Shock Responsive Safety Net Programs

BUILDING FLEXIBLE SYSTEMS IN GOOD TIMES TO RESPOND IN TIMES OF CRISIS

05.05.2016
Agenda

- Theoretical Framework
- Options for using SSNs in times of crises
- The Pakistan Example
- Other Country Examples
- Concluding Considerations
Theoretical Framework
Shock Responsive Safety Nets

Hype or Reality
- Adaptive Social Protection (IDS), Shock-responsive Safety Nets Systems (ODI/OPM), Social Protection responsive to Climate Change

New Emerging Area
- Increase interest of Governments, Institutions and Partner agencies working along the humanitarian and development spectrum

Increasing Shocks
- Increased frequency and severity of natural disasters, protracted nature of complex emergencies, changing vulnerabilities to economic shocks with increasing urbanization

Expanding SP Systems
- Increased coverage and Institutionalization of social protection programs, with stronger focus on systems-building, delivery mechanisms and integrated approach for resilience, equity and poverty reduction

International Attention
- SDGs launched in September 2015 & World Humanitarian Summit May 2016
Theoretical Framework
Adaptive Social Protection

- Adaptive social protection approach aimed at increasing the efficiency of social programmes to deal with current and future risks through climate protection and preventive measures
- Reducing vulnerability to natural and extreme hazards
- Reducing social vulnerability to long-term climate changes
- Reducing vulnerability to changes in the distribution of extreme weather events

Relationship between Adaptive Social Protection, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation
### Theoretical Framework

**Options for scaling up in response to covariate shocks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of option</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vertical expansion</td>
<td>Increasing the benefit value or duration of an existing programme. May include:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Adjustment of transfer amounts</td>
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<td>• Introduction of extraordinary payments or transfers</td>
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<td>Horizontal expansion</td>
<td>Adding new beneficiaries to an existing programme. May include:</td>
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<td>• Extension of the geographical coverage of an existing programme</td>
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<td>• Extraordinary enrolment campaign</td>
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<td>• Modifications of entitlement rules</td>
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<td>• Relaxation of requirements / conditionality to facilitate participation</td>
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<td>Piggybacking</td>
<td>Using a social protection intervention’s administrative framework, but running</td>
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<td></td>
<td>the shock-response programme separately. May include the introduction of a</td>
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<td>new policy</td>
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<td>Shadow alignment</td>
<td>Developing a parallel humanitarian system that aligns as best as possible with a current or possible future social protection programme</td>
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<td>Refocusing</td>
<td>In case of a budget cut, adjusting the social protection system to refocus assistance on groups most vulnerable to the shock</td>
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Pakistan Response to Emergency Over the Years

2006 Earthquake Livelihood Program

2009 Internally Displaced People SWAT

2010 Citizen Damage Compensation Program / Watan Card

2011 Punjab Imdadi Package

2013 Temporary Displaced People FATA

2015 Punjab Imdadi Package

2016
Citizen Damage Compensation Program (CDCP)

Watan Card

2010

SUMMARY

Money Distributed:
USD 820 Million

Visa Cards distributed to Families:
3.9 Million

Phase I
Money Distributed:
USD 340 Million
Visa Cards distributed:
1.7 Million
Sites Established:
131

Phase II
Money Distributed:
USD 480 Million
Visa Cards Distributed:
1.2 Million
Sites Established:
106

August
Pakistan is hit by Floods affecting over 20 Million people

Sept 6
Government approves financial support assistance

September 9
Project got operational within 72 hours

National ID is used to identify all heads of family in notified areas

Official Notified Affected Areas

Social Safety Net Core Course, World Bank
Emergency Recovery Project
FATA- Temporary Displaced People

**OBJECTIVES:** Support for the repatriation of Temporarily Displaced Persons of FATA

- Total 15 Sites (8 in first year)
- Status: Recently rolled out
- 1st Site North Waziristan
- Project Budget: 182 Million USD
- Project Length: 3 Years

**Early Recovery Grant**
- Rehabilitation and Transportation Grant
  - Payment: USD 350/Family
  - Number of Tranches: 1

**Livelihood Support Grant**
- Unconditional Cash Transfer
  - Payment: USD 160/Family
  - Number of Tranches: 4

**Child Wellness Grant**
- Conditional Cash Transfer
  - Payment: USD 75/Family
  - Number of Tranches: 3
FATA TDP– Emergency Recovery Project
System Overview

Identified Temporary Displaced HHs: **351,332**

- Valid National ID
- National ID must be part of TDP List (Conditional Cash) as verified record.
- Cleared National ID
- Unique National ID within Family

**Unconditional Grant**
(Family with child(ren) aged 0-24 months)

**Conditional Grant**

**Planned OSS**
(Fully Functional One Stop Shop)

- 0 2015
- 8 2016
- 15 2017

**15** Total Number of Fully Functional OSS (Cumulative)
Child Wellness Grant
Process Flow OSS

1. Family arrives with Identity Document and Child
2. Family Eligibility is Verified
3. Grievance is recorded
4. Biometric Verification and Authorization by DOH
5. DOH Confirmation and Payment Authorization
6. Card and Receipt is issued
7. Data transferred to Centralized Database

- Family
- Information Desk
- Biometric Verification and Child Registration
- Child Wellness Session
- Partner Banks
- Prepay Card + Pin
- Centralized M&E
- Relevant Accounting done
### Lessons Learnt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Lessons</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal-State-Local Partnership</td>
<td>Ownership and buy-in from key stakeholders and political leaders is instrumental to success</td>
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<td>Targeting</td>
<td>Geographical targeting in conjunction with National Poverty Registry was found to be a better approach as compared to rapid damage assessments</td>
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<td>Communication</td>
<td>With beneficiaries through alternative and local means (word-of-mouth, peer-to-peer, etc) and technology-driven means (e.g. SMS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grievance Redressal</td>
<td>Integration of a robust MIS interface with local capacity building essential to efficient GR, buy-in and ownership of local authorities crucial</td>
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<td>Use of technology</td>
<td>Technology adds to the credibility, transparency and helps in mobilizing political and public support</td>
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<td>Accountability controls</td>
<td>Operational Audit, Spot Checks contribute towards real time course-correction</td>
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Other Country Examples

- **Philippines**
  - 4Ps programme - **$12.5 Million** distributed in three months through existing CCT programme soon after Typhoon Haiyan.
  - Delivered food baskets in initial period, rapidly followed by cash transfers through ATM, post-office and remittance agents.
  - Conditionalities lifted temporarily
  - Used 4Ps delivery platform and national household database

- **Ecuador**
  - *Bono de Desarollo Humano* CCT has an Emergency grant to be activated in times of crises as extra support **USD 90**
  - Activated in 2012 floods for 40,000 people
  - Ecuador was just hit by massive earthquake affecting 1.9 Million people, with large-scale humanitarian assistance on-going
  - Discussion on how to use existing safety net systems is taking place but very difficult coordination between different institutions

- **Mali**
  - Emergency situations has triggered for the establishment of SSN program
  - In the context of Sahel food crisis (2012) and the complex emergency in the country, the Government of Mali has instituted a SSN project of about USD 71 Million dollars
  - SSN has proved to be powerful instrument to reach the most vulnerable HH also in case of disasters such as food crisis.
Concluding Considerations

Use and adapt existing systems
- Avoid creating parallel systems – plan for leveraging existing platforms to expand and/or interface delivery for shock response (payments, registration, communications)

Develop coordination framework
- Have a solid institutional coordination framework to clearly articulate roles and decision-making processes

Plan Contingency Financing
- Protect social safety net financing to allow contingency for shocks

Adapt programming
- Adjust programme objectives and conditionalities to meet new needs
THANK YOU