

Workshop on Lessons and Good  
Practices from LIFT Projects in Delta  
Bogale Township  
1<sup>st</sup> October 2014

**Good practices on Social Protection Model  
Delta Project-Thadar Consortium**

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# THADAR CONSORTIUM

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## Community Led Livelihood Related Social Protection (CLLSP)



MBCU

MBCU - II



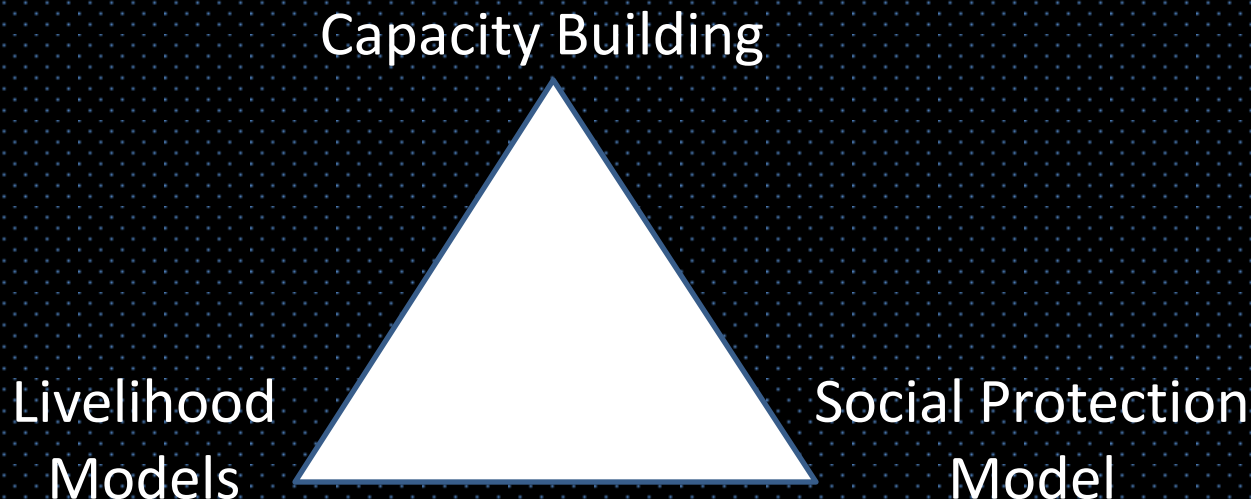
# Presentation Outlines

- Overall Goal and Outputs of the project
- Background situation
- How CLLSP is implementing
- Impact of CLLSP

# The Overall Goal

To contribute for increasing livelihoods security and household incomes for vulnerable rural households in the Ayeyarwaddy Delta

## Three outputs of the project

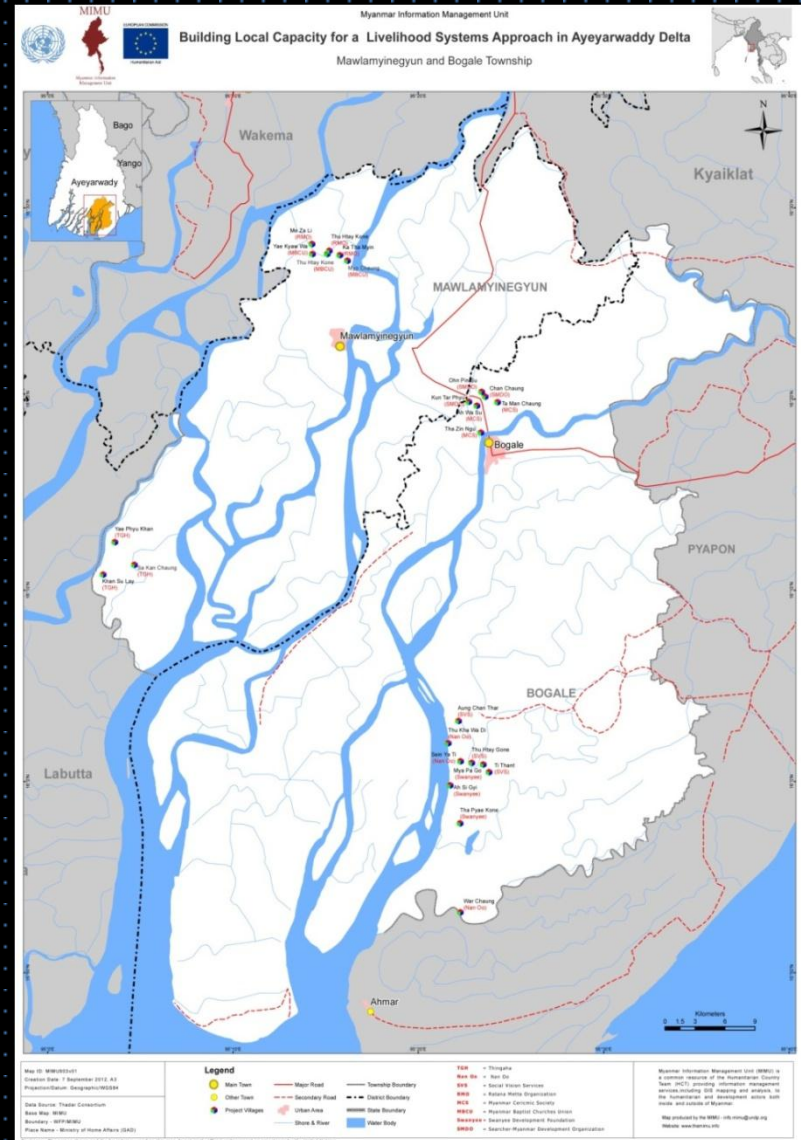


# Geographical Coverage

## Ayeyarwaddy Division

15 villages in  
Bogale Township,  
Pyapon District

9 villages in  
Mawlamyaingyun  
Township, Labutta  
District



# Initiative steps into target community

- Socialization to community
- Selected **Fellows**
- Formation of **common CBOs** in each village
- CBO strengthening Trainings
- Participatory Need Assessment (Village Book)
- Developing Livelihood Models (based on community plan)
- Opening village own **Bank account** for each village
- **Feasible Analysis** for Social Protection
- **Confirmation** and agreement on all levels
- **Implementation** based on core triangle

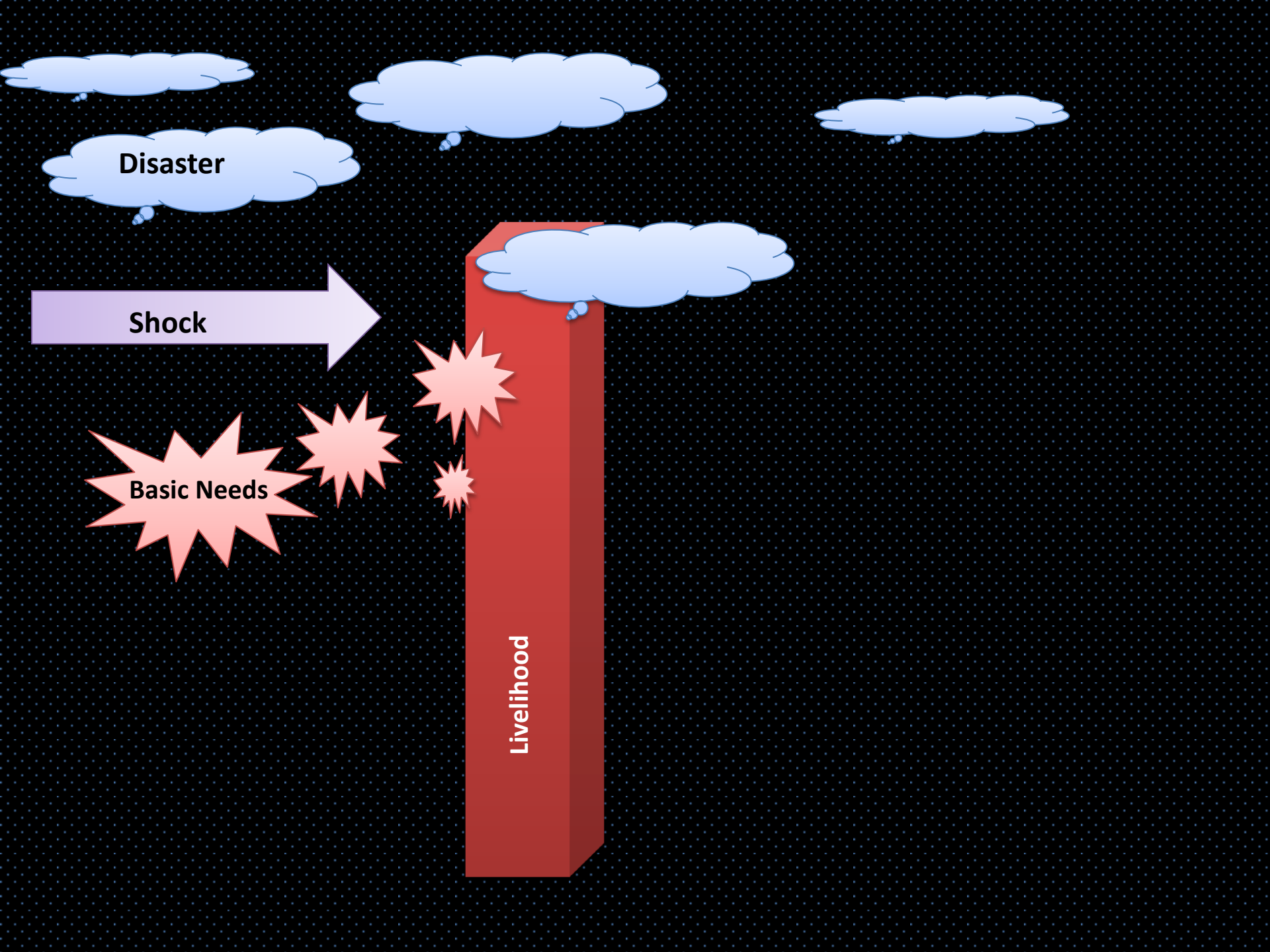
# Introduction

Objectives of CLLSP is to:

- reduce Vulnerabilities/shocks, socio and economic risks
- enhance Social status
- ensure Access to social services

CLLSP Mechanism was set up

- \*Based on the LIFT Delta phase I experiences
- Findings from feasibility analysis



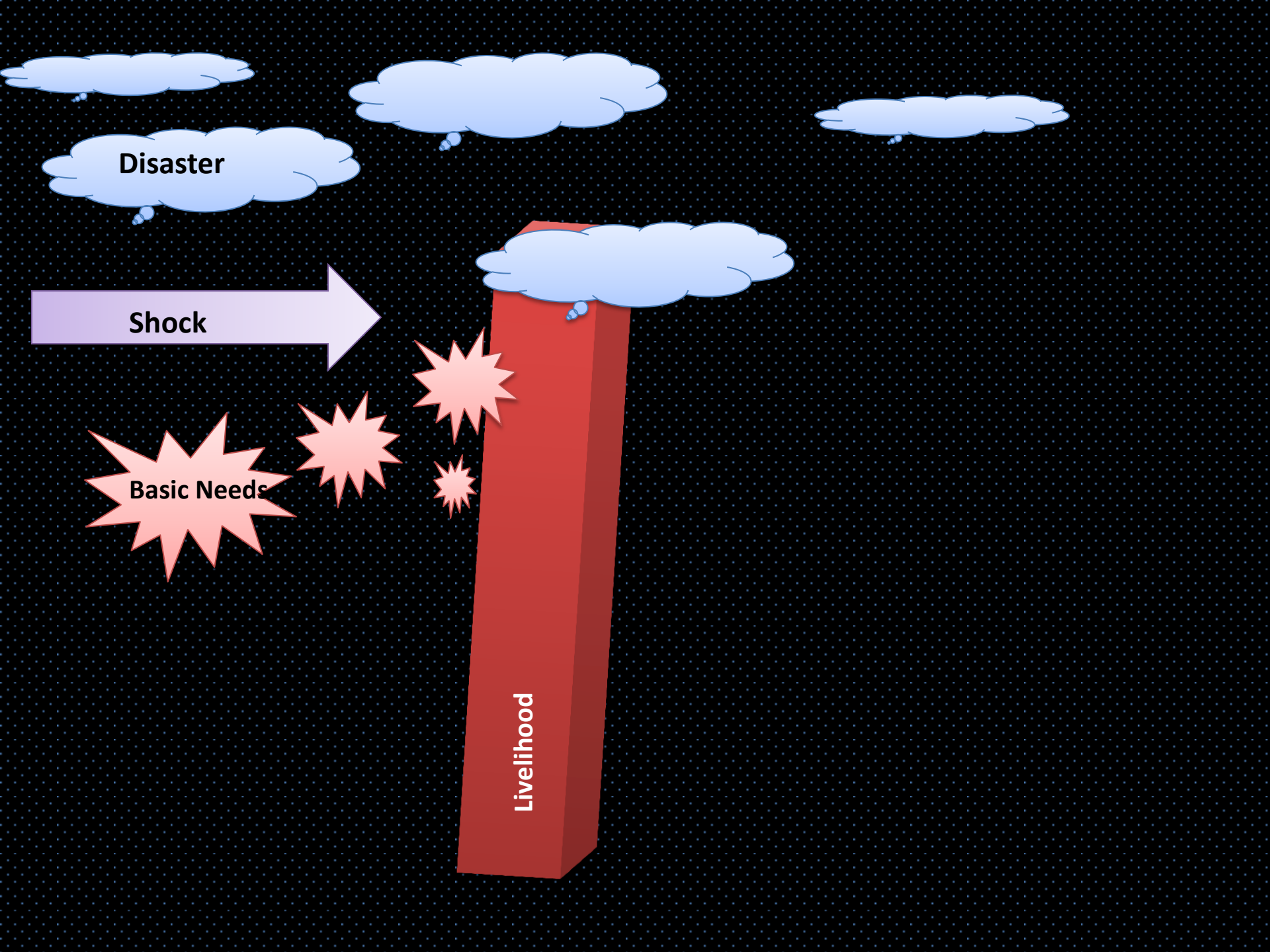
**Disaster**

**Shock**

**Basic Needs**

**Livelihood**



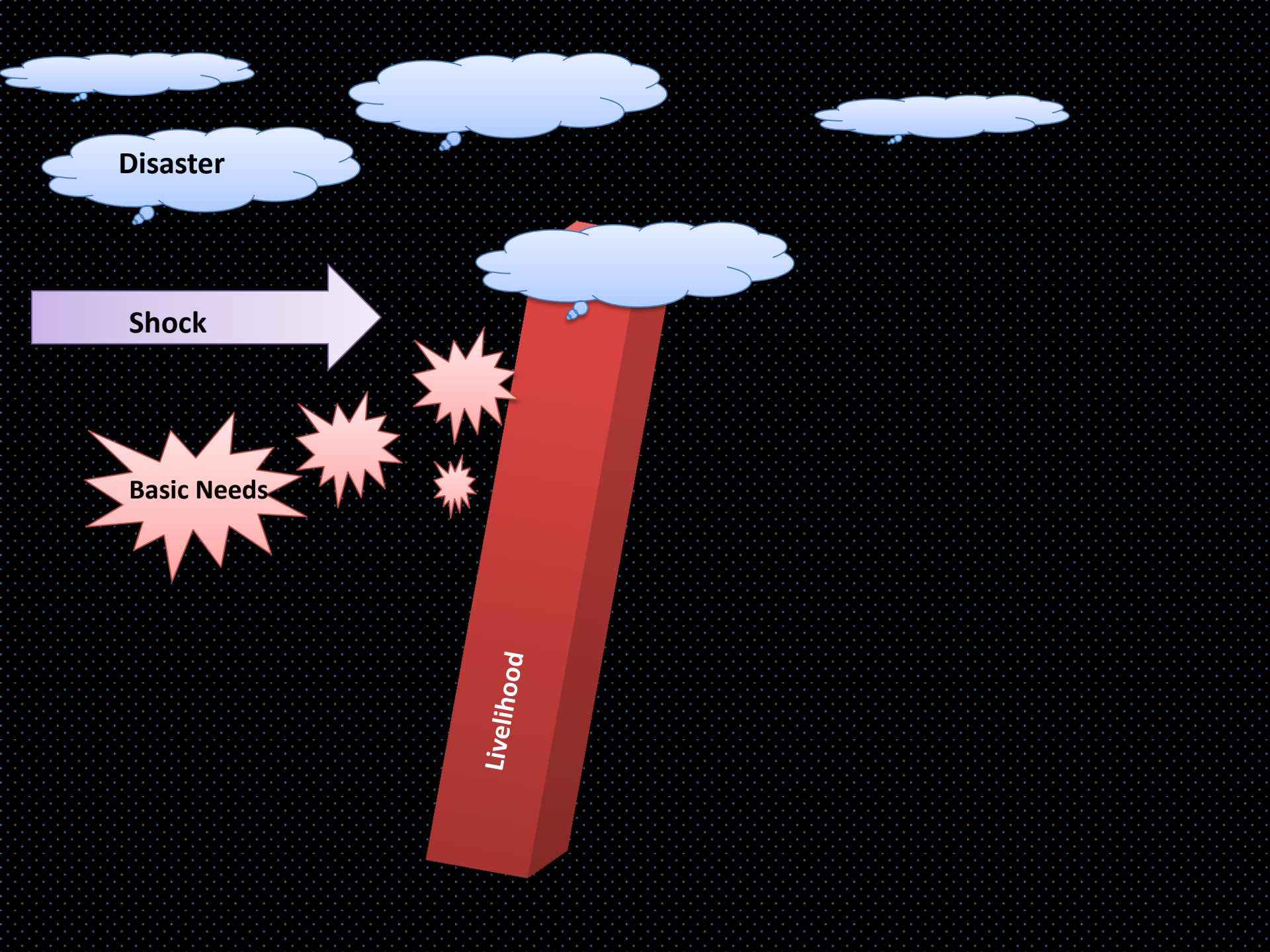


**Disaster**

**Shock**

**Basic Needs**

**Livelihood**

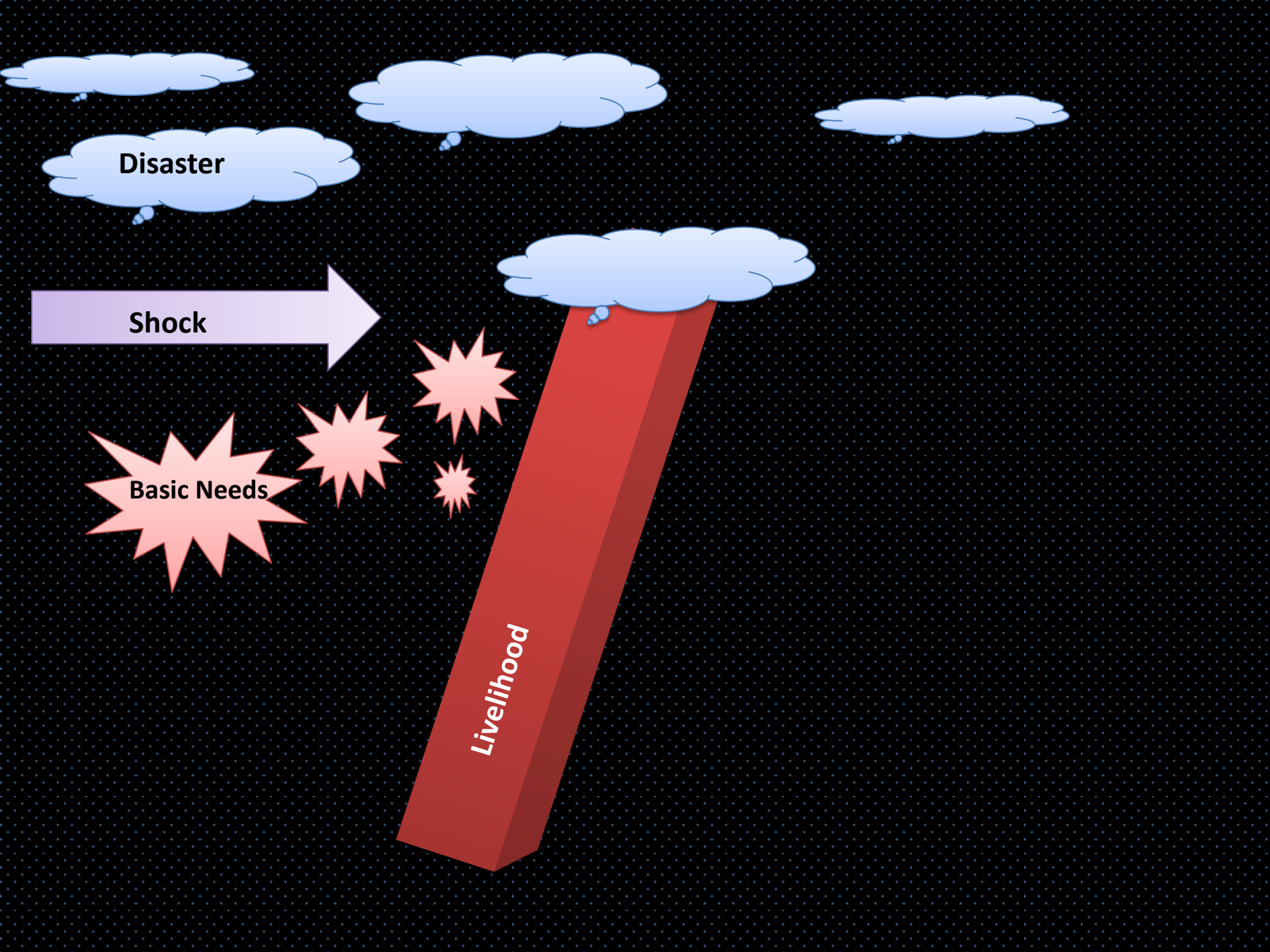


**Disaster**

**Shock**

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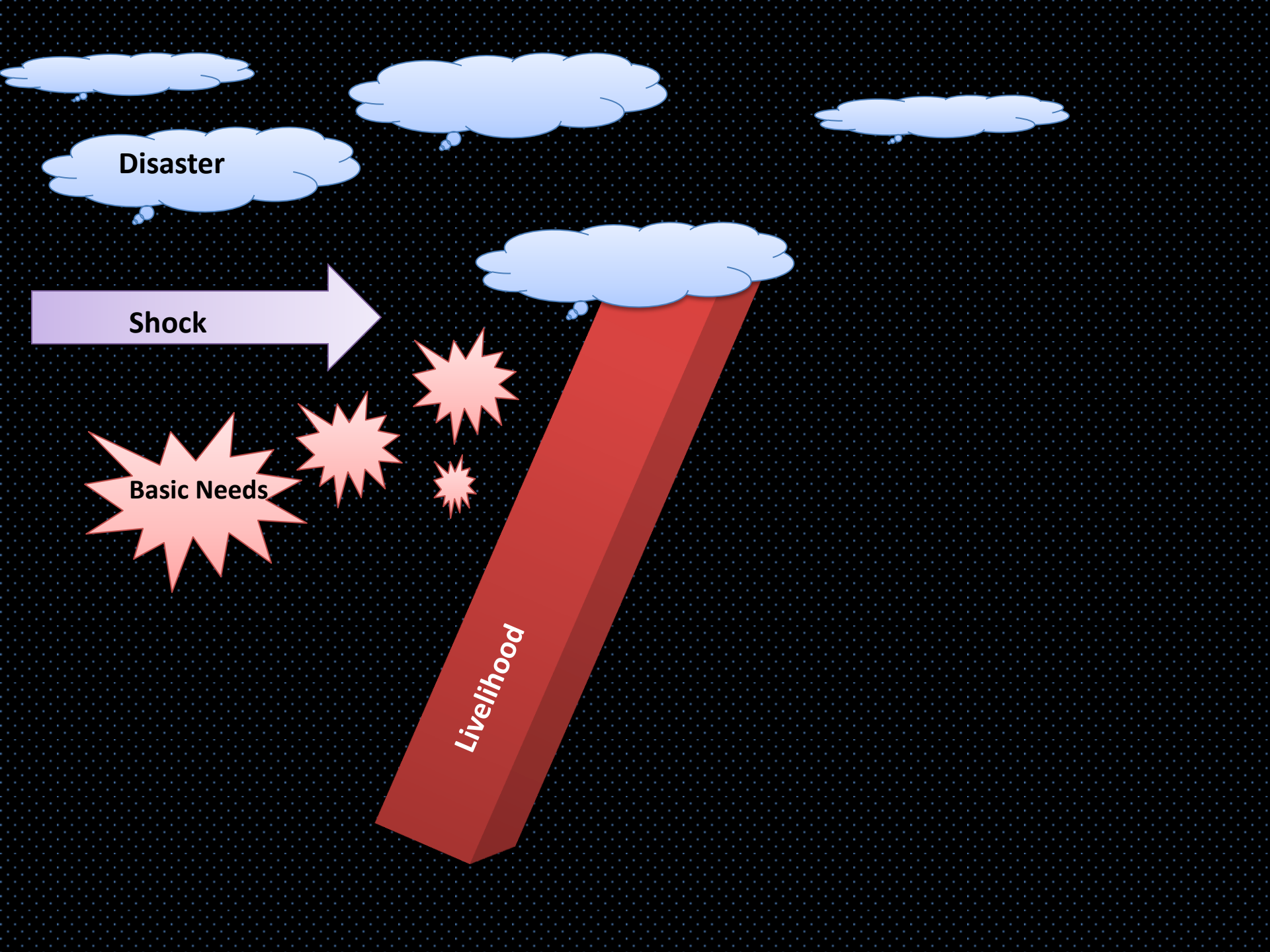


Disaster

Shock

Basic Needs

Livelihood

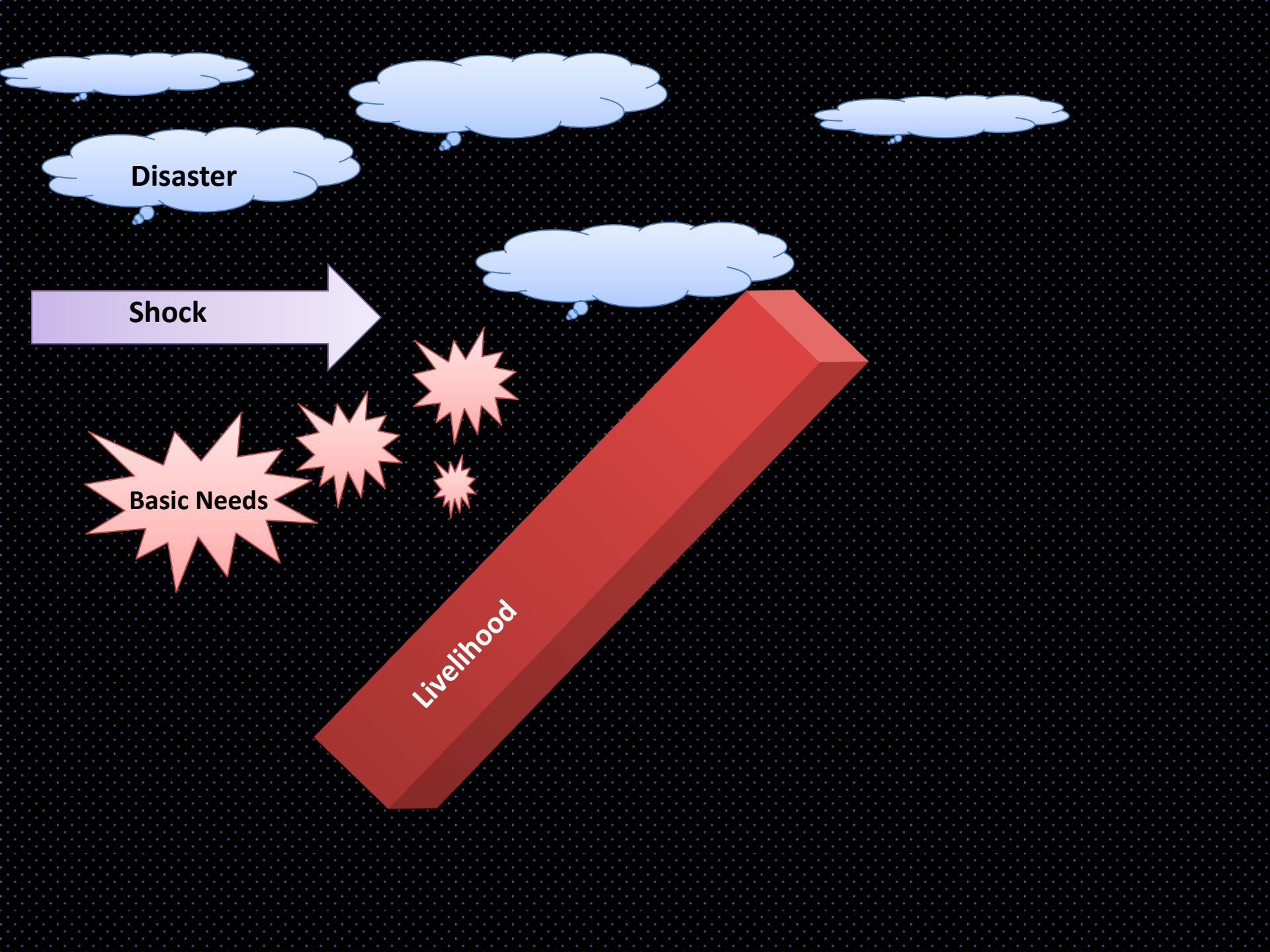


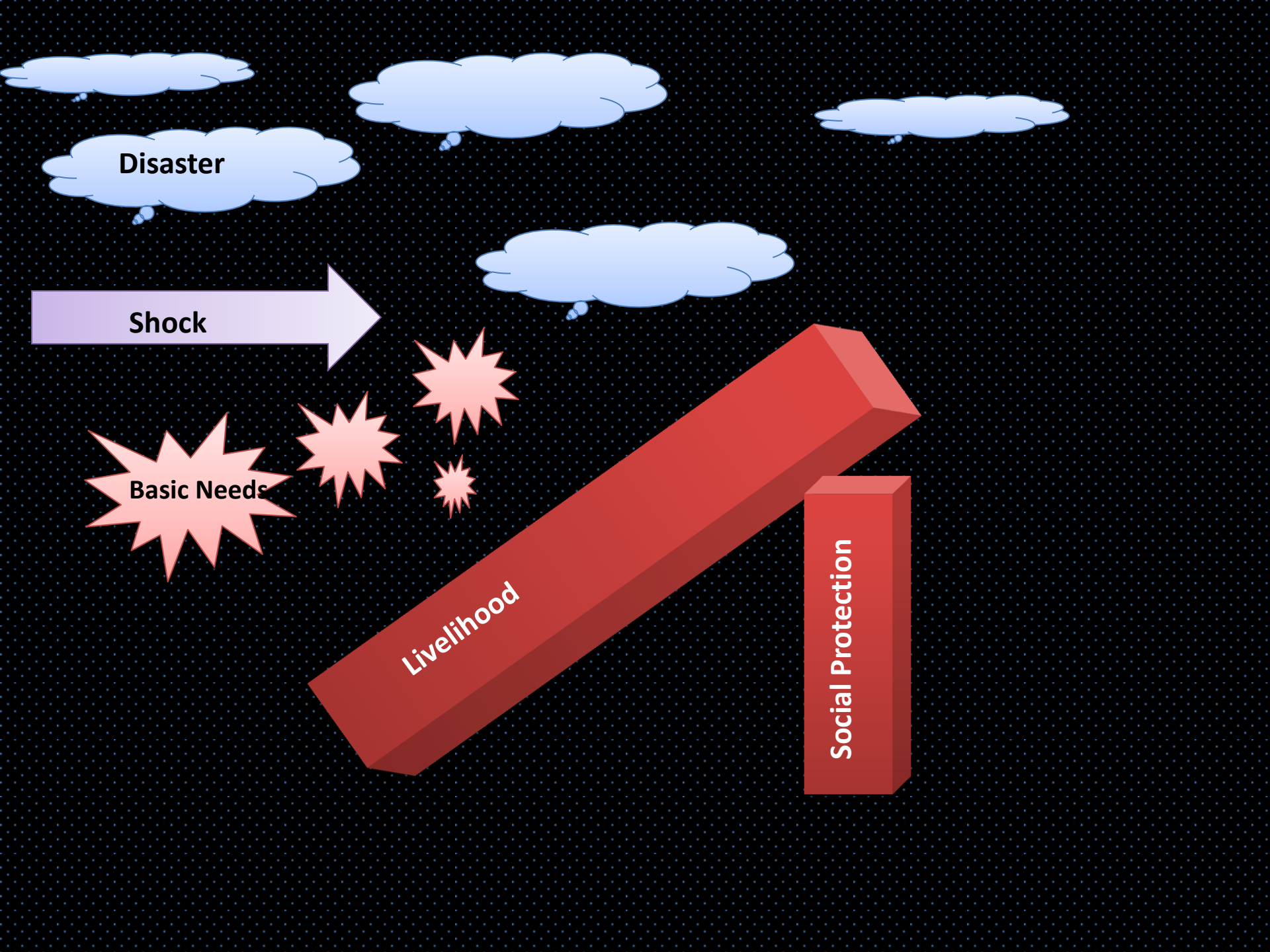
**Disaster**

**Shock**

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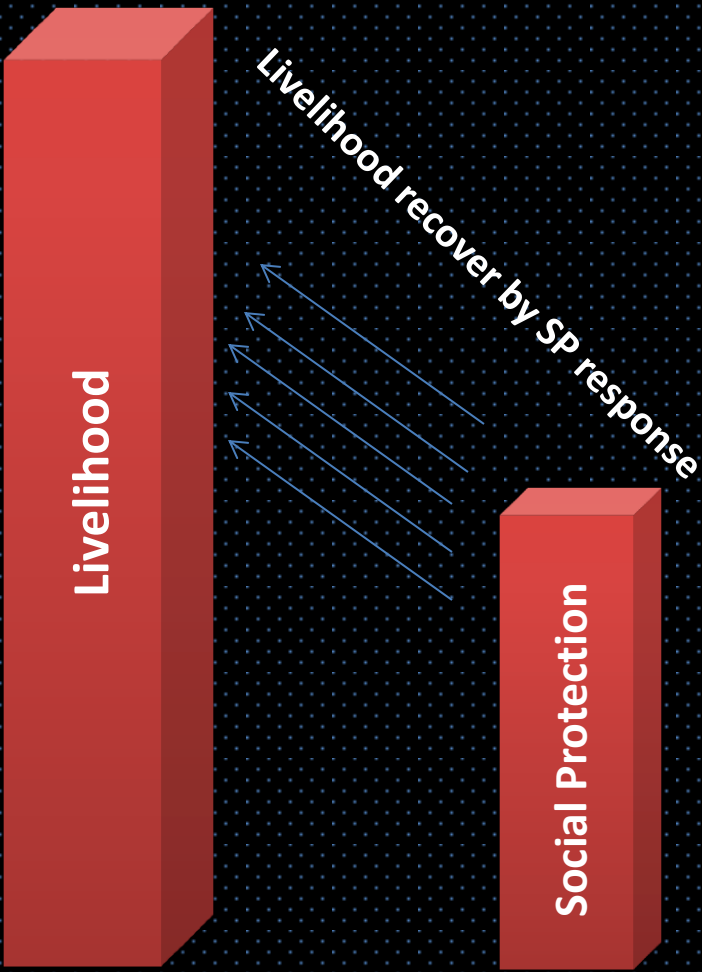
Disaster

Shock

Basic Needs

Livelihood

Social Protection



# Methodological Approach

- Conducted feasibility analysis in each village
  - ✓ **Well being analysis** from village book took as a base
  - ✓ **Specific categorization** as per the vulnerabilities
  - ✓ Mapping Vulnerabilities and **existing practices**



# Methodological Approach....Cont'd

- Getting community suggestions on the most required protection to address the vulnerabilities\*
- Identifying potential community led options for implementation
- Training for the staffs
- Explain Fellows, CBOs and community about the mechanism by trainings and comprehensive workshops (Exploring feasibility of community led options )
- Set up the relevant mechanism for each village with their participation
- Running the mechanism in the community
- Guiding and coaching by the staff

# Identified community led intervention

Activities	Method
Food for Families	<p>For all food insecure families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Free food for dependents (Aged and PWDs)</li><li>• Food on credit and Food Subsidize for able bodies</li></ul>
Emergency health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Interest Free credit for hospitalization (For all the needy)</li><li>• Free allowance for poor and poorest pregnant women</li></ul>
Livelihood Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 50% free and 50% Interest free loan for People in the bottom 2 wellbeing categories</li></ul>

# Identified community led intervention...Cont'd

Activities	Method
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Education for children of women headed families and asset less families (Provide Stationary, rain coat, school suit and Free Transport facilities)</li></ul>
Cash for work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cash for work programs for vulnerable Family during lean period</li></ul>
Nutritious food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nutritious food for children below 6 years-early child care centers (for all children)</li></ul>
Access to credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• crop and business investments (for small farmers and petty businesses)</li></ul>

# Impact

Activities	Impact
<b>Food for Families</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>*No food shortage</b> in lean period</li><li>• <b>No</b> need to take <b>advanced labor charges</b> with low price</li><li>• Getting <b>full labor charges</b> with seasonal price</li><li>• <b>Consumption loan</b> with high interest rate <b>was reduced</b> and preventing loan burden</li><li>• Old age and different able bodies <b>get free food</b></li></ul>
<b>Emergency health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pregnant women feel safe concern cost for child birth</li><li>• <b>Practice</b> of getting <b>systematic health care</b> and safe delivery</li><li>• Poor can <b>access to cost for emergency</b> health</li><li>• Reachable to health access in emergency in time and <b>avoid risk to life</b></li><li>• <b>*Provided cases</b></li></ul>

# Impact....Cont'd

Activities	Impact
Livelihood Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Relief from Livelihood shock and recover livelihood access in time</b></li><li>• Encourage the beneficiaries <b>to practice</b> their livelihood <b>systematically</b></li><li>• Encourage beneficiaries to <b>follow rules and regulation</b></li><li>• Protect the sustainability of the community Livelihood fund including project intervention</li><li>• Getting a chance to retry their livelihood carrier of failure</li><li>• * provided cases</li></ul>

# Impact....Cont'd

Activities	Impact
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Equipments for students</li><li>• Enable learning environment</li></ul>
Cash for work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Income opportunity in lean period</li><li>• Improve infrastructures in the villages</li><li>• Cash received used for loan repayment, livestock breeding, school children expense, repairing their house.</li></ul>

# Other Impacts

- **Psychologically** supportive
- Beneficiaries **feel safe** and they want this mechanism to be **sustainable**
- Non beneficiaries also participate actively (Middle and Rich families)
- **\*Indirect benefit to the rich and middle families**
- **Community satisfy** getting institutionalize SP mechanism in their community **for their safety**
- Community became willing to change from sympathy based response to **right based response**
- **\*Positively effect** to project provided livelihood activities
- **\*Encourage** beneficiaries **to invest/improve** their livelihood activity

# Innovation and success factors

- Communities had their own traditional coping mechanisms in crisis situations.
- The thrust is to **identify them, add value** and **institutionalize** them for effective and **guaranteed protection** and **dignity** of vulnerable people.
- Flexible Contract Management of LIFT\*

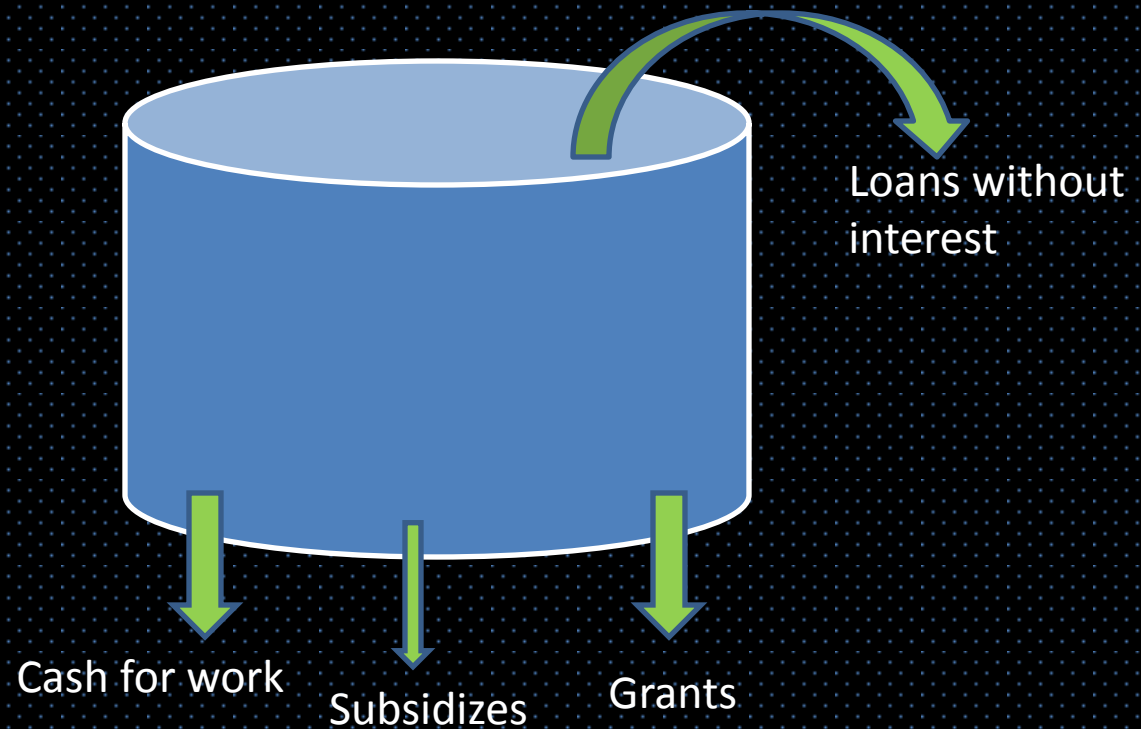


# Innovation and success factors.....Cont'd

## Sustainability arrangement of SP Fund

- Membership contribution practice on monthly basic
- Getting donation of rich and medium categories household (monthly or at cultivation time)
- 2% to 30% of interest income from livelihood revolving fund is contributed to SP Funding
- Getting interest from Bank

# Running condition sustainability of SP Fund



% allocation from LLH interest

Donations (Cash, rice)

Bank interest

Monthly saving



Social Protection Fund

Repayments

Loans without interest

Cash for work

Subsidizes

Grants

Current Situation ( by village)

> Seed Funding	2000\$ ~ 5000 \$	< 2000\$
12	8	4

# Constraints

- SP fund can be **confused from Revolving fund** process
- At the beginning of intervention, community were **worry to lose** their fund by practicing of **Grant activities**
- **Communities' understanding** and participation are **crucial** for sustainability of SP activities
- SP funding **may used more on** grant activities such as **CFW** before they understand well
- **Clear understanding on SP concept and mobilization is very important for community facilitators**
- The mechanism should be improved based on the local context
- \*Easily be **mistaken for sympathy** and important to be avoided

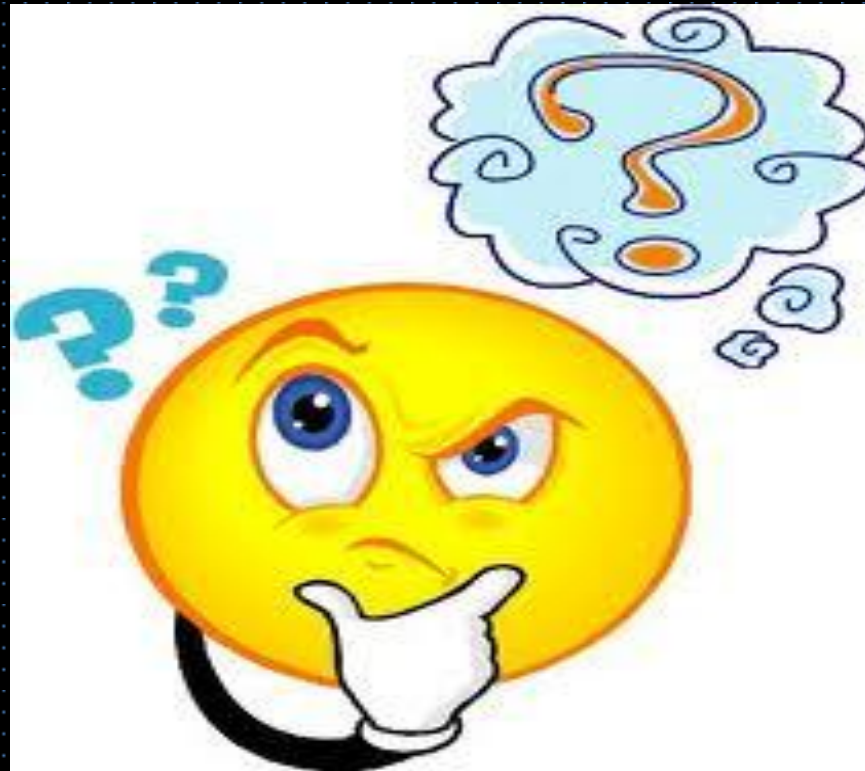
# Lessons learned

- Well explanation is needed to get community participation
- Evidence of its utilities need to be collected and shared
- Full participation is received only after getting some evidence
- \*Being new mechanism, it take long time to run the process

# Up-scaling

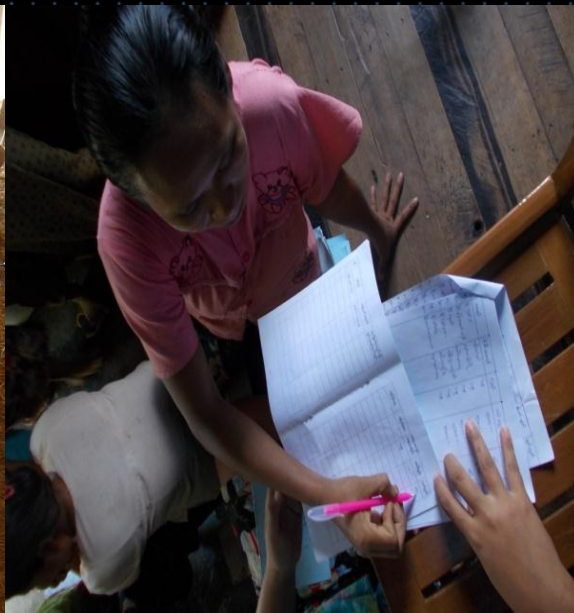
- CLLSP can be replicated in any where and any level (village, Township, regional, country wise...)
- Well understanding and contextual on the mechanism is crucial
- Capacity of implementer and facilitator is important
- social protection is increasingly seen as a mechanism that can underpin the objectives of MDG 1,2 and 5
- It will be better if governments have protection measures through legislations, policies and welfare schemes.

*Any Questions*





*Many Thanks for your attention*



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