

# **Localization and Cash Transfer in DRR**

Sharing of DEPROSC–Nepal's experience

Kailash Rijal, Ganesh KKC Asmi Duwadi

# DEPROSC-Nepal

- Established in September, 1993,
- Started from scratch but with a clear vision: “Peaceful, Prosperous, Empowered And Resilient Nepal”
- Expertise in eight thematic areas: Livelihood, Community Infrastructure, Social Protection, Education And Human Resource Development, Access To Financial Services, **DRR And Humanitarian Assistance**, Migration And Natural Resource Management.
- Worked in 70 districts of all 7 provinces

# Background

- Disaster leaves no one behind, developing countries as well as developed countries like Covid-19,
- Constitution of Nepal assigned DRM as a priority for all levels of government,
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, 2074 provides direction to deal with all phases of disaster management,
- Disaster Management is the exclusive function of Local Government
- Government of Nepal (GoN) has been strengthening DRM policy and institutional capacity at all levels of governments.

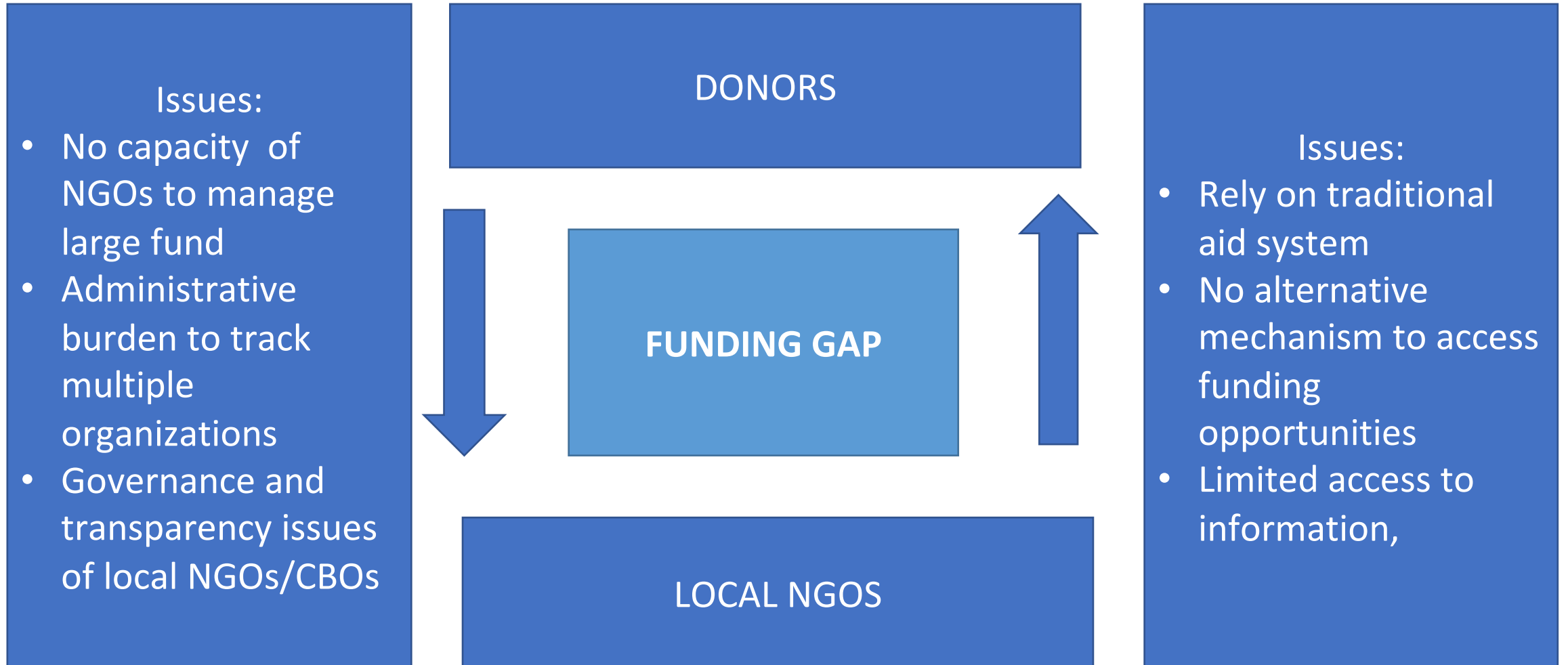
# Localization Agenda: Grand Bargain

- Grand Bargain and its set of commitments officially launched during the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in May 2016,
- Grand Bargain's localization commitment came in response years of pressure from local and national humanitarian actors and advocates,
- One of its most significant pledges was to channel at least 25 percent of humanitarian aid through local and national actors,
- Grand Bargain 2.0 reframes the overall objective to achieving "Better humanitarian outcomes for affected populations through enhanced efficiency, effectiveness, and greater accountability"

# Localization: Nepal

- Localization most talked word among the donors, INGO, NGO, CBOS, Government, and various Humanitarian forums,
- Pandemic provided an opportunity to fast-track localization (recognition to local actors and power of communities),
- Pandemic highlighted power of communities and how investing in communities is important to combat any crisis,
- DEPROSC-Nepal involved in localization networks like NEAR, Start fund etc.
- Signed Charter of Change and Charter of Accountability

# Issues of Localization from Both Perspective



# DEPROSC - Nepal Initiation to Response During COVID

## **Awareness creating to Community People:**

- Informed the community people through telephone and messages to maintain the social distance and follow precautionary measures
- Awareness raising Miking in rural areas
- Informed the community people about the relief distribution of Palikas to needy people.

## **Support to Local Government/Palilkas in Covid case**

- Helped in collecting information of needy people to distribute the relief,
- Supported to distribute the relief materials e.g. Dang, Nawalparashi, bhokpur, dhading, sindhupalchwok,
- Support to distribution the mask, medicine, social security fund etc. eg. Dhading, Sindhupalchwok, Bhojpur, Nawalpaashi, Tanahu, shyanga etc.
- Collected information of people recently returned from foreign.
- Help in keeping foreign returnees in the quarantine,
- Help in rescuing community people form Kathmandu/ outside palikas e.g, Sindhupalchwok

## **Information Collection:**

- Collected information of people stayed in quarantine e.g, bhojpur, tanahu, Shyangja, Sindhupalchwok
- Collected information on the status of people presently at foreign employment,
- Collected information of people recently returned from the foreign employment.
- Collected the information of relief needy people to roll out in Palikas relief distribution list.
- Help family member in providing contact numbers of different Embassies,

## **Mobilization of Existing Staffs and network**

### **Advocacy and Counselling**

- Supporting Govt. agencies such as NPC, MOA for survey, idea generation, and technical assistance, role of CSOs.
- Bringing CSO in a network and creating forum for sharing and advocacy for localization.

## **Support to Community People:**

- Aware community people against the covid-19
- Played bridging role between Pallikas and community people, foreign employee and embassies,
- Help in dispatching the medical and other necessary items in their places,
- Frequently communicating with programme participants, identified the psycho-social status of people and referring for psychosocial counseling,
- Psychological support through telephone against panic situation.
- Food assistance in collaboration with Palikas

# Project: Compendium of Good Practices in LHL member countries on COVID-19 Response Management

- Compendium of Good Practices in LHL member countries on COVID-19 Response management was carried out,
- Objective was to identify, analyze and document good practices /success stories in context of COVID in as a part of knowledge exchange and learning,
- Consisting of 15 cases from Asia and Africa on good practices of which, 3 from Nepal, 2 each from India, Uganda Bangladesh and Indonesia and, one each from Rwanda, Timore Lesete, Somalia, and Iraq



# Case Summary at a Glance

S.N.	Country	Type of CSO	Name of Organization	Thematic Areas of Presented Case
1	Uganda	NGO	HENU-Health Nest Uganda	Emergency Response (Enhanced Care for Older Persons)
2	Nepal	NGO	Forum for Awareness and Youth Activity (FAYA)	Humanitarian Assistance (Supported PPE, masks, bed accessories to local health facilities, food and hygiene support to highly affected households, dignity kit distribution in quarantine)
3	Indonesia	NGO	PKPA	Humanitarian Response (Distribution of food packages, hygiene kits, education snakes and ladders for children, education campaigns)
4	Bangladesh	INGO	Caritas	Humanitarian Response (Home Delivery support for elderly people, Awareness sessions, Community based protection, Hand Washing)
5	Rwanda	INGO	Caritas	COVID-19 emergency response (WASH and Nutrition programming)

# Case Summary at a Glance

S.N.	Country	Type of CSO	Name of Organization	Thematic Areas of Presented Case
6	Nepal	INGO	World Vision International (WVIN)	Innovation in technology (Cash and voucher program modality using Sikka)
7	Bangladesh	NGO	BNPS	Addressing Gender Based Violence in context of Covid 19. Cases of gender-based violence, and rape cases were also traced out The perpetrators were brought under legal orbit. Psychosocial counselling was of utmost requirement in this pandemic which were well addressed by such local responders.
8	Iraq	INGO	Oxfam in Iraq	Humanitarian Response (WASH and hygiene, health equipment's)
9	India	NGO	Integrated Volunteers Network (IVN)	Volunteering Services
10	Indonesia	INGO	Oxfam in Indonesia	Humanitarian Response (NFIs support and hygiene promotion, Cash Transfer Programming)

# Case Summary at a Glance

S.N.	Country	Type of CSO	Name of Organization	Thematic Areas of Presented Case
11	Uganda	NGO	Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD)	Response work from community empowerment for rural development
12	India	NGO	Diversified Intervention of Youth Awareness (DIYA)	Humanitarian Assistance for hunger free nation
13	Nepal	NGO	Women for Human Rights, single women group (WHR)	Humanitarian Response by women led organization
14	Timor-Leste	NGO	National Disability Persons Organization (DPO)	Creating opportunities for Disability Inclusive Humanitarian Action and Leadership
15	Somalia/Puntland	NGO	Shaquoodan	Call Center to provide technical service in response to COVID-19

# Compendium Major Observations

- Local NGOs demonstrate a vital segment in the **humanitarian response** sphere emphasize the need to strengthen all the workstreams raised in Grand Bargain mainly the localization,
- Local responders able to establish a sound modus operandi such as identifying the needs in consultation with the primary beneficiaries, maintaining collaboration and coordination with local level stakeholders, capacitating local community to claim their rights and capacitating local governments to fulfill their duties,
- Partnership with private sector, use of cash and vouchers and modern information technology some remarkable milestones that local NGOs succeeded

# Pictures of Compendium Cases



# COVID-19 RESPONSE: SUPPORT TO KAPILBASTU HOSPITAL



***Medical supplies being handed over to Kabilbastu hospital in presence of hospital staffs and local authorities***

# Food Assistance to Migrant Returnees at the Gadda Chauki (Kanchanpur) Holding Centre



***Masks being handed over to police personnel by DEPROSC-Nepal staff***



***Migrants coming through Gadda Chauki, Kanchanpur border receiving food in the holding centre***

# DEPROSC-Nepal' s Experience on CTP





# CTP at National Scenario

- Cash Coordination Group (CCG) formed from members of UN Agencies, Red Cross movement and international and national NGOs with the support from OCHA Cash Coordinator in 2015,
- Earthquakes marked a major shift towards cash transfer programming, with the Nepal Cash Coordination Group estimating 10% (\$30 million) of the international response by November 2015 using cash transfer modalities (not including vouchers),
- Relative acceptance from the Nepal Government with opportunity for scaling-up,
- CCG platform for strengthening collaboration on Cash assistance programming within the humanitarian assistance programme

Project name: Emergency Response to Nepal Earthquake

Project location: Kathmandu Valley (Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur)

Phase: Relief, Transitional recovery and Recovery

Project duration: 2015 April to 2018 March

Donor: OXFAM

Goal Of the Project: To mitigate the adoption rate of negative coping strategies and rebuild long-term resilient livelihood among earthquake-affected populations

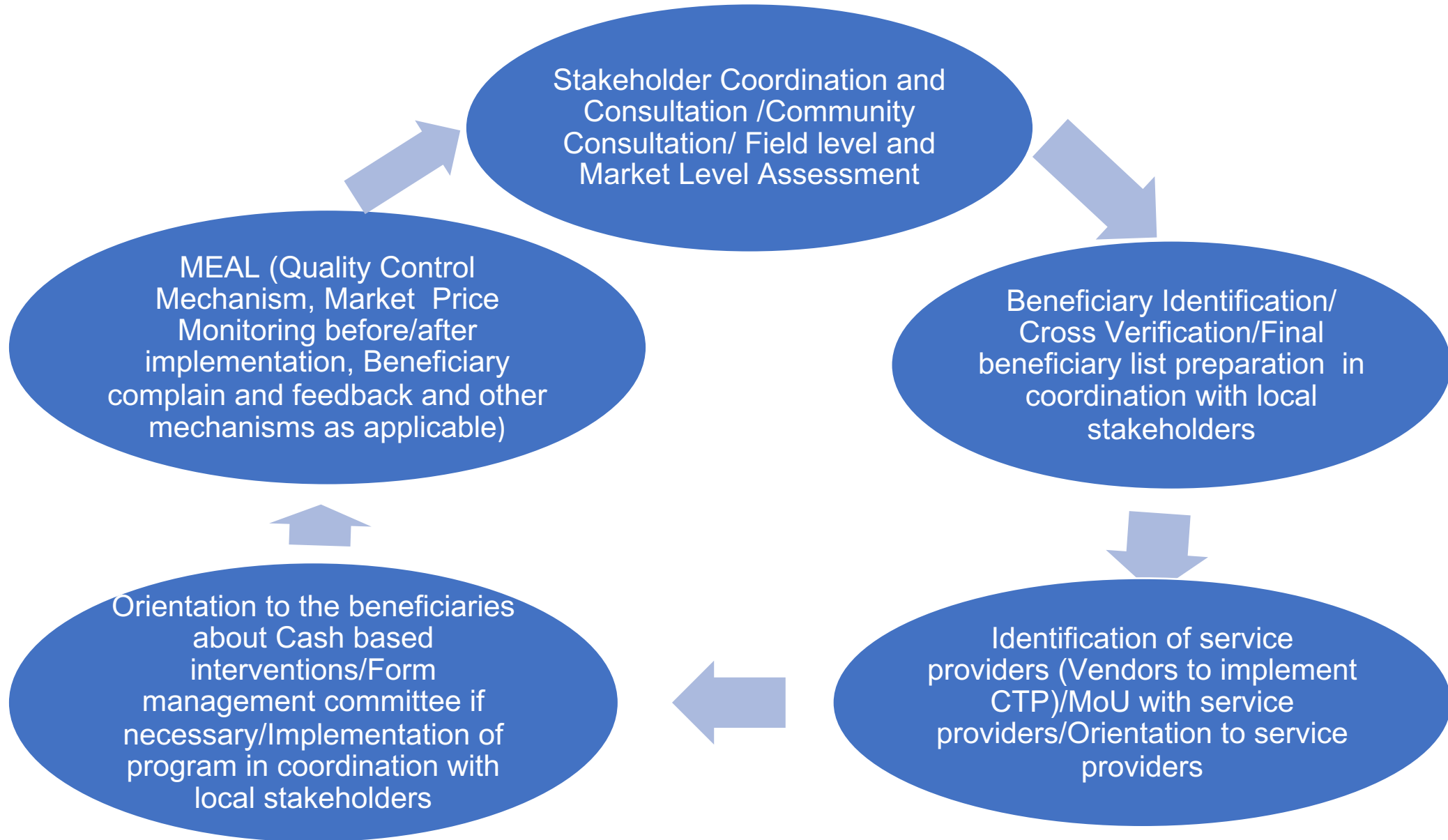
# Steps to initiate Cash Transfer

1. Community Assessment: Food Security Situation, Livelihood Situation, Seasonality, Loss of Livelihood assets, Gender and Protection, Advocacy Issues.

2. Market Assessment: Functionality of Markets, Availability and Accessibility of Products, Geographical Accessibility to Shops/Markets.

3. Payment System and Modality: MoU with financial institution, Communication about the modality and transfer.

# CTP Working Modality



# Cash Transfer Modalities Adopted in Project

- Vouchers
  - Service Vouchers
  - Fresh Food Vouchers
  - Agriculture Vouchers
- Conditional Cash Grant
  - Multipurpose Cash Grant for Small Business Owners Affected by Earthquake
- Cash For Work/Cash For Assets
  - Unconditional cash grant was provided to those households who cannot participate in CFW/CFA

# Pictorial Service Voucher Intervention

Happy faces of beneficiaries after receiving service voucher



Oxen owner providing the service



Rice transplantation



# Small Business Grant Support





# CFW: LUBU



**BEFORE**



**AFTER**



# CFW: SIMPANI

BEFORE



AFTER



# Overall Lessons

- Criteria for the cash based program should be well defined and agreed in discussion with community people, government line agencies, respective palikas authorities.
- Enough time should be allocated for beneficiaries' selection process and the process, itself, should be well explained in the targeted community,
- The geographic selection is key to ensure support for people who live in places that are most vulnerable to disaster and food insecurity.
- Experienced and committed team members are required for effective and timely implementation of project of this nature,
- Unconditional cash grants for the social protection or social safety nets for the vulnerable populations should be integrated with long term development and capacity building programs,
- Unconditional cash grants, as its nature, has left multiplier effect in the community and local market.

# Cont..

- Cash distributions done through financial institutions (Deprosc microfinance, Mega Bank), can move towards Sustainability
- Financial institutions provided point distribution services in areas, where no financial institutions were available and in places existing financial institutions do not have capacity to support our beneficiaries,
- Regular consultations with relevant stakeholders, community representatives,
- The availability of physical cash in the area where the villagers have limited options to earn money, has been support to the villagers. In Lho and Prok VDCs of northern Gorkha, community people have come together to collect seed fund required for the construction of micro- hydropower.

# Cash Distribution Process



Cash distribution process at Gorkha

# Conclusion

- Cash transfers have become a more significant element of humanitarian response,
- Similar approaches may include use of local microfinance organizations or distribution of vouchers to be redeemed with local traders,
- Local NGOs respond with the requirement of various segments of the society at the time when pandemic has affected some sections of the population more than the others,
- Timely humanitarian response provided to these vulnerable groups by the local actors has proved the efficiency and effectiveness of local actors

# Conclusion

- Advocacy with local governments, provincial and national governments regarding all sorts of humanitarian requirement,
- In a nutshell, local NGOs able to demonstrate a vital segment in the humanitarian response sphere which further emphasize the need to strengthen all the workstreams raised in Grand Bargain mainly the localization.
- The global COVID-19 pandemic situation also demonstrates that a crisis that demands an immediate response can be reached through a coordinated and collaborative effort between civil society, donors, communities, and governmental institutions.

**THANK YOU!**