

A person wearing a white robe is walking away from the camera across a vast, dry, and cracked landscape. The ground is parched and covered in a network of deep, irregular cracks. Sparse, low-lying vegetation is scattered across the horizon. The sky is clear and blue. The overall scene conveys a sense of aridity and hardship.

# Adaptive Social Protection

*World Bank, SPJ Core Courses, 2019*

# Session Overview

- *Opening remarks*
- *Framing concepts: Shocks, Resilience and ASP*
- *Helping people to cope: Shock responsive social protection*
- *Supporting adaptation: cash+ and productive inclusion*
- *ASP and linkages with humanitarian assistance*



A person in a light-colored, loose-fitting garment is walking away from the camera across a vast, dry, and cracked landscape. The ground is parched and covered in a network of deep, irregular cracks. The horizon is flat with some sparse, dry vegetation and a few small trees in the distance. The sky is a clear, pale blue.

# Framing Core Concepts: Shocks, Resilience and ASP

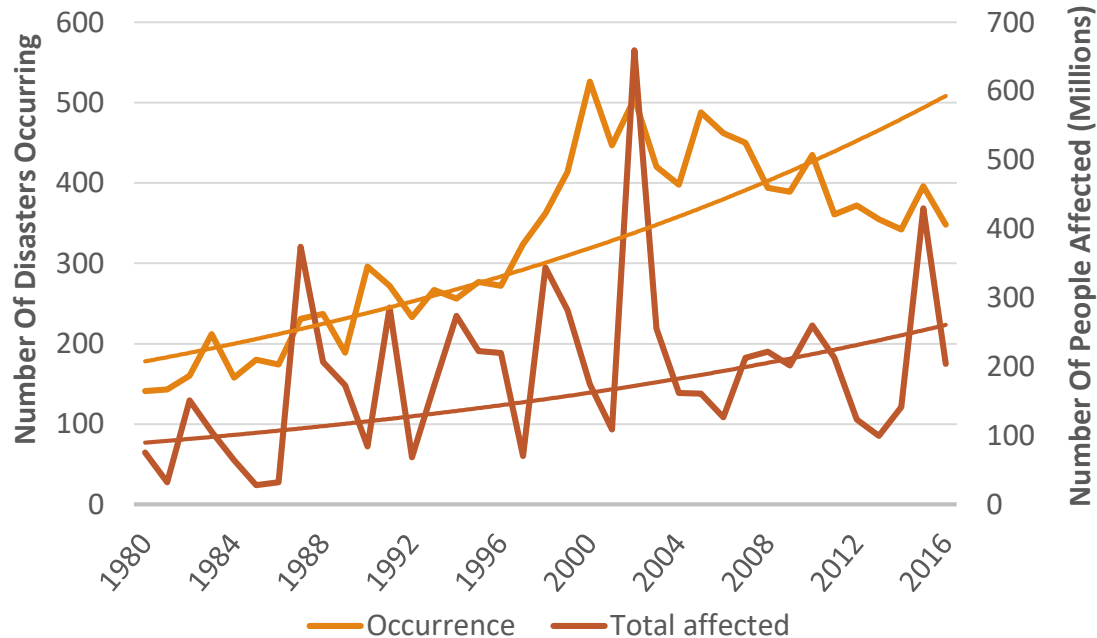
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*Tom Bowen, Social Protection Specialist, World Bank*

*World Bank, SPJ Core Courses, 2019*

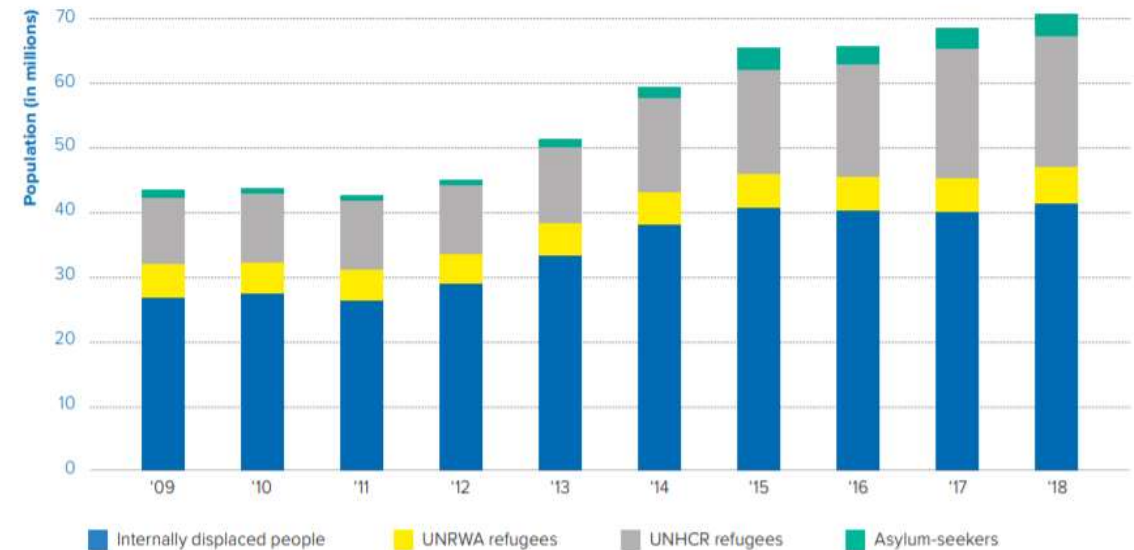
# Increasing frequency and severity of interconnected, 'covariate' shocks....

***Number of disasters and people affected, 1980-2016***



EM-DAT Database

***Global forced displacement, 2008-2019***

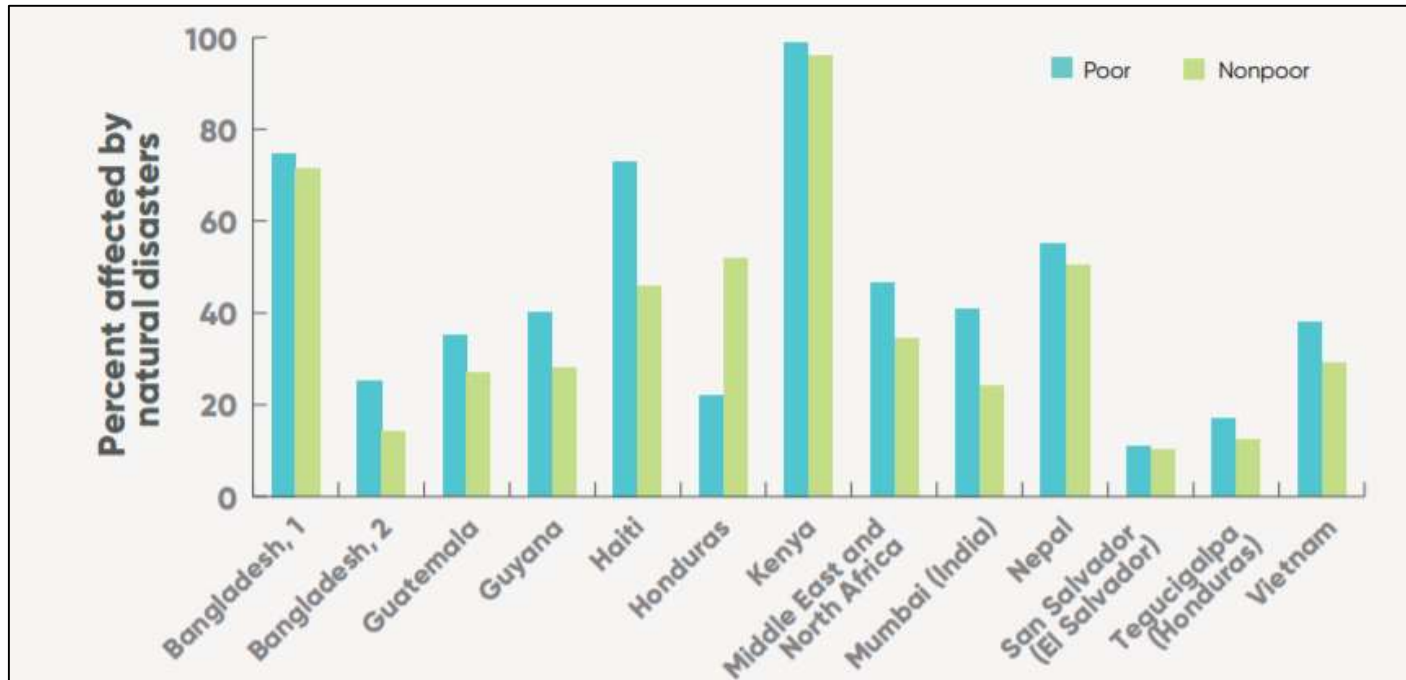


UNHCR, 2019



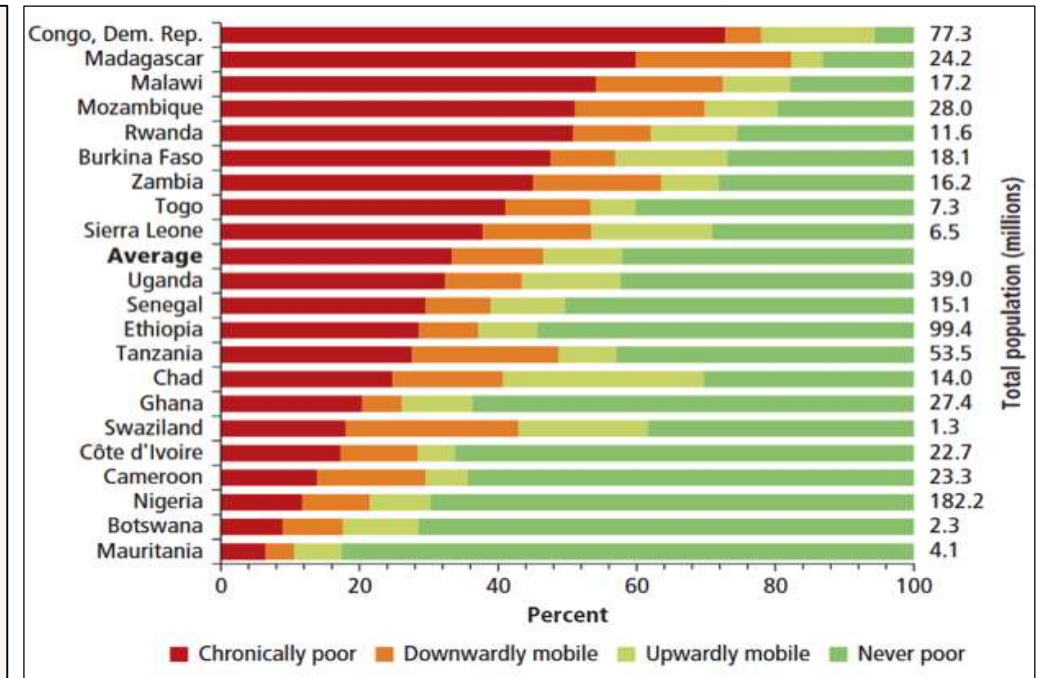
# ...affecting the poorest and most vulnerable: undermining poverty reduction and development gains

*When disasters hit in the past, poor people were more likely to be affected*



World Bank, Unbreakable, 2017

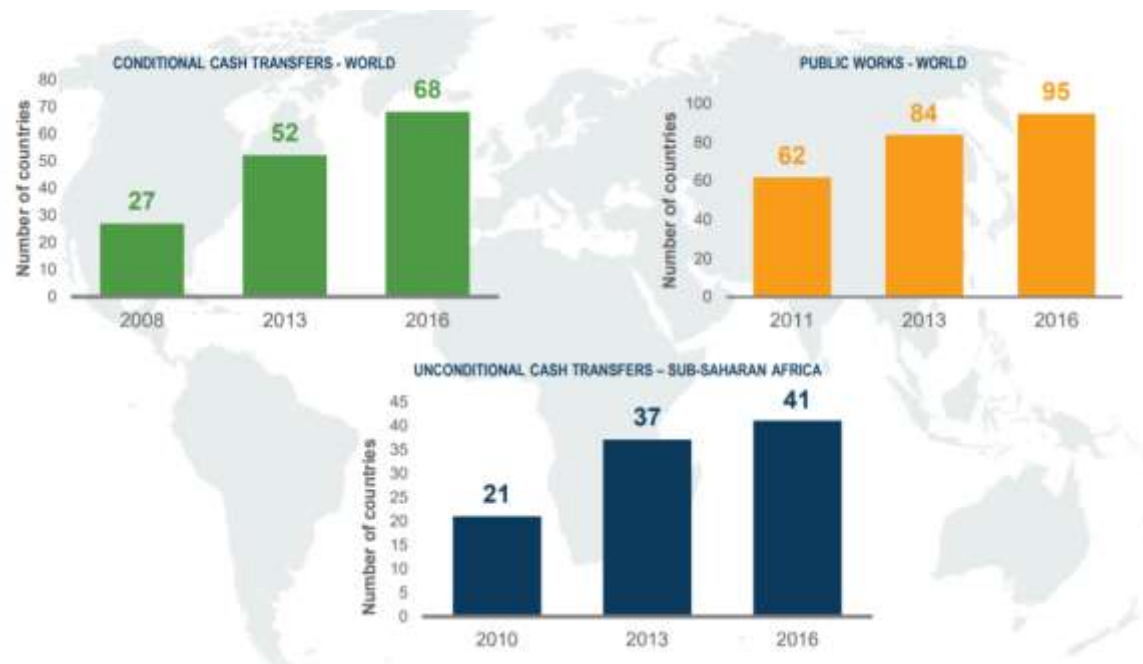
*Many people are vulnerable to becoming poor after shocks hit them*



World Bank, Safety Nets Africa, 2019

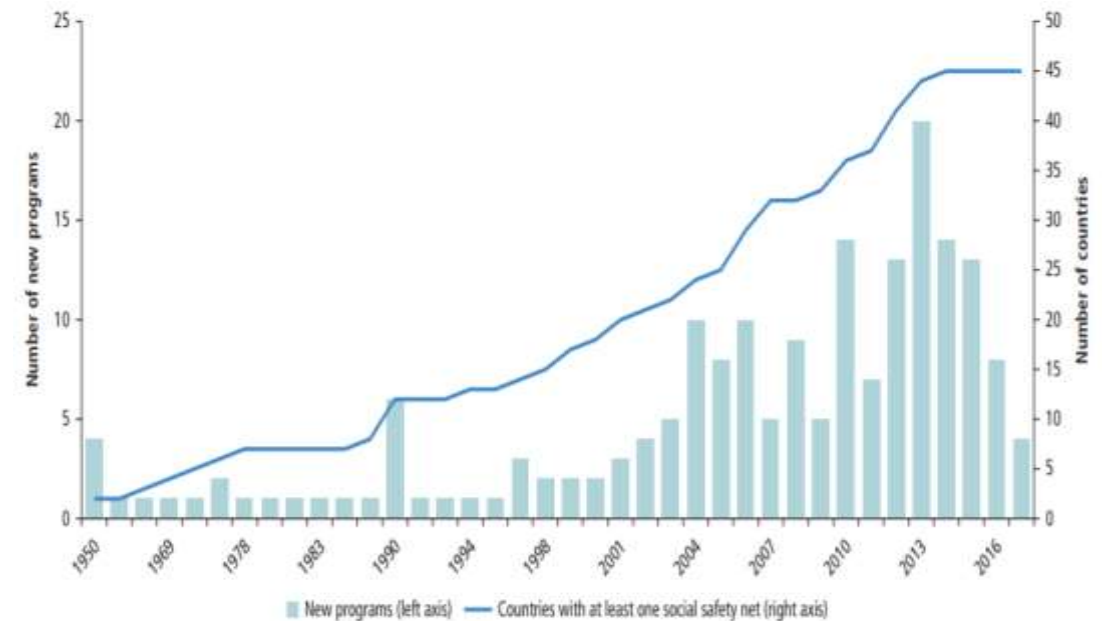
# Recent growth of global safety nets provides opportunities for reaching the most vulnerable to shocks...

**Global growth in the number of safety net programs**



World Bank, 2018 / ASPIRE

**Spotlight: increasing number of presence of safety nets across Africa, 1950-2016**



World Bank, 2019

# Leveraging safety nets to build the resilience of poor and vulnerable people to covariate shocks

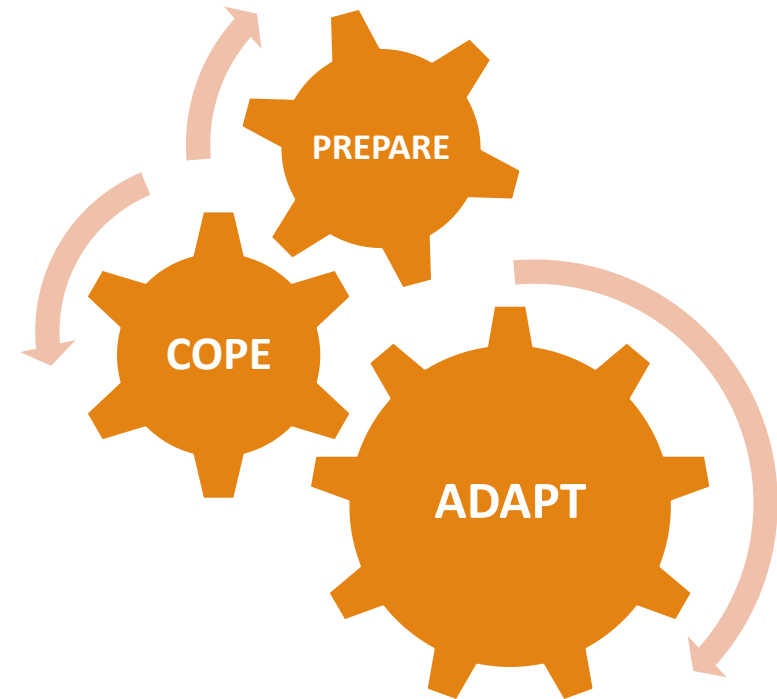
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## ***Defining a slippery concept: “Resilience”***

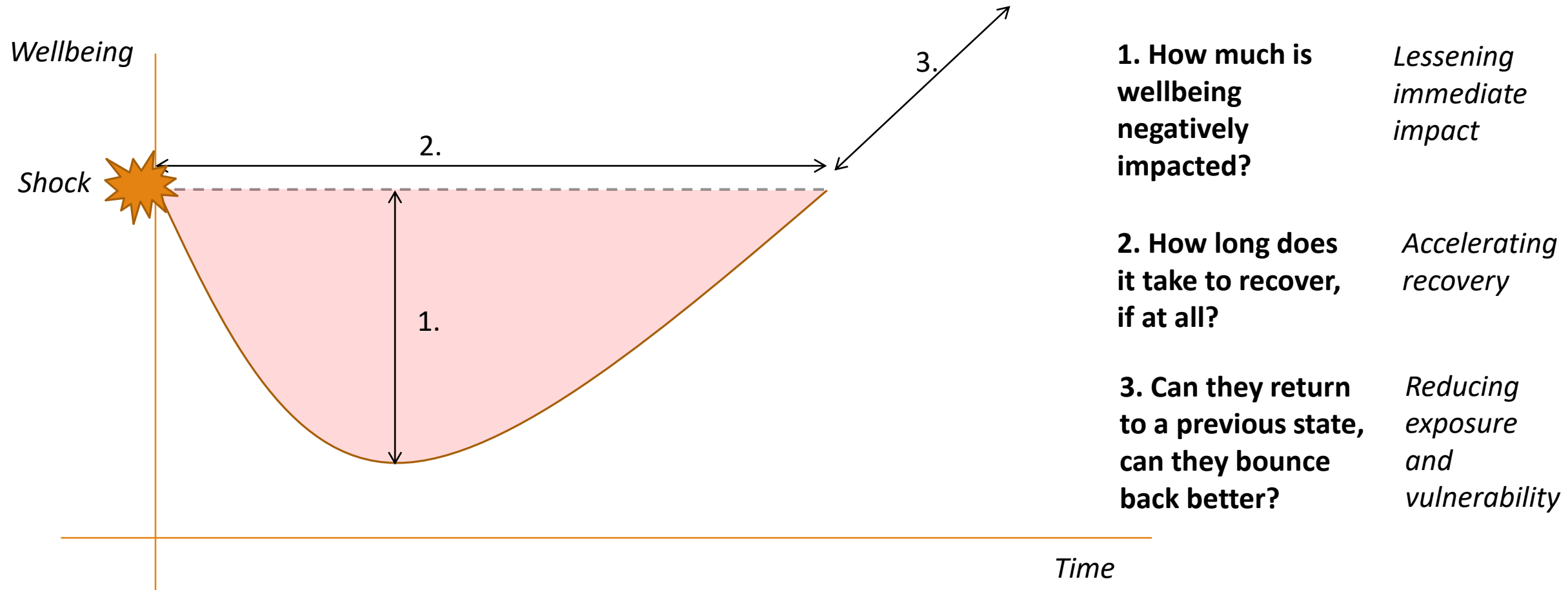
*The ability for a person to prepare for, cope with, and adapt to shocks to protect their wellbeing:*

*Ensuring that they don’t fall into, or become trapped in, poverty*

## ***Three interlinked capacities: “P+C+A”***



# Leveraging safety nets to build the resilience of poor and vulnerable people to covariate shocks





# The capacity to prepare



## *A more resilient person:*

- **Savings, assets:** to draw upon if a shock occurs
- **Access to social protection and insurance:** to leverage if needed
- **Access to information** on their vulnerability, disaster preparedness training and early warning information to inform action

Shock

Prepare

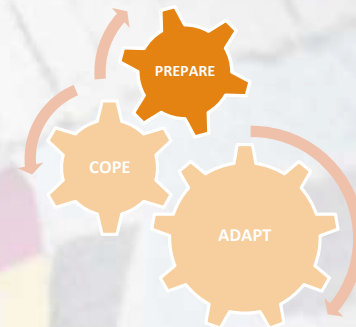
*Ex ante*

*Ex post*

## *Poorer and more vulnerable people:*

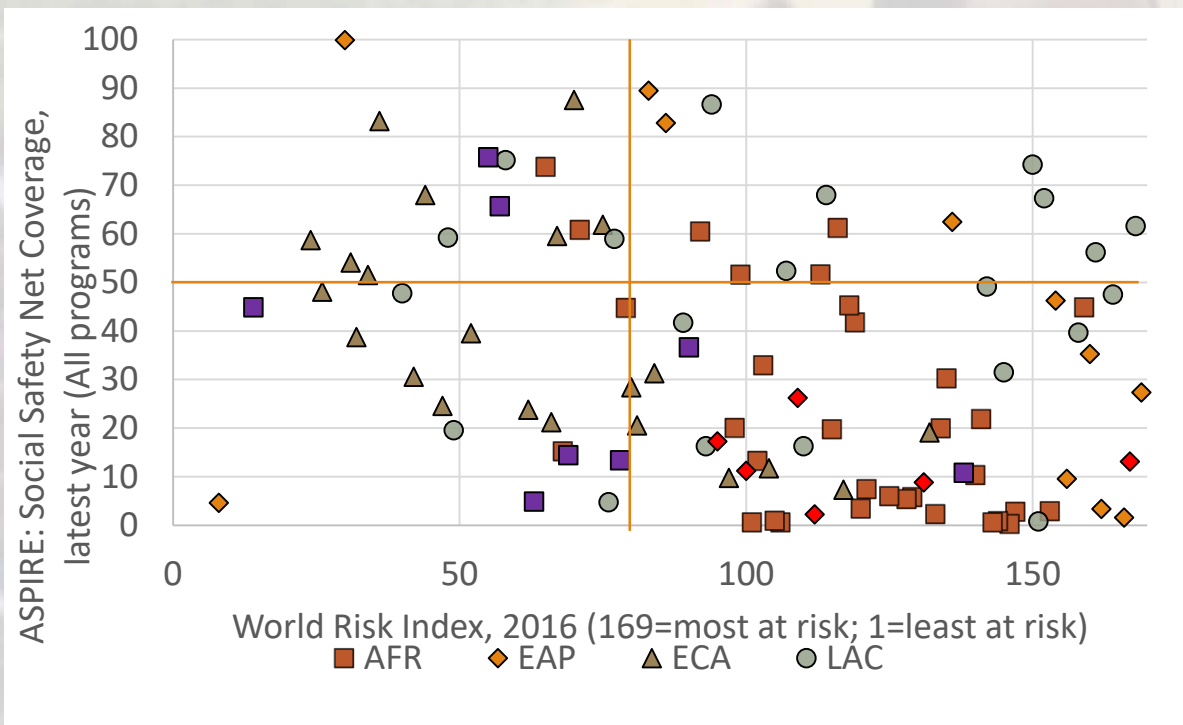
- **Limited savings and assets** to draw on if shock occurs
- **Limited/ no access social protection and insurance instruments:** to leverage if needed
- **Lack of access to information** on vulnerability, disaster preparedness training and early warning information to inform action

# Supporting the capacity to prepare



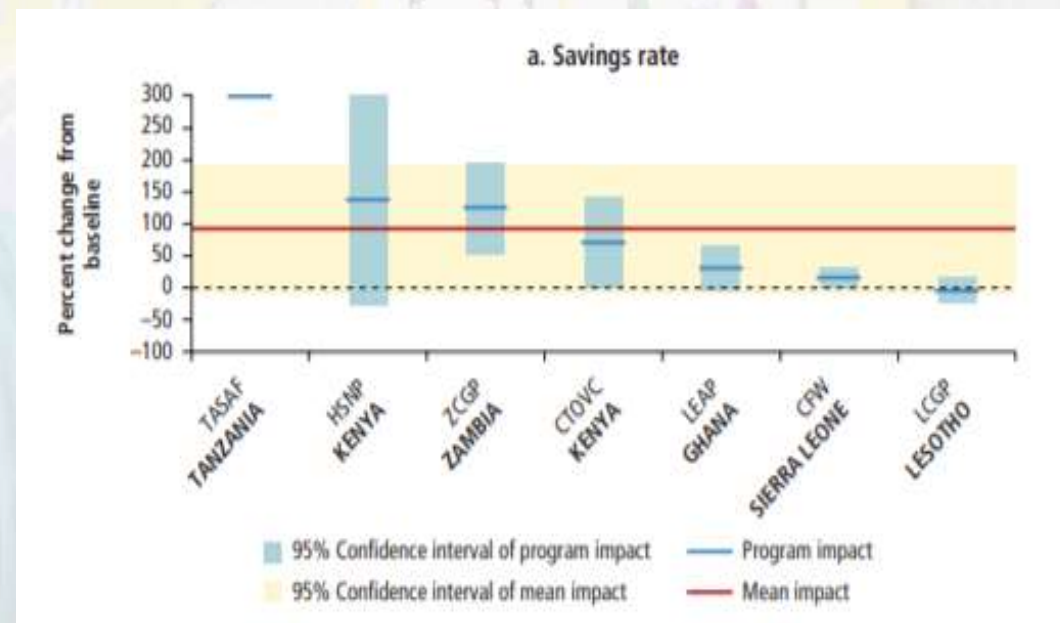
***The foundation -- increased access to social protection for the most vulnerable***

*Fig: Country safety net coverage versus disaster risk, latest year*

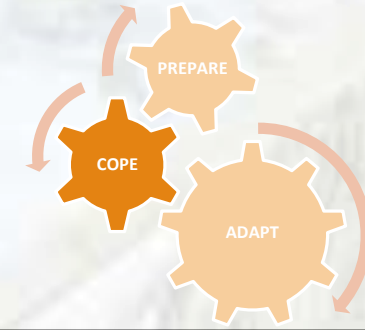


***Encouraging savings, financial inclusion and information to inform preparedness actions***

*Fig: Impact of safety nets on beneficiary savings in Africa*



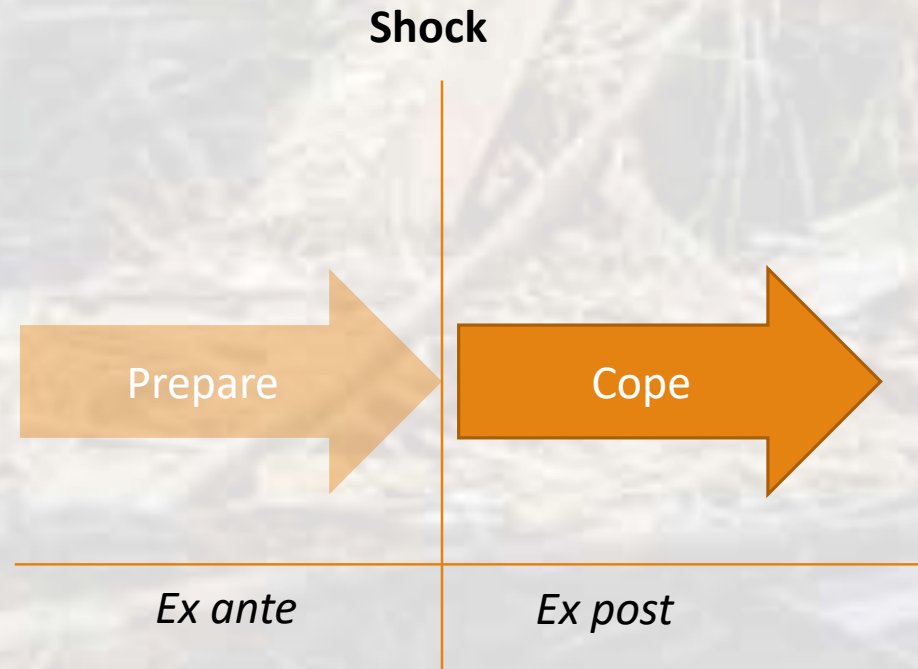
# The capacity to cope



## *A more resilient person:*

Leverages a **range of coping mechanisms** to smooth consumption, limit the impact on their wellbeing and bounce back:

- Utilizing savings, assets,
- Accessing social protection and insurance instruments



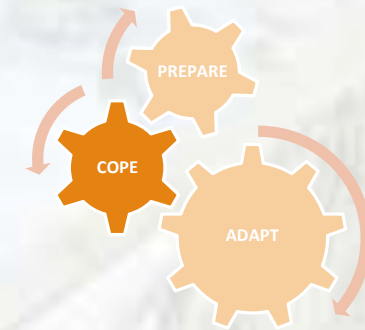
## *Poorer and more vulnerable people:*

Often use **negative coping mechanisms** due to limited resources and preparedness:

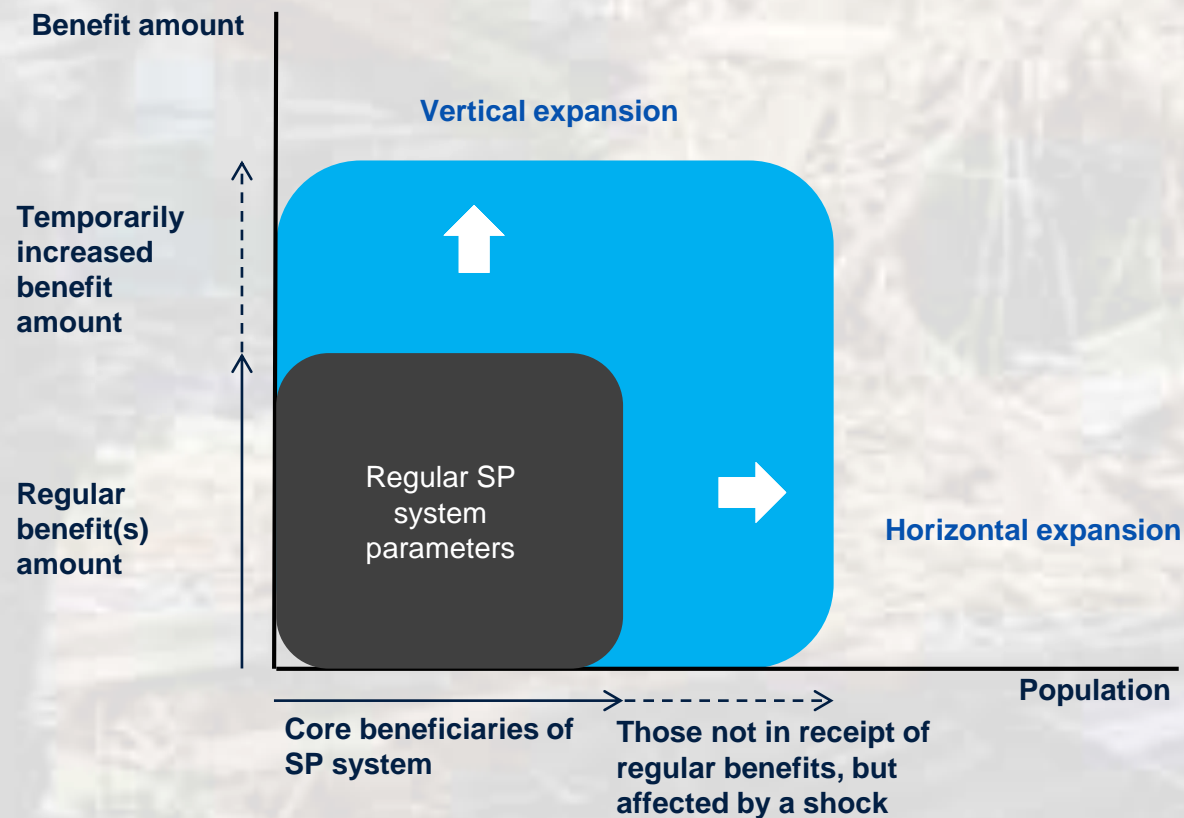
- Cutting consumption
- Removing children from school
- Distress sale of assets, etc.



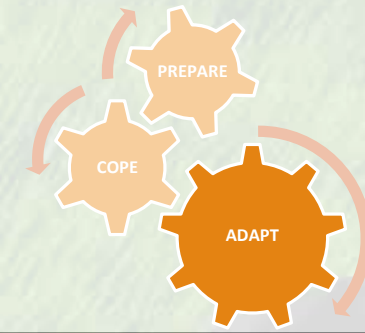
# Support to the capacity to cope



## *Shock-responsive safety net programs*



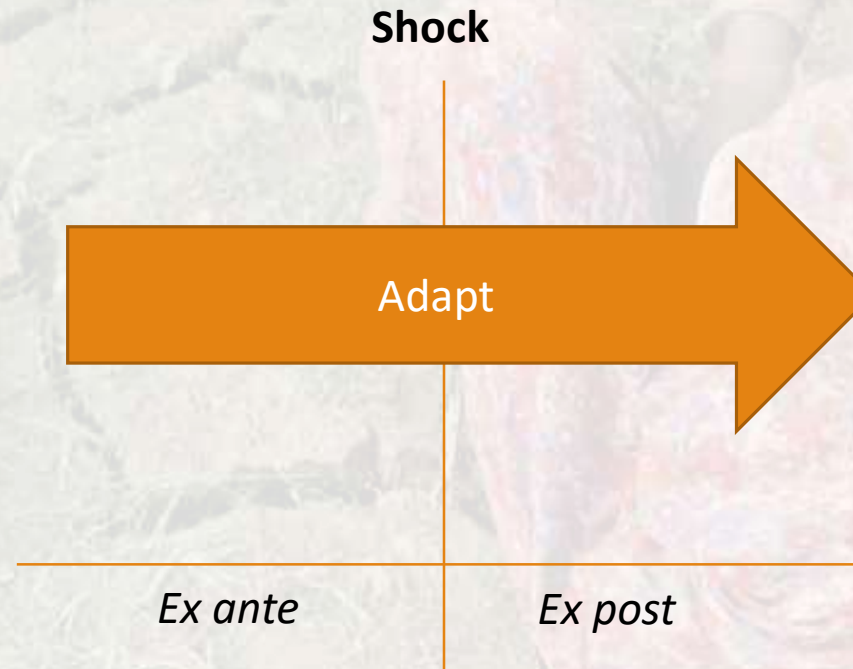
# The capacity to adapt



## *A more resilient person can:*

Make **long-term investments to reduce exposure and vulnerability** over time, through:

- Adjusting **asset and livelihood portfolios** to reduce vulnerability
- Undertake **planned movement and migration** away from areas of spatially concentrated, chronic risk



## *Poorer and more vulnerable people:*

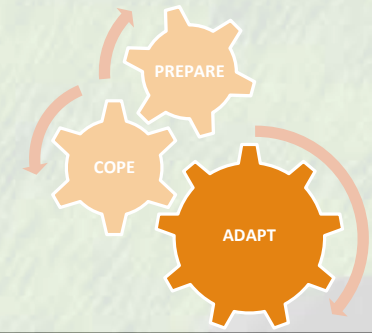
Fewer resources with which to make long-term, planned investments in adaptation.

Can lead to:

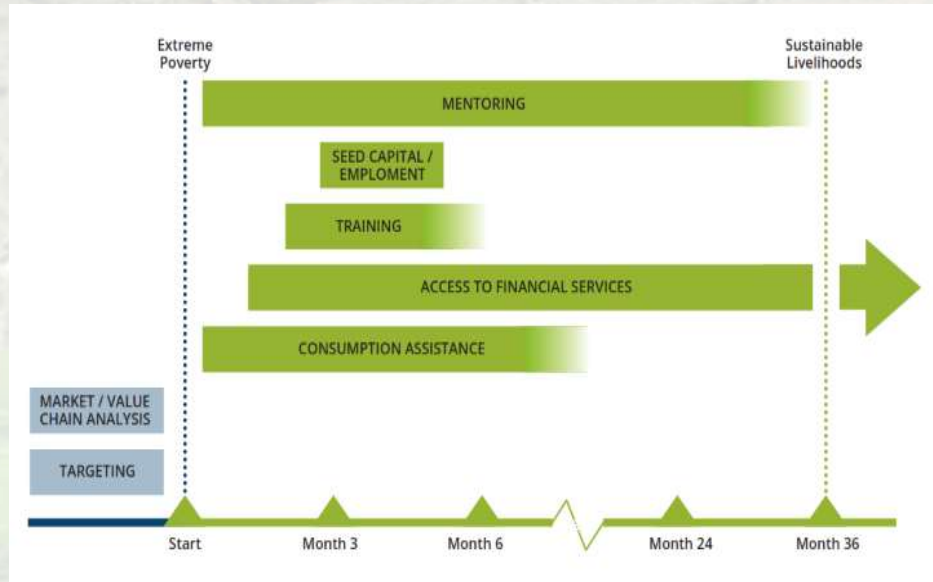
- *Chronic poverty and structural vulnerability*
- *Maladaptation*
- *Forced, unplanned displacement*



# Support to the capacity to adapt



***Cash 'plus', productive inclusion and human capital accumulation***



*PEI – Sustainable livelihoods model*

***Public works, resilient community assets creation***

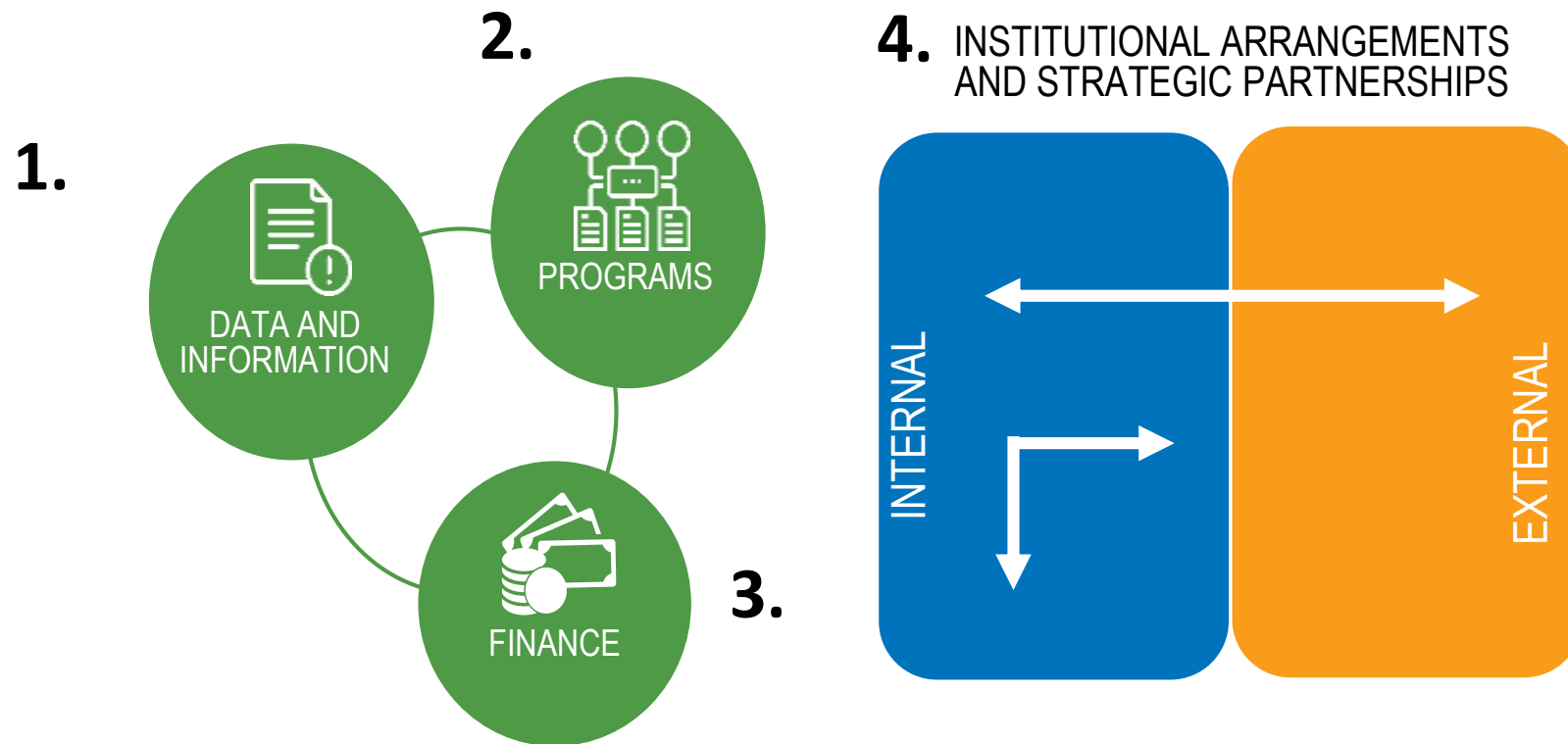


*Ethiopia PSNP: Regreening and Water-dams*



# How?: Investing in four building blocks for Adaptive Social Protection

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# The building block principles



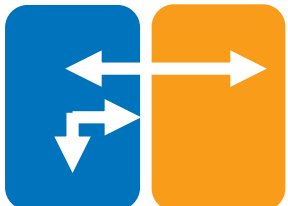
New data, information and analyses are required to better **understand risk and household vulnerability** to shocks – who, where, when? At the same time, **strengthening social protection information systems** and **linking to information outside of SP** – including Early Warning and Post Shock Assessments – to support delivery



Based on an risk and vulnerability analysis, as well as strengthened information systems: safety net programs need to be **deliberately designed to support preparedness, coping and adaptive capacity**. Critically, programs must be prepared, ex ante, to be more capable of **responding after shocks** to support coping and protect wellbeing.



Long-term, sustainable **financing commitments in support of investment in resilience**, alongside pre-planned and **pre-positioned resources (crisis and disaster 'risk financing')** that are linked to responsive programs.



A **high degree of coordination** across government line agencies involved in building resilience and responding to shocks and crises – including with Disaster Risk Management. Strong, strategic **partnerships with non-government actors**, prominently, the humanitarian community, where necessary

A person in a light-colored, loose-fitting garment is walking away from the camera across a vast, dry, and cracked landscape. The ground is parched and covered in a network of deep, irregular cracks. Sparse, dry vegetation is visible in the distance under a clear sky.

# Helping people cope: Shock responsive social protection

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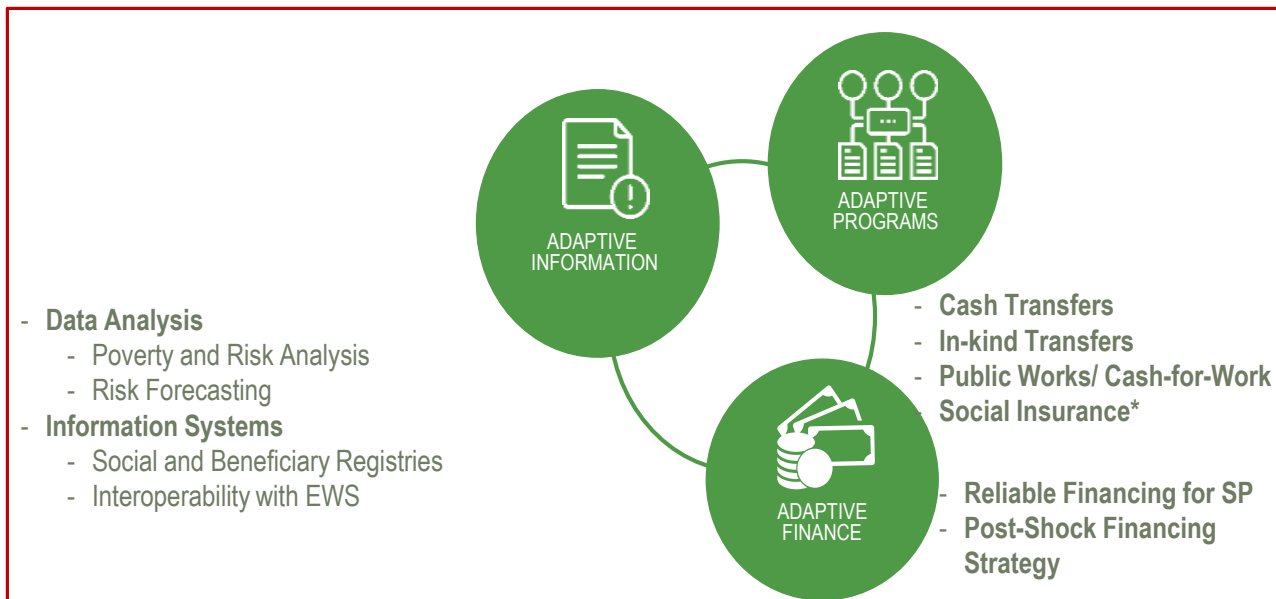
*Asha Williams, Social Protection Specialist, World Bank*

*World Bank, SPJ Core Courses, 2019*

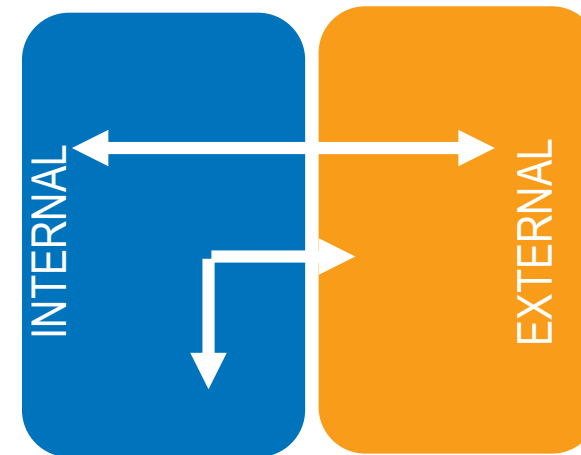


# Key Ingredients to develop shock responsive social protection and support coping

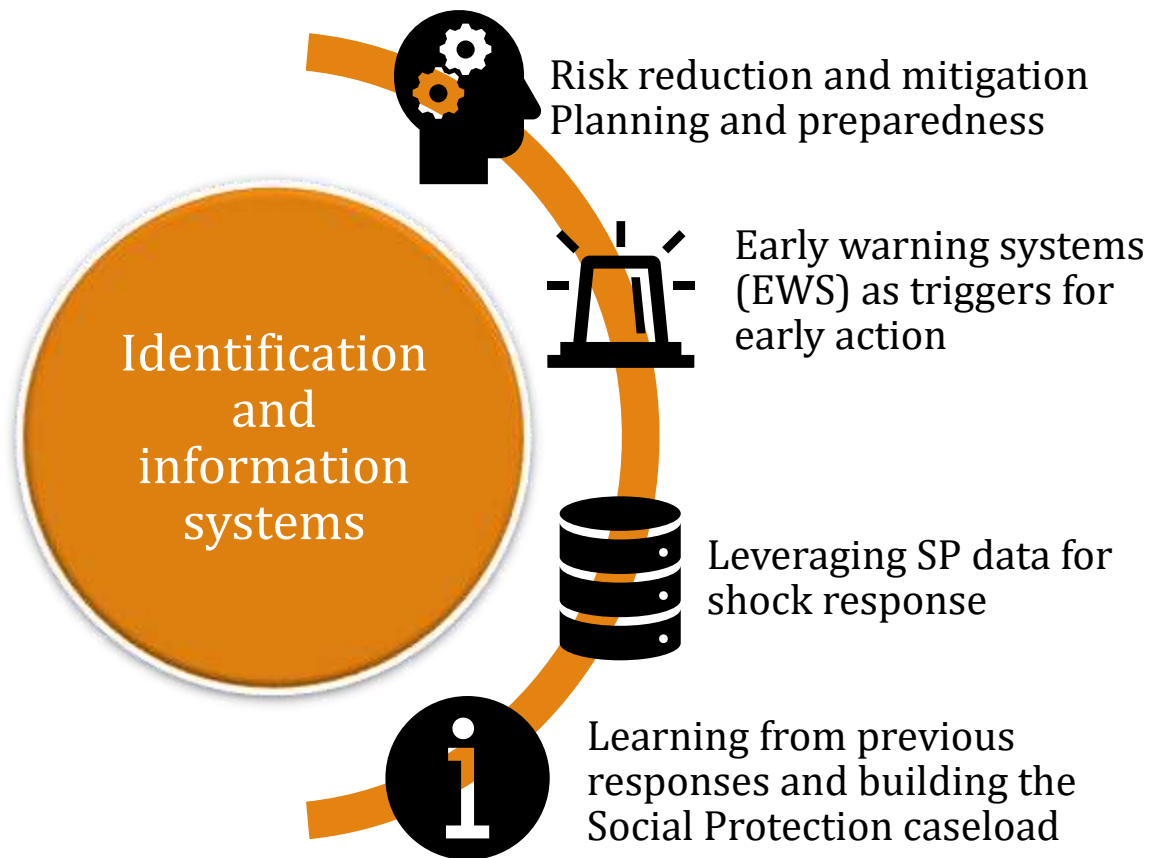
## FOCUS ON ADAPTIVE INSTRUMENTS



## INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS



# Adaptive Information – Key Messages

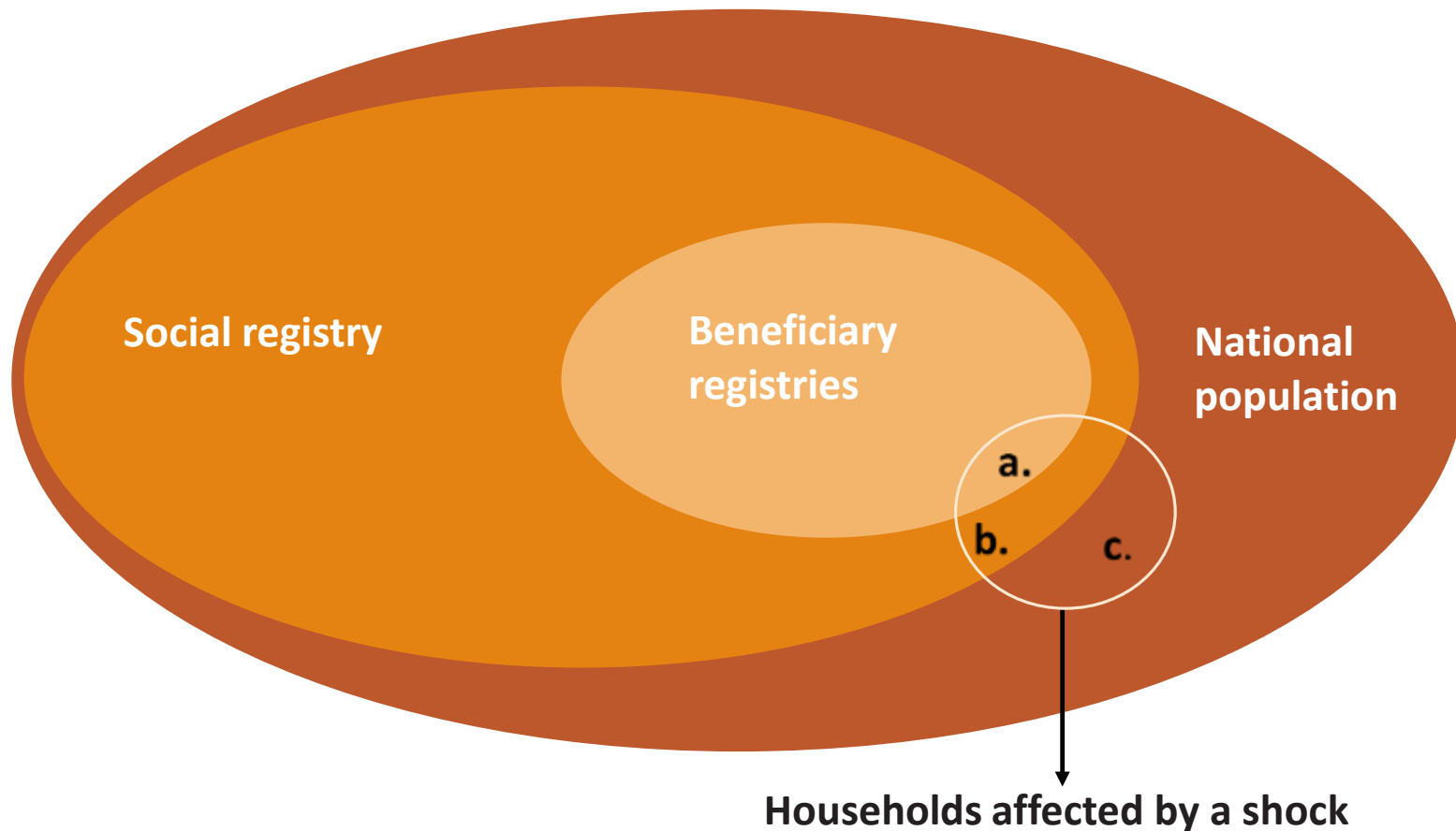


- **Improve data to inform ex-ante and ex-post actions:**
  - Links to EWS to predict needs and promote early action and response
  - Establish instruments to assess post-disaster household needs and impacts, and mechanisms to cross-check data
- **Ensure Sound SP Information Systems:**
  - Well-populated social registries with information on the poorest and most vulnerable to shocks
  - Established beneficiary registries with complete data on to inform rapid vertical expansion
- **Establish data sharing platforms and protocols among actors**
  - Across SP, DRM, CCA, civil registries and national ID systems, NGOs, and the humanitarian community
  - Mechanisms to cross reference hazard risk and SP information systems
  - Interoperable information systems for cross-referencing and sharing of data
- **Establish emergency protocols for related information systems to protect against data losses and interruptions in service delivery:**
  - Cloud back-up for information
  - Offline protocols and data access
  - Mechanisms to secure data, software and hardware

Source: Adapted from R. Beazley. OPM, 2019.

# Adaptive Information: A Range of Possible Target Populations

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a. Households that can be reached through **vertical expansion** (or **piggybacking** on the beneficiary database)

b. Households that can be reached through **horizontal expansion** (or **piggybacking** on non-beneficiary data)

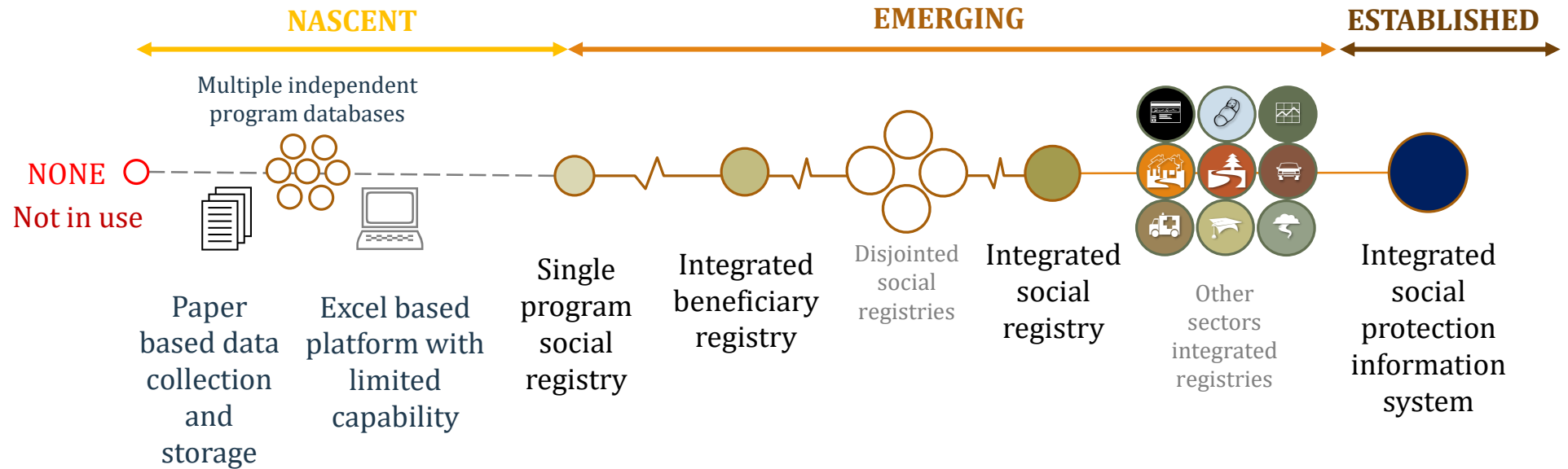
c. Households that can be reached through **horizontal expansion** (not covered by existing databases)



# Adaptive Information: System Maturity and Utility

## AI Checklist:

- ✓ Coverage
- ✓ Relevance
- ✓ Currency
- ✓ Accessibility
- ✓ Accuracy
- ✓ Security

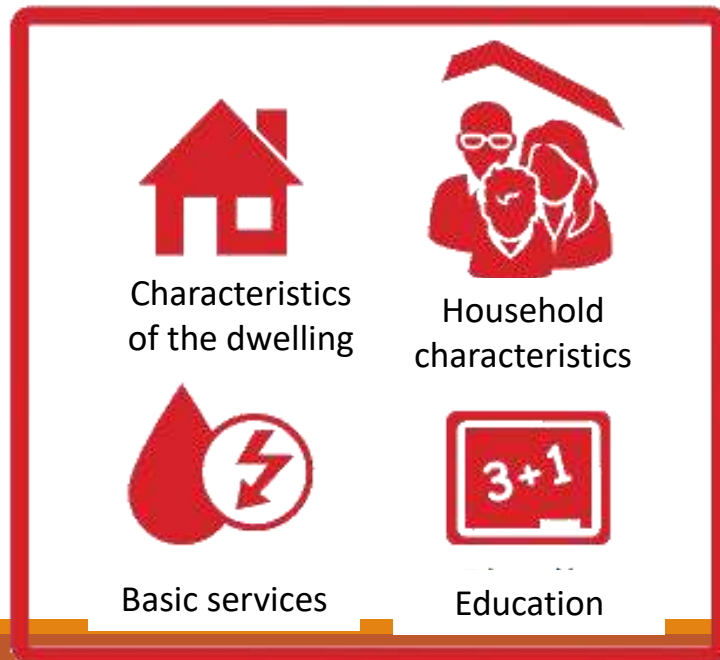


Source: Adapted from Vanessa Moreira

# Adaptive Information Highlight

## Dominican Republic: Social Registry and IVACC

### Quality of Life Index



### Climate Shock Vulnerability Index - IVACC

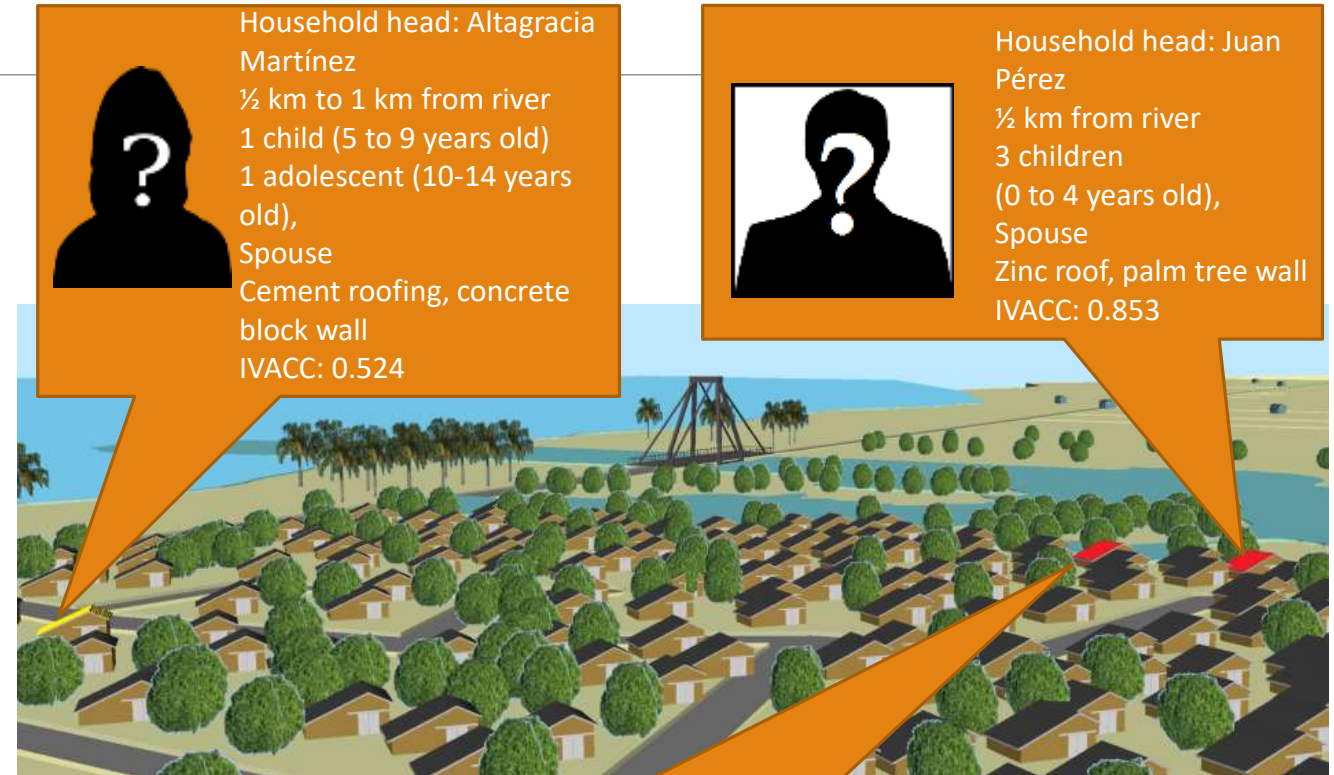
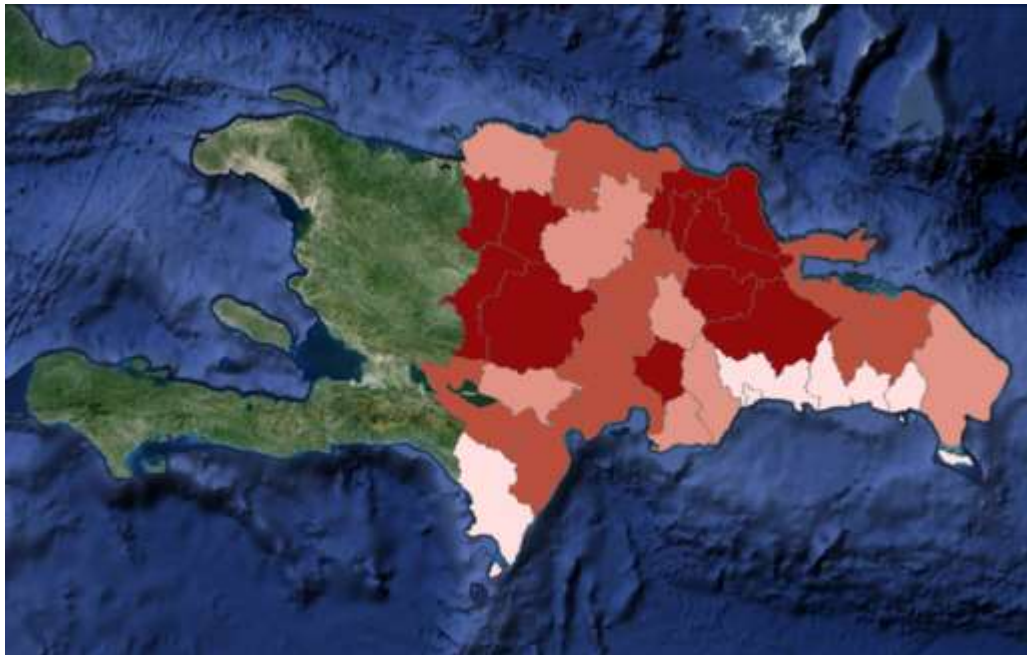


### Multidimensional Poverty Index for the Dominican Republic IMP-RD



# Adaptive Information Highlight

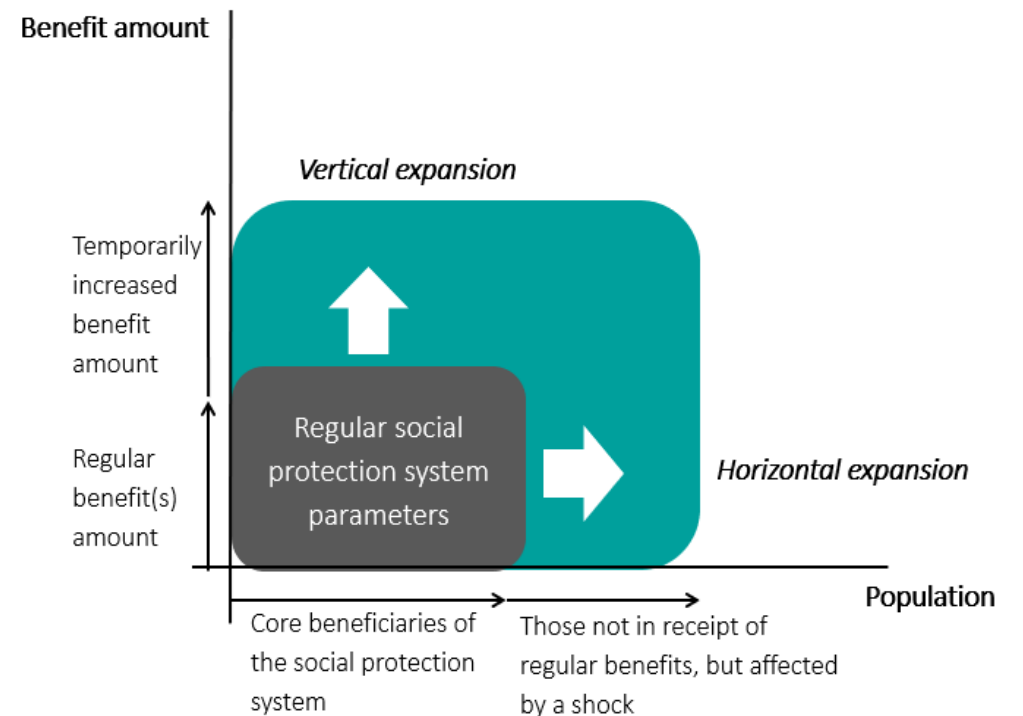
## Dominican Republic's IVACC





# Adaptive Programs – Key messages

- Establish safety net programs with **good coverage** of the poor and **adequate benefits**
- **Assess coverage gaps for vulnerable populations** to assess needs for modifying programs or introducing new ones
- **Complementary measures** to help beneficiary households reduce poverty and hazard risk and to improve resilience
- **Well-defined and documented operational procedures for post-disaster SP**
- **Multiple and accessible options for post-disaster benefit delivery** that could be selected based on post-shock contexts
- **Effective communication** mechanisms to communicate post-shock procedures
- **Benefits and services appropriate to facilitate resilient recovery** of affected households



Source: World Bank.

# Adaptive Programs: Adjustments in Service Delivery

## ASSESS

- Routine, accessible, and diversified **outreach** to potential beneficiaries and the general public.
- Comprehensive, well-defined, and accessible **intake and registration** tools and processes, supported by social registries and MIS.
- Timely and efficient **assessment of needs and conditions** based on clear criteria linked to defined objectives for the benefits and services being provided.

## ENROLL

- Clear parameters for deciding SP **response triggers and for determining the scope** of response.
- Efficient, well-articulated, and flexible **enrollment** procedures.
- **Benefits and services determination** appropriate to resilience and post-shock needs; aligned to available programs and services offered; and appropriately balanced with financing availability and sustainability.

## PROVIDE

- Accessible and well-developed **benefit and payment delivery** mechanisms appropriate to context, efficient, and transparent.

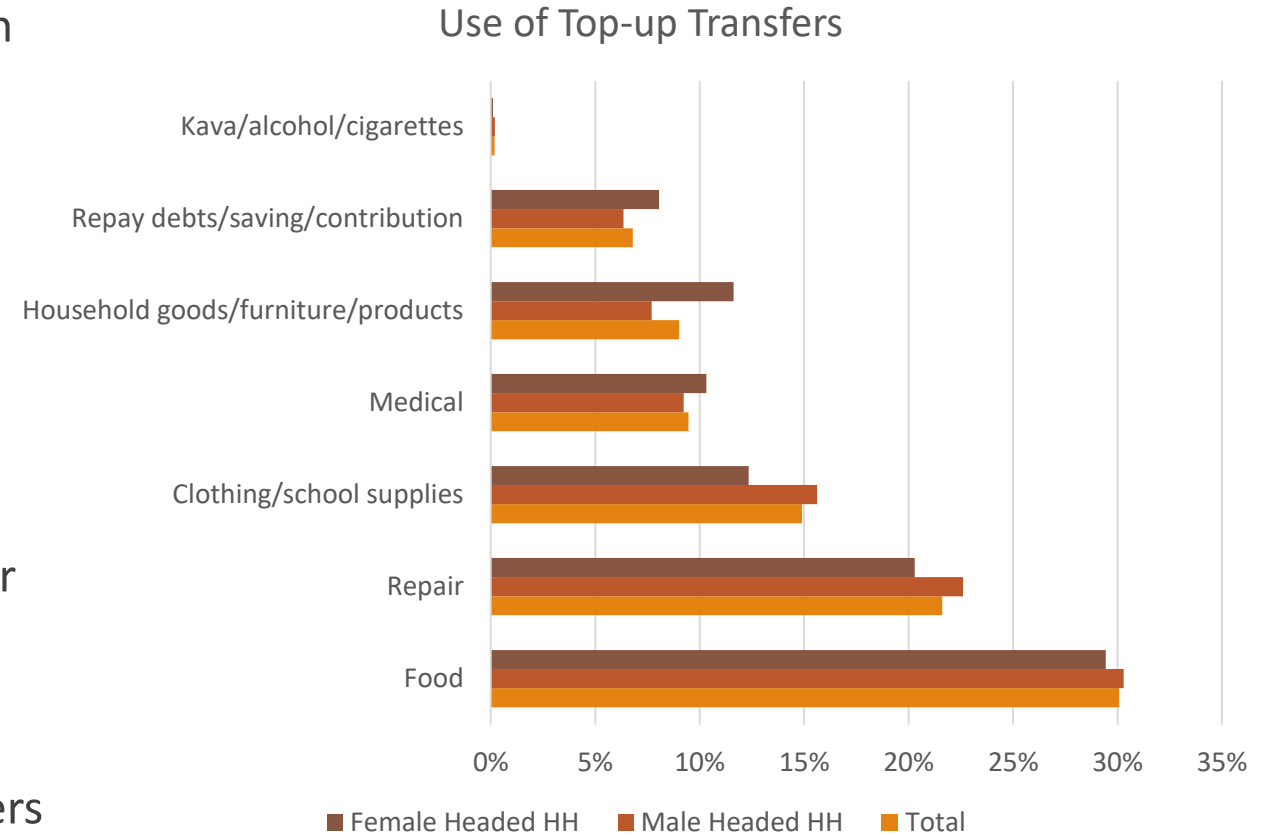
## MONITOR AND MANAGE

- Well-articulated **beneficiary monitoring** processes supported by carefully designed service delivery tools and clearly defined implementation arrangements and
- Clearly defined **operational processes** for both resilience-building and post-shock protocols.

# *Adaptive Programs Highlight*

## Fiji – Tropical Cyclone Winston 2016

- Damages and losses amounting to US\$ 959 million (22% of GDP).
- The Government of Fiji made additional transfers through its existing SP system: viz, the Poverty Benefit Scheme, Social Pension Scheme, and Care and Protection Scheme.
- Transfers provided to all existing beneficiaries, regardless of whether they were affected by the disaster or not.
- Transfer size equivalent to three months of regular transfers. Payments were made to beneficiary accounts one month after the disaster.
- Low income households whose homes were damaged or destroyed were also provided vouchers for repairs and reconstruction.



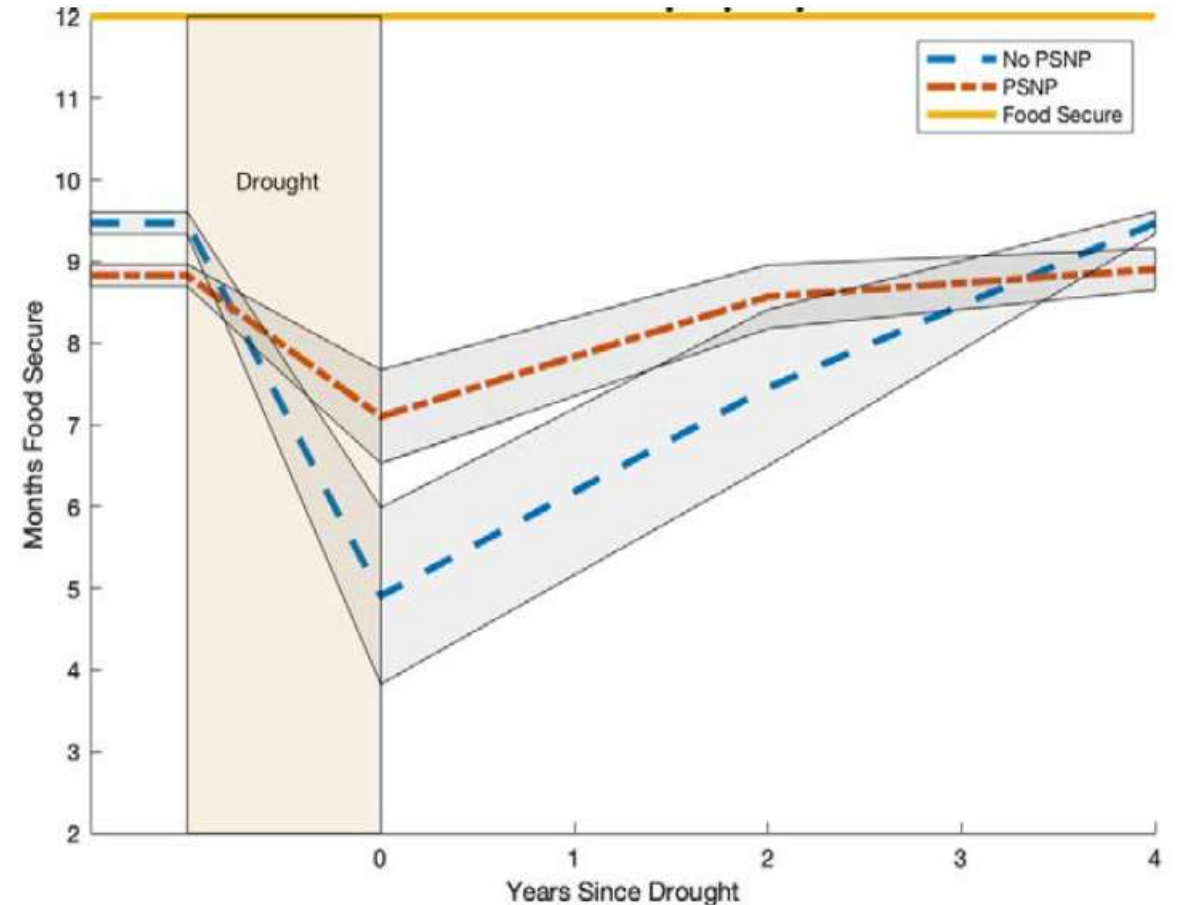
Source: World Bank, 2017.



# *Adaptive Programs Highlight*

## Ethiopia – PSNP

- Drought shocks reduce the number of months a household considers itself food secure
- These impacts persist for up to four years after the drought has ended.
- PSNP payments reduced the initial impact of drought shocks by 57% and eliminated adverse impact on food security on beneficiaries within two years



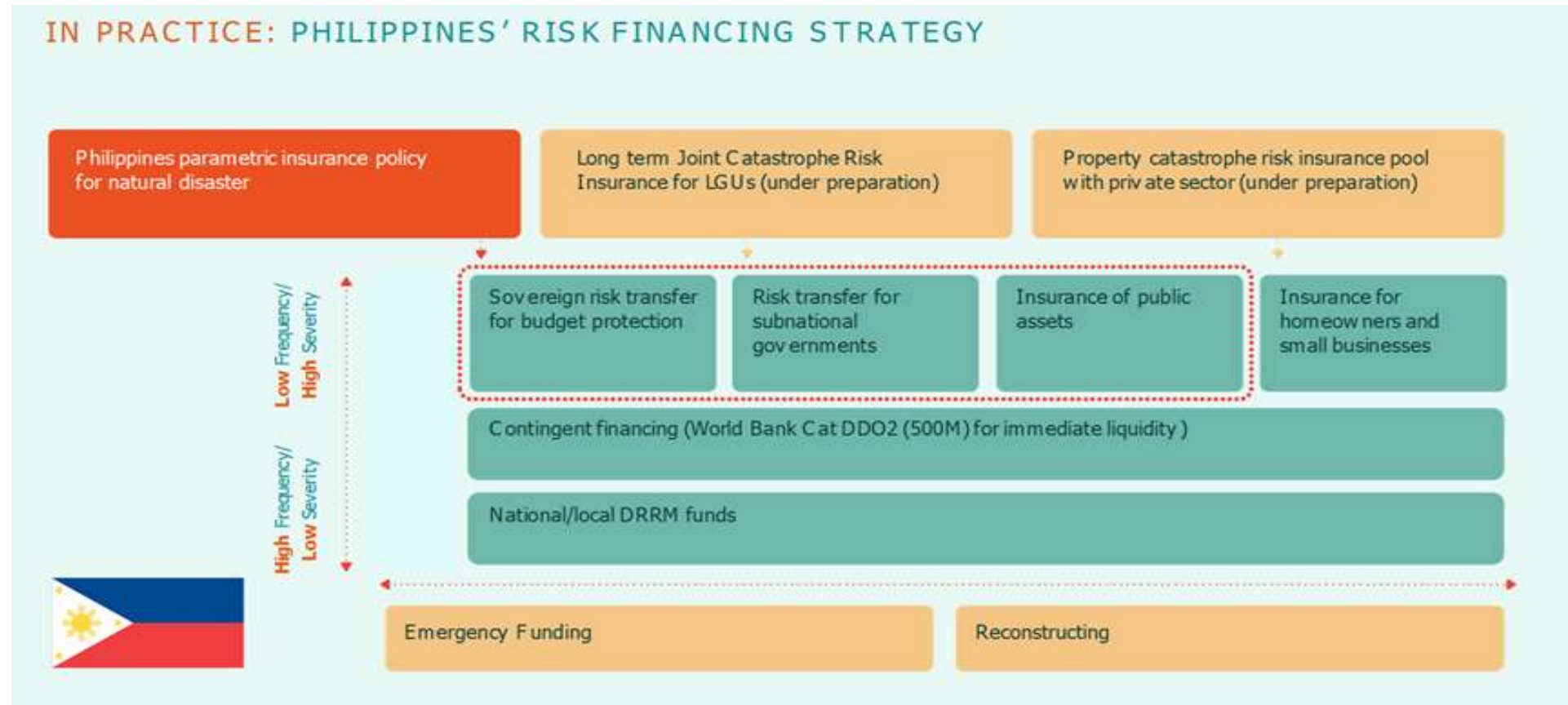
# Adaptive Finance – Key Messages

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- **Reliability and adequacy of regular transfers important**
  - Assess if regular benefits are adequate to response to risks and needs, and to support desired poverty reduction outcomes
  - Facilitate reliable and predictable transfer of regular SP benefits
- **Understand the cost of response before the shock**
  - Assessing, *inter-alia*, potential shocks, their frequency, possible magnitude, geographic areas likely to be affected, level of response required, and optimal duration of assistance.
- **Pre-plan the funding required to ensure timely response**
- **Risk Layering - no single financial instrument can or should cover all risk financing requirements**
  - A good mix of macro and micro risk financing options, including parametric insurance, contingent lines of credit etc.
  - Good coverage of household insurance among the non-poor can reduce burden on the safety net ex-post
- **Establish clear protocols and link to effective ‘disbursement mechanisms’**
  - Efficiency gains are possible from using ASP programs to respond to shocks
  - The stronger the existing systems in country for delivery of benefits, the higher the potential to “piggyback” on these in times of emergency

# Adaptive Finance Highlight

## Risk Layering in the Philippines



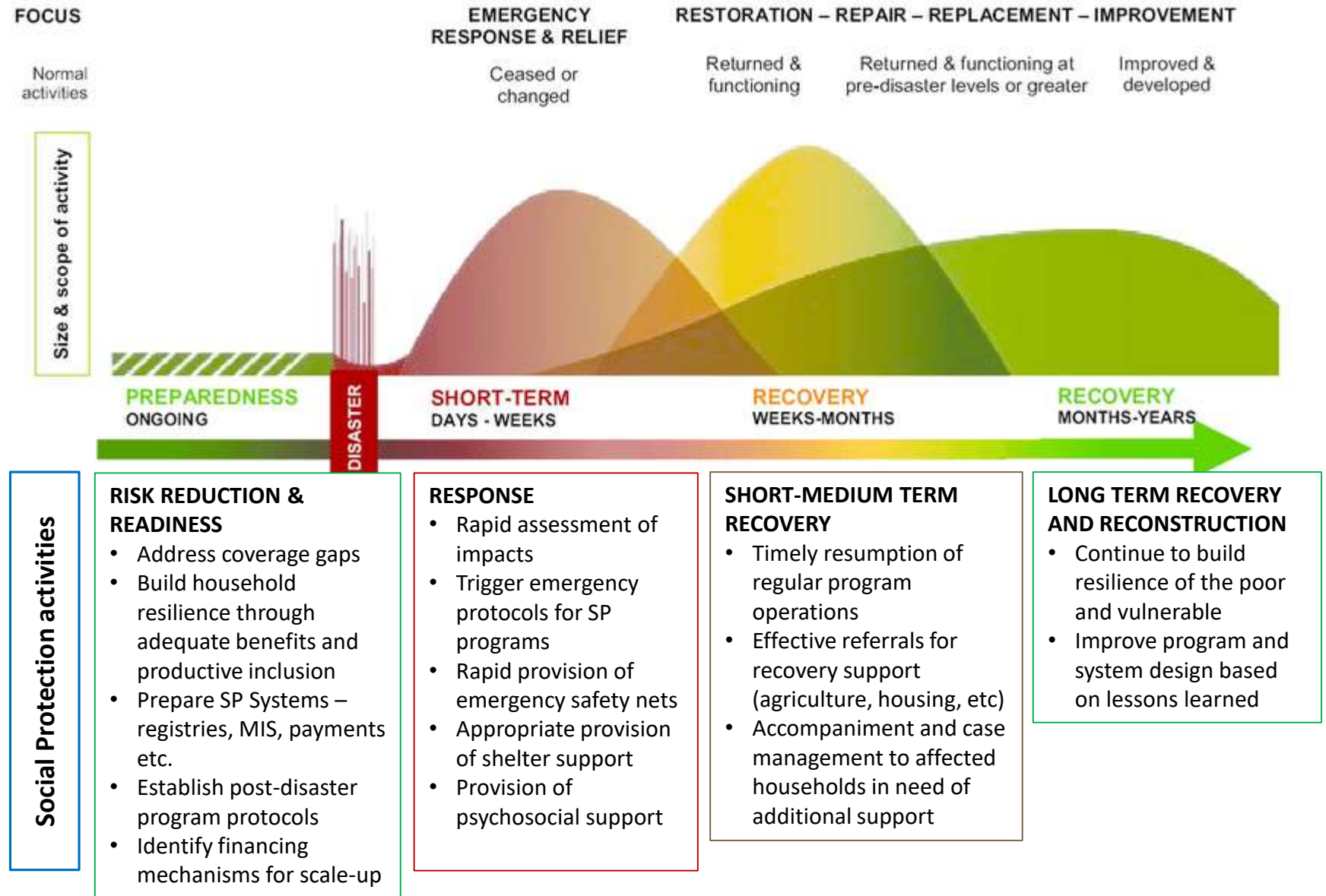


# *Adaptive Finance Highlight*

## Comparison of Risk Layering across Countries

|             | Reserve fund | Contingent Credit | Risk Transfer | Budget reallocation | Donor Finance | Humanitarian resources |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Uganda      |              | ✓                 |               |                     |               |                        |
| Kenya       | ✓            |                   |               |                     | ✓             |                        |
| Ethiopia    | ✓            |                   |               | ✓                   | ✓             | ✓                      |
| Mexico      | ✓            |                   | ✓             | ✓                   |               |                        |
| Philippines |              | ✓                 | ✓             | ✓                   |               | ✓                      |

# Using SP to Support Coping at Different Stages of the Shock Continuum





A person in a light-colored, long-sleeved robe is walking away from the camera across a vast, flat, and severely dry landscape. The ground is covered in a dense network of deep, irregular cracks, indicating extreme drought. The horizon is low, with a few sparse, dry bushes and a clear, pale blue sky in the background.

# Supporting adaptation: Cash+ and Productive inclusion

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*Patrick Premand, Senior Economist, World Bank*

*World Bank, SPJ Core Courses, 2019*





Can income diversification  
improve household risk-  
management?

Nicaragua case

# Productive safety net pilot in Nicaragua

## Twin Objectives

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### 1. Offer **short-term** protection

Reduce the impact of aggregate shocks on human and physical capital investments by decreasing the need for ex-post, adverse coping mechanisms

### 2. Promote **long-run** upward mobility and improve risk-management through livelihood diversification

Enhance households' income portfolio and facilitate livelihood diversification to strengthen households' ex-ante risk management strategies and reduce poverty in a more sustainable way.

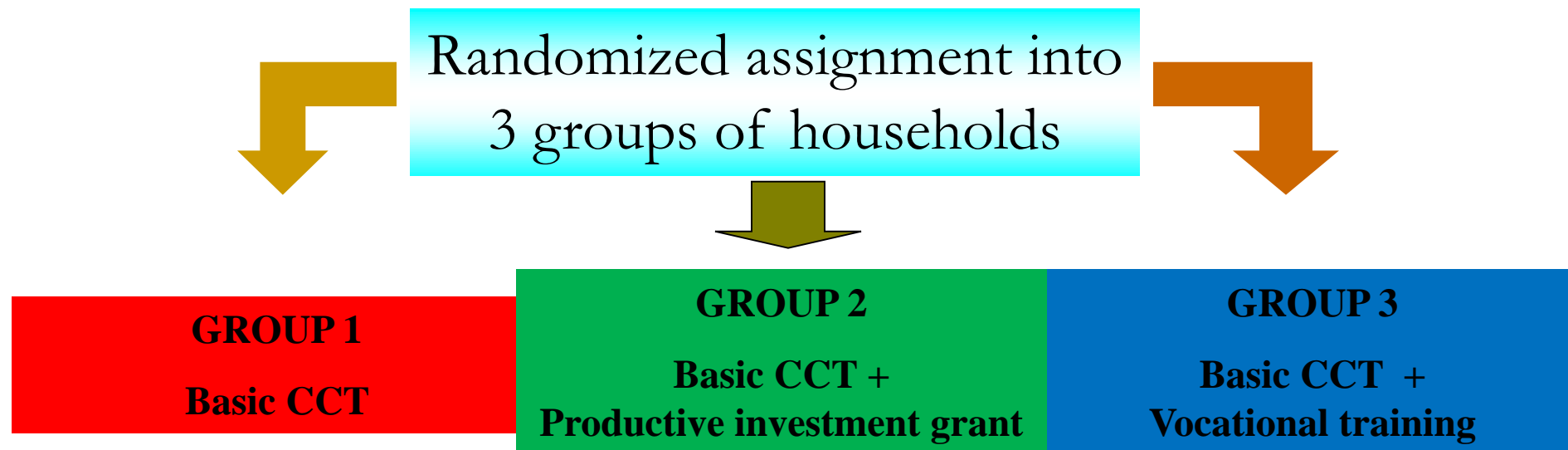
**Does diversification help households deal with risk beyond the short-term?**

# The productive safety net intervention in Nicaragua

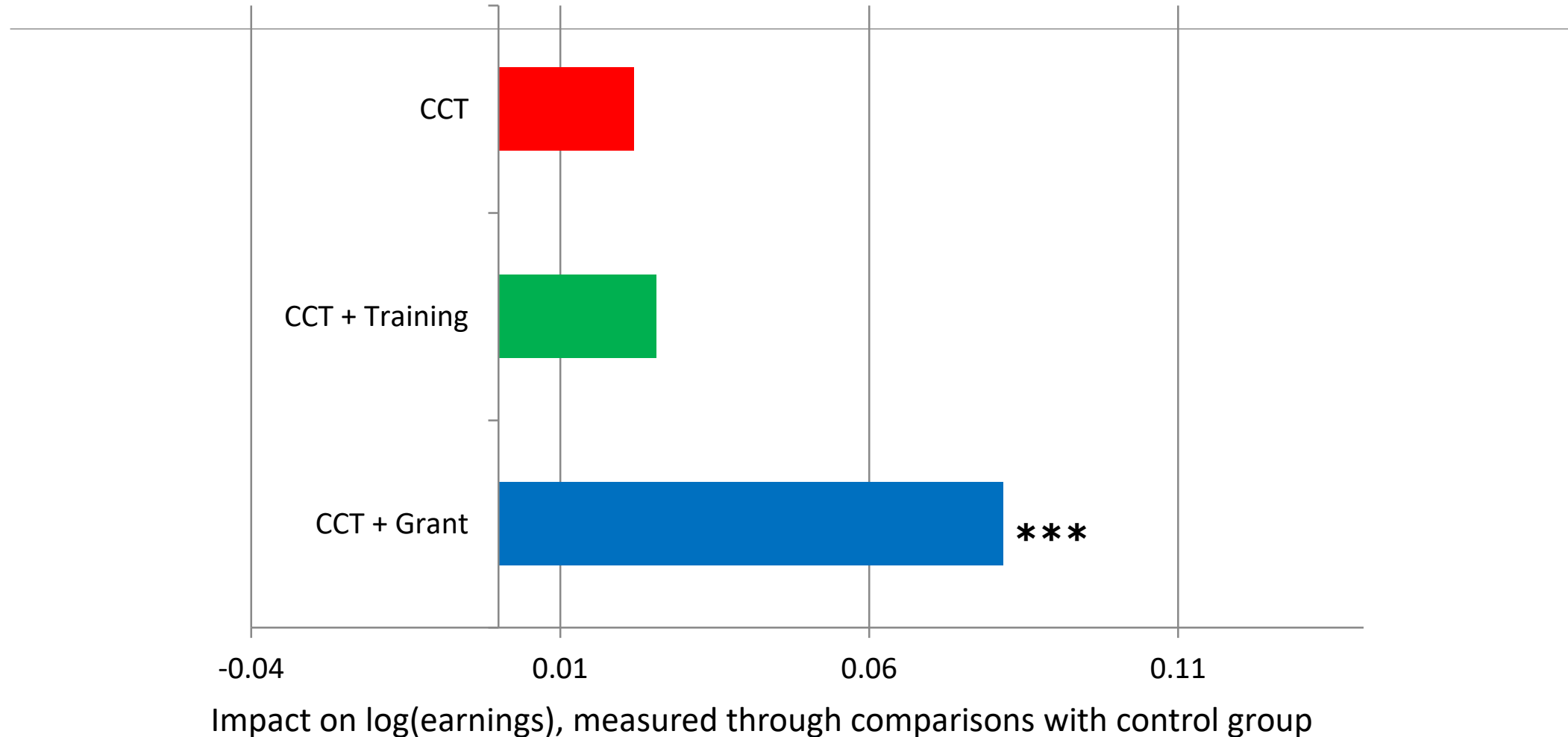
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Context in Nicaragua: rural areas with high poverty, dependence in subsistence agriculture

Combine CCT with interventions aiming to increase the productive capacity of poor household

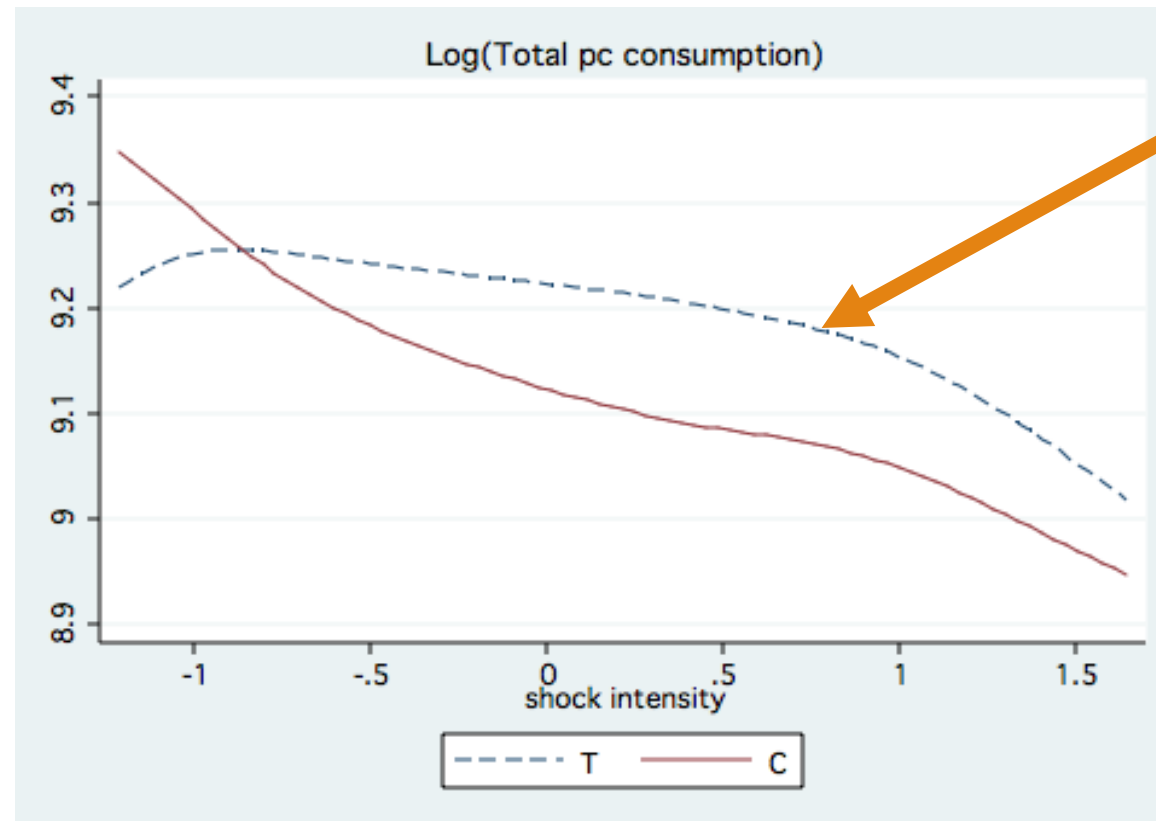


What are the (average) impacts on welfare?  
The CCT + grant had a lasting impact on welfare two years after the end of the program...





# Did the intervention protect households against drought shocks?

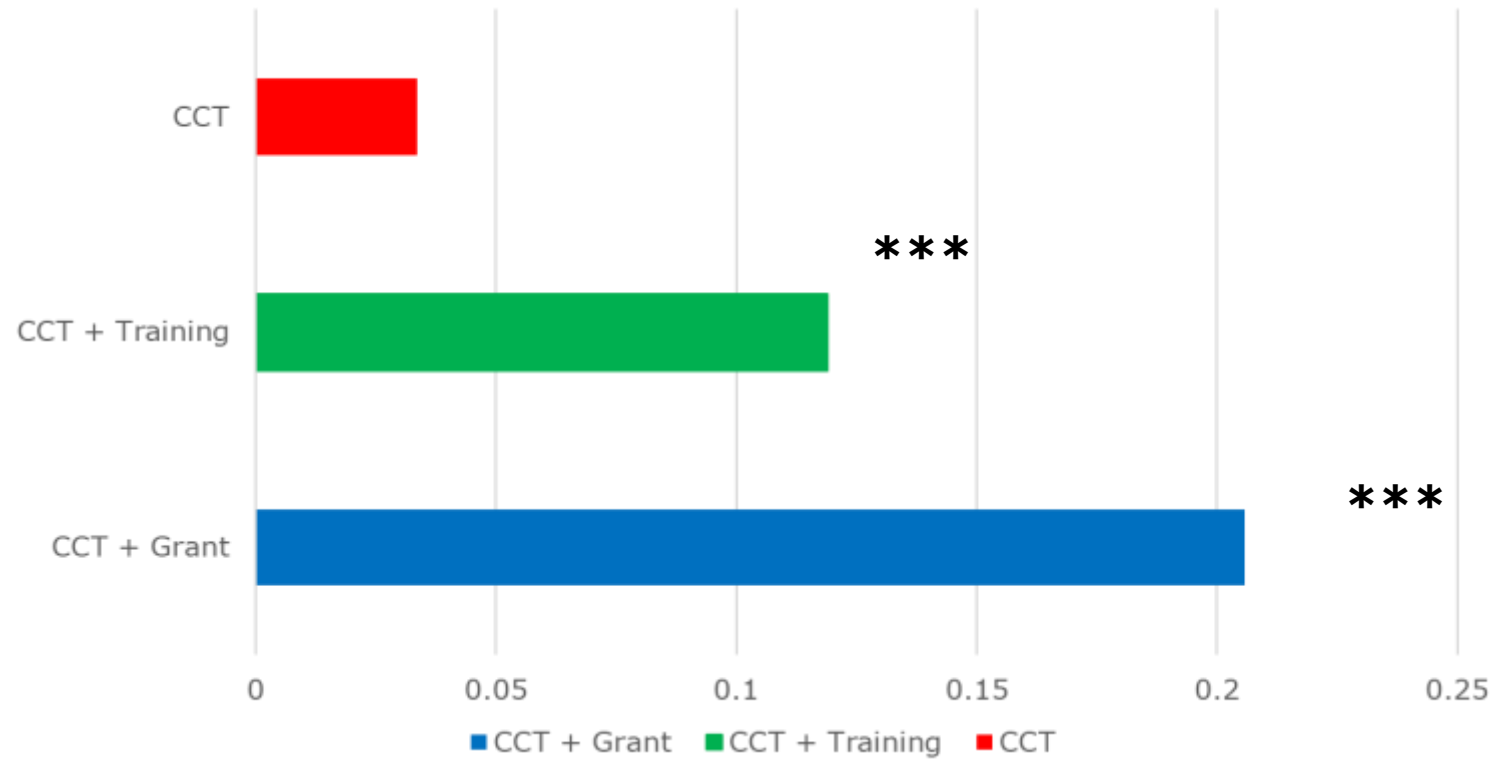


Welfare is less sensitive to shocks for beneficiary households (curve is flatter)

Total consumption in treatment and control group, by intensity of drought shocks

What are the impacts for households exposed to shocks?  
Both productive grant and training components offer protection  
against drought shocks

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Impact on log(earnings) for households exposed to drought shocks of 1 standard deviation (coefficients of treatment + treatment x drought shock)

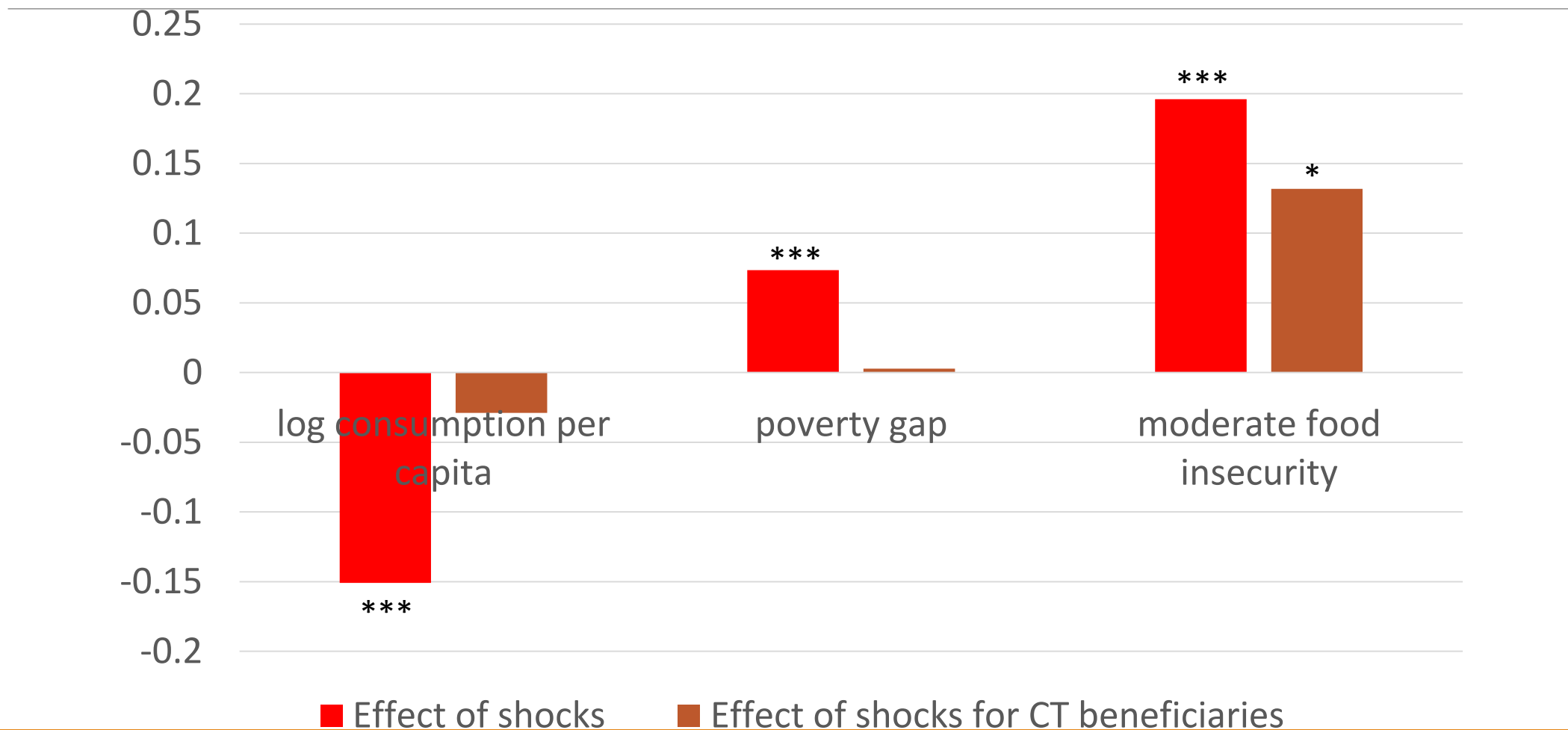


How to design integrated economic inclusion programs to promote livelihoods and resilience?

Case of Sahel  
| Adaptive Social  
Protection Program

# Cash transfers can help households cope with shocks

Effects of drought shocks on welfare for control households and beneficiary households in Niger

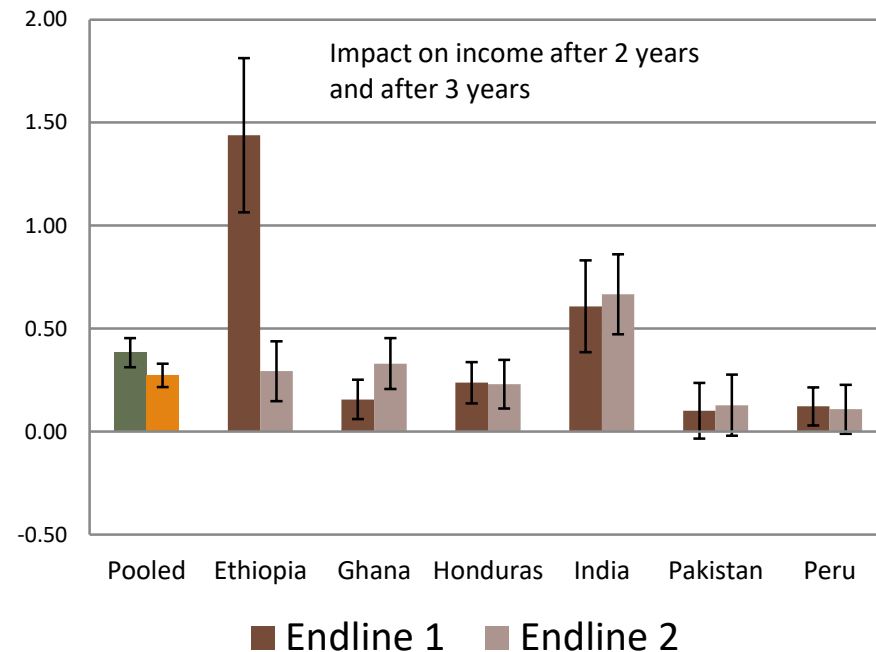
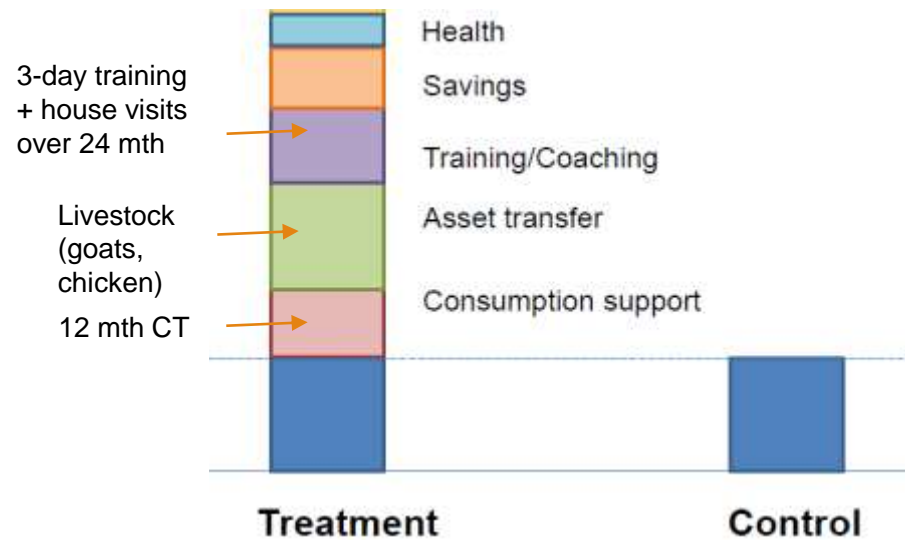




# Integrated economic inclusion models can be effective to improve livelihoods and earnings

Combining cash transfers and productive interventions can improve earnings, livelihoods diversification and resilience (“cash+”)

The CGAP/BRAC integrated approach (Evaluation - Science 2015)



# How to adapt and deliver the model?

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A few questions to reflect on:

- How can productive inclusion programs be implemented at scale?
- How to integrate them within social protection systems?
- How to identify the relevant constraints that need to be addressed to boost resilience depending on the country of intervention?

# The Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program

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- **Objective:** increase access to effective adaptive social protection systems for poor and vulnerable populations in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal.
- **Entry Point:** Building/layering on safety nets/cash transfers

| Country      | Regular CT | # benef. (hh) |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Burkina Faso | 60\$ / 3m  | 56 000        |
| Mali         | 60\$ / 3m  | 62 000        |
| Mauritania   | 45\$ / 3m  | 100 000       |
| Niger        | 20\$ / 1m  | 100 000       |
| Senegal      | 50\$ / 3m  | 300 000       |
| Chad         | 90\$ / 3m  | 6 200         |

# Diagnostics: assessing and ranking constraints

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- ❖ How to design interventions to improve economic inclusion and resilience?
- ❖ What are the most binding constraints for interventions to address?
- ❖ Participatory exercise to identify/rank priority constraints for the interventions to address
- ❖ Joint diagnostic phase across countries
  - ❖ qualitative studies,
  - ❖ quantitative, surveys
  - ❖ consultations
  - ❖ ....

|                                  | Ranking/<br>Prioritization |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Capital</b>                   | 1                          |
| <b>Skills</b>                    | 2                          |
| <b>Market access</b>             | 3                          |
| <b>Access to inputs</b>          | 4                          |
| <b>Attitudes and aspirations</b> | 5                          |
| <b>Social norms</b>              | 6                          |
| ...                              |                            |



# Design of productive accompanying measures to address priority constraints identified (common core common across countries)

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1. **Group formation and coaching:** selection of community-level coaches by beneficiaries; coaches coordinate activities, including group-based market access
2. **Savings:** Village Savings and Loans Associations
3. **Micro-entrepreneurship training:** targeted to illiterate populations, focused on basic cross-cutting skills
4. **Cash grant:** lump sum = ~70% per capita yearly consumption (~150\$)
5. **Psycho-social support:**  
Beneficiary-level: life and social skills training  
Community-level: screening of an aspirational video + discussion

# Multi-country impact evaluation (ongoing)

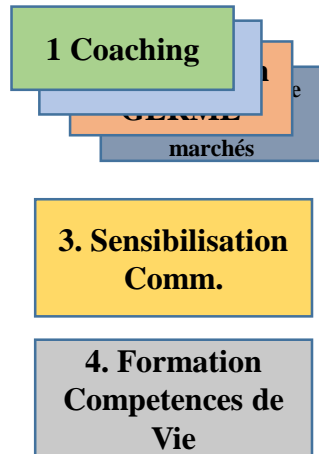
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- **What components of the package are necessary? What is the most cost-effective package?**
  - → Set-up a multi-arm study to test variations of the intervention package
- **Can impacts be achieved at scale for government-led interventions?**
  - → Embed multi-arm study in government-led programs throughout the Sahel
- **How to improve inclusiveness and ensure impact for the poorest/most disadvantaged?**
  - → Design and test interventions to provide psychosocial support (both personal and inter-personal/group initiative)

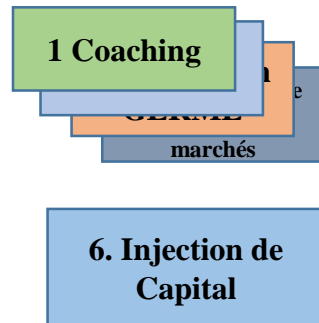
# Impact Evaluation Design



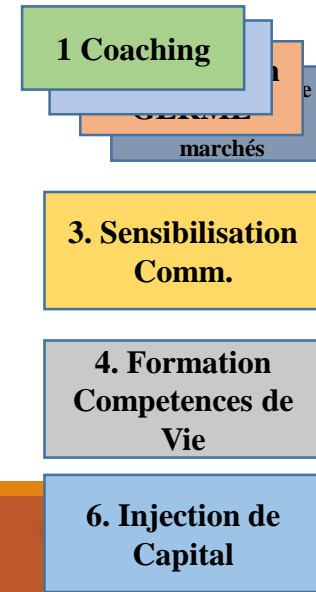
Paquet axé **Social**  
(Tronc commun +  
formations  
supplémentaires)



Paquet axé **Capital**  
(Tronc commun +  
subvention)



Paquet **Complet**  
(Tronc commun + formations  
supplémentaires +  
subvention)



**Contrôle** sans mesures  
productives  
(Pas de tronc commun)



A person in a light-colored, loose-fitting garment is walking away from the camera across a vast, dry, cracked landscape. The ground is parched and covered in a network of deep, irregular cracks. The horizon is flat and distant, with a few small, dark trees visible under a clear, pale sky. The overall scene conveys a sense of aridity and hardship.

# ASP and linkages with Humanitarian Assistance

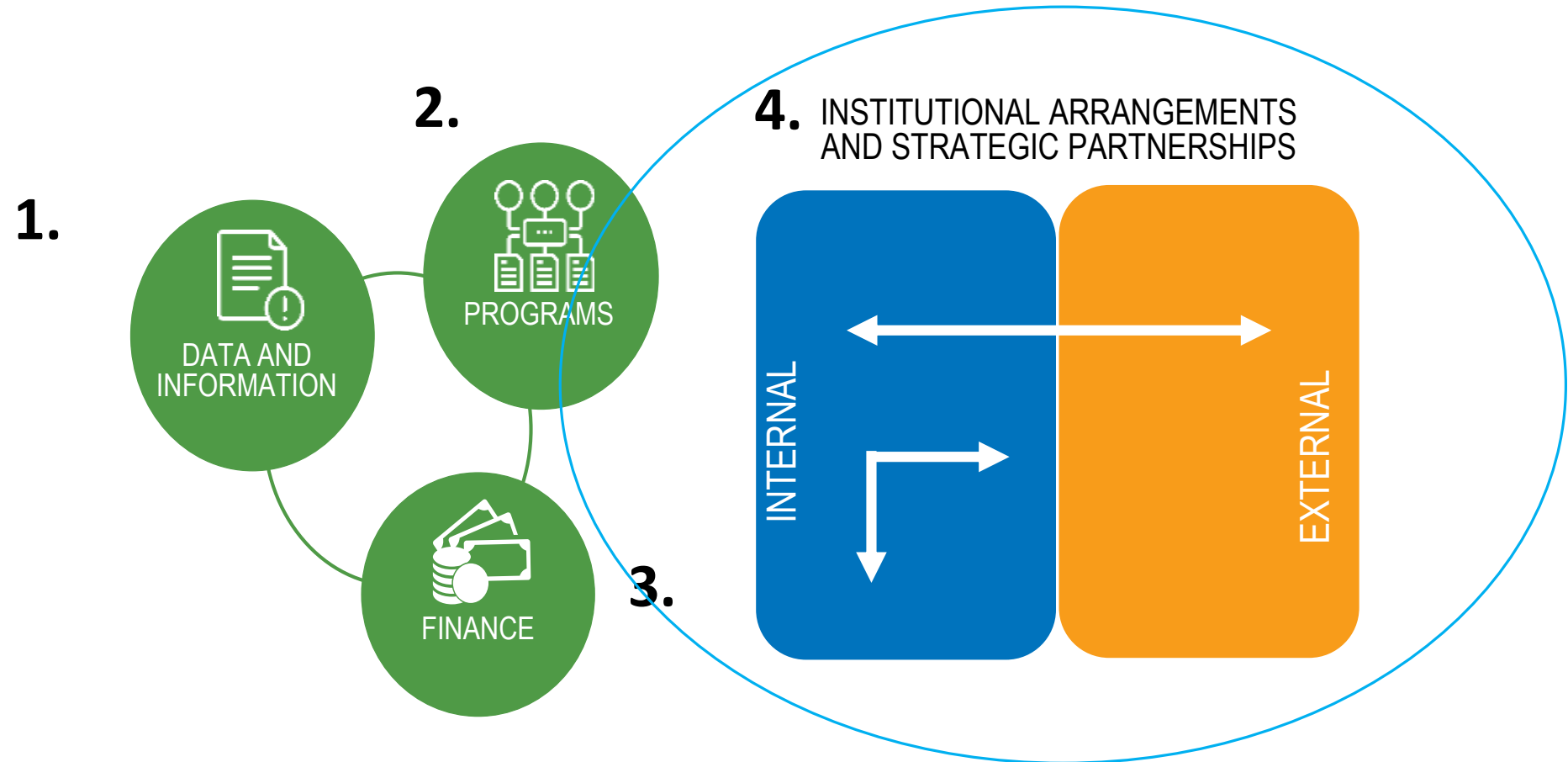
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*Sarah Coll-Black, Senior Economist, World Bank*

*World Bank, SPJ Core Courses, 2019*

# ASP and humanitarian linkages

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# Linkages between social protection and humanitarian programs

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- **Humanitarian interventions have evolved into national safety nets** in some countries (e.g., India in the 1970s; Ethiopia's PSNP; some examples in West Africa, e.g., Mauritania)
- Push towards increasingly adaptive or flexible programs in some countries to **protect households from falling into poverty** (e.g. Ethiopia PSNP contingency budgets)
- Investments in **national safety nets increasingly provide a platform to respond to shocks** (e.g. Kenya's HSNP; Uganda's DRM component; Sierra Leon's SSN response to Ebola)
- **Humanitarian infrastructure offers a means of extending safety net support** to populations in contexts of limited state presence (e.g., Yemen; Liberia's Ebola response)
- Humanitarian programming **tests innovations** that could be adopted and institutionalized by national social protection programs (e.g. Mauritania)

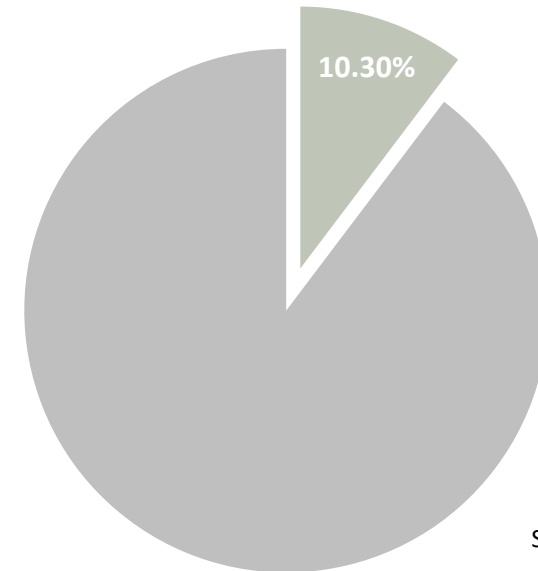


# Evolving international humanitarian system

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- World Humanitarian Summit (2016), and resulting *Grand Bargain*, created high-level policy support to strengthen linkages with social protection
- *Global Compact on Refugees* advocates for a more prominent role for governments hosting protracted refugee situations.
- Increased policy attention to *building resilience* within the humanitarian community (e.g. Somalia)
- Increase in *cash-based programming*

10.3% of humanitarian aid is cash-based (\$2.5B);  
+40% from previous year

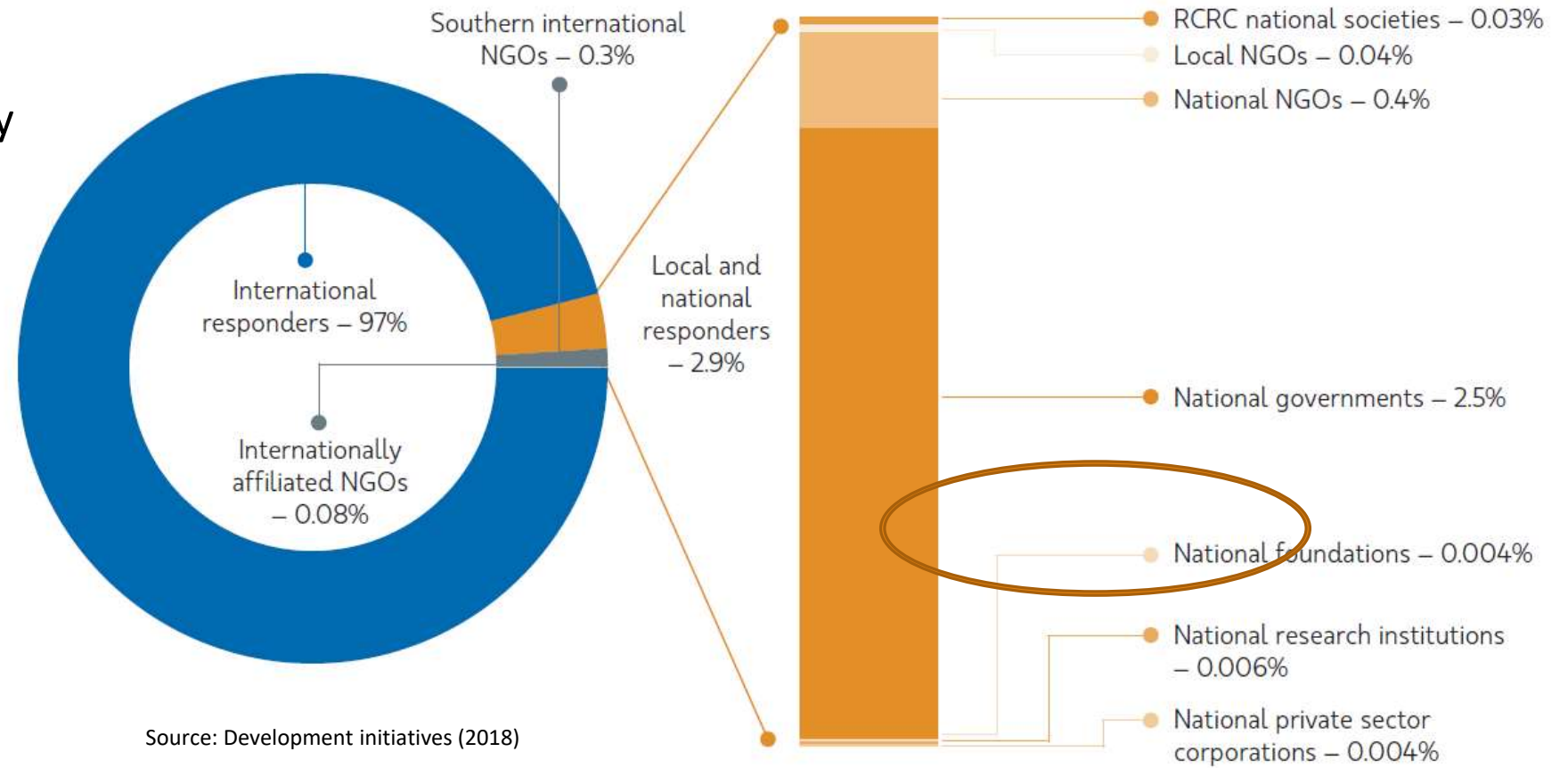


Source: CaLP (2018)

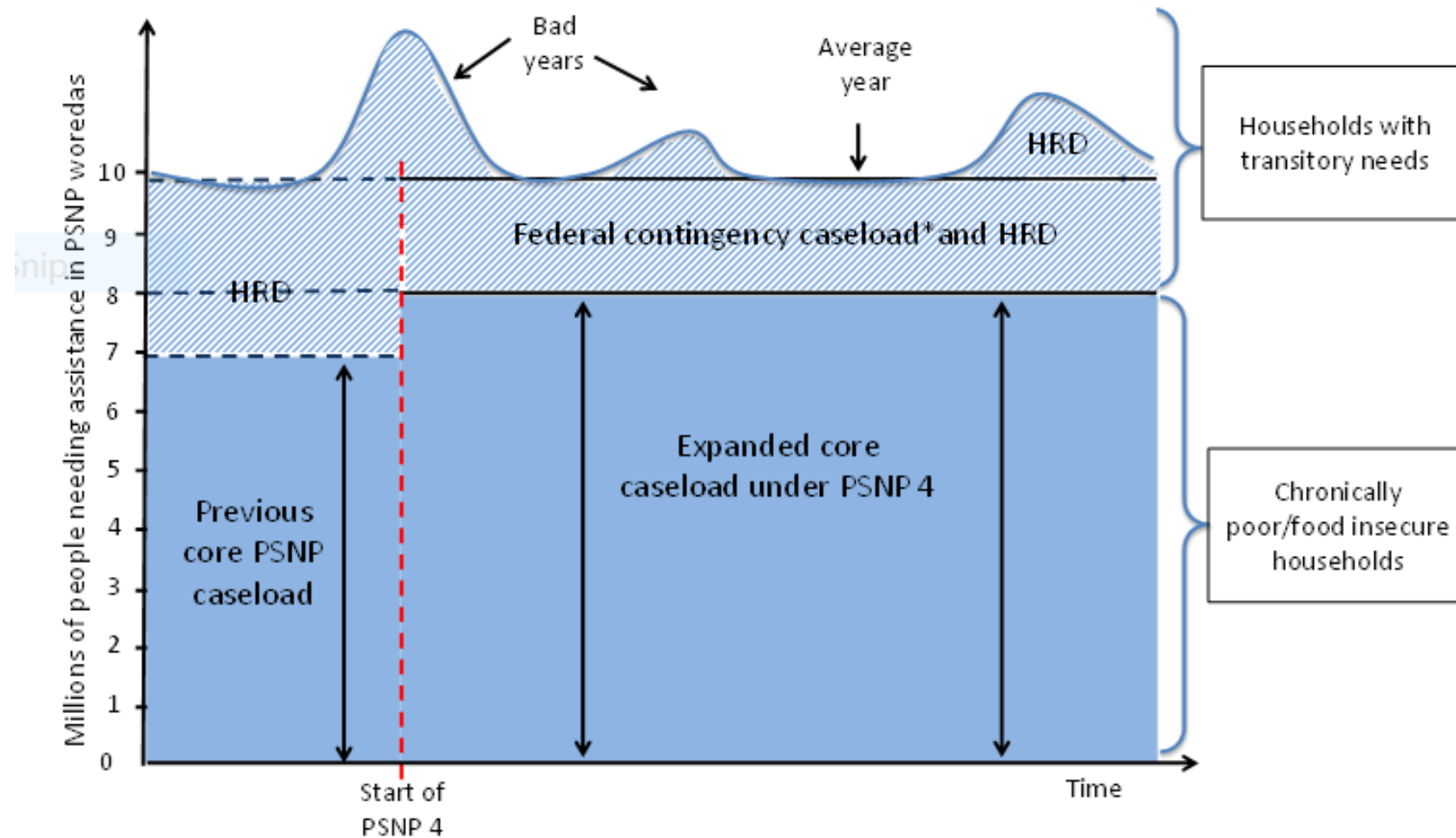


# ... but humanitarian aid through parallel systems

How much is channeled via national governments? A tiny fraction... (2.5%)

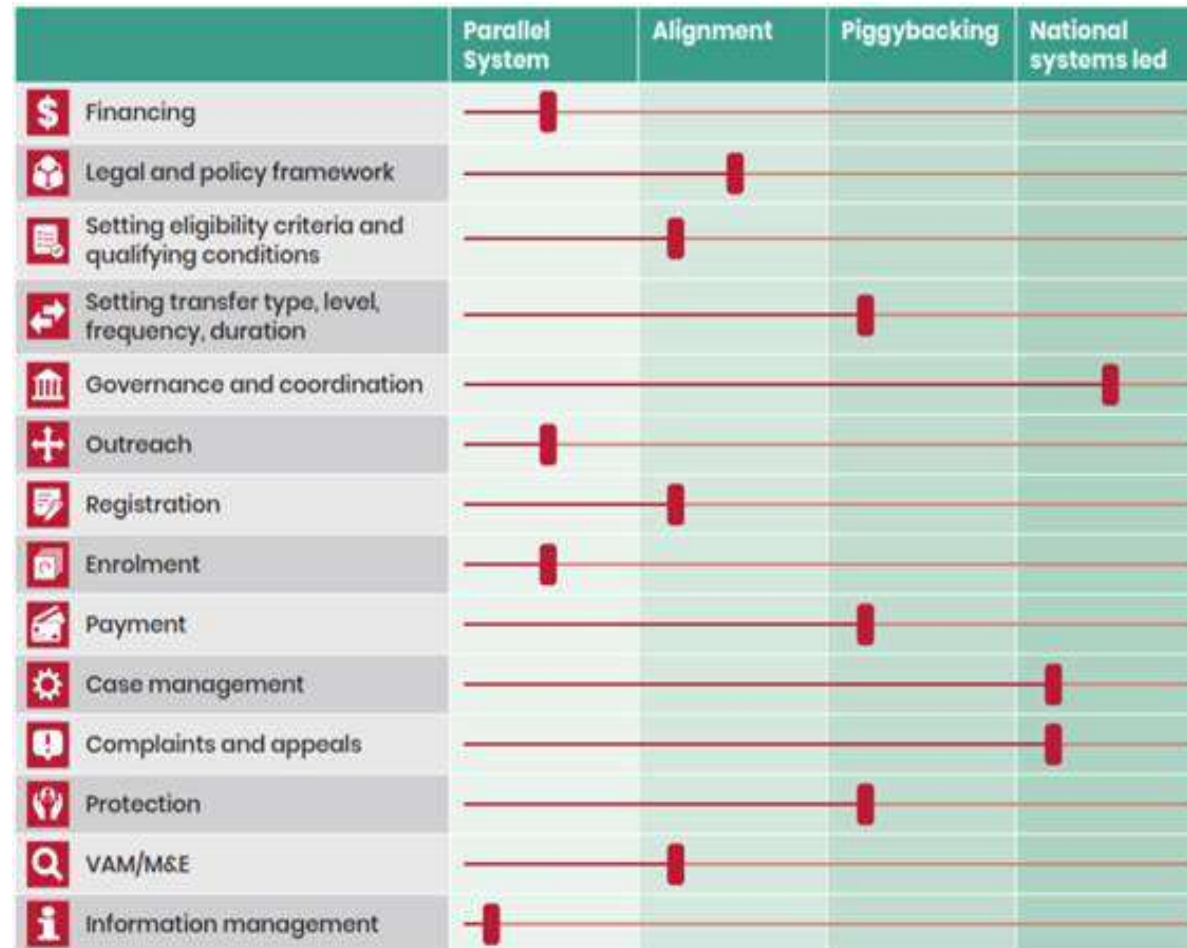


# Aim to ensure continuous support as needs rise



\*Federal contingency budget can also be used in non-PSNP woredas within PSNP regions

# Arrangements differ across countries & programs



# But a multitude of institutions and actors

## THE CASE OF DOMINICA HURRICANE MARIA





# A growing range of instruments finance anticipated costs...

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- Multiyear allocation for SP programming

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

[illegible]