Part 1: Supporting poor affected by Covid-19

EMANUELA GALASSO (DECRG)
Maximize coverage + identification neediest

- Use existing infrastructure (existing registries + expand new poor, vulnerable population not yet covered)
  - Informal casual workers relying on daily wages, informal vendors, migrants
    - Register now + self-enrolment, registration cross-check with national ID
    - Mobile bands in Pakistan (built-in income bands based on usage)
    - Integration unique ID with mobile communication and financial access (India JAM).
    - Complement effort local government) + non state actors (communities and NGOs)
Complementarities

• Income support and food security
  ◦ Disruption food supply chains (logistics/transport + hoarding). Labor shortages for planting/harvest
  ◦ Distributing food rations and school meals (rely on local community delivery systems with adapted precaution – social distancing and pre-packaging, spreading dates/times)
  ◦ Adapted public works: Delivering meals through community kitchens (Kerala, Argentina)

• Income support and human capital
  o health and nutrition investments: family planning (unwanted pregnancies in Sierra Leone), maternal child care (management of moderate and acute malnutrition (infant mortality during recessions)
  o learning support for school-aged children (protecting learning and preventing dropouts)
Short and medium term response

• Monitoring impact and needs:
  • track impact with high frequency monitoring. Who is left behind?
  • Need to triangulate data sources to gauge representativeness and coverage

• Social protection system: leapfrogging?
  ◦ Beneficiary-centric approach: Connection to services tailored to needs
  ◦ Responsiveness to other early warning systems (locust infestation, droughts/cyclones)
  ◦ cross-check databases in upper-middle income countries and data fusion (CDR, satellite imagery for early warning systems) and research methods to identify needs and welfare changes over time