

DG-ECHO

Social Protection across the Humanitarian-Development Nexus

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**Urban Social Protection
across the Humanitarian-
Development Nexus:
The role of coordination and
new technologies**

Overview

- ❑ Introduction
- ❑ Gaps in urban social protection
- ❑ Lessons from COVID for urban social protection in humanitarian contexts
- ❑ How social protection systems can strengthen humanitarian responses
- ❑ Two-way developmental synergies between humanitarian action and social protection—focusing on coordination and how this can be applied using inclusive digital technologies
- ❑ Conclusions

Introduction

- ❑ Improve resilience in the face of increasing urban shocks – integrating social protection with humanitarian programming:
 - Promotes risk resilience and improves disaster response
 - Tackles poverty and vulnerability
 - Delivers broad-based developmental outcomes including SDGs and World Humanitarian Summit commitments
- ❑ “In situations of [urban] fragility, to establish functioning and accountable institutions that deliver basic services and support poverty reduction” to ensure “a smooth transition from humanitarian to long-term development resources”

Why a new way of working?

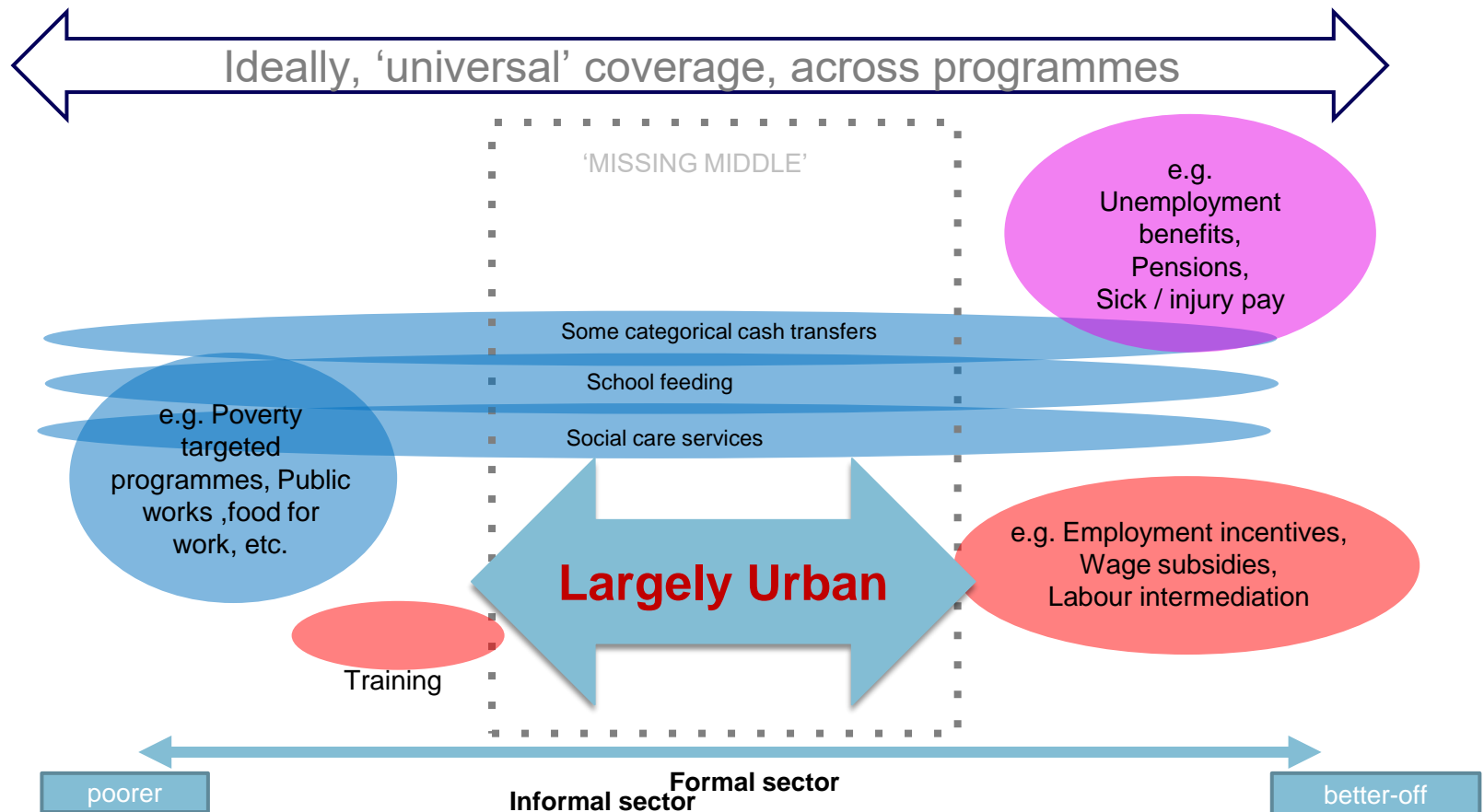
- ❑ The WHS “New Way of Working” involves cooperating more closely over multiple years to collectively reduce need, risk and vulnerability.
- ❑ The Grand Bargain firstly commits to “use existing resources and capabilities better to shrink humanitarian needs over the long term with the view of contributing to the outcomes of the Sustainable Development Goals.”
- ❑ Only comprehensive approaches that not only integrate social protection with humanitarian efforts but also build broadly inter-sectoral development systems can effectively strengthen resilience and reduce fragility sufficiently to sustain necessary responses.

Gaps in urban social protection

- ❑ More than half the world lives in urban areas... but most social assistance programmes were designed for rural areas.
- ❑ Gaps in informal labour market coverage mostly affect urban workers
- ❑ Pre-COVID, poor rural households were about fifty percent more likely to be covered than comparable urban households
- ❑ COVID accentuated these gaps—and motivated many governments to cover vulnerable urban people

The missing middle vulnerable to shocks is largely urban

YET in many L-MICs, SP systems are usually fragmented and don't give adequate protection to all risks and to all population



SOURCE:
Barca
(2020)

Lessons from cash transfers in humanitarian settings (focus on urban)

TURKEY

Conditional Cash Transfer for Education: building on the national CCTE programme, a horizontal expansion was undertaken to include refugees of the Syrian crisis. In addition to the regular CCTE benefit, refugee children are also receiving an additional 100TL – 250TL per child at the beginning of each school term in Turkey.



JORDAN

Child cash grant: a parallel programme implemented in response to a man-made crisis in Jordan. It covers between 10,000 and 55,000 individuals from the most vulnerable refugee families with JOD 20 (US\$28) per child per month.



YEMEN

Emergency Cash Transfer Project: building on the pre-conflict SWF beneficiary list, the ECTP pays cash transfers to over 1.4 million households since August 2017.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Rapid Response to Movements of Populations Programme: a parallel programme implemented in response to man-made and natural crises in the DRC since 2016. It provides individuals with an average of USD 120 as either a one-off transfer or a three-month disbursement.



MALAWI

Social Cash Transfer Programme: government-led cash transfer programme targeted at households classified as ultra-poor. Vertical and horizontal expansion of SCTP during lean season and in response to natural disasters.



SOUTH AFRICA

Child support grant top-up: government-led cash transfer programme in South Africa targeted at poor households with children. A top-up of R300 a month in May and R500 from June to October was provided to all recipients of the programme in light of COVID-19.



NEPAL

Emergency Cash Transfer Programme: building on Nepal's pre-existing social assistance programmes. Vertical and horizontal expansion providing a one-off transfer to 730,000 beneficiaries in response to the Gorkha earthquake.



PHILIPPINES

Emergency Unconditional Cash Transfer Programme: The programme includes two phases. The first is a parallel system that provided unconditional cash equal to USD 100 per month to 10,000 households living in Tacloban City and neighbouring municipalities as a result of the 2014 Typhoon. The second phase built on Philippine's Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program and provided a top-up to 5,801 4P beneficiaries in five municipalities on Eastern Samar.



DOMINICA

Joint Emergency Cash Transfer Public Assistance Programme: JECT provided unconditional cash transfers to 8,300 households in response to hurricane Maria.



INDONESIA

Emergency cash-based assistance: two cash transfer projects implemented in Sigi and North Lombok, Indonesia, in response to a series of strong earthquakes in 2018. In total 6,144 households received the cash transfers.



The New Way of Working

NEXUS STRENGTHENING PUT INTO PRACTICE

The humanitarian – development nexus

- The volume, cost and length of the provision of humanitarian assistance has increased drastically. The size of appeals has increased almost 400 percent, with the ‘average crisis’ now lasting over 7 years.
- Crises are becoming increasingly complex, protracted, go beyond borders and have supranational impacts.
- Meanwhile, with the shift from the MDGs to the SDGs, more focus is put on not only meeting basic needs, but also more comprehensively reducing the risks and vulnerabilities; and overall levels of need.
- “Success will now be defined by the achievement of measurable reductions in people’s risk and vulnerability and their ability to become more self-reliant rather than simply attain basic needs for years on end.” (UNGA, 2016)
- This calls for **a strengthening of the humanitarian – development nexus.** (UNGA, 2016)

Better coordination

SECTOR-SPECIFIC SOLUTIONS

Coordinated analysis and planning

- Undertake joint assessments of needs.
- Conduct joint planning based on joint assessments.
- Map emergency-sector infrastructure relevant for development programming, and vice versa.
- Identify structural drivers that will reduce potential humanitarian needs.

Better coordination

SECTOR-SPECIFIC SOLUTIONS

Coordinated programming and implementation

- Standardize transition and referral pathways to ensure better alignment between programmes.
- Align delivery systems, by developing joint systems (in M&E and GRM) or establishing system interfaces (in data management).
- Link development programmes to early warning and risk monitoring systems as a preventive measure.
- Invest in a coordinated approach to prevention; and, in conflict setting mediation and building trust between state and society.
- Have humanitarian assistance, where possible, contribute to community resilience building activities.
- Develop flexible collective approaches; humanitarian assistance should always focus on the needs of beneficiaries.
- Invest in partner capacity to stay and deliver, to better analyse the context and manage the risks.

Better coordination

SECTOR-SPECIFIC SOLUTIONS

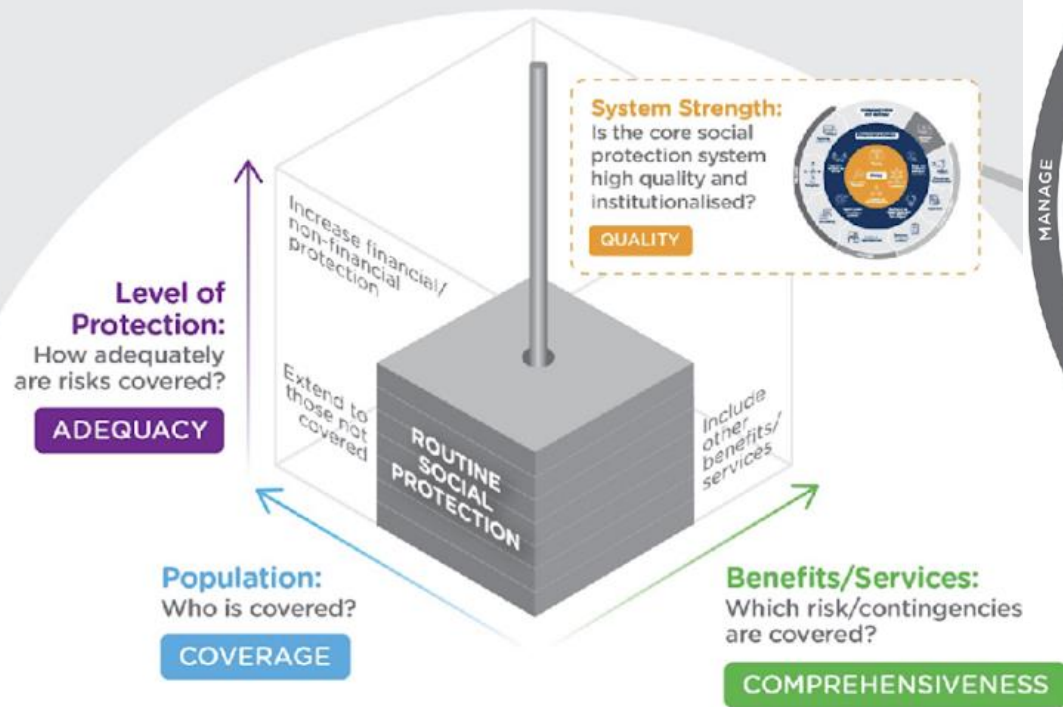
Leadership and technical assistance

- Support and empower appropriate leadership on coordination.
- Provide more support to sub-national coordination efforts.
- Integrate people receiving aid into coordination and decision-making platforms.

Coordinated financing

- Use predictable, flexible and multi-year financing strategies, aligned to collective outcomes and supported by joint risk analysis.
- Engage development banks, also in contexts affected by conflict and fragility.
- Assess willingness-to-pay of interventions based on both humanitarian as potential developmental returns.

Better meeting people's needs via an increase in

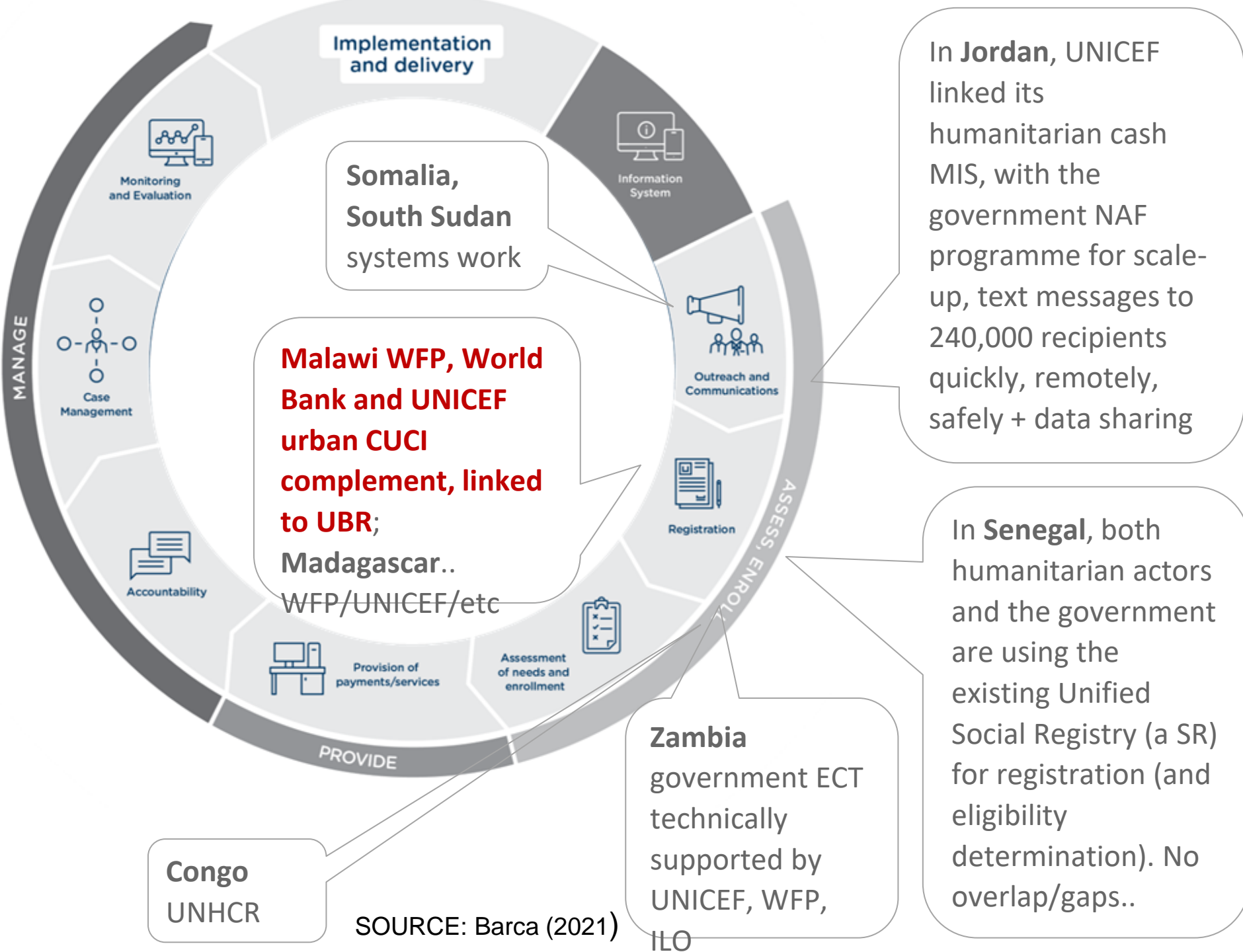


With a co-ordinated approach that is more

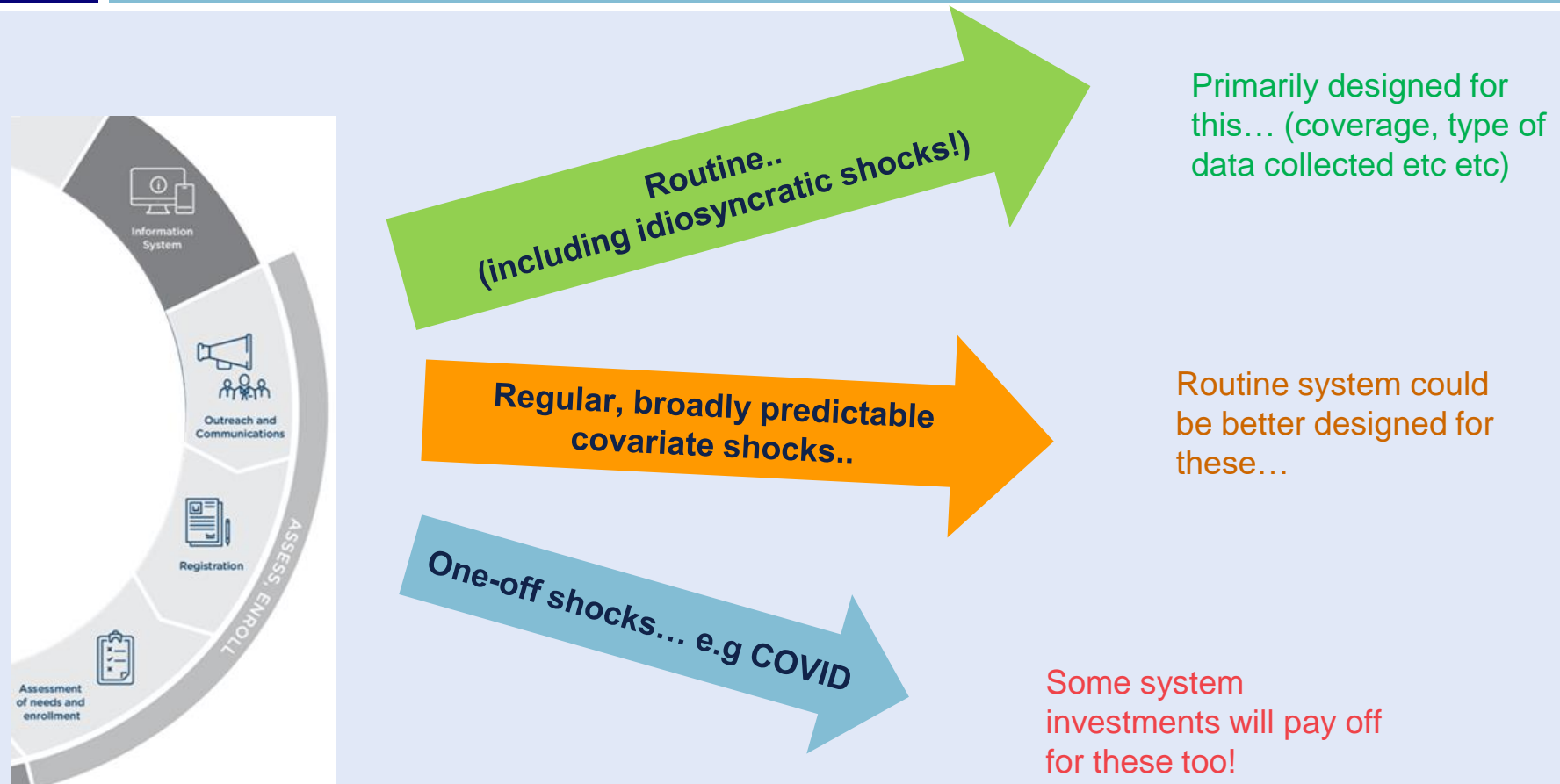


Coordination: a concrete example—social protection systems can support humanitarian responses

SOURCE: Barca (2021)



How can systems be more shock-responsive and support humanitarian initiatives?



South African and Namibia demonstrated how innovative digital registration can respond to crisis



Applications Received				
Date	USSD	Website	WhatsApp	Emails
11-May	974,866	43,511		500,000
12-May	929,925	65,894		0
13-May	212,291	58,674	195,967	
14-May	277,867	36,355	289,690	
TOTAL	2,394,949	204,434	485,657	500,000
Grand Total Received				3,585,040



579,000 applications
in one week (SMS)
out of 739,000
deemed eligible

Nexus coordination and technology

CONCLUSIONS

- The new way of working requires improved coordination among humanitarian and development actors
 - In planning
 - Programming
 - Leadership
 - Financing
- Technology offers options for improved coordination and resilience
 - Shared systems can strengthen both humanitarian and development objectives—and strengthened development is essential for sustainable and effective humanitarian responses
 - Technology can build resilience across multiple dimensions
 - Technology is a two-edged sword—
 - Attention must be paid to inclusive digital technologies...
 - ...as well as the risks of abuses



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The 'Coordination TOC'

BEYOND ACTIVITY, TOWARDS OUTCOMES

How can we achieve better outcomes through coordination?

- To answer this, we need to ask ourselves:
 - what is the objective of coordination?
 - what should coordination lead to?
 - what are the desired outcomes of coordination efforts?
 - how does coordination facilitate the achievement of the objectives?
- Develop a 'Coordination Theory of Change'
 - Identify coordination inputs and outputs
 - Identify coordination outcomes and impacts
 - Identify the risks to coordination
 - Manage these risks, to ensure that the efforts of coordination have the intended impact
- **Urban areas are coordination hubs (comparative advantage of cities)**