

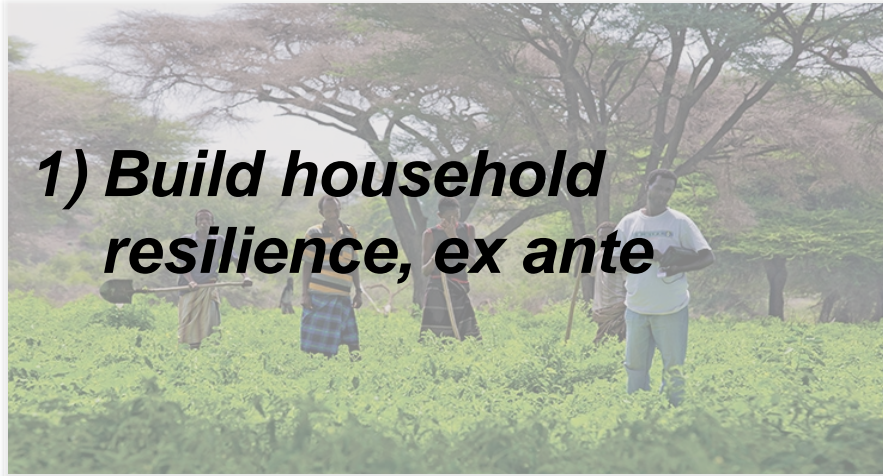


# Building Household Resilience through Productive Inclusion

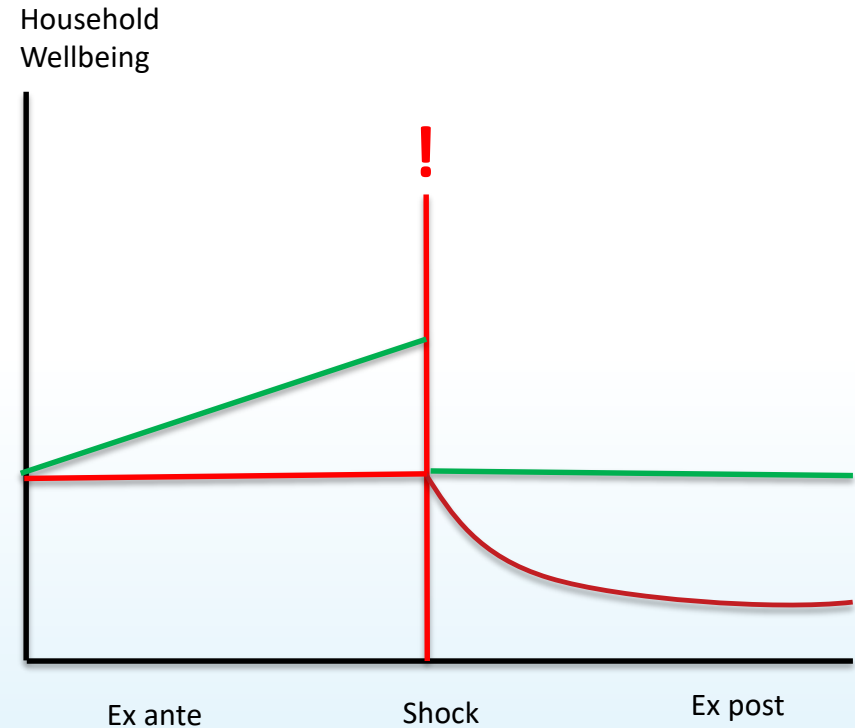
Carlo del Ninno, Thomas Bossuoy, Patrick Premand,  
World Bank

# Adaptive Social Protection (ASP)

**1) Build household resilience, ex ante**



**2) Protect wellbeing, ex post**



# Building household resilience

## Why it is important ?

Improve the ability to cope with shocks ex ante and manage future risks beyond the short-term

- Households use a variety of strategies to deal with risks of shocks
  - Coping, income diversification, asset accumulation, formal and informal insurance
- But large welfare cost of risk and shocks remain
  - Large and persistent welfare impacts on nutrition after drought in Southern Africa
  - Adverse coping mechanisms can have long term welfare effects on education
- Potential expected profits are sacrificed for lower risk
  - Cost from ex ante risk management might be higher than cost of shocks (Zimbabwe, Niger, Kenya, etc)
- The costs of not protecting the poor are high and last long into the future (Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, etc.)

# The role of productive inclusion

Boost resilience through livelihoods that support higher earnings and productivity among the poor

- The poor are mostly self-employed in agricultural or non-agricultural employment and face multiple constraints

## Constraints

- Vulnerability
- No Access to Finance  
Failing Credit Markets
- Shortage of Skills
- Lack of Information
- Psychosocial constraints

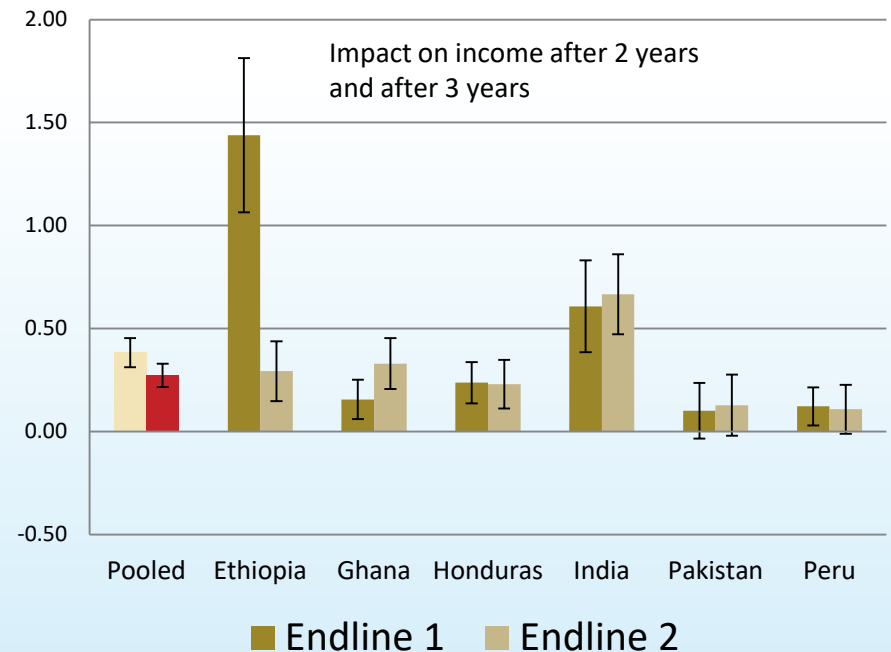
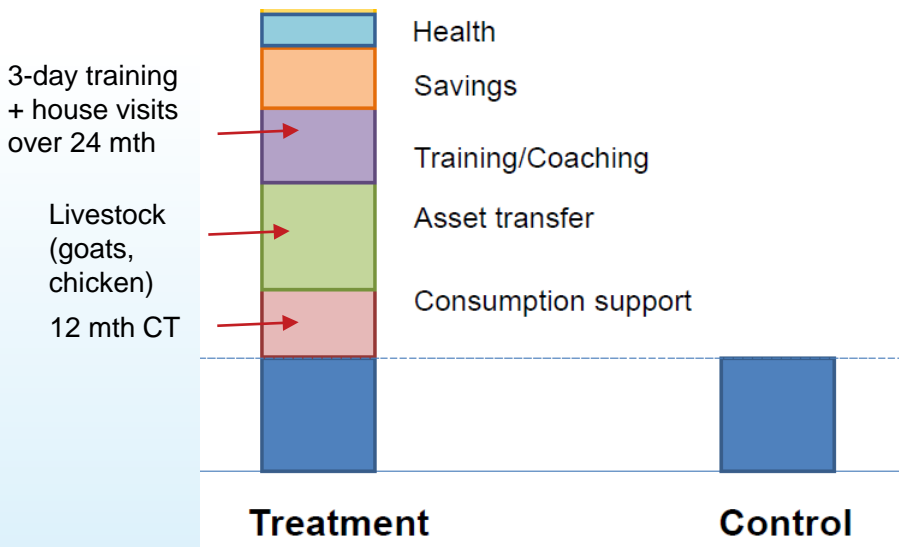
## Remedies

- Consumption support
- Savings promotion
- Capital injections
- training
- Coaching
  - life skills workshop, community sensitization

**The Whole is Greater than the Sum of its Parts:** tackling relevant constraints all at once build resilience for long lasting impacts

# Integrated models can be effective

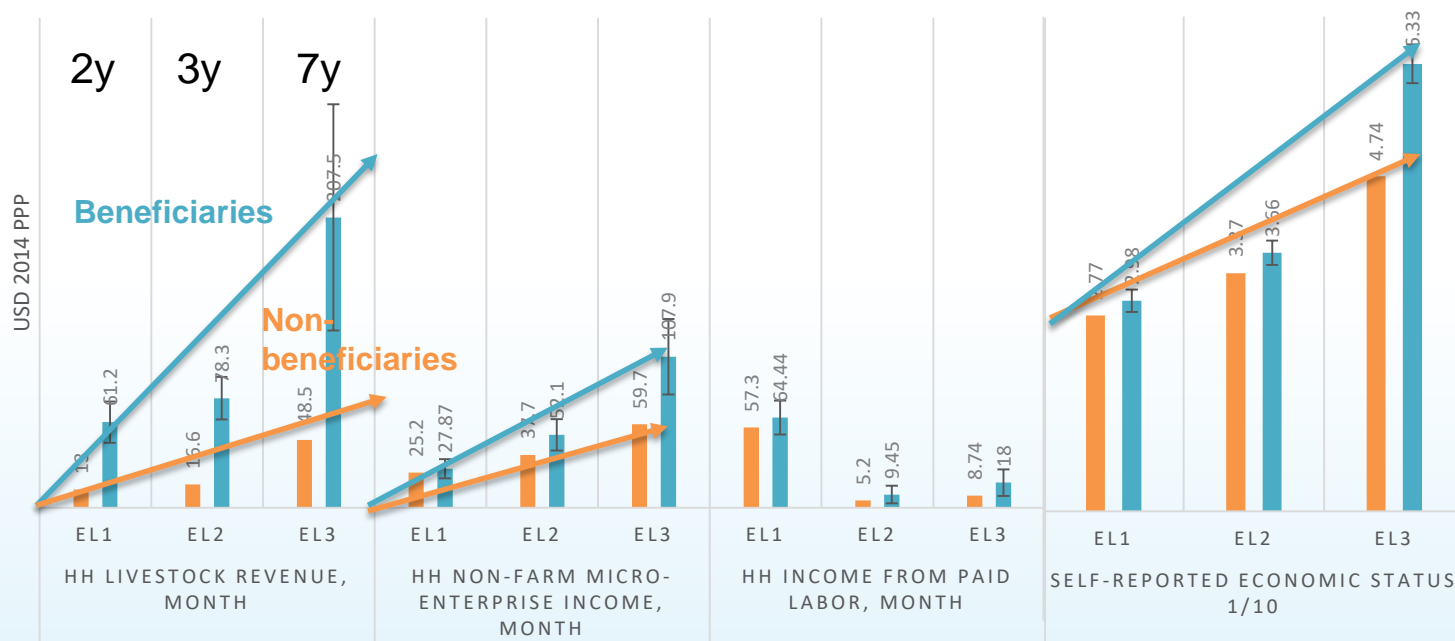
- Combining cash transfers and productive interventions can improve earnings, livelihoods diversification and resilience (“cash+”):
  - Encouraging evidence from Nicaragua (productive grant + training); Niger (cash support + savings)...
- The CGAP/BRAC integrated approach (Evaluation - Science 2015)



# Have long-term income and revenues impact (West Bengal)

Beyond 2 or 3 years: what happens after 7 years?  
Does the impact dissipate? Plateau?

Control TUP



Differences between benef. and non benef. **increase** over time  
**Beneficiaries seem to be on a trajectory to exit poverty**

# The Challenge

- How to design and implement programs to improve households' resilience beyond the short-term
  - Programs that complement cash transfers with complementary interventions



## 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



Δ PROGRAMS DESIGNED FOR RESILIENCE AND / OR RESPONSE

#### Δ DYNAMIC DELIVERY CHAIN

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

# How to Design Programs?

- Identify the relevant constraints that need to be addressed
  - Example of a poor household in the Sahel: [video](#)
- How can productive inclusion programs be implemented at scale through social protection systems?
  - **Niger:** Ms. Yahaya Saadatou Mallam Barmou
  - **Bangladesh:** Ms. Mahmuda Begum
  - **Peru:** Federico Tong Hurtado



THANK YOU