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# SDC & Social Protection Online Learning Series

## Module 6: Triple Nexus: Humanitarian, Development, Peace & Social Protection



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## Social Protection



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Newsbrief N° 4  
March 2022

## SDC Poverty-Wellbeing Shareweb



## New Newsbrief



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# 1. Introduction

# Summary Module 1 & 2: Social Protection & Instruments



- **SP may serve different purposes:**  
**P**revention, **P**rotection, **P**romotion and **T**ransformation  
(3 Ps & one T)



- **SDC engagements** cover:
  1. Social assistance
  2. Insurance
  3. Labour market policies &
  4. Systems strengthening

- **SP fits well to SDCs core concepts**  
(LNOB, social inclusion, decent work, gender equality)



- **Many different non-contributory & contributory SP instruments exist**
  - **Social assistance** (cash transfers, in-kind transfers, public works)
  - **Social services** (child protection, family counselling, old age care)
  - **Insurances** (health, old-age, catastrophic risks/agriculture)
  - **Labour market policies** (skills training, employability, cash plus)



- There are **many different socio-economic impacts** & evidence exists, but the **context always matters**

- **Presentations & recordings** available on [SDC Poverty-Wellbeing Shareweb](#)

# Structure Module 6:

## Triple Nexus: Humanitarian, Development, Peace & Social Protection

STRUCTURE	TIME
1. Introduction	5 min
2. Technical Input Presentation (English)	40 min
→ Q&A	10 min
Break	5 min
3. SDC Haiti Case Study: Nexus Reversed (English/French)	20 min
→ Q&A	25 min
4. Closing Words	10 min
5. Evaluation	5 min



## **2. Triple Nexus: Humanitarian, Development, Peace & Social Protection**



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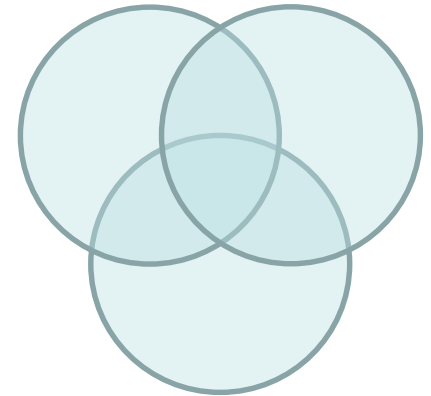
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# Approaching the Nexus

# Triple Nexus

- **Nexus** refers to the interlinkages between humanitarian, dev't & peace actions
- Nexus approach refers to the aim of strengthening **collaboration, coherence & complementarity** (...) to capitalize on the comparative advantages of each pillar (...) in order to **reduce overall vulnerability & the number of unmet needs, strengthen risk management capacities & address root causes of conflict.**

([OECD/DAC Triple Nexus Recommendations 2019](#))



While SP has a **positive impact on social cohesion & political stability** addressing a root cause of fragility & conflict (e.g. preamble of ILO, 1919) it will not be part of this presentation.

# How do we approach the 'nexus' in this session

- It refers to a more comprehensive understanding of humanitarian crisis situations & their consequences as a genuine development challenge (better linking short-term and long-term needs/interventions to address underlying causes)
  - **Protracted Crisis Context**
- Social protection systems to address (humanitarian) shocks & crisis by adapting routine social protection programmes and systems to cope with changes in context and demand following large-scale shocks.
  - **Shock-responsive / Adaptive Social Protection (recurrent risks)**



**Leave no one behind as the underlying notion**

# Objectives of a more Coherent Approach between SP & Humanitarian Aid

## Create more effective, efficient & sustainable approaches:

- Reacting better to immediate crisis situations (complementing)
- Bridging the gap between humanitarian crisis situations, post-crisis transition period & long-term dev't perspectives (complementing & sequencing)
- Contribute to building comprehensive national SP systems & policies which:
  - Provide protection for vulnerable groups across the whole life-cycle
  - Reduce the impact & protect against crisis situation (sustainability)
  - For every 1% of a population shielded from disaster there is a reduction in food assistance costs by 2% (WFP)





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## **2.2 Social Protection & Crisis Contexts**

# Why has the nexus become so important?

- Increase in natural disasters, incl. hunger & conflicts
- Specific dimension of refugees & migrants:
  - Globally 84 Mio. forcefully displaced persons (UNHCR, 2021) of which > 50% are internally displaced persons (IDMC, 2020)
- The number of countries experiencing **protracted crisis** has doubled to 34 in the last six years (GHAR, 2021) – 69% of humanitarian appeals
- US\$ 14.3 billion were spent on protracted crisis countries in 2020 of US\$ 16.9 billion (non-Covid related) (GHAR 2021)
- The increased use of cash & voucher schemes in humanitarian aid which are also part of the tools & mechanisms used in SP (modality, delivery mechanism, etc.), incl. also the target groups

# Poor people are disproportionately affected by crisis situations

- Most people affected by crisis situations have already been poor before and/or otherwise excluded (politically, ethnically, etc.)
- Supporting people in a crisis context implies supporting all vulnerable groups in order to be effective & sustainable, e.g. refugees and their host communities (*protracted crisis*)  
→ **LNOB**

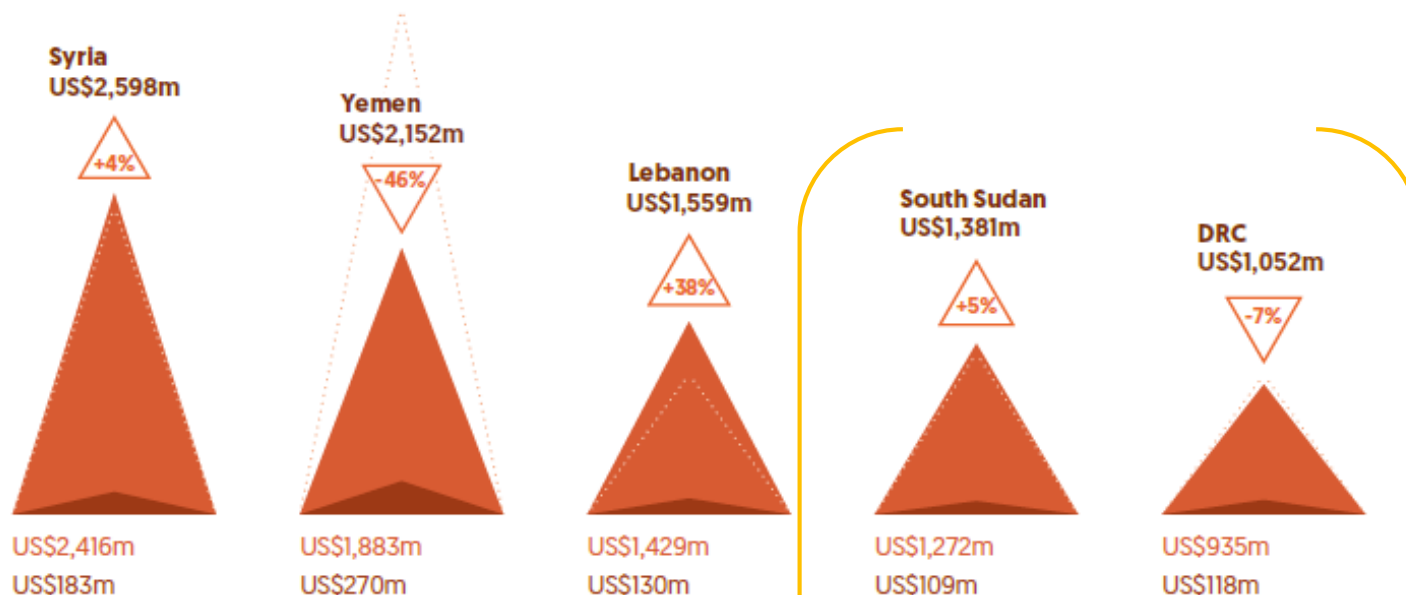


# Recipient countries 2020

where is it going?  
largest five recipients by volume

2020

- ▲ funding for Covid-19 response
- △ 2019 total funding
- △ % change, 2019–2020

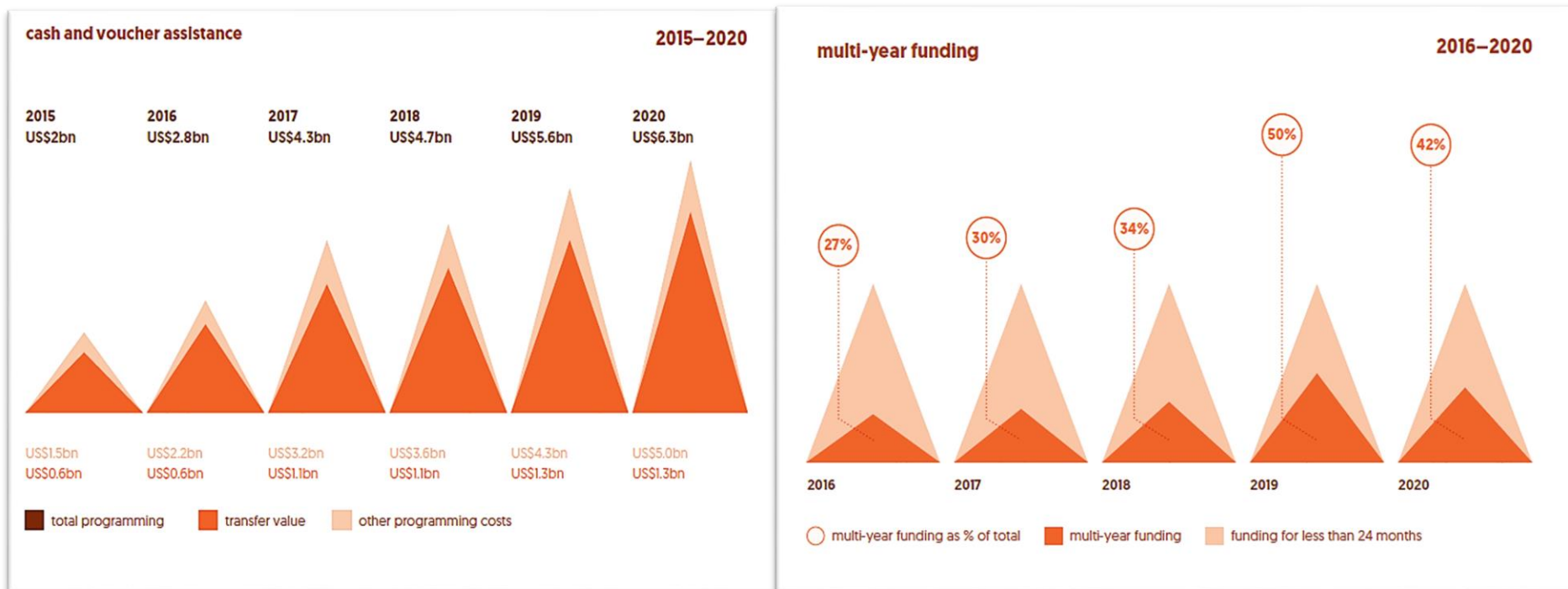


Inter-agency humanitarian  
appeals for at least 20  
consecutive years

# The use of cash in Humanitarian Aid (HA)

- Massive expansion of cash transfers in HA over the last 10 years (volume & numbers of intervention ↑) (Grand Bargain)

**HA to use multi-year funding approaches to build a nexus**



# Social protection & crisis context

## Phase 1: Ex-ante (preventative system building):

- SP system building
- Built in flexibility to be able to react to crisis-situations (technically, but also legally), e.g. MIS, delivery systems, budgeting, etc.
- **In fragile contexts:** expansion SP measures as a preventative measure to strengthen social cohesion



## Phase 2: In crisis-situations:

- Linking HA & national SP systems in delivering in-crisis support (various mechanisms)

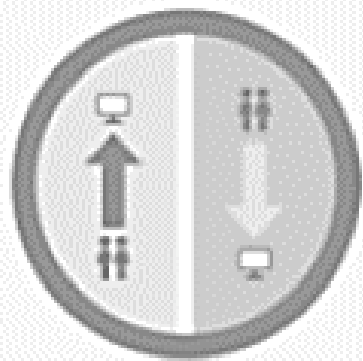
## Phase 3: Protracted crisis:

- Integration of displaced persons into existing SP systems (particular relevance for int. migrants/ refugees)

## Phase 4: Ex-post (reactive system building):

- Building national SP systems built upon humanitarian aid systems & mechanisms (Zimbabwe, Mali und Haiti), especially delivery system
- Social protection as part of nation building process (Nepal, DRC)

# How to do it: managing complementarities between SP & HA



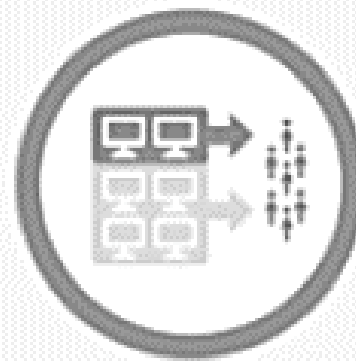
## Parallel system

Standalone humanitarian response



## Alignment

Standalone response that aligns with existing or future SP programme/system



## Piggybacking

Response that uses elements of the national system



## National systems led

Horizontal and vertical expansion

No integration

Full integration



# Parallel Systems

A standalone humanitarian response continues to be important – esp. in an immediate emergency context where time is key; being reactive, flexible, impartial;



- In many low-income countries a stand-alone humanitarian response is common, because SP systems are fairly weak & not responsive enough (efficiency)
- Immediate, humanitarian needs may go beyond what a common SP programme can provide (cash vs. in-kind needs, housing, trauma in conflicts, etc.)

# Shadow Alignment - Mirroring

SP & HA programmes are being implemented separately but their design features are aligned (transfer value, target group, targeting)



**Objective:** Take account of context in which emergency is taking place (host communities)

- **Yemen Crisis Response Project** (World Bank, UNHCR and UNICEF):  
Cash transfer to 1,45 million households
  - Alignment: transfer size
- **Cameroon:** Transitional Safety Net Project (World Bank & UNHCR):  
6,000 C.A.R. refugee households
  - Alignment: transfer size, targeting, duration

# Piggy-Backing

Elements of an existing SP-programme/system are being used for implementation of a separate HA programme (in particular operations/delivery)



- **Jordan** (WFP / Ministries of Health & Education):  
School meals programme for 419,000 children, including 3 refugee camps
- **Iran** (Government / UNHCR):  
Free access to voluntary health insurance for 350,000 vulnerable refugees
- **Sri Lanka** (WFP / DFAT / Department of Samurdhi Dev't):  
Emergency cash transfer COVID-19 to pregnant & nursing mothers through nat. delivery system

# National System Led Schemes

**Design Tweaks:** Design modifications in existing programmes,

- Lifting conditionalities for the crisis period (e.g. Bolsa Familia after the FFF crisis)
- Lifting/reducing financial barriers to accessing health care (e.g. removing of grace-period for CBHI in Rwanda)

**Vertical expansion:** Value or duration of a transfer is temporarily increased, e.g.:

- Provision of top-up cash and in-kind support (adequate to cover 100% of the food basket) to regular beneficiaries of its 4Ps - CCT programme during Typhoon Haiyan (2013)

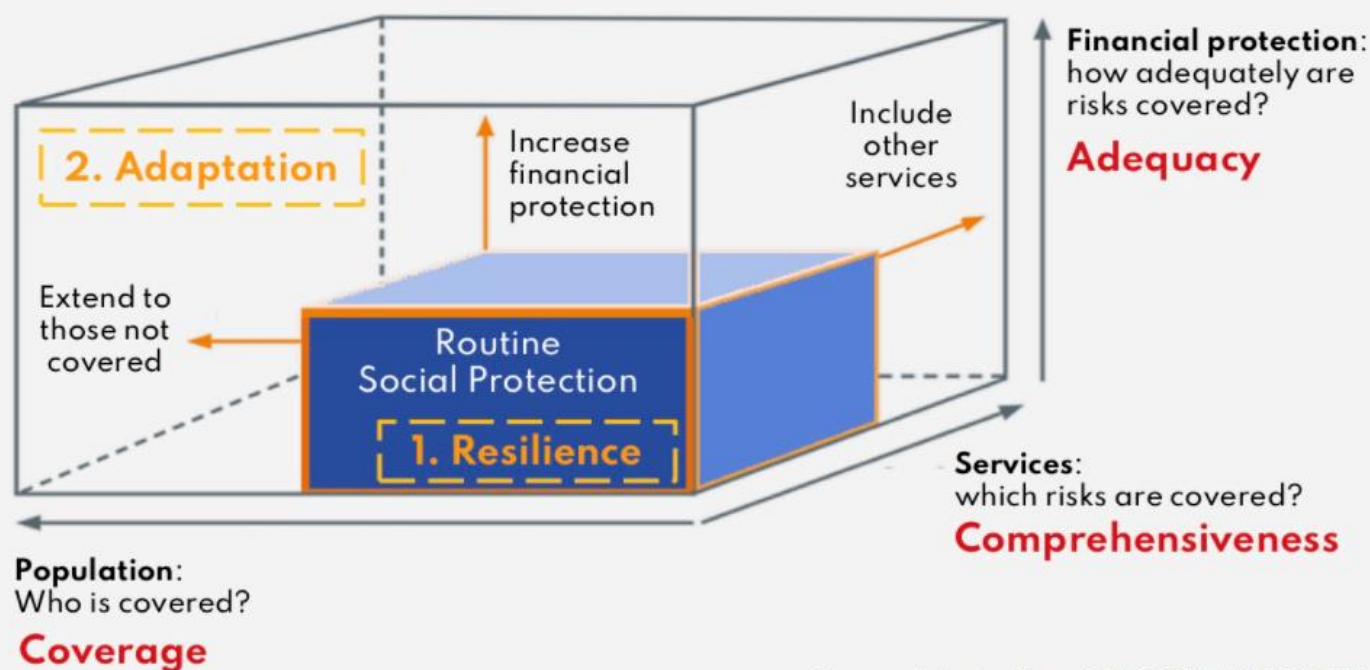
**Horizontal expansion:** Temporarily increase number of programme beneficiaries

- e.g. Hunger Safety Net Programme in Kenya

# Shock-Responsive Social Protection

## Adapting/Scaling up routine SP systems

(↑ beneficiaries, ↑ financial protection, ↑ service coverage)  
during re-current predictable risks & small-scale shocks



Source: Adapted from BMZ 2018, ILO USP, UNICEF 2019

# Challenge 1: Coordination

- **Coordination & alignment across HA & SP stakeholders both at national level & among donors (including disaster risk management)**



- Institutional: different mandates, responsibilities & operational guidelines
- Operational: different delivery systems
- Lack of convening power/ leadership to address the nexus

Example:

- Dev't of disaster preparedness plans in ASEAN countries: Master Plan for Social Assistance was closely aligned with DRM and HA (moving from ex-post to ex-ante measures in Vietnam)

# Challenge 2: Functional Delivery System

## Functional SP systems key for linking SP & HA :

- Comprehensive management information systems are the backbone of an operational system that can also work in an emergency context (incl. delivery systems)

## BUT:

- **Limited coverage** of social protection: In Africa only 9.7% of the vulnerable population receives cash transfers
- Weak delivery systems: “**getting the transfer right**” as a major challenge
- HA limited knowledge on SP/ different expectations (and vice versa) – limits potential impact of nexus



*“(...) delivering them **when** they are needed, with the **right amount** of cash to meet people’s need and with **regularity**” (PSNP Ethiopia).*

# Challenges 3: Localization

- **Nexus requires well working local delivery structures:**

- Disjointed coordination (public system)
- Weak capacities (human, operational, financial) to deliver additional support in a crisis context
- Especially in countries with nascent social protection schemes



- **Example:** Ethiopia PSNP Programme

- Contingency funds that are available at national, regional & local level for triggering a scale up of the programme in case of an emergency (20% of the total PSNP budget)

# Challenges 4: Political Economy

- **Ethical aspects**

- state-led focus contradicts humanitarian aid principles (humanity, neutrality, impartiality & independence) – SP is highly political
- Independence vs. ‘critical’ friend

- **Financing:**

- Financing modalities differ in terms of objectives, length & decision making processes (slot-wise financing vs. flexible & predictable funding)
- Shall donors pay for HA & HA invest in SP & to what extent?
- Lack of political will to include refugees / migrants in national SP systems

- **Stakeholders:**

- Different stakeholders – Different interests
- HA focuses on non-government stakeholders vs. SP focuses on public stakeholders

# Challenges 5: Legal & Administrative Barriers

- **Administrative & legal barriers to access national SP**

- Lack of ID
- Lack of work permit
- Lack of information, awareness & administrative hurdles
- No legal entitlements to national SP systems



- **Jordan** (UNHCR): legal awareness sessions & legal assistance for ID
- **Jordan Compact** (EU supported): provision of work permits, formalization of Syrian businesses plus vocational training
- Migrants & refugees are a particularly vulnerable group – enhanced need for inclusionary mechanisms



## **2.3 SDC Entry Points & Food for Thought**

# Where can HA & SP collaborate to ↑ synergies?

- Institutional set-up
- Coordination mechanisms across stakeholders
- Legal framework
- Disaster preparedness plans incl. HA, SP & DRM

## SP interventions at country level

### 1. Institutions and Governance

### 2. Financing

- Sustainable financing for SP
- Increase fiscal space
- Fiscal space & financing mechanisms for crisis

### 3. Programmes & Delivery

### 4. Data Management/ MIS

- Dev't of nat. SP systems
- Mechanisms & delivery systems
- Linking HA & SP  
(*shadow alignment, piggy-backing, mirroring, etc.*)
- Shock-responsive SP

- MIS
- Civil registry
- Accountability mechanism
- Data protection

# Main Take Away Messages

- **Climatic and protracted crisis** contexts have increased → need for more aligned and coherent approaches



- **SP plays an important complementary role for HA & vice versa:**
  - Parallel systems
  - Alignment
  - Piggybacking
  - Shock responsive national social protection systems

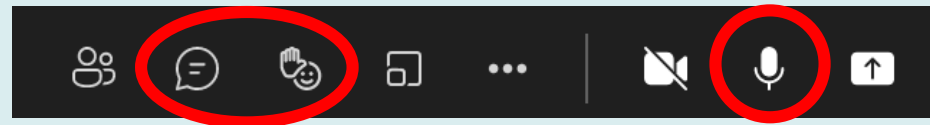


- **Linking HA & SP context-dependent & the maturity of the social protection system** – no linking for the sake of linking
- **Rethinking respective roles & common understanding:**  
HA to take a long-term view while SP to be more shock-sensitive
- **New Ways of Working** between HA & SP actors
- Creation of a 'win-win scenario': e.g. delivery systems (MIS/M&E, mobile banking, etc.)
- **Consider taking a broader SP lens** than hitherto being done to LNOB & make use of the Nexus as much as possible



# Q&A

## Thank you!



# 5 min Break



- Get some water/coffee?



- Stretch?

- Open the window?



Afterwards, we will continue with:



- SDC Haiti case study “Nexus Reversed”



- Closing words



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### 3. SDC Haiti Case Study: Nexus in Reverse

# PROMES, HAITI - Outline

Context

Institutional framework of social protection in Haiti

The Haitian social protection policy

Swiss Development Cooperation and Social Protection in Haiti

- PROMES
- Nexus & shock responsive social protection
- Challenges and outlook



# Context

## Haiti and Social exclusion

- Population estimated at 11.4 million
- Of which 4.5 million are food insecure
- Lack of access to social services such as: health, housing, education, drinking water, labour market, etc.

## Multidimensional crisis

- Political
- Economic
- Social

## Climatic and environmental risks

- Recurrent cyclones
- Earthquakes

# Social Indicators



38% extreme poverty in rural areas with 0.61 Gini coefficient



4.5 million food insecure people (2022 projection)



Domestic work 53% of women's working time



Children's participation in care work and economic activities



90% of the population exposed to natural disasters



# Institutional framework for social protection and promotion in Haiti: the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST)

PROTECTION SOCIALE								
ASSISTANCE SOCIALE				SOINS SOCIAUX	ASSURANCE SOCIALE		RÉGULATION DU MARCHÉ DU TRAVAIL	
Caisse d'Assistance Sociale (CAS)	Entreprise Publique de Promotion de Logements Sociaux (EPPLS)	Office National de la Migration (ONM)	Bureau du Secrétaire d'État à l'Intégration des Personnes Handicapées (BSEIPH)	Institut du Bien-Être Social et de Recherches (IBESR)	Office d'Assurance Accidents du Travail, Maladie et Maternité (OFATMA)	Office National d'Assurance-Vieillesse (ONA)	Direction du Travail	Conseil Supérieur des Salaires (CSS)
PROMOTION SOCIALE								
EMPLOYABILITÉ				APPUI A L'ENTREPRISE DES MÉNAGES PAUVRES				
Direction de la Main-d'œuvre		Centre de Formation à l'Emploi (CFE)			Office National de l'Artisanat (ONART)			

# The National Policy for Social Protection and Promotion (PNPPS)

VISION



The **PNPPS** aims to reduce economic, social and institutional inequalities and injustices by 2040

## PROGRAMATIC FRAMEWORK

Axis 1: Childhood

Axis 2: Labor, Employment & Employability

Axis 3: Social health protection & old age protection

Axis 4: Shock responsive SP

## OBJECTIVES



- Break the intergenerational transmission of multidimensional poverty
- Create the conditions for the empowerment of people
- Create the conditions for equality between people

## PRINCIPLES



- Universality
- Equity
- Equality between people
- Solidarity in financing
- Quality of services
- Participation and subsidiarity
- Coherence of public policies
- Obligation of means and results



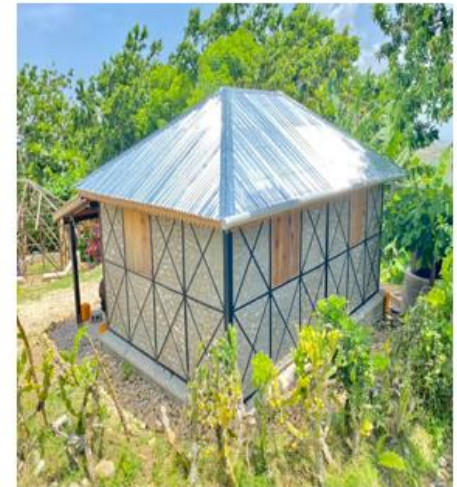
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Ambassade de Suisse en République d'Haïti

# SDC and Social Protection in Haïti

Integration of humanitarian and development interventions

## Humanitarian Aid

- Responds to emergencies
- Through short term and punctual activities
- Example of long-term humanitarian projects
  - PARHAFS Project
    - Reconstruction of houses
    - Home owner driven approach/cash
    - 60% women headed households
    - Empowerment and integration of local authorities



# SDC and Social Protection in Haïti

- Development cooperation
  - Long-term programs
  - Focuses on resilience, governance and transformation
  - Recovery, Protection and Social Promotion
  - Example of the PROMES Program



# PROMES 2019 – 2023



Financing



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Ambassade de Suisse en République d'Haïti

**A PPS system regulated by the DD MAST in the Southeast allows for the economic integration of approximately 3000 vulnerable households**

## Pillar 1: Institutionalization of Social Protection (WFP)

1. Strengthening PPS offerings in the Southeast

2. Capacity building of DD MAST in the Southeast

3. SIMAST

## Pillar 2: Direct support to households (FONKOZE)

1. Scaling model for 2700 households

2. Comprehensive Early Childhood Development and Youth Empowerment

3. Research and communication with PPS stakeholders

4. Integration of the gender perspective

# Why the backwards Nexus

- Using development programs to respond to short-term shocks while maintaining initial long-term goals
- Model used to respond to the Covid pandemic and following the 14.08.2021 earthquake in the South
- Working in the emergency while building sustainable livelihoods
- Systematize the approach to work with families in extreme poverty who do not require the full package offered to families in ultra poverty.

## Example 1: Covid pandemic shock

- Increase in the vulnerability of households living in extreme poverty but not selected by PROMES → Need to protect these families so that they do not fall into extreme poverty
- Articulation between social protection and social promotion for complementary aid for UP families and emergency aid for EP households
- This complementary aid or emergency and recovery program has:
  - Facilitated preventive health behaviors
  - Enabled the continuation of the program

## Example 2: Earthquake of August 14, 2021

### Cash transfers

- 320,000 people are experiencing critical levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) and 660,000 are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), making 980,000 people highly food insecure

Humanitarian Response

# Covariant Shock Recovery Program (DDC)

- Enable families to rebuild their livelihoods and increase their resilience to future shocks.
  - Re-establish an income-generating activity
  - Financial inclusion
  - Support and improvement of knowledge on stress management, gender and prevention of gender-based violence

# Challenges

- Lack of regional institutional arrangements to coordinate and take operational responsibility for responses
- Interventions are disparate and uncoordinated
- Strengthen the use of the same source of information on beneficiaries: SIMAST (System of Information of the Ministry of Social Affairs)
- Do not harm approach and LNOB difficult to respect

# Challenges

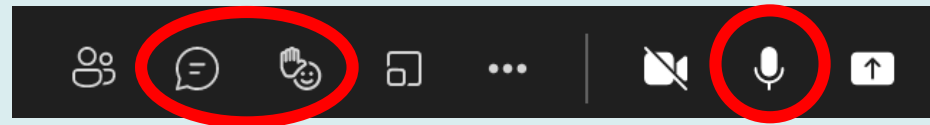
- To have a regional mechanism to respond to humanitarian emergencies by putting in place, upstream of humanitarian aid in areas known to be highly vulnerable to covariant shocks (climatic, environmental), social protection measures such as the classic CLM graduation model (BRAC), in order to build resilience.
- Strengthen the government's capacity to intervene in social protection by supporting the implementation of the PNPPS
- Support ultra-poor and extremely poor households to move out of the multidimensional poverty/vulnerability stage in which they are in, by putting in place mechanisms to reduce the needs of the emergency response
- Make available additional funding in case covered households are severely affected by a covariant shock

# Perspectives : SDC LEVEL

- The Triple Nexus
- Strengthen SP's shock-response and make HA the basis for SP
- SP becomes more shock-sensitive while HA takes a long-term approach
- - Example: PARHAFS and PROMES

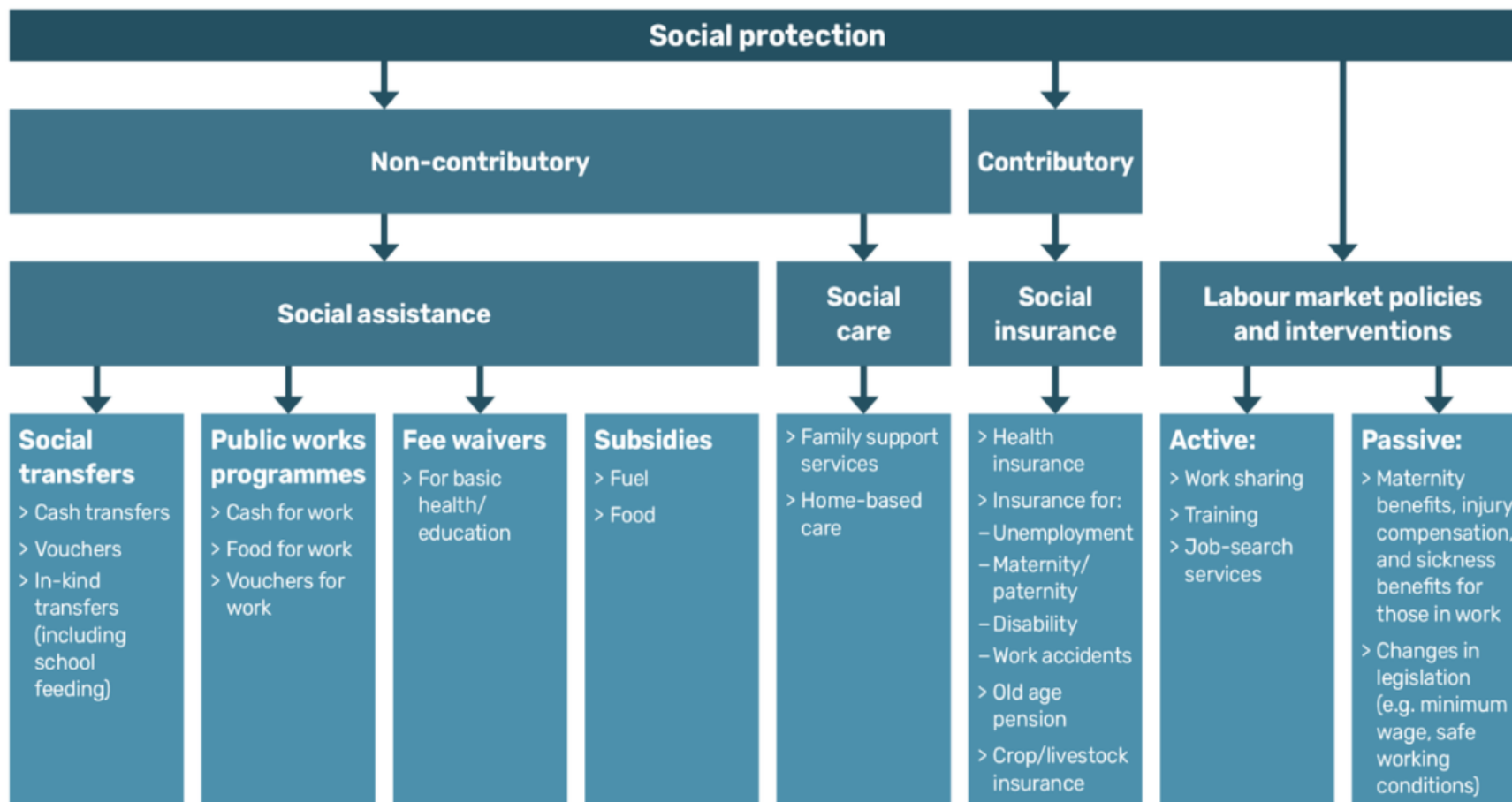
# Q&A

## Thank you!



# Reflections & Discussion

*How can SDC with its different instruments contribute to linking social protection & humanitarian cash assistance at country level?*

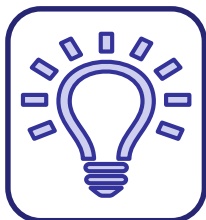


Source: [UKAID K4D Social Protection Topic Guide 2019](#), adapted from [O'Brien et al. \(2018: 6\)](#).



## 4. Closing words

# Reflection Questions & Food for Thought



- Where does it make sense to engage in a nexus?
- What do we need to know to engage in a nexus?
- Where are the limits of engaging in a nexus approach?
- What does it mean for HA & the nexus within SDC to have a stronger mandate for SP now?
- What would HA need from SP within SDC to implement nexus at country level?

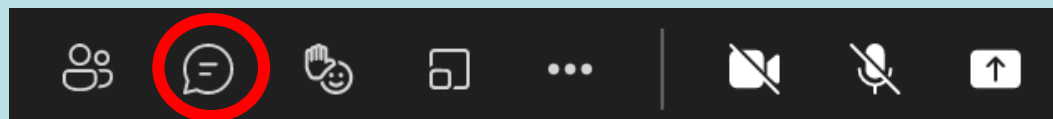


- If you have any further questions or need for clarification, please feel free to contact us:
  - Barbara Rohregger: [b.rohregger@socialprotection.at](mailto:b.rohregger@socialprotection.at)
  - Franziska Denz: [franziska.denz@gopa.de](mailto:franziska.denz@gopa.de)



## 5. Evaluation

- Please find the link for a 2 min evaluation in the chat
- Thank you for your participation!




## Next Learning Module on 18.05.2022



## SDC & Social Protection Online Learning Series

### Module 7: Governance / Systems Strengthening & Social Protection

# Overview Training Series

MODULE TYPE	CONTENT	DATE
Basic Module 1:	<b>What is Social Protection in the SDC?</b>	23.06.2021
Basic Module 2:	<b>Overview of Social Protection Instruments &amp; Impacts</b>	18.08.2021
Technical Module 3:	<b>Agriculture, Food Security &amp; Social Protection</b>	22.09.2021
Technical Module 4:	<b>Social Protection in the Context of Education, Employment, Private Sector Development &amp; Financial Inclusion</b>	17.11.2021
Technical Module 5:	<b>Health &amp; Social Protection</b>	26.01.2022
<b>Technical Module 6:</b>	<b>Triple Nexus &amp; Shock-Responsive Social Protection</b>	<b>23.03.2022</b>
 Technical Module 7:	<b>Governance / Systems Strengthening &amp; Social Protection</b>	18.05.2022
Technical Module 8:	<b>Gender and Social Protection</b>	22.06.2022
Technical Module 9:	<b>Social Protection Indicators to Leave No One Behind</b>	24.08.2022

A detailed **module description** is available on the [SDC Social Protection Shareweb](#)