Framing Adaptive Social Protection in Contexts of Forced Displacement(s)

Social Protection and Forced Displacement

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Figure 1.1: A threefold crisis: The global forcibly displaced population

Note: UNHCR numbers include refugees and refugee-like situations. Source: UNHCR 2016b, 2016c, UNRWA 2016.

Source: Devictor, Forcibly Displaced, 2.
Forced Displacement in Figures

Unprecedented scale:
By end 2017 67.7 million people, 1 in 113.

• 40.3 million IDPs worldwide*
  • 99% living in middle- or low-income countries
  • 58% living in fragile countries
• 22.5 million refugees worldwide**
  • 84% living in middle- or low-income countries
  • 34% living in fragile countries
• (others: asylum-seekers)

* IDPs-affected countries include Colombia, Bangladesh and CAR
** Turkey among major refugees hosting countries
Sources: UNHCR, IDMC
Social Safety Nets in Forced Displacement: Operational Shifts

- **Assumptions**
  - From Temporary Support
  - To Protracted

- **Development objective**
  - From Short-term Support
  - To Resilience

- **Implementation approach**
  - From Individual programs
  - To Systems

- **Tools**
  - From Infrastructure, in-kind assistance
  - To Livelihood SSNs, cash assistance

- **Institutional Framework**
  - From Coordinated & donor-driven
  - To Adaptive and government-led
Different Categories

Different Challenges

One Common Question

Challenges

- Political
- Legal
- Institutional
- Technical
- Financial

What is the potential of existing and emerging ASP systems to include the displaced people?
Strengthening the Resilience of Vulnerable Populations in Colombia

Mr. Nemesio Roys Garzón
Director General, Department for Social Prosperity, Government of Colombia
Central African Republic

Social Protection in the Central African Republic After the 2013 Crisis

Ms. Virginie Baikoua
Minister for Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation, Government of the Central African Republic
Turkey

Refugee Crisis and Social Protection in Turkey

Mr. Kemal Sencer Kiremitçi
Social Policy Expert, Ministry of Family and Social Policies, Government of Turkey
Bangladesh

Responding to the Forcibly Displaced Rohingya Orphan Crisis

Mr. Zillar Rahman
Secretary, Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of Bangladesh
Thank you!
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<th>Decade</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
<th>Strategic approach</th>
<th>Type of intervention</th>
<th>Type of policy</th>
<th>Social Protection</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 1960s  | Decolonization | • Short-term nature of displacement  
• Refugees’ livelihood built in isolation from host communities  
• Government is able and willing to take over ownership of services | • Short-term  
• Undifferentiated  
• Individual programs | • Integrated agricultural capital-intensive development projects | • Integration  
• Self-sufficiency  
• Permanent solutions | – |
| 1970s  | Oil and debt crises | • Short-term nature of displacement  
• Refugees’ livelihood built in isolation from host communities | • Short-term  
• Undifferentiated  
• Individual programs | • Integrated agricultural capital-intensive development projects | • Integration  
• Self-sufficiency  
• ‘Durable’ solutions | • First WB’s SP engagement (labor markets) |
| 1980s  | Civil wars  
Political unrest  
Natural disasters | • Short-term nature of displacement  
• Refugees’ livelihood built in isolation from host communities | • Short-term  
• Differentiated (different categories of refugees, needs & benefits) | • Post-war & disaster reconstruction  
• Social funds | • Voluntary repatriation | • SSNs incorporated into Structural Adjustment Programs |
| 1990s  | Civil wars & persecutions  
Global financial crises | • Short-term nature of displacement  
• Hosted & host communities’ livelihoods are linked  
• Transition to gov’t ownership through capacity-building | • Holistic & long-term (towards systems)  
• Differentiated | • Post-war & disaster rehabilitation  
• Capacity- & institution-building | • Long-term resettlement | • Social Funds  
• CDD  
• In-kind assistance |
| 2000s  | Multiple shocks (natural disasters, climate change, conflict, economic crisis) | • Protracted & repeated displacement  
• Hosted & host communities’ livelihoods are linked  
• Transition to gov’t ownership through capacity-building | • Long-term & systemic  
• Context-specific  
• From community to household | • Integrated approaches to SSNs | • Inclusion | • Activity diversification (CTS, CCTs, CFW, PWs, School feeding, microfinance, CDD |
| 2010s  | Interlinked shocks  
Unprecedented scale & frequency of shocks (FD) | • Hosted & host communities’ livelihoods are linked  
• FD-affected groups know their needs  
• Transition to gov’t ownership through capacity-building | • Targeted  
• From status- to needs-based assistance  
• Demand-driven | • Long term systems  
• Livelihood-promoting & resilience-building  
• Supply of private and public goods | • Out-of-camps  
• Productive inclusion  
• Adaptation | • Integrated platforms  
• Cash- & skills-based assistance  
• Integrated delivery systems (ID, registration, targeting, payment) – USR |
Forced Displacement: Identifying Categories

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Legal Definition</th>
<th>Legal Document(s)</th>
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</table>
| Refugees                         | Person who is outside his or her country of nationality or habitual residence, has a well-founded fear of being persecuted because of his or her race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion; and is unable or unwilling to avail him or herself of the protection of that country, or to return there for fear of persecution. | • 1951 Geneva Convention  
• 1967 UNHCR Protocol  
• 1969 OUA Convention (in Africa)  
• 1984 Cartagena Declaration (in Latin America) |
| Palestinian refugees              | Persons, and their patrilineal descendants, whose normal place of residence was the British Mandate for Palestine during the period 1 June 1946 to 15 May 1948, and who lost their homes and livelihoods as a result of the 1948 conflict. | • United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)                                                                                                                                  |
| Asylum-seekers                   | Individual who have sought international protection but whose claims for protection have not yet been determined.                                                                                                      | • 1951 Convention  
• 1967 UNHCR Protocol                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| IDPs                             | Persons or group of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violation of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. | • 2004 UN Guiding Principles  
• 2012 Kampala Convention (but no international legal framework)                                                                                                                                   |
| Returning refugees (returnees)   | Person who was a refugee, but who has recently returned to his/her country of origin. Defining a returnee is thus applicable on a person’s prior refugee status.                                                                 | Descriptive term, not a legal designation                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Host communities                 | -                                                                                                                                                                                                                | -                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
Priorities to be addressed
How to...

• Increase operational emphasis from ‘responsiveness’ to ‘preparedness’ to mitigate the impact of forced displacement?

• Shift from status- to needs-based assistance to develop more inclusive interventions?

• Ensure effective transition from humanitarian to development solutions to create socio-economic opportunities for the displaced people and their hosts?

• Bring policy dialogue, institutional reforms and systems from a national to a regional dimension?

• Promote the shift from temporary to sustainable financing to plan for contingency and to facilitate scale-up in situations of protracted and repeated displacement?