WFP, Resilience and Safety Nets

An integrated approach to programme planning and design

9 December 2013, Washington DC
Content

• WFP, safety nets and resilience
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WFP and Social Protection

**Labor market, insurance**
(Contrib. pensions, health insurance, min wages etc.)

**Social services**
Sect. policy for access to education, health, nutrition, agriculture etc

**Safety nets/Social transfers**
Transfers (non-contributory)

- e.g. public works
- Cash transfers, food, vouchers for food assistance
- e.g. school feeding

+ Legislation
WFP is contributing to building resilience through a number of interventions – often framed in a safety net context.

Safety nets provide platforms to deliver resilience and disaster risk reduction outcomes.

One way WFP helps to build resilience is through productive safety nets programming – WFP’s Food and Cash Assistance for Assets:

– meet immediate needs
– while strengthening the ability of food-insecure people and countries to manage future risks and withstand the adverse effects of natural and man-made disasters.
WFP’s 3-Pronged Approach to Resilience Programming

**NATIONAL LEVEL: INTEGRATED CONTEXT ANALYSIS (ICA)**

**SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL: SEASONAL LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMING (SLP)**

**LOCAL LEVEL: COMMUNITY BASED PARTICIPATORY PLANNING (CBPP)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTEXT</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>PEOPLE</th>
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- **1.**
- **2.**
- **3.**
Macro level: Integrated Context Analysis (ICA)

INTEGRATED CONTEXT ANALYSIS
Different combinations of data for context-specific programme design

Food security + Nutrition
(4-5 year historical trend)

Environmental factors
(ie: Land degradation, deforestation, slope)

Shocks
(ie: Floods, droughts, conflict)

Other factors
(ie: other SN interventions, migration, market trends)
ICAAs combine food insecurity, nutrition and shock trends, with environmental conditions and another six different overlays to better plan and coordinate resilience interventions at the macro-national level.

**Example: ICA Somalia**

### 1. Food Insecurity (5 yrs)

Areas in red are highly degraded.

### 2. Land degradation

Purple dots represent recurrently highly food insecure settlements in the past 5 years.

Map 1 + Map 2 + Settlements
ICA for Safety Nets

- Contributes to providing the **overall rationale** for a HRSN intervention

- Informs the development of HRSN **programming strategies**
• Builds the case for **targeted, predictable and long-term interventions**
• Prompts **joint planning with government and partners**
• Informs **policy and strategy of government and partners**
• Estimates potential **beneficiary numbers** per season by means of a trend analysis combined with an analysis of other ICA components
Meso level: Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP)

A consultative process to:

- Provide foundations for flexible and longer-term resilience planning
- Identify context and target group-specific interventions and complementarities
- Strengthen existing and build new partnerships
- Support Government coordination and capacity building efforts
Record of shocks over the past years builds the rationale for arguing that not only inter-sectorial, but also multi-annual interventions.
**livelihood calendar**: allows for the identification of livelihood systems: markets, relationships, connections, disruptions, and bottlenecks that could be addressed, also by HRSN interventions.
consensus on the appropriate times for investment in livelihoods, preparedness for hardship and protection of livelihoods during a typical and a bad year.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Typical Year - Broad Programming Lenses</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kubvumbi</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
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**Overall Focus: Support HH Investments**
- Consider: Health / Education / NRM / IGA / Training
- Labour-based: Yes - Women & Men
- Labour-constrained: Unconditional transfers
- Transfer modalities - perceived appropriateness
  - Cash (men & women): NFIs / IGAs / Farm Inputs
  - Vouchers (women & men): NFIs / Farm inputs / Food diversity

**Overall Focus: Strengthen HH capacity to prepare for hardships**
- Consider: Health, Education, Production, NRM (Water), Human Capital
- Labour-based: Yes - Women & Men
- Labour-constrained: Unconditional transfers
- Transfer modalities - perceived appropriateness
  - Cash (men & women): NFIs / IGAs / Farm Inputs
  - Vouchers (men): fill food needs (high food prices / difficulties to market)
  - Food (women): food needs (high food prices/not enough time to go to markets)

**Overall Focus: Protect lives & livelihoods**
- Consider: Health / Education / Nutrition / Production / NRM / Training
- Labour-based: Yes - Women & Men
- Labour-constrained: Unconditional transfers
- Transfer modalities:
  - Cash (women & men): NFIs
  - Vouchers: Not selected
  - Food (women & men): food needs

**SEQUENCED PROGRAMME RATIONALES SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SAFEGUARD GAINS**
SLP for Safety Nets IV

SLP discusses and finds consensus on what is **vulnerability** in a particular context and has participants provide an initial set of community level **targeting criteria**.
SLP identifies **existing programmes, partners and gaps**: it provides an overview of safety net or safety net-like programmes, identifies partners, and together with the livelihood calendar, is able to highlight gaps and potential areas of HRSN intervention that can address those gaps.
SLP highlights **complementarity, synergy and alignment**: By identifying all partners, activities and gaps, it provides a unique opportunity to better understand synergy and complementary of existing and potential new HRSN and other project interventions.

### SLP for Safety Nets VI

#### SLP highlights
- **Complementarity**: By identifying all partners, activities and gaps, it provides a unique opportunity to better understand synergy and complementary of existing and potential new HRSN and other project interventions.

#### Table: Appropriate Target Populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevance</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Group Type</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rains</td>
<td>Agric</td>
<td>Agric</td>
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<td>Agric</td>
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<tr>
<td>On Season</td>
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#### Partners

- **Organisations currently implementing these activities**
  - MIA, ZIDFT
  - MIA, BHASO, farmers
  - MIA, FAO, Hope Trust
  - MIA, private sector
  - MIA, NGOs, communities
  - MIA, FAO
  - MIA, BHASO, communities
  - MIA, farmers
  - MIA, FAO
SLP for Safety Nets VII

- **SLP informs policy and strategy:** It provides solid evidence from the ground up to inform and refine safety net and social protection policies, strategies and frameworks.

- **SLP sets the stage for partners** to serve as an implementer for government-led safety nets, in contexts where such safety nets exist or are taking shape.
Micro level: Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP)

1. Community vulnerability profiling
2. Community mapping
3. Transect walk
4. Refining community map
5. Validating & prioritizing activities
6. Development plan
CBPP

- **Identifies** the recipient households and individuals

- Creates **community ownership** and generates a social contract

- **Tailors identified interventions** and activities and also links it to the communities’ landscapes that allows productive safety nets to contribute to building resilience

- Applies a **gender lens** to planning and programming
3PA Globally

- **SLP:** 30 SLPs in some 12 countries. 3 more countries in the plans.
- **ICA:** in 9 countries. 5 more countries to be finished by March 2014 year if not before.
- **CBPP:** in about 10 countries. About 4 more pending for next year.
- ‘Surge teams’ at regional level to continue **roll-out**
Conclusion

• Partnerships and complementary interventions are key to making safety nets work for building resilience and delivering DRR outcomes

• Safety nets provide platforms for multi-annual and inter-sectorial activities - the 3PA provides the necessary analysis base

• The 3PA analysis builds on existing social protection information (SPARCS et al) and has the potential to feed into the same
Thank you!
How the 3PA informs design, implementation and national strategies for effective HRSN

ICA
- Provides overall rationale for a HRSN intervention
- Informs the development of programming strategies
- Builds the case for targeted, long term intervention
- Prompts joint planning with government and partners
- Informs policy and strategy

SLP
- Determines timing and type of HRSN components during good/bad years
- Defines vulnerability and provides targeting criteria
- Further adds to providing the rationale, identifies partners
- Highlights complementarity, synergy, alignment
- Informs policy and strategy

CBPP
- Targeting of individual households and members
- Creates community ownership and generates a social contract
- Tailors identified interventions and activities to community context
- Allows gender lenses to be applied

Well designed new or strengthened existing Hunger-related Safety Nets