SCALING UP RESILIENCE THROUGH SOCIAL PROTECTION

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Social Protection & Labor
Main messages

• Social protection helps poor households to manage social risks (e.g. unemployment, illness, accidents, economic shocks, conflict...).

• Disaster and climate risks are increasing

• As are vulnerabilities to these risks among poor households

• Adaptive Social Protection has the potential to better enable poor households to manage disaster and climate risks
Social Protection...

...helps to reduce poverty and vulnerability...

...through prevention, protection and promotion instruments.
A new approach: Adaptive Social Protection

- Climate and disaster aware targeting
- Adaptive payment systems

CCA

- Transfers to protect household assets
- Risk financing

DRM

- Investments in social, physical and community assets
  - Public works
  - Livelihood support

SP
Social Protection can complement humanitarian engagement in the recovery phase

Adaptive Social Protection in the recovery phase:

• Leverage existing Social Protection systems / delivery mechanisms:
  • Faster
  • Cost effective
  • More efficient
The impacts of lost livelihoods can be substantial and long-lasting...
Greater and faster protection to the poor and vulnerable is necessary
ASP can provide support along the entire pre- and post-disaster continuum.
Public instruments like Adaptive Social Protection are only one method for engagement

- Civil Society Instruments
- Insurance & Donation Instruments
- Private Instruments
- *Public Instruments
Adaptive social protection instruments

- National **social safety net program** that scales up in response to shocks

- Innovative **insurance** products, including those that use weather-based indexes

- **Labor/public works programs** for risk reduction and recovery and to support shift to more productive and alternative livelihoods
Instruments: Emergency Cash Transfers

Cash transfers (conditional and unconditional)

- Regular cash transfers can help to build household incomes, savings & human capital - in turn creating greater resilience to shocks.

- Emergency Cash Transfer Programs:
  - Protect livelihoods in early stages of a protracted, slow-onset crises
  - Provide life-saving support in the aftermath of acute crises
  - Contribute to households’ overall ability to recover from shocks, offering “choice” and greater agency than in-kind assistance

- Pre-established SP systems can deliver cash in a faster, more efficient and more cost effective manner than ad-hoc, post disaster cash programs
Instruments: Public Works

Public Works:

• Protection by providing immediate support to poor households in return for labor & co-responsibilities (‘direct’ impact)
• Promoting future opportunity by enhancing skills (‘indirect’ impact through jobs and skills acquisition)

Public Works for Risk Reduction:

  o Adaptation and mitigation activities like planting mangroves, combating erosion, etc.

Public Works for Recovery:

  o Respond to a shock & meet immediate post-disaster needs through debris clearing etc.
  o Provide employment where there is otherwise typically none
  o Help to provide ‘continuity’ to households post-shock
  o Rebuild/restore infrastructure
What we mean by “scaling up” after a disaster
Reaching more beneficiaries and / or delivering increased benefit transfers
The Philippines Emergency Cash Transfer: Super-Typhoon Yolanda, 2013

- Affected almost 1.5 million families, or 7.1 million persons, across seven different regions

- 6,400 dead, over 1,000 still missing, 4,374,649 displaced

- 421,863 Pantawid CCT household beneficiaries in 171 municipalities affected
The Philippines Emergency Cash Transfer

- Compliance to requirements / conditionalities of 4Ps CCT waived and beneficiaries are treated as compliant in “state of Calamity”

- Development Partners used the 4Ps SP system to deliver “top-up” grants to affected 4Ps beneficiaries – the “poorest of the poor”
  - World Food Programme Cash Assistance Program
    - 102,000 HHs
    - c. $US 17 million (Php 742,575,952)
  - Emergency Unconditional Cash Transfer (UNICEF)
    - 5,801 HHs
    - c. $US 4 million (Php 173,981,584)
Ethiopia Productive Safety Net Program

- Launched in 2005
- Reaching 10 million food-insecure population in Ethiopia
- Temporary work up to 6 months / year
- Cash transfers to the chronic poor that are unable to work
- Financed by Government of Ethiopia ($500m), World Bank ($600m) and 11 other development partners
Severe droughts in East Africa, 2011

- Food shortage and famine
- Ethiopia, the only country not to increase poverty in the region

**PSNP:**
- Expanded its coverage from 6.5 million to 9.6 million in 2 months
- Extended the duration of benefit period from 6 mo/yr to 9 mo/yr.
Four Building Blocks of Adaptive Social Protection

1. A core program that has sufficient footprint, design flexibility, and comprehensive service delivery system in place, ex ante

2. Appropriate and credible information streams to determine responses, prepare adequately and influence timely decision-making

3. Financing instruments and resources in place, ex ante

4. Institutional coordination and capacity
1. A core program that has sufficient footprint, design flexibility, and comprehensive service delivery system in place, ex ante

- Pre-identify a pre-existing “backbone” program designated as a core disaster response vehicle
- Integrate disaster-risk reduction and climate change adaptation into the basic program design

- **Data**: Develop a unified social protection registry
- **Targeting**: Employ climate-smart targeting & develop alternative mechanisms to validate identification and targeting criteria ex post
- **Payments**: Use pre-existing mechanisms to deliver social assistance where possible. Alternative payment system mechanisms should also be considered when standard operating systems are down.
- **Communications**: Put in place a communication strategy to improve delivery mechanisms post-disaster
2. **Appropriate and credible information streams to determine responses, prepare adequately and influence timely decision-making**

- Overall investment in strengthening the quality and flow of hazard and risk information to inform the program
  - Historical hazard and risk data to support evidence-based planning and preparedness for responses ex ante.

- **Contingency plans, detailing:**
  - The likelihood of a response being needed by geographic area
  - The scale of the response that may be required
  - The nature of the response that will be needed (cash-based, food-based, public works, how markets will be disrupted etc).
3. Financing instruments and resources in place, ex ante

- Include risk-financing mechanisms in program design, ex ante, to ensure rapid and cost-effective liquidity to finance recovery efforts through the program.

- Put in place clearly defined rules, ex ante, that govern the ex-post use of the program and its scale-up.
4. Institutional coordination and capacity

• Create formal partnership agreements, ex ante, among national agencies, public and private service providers, and development partners.

• A simple platform for data-sharing across line ministries can lay out the foundation for coordination.

• Build capacity of the relevant institutions to respond, even if they are outside of a ‘typical’ social protection intervention.
Adaptive Social Protection: Advancing the agenda

• There is an increasingly urgent need to address vulnerability to disaster and climate risk, especially among poor households

• Adaptive Social Protection is a new area that demonstrates significant potential to better addresses this need

• There is a lot to learn from each other, and from new, emerging experiences on implementing Adaptive Social Protection programs

• The World Bank is ready to work in partnership to deliver finance and knowledge to advance the Adaptive Social Protection agenda
Thank you!