

The NSPF is anchored on 4 pillars, namely Social insurance, labour market interventions, social safety nets and social care services. Social insurance includes the government public service insurance scheme, and the Local Authority Pension Scheme, whilst social safety nets and social care services are concerned with the most vulnerable members of the society with the goal of strengthening households’ economy and enhance provision of child care and protection services. The labour market interventions aims at promoting a conducive labour market environment for higher productivity and provision of decent work.

The key starting point is therefore, to ensure full implement the Social Protection Policy Framework and action plan. This will help in addressing the current structural challenges of harmonisation and cordinantion, whilst at the same time opening space for greater resources mobilisation for more inclusive social protection programs. This would need to be informed by updated sector review and costing studies/ investments cases for social protection.

Key Takeaways

- The majority of the population, including children, faces extreme vulnerabilities due to a combination of poverty, food insecurity and unemployment which calls upon the government to implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all.
- The social protection systems require significant strengthening, to improve coordination and harmonization of programmes, hence the need for the full implementation of the already approved National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPF), as a key starting point.
- Noting the time lapse since approval of the NSPF, there could be need to undertake an updated sector review and costing studies to inform the policy implementation and programming.

3. Budget Analysis for Social Protection

Key Budget Targets for Social Protection in 2018

The Social Protection Sector is one of the Ministries implementing Programme Based Budgeting (PBB). The PBB approach seeks to align resource allocation with expected results. Hence, the formulation and allocations for the sector’s 2018 Budget, set the tone for the government ambition to ensure relevant social protection interventions for the benefit of the vulnerable population groups. The table below summarizes the key targets to be achieved in 2018.

Table 2: Key Social Protection Targets for the National Budget (2018)

Target	2016 Actual	2017 Estimate	2018 Target
Increasing the number of poor households receiving cash transfers	60,000	49,892	60,000
% of administrative and per capita grant received by older persons in institutions	0.01	0.01	0.01
Labour constrained households receiving food assistance	300,000	222,561	260,000
Labour endowed households participating in productive community works and income generating programs (dependent on donor support)	60,000	60,000	100,000
Number of people with disability accessing rehabilitation services	4,535	4,989	5,486
Number of vulnerable children reached with educational support under BEAM	161,102	415,900	500,000
Number of child abuse survivors supported with minimum package of services	3,600	5,477	3,800
Number of children in need of care removed from risk into places of safety	1,100	1,200	1,200
Number of child offenders rehabilitated (child in conflict with the law)	3,000	2,558	3,500
% of vulnerable people with disability supported to access rehabilitation services	0.38	0.42	0.5

Source: Budget Estimates for the Year Ending December 2018



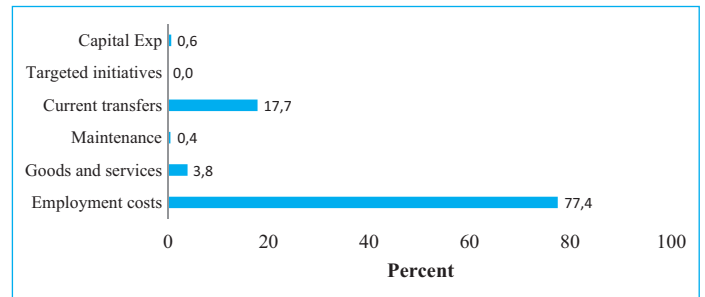
2018 Budget Allocations to Social Protection

In line with the above targets and the increased size of the overall budget, allocations to social protection programmes for 2018 was higher than the previous year. The MoLSS, responsible for social protection, allocated total of US\$213.4 million, representing a 9.9% nominal improvement from the US\$194.1 million allocated in 2017. The Ministry ranks 9th on overall allocations, from 8th in 2017. The Ministry’s allocation represents 3.7% of total expenditures and 1.1% of GDP compared to 4.7% of total expenditures and 1.1% of GDP in 2017.

As is the common case across Zimbabwe’s public sector, a significant share of the MoLSS’s budget allocation is wage related costs. Employment costs account for 77.4% of the ministry’s 2018 budget. Understandably, there will be little

expenditure on capital projects (0.6%) given the nature of programming in the Ministry, which is more service driven, (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Composition of MoLSS 2018 Allocation

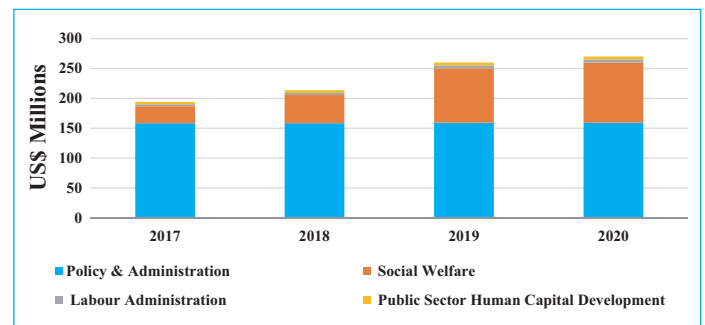


Source: Budget Estimates for the Year Ending December 2018

Budget Allocation by Programs

A significant share of the of the MoLSS is allocated towards policy administration, accounting for 74.4%. Much of the increase in the Ministry’s budget allocation is on account of the 66.1% increase in the allocation towards social welfare, which improved from US\$28.4 million in 2017 to US\$47.1 million. Benefiting from wider stakeholder advocacy to increase the budget for social welfare, the Government projects to double the allocation to over US\$90.8 million in 2019, (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Trends in the Composition of Allocations to the MoLSS



Source: Budget Estimates for the Year Ending December 2018

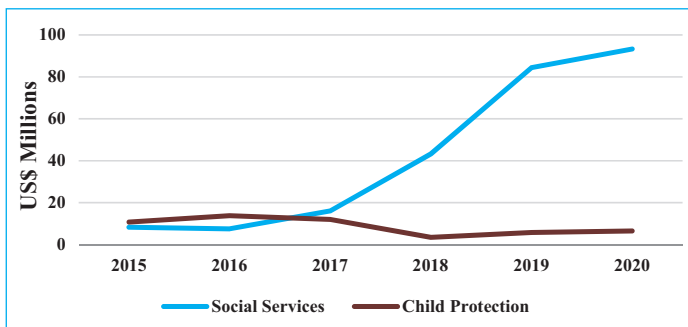
Allocations to the Key Social Safety Nets and Social Care Programmes

Social Safety Nets and Social care Programmes fall under the Social Welfare sub-vote of the MoLSS. In this section, the focus is on the allocations to Social Welfare sub-vote, which caters for both social and child protection, whose programmes have a direct impact on the wellbeing of children in Zimbabwe. These allocations are only for activities and don not includes employment costs, which are covered under the Policy and Administration sub-vote of the MoLSS.

Total Social Welfare Allocation

Social Welfare received the highest increase in allocation for 2018. Total allocation for Social Welfare amounted to \$47.1 million, representing 66.1% nominal increase from the US\$28.4 million. The allocation represents 0.8% of total expenditures and 0.7% of GDP. Ninety-two percent of the Social Welfare allocation is towards social service programs whilst 8% is for child welfare services. Spending under Child Protection Services is expected to remain below US\$10 million in the short-to-medium term, whilst Social Services are expected to significantly increase to over US\$90.3 million by 2020, (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Trends in the Allocation to Social and Child Protection

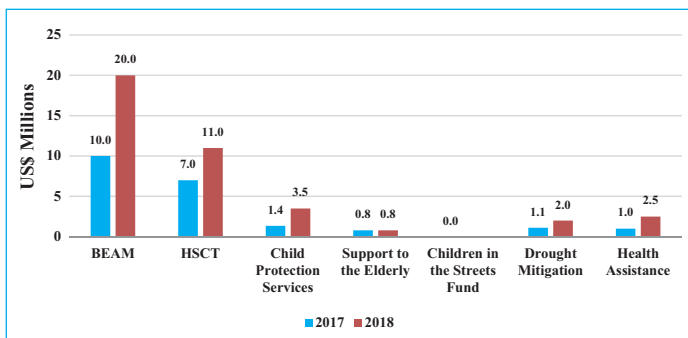


Source: Budget Estimates for the Year Ending December 2018

Allocation To BEAM

The major increase in the Budget for Social Welfare is due to the increased Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) allocation. In 2018 BEAM was allocated US\$20 million, double the US\$10 million allocated in 2017. There were notable increases in allocations to the other social welfare programs, (Figure 4). However, these improvements in allocation would need to be matched by actual and timely disbursements to achieve the desired targets and outcomes for families and their children.

Figure 4: Allocation to Key Social Welfare Programs (2017 Vs 2018)



Source: MoFED - Development Aid Statistics, 2017, provided upon request

Increased allocation to BEAM is meant to achieve a significant improvement in coverage. With the US\$20 million allocation, BEAM coverage is expected to increase from the estimated 415,900 vulnerable children to 500,000 in 2018, against

an estimated, 1,045,480 vulnerable children in need of support. Hence, despite the increased allocation, 50% of the vulnerable children remains uncovered and at risk of dropping out of school. It is worth noting that BEAM is already in arrears amounting to US\$70million, accumulated over the past 5years, as government releases were consistently below the target. This was mainly on account of the combined effect of a binding fiscal space situation and donors support withdrawal from BEAM in 2015. In 2010, for instance, a total of 735,814 vulnerable children were covered under BEAM, through joint support by development partners and the government.

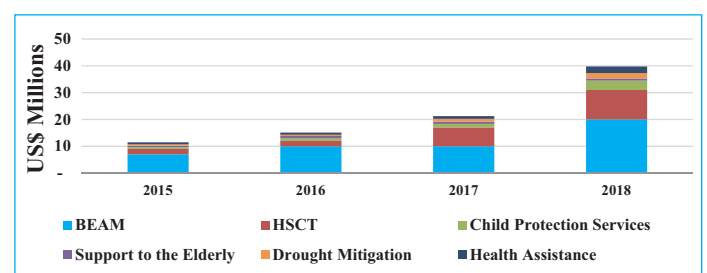
In fact, the coverage of BEAM has fallen steadily over the recent past. As at end-2010, there were 735,814 beneficiaries under BEAM compared to 161,102 in 2016. Hence, in the absence of development partner support and against increasing difficult economic outlook, job and income losses and the current unfavourable weather conditions, affecting agriculture – a key source of livelihoods for the rural populace, many children will likely be forced out-of-school. The cost to the economy and society of having so many children out of school for financial reasons are huge, and perpetuates into inter-generational poverty cycles.

BEAM accounts for the largest share of the Social Welfare programmes. Over the past 3years BEAM allocations accounted for 58.0% of the total social welfare budget. In 2018, the US\$20 million allocation towards BEAM account for 50.3%, whilst the second largest program, the HSCT accounts for 27.7% of the 2018 allocation to social welfare, (Figure 5). Other key programs account for a combined 22.1%, of which Child Protection Services account for 8.8%, whilst Drought Mitigation and Health Assistance account for 5.03% and 6.3%, respectively of the total allocation.

Allocation to the Harmonized Social Cash Transfers (HSCT)

Government contribution towards the Harmonized Social Cash Transfer (HSCT) is projected to increase in 2018. Compared to 2017, total allocation for the HSCT at US\$11 million, is 57.1% higher than the US\$10 million in 2017, (Figure 5). With

Figure 5: Trends in the Composition of Social Welfare Programs



Source: Budget Estimates for the Year Ending December 2018

a current coverage of 47,000 households, including those covered by donors, the government aim to increase coverage to 60,000 households in 2018. Currently, 29,000 households in 12 districts, of which 8 are being supported through the Child Protection Fund (CPF) whilst 4 districts are under USAID support through the DREAMS program. Government is only supporting 18,000 households from 11 districts, who only received a single payment in 2017.

The Government needs to scale up the Cash Transfer program, mainly to offset the declining development partner support to the programme. The CPF is funded upto June 2019, whilst the DREAMS project has confirmed funding to June 2018, hence, the risks are tilted towards discontinuation of the program unless new funding is secured. There is however, good cause to continue with the program, given the demonstrable impact it has had on household consumption, nutrition, wealth creation, and an estimated 1.7% multiplier effect on the local economy². Government is already planning to extend the programme to an additional 10 districts. Whilst this is welcome for greater social inclusion, a decision to expand the program needs to be informed by resource availability and implementation capacity. Unfortunately, the time seem not ripe for the government to implement such a move, in view of the current fiscal constraints.

Support to People Living with Disabilities

Support to people living with disabilities and rehabilitation services however decreased. In 2018, support to people living with disabilities and rehabilitation services was allocated US\$4.0 million compared to US\$5.8 million in 2017. Hence, with an estimated 900,000³ people living with disability, this would translate to US\$4.44 per capita for the whole of 2018.

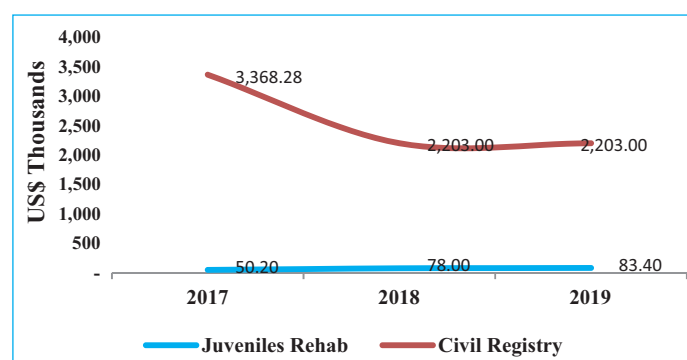
Allocation to Child Protection Services

In addition to the MoPSSLW budget, there are some key child protection issues being managed by the Ministries of: Justice Legal and Parliamentary Affairs (MoJLPA) and Home Affairs and Culture (MoHAC). For instance, issues relating to children in conflict with the law are the responsibility of the Community Service department under the MoJLPA. Allocations for this sub-vote seeks to promote access to justice for children and child friendly rehabilitation of child offenders. In 2018, US\$78,000.00 was allocated, almost double the US\$50,203.00 allocated in 2017. This is targeting safe rehabilitation of 1,000 juveniles in conflict with the law.

Allocation towards Birth Registration

Civil registration, including birth registration is an important issue for children. According to MICS 2014, only 32.3% of the children had their birth registered, implying that over 67% of children under 5 were not registered with the Register General's Office for purposes of getting a birth certificate. Whilst administrative and legal issues play a role in low birth registration, inadequate resources for the Register General to undertake mobile birth registrations, including in the hardest-to-reach areas tends to have a massive bearing on birth registrations in Zimbabwe. The 2018 budget allocated an amount of US\$2.2 million, 34.6% lower than the allocation in 2017, (Figure 6). This, therefore, underscores the need for pragmatic action by the Government and development partners in allocating more resources to areas that deliver results for children and ensure the sustained realization of the rights of every child to survival and protection.

Figure 6: Allocations for Juvenile Rehab and Civil Registry



Source: Budget Estimates for the Year Ending December 2018

Key Takeaways

- Allocations to social protection programmes for 2018 were much higher than the previous year. The government needs to be commended for showing commitment to increase social protection spending. This needs to be sustained over time and should be matched with actual timely disbursements to achieve better results.
- Notwithstanding the increased allocations, actual coverage of the key social sector programmes remains low, calling upon the need for multi-stakeholder approach in mobilizing resources to achieve higher coverage across all the programs.

² HSCCT impact Evaluation Report (2018)

³ Living Conditions Among Persons with Disability Survey, Key Findings Report, 2013

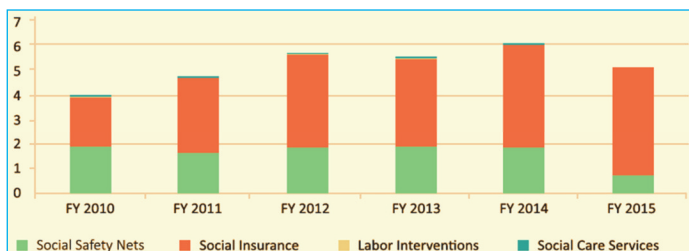
4. Trends in Social Protection Spending

Historical Public Spending Trends

Social Protection in Zimbabwe has been mainly skewed towards social safety nets and social insurance programs.

According to the World Bank (2016), total social protection spending averaged 5% of GDP over the period 2010 – 2015, albeit with some variability, (Figure 7). Average expenditure on social safety nets was steady at 1.9% of GDP between 2010 and 2014, though fell to 0.7% of GDP in 2015. The vast bulk of expenditures – approximately 98% – comprise spending on social safety nets and social insurance programs. Labor market interventions make up a much smaller share, and expenditure on social care services is almost negligible.

Figure 7: Social Protection Program Expenditure as % GDP by Sub-sector FY2010-2015 (US\$)



Source: Zimbabwe PER 2016, Volume 5; Social Protection

Expenditure on social protection has been increasing over time. Total social protection spending grew by 15% in nominal terms from 2010 and 2014⁴. The marked 17% drop in 2015 in total social protection expenditures from 2014 was driven by government fiscal challenges and decreased support from development partners for certain social protection programs, such as BEAM. Expenditure on social protection was driven by social insurance obligations, which grew from 2% of GDP in 2010 to 4.4% in 2015. Spending on social insurance is unsustainable, reflecting the unwieldy public wage bill and related issues. The World Bank (2016) noted that expenditure on social safety nets dropped from an average of 1.9% from 2010 to 2014 to 0.7% in 2015, mainly due to declining development partner commitments, and a shift in resources towards emergency assistance. Therefore, such financing constraints, require rethinking social protection interventions and priorities.

The available evidence suggests that most social protection expenditure in Zimbabwe is not directed towards the poor.

A Public Expenditure Review (PER) conducted by the World Bank

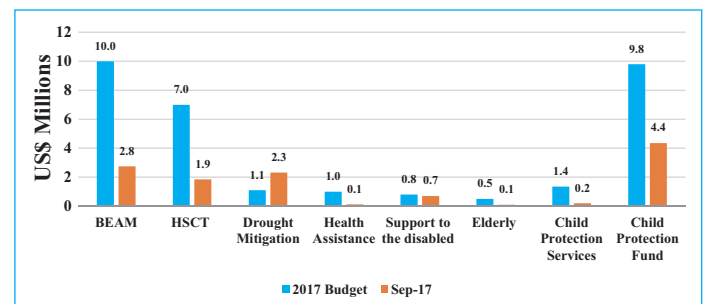
in 2016, show that a substantial - 67.0% of social protection expenditure is devoted to civil service pensions, which covers just 1.3% of the population. Zimbabwe's basic social safety net programs have low and unpredictable coverage, and reach only a small share of the poor. Efforts to better serve the poor are impaired by weak targeting mechanisms and insufficient information on the efficacy of most programs.

The 2017 Budget Performance

Budget execution has been a major concern across all the Ministries and Programs.

As at end-September 2017, implementation of the social welfare programs averaged 57.0%. Therefore, with three months of the year remaining 43.0% of the budget had not been disbursed. Major programs such as BEAM and HSCT had implementation rates below 30%, whilst Drought Mitigation overperformed at 211.1%, (Figure 8). For Child Welfare, its means that those children covered by BEAM remain in school fees arrears, and schools face operational challenges as they are owed by the government. For Social protection, wherein HSCT is the major program, households on the government program had only received a single payment in 2017. Worth noting is that there were late-December 2017 releases from the Ministry of Finance for the HSCT, BEAM and Health Assistance, which saw all the 3 programmes reaching 100% budget executions.

Figure 8: Social Welfare Programs Budget Execution as at end September 2017



Source: Budget Estimates for the Year Ending December 2018

Whilst the lower disbursement rates are attributable to fiscal space constraints, capacity constraints and lack of political will plays a big role in the implementation of public sector programs.

For instance, those programmes seen to achieve greater political millage are fully implemented, for example, the Food Deficit Mitigation programme overperformed because of greater political attention, as it gives greater visibility to politicians. In that regard, a detailed investment case for social protection could help generate evidence on the importance of social protection, forming the basis for greater advocacy and engagement with the authorities in policy and budget making.

⁴ Zimbabwe Public Expenditure Review 2016 – Volume 5 – Social Protection

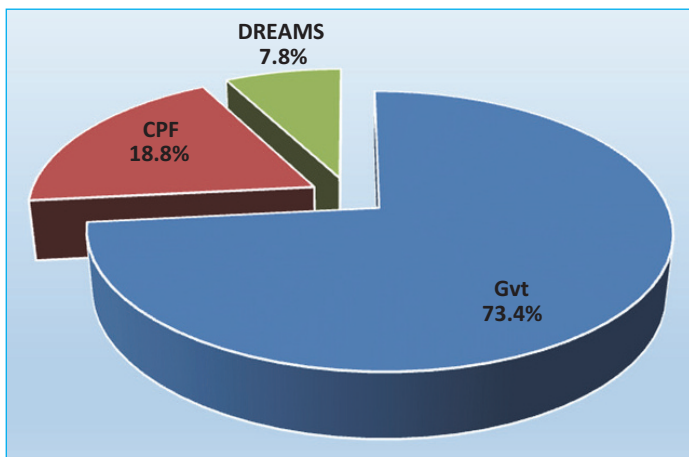
Key Takeaways

- Whilst the current fiscal space constraints have a bearing on budget execution rates, greater capacity and political will is needed to ensure improved, timely budget disbursements for better outcomes.
- The available evidence suggests that most social protection expenditure in Zimbabwe is not directed towards the poor, hence the need to rethink and refocus social protection interventions so that they better serve the poor and vulnerable.

5. Social Protection Financing

Social insurance, labour market interventions have been wholly funded by the Government whilst there has been remarkable involvement of development partners in social safety nets and social care services. Available statistics show that in 2018, the government budget will cover 73% of the funding across the social welfare programs, whilst UNICEF under the Child Protection Fund (CPF) and DREAMS, will contribute a combined 27%, mainly for the HSCT program.

Figure 9: Sources of Financing for Social Welfare Programs in 2018



Source: Budget Estimates for the Year Ending December 2018

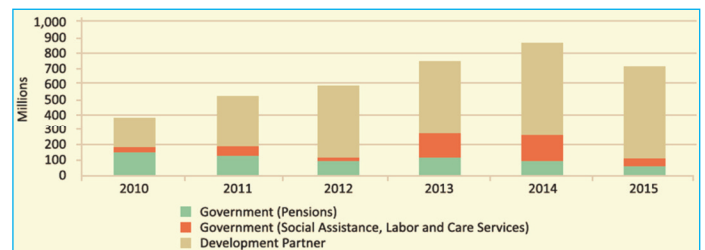
Role of Development Partners

Development partners have for long played a key role in supporting social protection interventions in Zimbabwe. For example, according to the World Bank Social Protection Public Expenditure Review 2016⁵, Development Partner financing



remains important despite declining from approximately 84% in 2010 to 59% in 2015, (Figure 10). The declining support has been in part, due to declining global aid flows, and resistance from Development Partners to finance social assistance interventions without corresponding Government contributions. For example Development Partners withdrew their support from BEAM in 2015 because of government was failing to meet its co-commitment to the program. In addition, lack of trust in government public finance management systems has seen development partners channelling their support direct to programs, precluding the formal government systems. Whilst this has helped achieve results, accounting for such support is difficult and often results in over-concentration in some areas and or duplication.

Figure 10: Trends in Funding for Social Protection: 2010 - 2015



Source: Zimbabwe PER 2016, Volume 5; Social Protection

Key Takeaways

- Development partner support remains important in the provision of social protection, despite declining. Going forward, the government would need to scale-up public investment to close the gap as well as protecting and promote equitable social protection spending.
- Improved donor coordination can help achieve improved accountability and reporting of such flows, whilst at the same time promoting better targeting and avoiding over-concentration of resources in one area or program.

⁵ Social Protection in Zimbabwe: Public Expenditure Review, the World Bank, September 2016

6. Equity Considerations for Social Protection

The design of social protection interventions need to be guided by the need to achieve greater coverage and equity.

The goal of social protection from a citizen approach perspective is to ensure that every citizen is covered by specific, life-cycle interventions. However, due to resource constraints, social protection in many developing countries, including Zimbabwe, takes the charity approach -of targeting the poor and vulnerable. In this context, therefore, equity implies ensuring that benefits reach targeted groups in a fair manner, and indeed reach the poorest and most vulnerable.

This notwithstanding, social protection interventions in Zimbabwe tend to cover a small share of the poor. Typically, the benefits of such interventions are subject to significant unpredictability and exclusion errors, with minimal impact on poverty reduction. Table 3 indicates the extent to which each social safety net program covers Zimbabwe's poor and extreme poor – assuming perfect targeting. Clearly, there are considerable gaps in coverage, implying that the majority of the would-be beneficiaries – families and their children, - of the social protection programs, remain uncovered and excluded.

Key Takeaways

- Social protection interventions in Zimbabwe tend to cover a small share of the poor. A rethink of the social protection interventions is needed and this could be informed by a detailed sector review exercise to take stock of current coverage and identify gaps and opportunities for reforms aimed at achieving greater and equitable coverage.

Table 3: Estimated coverage of Various Social Protection programs (2010- 2015)

Program	Coverage as Share of Overall Poverty	Coverage as Share of Extreme Poverty
BEAM (primary education)	1.05%	4.74%
BEAM (secondary Education)	0.70%	3.16%
Food Mitigation Program	8.01%	36.05%
Assisted Medical Treatment Orders	5.56%	25.04%
HSCT	2.31%	10.41%
Input Support scheme	2.67%	12.02%

Source: Zimbabwe PER 2016, Volume 5; Social Protection

List of Acronyms

BEAM	Basic Education Assistance Module
CPF	Child Protection Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HSCT	Harmonized Social Cash Transfer
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MODA	Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis
MoHA	Home Affairs and Culture
MoJLPA	Ministry of Justice Legal and Parliamentary Affairs
MoLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Services
NSPF	National Social Protection Policy Framework
PCPL	Total Consumption Poverty Line
PICES	Poverty Income Consumption Expenditure Survey

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