

Compilation of Miro Board responses from the regional CWG meeting 170124

How would you propose balancing conflicting humanitarian and development principles, especially in conflict situations?

- Understand and accept that all future crises will be complex, and from the very first moment of response, humanitarians must invest in market-based programmes.
- Develop logical frameworks with development agencies and donors, to ensure coordination and cohesion; especially in countries where populations suffer from protracted conflict. EHP must be forced to work with UNDP, World Bank etc. to define common logical frameworks in collaboration with government institutions.
- Humanitarians must take measures that will have a positive effect on development programs.
- Highlight and identify common activities to ensure value for money; for example, contract monitoring is useful for all and can be used by all.
- Agree & discuss different platforms on a list of red lines.
- Capacity-building for national social protection authorities on beneficiary data protection.
- Define each country's social protection floor and update social policies.
- Ongoing dialogue to find context-specific solutions.
- Support the government in developing robust beneficiary data protection mechanisms to facilitate beneficiary referencing without exposing humanitarian organizations.
- Train development/social protection players in humanitarian action, including its foundations and guiding principles.
- Train state structures on MEB.

What should guide principled action on the link between CVA and social protection in conflicts or when governments fail to fulfill their role as duty-bearers (notably coordination)?

- Strengthen the capacities of government agents in terms of SP and CVA.
- It would be better to involve government agents in coordinating the humanitarian response.
- Set up an action plan with regular monitoring and create a sub-working group - define the difference between poverty and emergency MEBs - Set up a long-term strategy for advocacy and referencing.
- Try to achieve interoperability that can be sustained over the long term.
- Impose organizations to invest in financial inclusion.
- Research social safety nets: local social protection mechanisms and how to replicate or strengthen them? For instance, with village savings and loan association and host families etc.

How can humanitarian and development actors better work together to support the strengthening of the social protection system, also in Central Sahel contexts?

- Strengthening joint vulnerability analyses, defining vulnerability criteria, beneficiary transition criteria, sharing information on existing humanitarian and social protection programs in the same areas of intervention.
- How to integrate the state too - social protection is first and foremost a sovereign response. Humanitarian and development actors can "fill in the gaps» but be cautious of negative externalities. (Cf.: more state investment in certain sectors because covered by NGOs/UNs).
- Perhaps one of the most important points - a good practice would be for social protection players to sign Memorandums of understanding with the relevant ministries, indicating that this type of project cannot be carried out on their own in a "one shot" fashion.

- Accept the failure of states and not be afraid to launch programs, by reassuring the stakeholder authorities.
- Accepting that the rule of law is an approach based on legislative changes is going to take too long; it's more pragmatic to launch provincial programs that work and can be replicated by the authorities.
- Instead of defining the differences between priority mandates, the tasks, or strengths of the various players and how to build on each other can lower costs and improve efficiency.
- Reinforce the digitalization of the various players.