

Final Social Protection M&E Framework

An M&E Framework for monitoring the
implementation of social protection in Malawi

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1 Introduction

1.1 Conceptual issues

The definition of social protection that a country adopts has influence on how the objectives of the overall social protection policy and its delivery programmes are decided, and consequently how targets are set and indicators are selected. For Malawi, and taking it from the National Social Protection Policy, the definition of social protection is as follows:

Social protection “*Encompasses **social assistance, social insurance, social welfare services, labour market policies**, and various public and private instruments aimed at eradicating poverty, addressing vulnerability and combating social exclusion through risk management.*” NSPP 2024-29, Pg. iv.

The ‘*definition*’ offered is not necessarily a formal statement of the meaning of social protection, but of its scope. The NSPP has therefore adopted the broadest scope available for social protection. There are four categories in the stated broad scope of social protection, and these are social assistance, social insurance, social services and labour market policies (Anna McCord et al, 2017).

1.2 Policy goals and objectives

Based on the definition of social protection above, the NSPP 2024-29 has stated its goal as follows:

“To enhance quality of life for individuals suffering from poverty and hunger and to improve the resilience of those vulnerable to risks and shocks.”

The goal has two aims: ‘*to enhance quality of life*’ and ‘*to improve the resilience.*’ And it has two main targeted beneficiaries, defined as: ‘*individuals suffering from poverty and hunger*’ and ‘*those vulnerable to risks and shocks.*’ This goal statement has important implications for monitoring and evaluation that is based on performance measurement because certain dimensions or elements of the goal may not be amenable to measurement, or measurable at considerable cost with controversy.

Related to this goal are five intermediate outcomes reflecting five intermediate objectives, and these are provided in the table below.

Table 1: Outcomes versus objectives

#	Policy outcome	Policy objective
1	Strengthened human capital accumulation.	Provide welfare support to the poorest and most vulnerable populations to improve their standard of living
2	Enhanced resilience to asset erosion among the poor and vulnerable.	Safeguard long-term income generating potential for the poor and vulnerable.
3	A strengthened shock-sensitive	Complement welfare support with broader productive

	social protection system.	livelihood interventions that help at risk populations withstand shocks and build sustainable livelihoods.
4	Improved quality and expanded coverage of social security, addressing risks across the life cycle.	Establish the foundations for a comprehensive, adequate and sustainable social security or protection system that aligns with international standards, including provisions for those working in the informal sector.
5	Enhanced institutional capacity of the SP machinery	Strengthen the systems and capacities of stakeholders to effectively manage social protection programmes.

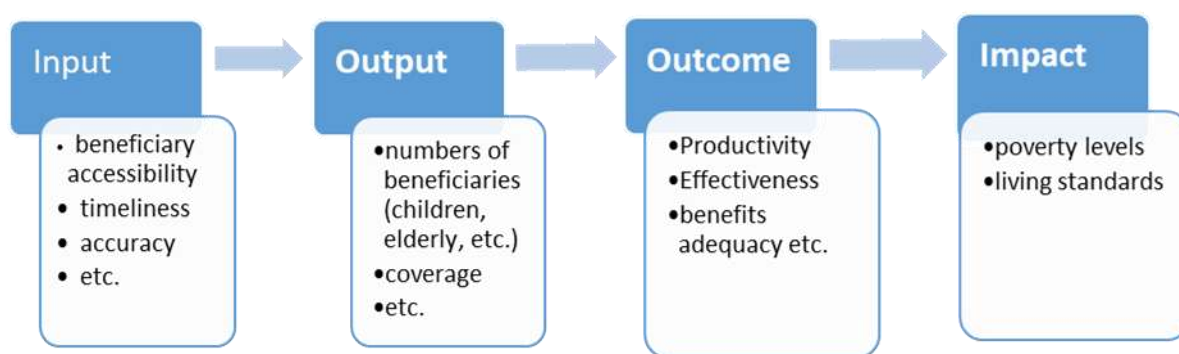
1.3 Theory of change and logic model

The theory of change for social protection, based on the National Social Protection Policy 2024-29, is that pertinent programs and interventions are being implemented in order to enhance the quality of life for the poor and improve resilience for the vulnerable to shocks. The key assumptions behind the theory are that it is possible to locate and target the poor and vulnerable; and that there are adequate resources and capacities to deliver requisite social protection interventions. Where such assumptions do not hold or are weak, there may also be need to invest in enabling conditions for the assumptions to hold.

The stated theory of change provides a useful logic model for developing a social protection M&E framework and its indicators. It forms the basis for developing a robust M&E framework. The theory provides linkages between activities at the lower end and desired outcomes and impacts at the higher end – the goal of social protection.

The logic model for social protection is shown immediately below.

Figure 1: Logic model¹



In order to achieve conformity between this logic model and the goals and outcomes stated above, it is in order to combine outcomes 2 and 3, and their correspondent objectives. This is because the differences seem to be based more on appearance rather than logically consistent causality. ‘Shock-sensitive’ is a qualitative dimension of the entire social protection system (NSPP, Sec 2.4, pg.8) and

¹ The logic model is different from a logical framework in terms of format and content. Here indicator types or groups have been added simply for illustrative purposes, to show what is available at each level.

not necessarily a stand-alone area of intervention that has separate and traceable outcomes. The two outcomes share similar instruments for delivery of social protection, and the monitoring indicators can hardly be different. It should also be in order to rename outcome 5 to the broader term 'governance systems and capacities' rather than 'institutional capacity' in order to capture dimensions of legislation, planning and budgeting, in addition to capacity itself. Governance can be classified under Guiding principle/facilitator (NSPP Section 2.4) because it is not a direct social protection intervention, that is, on its own it has no social protection outcomes. These considerations mean that the M&E Framework should have three direct outcomes on social protection, and one indirect one. The seven policy areas will be accordingly aligned to these four outcomes.

A further application of the logic model seems to show one possible outcome in the NSPP that may not have been specified and it is beyond the scope of this study to rectify. There does appear to be activities in the NSPP related to health, like medical schemes, and even nutrition itself, that have an identifiable causal chain up to the outcome level related to health status. As it is, it is possible that the framers of NSPP may have included that ('health outcome') under strengthened human capital accumulation.

2 Aligning outcomes to policy priority areas

There seems to be some incoherency in the presentation of interlinked subjects on social protection in the NSPP, and these may have implications for the delivery of social protection in terms of governance, efficiency and effectiveness. Stated below are the ones that have implications for the M&E Framework.

The NSPP has got five outcomes and five policy objectives. The outcomes are aligned to the policy objectives, but not necessarily to the priority areas. Priority area 1 and 3 are both aligned to outcome 1; and priority area 7, being cross-cutting, aligns to most if not all outcomes. This alignment problem can be observed in the table below.

Table 2: Outcomes versus policy priority areas

#	Outcome	Policy area
1	Strengthened human capital accumulation.	Social safety nets (PA 1)
		Nutrition-sensitive social protection (PA 3)
2	Enhanced resilience to asset erosion among the poor and vulnerable.	Resilient livelihoods (PA 2)
3	A strengthened shock-sensitive social protection system.	Shock-sensitive social protection (PA 4)
4	Improved quality and expanded coverage of social security, addressing risks across the life cycle.	Social security (PA 5)
5	Enhanced institutional capacity of the social protection machinery (rename 'governance')	Creating an enabling environment for SP System (PA 6)
		Cross-cutting issues (PA 7)

The NSPP has not sustained a one-to-one relationship between outcomes/objectives and policy priority areas as would be normally expected. This arrangement in the NSPP has been carried forward into the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS)² and the National Social Protection Implementation Plan (NSIP).³ In the M&E framework, we have to follow the causal chain in the logic model and that will mean aligning all the seven priority areas to the four outcomes. If we do not do this and follow the priority area classification at the output level, it will mean that some priority areas will have no outcome indicators, or they will have the same indicators as other areas.

² At the time of writing TORs for this assignment, this was written 'Malawi National Social Protection Strategy (MNSPS),' but this has since been corrected by Government to align with the policy name.

³ It is not a problem for the NSPS and NSIP to follow the NSPP priority areas in organizing their content, but the M&E framework is restricted by causal linkages for activities and has to organize things around this for coherence.

3 Indicators and the monitoring framework

The indicators in the M&E Framework below were selected as follows:

- Consultative meetings were held with relevant line-ministries and institutions which, among other things, provided information on the existing monitoring and evaluation and data collection capacities and resources;
- An assessment of the goal, outcomes, and outputs in the NSPP, the NSPS and NSPIP was carried out in order to define indicators aligning with the logic model above;
- Key national strategy and policy documents (National M&E Policy, NSPS and NSIP), relevant line-ministries' and institutions' strategic plans, relevant national data surveys were reviewed to prepare and collect indicators related to social protection. Judgments were made on the measurability and collectability of the indicator in the context of existing institutional capacities and systems;
- A review of a number of international agencies and development partners' social protection indicators, including the sustainable development goals (SDGs).
- Capability for consolidation and comparability across programs and projects of social protection, and to minimize the reporting burden from relevant ministries. In short, indicators that have readily available data were preferred.

Indicators will be regularly reviewed and updated as required.

The indicators for monitoring and evaluating the social protection sector are provided in the table immediately below, and the next table provides key indicators for appreciating the progress of the most important social protection programs in the country.

3.1 The M&E Framework for NSPP 2024-29

Logic level	Indicator	Definition and measure unit	Detail/ Disaggreg.	Baseline 2023/4	Target 2029	Data source	Frequency	Responsible
IMPACT/GOAL: <i>'To enhance quality of life' of the poor and hungry, and 'to improve the resilience' of the vulnerable</i>	Poverty level	# people below the poverty line ('000)	N	10,700	7,500	NSO: IHS	Triennial	PRSP M&E FP
	Poverty rate	Proportion of people living below the poverty line (%)	N, M, F	50.8	45	"	"	"
	Ultra-poor rate	Proportion of people below the ultra-poor poverty line (%)	N, M, F	20.5 N 18.6 M 25.3 F	15 N 16 M 20 F	"	"	PRSP M&E FP
	Gini-coefficient	Measure of income inequality (0-1)	N, U, Rr	0.37 N 0.38 U 0.23 Rr	0.48 N 0.49 U 0.33 Rr	NSO: DHS	"	"
	Life expectancy	The number of years expected to live at birth (years)	N, M, F	67.4 N 64.1 M 70.6 F	80 N 80 M 80 F	WHO data/ World Bank	Triennial	"
OUTCOMES								
Strengthened human capital accumulation (Outcome 1)	Drop-out rate	Proportion of primary school going age not in school (%)	N, M, F	4 N 4 M 4 F		Education Statistics report	Annual	SHN Unit -MoE
	Net enrolment	Proportion of primary school age enrolled in school to the school age population (%)	N, M, F	91 N 93 M 88 F		"	"	"
	Completion rate	Proportion of children entering Std. 8 to total Std. 8 age population. (%)	N, M, F	48 N 46 M 50 F		"	"	"
Enhanced resilience (NSPP Outcome 2 & 3)	Food insecure proportion	# people food insecure divide by the total population (%)	N, R, D	35 N		MVAC reports	Annual	PRSP M&E FP
	Food availability rate	Total smallholder maize yield divide by the number hectares (kgs/ha)	N	2047		Crop Estimate reports	"	MoA
	Risk perception capacity	Proportion of people completed secondary education 15-49 yrs. (%)	N, M, F	8.9 N 10.9 M 6.7 F		NSO: DHS	Triennial	"
Improved social security across the life cycle (NSPP Outcome 4)	Real average benefit transferred	Current avg. benefit deflated for inflation div. by baseline avg. benefit	N		3	SP M&E reports	Annual	PRSP
	Population coverage index	# ultra-poor people on benefits to the total ultra-poor population (ratio)	N, M, F			SP M&E reports	"	PRSP
	Average benefit	Total amount of transferred benefit	N			SP Program	"	PRSP

	transferred	divide by the # beneficiaries. (MK')				reports		
OUTPUTS								
Social assistance (Priority area 1,3 & 7)	Total benefits transferred	Total monetary amount of benefits transferred by all SP programs (MK')	N, D			SP Program reports	Annual	Program Implementers
	People receiving benefits	Total # people registered to receive benefits for all programs ('000)	N, D, M, F			"	"	"
	People no longer receiving benefits	Total # people dropped from benefit/ pay rolls for all programs ('000)	N, D, M, F			"	"	"
	People eligible for benefits	Total # eligible (payroll + standby) for benefits for all programs ('000)	N, D, M, F			"	"	"
	Schools benefitting from SFP	Total # primary schools targeted for SFP programs (no.)	N, D			SHN reports	"	SHN Unit
	Eligible SFP schools	Total # free primary schools eligible for SFP (no.)	N, D			SHN reports	"	SHN Unit
Social services (Priority area 2, 3, 4 & 7)	Quality of primary education	# passing standard 8 exams ('000)	N			Education Statistics report	Annual	SHN Unit
	Gross enrolment rate	# enrolled in primary schools as percent of eligible population (%)	N, M, F	128 N 126 M 130 F		"	"	"
	Access to health	# patients in public hospitals	N			HMIS/Health Accounts	Annual	PRSP
Social security across life cycle (Priority area 5)	# informal sector schemes	# schemes providing pension benefits to the informal sector.	N			Financial Sector reports	"	RBM
	# pension schemes	Total number of pension schemes in the country	N			"	"	RBM
	# pensioners	Total number of pension recipients in the country	N			"	"	RBM
INPUTS								
	Delivery cost for SP programs	Total administrative and implementation costs	N			Program budgets	Annual	PRSP
	Budget for SP	Annual government allocation for SP programs (MK' 000)	N			National budgets	Annual	PRSP
	Budget for SS	Total allocation for social services (health, education and SP) (MK' 000)	"			"	"	PRSP
	Actual exp. SP	Actual govt. expenditure on SP programs (MK' 000)	"			"	"	"
	Actual exp. SS	Actual govt. expenditure on social services (MK' 000)	"			"	"	"
	Prop. of SP budget	Govt. expenditure on SP divide by	"			"	"	"

		actual total budget (%)						
	Prop. of SS budget	Govt. expenditure on social services divided by actual total budget (%)	"			"	"	"
PRINCIPLES								
Good governance (Outcome 5)	Relevance of targeting data	MSR HH data less than 4 years old divide by total no. of HH records	N			SP Prog. reports	Annual	PRSP
	Efficiency of SP delivery	Total number of grievances reported for all SP programs ('000)	N			HGRM/SP Prog. Reports	"	PRSP
	Grievance resolution rate	# grievances resolved divide by the total # grievances (%)				"	"	PRSP
	SP Bill existence	Availability of the SP bill (0 or 1)	N			SP M&E Report	"	PRSP
	Freq. benefit payment per year	Average no. of times payments are made for SP programs (per year)	N			SP Prog. reports	"	PRSP
Expenditure efficiency	Benefit-cost ratio	Benefits transferred divide by the cost of delivering the benefits	N			SP M&E Report	Annual	PRSP
	Cost/beneficiary	Total costs for delivery divide by # beneficiaries	N			"	"	"
Institutional capacity	# projects using MSR targeting	# of SP programs using targeting criteria based on MSR	N			"	"	"
	# SP programs with MIS	Total no. of SP programs with software-based MIS	N			"	"	"
Financial sustainability	Govt. share on beneficiaries	# beneficiaries funded by govt. divide by total no. of SP beneficiaries	N			SP M&E Reports	Annual	PRSP
	Govt. share on costs	Total govt. expenditure on delivery costs divide by total SP costs	N			"	"	"
	Donor share on beneficiaries	# beneficiaries funded by donors divide by total no. of SP beneficiaries	N			"	"	"

Key: N stands for national; R is regional; D is district; M is male; F is female; U is urban; and Rr is rural.

It should be noted that outputs have been classified in line with categories in the definition of social protection in the NSPP. This is because outputs are derived from programs and projects that implement social protection, and these are easy to align to the four areas in the definition of SP rather than the policy areas of NSPP. The practical challenge here is that program or project can have several objectives and contribute to a number different policy priority areas.

Linkages between this output classification and NSPP priority areas are provided in the table. As might be seen, one output area is aligned to several priority areas, and some priority areas have instruments that are under two of the output areas. The most satisfactory solution to this discrepancy would be the future NSPP to organize its policy priorities around causal links and categories in the definition of social protection.

3.2 Indicators for key social protection programs

	SCTP	ECS PWP	AIP/FISP	DODMA (Lean Season)	SHN/SFP
1	Total value of benefits transferred	Total value of benefits transferred	Total value of benefits transferred	Total funding appeal	Total value of benefits transferred
2	Delivery cost	Delivery cost	Delivery cost	Total response funding	Delivery cost
3	# of hhs receiving benefits	# of hhs receiving benefits	Receipt/contribution per beneficiary	No. of hhs. receiving LSP benefits	No. of learners/beneficiaries receiving benefits
4	# of times/year for payment	# of days to issue payment	# of hhs receiving benefits	No. of months covered by benefit	No. of partner-backed SFP schools
5	# days for payment delivery (time betwn getting funds and pay out)	# of hhs eligible for benefits	# of hhs eligible for benefits	No. of people affected by shock/disaster	No. of govt. backed SFP schools
6	# of hhs eligible for benefits	# of days worked for payment	# grievances received	No. of hhs unable to receive benefits	No. of eligible SFP schools
7	# of hhs no longer receiving benefits	# grievances received	# grievances resolved	No. of grievances received	Net enrolment rate (SFP schools)
8	# of new hhs to receive benefits	# grievances resolved		No. of grievances resolved	Drop-out rate (SFP Schools)
9	Highest amount paid per hh per month				
10	Lowest amount paid per hh per month				
11	# grievances received				
12	# grievances resolved				

Note: There is need to decide a threshold for programs and projects that can be featured on the dashboard. Certainly those with national coverage should feature. SCTP is Social Cash Transfer Program; EC PWP is Enhanced Climate Smart Public Works Program; AIP/FISP is Affordable Inputs Program/Farm Inputs Subsidy Programme; DODMA is Department of Disaster Management Affairs; and SHN/SFP is School Health Nutrition/School Feeding Program.

The five programs in the table above were chosen for their size or coverage - national level. Indicators for these programs are meant to provide a brief overview of key outputs in order to appreciate their contribution or share of social protection in the country.

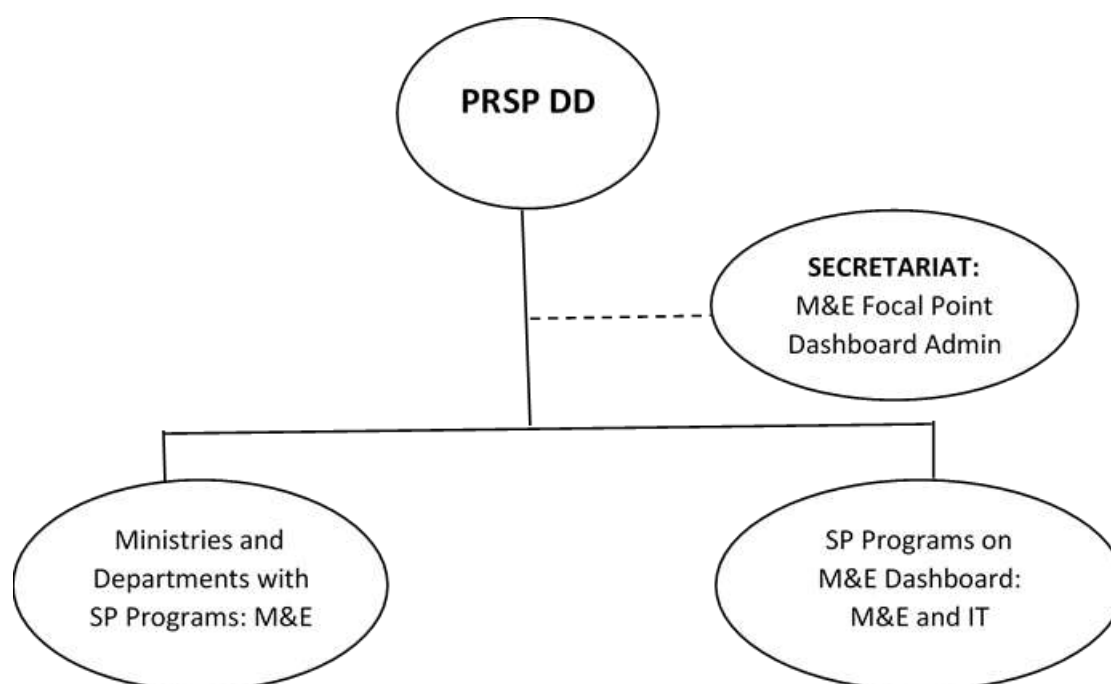
4 Implementation arrangements

The implementation and management of the M&E Framework will require strong leadership from PRSP and multi-stakeholder coordination because of the requirements for reviewing indicators, collection of data, its analysis and reporting. All institutions implementing social protection programs have to be involved, and some of the key programs themselves. As it will be closely linked with the M&E Dashboard in terms of data storage and reporting, there will be a need for high level participation of IT expertise that will be responsible for managing the Dashboard.

We propose an implementation committee that is headed by the DD of PRSP, with PRSP's M&E Focal Point and a designated Dashboard Administrator as secretariat. Participating stakeholders should be government ministries and departments that are implementing social protection programs, and representative of key social protection programs that will also feature on their own on the Dashboard. It would be important that stakeholders in the implementation committee are represented by individuals who are well qualified in monitoring and evaluation. Key programs like SCTP, EPWP, AIP, DODMA lean season, SHN/SFP, are represented.

Figure below illustrates these arrangements.

Figure 2: Implementation arrangements



5 Data collection tools

It is important that the M&E framework has up to date data at all times, and in this way it would be useful and retain its relevance for decision making. This implies that, for each indicator in the Framework, data should be collected and updated according to the frequency provided in the Framework. In line with the logic model, the impact indicators, which are at the highest level, will require updates less frequently than the input indicators, which are at the lowest level. The impact indicators mostly rely on data from representative national surveys and these take place in periods of three to five years. The input indicators can be even collected on a monthly basis as they reflect provisions for daily work processes.

To facilitate the data collection process, we have designed forms for data collection and reporting covering all the logic levels of SP M&E, the principles, and the key nation-wide programs that would feature on the M&E dashboard. The forms specify which institution would take lead responsibility for data collection. Data for output and input indicators will be collected both at the central and district levels using appropriate forms provided in the appendix.

The forms are provided in Appendix 2 and the table below provides a summary.

Table 3: Data collection forms

	Data collection form	Institution
1	Impact and outcome indicators	EP&D PRSP and M&E
2	Output and input indicators	EP&D PRSP
3	SCTP indicators	Ministry of Gender, District Councils
4	EPWP indicators	NLGFC, District Councils
5	FISP indicators	Ministry of Agriculture _FISP Unit, District Councils
6	DODMA Lean Season indicators	DODMA, District Councils
7	SHN/SFP indicators	Ministry of Education _SHN Unit, District Councils
8	Principles	EP&D PRSP

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Appendix 1: Definitions of social protection

Institution	Definition
European Union	Broad range of public, and sometimes private, instruments to tackle the challenges of poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion' (EC, 2015a)
World Bank	Public measures helping individuals and societies manage risk, volatility, poverty, and destitution by improving resilience, equity, and opportunity through interventions like safety nets, pensions, skills training, and jobs programs, aiming for universal access to ensure income security and support for all life cycle risks (e.g., unemployment, disability, old age).
SP Academic Experts	Social protection is commonly understood as “all public and private initiatives that provide income or consumption transfers to the poor, protect the vulnerable against livelihood risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalised; with the overall objective of reducing the economic and social vulnerability of poor, vulnerable and marginalised groups” Devereux, S. & Sabates-Wheeler, R. (2004). <i>Transformative social protection</i> (IDS Working Paper 232). Brighton: IDS.
FCDO(DFID)	Social protection is a sub-set of public actions that help address risk, vulnerability and chronic poverty. It has mainly focused on social assistance, particularly social and cash transfers. It is supportive of the move from fragmented social protection programmes to comprehensive systems.
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	The ILO defines social security as the protection society provides to members through public measures to ensure income security and healthcare access against life's risks like unemployment, sickness, old age, maternity, and disability, acting as a crucial safety net and human right to maintain basic living standards.

Appendix 2: Data collection tools

1. Department of Economic Planning and Development: PRSP/M&E Division

Data collection and reporting form for impact and outcome Indicators

	Indicators at the high level	Unit	Disaggreg	Baseline Year: 2023	Current Year: ...	Target 2029	Comments
1	Poverty level (Imp)	'000	National	10,700			
2	Poverty rate (Imp)	%	National	50.8			
			Male				
			Female				
3	Ultra-poor rate (Imp)	%	National	20.5			
			Male	18.6			
			Female	25.3			
4	Gini-coefficient (Imp)	0 – 1	National	0.37			
			Urban	0.38			
			Rural	0.23			
5	Life expectancy (Imp)	Years	National	67.4			
			Male	64.1			
			Female	70.6			
	Food insecure proportion	%	National				
	Food availability rate	kgs	National				
3	Risk perception capacity	%	National	50.8			
			Male				
			Female				
4	Drop-out rate	%	National	20.5			
			Male	18.6			
			Female	25.3			
5	Net enrolment	0 - 1	National	0.37			
			Urban	0.38			
			Rural	0.23			
6	Completion rate	years	National	67.4			
			Male	64.1			
			Female	70.6			
7	Average benefit transferred	MK	National				
8	Population coverage index	Ratio	National				
9	Real Average benefit transferred	MK	National				

2. Department of Economic Planning:

PRSP Division

(with support from SHN and MoA)

Data collection and reporting form for output and input Indicators

	Indicators for outcomes and inputs	Unit	Disaggreg	Baseline Yr: 2023	Current Year: ...	Target 2029	Comments
1	Total benefits transferred (OP)	#	N, D				
2	People receiving benefits (OP)	#	N, D, M, F				
3	People no longer receiving benefits (OP)	#	N, D, M, F				
4	People eligible for benefits (OP)	#	N, D, M, F				
5	Schools benefitting from SFP (OP)	#	N, D				
6	Eligible SFP schools (OP)	#	N, D				
7	Quality of primary education (OP)	%	N				
8	Gross enrolment rate (OP)	%	N, M, F				
9	Access to health (OP)	%	N				
10	# informal sector schemes (OP)	%	N				
11	# pension schemes (OP)	#	N				
12	# pensioners (OP)	#	N				
13	Delivery cost for SP programs (IP)	MK	N				
14	Budget for SP (IP)	MK	N				
15	Budget for SS (IP)	MK	N				
16	Actual exp. SP(IP)	MK	N				
17	Actual exp. SS	MK	N				
18	Prop. of SP budget	%	N				
19	Prop. of SS budget	%	N				

Note: Most of this data could be collected and reported annually.

3. Ministry of Gender:

Social Cash Transfer Programme

Data collection and reporting form for Output Indicators: National and District level

	Indicators for outputs of NSPP	Unit	Disaggreg	Baseline Yr: 2023	Current Year: ...	Target 2029	Comments
1	Total value of benefits transferred	MK	N, D				
2	Delivery cost	MK	N, D				
3	No. of hhs receiving benefits	#	N, D				
4	No. of times/year for payment	#	N, D				
5	# days for payment delivery (time between getting funds and pay out)	#	N, D				
6	No. of hhs eligible for benefits	#	N, D				
7	No. of hhs unable to receive benefits	#	N, D				
8	No. of new hhs to benefit (replacements)	MK	N, D				
9	Highest amount paid per hh per month	MK	N, D				
10	Lowest amount paid per hh per month	MK	N, D				
	No. of grievances received	#	N, D				
11	No. of grievances resolved	#	N, D				

Note: Delivery cost = administrative + operational/implementation costs. The data can be collected and reported every year, even on quarterly basis.

4. National Local Government Finance Committee:

Enhanced Public Works Programme

Data collection and reporting form for Output Indicators: National and District level

	Indicators for outputs of NSPP	Unit	Disaggreg	Baseline Yr: 2023	Current Year: ...	Target 2029	Comments
1	Total value of benefits transferred	MK	N, D				
2	Delivery cost	MK	N, D				
3	No. of hhs receiving benefits	#	N, D				
4	No. of times/year for payment	#	N, D				
5	No. of days to issue payment	#	N, D				
6	No. of hhs unable to receive benefits	#	N, D				
7	No. of hhs eligible for benefits	#	N, D				
8	Avg. no. of days worked for payment	#	N, D				
9	No. of grievances received	#	N, D				
10	No. of grievances resolved	#	N, D				

Note: Delivery cost = administrative + operational/implementation costs. The data can be collected and reported every year, even on a quarterly basis.

5. Ministry of Agriculture:

Farm Inputs Subsidy Programme

Data collection and reporting form for Output Indicators: National and District level

	Indicators for outputs of NSPP	Unit	Disaggreg	Baseline Yr: 2023	Current Year: ...	Target 2029	Comments
1	Total value of benefits (inputs) transferred	MK	N, D				
2	Delivery cost	MK	N, D				
3	Contribution per household	MK	N, D				
4	No. of hhs receiving benefits	#	N, D				
5	No. of hhs eligible for benefits	#	N, D				
6	No. of hhs unable to receive benefits	#	N, D				
7	No. of grievances received	#	N, D				
8	No. of grievances resolved	#	N, D				
9							
10							

Note: Delivery cost = administrative + operational/implementation costs. The data can be collected and reported every year, even on a quarterly basis.

6. Department of Disaster Management Affairs

Lean Season Programme

Data collection and reporting form for Output Indicators: National and District level

	Indicators for outputs of NSPP	Unit	Disaggreg	Baseline Yr: 2023	Current Year: ...	Target 2029	Comments
1	Total funding appeal	MK	N				
2	Total response funding	MK	N				
3	No. of hhs. receiving LSP benefits	#	N, D				
4	No. of months covered by benefit	#	N				
5	No. of people affected by shock/disaster	#	N, D				
6	No. of hhs unable to receive benefits	#	N, D				
7	No. of grievances received	#	N, D				
8	No. of grievances resolved	#	N, D				
9							

Note: This data can be collected and reported every year, even on a quarterly basis.

7. Ministry of Education

School Feeding Programme

Data collection and reporting form for Output Indicators: National and District level

	Indicators for outputs of NSPP	Unit	Disaggreg	Baseline Yr: 2023	Current Year: ...	Target 2029	Comments
1	Total value of benefits transferred	MK	N, D				
2	No. of learners receiving benefits	#	N, D				
3	No. of partner-backed SFP schools	#	N, D				
4	No. of govt. backed SFP schools	#	N, D				
5	No. of eligible SFP schools	#	N, D				
6	Net enrollment rate (SFP schools)	%	N, M, F				
7	Drop-out rate (SFP Schools)	%	N, M, F				
8							
9							

Note: 'Total value of benefits transferred' is for both government and partner backed programmes. This data can be collected and reported every year, even on a quarterly basis.

8. Department of Economic Planning:
PRSP Division

Data collection and reporting form for Principles

	Indicators for principles	Unit	Disaggreg	Baseline Yr: 2023	Current Year: ...	Target 2029	Comments
1	Relevance of targeting data	%	N				
2	Efficiency of SP delivery systems	#	N, M, F				
3	Grievance resolution rate	%	N, M, F				
4	SP Bill existence	#	N	0		1	
5	Efficiency of payment systems	#	N, D				
6	Benefit-cost ratio	#	N				
7	Cost per beneficiary	#	N				
8	Effectiveness of targeting	#	N, M, F				
9	Usage of up to date technology	#	N				
10	Govt. share on beneficiaries	%	N				
11	Govt. share on costs	%	N				
12	Donor share on beneficiaries	%	N				

Note: Most of this data could be collected and reported annually.