



# HNPW Webinar “Linking Humanitarian Assistance and Social Protection – Common principles and Country Experiences”- 29 April 2024

## Experiences from the audience (Miro Board)

The audience was invited to share enablers, challenges as well as resources for each of the 9 Principle through an interactive Miro board (*write out below*)

Common Principles

Pick your favorite principle(s) and share your country's experience by writing it on the adequate sticky notes!

1. Assess **entry points** for linking HA-SP

2. **Safe inclusion** of populations

3. Engagement with **local actors**

4. **Flexible financing** mechanisms to enable approaches 'across the nexus'

5. Build **coordination** linking HA-SP

6. **Joint monitoring and evaluation**

7. In more stable context, contribute to **social protection system strengthening**

8. In fragile settings, **preserve** elements of **social protection** or build its foundations

9. **Expand access to social protection** for forcibly displaced populations & migrants

Enablers

Challenges

Resources/ Comments: please add links to any relevant documents

### Principle 1. Access entry points for linking HA-SP

#### Enablers:

- having a mapping of the different SP schemes in country
- Ensure inclusive access/participation in both HA and SP coordination mechanisms in country
- Government's nation-wide presence, workforce and existing systems
- Government's leadership and ownership
- Efficiency system strengthening
- Create a dedicated multi-stakeholders technical assistance facility to bring HA and SP together around a common objective
- Long-standing partnership on broader SP aspects
- Shock-responsive and Adaptive SP
- mixed mandate agencies that operate across both relief and SP
- Common goals and objectives



## Challenges

- Inclusion/exclusion errors
- Lack of capacity/experience in HA to assess SP (situation analysis) and limited understanding from SP actors about HA
- Complex political challenges- (ex. sanctions against government)
- Financing channels and rules that limit flexibility
- Lack of appropriate platform including HA, SP & Gov
- Lack of leadership on this nexus point of HA/SP
- Lack of state or interest & incentive in establishing links
- Lack of joint participation in coordination fora (SPWG, CMWG, other fora) to consider nexus programming
- Lack of data
- Lack of converging interest between Dev and Hum
- not having the same targeting criteria:disagree on vulnerability targeting
- complex administrative processes

## Resources/ Examples

- <https://response.reliefweb.int/somalia/somalia-cash-working-group>

## Principle 2. Safe inclusion of vulnerable population

### Enablers:

- National efforts with the support of donors and partners to include vulnerable groups, such as PWDs in Lebanon

### Challenges

- Lack of disaggregated data
- Incorporate Populations that are already excluded in the national SP schemes
- low literacy for people to register
- Capacity challenges
- security risks / protection risks to add people on govt lists in fragile contexts/crisis contexts
- Government Policy of exclusions of migrants and refugees
- corruption

## Principle 3. Engagement with local actors

### Enablers:

- Strong coordination platform
- Donor recognition of uncertainty and need for strengthening position of different stakeholders
- Localisation agenda of the humanitarian sector
- Higher tolerance of risk

### Challenges:

- will to contribute
- The humanitarian system that often has no interest in localization



- Strictures and reporting requirements that are common in aid-land
- Capacity challenge
- Differing values around deservingness
- Quality issues during implementation - lack of accountability or oversight

### Resources/ Examples:

- How can local actors be the most effective when each area can have a completely different requirements
- <https://www.fao.org/in-action/kore/good-practices/good-practices-details/en/c/1677206/>
- In some countries local civil society may have more experience than government in SP and can provide it with support to develop/strengthen the Public SP scheme
- publicly calling all local actors to action and making humanitarian acts a "trend"
- Local actors who have good reach may be exclusionary
- Local actors should be a counterpart to the Government as civil society complementing the work of the government and holding it accountable as duty bearer
- Localisation in name only (LINO) - involvement for technical delivery alone or for also articulating vision and approach

### Principle 4. Flexible Financing

#### Enablers:

- Robust private sector
- Innovative financing
- Donor technical and financial support
- Risk-informed and phased approach to programme implementation (integration of HA with SP on multiple ends, but one step at a time)
- Humanitarian and development donors willing to 'layer' their investments together (i.e., INTPA system strengthening, combined with ECHO funding for adaptive components)

#### Challenges:

- Stringent regulatory processes and bureaucracy
- Regressive taxation as the primary source of government revenue that prevent the government from sustainably funding a social protection system when donor financing is removed
- Unaligned policies and regulations for broader financing Options

#### Resources/ examples:

- How is Flexible financing seen from the Private Sector view.
- How does flexibility square with major financing shortfalls on HA, SP or both sides? Shortages can imply there won't be incentives to be flexible - rather, to compete for and guard funding.
- Donors, partner and CSOs to push government to adopt progressive taxation.
- <https://www.fao.org/in-action/kore/good-practices/good-practices-details/en/c/1677206/>



## **Principle 5. Coordination**

### **Enablers;**

- The setting up of a dedicated coordination platform is needed ideally sitting between HA cluster system and SP system
- The HC/RC needs to play his/her role as in the HA, the HC/RC is the only one double hatted dev & hum

### **Challenges:**

- Who should be the guardian of the coordination between HA & SP?
- Coordination can work only if people understand each other therefore building capacity of HA and SP actors in bridging the gap is necessary.
- Domestic political incentives might favour control and direction of humanitarian channel
- Lack of coordination within/across humanitarian channels, or amongst elements of SP system
- Limiting access/participation of actors in coordination fora (ex. HA to join SP discussions)
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### **Resources / examples:**

- Coordination is costly therefore dedicated staff with financial resource are need to coordinate both HA & SP

## **Principle 6. M&E**

### **Enablers:**

- Standardised reporting tools
- Harmonized PDM questionnaires/SOPs

### **Challenges:**

- Poor country level population register system
- Current indicators might not accurately capture programme efforts

## **Principle 7. SP Systems building and strengthening**

### **Enablers:**

- Capacitated and well outlined governance structure
- Coherent coordination and aligned priorities

## **Principle 8. Fragile and conflict settings**

*No comments*



## **Principle 9. Displaced populations**

### **Enablers:**

- UNHCR and IOM shall develop their capacity to take a leadership role from HA side to better engage with SP/gov

### **Challenges:**

- Governments in certain regions are resistant to inclusion of refugees
- Insufficient funding to cover all needs and add foreigners into the SP scheme.
- Social cohesion when SP is not even available to "citizens"
- Governments may think that this is like inviting foreigners to come to the country to find shelter and receive assistance.
- No interest of governments to provide social protection to migrants or refugees, especially when not even registering them
- in places where social protection is not very develop it is hard to focus only on migrants. Difficult to understand for local population. I would suggest to target geographically areas of migration but then later on do the selection of the program based on needs and not of status.