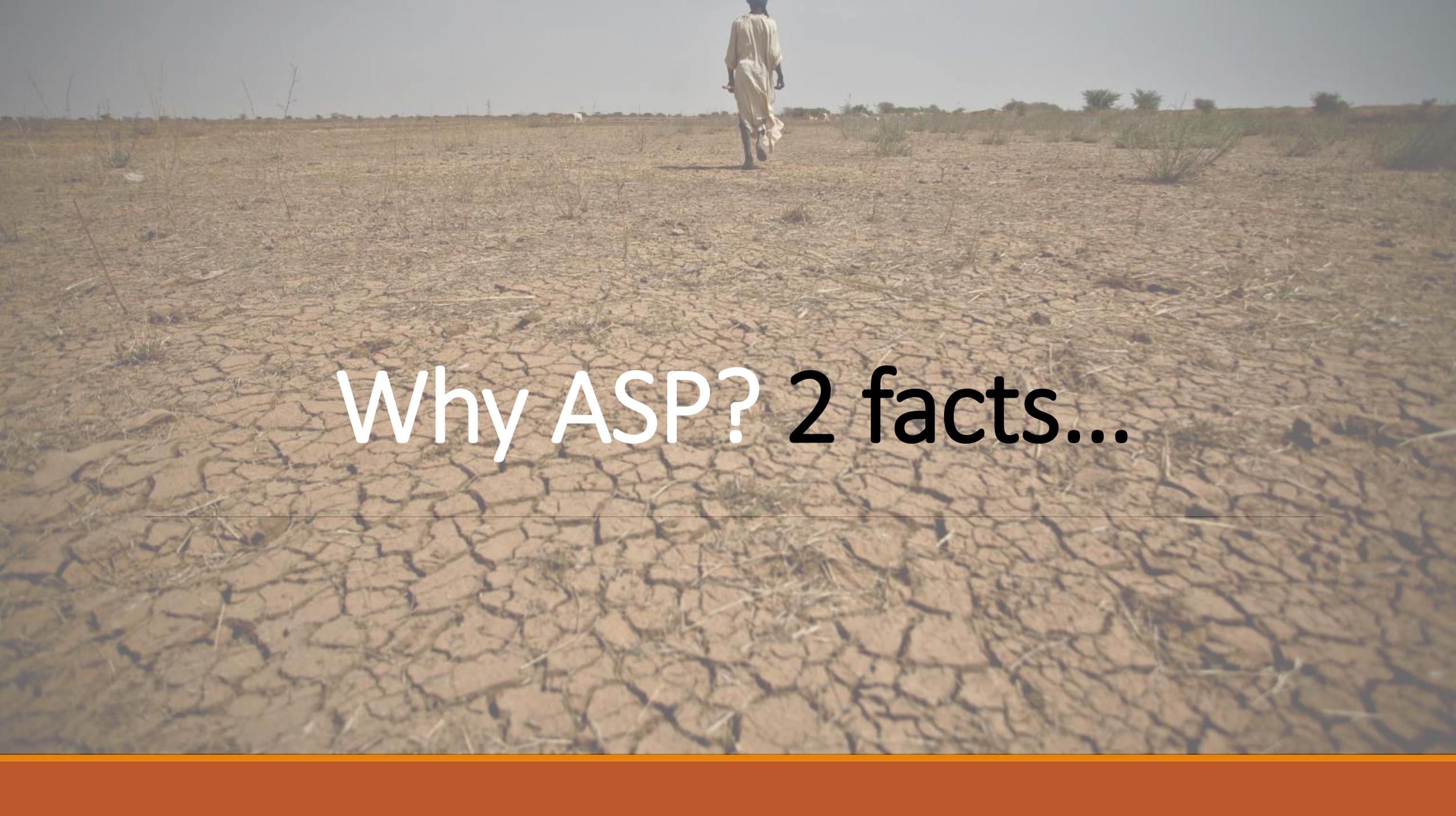


A person wearing a white traditional robe is walking away from the camera across a vast, dry, and cracked desert landscape. The ground is parched and covered in a network of deep, irregular cracks. Sparse, dry vegetation is scattered across the horizon under a clear, bright sky. The overall scene conveys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

Adaptive Social Protection

Michal Rutkowski, Global Director, Social Protection and Jobs Global Practice
World Bank Group

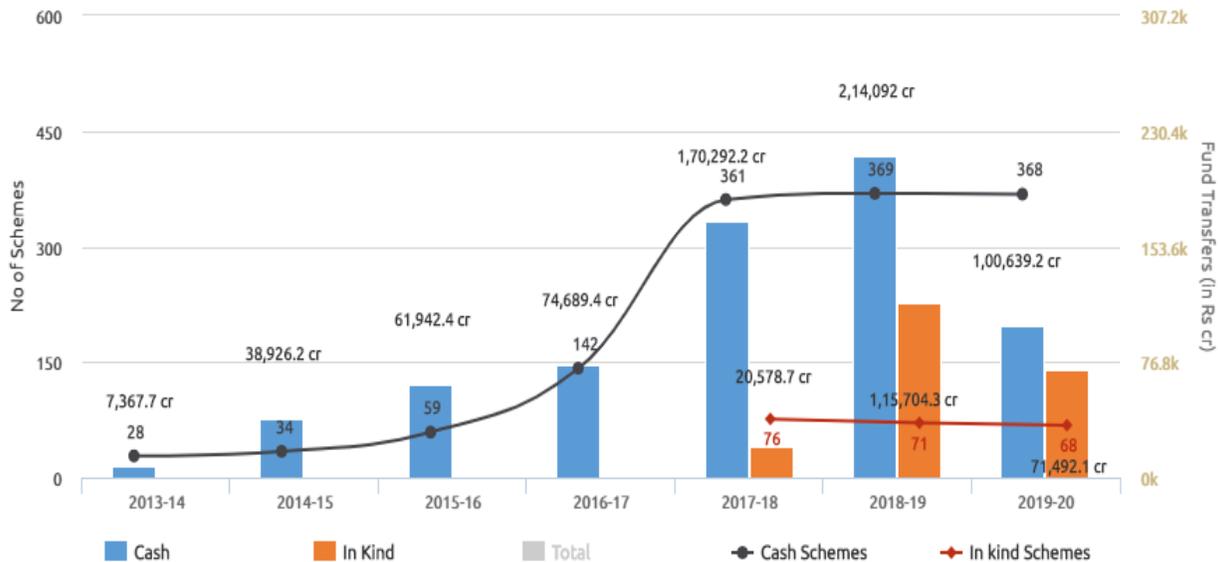
A person wearing a white, loose-fitting robe is walking away from the camera across a vast, flat, and arid landscape. The ground is parched and cracked into a complex, irregular pattern of polygonal shapes, indicating severe drought. Sparse, dry vegetation is scattered across the terrain. In the far distance, a few small trees and what appears to be a herd of animals are visible on the horizon under a clear, bright sky.

Why ASP? **2 facts...**

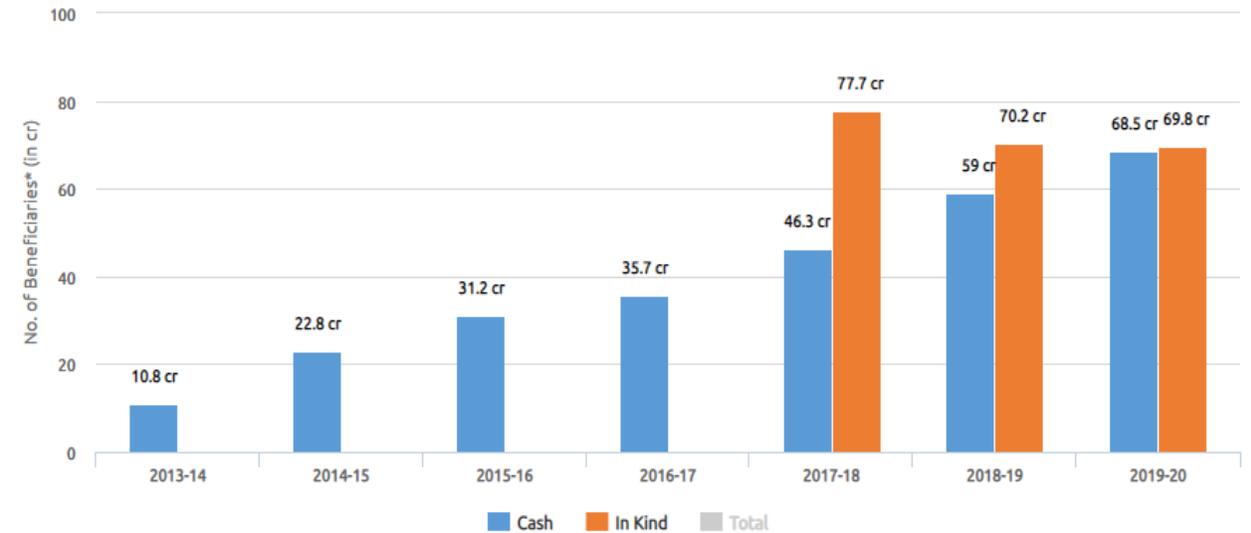
Fact 1: India's progress on social protection is remarkable...

DBT: with 436 schemes now participating, more than 172,000 crore in FY19-20 (\$24.6 billion) were transferred to 68.5 cr participants in cash schemes and 69.8 cr beneficiaries of in-kind programs

Year Wise Fund Transfer



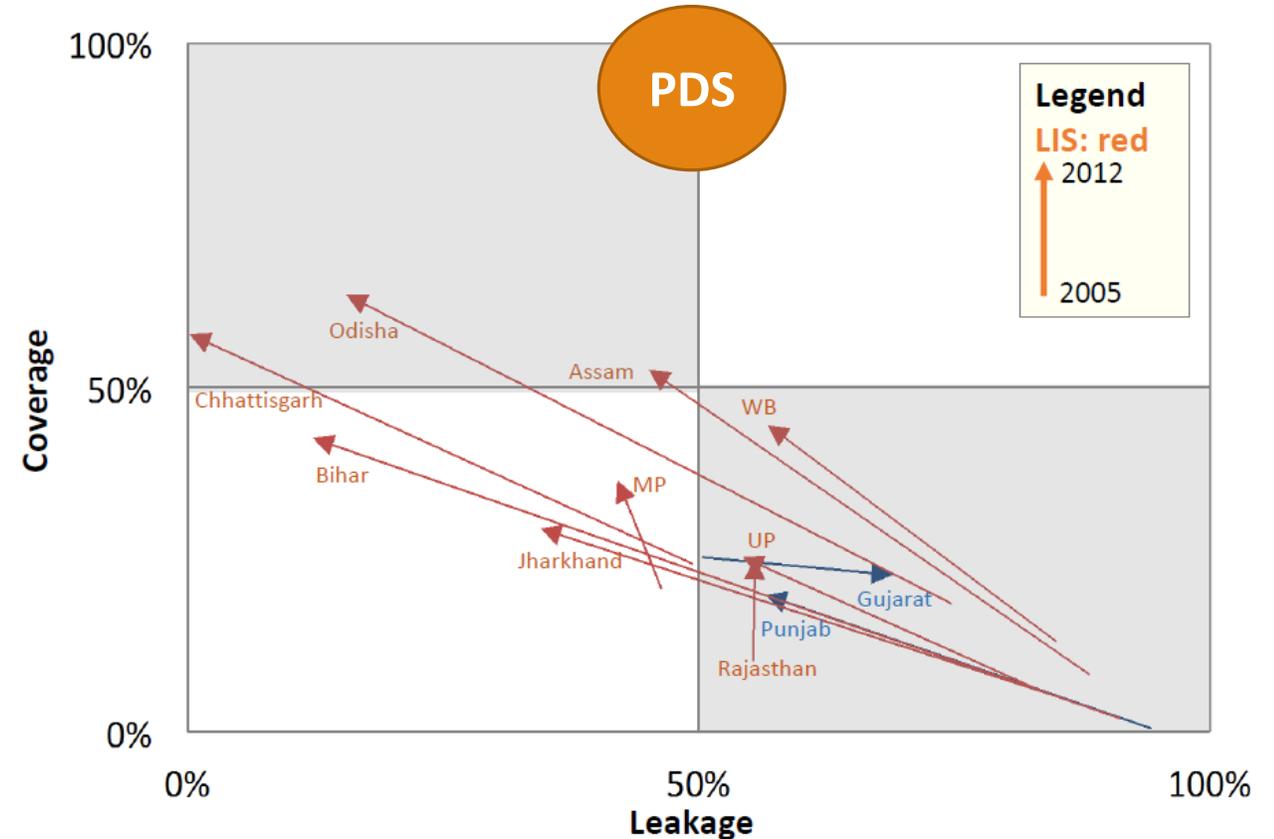
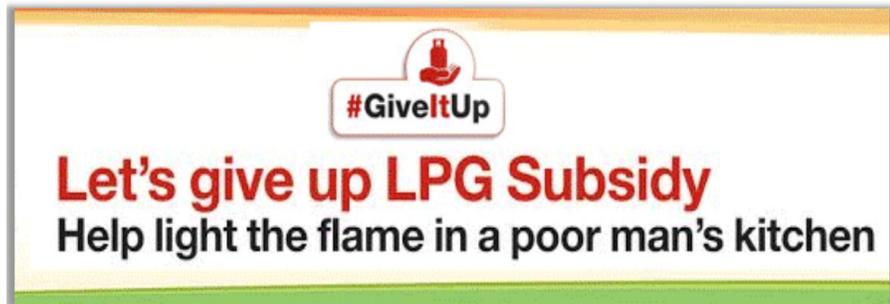
Year Wise DBT Beneficiaries



*Sum total of beneficiaries across schemes

Fact 1: India's progress on social protection is remarkable...

... with more progress across a range of specific schemes



Bhattacharya et al (2017), in Alderman, Gentilini and Yemtsov *1.5 Billion People Question* (eds)

Fact 2:

... but India is highly exposed to natural disaster risks

Between 2005-2019, a total of **257** disasters caused...

34,278

deaths

562M

people lived in
affected areas

11M

people became
homeless

\$63.7B

in damage

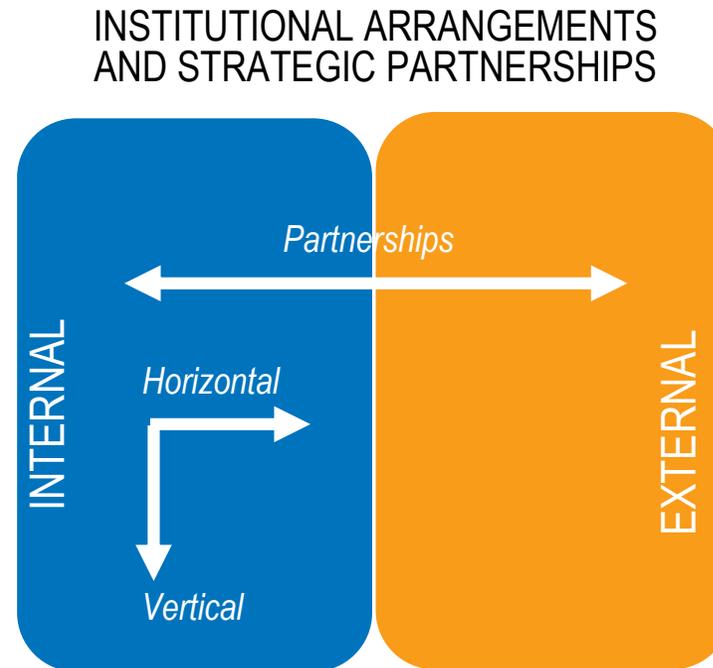


A person wearing a light-colored, long-sleeved traditional garment is walking away from the camera across a vast, flat, and severely dry landscape. The ground is parched and cracked into a complex, irregular pattern of polygonal shapes. Sparse, dry vegetation is scattered across the terrain. In the far distance, a few small trees and what appears to be a herd of animals are visible against a clear, pale sky.

Basic question from these facts:

***Can social protection be leveraged more deliberately
(‘adapted’) to help manage natural disaster risks?
How?***

Investing in four building blocks for Adaptive Social Protection



The building block principles



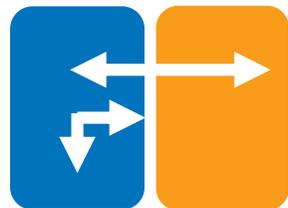
New data, information and analyses are required to better **understand risk and household vulnerability** to shocks – who, where, when? At the same time, **strengthening social protection information systems and linking to information outside of SP** – including Early Warning and Post Shock Assessments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



Based on a 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.



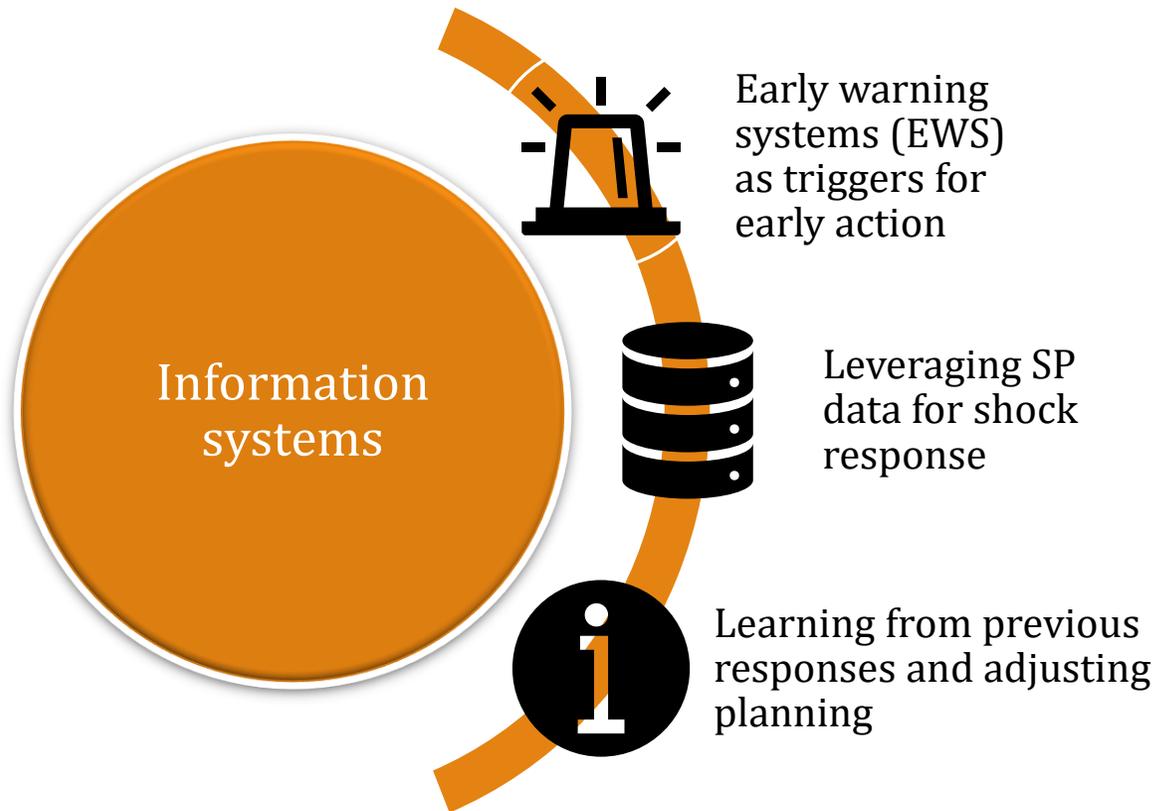
Long-term, sustainable **financing commitments in support of investment in resilience**, alongside pre-planned and **pre-positioned resources (crisis and disaster 'risk financing')** that are linked to responsive programs.



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



Data, analyses and information for ASP



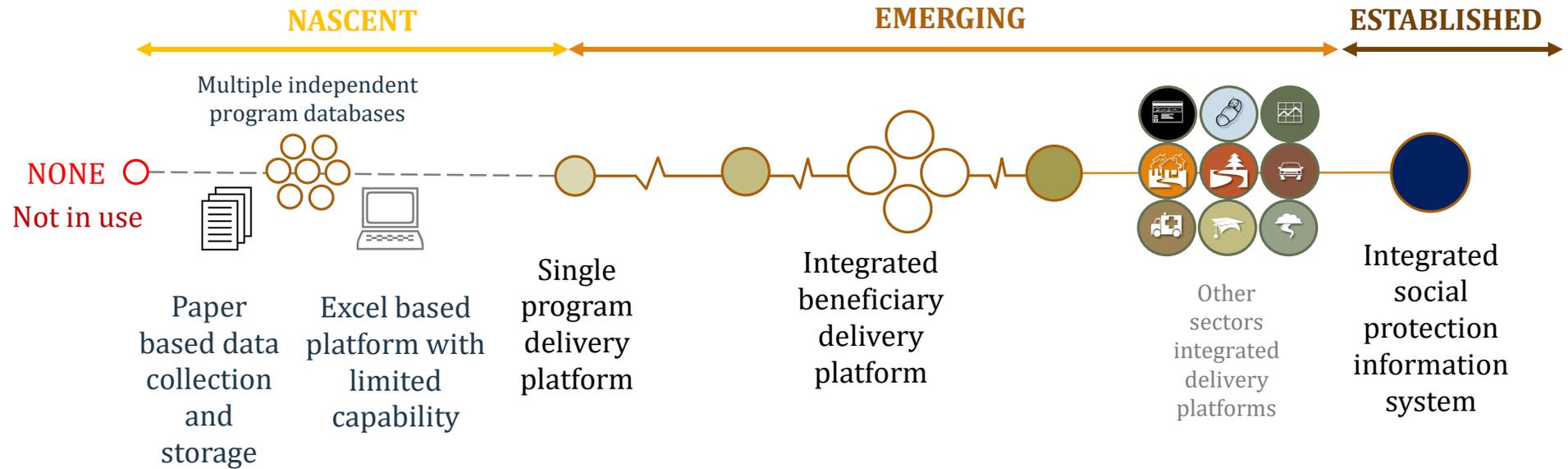
- **Improve data collection to inform ex-ante and ex-post actions:**
 - Links to EWS to predict needs and promote early action and response
 - Establish instruments to assess post-disaster household needs and impacts, and mechanisms to cross-check data
- **Strengthening SP Information Systems:**
 - Well-populated, up to date social registries with information on the poorest and most vulnerable to shocks
- **Establish data sharing platforms and protocols among actors**
 - Across SP, DRM, 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



Investing in stronger information systems for ASP

Checklist:

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





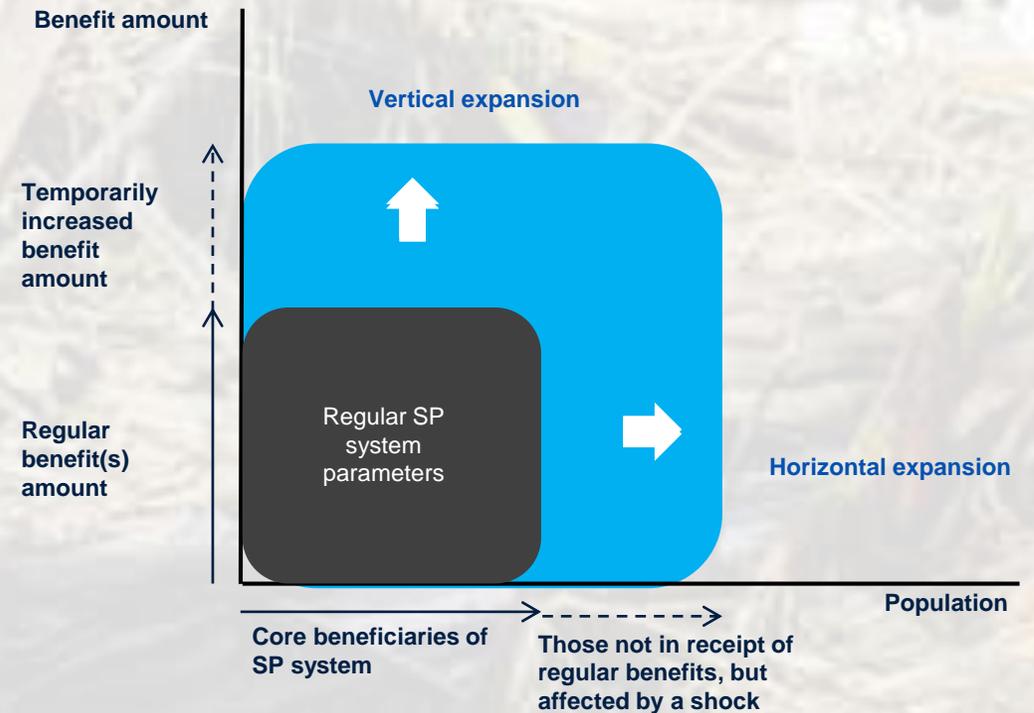
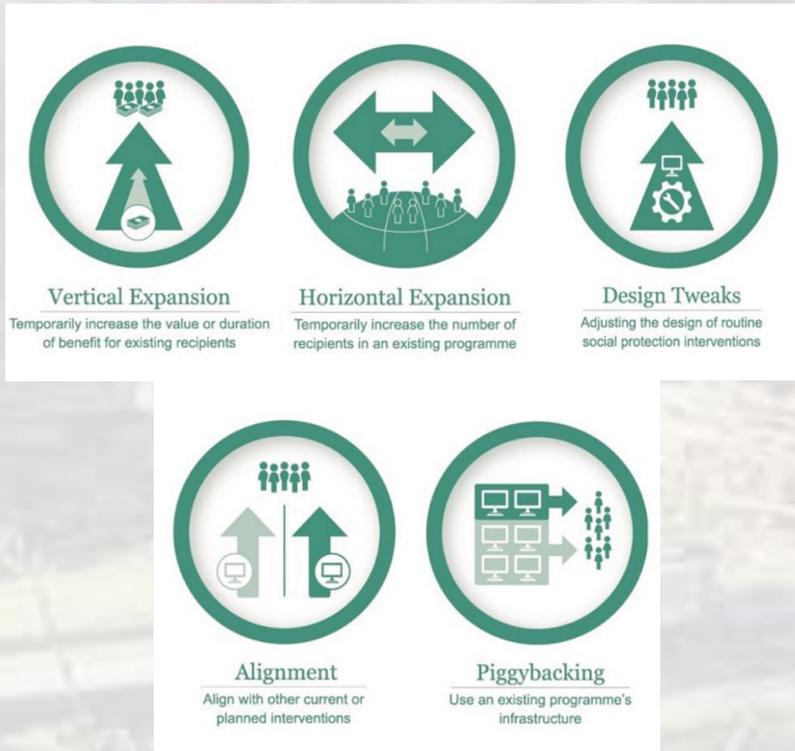
Support capacity to respond

Shock-responsive safety net programs



Five options for responding to shocks

Visualizing horizontal and vertical expansion





Support capacity to respond

Shock-responsive safety net programs



Country	Response type	Year and shock type	Time lapse from shock list to first "payment"	Comments (e.g. reason for delay/timely response)
Philippines	Vertical expansion	2013 (cyclone)	1-2 months	Revalidation exercise took 3 weeks
Kenya (HSNP)	Horizontal expansion	2015, 2016 (drought)	2 weeks	Automatic trigger; pre-enrolment of caseload; standard operating procedures
Fiji	Vertical expansion	2016 (cyclone)	1 month	Government decision and reallocation of budgeted resources from lower-priority expenditures
Ecuador	Horizontal expansion	2016 (earthquake)	2-4 months	Programme design, enumerator identification and training, data collection (initially paper-based)
Dominica	Vertical expansion	2017 (cyclone)	2.5 months	Data from existing programme inadequate for immediate use

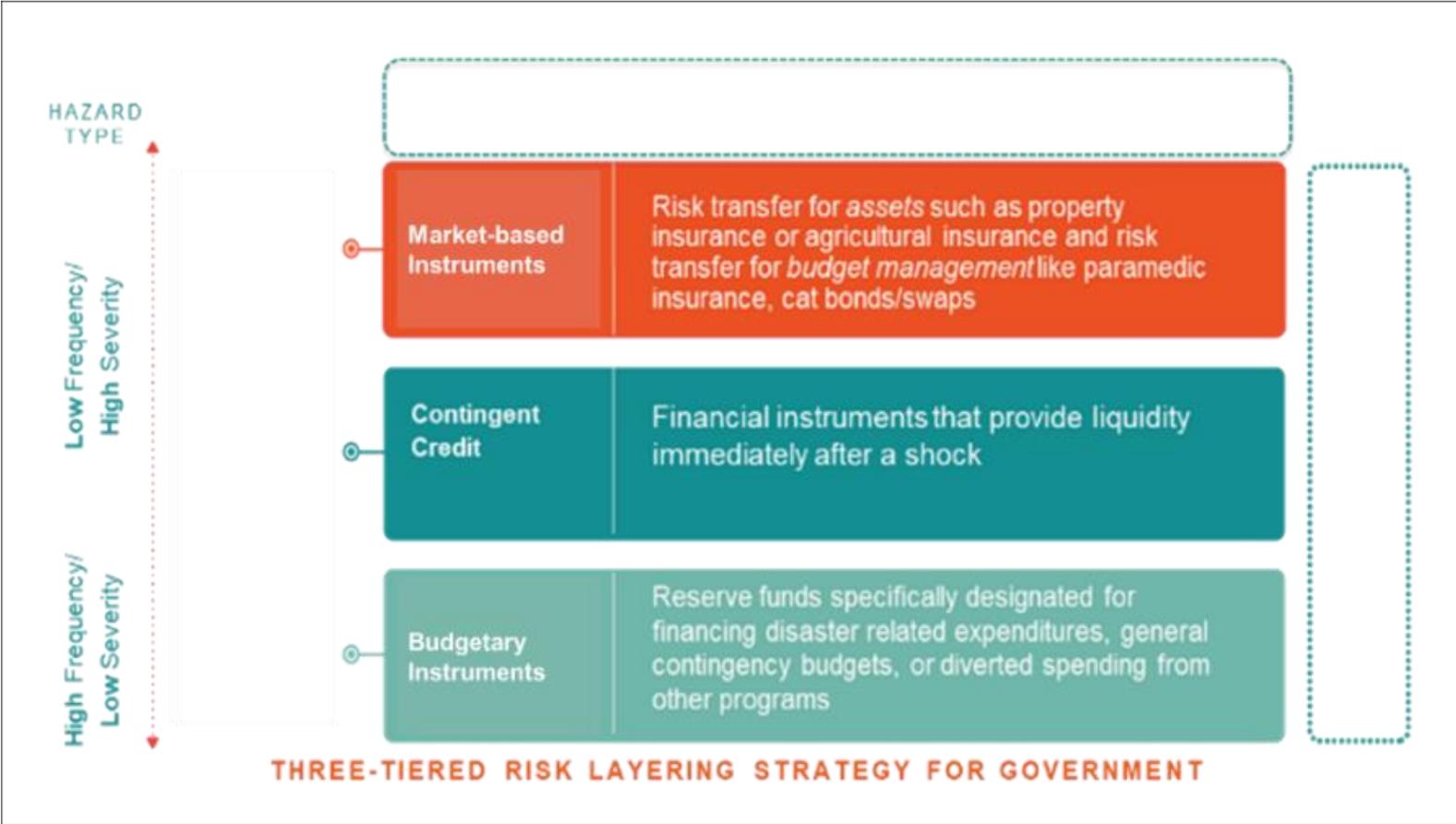


Risk finance for Adaptive Social Protection

- **Understand risk profile of countries/states and ex-ante cost of response**
 - Assessing, *inter-alia*, potential shocks, their frequency, possible magnitude, geographic areas likely to be affected, level of response required, and optimal duration of assistance.
- **Risk Layering - no single financial instrument can or should cover all risk financing requirements**
 - Pre-plan the funding required to ensure timely response
 - 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 disburse risk financing through them in times of emergency



Risk Layering – no single financial instrument can do it all





Coordinating a multitude of institutions and actors to build resilience

Internal ↔ **Across Sectors** ↔ **External**



Some questions for discussion

- To sum up: significant economic (and life saving) benefits from better connecting SP and disaster risk management platforms may be untapped...
- **So how to facilitate further convergence of those agendas in India?**
- **What would it take to harness all or some of the building blocks to that end?**
- **What level of state capacities would be required for making those linkages operational?**

THANK YOU

*... and new ASP book
forthcoming on
worldbank.org/sp*

