Shock-Responsive Social Protection

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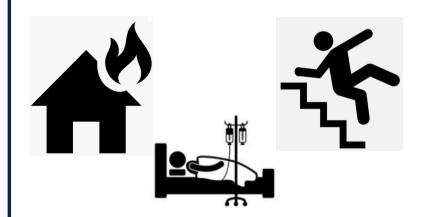
Outline

- 1. What is the role of social protection in shock response?
- 2. How can **SP systems** respond to shocks?
- 3. How can social protection link to a humanitarian response?
- 4. Preparedness under SRSP
- 5. Research on SRSP

Can social protection systems play a role in shock response?

Different types of shocks

Social Protection typically helps with **idiosyncratic shocks** whilst DRR/emergency response efforts respond to **co-variate shocks...**











What could social protection do?

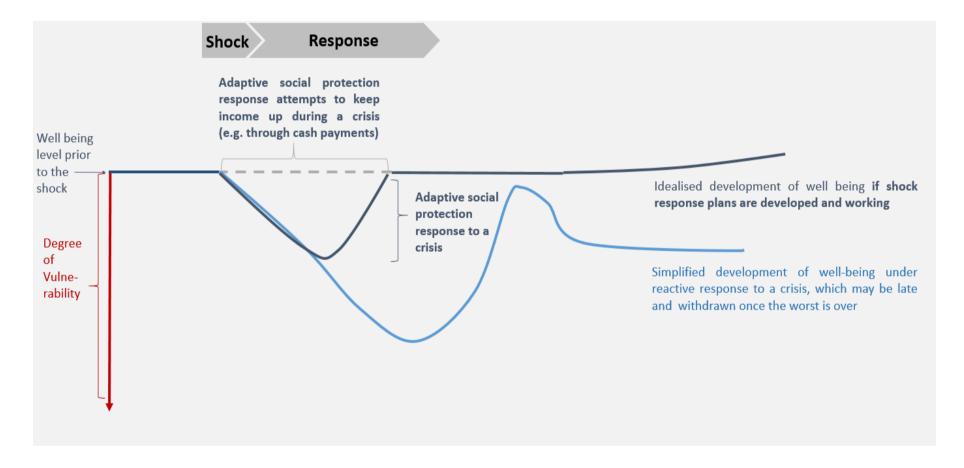
Opportunity to use

- 1. Experience
- 2. Capacity
- 3. Delivery mechanism

of existing social protection systems in an emergency response.

Complement other sectors, such as disaster risk management, in an emergency response.

An adaptive SP response reduces impact of shock



Terminology Detour: Shock responsive or adaptive

Similarity:

- are about changes in social protection systems that make them more adaptive and responsive to shocks
- aim to support long term resilience of those affected by shocks

Difference

Adaptive: emphasises that synergies are gained if social protection, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation are considered simultaneously

2. How could a response look like?

Based on O'Brien et al. (2018)

https://www.opml.co.uk/files/Publications/a0408-shock-responsive-social-protection-systems/srsp-synthesis-report.pdf?noredirect=1#page=88

SP responses - overview



Design Tweaks

Adjusting the design of routine social protection interventions



Vertical Expansion
Temporarily
increase the
value or duration of
benefit
for existing projects



Expansion
Temporarily
increase the
number of
recipients in
an existing
programme

Horizontal



Piggybacking
Response that
uses elements
of
the national
system



Alignment
Standalone
responses that
aligns with existing or
future
SP
programme/system

Parallel Systems



Parallel System
Standalone
humanitarian
response

What it is: The delivery of humanitarian assistance is separate and stand-alone from national systems.

How this looks like in practice

- 1. Refugee influx, ongoing, Jordan

 Parallel SP programme for refugees
- 2. Conflict, 2019, Syria

 IRC delivering cash to Syrian women

How to decide what to do?

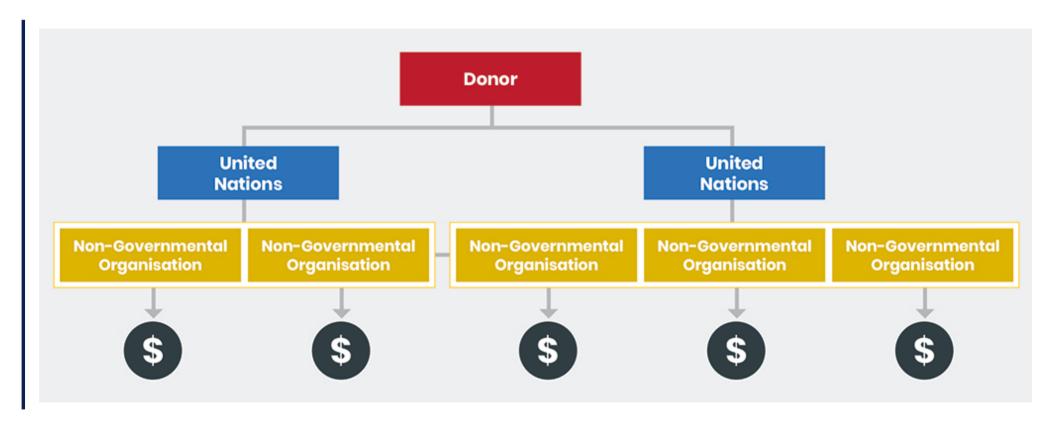
- 1. Meeting needs
- 2. Ensuring greater coverage
- 3. Ensuring timeliness and predictability
- 4. Eliminating duplication
- 5. Sustainability

3. How does this look like in humanitarian response?

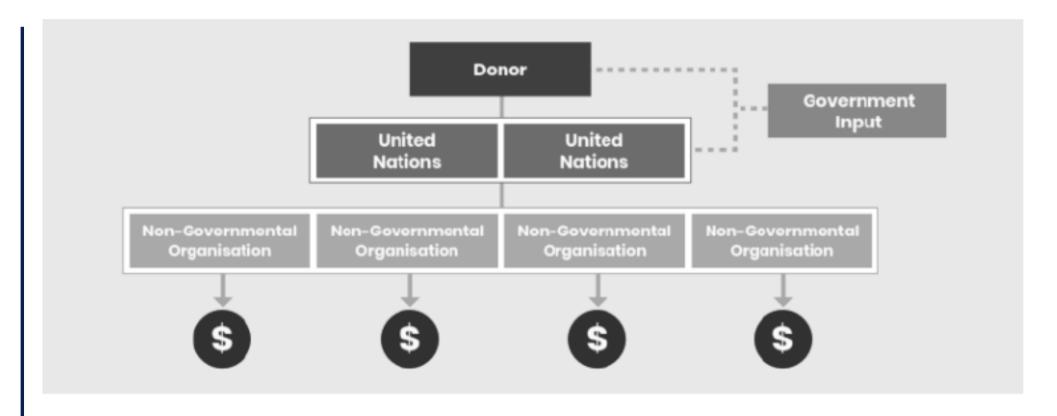
Based on Seyfret et al. (2019)

https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/970701569569181651/unbundled-a-framework-for-connecting-safety-nets-and-humanitarian-assistance-in-refugee-settings

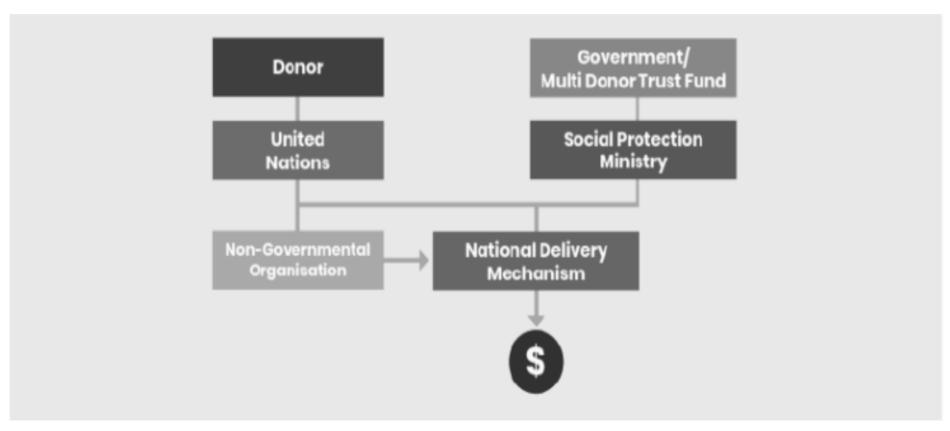
'Classic' humanitarian delivery structure (parallel systems approach)



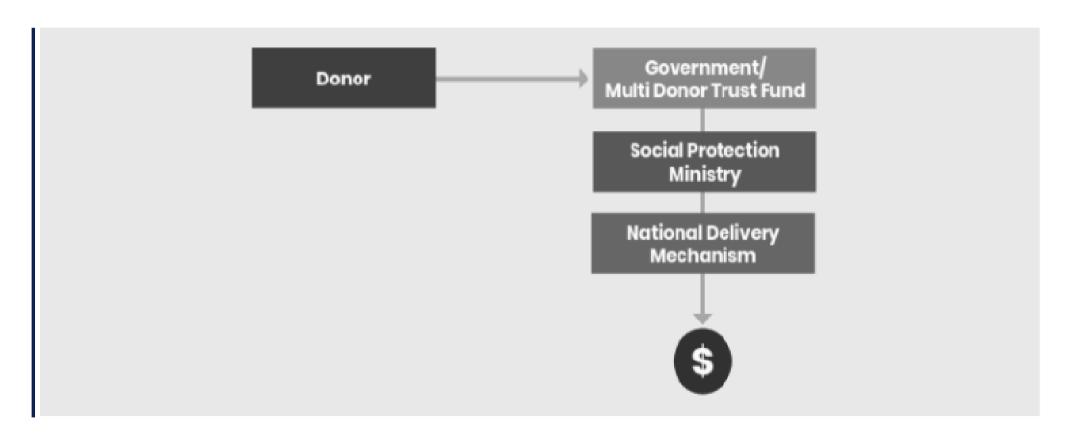
Alignment of delivery systems



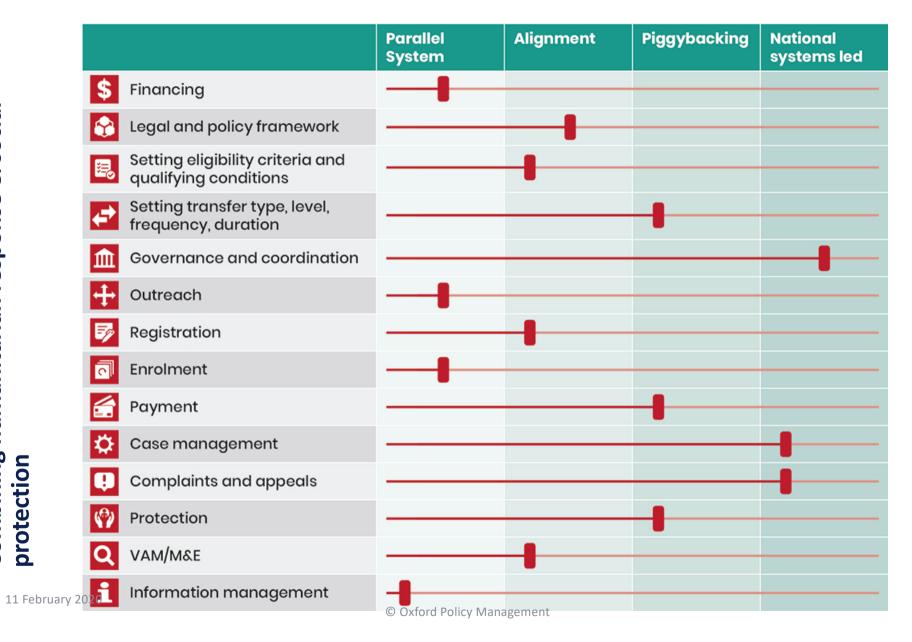
Piggy backing delivery systems



Nationally-led delivery systems



social Ø Combining humanitarian response protection



Preparedness under SRSP

Based on Beazley et. al (2018)

https://www.opml.co.uk/files/Publications/a1537-shock-responsive-social-protection-latin-america-caribbean/summary-of-key-findings-and-policy-recommendations.pdf?noredirect=1

What can be done ex ante?

Identify and select people affected by shocks

Deliver transfer cash and in-kind support

Align resources and actors for an integrated response



Targeting
Identifying/selecting
beneficiaries



DeliveryTransferring cash/in-kind benefits



Coordination and financing
Aligning resources and actors
for an integrated response

Research on SRSP

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Existing work on SRSP





Social Protection across the Humanitarian-Development Nexus. A Game Changer in Supporting People through Crises

documer

SOCIAL PROTECTION & JOBS

What role can social protection systems play in responding to humanitarian emergencies?

Valentina Barca and Clare O'Brien

DISCUSSION PAPER

No. 1935 | SEPTEMBER 2019

Strengthening the capacity of ASEAN Member States to design and implement risk-informed and shock-responsive social protection systems for resilience

Unbundled: A framework for connecting safety nets and humanitarian assistance in refugee settings

> Karin Seyfert, Valentina Barca, Ugo Gentilini, Manjula Luthria, and Shereen Abbady

Regional Synthesis Report







© Ox



Social Protection & Johs

Human(itarian) Capital? Lessons on Better Connecting Humanitarian Assistance and Social Protection

Ugo Gentilini, Sarah Laughton and Clare O'Brien

Ongoing work

Home > Developing countries, unspe... > Maintaining Essential Services ...

UK Department for International Development

Maintaining Essential Services After a Natural Disaster - MAINTAINS



Home > Developing countries, unspe... > Better Assistance in Crises (So...

UK Department for International Development

Better Assistance in Crises (Social Protection)



Plus other work by DFID, World Bank, WFP and UNICEF

Research gaps - I

- Better practical understanding of what works, in which contexts, how and why
- 2. Beyond cash what is the role for other instruments and social protection as a system?
- 3. Measuring and assessing *relative effectiveness* and acting on findings
- 4. Ensuring equitable outcomes and inclusiveness (gender, PWDs)

Research gaps - II

- 5. Using social registries
- 6. Poverty and vulnerability targeting methods
- 7. Political economy
- 8. Financing shock-responsive social protection

Conclusion

- 1. Social protection systems bring experience, capacity and delivery systems to a response
- 2. There several ways to make a system responsive
- 3. A response can be nationally led or humanitarian led
- 4. How you adapt can vary across the delivery chain of a SP system
- 5. In preparation: think about targeting and who does what
- 6. Lots of conceptual thinking but need for more research on what works and how

Thank you



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