



International Conference on
Social Protection
in contexts of
**Fragility &
Forced Displacement**

Brussels
28-29 September, 2017

Conference Programme



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Day 1 → 28 September 2017

From 8:15

REGISTRATION AND WELCOME COFFEE

9:30 → 10:30

WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS → The Arc

- **Introduction:** **Sandie Blanchet**, Director, UNICEF Office for Relations with EU Institutions
- **Monique Pariat**, Director General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)
- **Ingrid-Gabriela Hoven**, Director General, Department for Global Issues, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany (BMZ)
- **Marjeta Jager**, Deputy Director General, European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO)
- **Ted Chaiban**, Director, Programme Division, UNICEF

10:30 → 11:15

KEY NOTE SPEECH → The Arc

Stefan Dercon will reflect on key challenges of the evidence agenda for social protection, in contexts of protracted crises and forced displacement, and future promise - drawing from his own expertise - and laying out challenges for the conference. This session welcomes an audience discussion.

- **Chair:** **Dr Sarah Cook**, Director, UNICEF Office of Research - Innocenti
- **Keynote Speaker:** **Stefan Dercon**, Chief Economist, Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DFID)

11:15 → 11:45

COFFEE BREAK → Foyer

11:45 → 13:00

HIGH-LEVEL PANEL → The Arc

High-level panellists from different backgrounds discuss experiences, existing challenges and potential of social protection in contexts of protracted crises and forced displacement, including political and advocacy efforts. The panel will be followed by a question and answer session with audience members, intended to set the stage for debates that will follow during the next sessions.

- **Moderator:** **Jean-Louis De Brouwer**, Director of Europe, Eastern Neighbourhood and Middle East, European Commission's Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)
- **Judith**, Refugee from Rwanda
- **Oleksandra Churkina**, Deputy Minister of Social Policy for European Integration, Ministry of Social Policy, Ukraine
- **Florence Nakiwala Kiyingi**, Minister of State for Youth and Children Affairs, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Uganda
- **Dr Göran Holmqvist**, Director, Department for Asia, Middle East and Humanitarian Assistance, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

13:00 → 14:00

LUNCH → Foyer

14:00 → 15:30

PARALLEL SESSIONS:

SOCIAL PROTECTION IN CONTEXTS OF PROTRACTED CRISES

PARALLEL SESSION 1A: DESIGNING, IMPLEMENTING AND EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS IN CONTEXTS OF PROTRACTED CRISES

→ The Arc

This session will focus on the feasibility and modalities for setting up national social protection systems in contexts of extreme fragility and protracted crisis. The experience of Somalia will serve as case study, examining how the government and development partners are starting to work together to transition from short-term emergency response towards a longer-term poverty reduction strategy. Maryan Qasim, Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, will present national action plans for developing a social protection framework, building on the on-going drought response and cash-based interventions. Opportunities and challenges for the way forward will be discussed together with researchers and donors.

- **Chair: Dominique Burgeon**, Director of Emergency and Rehabilitation Division and Strategic Programme Leader – Resilience, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- **Minister Maryan Qasim**, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Somalia
- **Ric Goodman**, Director for Resilience, DAI Europe
- **Chris Porter**, Humanitarian Head of Profession, Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DFID)
- **Joseph Chege**, Food Security Specialist, Office of Food for Peace, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) East Africa

PARALLEL SESSION 1B: CIVILIAN-CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND SYSTEMIC SOCIAL PROTECTION DEVELOPMENT IN CONTEXTS OF PROTRACTED CRISES

→ Room 311

This session will explore the potential benefits of adopting a systems approach to social protection in fragile contexts. Drawing on experiences in Afghanistan, Somalia, and elsewhere, the session will provide illustrations of social protection systems in conflict-affected countries which encompass the whole of government as well as civil society interventions. This will include for example, the involvement of civilian-crisis management initiatives and the security sector. Discussion will focus on how humanitarian and development action can be undertaken through joint approaches that cut across sectors, considering not only the most effective tools but also their wider potential impacts in a fragile context.

- **Chair: Eppu Mikkonen-Jeanneret**, Senior Adviser for Global Social Policy, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
- **David Majed**, Senior Adviser to the Deputy Minister, Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation, Afghanistan
- **Sheree Bennet**, Research and Evaluation Adviser, International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- **Pia Stjernvall**, Ambassador for Civilian Crises Management, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland

PARALLEL SESSION 1C: THINKING LONG(ER) TERM IN FRAGILE CONTEXTS

→ Room 312

This session will explore ways to take a longer-term perspective when making use of social protection in protracted crises, in order to contribute to resilience building, while being sufficiently agile to respond to immediate needs. Panelists will present examples in which improved outcomes were achieved for child and family wellbeing and livelihood resilience over the longer term. The discussion will focus on a) the role of social protection in transitioning from fragility to stability over the longer term; b) ways to replicate learning in similar contexts; c) how development and humanitarian actors can combine efforts for progressive extension of social protection for better outcomes in contexts of protracted crisis and d) remaining evidence gaps and how these might be addressed.

- **Chair: Dr Joanne Bosworth**, Regional Adviser, Social Policy, UNICEF Europe and Central Asia Regional Office (ECARO)
- **Dr Sheraz Khan**, Coordinator of Social Health Protection Initiative, Department of Health, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan
- **Prof Dr Tilman Brück**, Founder and Director of the International Security and Development Centre
- **Paul Harvey**, Partner, Humanitarian Outcomes

15:30 → 16:00

COFFEE BREAK

→ Foyer

16:00 → 17:00

PLENARY 1 - SOCIAL PROTECTION IN FRAGILE CONTEXTS: LESSONS LEARNED AND MOVING FORWARD → The Arc

The three preceding parallel session moderators will briefly present the main lessons and conclusions from their respective sessions. An expert panel representing practitioner and research perspectives will then share their reactions, including ideas on how to move forward as an international community to address outstanding issues and key challenges.

- **Moderator: Steen Jorgensen**, Director for Social Protection, Labour and Jobs, World Bank Group
- **Natalia Winder Rossi**, Deputy Director (a.i.) / Social Protection Team Leader, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- **Carell Laurent**, Deputy Director, Centre for Resilience / Foreign Service Officer, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- **Dr Fabio Veras**, Senior Researcher, International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG)
- **Camilla Knox-Peebles**, Deputy Humanitarian Director, Oxfam

17:00 → 18:00

SPEED NETWORKING SESSION 1 → Panoramic Hall

Participants will have the opportunity to learn about ongoing activities, new research and knowledge products related to social protection in contexts of protracted crisis or forced displacement. These brief, interactive sessions will run in parallel, restarting every ten minutes, to allow participants to learn about a wide range of topics of interest.

- **Moderator: Juergen Hohmann**, Social Protection Expert, European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO)
1. **CASH+ Approach in Fragile Contexts** - **Asha Sawyer**, Cash Based Interventions Coordinator, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Somalia
 2. **Building Social Protection Floors in Contexts of Fragility and Forced Displacement** - **James Canonge**, Social Protection Policy Officer, Social Protection Department, International Labour Organization (ILO)
 3. **UNICEF's Experience with Humanitarian Cash and Voucher Programmes in the Middle East and North Africa – Lessons Learned** - **Arthur van Diesen**, Regional Adviser, Social Policy, UNICEF Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)
 4. **Voices of the Displaced and the Role of Social Protection** - **Claudia Ah Poe**, Senior Food Security Adviser, Vulnerability Analysis Unit, Programme and Policy Division, World Food Programme (WFP)
 5. **Cash Transfer Programmes and Food Security in Fragile States - Case Studies in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Chad** – **Dr Christoph Strupat**, Economist, German Development Institute
 6. **Weaving Social Safety Nets in Fragile Contexts: Building a more Agile, Integrated and Shock-Sensitive Social Protection System in Malawi** - **Harry Mwamlima**, Director, Poverty Reduction and Social Protection, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Malawi (with support from DFID, EU, GIZ, UNICEF, WFP, and World Bank)
 7. **Shock-Responsive Social Protection Systems: Lesotho Experience in Emergency Response** - **Tsepang Mankhatho Julia Linko**, Director of Planning, Ministry of Social Development, Lesotho (with support from FAO, UNICEF, WFP)
 8. **The Case of Marawi Seige: Department of Social Welfare and Development's Social Protection Interventions for Internally Displaced Families** - **Nestor B. Ramos**, Regional Director, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Philippines
 9. **How Madagascar is Scaling up Shock-Responsive Social Protection to Improve Poor Families' Lives (in French only)** - **Irenée Arimanana Ravelojaona**, Director General of Social protection, Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women, Madagascar

18:00 → 19:00

WELCOME RECEPTION → Panoramic Hall

Day 2 → 29 September 2017

9:00 → 9:30

WELCOME 2nd DAY

→ The Arc

A series of short and compelling videos will be shown underscoring the impact of protracted crises and forced displacement on vulnerable populations and the role of social protection in these contexts. The host will offer brief remarks on key outputs from Day 1 and introduce the topics and agenda for Day 2.

- **Host: Alexandra Yuster**, Associate Director, Programme Division; Global Chief, Social Inclusion and Policy, UNICEF HQ

9:30 → 11:00

PARALLEL SESSIONS: The needs of forcibly displaced populations and the role of social protection

PARALLEL SESSION 2A: THINKING LONGER TERM IN CONTEXTS OF FRAGILITY AND FORCED DISPLACEMENT → Room 312

The session will focus on how to respond to the social protection needs of refugees and vulnerable groups and host communities in contexts where the changing nature of crises makes it difficult to foresee the extent and duration of forced displacement. The panellists will discuss how immediate crisis response and longer-term thinking can go hand-in-hand, how national capacities can be strengthened to expand social protection coverage to those vulnerable households most affected by crises, and how temporary social protection schemes can be transformed into sustainable national systems that can respond to current and future shocks. Recognising the specific contextual circumstances of the examples presented in this session, the discussion will examine both challenges and promising approaches to achieve improved outcomes in the long run. In particular, the session will look at institutional, political economy, and legitimacy issues beyond 'technical' challenges to facilitate longer-term planning and systems strengthening.

- **Chair: Dr Silvia Morgenroth**, Head of Division 321 "Tackling the Root Causes of Displacement", Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany (BMZ)
- **Mario Abou Zeid**, Senior Adviser to the Minister for the Refugee Portfolio, General Supervisor of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, Ministry of Social Affairs, Lebanon
- **Kenn Crossley**, Deputy Director, Programme and Policy Division, World Food Programme (WFP)
- **Violet Warnery**, Deputy Representative, Programme Section, UNICEF Lebanon

PARALLEL SESSION 2B: MEETING COMMITMENTS IN RECEIVING COUNTRIES: EXTENDING SOCIAL PROTECTION TO DISPLACED PERSONS → The Arc

Participants in this session will examine questions around 'adequate' social protection in receiving countries, taking into account opportunities and limitations for extending coverage or developing specific social protection provision to the refugee population in receiving countries with varying domestic political and public support. The session will also look into evidence on the effects of social protection systems on mental well-being and social tensions in and between displaced and host communities with important implications for programme design.

- **Co-Chair: Massimo La Rosa**, Global Thematic Coordinator on Forced Displacement and Migration, European Commission's Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) & **Camilla Hagström**, Deputy Head of Unit of DEVCO B3, Migration and Employment, European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO)
- **Ramazan Özdağ**, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Family and Social Policies and Social Policy General Directorate of Social Assistances, Turkey
- **Jonathan Campbell**, Deputy Country Director, World Food Programme (WFP) Turkey
- **Dr Francesca Bastagli**, Head of Social Protection and Social Policy Programme, Overseas Development Institute

PARALLEL SESSION 2C: EFFECTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE URBAN SETTING → Room 311

Urbanisation now looms large as a critical dimension of providing social assistance to displaced populations. Approximately 60% of refugees end up in urban areas; a trend that looks destined to continue. This urban gravitation generates very specific needs and challenges. It presupposes the development of social protection provision suited to these circumstances in receiving countries. Assisting policy makers to adapt their social protection approaches in such a direction would ensure better provision for displaced persons. This session will discuss these issues and provide existing empirical evidence on the consequences of and solutions for unburdening basic social support services in urban areas.

- **Chair: Dr Andrew Mitchell**, Senior Solutions Officer, Social Protection and Resilience, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- **Farrokh Sasani**, Deputy Director General, Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants' Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Iran
- **Byron Alfonso Romero Peña**, Sub Secretary for Family Matters, Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion, Ecuador & **Maria Clara Martin**, Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR Quito, Ecuador
- **Dr Amber Peterman**, Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF Office of Research - Innocenti
- **Dr Ugo Gentilini**, Senior Economist, Social Protection and Jobs Global Practice, World Bank Group

11:00 → 11:30

COFFEE BREAK

→ Foyer

11:30 → 12:30

PLENARY 2 – FORCIBLY-DISPLACED POPULATIONS AND THE ROLE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION: LESSONS LEARNED AND MOVING FORWARD → The Arc

The three preceding parallel session moderators will briefly present the main lessons and conclusions from their respective sessions. An expert panel representing practitioner and research perspectives will then share their reactions, including ideas on how to move forward as an international community to address outstanding issues and key challenges.

- **Moderator: Ewen Macleod**, Senior Adviser for Development, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- **Arthur van Diesen**, Regional Adviser, Social Policy, UNICEF Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)
- **Dr Francesca Bastagli**, Head of Social Protection and Social Policy Programme, Overseas Development Institute
- **Valérie Schmitt**, Deputy Director and Head of the Flagship Programme, Social Protection Department, International Labour Organization (ILO)
- **Emily Henderson**, Humanitarian Adviser and Humanitarian Cash Policy Lead, Conflict, Humanitarian and Security Department (CHASE), Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DFID)

12:30 → 14:00

LUNCH

→ Foyer

14:00 → 15:30

SPEED NETWORKING SESSION 2

→ Rooms 311 & 312

Participants will have the opportunity to learn about ongoing activities, new research and knowledge products related to social protection in contexts of protracted crisis or forced displacement. These brief, interactive sessions will run in parallel, restarting every fifteen minutes, to allow participants to learn about a wide range of topics of interest.

- **Moderator: Yukimi Ogaki**, Programme Policy Officer, Safety-Nets & Social Protection Unit, Policy & Programme Division, World Food Programme (WFP)
1. **Risk-Informed and Shock-Responsive Social Protection Interactive Learning Tool** - **Federico Spano**, Social Protection and Resilience Specialist, Social Policies and Rural Institutions Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
 2. **Social Safety Nets as a Response to Hurricane Matthew in October 2016 in Haiti's South and Grand'Anse Departments (in French only)** - **Dr Jean Robert Brutus**, Senior Adviser on Social Protection, Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Haiti
 3. **Universal Pension Systems in Fragile Contexts – Something Unique?** - **Charles Knox-Vydmannov**, Global Adviser, Social Protection, HelpAge International
 4. **Rethinking Sudan's Social Safety Net Programme** - **Dr Fatima Fadul**, Head of Poverty Reduction and Coordination Centre, Ministry of Security and Social Development, Sudan
 5. **Delivering Social Protection during a Protracted Crisis: Challenges in Mali** - **Dr Chrystelle Tsafack Temah**, Chief Social Policy, UNICEF Mali
 6. **Ensuring Protection Dividends for Social Transfers Serving Forcibly-Displaced Persons** - **Karolina Lindholm Billing**, Deputy Representative, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Lebanon

7. **Qudra – Increasing the Resilience of Host Communities in Neighbouring Countries during the Syrian Refugee Crisis** - **Dr Günther Taube**, Programme Director, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
8. **A New Way of Working – Linkages between the Humanitarian Response and the Productive Safety Net in Ethiopia** - **Berhanu Woldemichael**, Director, Food Security Coordination Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia
9. **From Fragility to Resilience through Sustainable Approaches in Public Works** - **Mito Tsukamoto**, Senior Specialist, Employment Intensive Investments, Employment Policy, International Labour Organization (ILO)

15:30 → 16:00

COFFEE BREAK

→ Foyer

16:00 → 17:00

TRANSLATING LESSONS INTO PRACTICE: HIGH-LEVEL PANEL

→ The Arc

This last session of the conference aims to consolidate key learning and opportunities to strengthen social protection in contexts of fragility and forced displacement and to recommend concrete actions to deliver on the global commitments. In this session a high-level panel representing national governments, humanitarian actors, development partners and donors will examine the emerging trends from the two day conference to make concrete recommendations from their perspectives for a forward looking agenda.

- **Moderator: Leila Pakkala**, Regional Director, UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO)
- **Andreas Proksch**, Director General, Sector and Global Programmes Department, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
- **Minister Maryan Qasim**, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Somalia
- **Dominique Burgeon**, Director of Emergency and Rehabilitation Division and Strategic Programme Leader – Resilience, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- **Jean-Louis De Brouwer**, Director of Europe, Eastern Neighbourhood and Middle East, European Commission's Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)

17:00 → 17:15

THANKS AND CLOSURE FROM CONFERENCE TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

→ The Arc

- **Sarah Laughton**, Chief, Safety-Nets & Social Protection Unit, Policy & Programme Division, World Food Programme (WFP)
- **Juergen Hohmann**, Social Protection Expert, European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO)
- **Eppu Mikkonen-Jeanneret**, Senior Adviser for Global Social Policy, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland



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Parallel Session - Concept Notes



PARALLEL SESSIONS DAY 1 → 28 September 2017

SOCIAL PROTECTION IN CONTEXTS OF PROTRACTED CRISES

PARALLEL SESSION 1A: DESIGNING, IMPLEMENTING, AND EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS IN CONTEXTS OF PROTRACTED CRISES

14:00 → 15:30

- **Chair: Dominique Burgeon**, Director of Emergency and Rehabilitation Division and Strategic Programme Leader – Resilience, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- **Minister Maryan Qasim**, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Somalia
- **Ric Goodman**, Director for Resilience, DAI Europe
- **Chris Porter**, Humanitarian Head of Profession, Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DFID)
- **Joseph Chege**, Food Security Specialist, Office of Food for Peace, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) East Africa

AIM/ GOALS

The aim of the session will be to discuss the feasibility and modalities for setting up a national social protection system in the context of Somalia to help the government in their focus to transition from short-term emergency response, towards a longer-term poverty reduction strategy, as per the framework of the National Development Plan 2017-2019. Specific objectives include:

- **Present Somalia context:** National actions and plans for developing a social protection framework and current challenges; on-going drought response and cash based interventions;
- **Analyse what the evidence says:** example of nascent social protection systems – features and success stories that might serve as an example to set social protection systems in contexts of extreme fragility and protracted crises;
- **Discuss pros and cons:** why and how to invest in social protection systems in the context of Somalia.

RATIONAL AND CONTEXT

The Government of Somalia has recognised the protective and transformational role that social protection can play in addressing and overcoming the structural and environmental challenges of poverty and vulnerability experienced by the population.

Social protection is a clear priority under the new National Development Plan 2017 – 2019 (NDP). The significant role that social protection can play in building household resilience and in bridging the humanitarian and development divide is well recognised. As such Social Protection falls under the resilience chapter of the NDP and the resilience pillar of the new aid architecture, providing a clear forum and structure within which government, donors, UN agencies and other humanitarian and development partners can engage and coordinate this approach.

In support of achieving the social protection goals laid out in the NDP, the government is working with UN partners to build the foundations to establish a formal social protection system in Somalia. This work is focusing on developing both policy and institutional frameworks, and developing strategies to reach vulnerable populations. Government and partners are also aware of the need to link the largely short-term humanitarian support currently provided with longer-term developmental aims and approaches. This is an area in which the development of social protection systems can play an important role. Especially when one considers the significant and successful use of cash transfers in emergency response over recent years. The lessons and experience of new and innovative approaches in the provision of assistance across Somalia, including CASH+ approaches that combine cash transfers with other key inputs or services, will be important in the development of and support to government in social protection, and in particular in realising its potential in alleviating poverty and building resilience.

The provision of direct income support to poor and marginalised households has the potential to generate trust in the state and support for public institutions; thereby helping to renew the social contract. Social protection can unlock the productive potential of the poorest, increase local economic growth and micro-economic activity and even stimulate aggregate growth. In contexts of fragility and protracted crisis, such as Somalia, social protection programmes can also be used to provide flexible support to address both structural poverty drivers and the additional needs caused by periodic and recurrent shocks.

Much of Somalia's recent past has been marked by poverty, famine and recurring violence. Over the past 20 years the country has suffered conflict, political instability, natural and economic shocks that have resulted in acute hunger and malnutrition. The Somali population has experienced periods of severe hunger and famine, between 1991 and 2017, resulting in acute food and nutrition crises that led to the death of over 250,000 people (of which 133,000 were children under the age of five). The northern parts of the country have experienced acute food shortages since late 2015 as a result of *El Niño* weather phenomenon. Continually disrupted livelihoods and inherent poverty issues have affected the level of crop and livestock production, leading to limited food availability and livelihood options.

Poverty cuts across sectors, locations, livelihood groups and genders, and its forms and causes vary. Initial analysis of the recent High Frequency Survey suggests that between 35 and 71 per cent of the population may be living under a basic needs poverty line of US\$ 1.90 per day. Access to basic services, such as health facilities and schools, is constrained by supply shortages and spatial disparities, as well as economic and cultural barriers.

To address these needs, development partners, in partnership with national institutions are currently collaborating with the objective of protecting the lives and livelihoods of the Somali population. Besides other initiatives, cash programming has been one of the most effective delivery mechanism used by the aid community. The cash assistance has been adapted to balance the need for immediate humanitarian assistance with the necessity to build long term capacity to deal with frequent shocks and systemic vulnerabilities in the Somali context. Currently innovative approaches such as CASH+ are implemented at large scale where the provision of cash is complemented with productive inputs and training; thus ensuring that households meet their immediate needs while restoring their livelihood. Cash-for-work programmes, also implemented at a large scale, focus mainly on providing short term employment schemes plus rehabilitating community infrastructures to improve productive capacities and resilience at the household and community level. In addition, unconditional cash is provided to households who are unable to engage in cash-for-work, thus enhancing social safety nets and ensuring the most vulnerable are not left behind.

In 2012, with the establishment of permanent political institutions, Somalia entered into a new period in which longer term stability seems possible. After decades of conflict a federal government was established, built through national dialogue and consensus. The Federal Government of Somalia, together with development partners, increasingly recognise that to enable households to escape from the vicious cycle of extreme poverty and deprivation, it is key to provide the people in need with access to timely, predictable and long-term social protection benefits. In order to accomplish this, it would be fundamental to assess how to establish a social protection system capable of providing a flexible mix of benefits that would better serve households with different livelihood needs and different concerns (i.e. access to services, security, and assets ownership). Indeed the open question for government institutions, UN agencies, NGOs and donor agencies is how to transform this upcoming commitment into a national system that would help the Somali population to start a virtuous circle to escape the poverty/vulnerability trap.

PARALLEL SESSION 1B: CIVILIAN-CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND SYSTEMIC SOCIAL PROTECTION DEVELOPMENT IN CONTEXTS OF PROTRACTED CRISES

14:00 → 15:30

- **Chair: Eppu Mikkonen-Jeanneret**, Senior Adviser for Global Social Policy, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
- **David Majed**, Senior Adviser to the Deputy Minister, Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation, Afghanistan
- **Sheree Bennet**, Research and Evaluation Adviser, International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- **Pia Stjernvall**, Ambassador for Civilian Crises Management, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland

AIM/ GOALS

Explore diverse entry points and drivers for the introduction or development of social protection systems in contexts conflict, fragility and protracted crisis.

RATIONAL AND CONTEXT

This session explores the potential insights that can be gained from adopting a systems approach to social protection in fragile contexts. Drawing on experiences in Afghanistan, Somalia, and elsewhere, it suggests that taking a systems approach would help countries expand the range of stakeholders and considerations involved in their social protection efforts. In the context of fragility and protracted crisis, it is often challenging to coordinate the various efforts by government bodies, civil society and international organizations involved in humanitarian and development action, but systems thinking would argue for the importance of finding ways to develop strong multi-sectoral approaches to achieve the desired impact. In addition to the focus on social protection in humanitarian and development action, lessons from a systems approach would suggest that social protection design in conflict-affected countries should encompass the whole of government including civilian crisis management initiatives and the security sector, where these are an essential component of state-led service delivery to citizens. Finally, in developing specific social protection instruments, a systems approach would point to the importance of considering not only the most effective tools, but also their wider potential impacts in a fragile context.

The speakers in the session will explore these insights from systems thinking from different perspectives. Afghanistan will provide examples of good practice interventions that adopt multi-sectoral approaches to social protection despite the challenges of a fragile context. Finland will examine the space between social protection and civilian-crisis management, highlighting how isolated, sector-specific social protection design can undermine national strategy and roll-out. Drawing on examples from the Balkans and elsewhere, it will argue that support packages designed and launched for very narrow populations (e.g. politicians, police, army, etc.) with inadequate consideration of a national strategy can be politically and also technically difficult to correct afterwards, potentially creating costly pension packages for a small minority and paralyzing state budgets for the expansion social protection floors that would cover all. IRC offers a perspective on the impact of cash transfers, looking not only at the technical issues involved but also examining critical protection considerations related to gender-based violence. It is hoped that, taken together, these interventions and the wider discussions that follow will help clarify the opportunities from taking a systems approach to social protection in fragile contexts.

PARALLEL SESSION 1C: THINKING LONG(ER) TERM IN FRAGILE CONTEXTS

14:00 → 15:30

- **Chair: Dr Joanne Bosworth**, Regional Adviser, Social Policy, UNICEF Europe and Central Asia Regional Office (ECARO)
- **Dr Sheraz Khan**, Coordinator of Social Health Protection Initiative, Department of Health, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan
- **Prof Dr Tilman Brück**, Founder and Director of the International Security and Development Centre
- **Paul Harvey**, Chief Executive, Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium

AIM/ GOALS

- Explore the role of social protection throughout the development and humanitarian nexus i.e.; its role to prevent the escalation of conflicts, in protracted crises over a longer term and in gradual transitioning from fragility to stability over the longer term.
- Examining illustrative country examples where this has been demonstrated and provides insights into how some elements of it might be replicated elsewhere, with reference to building resilience, strengthening livelihoods, as well as continuing to address immediate survival needs.
- What are those aspects of social protection and humanitarian programming where there is significant room for convergence to facilitate the movement from short to long-term?
- Are there other hooks in addition to the recent focus on cash, such as systems that also offer opportunities for convergence?
- Consider how we collect evidence to adequately fill the gaps in evidence, especially in a fluid context where parameters are subject to change.
- Contribute to existing approaches and identify what needs to change in policy or practise to better advance the movement from instability to more durable systems.
- Are we expecting too much from social protection to facilitate this transition alone? What other measures might be required?

RATIONAL AND CONTEXT

This session will focus on how to facilitate and ensure better convergence between social protection and humanitarian programming for long term resilience building of individuals, households, communities and governments. Furthermore, the session will examine the role of social protection in supporting transitional justice and smoothing the way for greater social cohesion, peace and prosperity. Correspondingly, how can social protection systems continue to be sufficiently agile and adequately respond to immediate acute needs and survival? Panellists will present approaches that have proven successful at contributing to improved outcomes over the longer term for child and family wellbeing and livelihood resilience in contexts of protracted crises.

PARALLEL SESSIONS DAY 2 → 29 September 2017

THE NEEDS OF FORCIBLY DISPLACED POPULATIONS AND THE ROLE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION

PARALLEL SESSION 2A: THINKING LONGER TERM IN CONTEXTS OF FRAGILITY AND FORCED DISPLACEMENT

9:30 → 11:00

- **Chair: Dr Silvia Morgenroth**, Head of Division 321 "Tackling the Root Causes of Displacement", Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany (BMZ)
- **Mario Abou Zeid**, Senior Adviser to the Minister for the Refugee Portfolio, General Supervisor of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, Ministry of Social Affairs, Lebanon
- **Kenn Crossley**, Deputy Director, Programme and Policy Division, World Food Programme (WFP)
- **Violet Warnery**, Deputy Representative, Programme Section, UNICEF Lebanon

AIM/GOALS

Key question: How do we connect and eventually transform temporary social transfers (in)to sustainable long-term social protection programmes (as part of systems) in context of fragility and forced displacement?

What are the challenges associated with applying social protection measures in contexts of forced displacement and with bringing long-term perspectives into temporary cash-based responses?

What are success factors of promising cash-based approaches in improving outcomes over the longer term for wellbeing and livelihood resilience in contexts of fragility and forced displacement?

How can the institutional set-up and institutional capacities in countries dealing with fragility and forced displacement be supported to facilitate long-term planning and –response?

How can social protection measures contribute to the strengthening of social cohesion between refugees and host communities in contexts of forced displacement?

Sub-objectives of the session are:

1. Contextualizing social protection in contexts of fragility and forced displacement;
2. Discuss how to transform or integrate temporary social protection measures into national social security programmes in contexts of fragility and forced displacement;
3. Highlighting challenges and identifying success factors;
4. Reflecting the partner country/ies' perspective(s), potential and discussing joint action.

Through these objectives, the importance of linking short-term responses with long-term approaches is to be clearly stressed as a key message of the session. This applies in particular to cash-based interventions in connection with existing national social protection systems (sub-objective 2), while they may come with challenges and success factors alike (sub-objective 3), also from a government perspective (sub-objective 4).

RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

This session is organized by the German Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation (BMZ), together with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the World Food Programme and UNICEF.

The session will focus on how to respond to social protection needs of refugees and vulnerable populations in host communities while it is still difficult to foresee to what extent the forced displacement will become protracted. This situation requires all involved actors to respond to an immediate crisis while it becomes increasingly relevant to think longer-term and to transform temporary social protection schemes into more sustainable national systems that can respond to ongoing and future shocks. Against this background, it becomes essential to overcome the humanitarian-development divide and to strengthen national capacities in expanding social protection coverage to vulnerable households most affected by crises. Recognizing the specific contextual circumstances of the presented country examples, this session will discuss challenges and promising approaches to achieve improved outcomes over the longer term for wellbeing and livelihood resilience in contexts of fragility and forced displacement for both target groups- refugees just as host communities-, while focusing on institutional, political economy and legitimacy issues beyond simply "technical" challenges to facilitate longer-term planning and systems strengthening.

PARALLEL SESSION 2B: MEETING COMMITMENTS IN RECEIVING COUNTRIES: EXTENDING SOCIAL PROTECTION TO DISPLACED PERSONS

9:30 → 11:00

- **Co-Chair: Massimo La Rosa**, Global Thematic Coordinator on Forced Displacement and Migration, European Commission's Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) & **Camilla Hagström**, Deputy Head of Unit of DEVCO B3, Migration and Employment, European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO)
- **Ramazan Özdağ**, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Family and Social Policies and Social Policy General Directorate of Social Assistances, Turkey
- **Jonathan Campbell**, Deputy Country Director, World Food Programme (WFP) Turkey
- **Dr Francesca Bastagli**, Head of Social Protection and Social Policy Programme, Overseas Development Institute

AIM/GOALS

Participants in this session will examine questions around 'adequate' social protection in receiving countries, taking into account opportunities and limitations for extending coverage or developing specific social protection provision to refugee populations in receiving countries as well as to internally displaced people (IDPs) in host communities with varying domestic political and public support. It will also look into evidence on the effects of social protection systems on mental well-being and social tensions in and between displaced and host communities with important implications for programme design.

RATIONAL AND CONTEXT

Many refugees and IDPs lack sufficient access to livelihoods, adequate health, education or housing. Income-generation opportunities are either totally absent or scarce and poor. Additional high risk of discrimination, stigmatization and further displacement can exacerbate the desperate situation even more. Access to adequate social protection and to other productivity enhancing programmes may enable the displaced people to make their way out of dependency, poverty and to rebuild their lives.

The perceived risks and perils are not unilateral. Host countries and communities can also become overwhelmed by the tremendous economic and social strain of supporting displaced people, living in close proximity to them and sharing their environment and infrastructure. In such already heated situation, the extension of the home country's social protection system to the displaced may create more feelings of envy, resentment and competition. Therefore it is so important that the support for the displaced people need to bring palpable benefits for both sides.

Guiding questions

- What are the opportunities and limitations for providing social protection to refugee populations in receiving countries?
- What preconditions need to be met before existing social protection provisions can be extended to refugees and/or IDPs?
- What steps can States take to meet their obligations and commitments under international laws and treaties given varying domestic political and public support?
- What adequate normative and institutional frameworks can be established to limit eviction, exclusion and segregation of the displaced population groups?
- What are the possible effects of social protection systems on social cohesion versus social tension in and between displaced and host communities?
- What innovative examples are there where refugees have been integrated into formal national social protection systems even if undocumented? To what extent can these efforts be replicated elsewhere?
- What are the specific experiences in applying and extending local social protection instruments to displaced persons? How can they be resourced? What are the longer term perspectives and needs?
- What experiences exists in facilitation refugees'/IDP's participation in host communities' planning and governance?

PARALLEL SESSION 2C: EFFECTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE URBAN SETTING

9:30 → 11:00

- **Chair:** *Dr Andrew Mitchell*, Senior Solutions Officer, Social Protection and Resilience, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- **Co-presenters:** *Farrokh Sasani*, Deputy Director General, Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants' Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Iran
- *Byron Alfonso Romero Peña*, Sub Secretary for Family Matters, Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion, Ecuador & *Maria Clara Martin*, Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR Quito, Ecuador
- *Dr Amber Peterman*, Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF Office of Research - Innocenti
- *Dr Ugo Gentilini*, Senior Economist, Social Protection and Jobs Global Practice, World Bank Group

AIM/ GOALS

1. To compare and contrast social protection in urban contexts with other social protection programming: what are the additional challenges and operational solutions?
2. What additional challenges and opportunities are there for extending coverage of national systems and/or internationally-led systems to forcibly displaced persons?
3. What are the range of key urban actors and government processes/actors that should participate?
4. What are the key lessons learnt that can be scaled up in programming for the future?

RATIONAL AND CONTEXT

Urbanisation now looms large as a critical dimension of providing social assistance to displaced populations. Approximately 60% of refugees end up in urban areas; a trend that looks destined to continue. This urban gravitation generates very specific needs and challenges. It presupposes the development of social protection provision suited to these circumstances in receiving countries. Assisting policy makers to adapt their social protection approaches in such a direction would ensure better provision for displaced persons. This session will discuss these issues and provide existing empirical evidence on the consequences of and solutions for unburdening basic social support services in urban areas.

While refugees and migrants have a different legal status and international protection needs, they may use similar routes and move to similar locations – and all are increasingly drawn to cities. As such, this session will discuss key issues and experiences emerging from social protection programs for the 'urban poor' as well as practices from supporting forcibly-displaced populations in urban areas.

At the heart of urban vulnerability of displaced people is their legal status, their ability to exercise their human rights and access to national systems and the urban economy. Refugees, asylum seekers and economic migrants who have crossed a border are often not recognised by the state, and in the case of those forcibly displaced may be actively persecuted by the state. Economic migrants and IDPs within their own country may legally have the full rights of a citizen, but due to illegal settling are effectively excluded from government services. Most displaced people live in marginalised areas, often without access to adequate housing, infrastructure or basic services and regularly exposed to natural disasters. They face many of the challenges of the urban poor, but additionally face social exclusion, precarious informal working conditions with a high risk of exploitation, abuse and trafficking. Also, operating in urban settings prompts to rethink and adapt targeting and various program design choices, especially in social assistance.

Different types of displaced people have different legal status and resulting vulnerabilities, requiring differentiated solutions. These need to connect displaced people to the specific opportunities whilst mitigating the additional challenges of urban contexts compared to rural contexts. It is crucial to understand the role of municipal governments, development and disaster contingency planning processes, and the incentives and support required to link displaced people to urban social protection programmes whilst protecting their lives and livelihoods through additional linkages to risk management systems. Complementary support to spatial planning (e.g., housing, transportation, land tenure), strengthening municipal services, and assuring shock-responsive systems provide the bedrock upon which social protection systems are able to scale up to take on displaced people whilst adjusting flexibly when disaster strikes. Integrating displaced people into municipal and national social protection systems is potentially a long process, so the strategic investment in mechanisms in parallel to state-led systems can be explored, such as scalable safety nets (and possible links to humanitarian assistance), health insurance and active labor market programs.



International Conference on
Social Protection
in contexts of
**Fragility &
Forced Displacement**

Brussels
28-29 September, 2017

**SPEED NETWORKING
SESSION ABSTRACTS**



DAY 1 → Thursday 28 September 2017

1. **Asha Sawyer**, Cash Based Interventions Coordinator, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Somalia - [CASH+ Approach in Fragile Contexts](#).

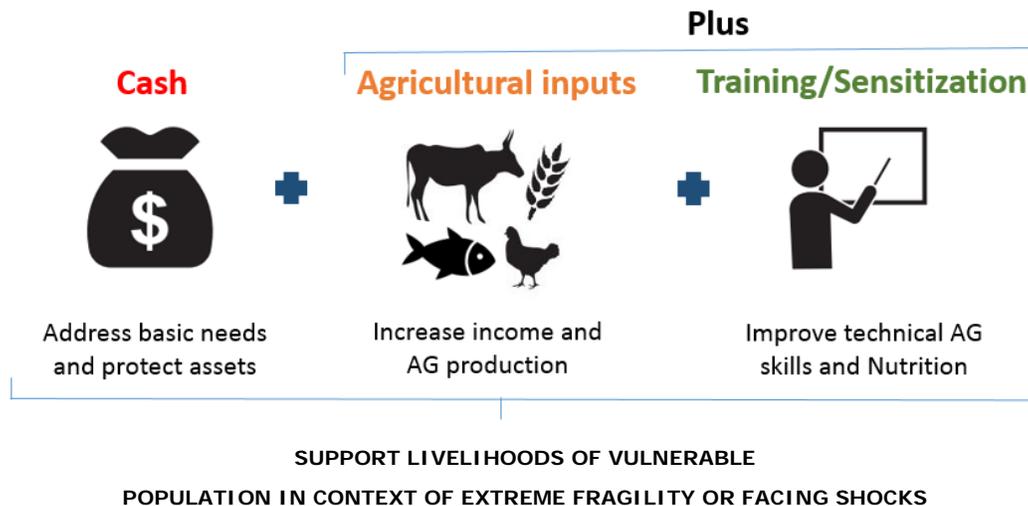
Abstract: FAO's CASH+ approach consists in "combining cash transfers with productive assets, activities, inputs, and/or technical training and extension services" to boost the livelihoods and productive capacities of poor and vulnerable households. These interventions can strengthen the resilience of vulnerable households' livelihoods and increase food production while enhancing the economic impact of social protection and help families meet their immediate food requirements. CASH+ is a tool that can be used for quick impact humanitarian response interventions, recovery and resilience programming as well as part of longer term social protection programmes.

CASH+ generally consist of an integrated package of:

- Cash transfers (the amount and frequency of which are to be defined according to each specific context);
- Productive agricultural assistance (such as crop or vegetable seeds, tools, fertilizers, poultry, small ruminants, fishing kits, home grown gardens, processing equipment, etc.);
- Technical training and extension services (such as Farmer or Pastoral Field Schools, good farming and pastoral practices, nutritional sensitization, and business skills).

Available evidence shows that this approach significantly improves households' production, incomes, asset ownership, productivity potential, as well as dietary diversity and food security, and minimizes negative coping strategies. FAO's CASH+ approach draws on the relationship between agriculture and social protection. Indeed FAO aims at building coherent SP-AG interventions that can help small holder farmers (SHFs) to escape the poverty-vulnerability trap. In fragile contexts FAO CASH+ work focuses on using these combined interventions to address immediate needs of SHFs, while allowing them to start a virtuous cycle of income generation with quick impacts. FAO is working to implement CASH+ programmes in fragile contexts and to promote their integration as components of risk-informed and shock-responsive social protection programmes.

FAO has recently been developing and implementing CASH+ in several countries: Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Chad, Somalia, and Lesotho. This session will focus on FAO experience in Somalia, explaining how CASH+ interventions have been designed on the specific needs of local communities, how they are supporting emergency needs, providing predictable transfers to labour-able communities, while also promoting the use of sustainable agriculture practices to strengthen livelihoods. Moreover, the session will discuss how they complement other types of social safety nets (e.g. CFW and UCT) and future plan to link the current famine response to the upcoming development of a national social protection framework within the context of the Somalia National Development.



2. **James Canonge**, Social Protection Policy Officer, Social Protection Department, International Labour Organization (ILO) - [Building Social Protection Floors in Contexts of Fragility and Forced Displacement](#).

Abstract: Amid rising forced displacement and a growing number of fragile and conflict settings, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) entered into a new partnership to promote decent work and social protection for refugees and other forcibly-displaced persons.

For example, in at least 8 African countries experiencing protracted refugee situations, UNHCR and the ILO are exploring options for integration of refugee populations into state-organized health insurance or health services provision programmes, supported by a social protection systems mapping exercise and more in-depth feasibility studies. Once completed, these studies are expected

to lead to the development and implementation of multi-year integration plans, in which refugee health services are progressively transferred to host countries with support from the international community. Integration of refugee populations into national systems may provide more cost-effective social health protection for affiliated beneficiaries, while simultaneously promoting peaceful coexistence, strengthening resilience, enhancing self-reliance and shoring up national health system capacities with external financial support. This approach of leveraging and enhancing state-organized services to support displaced populations is in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework included in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, which was adopted by all 193 Member States of the United Nations in September 2016.

Similar programming is being supported by the development of a thematic window focused on building and extending social protection floors in contexts of fragility and forced displacement under the United Nations Joint Fund for the 2030 Agenda, and is jointly being led by the UNHCR, ILO, UNDP and UNICEF.

3. **Arthur van Diesen**, Regional Adviser, Social Policy, UNICEF Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) - [UNICEF's Experience with Humanitarian Cash and Voucher Programmes in the Middle East and North Africa – Lessons Learned](#).

Abstract: Humanitarian actors are increasingly recognizing the critical importance of cash-based programming in the provision of cost-effective and efficient humanitarian assistance. Since 2014, UNICEF has been implementing a range of cash and voucher programmes in 8 countries across the region. In 2017, UNICEF conducted a stock-take of these programmes, with the aim of identifying early lessons learned, to sharpen UNICEF's approach and to contribute to global practice. The stock-take considered the following themes: the use of cash in conflict-affected areas; the transition from in-kind to cash-based programming; advantages and challenges of joint cash transfer programming; the linkages between humanitarian cash transfer programmes and social protection systems development; and the use of unrestricted cash and 'cash plus' approaches. The session will summarise top-level findings as they relate to the focus of the conference and will allow an opportunity to reflect on the wider relevance and applicability of lessons learned.

4. **Claudia Ah Poe**, Senior Food Security Adviser, Vulnerability Analysis Unit, Programme and Policy Division, World Food Programme (WFP) - [Voices of the Displaced and the Role of Social Protection](#).

Abstract: At a time when record numbers of people around the world have been forced to leave their homes, WFP undertook a research study to determine the role that food security and other factors play in compelling cross-border migration. Drawing on quantitative and qualitative research, "At the Root of Exodus: Food security, conflict and international migration", gives a voice to the people who left their country by featuring accounts of migrants from 10 different countries. Interviews took place in Greece, Italy, Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon. The study found that food insecurity is a critical 'push' factor driving international migration, along with economic opportunities, income inequality, population growth and the existence of established networks for migration.

Furthermore, countries with the highest level of food insecurity, coupled with armed conflict, have the highest outward migration of refugees. It also concluded that the act of migration itself can cause food insecurity, given the lack of income opportunities and adverse travel conditions along the journey. Most forcefully displaced migrants have been displaced multiple times inside their home countries before finally crossing borders. Once a migrant's journey has begun, food and economic security are important factors in their decision about whether to continue a journey or settle in the first relatively secure location. The findings around migrants' extensive access to and use of information such as social media also have implications for policy-makers and humanitarian actors. The findings have direct implications on social protection for the displaced population and host communities. Providing a safety net to internally displaced persons before crossing borders or close to their countries of origin is vital to meeting their food and other essential needs and reduce the pressure for continuing their journeys. Supporting vulnerable people in host communities is also essential to mitigate social tensions.

5. **Dr Christoph Strupat**, Economist, German Development Institute - Cash Transfer Programmes and Food Security in Fragile States - [Case Studies in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Chad](#).

Abstract: Our research project focuses on the challenges that state fragility poses to interventions aimed at overcoming food insecurity. Targeted cash transfer programmes (CTPs) are one important tool for improving food security in fragile contexts. Their goal is not only to address the short-term relief needs of affected populations but also to rehabilitate livelihoods and to increase resilience in the longer term. In this study we examine what are the effects of cash transfer programmes on food security and which role does fragility in its different dimensions play in shaping design, implementation, and effectiveness of cash transfer programmes. Furthermore, we investigate whether these programmes in turn impact different aspects of state fragility. We have carried out qualitative case studies in DRC, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Chad. Each country represents instances of severe fragile statehood. Within each selected country, one or two specific cash transfer programmes targeting rural areas have been analyzed. The comparative approach of our research project allows us to understand how similar interventions affect different aspects of state fragility across countries.

6. **Harry Mwamlima**, Director, Poverty Reduction and Social Protection, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Malawi (with support from DFID, EU, GIZ, UNICEF, WFP, and World Bank) - [Weaving Social Safety Nets in Fragile Contexts: Building a more Agile, Integrated and Shock-Sensitive Social Protection System in Malawi](#).

Abstract: Malawi is affected by fragility, driven by economic vulnerability, exposure to natural hazards and high poverty levels. Over the years, the country has been affected by repeated crises (floods, drought, and seasonal variability being the top natural hazards). The country also faces a growing population, in an environment of a weak economy which relies on rain fed agriculture. With this state of the economy, most people have limited livelihood options, low levels of citizen engagement in development and this is compounded by poor access to services and markets.

Despite facing these multi-dimensional aspects of fragility, the Government of Malawi has invested, with support from development partners, in building a social protection system that has grown in maturity and impact. Cash transfers are provided to 1/4 of the population (through the social cash transfer programmes and public works), access to services is to some extent facilitated, with the overall system contributing to build trust in the state and support for public institutions. Despite a heavy reliance on external funding, the financial commitment of the Government to the social protection system is increasing. Recent experimentations have led to systematic efforts to make the social protection system more shock-sensitive: this shift is embedded in the new 5-year social protection strategy¹ (MNSSP II) which proposes a holistic programmatic framework that aims to transition households away from poverty and hunger in a context of fragility. The system further promotes livelihood strengthening and resilience, and a shock-sensitive system, coordinated with the humanitarian sector.

Looking ahead, under the framework of the MNSSP II, several innovations will be explored, including integrated, multi-year resilience building; horizontal and vertical expansion of social assistance programmes; contingency funding and actions using early warning systems, and transfer adjustments to account for seasonal variations.

7. **Tsepang Mankhatho Julia Linko**, Director of Planning, Ministry of Social Development, Lesotho (with support from FAO, UNICEF, WFP) – [Shock-Responsive Social Protection Systems: Lesotho experience in Emergency Response](#).

Abstract: Lesotho is one of the poorest countries in sub-Saharan Africa with a poverty rate of 57%; and one of the most unequal countries in the world with a Gini coefficient of 0.53. Recognizing the role of social protection in addressing poverty and inequality, the country has demonstrated extraordinary commitment by allocating about 9% of its GDP to social protection. In order to make investments efficient and effective, in development and humanitarian contexts, government and partners embarked on strengthening the social protection system. This included consolidating policies and strategies, integrating programmes to address age-specific vulnerabilities, institutional arrangements, and coordination mechanisms. This integrated shock responsive social protection system is underpinned by a robust National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA). NISSA is being built as a nationwide single integrated web-based database in which socio-economic information on all households is stored to identify vulnerable population, and target beneficiaries eligible for different social protection programmes through reduced inclusion/exclusion errors; improved accountability and coordination. Currently, it covers about 49% of all households in the country; and progressively will cover 100% households (about 365,000) by end 2018; and will be fully decentralized by 2019.

During the 2016/17 *El Nino* drought response, UNICEF, FAO, WB, WFP and NGOs used the social protection system to target, complement and coordinate emergency activities to reach 466,563 people with emergency support. Following a two-fold approach (1) emergency cash top-ups for Child Grant Program recipients and (2) humanitarian cash transfers to acutely vulnerable people in areas not covered by NISSA and, both approaches complemented with a 'cash plus' intervention for households (home gardening kits and training on gardening techniques).

8. **Nestor B. Ramos**, Regional Director, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Philippines - [The Case of Marawi Siege: Department of Social Welfare and Development's Social Protection Interventions for Internally Displaced Families](#).

Abstract: The Philippines is a lower middle-income country. Despite strong economic growth, poverty rates remain high and human development has been slow. Exposure to regular shocks, risks and stresses caused by armed conflict, natural disasters and complex emergencies has exacerbated existing deprivations and inequality in the country.

The armed conflict between the government and various separatist groups in different parts of the country, particularly in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) severely impacts affected communities and vulnerable populations. On 23 May 2017, the Government of the Philippines launched a military and law enforcement operation in Marawi City, Lanao del Sur province to interrupt planned operations by the Maute Group. The non-state armed group claimed allegiance to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh) by capturing a leader of the Abu Sayyaf Group.

The ongoing Marawi armed conflict between government troops against Jihadist (ISIS) affiliated Maute terrorist group imposed threat to future peace and security of the Philippines. Compared to past disasters, Marawi has a unique scenario that tests the long running operational structure on Disaster Management, including of Social Protection. . Around 450,000 individuals, have been internally displaced. Mass evacuations took place as local residents sought refuge in safer areas in Marawi City and in adjacent areas of Lanao del Sur (Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao/ARMM) and Lanao del Norte.

Some host communities show less support and are mostly reliant on national assistance coming from national government agencies such as Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). Under the Republic Act 10121 or Disaster Risk Reduction and

Management Act of 2010, DSWD, a national agency lead in Social Protection, has been successfully implementing its regular Social Protection programs in times of crisis; made effective by the integrity of its existing structure and established manpower in the local government units. With Marawi City being under an Autonomous Region, national operation has to conform to its political dynamics. Moreover, DSWD is ensuring that its Social Protection initiatives are inclusive, culturally sensitive, and addresses the nuances of providing services to Islamic communities.

There are no indications that the conflict in Marawi City will end soon. Many host communities are still inaccessible due to ongoing fighting and general insecurity. Additional needs will be identified as host communities become accessible. Further, any return of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) to their original homes will require support.

The National Response Cluster at the National Emergency Operations Centre in Iligan City has been deactivated. Instead, Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM), an inter-agency task force, has been established to lead the repair, reconstruction and rehabilitation of Marawi City and other affected areas following the crisis. Considering the fragile context, implementation of Social Protection initiatives would require flexibility and creation of special policy.

9. **Irenée Arimanana Ravelojaona**, Director General of Social protection, Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women, Madagascar - [How Madagascar is Scaling up Shock-Responsive Social Protection to Improve Poor Families' Lives \(in French only\)](#).

Abstract: Madagascar's recurrent political crisis in the last decade has greatly affected the country's development and deteriorated standards of living. Its impacts are felt almost in all areas: political, socio-economic, and cultural and security, damaging the legal, social norms and cultural values and thereby contributing to the extreme impoverishment of the population.

In addition to poverty and deprivation, Madagascar is also being increasingly affected by climate change. Most recently, *El Niño* has resulted in prolonged drought, and cyclones have hit various parts of the country, causing already vulnerable families to fall even deeper into poverty, with many losing their livelihoods, access to food and water, and almost no access to basic health services.

This presentation will talk about how the Government of Madagascar is scaling up of social protection interventions to improve the situation of the most vulnerable families affected by climate and other type of shocks. It will also draw into lessons learnt of recent emergency cash transfer interventions in the country, their challenges and opportunities, and the coordination mechanism that the government has put in place, with support from partners, to ensure more effective interventions and to build a shock-responsive social protection system.

DAY 2 → Friday 29 September 2017

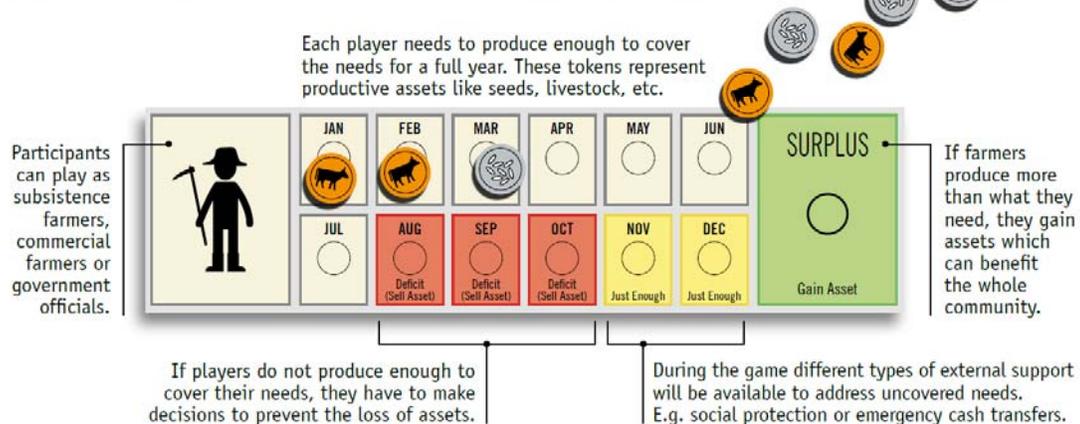
1. **Federico Spano**, Social Protection and Resilience Specialist, Social Policies and Rural Institutions Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - [Risk-Informed and Shock-Responsive Social Protection Interactive Learning Tool](#).

Abstract: Today, the humanitarian system is under unprecedented strain. Disasters are not only more frequent but also characterized by increased complexity. Linking social protection, resilience and climate change policies has shown interesting results in effectively and rapidly meeting immediate needs and increased humanitarian caseloads, while at the same time, empowering and strengthening the capacity of communities and national institutions to prepare, withstand and bounce back from complex situations in fragile contexts.

FAO, in partnership with the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, is developing an interactive tool to build capacity on the potential benefits and trade-offs in linking social protection, resilience and climate change policies at local, national and global level to maximise the effectiveness of different policy processes and on ground operations. The tool allows national stakeholders and policymakers to experience first-hand the challenges that smallholder farmers face when dealing with scarce availability of productive assets and deteriorating climate conditions and how risk-informed and shock-responsive social protection system can be used to deliver aid to respond to punctual and protracted crisis.

The tool captures the essence of real life complexity simulating struggles and threats faced by smallholder farmers in fragile contexts. It forces participants to make decisions that will have consequences; and with that exploration of possibilities comes very deep learning which is owned by those who play the game. Indeed the objective of the tool to facilitate uptake of knowledge of complex and challenging issues in a fun and interactive manner.

The final draft of the tool will be delivered during a COP23 (While the pilot version was presented during COP22 in November 2016) side event and then it will be made available to the public and utilized by the partners involved in regional and national level capacity development processes.



2. **Dr Jean Robert Brutus**, Senior Adviser on Social Protection, Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Haiti - [Social Safety Nets as a Response to Hurricane Matthew in October 2016 in Haiti's South and Grand'Anse Departments \(in French only\)](#)

Abstract: Hurricane Matthew (October 2016) severely hit Haiti, in terms of damages and casualties. The response required immediate assistance to the affected population, including social protection interventions. With the active involvement of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, the relevant government structures such as the Civil Protection Agency and the Centers of Emergency Operations (at national and subnational levels) mobilized the various partners involved in the response. Some challenges remain, including coordination of stakeholders, insufficient resources, lack of a comprehensive information system on vulnerabilities, weak road infrastructure, all of which limited timely access to affected populations. As a consequence, the delivery of aid has been delayed in some areas, causing frustration and insecurity amongst those in need. The Haitian government has drawn important lessons from Matthew's passage and the need to strengthen pre-disaster contingency plans, including their budgeting, in relation to the social protection agenda in Haiti. The Sectoral Table which was created to develop a National Social Protection Policy is currently working in this perspective. It will also be necessary to strengthen coordination through a dynamic entity that must be present at the subnational level. Civil society must also be mobilized in crisis preparedness and response.

3. **Charles Knox-Vydmanov**, Global Adviser, Social Protection, HelpAge International - [Universal Pension Systems in Fragile Contexts – Something Unique?](#)

Abstract: Long-term social protection systems/floors are widely recognised as one of the most effective ways to reduce poverty and inequality in the long term, and the case for their development and expansion in fragile contexts is strong. But what route might fragile states take to expand such systems? In a number of post-conflict countries such as Nepal and Timor-Leste, the introduction of universal (or high-coverage) pensions has been an important first step in the development of a wider system. There has, however, been little discussion of what makes pensions a priority. In this session, thinking will be presented on why pensions may be chosen as a key step in social protection system development in fragile contexts. It will discuss the specific features of pensions in relation to strengthening a state-citizen contract, including their intergenerational impacts on children and wider families. This will be based on HelpAge's experience, and the existing literature on the issue. The aim of the session will be to test this thinking, and also build linkages to other organisations interested to explore this question in more depth through knowledge sharing, research and collaboration.

4. **Dr Fatima Fadul**, Head of Poverty Reduction and Coordination Centre, Ministry of Security and Social Development, Sudan – [Rethinking Sudan's Social Safety Net Programme](#)

Abstract: Sudan is poor, with increased poverty rates. The country is torn by decades of war and conflict. There is no clear government policy on identifying poor people. The "Zakat" list has been used since the 1980s to target vulnerable communities. However, it is out of date and there are an increasing number of poor families

Objective: Re-framing social safety nets to address chronic poverty and recurrent emergencies in Sudan – an ongoing initiative to ensure a national system addresses the needs of those most in need.

Description: The Government of Sudan (led by the Ministry of Security and Social Development and in partnership with the World Bank and WFP) is working on innovative ways of re-targeting, and re-profiling poor people in Sudan through the use of Proxy Means Test (PMT) tools. From this approach models of conditional safety nets will be implemented to meet the needs of specific groups of people. Sudan will, for the first time, be able to:

1. Target social safety nets through a comprehensive poverty map (currently targeting 750,000 households) which better and more accurately identifies poverty needs, locations, and indicators.
2. Through the Zakat chamber (government body), implement social productive programme to support vulnerable communities (including in partnership with other ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture).
3. Monitor and manage SSN through an evidence based system.

Challenges:

- How to absorb displaced people and refugees into the social protection and social protection systems existing in Sudan.

Future plans:

- Develop PSN to be widely covered in Sudan using lessons learnt from the frame work agreements currently being developed.
- Develop a model for shock-responsive safety nets to address the needs created by recurrent shocks.

5. **Dr Chrystelle Tsafack Temah**, Chief Social Policy, UNICEF Mali - [Delivering Social Protection during a Protracted Crisis: Challenges in Mali](#)

Abstract: Mali is classified among the most fragile states by OECD. It faces recurrent food and nutrition crisis due to climate shocks, against a backdrop of widespread poverty particularly in rural areas. This has been further aggravated by the political and security crisis that began with a coup in 2012. With almost half of the population living under the national poverty line, a quarter of the population in chronic food insecurity, and on average 400,000 additional people every year acutely food insecurity due to shocks, Mali is confronted to an enormous challenge in terms of capacity, resources and coordination to provide some form of social protection to the people who need them most.

To address chronic poverty and vulnerability, GoM implements various social protection programmes. These include safety nets, exemptions and subsidies. To address the multifaceted emergency (seasonal food insecurity, forced displacement, floods, etc). GoM response is done through direct cash, food and NFI distributions. The contribution of external partners in both areas is significant¹.

The country suffers from a lack of coordination in the design and delivery of the various programmes, which reduces their effectiveness. Main issues include: fragmented institutional architecture resulting in weak coordination, different vulnerability and targeting criteria, shrinking humanitarian funds and limited national budget dedicated to social safety nets.

In order to make a clearer articulation between the social protection and humanitarian response, GoM needs to answer to several crucial questions, including: i) How to harness the knowledge and capacities of humanitarian response to strengthen the nascent social protection system? ii) How can Mali use the nascent social protection system to make humanitarian response more efficient? iii) How to include systematically also refugees and displaced populations in the national social protection system? And iv) How to ensure that seasonal transfers, transfers responding to shocks are all integrated in a comprehensive national safety nets programme?

6. **Karolina Lindholm Billing**, Deputy Representative, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Lebanon - [Ensuring Protection Dividends for Social Transfers Serving Forcibly-Displaced Persons](#)

Abstract: Experience has shown that social protection coverage for forcibly displaced people needs to go beyond the traditional focus on poverty to also ensure protection dividends. Research by UNHCR and its partners has shown that humanitarian cash transfers can help refugees and IDPs to avoid negative coping strategies, such as survival sex and child labour, and contribute to socio-economic cohesion in host and return communities. National social cash transfers can contribute to the same protection outcomes, including for refugees and other forcibly displaced persons, if protection mainstreaming principles and key protection minimum standards are applied to their design and implementation. Social cash transfers should be informed by an analysis of protection risks and benefits, continuous monitoring of protection results and of the effectiveness of risk mitigation measures.

¹ See 2016, Oxford Policy Management, "Recherche sur Les Systèmes de Protection Sociale réactive aux crises", Etude du Cas du Mali <http://www.opml.co.uk/sites/default/files/WP2%20-%20Etude%20de%20cas%20Mali%20-%20doc%20preparatoire.pdf>

UNHCR is using research in Morocco, Lebanon and Ivory Coast as well as case studies from a range of contexts to build models for cash transfers that lead to protection outcomes. A key objective is identifying accompanying services that help ensure that cash is an effective safety net to meet basic needs and avoid negative coping strategies and protection risks. Linkages to other national social services is a central element of these models. The lessons learned on protection outcomes of cash transfers for refugees are an important contribution to ensuring that national social cash transfers are protection-sensitive. How can protection principles be applied to maximise the impact of social transfers to forcibly displaced people?

7. **Dr Günther Taube**, Programme Director, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH - [Qudra – Increasing the Resilience of Host Communities in Neighbouring Countries during the Syrian Refugee Crisis](#)

Abstract: The German Government and the European Union are working together to support Syria's neighbouring countries in their efforts to cope with the refugee crisis. The Qudra Programme ('qudra' is Arabic for strength, capacity and ability), financed primarily through the EU's MADAD Trust Fund, promotes joint European approaches to solving problems in the region by bringing together the knowledge and experience of GIZ, Expertise France and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID). The Qudra team works with refugees and IDPs as well as their host communities in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, and aims to strengthen the resilience of the host communities, the refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) through: (1) better facilities in schools; (2) vocational training; (3) greater social cohesion; (4) more efficient local administration; and (5) enhanced supra-regional dialogue between refugees and host communities. Qudra is helping local authorities in the autonomous region of Kurdistan in Iraq to improve basic public services for refugees, IDPs and the local population. In Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, the programme's investments in securing livelihoods and employment are improving access to work. Opportunities for continuing training and occupational training with an emphasis on groups that are often disadvantaged, such as women and young people, are also improving their chances of finding employment. In Turkey, a particular focus of work is to strengthen social cohesion between refugees and the local population in host communities through joint community centres offering training and a range of services to both groups. This provides both refugees and local citizens with better access to the labour market and public services.

8. **Berhanu Woldemichael**, Director, Food Security Coordination Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia - [A New Way of Working – Linkages between the Humanitarian Response and the Productive Safety Net in Ethiopia](#)

Abstract: Ethiopia has made important advances in social protection. In 2005, the Government launched the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), which provides predictable safety net support to chronically food insecure people in chronically food insecure rural areas. More recently, the Government has put in place a strong policy foundation for the social protection sector, with the approval of the National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) 2014 and National Social Protection Strategy 2016.

In this policy framework, the Government set out a vision for a rural safety net that scales up in response to shocks. To implement this vision, the Government aims to bring together the PSNP and humanitarian food assistance (HFA) into a common framework, which sets out a single set of operational procedures that would be used by the PSNP and HFA from the selection of households for support to payments to monitoring and evaluation (M&E). During 2017 several steps have been taken to work towards a common framework. Following an assessment of current operational procedures agreements were reached between all stakeholders to harmonize processes and procedures related to:

- Beneficiary Number planning and needs assessments, targeting and grievance redress
- Benefit Levels, Payment processes and public works conditions
- Resources, resource flows (cash and food) and reporting

In addition, it was agreed to pilot test the integration between the humanitarian assistance and PNSP in 10 districts in Somali region using resources from ECHO and DFID.

9. **Mito Tsukamoto**, Senior Specialist, Employment Intensive Investments, Employment Policy, International Labour Organization (ILO) - [From Fragility to Resilience through Sustainable Approaches in Public Works](#)

Abstract: For centuries, Public Works Programme (PWP) have been used to provide direct employment creation and income opportunities to deliver tangible peace dividends and immediate livelihoods to the most affected and vulnerable people. Cash-for-work schemes have had their share of critics, often times highlighting the limited impact that short-term emergency programmes can have, especially when they are not rooted in sustainable, national long-term approaches to ensure that the same vulnerable people are not trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty. Emergency employment schemes can be designed in ways in which they contribute to sustainable approaches, contributing to reconstruction and disaster resilience, strengthening productivity, employability and decent work.

It is estimated that three out of four people around the world do not have access to comprehensive social protection. As part of a Social Protection framework, they can deliver stable and predictable income where national systems exist, and where they do not, they can extended social protection to many who have never had any coverage.

A coalition of over 20 international development organizations partnering in the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B) - composed of representatives of international organizations and bilateral institutions to enhance global coordination

and advocacy around social protection issues – was set up in 2012, co-chaired by the ILO and the World Bank. One of the main initiatives that emerged was the development of the series of Inter-agency Social Protection Assessment (ISPA) tools². These tools contribute to ensuring a more effective use of resources to ensure that they are contributing to a set of policies & programmes aimed at preventing or protecting all people against poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion during the life cycle.

The PWP Tool³ was one of the first tools developed by the following partners: Australia, the EU, Finland, GIZ, ODI, OECD, ILO, the World Bank and WFP. It was developed as an assessment tool that for governments, institutions and agencies to be able to evaluate existing PWPs and address key relevant questions to achieve the intended long-term objective of the programme in question. The advantage of the Tool is that it is not only one agency's tool, but a tool that has been validated and approved by all the agencies involved, their experts, both from the technical agencies and financing institutions.

In the context of fragility, the ISPA PWP Tool potentially has great value in promoting clearer objectives, indicators and common language in the design of future public works programmes.

² <http://www.ilo.org/newyork/issues-at-work/social-protection/social-protection-inter-agency-cooperation-board/lang--en/index.htm>

³ <http://www.ispatools.org/public-works>