

CASH TRANSFERS AS A RESPONSE TO THE EARTHQUAKE AND A CATALYST TO CONSOLIDATE NEPAL'S SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

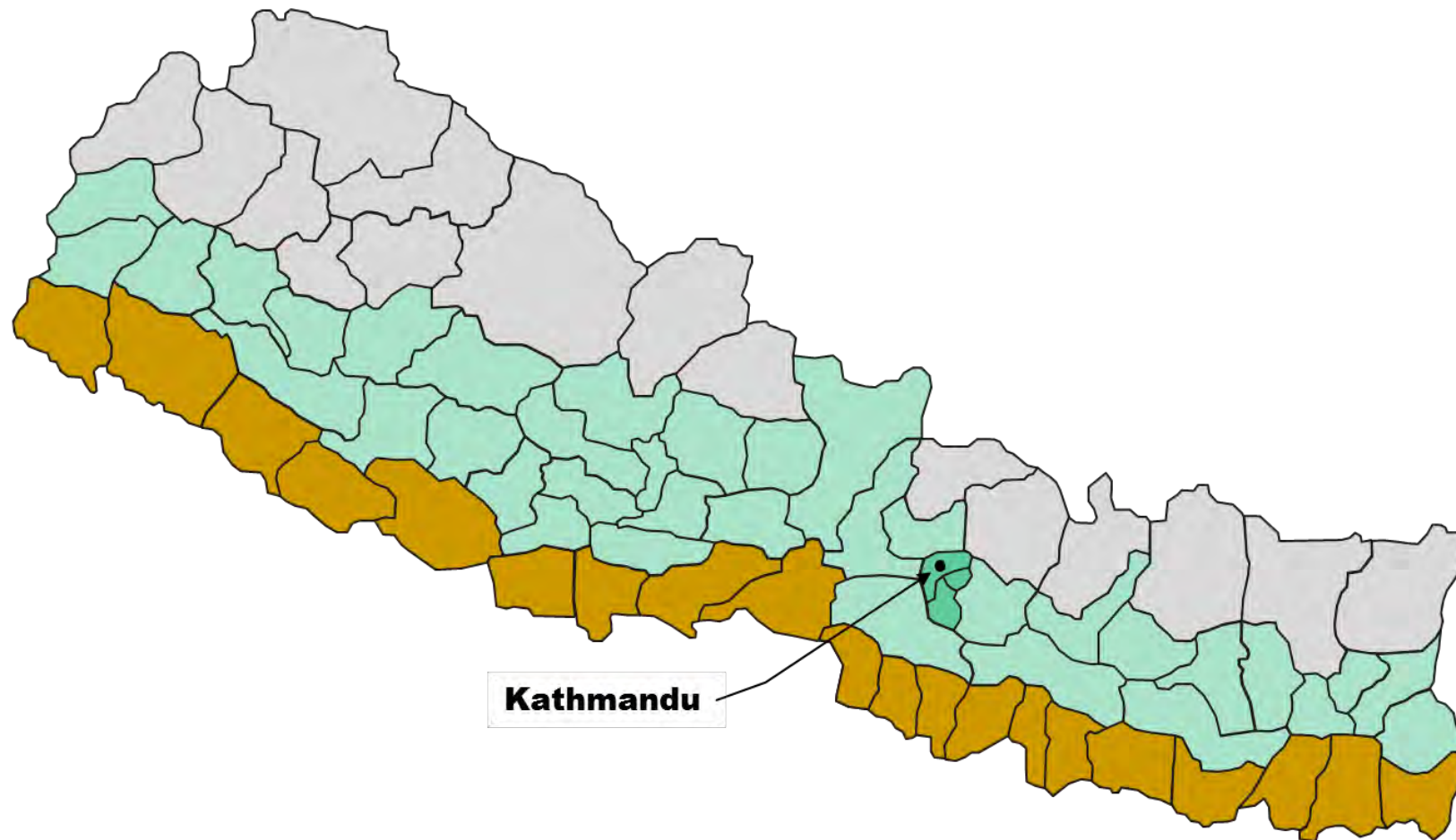
NICHOLAS MATHERS, SOCIAL POLICY AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (SPEA) SECTION

UNICEF NEPAL

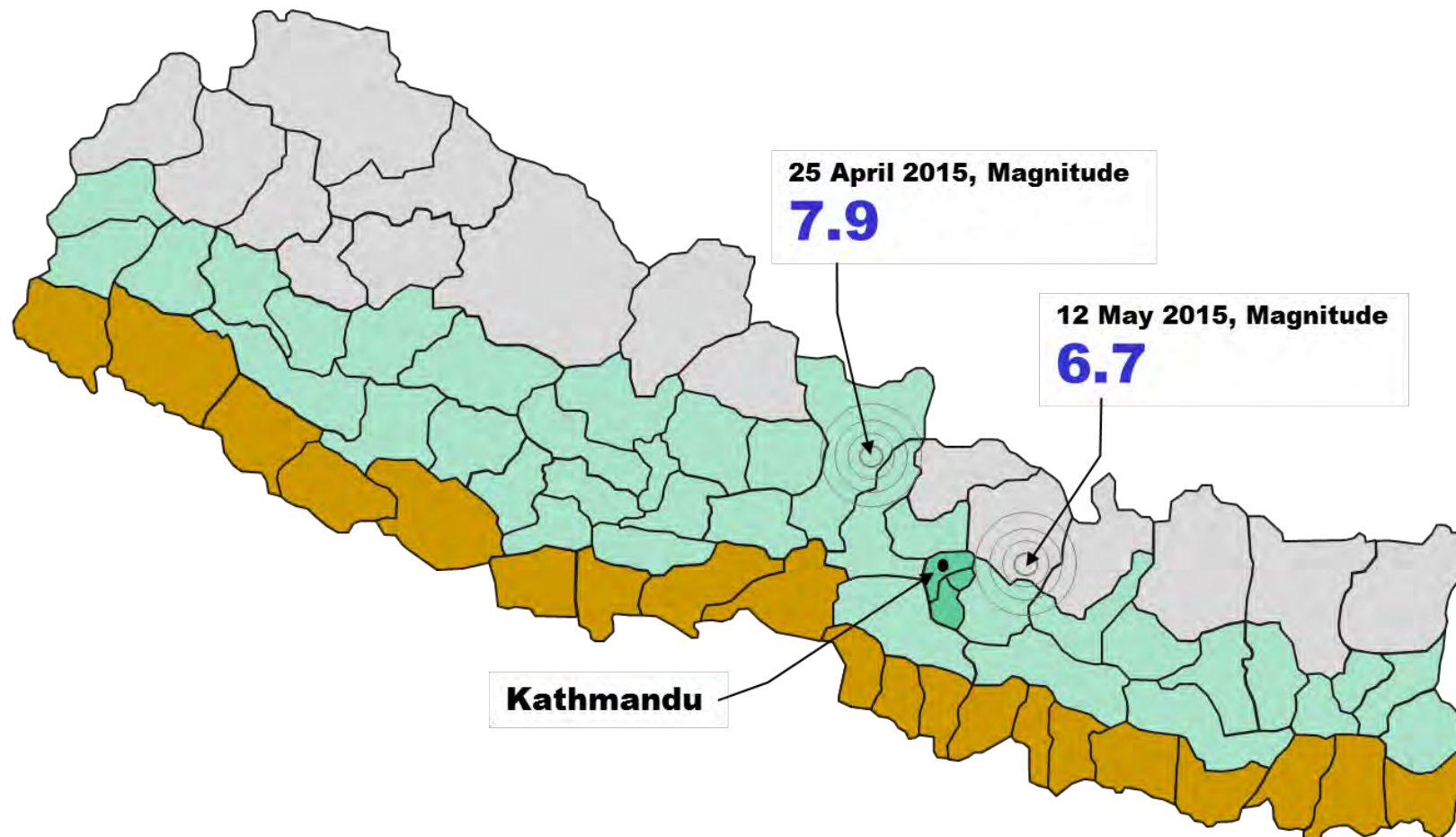


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NEPAL AND THE 2015 EARTHQUAKES



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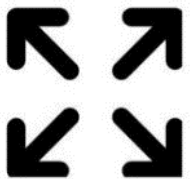
ORIGINAL PROJECT OBJECTIVES – ‘THE ROAD TO RECOVERY’



Immediate relief



Model building for shock-responsive social protection



Longer-term strengthening of the social protection system for children in the country



WHY DID WE TAKE THIS APPROACH?

Why Cash?



Functioning markets



Complements other interventions



Responds to needs of vulnerable groups



Existing system for delivery

Why through the social protection system?

Support existing systems, but



Trade-offs between...



Benefits and opportunities



Limitations and risks



PHASE I – VERTICAL EXPANSION

EMERGENCY TOP-UP CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME (ETCTP) FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS



EMERGENCY TOP-UP CASH TRANSFER - SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES

Provide short-term relief and recovery to vulnerable people and their households in earthquake affected districts through existing social assistance schemes



Provision of an unconditional cash transfer of NR 3,000 (US\$30), with at least one tranche planned



Communication of complementary messages that promote positive behaviours for children's well-being and reduction of vulnerability to future disasters

INTENDED BENEFICIARIES

[illegible]

- Recipients of existing government social assistance schemes
- Directly supporting more than 400,000 people in the 19 worst affected districts



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND DELIVERY MECHANISM



के तपाईंलाई थाहा छ ?

नेपाल सरकारले युनिसेफको सहयोगमा भूकम्प प्रभावित ११ जिल्लामा छुट्टा छुट्टा सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता प्राप्त गरिरहनु भएका सबैजनालाई थप रु. ३,००० राहत रकम वितरण गर्दैरहेको छ । थप सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता पाविसा बाट प्राप्त गर्ने सकिन्छ ।

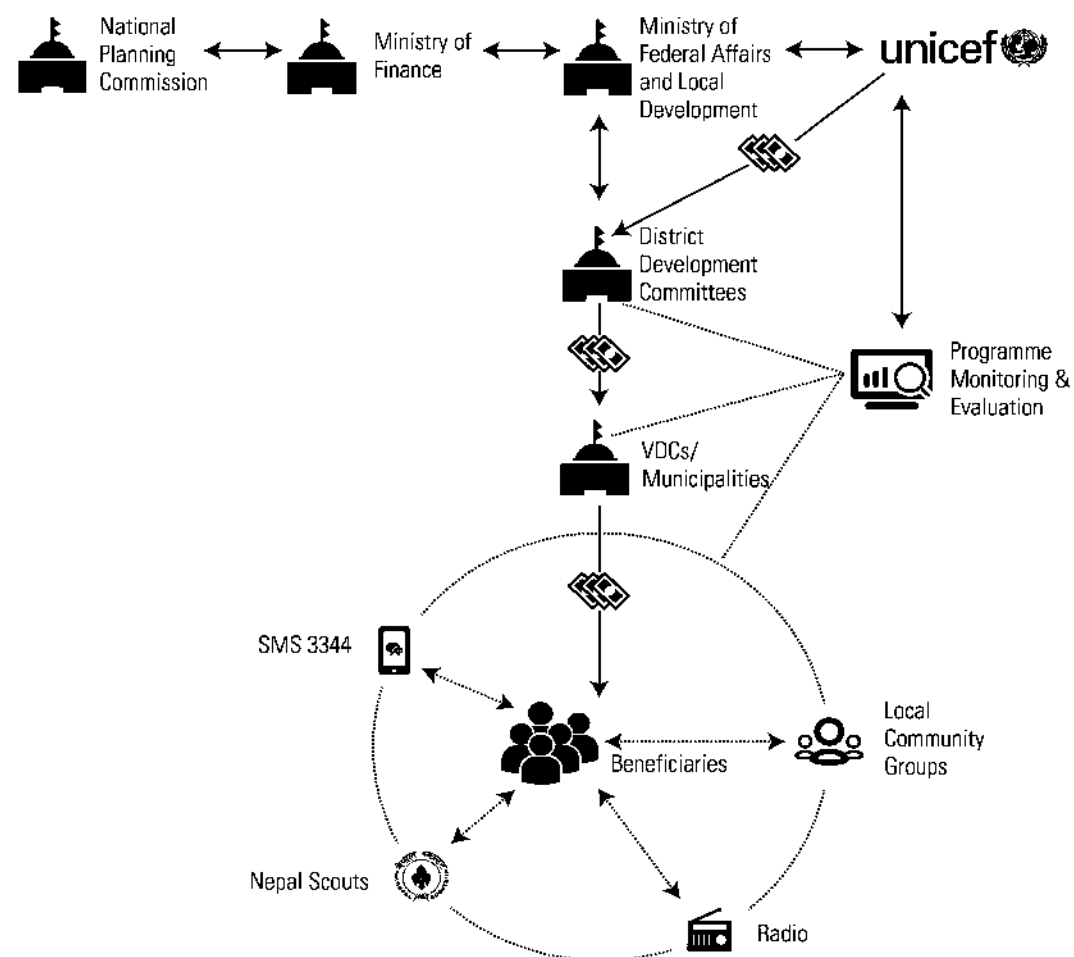
थप सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता प्राप्त गर्ने वा नगरेको थाहालाई आफ्नो मोबाइलको Message बक्समा गई CASH लाईन नं. ३३८८ मा SMS गरी अवस्था जानकारी दिनुहोला ।

थाहा पाई राखौ

- सोला पत्रिका वा पत्रिका पढाउने जसले वा केटीको छ वा जसलाई सम्पर्क गर्नुपर्ने ।
- सोला भन्नु भन्ने, बसलाई चुक्नुनु भन्ने, बाँटो लगाउनु, पोसाक लगाउनु, बसको टिकट खोज्नु, रातको बिचिर्नु वा सुत्नु पर्ने ।
- दिल्लीसम्म भर्ना गर्न पर्ने ।
- सुक्क्या, बासो/पुला, तथा सिक्क्या वितरण गर्ने भन्ने भन्ने ।
- सुक्क्या, बासो/पुला, तथा सिक्क्या वितरण गर्ने भन्ने भन्ने ।

यस जानकारीको लागि हरेक दिन रेट्रोको नेपालमा कुनै कार्यक्रम

सं	नाम	वर्ग	सं	नाम	वर्ग
१	सुनिल	१	१	सुनिल	१
२	सुनिल	१	२	सुनिल	१
३	सुनिल	१	३	सुनिल	१
४	सुनिल	१	४	सुनिल	१
५	सुनिल	१	५	सुनिल	१
६	सुनिल	१	६	सुनिल	१
७	सुनिल	१	७	सुनिल	१
८	सुनिल	१	८	सुनिल	१
९	सुनिल	१	९	सुनिल	१
१०	सुनिल	१	१०	सुनिल	१





PHASE 2 – HORIZONTAL EXPANSION

EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME (ERCTP) FOR UNDER-FIVES



RECOVERY CASH TRANSFER (ERCTP) - SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES

Support the food-security, well-being and civil rights of 350,000 children under 5 years old during the period of recovery and reconstruction in 11 districts



Provide an unconditional cash transfer of NRs 4,000 to mothers or guardians of under-fives to support their nutrition and well-being



Ensure near universal Birth Registration of children under five years

ADDITIONAL IMPLEMENTATION COMPONENTS FOR RECOVERY CASH TRANSFER FOR UNDER-FIVES

- Census of all children under-five for planning and to create initial registry
- Registration process
- Use of SMS to send programme information and promote good nutrition





OUTCOMES AND LESSONS LEARNED

FROM RELIEF AND RECOVERY TO A STRONGER SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR CHILDREN



OUTCOMES

Phase I Relief

434,000 beneficiaries

19 districts

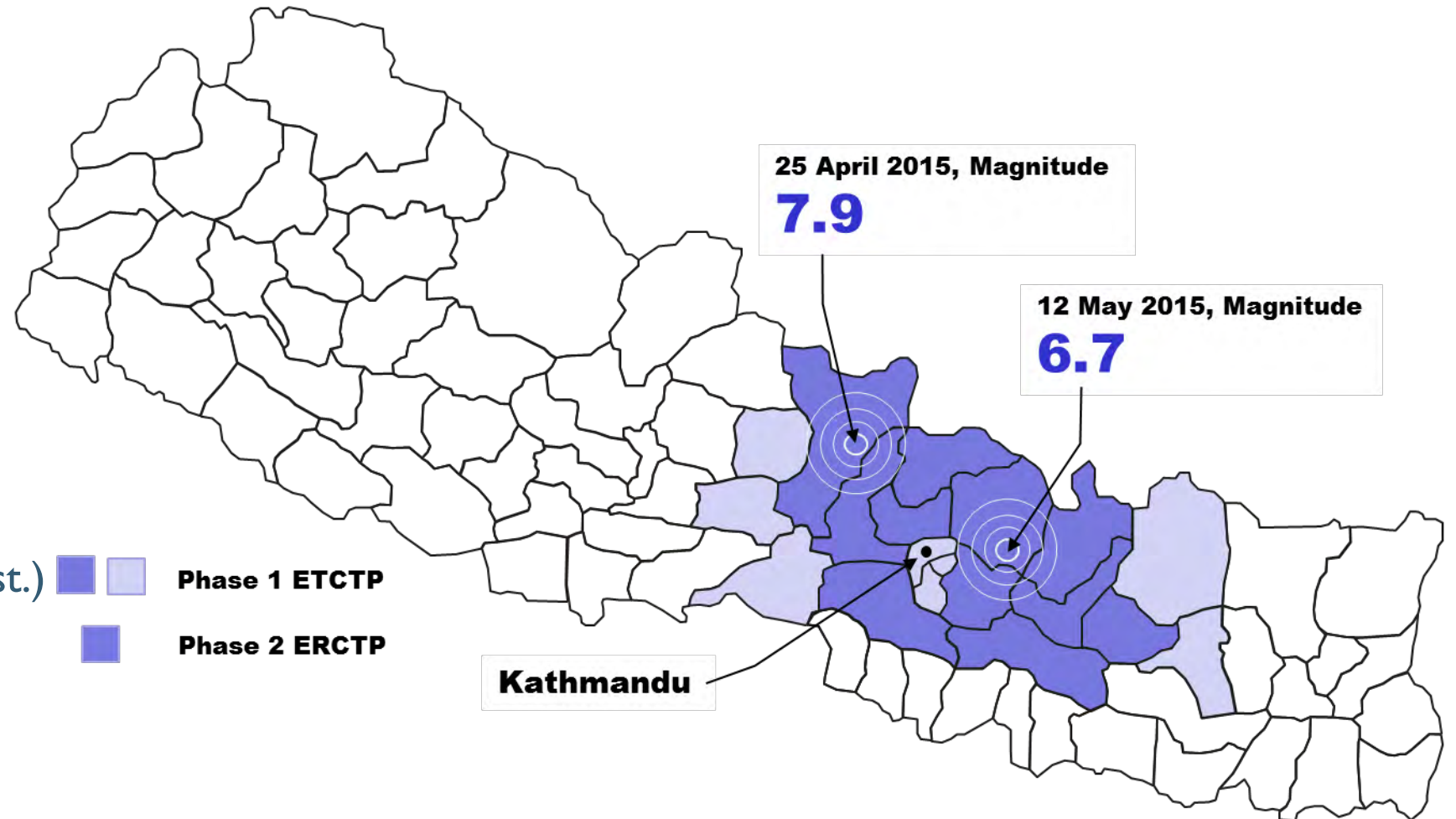
12.5 US\$ million

Phase 2 Recovery

350,000 beneficiaries (est.)

11 districts

13.5 US\$ million



LESSONS LEARNED

Strengths

- Social protection as disaster response mechanism an option
- Political and public buy-in
- High coverage and efficient implementation
- Vertical expansion comparatively timely
- Real opportunities to build on and strengthen systems

Weaknesses

- Expanding Social Protection not part of Disaster Management Framework
- Coverage gaps due to design and weaknesses in existing schemes
- Rigidity of existing system
- Local capacity limited and overloaded

WAY FORWARD IN NEPAL

- Integrate social protection expansion as a response mechanism into the national disaster management framework
- Improve local capacity through both regular systems strengthening and contingency planning for front-line surge capacity
- Develop complementary standard operating procedures for emergency contexts
- Identify ways that non-governmental humanitarian actors can support or complement disaster response through existing systems

