Framing the Issues

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ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION

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SSLF FRAMING OVERVIEW

• Shocks and their impacts on households

• The role of social protection and its limitations with shocks

• The Adaptive Social Protection agenda

• An Adaptive Social Protection roadmap
A MULTITUDE OF PROMINENT SHOCKS IN RECENT YEARS

“SHOCKS”

- FORCED DISPLACEMENT
- PANDEMICS
- NATURAL DISASTERS
- ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL
- CONFLICT

Risk and Uncertainty
Interconnectedness
Complexity

A MULTITUDE OF PROMINENT SHOCKS IN RECENT YEARS
FORCED DISPLACEMENT AT THE HIGHEST LEVELS SEEN SINCE WORLD WAR II

TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPLACED PERSONS
1951 – 2015 (MILLIONS)

REFUGEE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND ASYLUM, 2015 (MILLIONS)

Source: UNHCR, 2016
NATURAL DISASTERS, MORE FREQUENT AND MORE SEVERE

NUMBER OF DISASTERS OCCURRING AND PEOPLE AFFECTED, 1980-2016

Source: EM-DAT

South Asia Flooding
Mexico Earthquakes
Atlantic Hurricane Season
$2.2 billion in GDP was lost in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone (2015)

60%: the estimated mortality rate among the infected

Long lasting impacts on children and human capital:

- **17,300** children lost one or both parents to Ebola
- **30%** decline in childhood vaccination coverage
- More than **33 weeks of education** were lost due to school closures

Sources: CDC; WHO; Economist
ECONOMIC CRISSES UNDERMINE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Human capital and gender equality undermined by economic crises

Human development indicators fall below their means, globally, during decelerations

The case of Turkey, 2008

Reductions in consumption and reduced health and education investments, especially among the poorest

Sources: World Bank, 2010
COMPOUNDED BY MULTIPLIERS...

URBANIZATION
GLOBALIZATION
CLIMATE CHANGE
WHAT DO SHOCKS MEAN FOR THE HOUSEHOLDS THAT THEY AFFECT?

- Disproportionate impact on the poor
- Ability to push vulnerable and non-poor into poverty
- Long term negative impact on human development outcomes
- Particularly for children – nutrition, ECD, education

Sources: World Bank, 2010
SOCIAL PROTECTION PROMOTES RESILIENCE, EQUITY AND OPPORTUNITY FOR BENEFICIARIES

SOCIAL SAFETY NETS
- Cash transfers
- Public works
- School feeding
- Productive inclusion

LABOR AND JOBS
- Skills building
- Job search
- Health insurance
- Pensions
- Unemployment insurance

SOCIAL INSURANCE

RESILIENCE

EQUITY

OPPORTUNITY

Sources: World Bank, 2012
THERE IS AN EXPANDING SOCIAL PROTECTION FOOTPRINT, GLOBALLY

CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFERS - WORLD

Number of countries

- 2008: 27
- 2013: 52
- 2016: 68

PUBLIC WORKS - WORLD

Number of countries

- 2011: 62
- 2013: 84
- 2016: 95

UNCONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFERS – SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Number of countries

- 2010: 21
- 2013: 37
- 2016: 41

Source: World Bank, ASPIRE, 2017
NEW INITIATIVES FOR RESILIENCE, OPPORTUNITY AND EQUITY: “PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION”

The productive inclusion approach

- Target the extreme poor
- Packages of interventions (cash plus)
- Promoting sustainable exits from poverty
- Encouraging evidence on impacts emerging

Source: CGAP
BUT - ACUTE CHALLENGES WHEN CONSIDERING SOCIAL PROTECTION IN RELATION TO SHOCKS

- Low Coverage
- Delivery System Rigidities
- Information Limitations - Going Beyond Poverty Targeting
- Low Institutional Capacity
- Extraordinary Financial Demands
- Difficult Operating Environments

But - Acute challenges when considering social protection in relation to shocks.
TAKE THE CENTRAL ISSUE OF LOW COVERAGE...

Despite progress, many of those most vulnerable to shocks have no access to social protection

Coverage of Social Protection and Labor Programs, Total Population (%)

COVERAGE BY REGIONS

COVERAGE BY INCOME GROUPS

Source: World Bank, ASPIRE, 2017
How effective can social protection be in relation to disasters in these contexts?

**Numerous countries with high disaster risk have very low safety net coverage.**

Sources: World Bank, ASPIRE
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE OFTEN FILLS THE VOID BUT IT CANNOT OFFER LONG TERM SOLUTIONS

HUMANITARIAN AID AND SAFETY NET COVERAGE

THE HUMANITARIAN FUNDING-GAP, 2007-17

Sources: Gentilini, 2016. UNOCHA
ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION (ASP)

IN THIS CONTEXT – POLICY PRIORITIES FOR ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION

1. BUILD HOUSEHOLD RESILIENCE, EX ANTE

2. PROTECT WELLBEING, EX POST

But how? ....
INVESTING IN A MORE ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM
Three building blocks

DEFINING INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
Within and across government
With non-government partners

THE ADAPTIVE ROADMAP

GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

ADAPTIVE PROGRAMS
ADAPTIVE INFORMATION
ADAPTIVE FINANCE

EXTERNAL
INTERNAL
GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

- Own risks;
- Set objectives;
- Define national strategy(-ies) and legislation;
- Establish the agenda for external actors and partners;
- Address political economy.

INVESTING IN A MORE ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

DEFINING INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

INTERNAL

EXTERNAL

ADAPTIVE INFORMATION

ADAPTIVE PROGRAMS

ADAPTIVE FINANCE
INVESTING IN A MORE ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

Adaptive information: understanding risk and vulnerability

- Greater understanding of the risks faced by households: where, when, how often, who?
- Informing adaptive delivery processes and adaptive financing accordingly

- Poverty analysis
  - Risk profiling and forecasting
  - Household vulnerability analysis

- Beneficiary registry
- Integrated social registry
  - Containing or linked to spatial data, vulnerability data, Early Warning Systems

- Strengthening existing SP information systems
- Connecting new information streams to social protection information systems and vice versa
- Evidence based planning and preparedness
INVESTING IN A MORE ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

Adaptive Programs: building resilience, responsive to changed needs

- Social Protection programs designed to build the resilience of the most vulnerable to shocks, ex ante
- Flexible and scalable: capable of reaching the affected / target population through dynamic processes and systems

△ Dynamic Delivery Chain
△ Flexible program rules and procedures
△ Strategies for rapid assessment and enrolment, setting criteria in advance and defining triggers
△ Flexibility in benefits package
△ Robust processes and systems for post shock implementation

Adaptive Programs:
- building resilience, responsive to changed needs
INVESTING IN A MORE ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

Adaptive Finance: accessible financing to cover anticipated costs

- Beyond multi-year allocations for regular social protection programming
- To be able to absorb fluctuations in needs arising from shocks
- From ‘begging bowl’ (Dercon) to prepositioned and prepared for faster response

Δ Post shock financing strategy in place
  Δ Reserve fund
  Δ Contingent credit
  Δ Insurance
  Δ Budget reallocation
  Δ Donor finance
  Δ Humanitarian resources

Δ Multiyear allocation for SP programming
A multitude of actors
Planning and coordination

"INTERNAL" INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
(GOVERNMENT)

Partner coordination: with humanitarian and donor agencies

Horizontal coordination
Across line departments

Vertical coordination
From central, regional and local levels

"EXTERNAL" INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
(NON-GOVERNMENT)

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY SCALE – INTERNAL VS. EXTERNAL

HIGHER CAPACITY COUNTRIES,
(predominantly internal)

LOWER CAPACITY COUNTRIES,
(predominantly external)
Outsourced or internalized adaptive building blocks?

- In appropriate contexts - moving the needle through investment in national, adaptive SP systems

COUNTRY A.

COUNTRY B.
KEEPING THE ROAD MAP IN MIND DURING THE FORUM

INVESTING IN A MORE ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM
Three building blocks

DEFINING INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
Within and across government
With non-government partners

GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

INTERNAL

EXTERNAL

ADAPTIVE INFORMATION

ADAPTIVE PROGRAMS

ADAPTIVE FINANCE
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (9)
- Brazil
- Chile
- Colombia
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Jamaica
- Mexico
- Peru
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines

MIDDLE EAST NORTH AFRICA (8)
- Djibouti
- Egypt
- Iraq
- Jordan
- Lebanon
- Tunisia
- West Bank/Gaza
- Yemen

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (30)
- Angola
- Benin
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- CAR
- Chad
- Comoros
- Congo (Rep.)
- Côte d’Ivoire
- Ethiopia
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mozambique
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Swaziland
- Tanzania
- Togo
- Uganda
- Zambia

SOUTH ASIA (6)
- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Sri Lanka

EAST ASIA PACIFIC (7)
- Cambodia
- Fiji
- Indonesia
- Japan
- Laos
- Philippines
- Vietnam

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA (8)
- Greece
- Kosovo
- Kyrgyzstan
- Romania
- Serbia
- Turkey
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan

TACKLING THESE COMPLEX ISSUES, TOGETHER
Thank you!