

Welcome to the webinar:

# Transitioning from humanitarian cash to social protection in protracted crises – the case of Iraq




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- Hosted by the Grand Bargain Cash Sub-Group: *Linking social protection with humanitarian cash*
- Topics based on a learning needs assessment
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*socialprotection.org* presents:

## Transitioning from humanitarian cash to social protection in protracted crises – the case of Iraq

### **Speakers:**

Virginia Leape - Research, Policy & Advocacy Coordinator - Cash and Livelihoods Consortium for Iraq (CLCI)

Matthew Wai-Poi – Lead Economist, the World Bank

Lokendra Phadera – Economist, the World Bank

### **Moderator:**

Lois Austin, Grand Bargain Sub-Group KML Consultant

Speakers

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**Virginia Leape**

Cash and Livelihoods Consortium for Iraq



**Matthew Wai-Poi**

The World Bank



**Lokendra Phadera**

The World Bank

Facilitator & Moderator

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**Lois Austin**

Grand Bargain Sub-Group KML Consultant

**Speaker**

**Virginia Leape**

Research, Policy & Advocacy Coordinator, Cash and Livelihoods Consortium for Iraq (CLCI)

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Virginia Leape is the Research, Policy and Advocacy Coordinator for the Cash and Livelihoods Consortium for Iraq (CLCI). The CLCI is a partnership of 5 of the largest INGOs in Iraq, which has been implementing cash and livelihood assistance at scale since 2015. Virginia Leape has been focusing on policy change in fragile states for the past 6 years.



**Speaker**

**Matthew Wai-Poi**

Lead Economist, The World Bank

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Matthew Wai-Poi is a Lead Economist with the World Bank and has worked on East Asia, the Pacific and the Middle East on poverty, inequality and their determinants, the middle class and top incomes, gender, forced displacement and climate change. He is also Global Lead for the Distributional Impacts of Fiscal and Social Policies.



**Speaker**

**Lokendra Phadera**

Economist, The World Bank

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Lokendra Phadera is an Economist in the Poverty and Equity Global Practice in Middle East and North Africa Region (MENA). His work focuses on building the evidence base to understand drivers of poverty and household wellbeing in fragile and conflict environment. His current research broadly focuses on the topics of poverty dynamics, household resilience, rural labor market, and the long-term consequences of conflict.





## Facilitator and Moderator

Lois Austin

Grand Bargain Sub-Group KML Consultant

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Lois has worked for over 20 years in the humanitarian field. She has undertaken a broad range of field-based and headquarters positions giving her an understanding of humanitarian issues from policy and operational perspectives. As an independent consultant (working for different UN agencies, NGOs and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement) Lois has managed and provided technical inputs into a varied range of humanitarian assistance and protection programmes for conflict and disaster-affected populations in a number of complex operating environments.





# Transitioning from humanitarian cash to social protection in protracted crises – the case of Iraq

## Linking Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance and the Social Safety Net

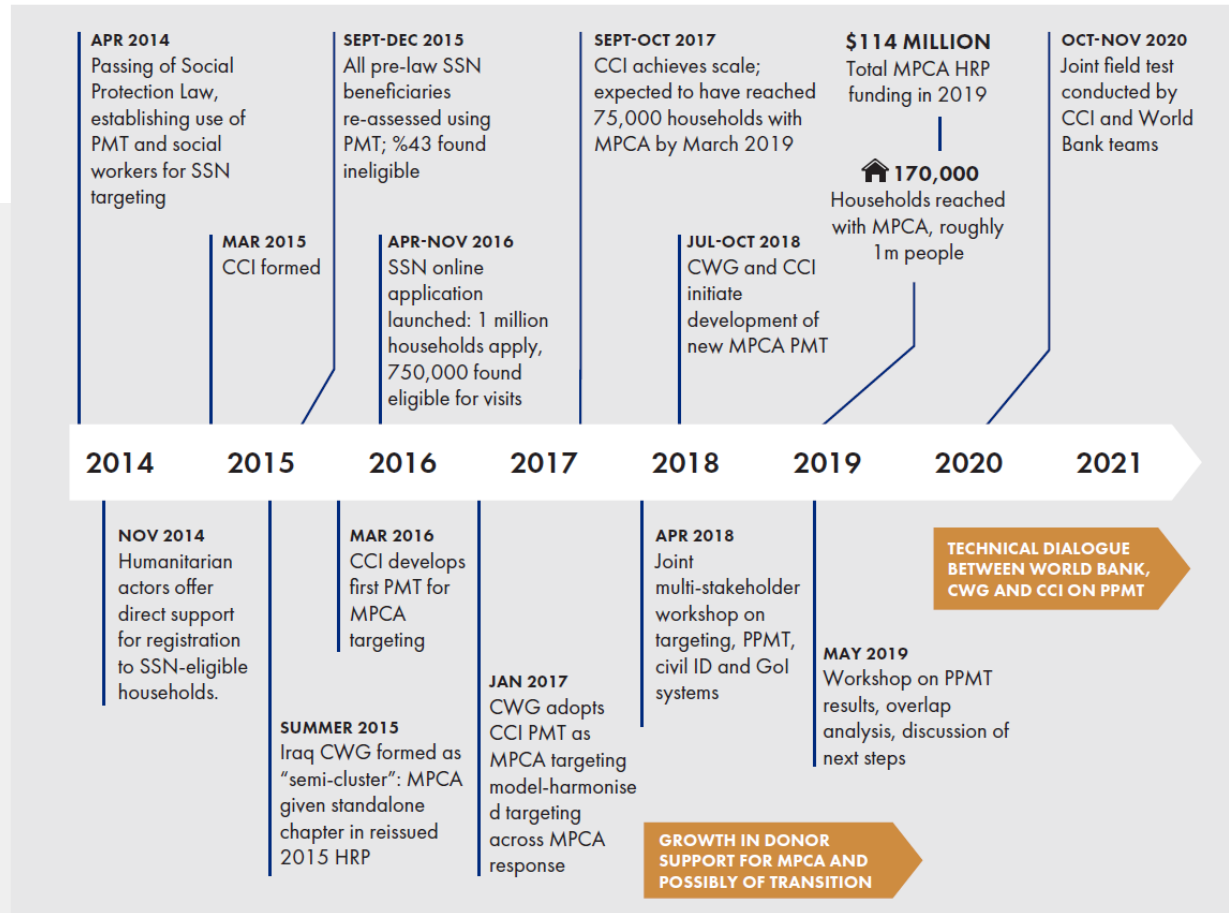
14 October 2021



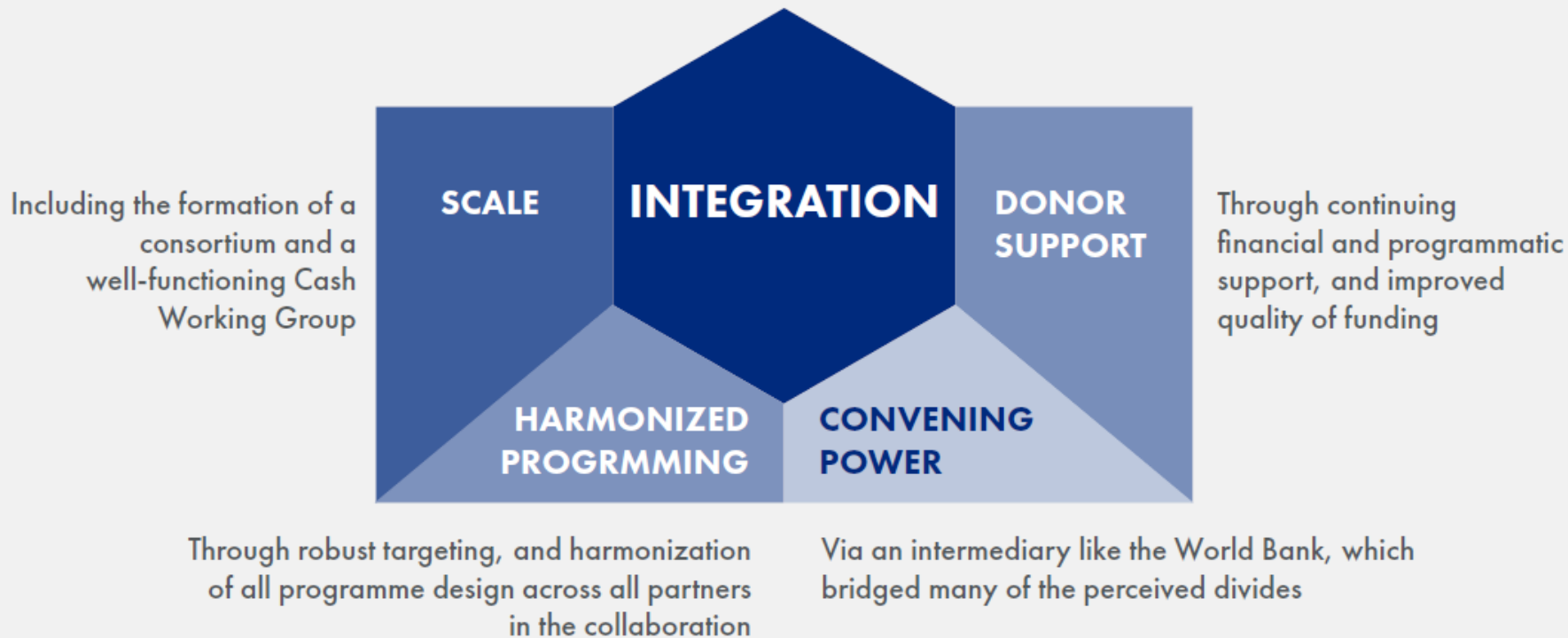
# Agenda

- ❑ **Introductions**
- ❑ **Policy Process:**  
Timeline, the Four Pillars of Integration and Lessons Learned
- ❑ **Technical Work:**  
Preliminary Findings from the Pseudo-PMT and Field Test
- ❑ **Applications:**  
Next steps and Global Applications of Learnings
- ❑ **Q&A**

# Timeline



# Four Pillars of Integration



# Lessons Learned

- Collaboration and harmonisation are foundational, as is robust targeting.
- Impossible without quality and scope of funding available to us.
  - Multi-year awards which stem turnover, ensure scale and proper staffing.
- Multilateral intermediary to mediate the process. Technical capacity to engage with the Bank team.
- Duty of care and due diligence of data protection policy and practice.
- Difficult to accomplish without a mature social protection system.

# Findings from Technical Work

**Key Objective:** How similar / dissimilar are the humanitarian and MOLSA targeting mechanisms?


## Main Findings from Initial Workshop:

- Both use a similar targeting approach: proxy means test (PMT), but:
  - First humanitarian PMT (VM model) did not use per capita consumption as the target (MOLSA did and second humanitarian PMTs – SEVAT - did)
  - Humanitarian and MOLSA PMTs used different scoring variables (proxies), with some common and some different. Humanitarian used some vulnerability indicators and did not use asset indicators

**Proposed Workplan:** Use statistical models to predict how much the two scoring mechanisms overlapped – what percentage of humanitarian beneficiaries would be eligible for MOLSA programs?

# Findings from Technical Work

**Desk Review:** Construct a PMT model using limited common variables (PPMT) and predict eligibility of humanitarian caseload under MOLSA scoring (Full PMT)

Example	Proxies	Full PMT		PPMT	
	Years Educ	8 x 0.4	= 0.32	8 x 0.5	= 0.40
	Good house	1 x 0.5	= 0.50	1 x 0.6	= <u>0.60</u>
	Good water	0 x 0.2	= 0.00		
	Good toilet	1 x 0.15	= <u>0.15</u>		
			= 0.97		= 1.00



# Findings from Technical Work

**Desk Review:** Construct a PMT model using limited common variables (PPMT) and predict eligibility of humanitarian caseload under MOLSA scoring (Full PMT)



PPMT = 1.00  
Full PMT = 0.97



PPMT = 1.00  
Full PMT = 1.10



PPMT = 1.00  
Full PMT = 1.02

**Eligibility:** Full PMT  $\leq$  1.05

**PPMT probability if PPMT = 1.00**

- Two would be eligible (Full PMT  $\leq$  1.05)
- One would be ineligible (Full PMT  $>$  1.05)
- If PPMT = 1.00, 67% chance of being eligible

# Findings from Technical Work

## High level desk review result

### 1. Likely eligibility of past and current beneficiaries (Legacy Database – VM model)

Scenarios		Referral Confidence (RC)		
		High (90%)	Medium (70%)	Low (50%)
Program Size	Below poverty line - nationally	24	44	54
	Bottom 35% - nationally	40	51	73

High RC Sample: residing in larger urban areas, larger household size, household heads with chronic illness and disability, and with lower level of educational achievements are some key characteristics of the overlapping sample.

### 2. Likely eligibility of future humanitarian beneficiaries (MCNA survey – SEVAT model)

- At the time no database like the legacy for VM models existed
- Analysis was carried out on the MCNA survey (~14 percent extremely vulnerable)

- (i) Below poverty line: 1, 6, 13 percent under high, medium and low confidence
- (ii) Bottom 35 percent: 3, 13, 20 percent under high, medium and low confidence

- Significant differences between the overlapping variables in the SWIFT and MCNA survey

**Note:** Analysis is limited to the northern governorates – CLCI’s CT program’s area of coverage.

## Limitations:

- Probability models only, do the results hold in the field when all variables are used?
- Are all IDPs willing to be referred, given potential fear of discrimination or persecution?
- Therefore, a field review was proposed

# Findings from Technical Work

## Field Review: Test accuracy of PPMT models and willingness to be referred

- 10,818 households: were asked a complete set of questions to compute full MoLSA and humanitarian targeting scores (part of MPCA vulnerability assessments and recertification)
- Coverage: Non-random, mirrored the CLCI's areas of coverages – mostly in Ninawa (57%), Anbar (22%), and Salah Al-Din (16%)
- HH composition: 28% female headed, 51% rural HH, 14% hh head with disability
- Displacement: 81% recent returnees, 13% IDPs and 6% hosts
- Referrals: 65% registered for some form of government assistance, 30% registered for Minha, 67% willing to be referred to the government program

## Key Results:

- Referral / non-referral accuracy still being analysed

## Willingness:

- A third of all households were unwilling to be referred
- No differences between household types of those who would be willing or not willing

# Considerations for Policymakers and Humanitarians

**What data source to use:** Use existing humanitarian database which does not have all variables (because full data do not already exist; do not have the budget to collect new data; may not be able to collect data due to, e.g., insecurity) or collect new data with full variables

**Trade-off:** No data collection costs but estimates of initial eligibility are not certain

**Trade-off:** Uncertain eligibility means:

- Referred but ineligible households have raised expectations but are disappointed (this may be particularly of consideration for humanitarians)
- Non-referred but eligible households are excluded

**How many to refer:** Do we set the probability of a successful referral higher or lower

**Trade-off:** Higher probability of success means fewer disappointed households but less total successful referrals; as probability bar is lowered, the success rate falls but more absolute eligible households

# Potential Applications in Other Contexts

## Considerations:

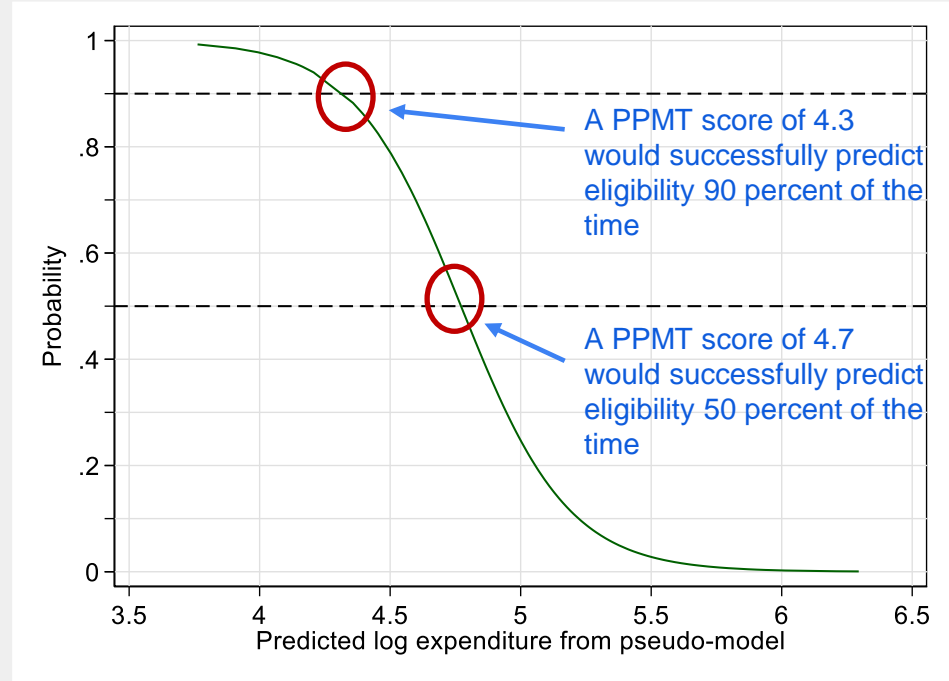
- Do the conditions for a successful collaboration exist (earlier lessons)?
- Does the government use PMT for targeting? Do the humanitarians? Or at least do they collect a subset of the data needed for PMT?
- Is the subset sufficient to make estimate relatively accurate probabilities?
- Has humanitarian intake assessment already happened? If not, what do we know about the government targeting method and can we collect some/all of the necessary data for later analysis?
- How would this change for refugees instead of IDPs? Different assessment methods and data? Different privacy and security considerations?

# Findings from Technical Work

**Desk Review:** Construct a PMT model using limited common variables (PPMT) and predict eligibility of humanitarian caseload under MOLSA scoring (Full PMT)

## Approach:

- Within SWIFT 2017/18 survey data, construct two scores for each household, PPMT and Full PMT
- Estimate probability that PPMT successfully predicts Full PMT outcome (eligibility)



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