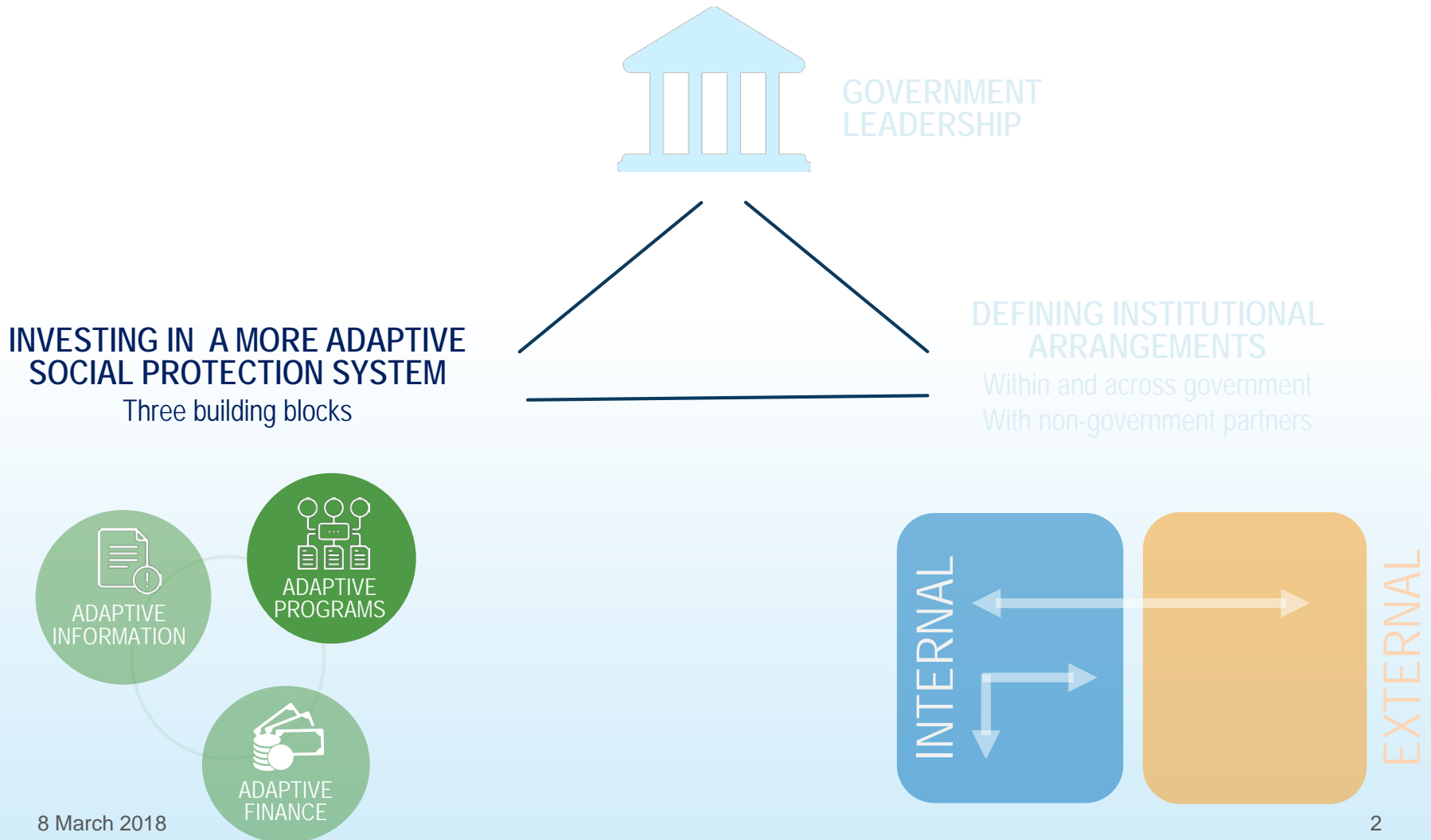




The Nuts and Bolts of Adaptive Social Protection

Kenichi Nishikawa

3. Adaptive Programs



Adaptive Programs

The adaptive features incorporated into SP interventions to make households more resilient



The adaptive features added to the delivery systems to make them more responsive to shocks

Adaptive Programs

Adaptive Delivery Systems

Indonesia - experiences on MoSA in the process of registering victims of disasters and poor and vulnerable population that were not enrolled in the UDB to provide access to social assistance programs.

- How can the shock affected population be registered in the system, if they are not previously identified?
- What are the outreach and main communication strategy to reach and inform non- registered population in the after shock?
- What is the role of local actors and civil society in the process?

Adaptive Programs

Adaptive Delivery Systems

West Bank and Gaza - examine the selection and enrollment of beneficiaries as well as the cash transfer mechanism as a response tool in the aftermath of a shock.

- What changes you made in the current delivery system to better respond to shocks?
- How can you assess needs and condition to determine eligibility for the services/benefits?
- What is the program benefits distribution strategy in the aftershock?
- What measures do you take to ensure transparency and accountability in the aftershock response?

Adaptive Programs

Adaptive Delivery Systems

Jamaica - utilize social protection programs to provide disaster victims with social assistance benefits

- What changes you made in the current delivery system to better respond to shocks?
- How flexible the system is to adapt the benefit package depending on the magnitude and type of shock?
- What is the program benefits distribution strategy in the aftershock?
- What measures do you take to ensure transparency and accountability in the aftershock response?

Lessons learned

Adaptive Programs

1. Is not only about the what but also about the how's?

There are many ways to think about how to source and deliver in-kind transfers and services.

Jamaica makes sure they keep the government's capacity to support affected households with central level sourcing and in-place credit lines with retail stores at each parish.

2. We should think about scalability to make the delivery infrastructure to temporarily increase its capacity to assess, enroll and deliver benefits/services in an effective and efficient manner.

Indonesia gave us a clear example on how to efficiently identify and enrolled a population which is not in the regular Social Protection program

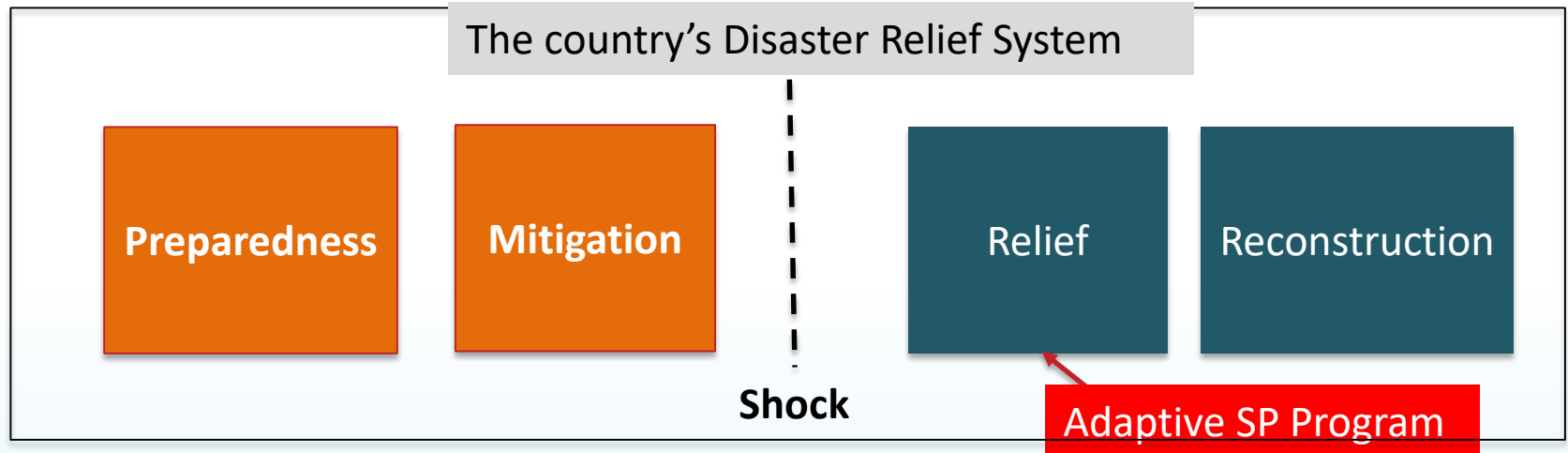
3. SP Delivery systems can be multifunctional

This is, it has the capacity of to identify beneficiaries, assess and deliver other benefits/services (from other Ministries, development partners, NGOs, etc.) outside of those intended in the program design (piggybacking).

West Bank and Gaza showed how they currently used the CTP program's delivery system to support the delivery of benefits international donor programs

In summary

Currently: most of ASP are focused on shock response



Future: More on preparedness and on program design in normal times can improve household resilience to a shock

Continuously work in improving household resilience