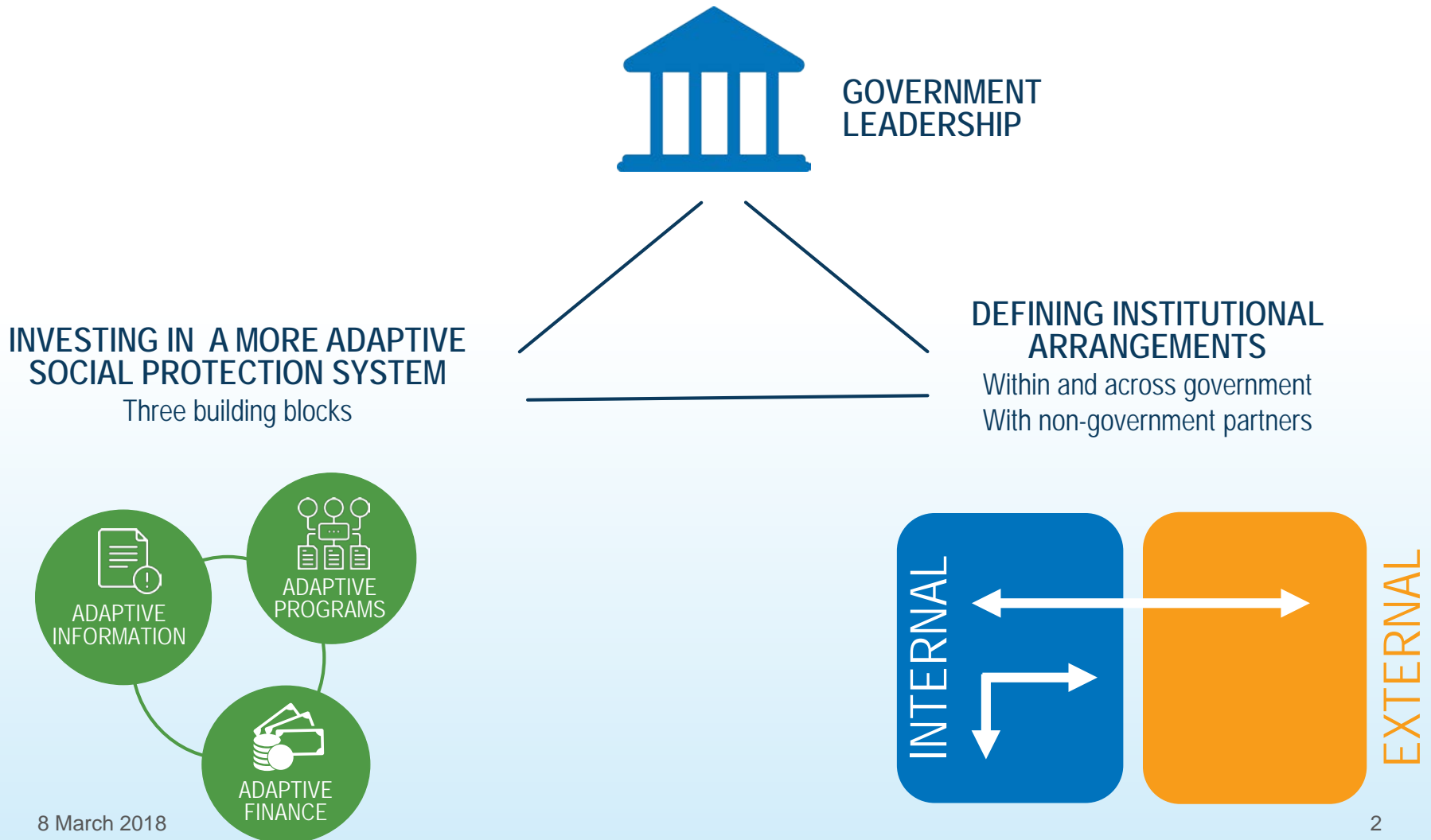




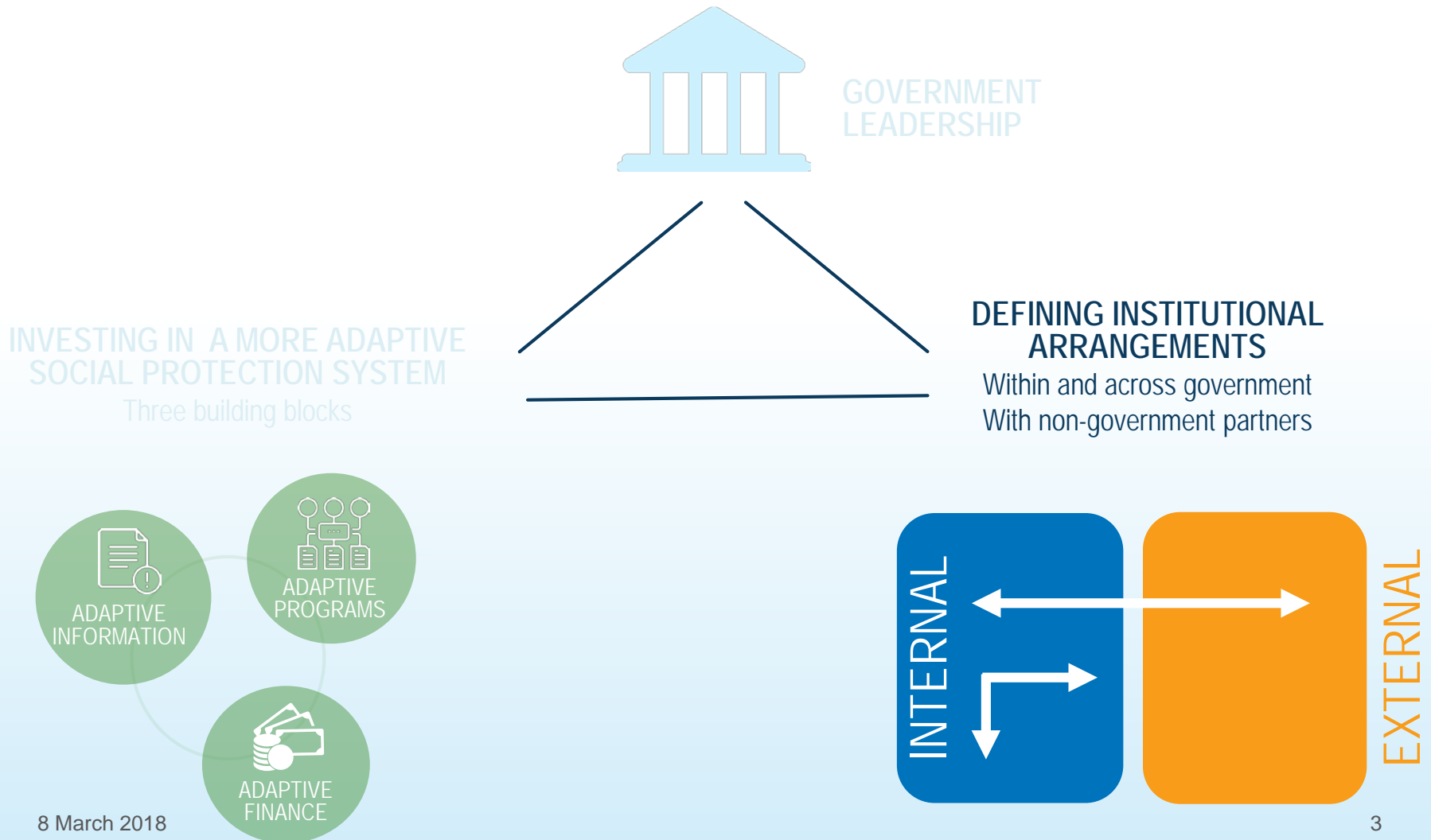
The Nuts and Bolts of Adaptive Social Protection

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The Adaptive Roadmap



1. Defining Institutional arrangements



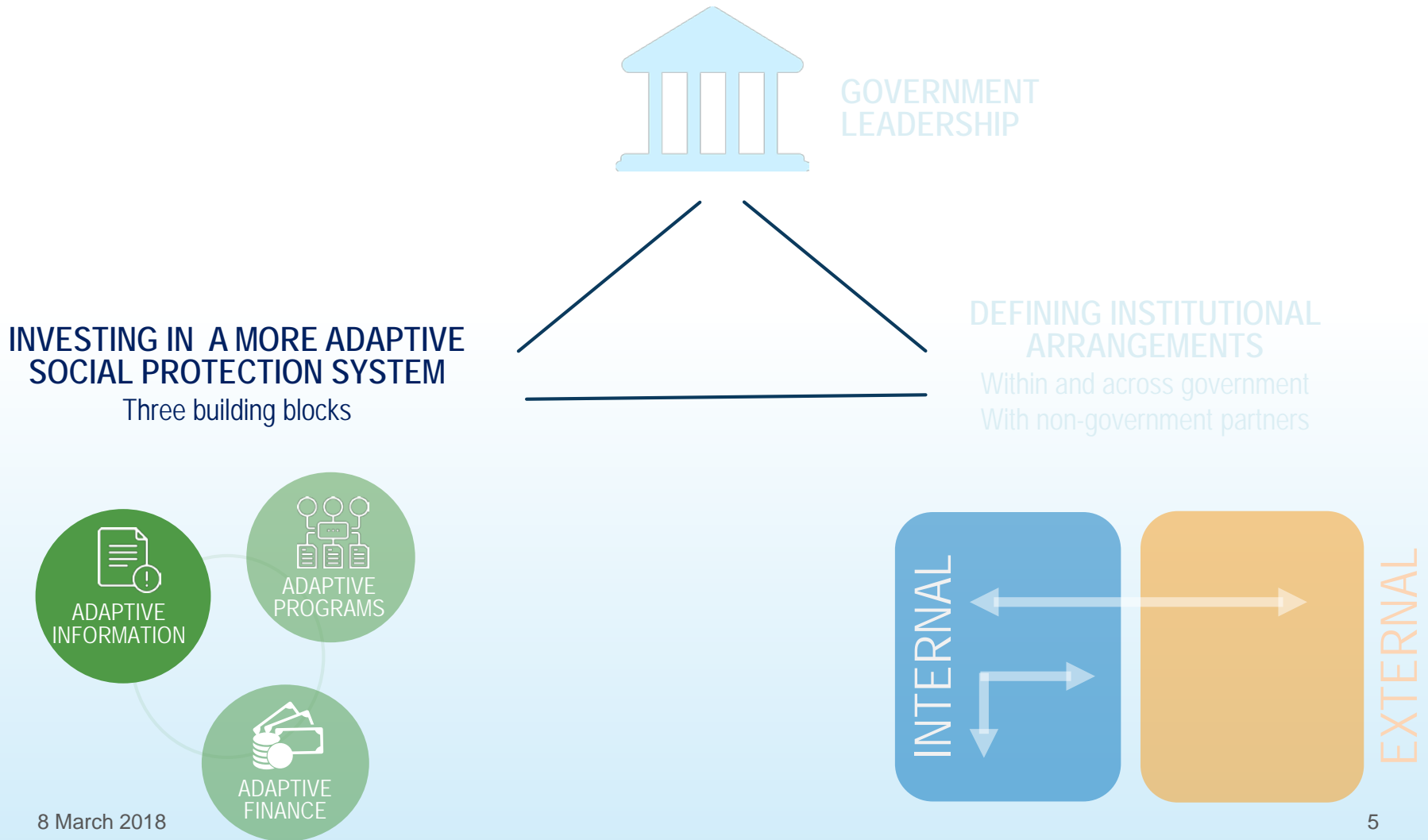
Defining Institutional arrangements

within and across government and with non-government partners

Philippines - experience with defining institutional arrangements by focusing on Inter-agency coordination, national-subnational level coordination, roles for SP in shock response and civil society participation.

- Shocks require multi-sectoral approach for building household resilience to shocks, so how your SP strategy is designed to have coordination at central level, sub-national and local/field level; and with the different sectors, as well as with non-government partner?
- What the role of SP within his multi-sectoral strategy to be prepared and to respond to shocks?
- What kind of institutions, legal instruments, and regulatory arrangements need to be built to ensure an effective ASP?

2. Adaptive Information



Adaptive Information

Understanding risk and vulnerability and how systems supported institutional coordination

Chile - focus on the development of adaptive information through their disaster assessment tool and its linkages to the integrated social registry.

- What activities/changes/adaptations you did (ex-ante) in the information system for improving planning and response to shocks?
- Do you link spatial data, vulnerability data and early warning systems?
- How much savings in terms of resources and time did you save from the improvements made in the system?

Adaptive Information

Understanding risk and vulnerability and how systems supported institutional coordination

Turkey - describe how its Integrated Social Assistance System was capable of quickly adapting to incorporate the most vulnerable Syrian refugee families affected by the crisis to be protected by social programs.

- How did you adapt your system that was already being used for response to natural and economic shocks to a new shock (force displacement)?
- How did provide access to existent programs for addressing the population needs affected by this shock?
- How did you adapt your implementation and identification process to provide services for the forced displaced population?

Lessons learned

Defining Institutional arrangements

Adaptive information

1. Government leadership and defining institutional arrangements are core for ASP.

In Indonesia, despite having a large, and well know, social protection system for addressing the needs of the poor and vulnerable, the ASP approach started in 2011 when multi-sectoral coordination became effective

As government defined objectives, strategies, and the legislation needed, it established the framework for coordinated actions both

Vertically: bringing internal coordination where each lead agency is assigned to their expertise and desired outcome such as Department of Social Welfare and Development that supports restoration of economic activities and protection,

Horizontally: where donors and partners support the implementation of some of programs as well as filling up existent gaps under government leadership.

2. Having an effective information system supports the institutional coordination.

In Chile, having an operational information system allowed country to better plan policies, and understand the characteristics and needs of their population.

The Social Household Registry provides the population a gateway for assessing social programs, which is dynamic (up to-date information and open registration process).

Enhancing the interoperability of the Shocks/Damage Assessment system with the Social Household Registry information system reduced

- Time and Cost of data collection on the aftershock

- Increase speed of government response to address the shocks

- Allowed most effective investment on local capacities (e.g. training and communication) which are key for better response.

3. Flexible System allow quick adaptation to shocks

In Turkey, the flexible system in place allowed the government to quickly adapt the system for provision of programs to address the basic needs of the refugees population in a transparent and accountable way.

Modules were added to the ISAS to deal with this new population needs and due to the privacy and protection requirements in regards to the specificity of the refugee population

Investment to strengthen Local offices

- opening new local offices,

- training staff,

- hired extra staff and translators.

Adapted intake and registration process

Created new programs designed to the needs of the refugee population