

**TRAINING SESSION: 13:30-17:00** 



## THE NUTS & BOLTS OF ADAPTIVE AND SHOCK-RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION





#### THE NUTS & BOLTS OF ADAPTIVE





#### AND SHOCK-RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION

#### **Introduction**

Linking social protection systems with climate change adaptation and disaster risk management and reduction — in what is commonly known as adaptive or shock-responsive social protection — is a topic of growing interest in the Caribbean region and globally.

But what is it all about?

#### **Speakers/Facilitators:**



Clemente



Asha



Keren



Regis



Francesca

#### **Agenda**

O1:45-01:55 What is Social Protection? (Clemente Avila Parra and Asha Williams – World Bank)
O1:55-02:05 Disaster Risk Management practices, tools and systems (Keren Charles – World Bank)
O2:05-02:15 Social Protection & Disaster Response: Key Concepts and Design Options (Regis Chapman World Food Programme)

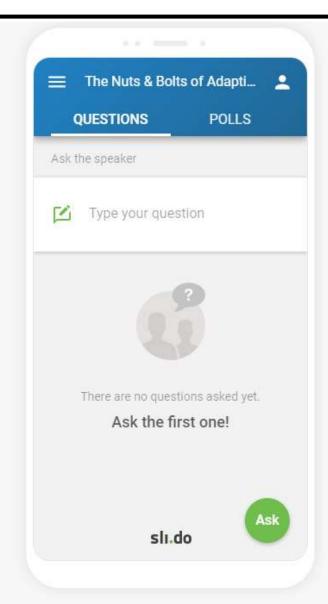
Q&A + Coffee Break

O2:45-03:45 Table-top simulation (Francesca Ciardi – World Food Programme & Asha Williams – World Bank)
O4:00-04:40 Each group presents their preparedness plans back to plenary (10 min per group)
O4:40-05:00 Feedback and final remarks

#### **POST YOUR QUESTIONS**







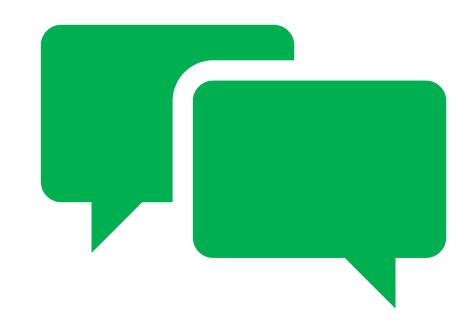
#### **HOW TO POST YOUR QUESTIONS:**

- Open a browser on any laptop, tablet or smartphone
- 2. Go to slido.com
- 3. Enter the event code P607
- 4. Send your questions preceded by the name of the speaker (e.g. Regis: *type your question*)

#### **ICE-BREAKER**









#### **PAIR WITH SOMEONE**



USING A POST-IT NOTE WRITE DOWN YOUR PARTNER'S NAME, ROLE, AGENCY & WHAT THEY EXPECT TO GAIN FROM THE TRAINING



INTRODUCE YOUR PARTNER TO THE REST OF THE GROUP

## Introduction to Social Protection

Concepts, Terminology, and Context in the Caribbean







Asha Williams, Social Protection Specialist, World Bank

Clemente Avila, Social Protection Economist, World Bank

Friday 31 May, 2019.

University of the West Indies

Barbados.





1.2 billion people in Extreme Poverty



**75 million** Unemployed Youth

Why Social Protection?

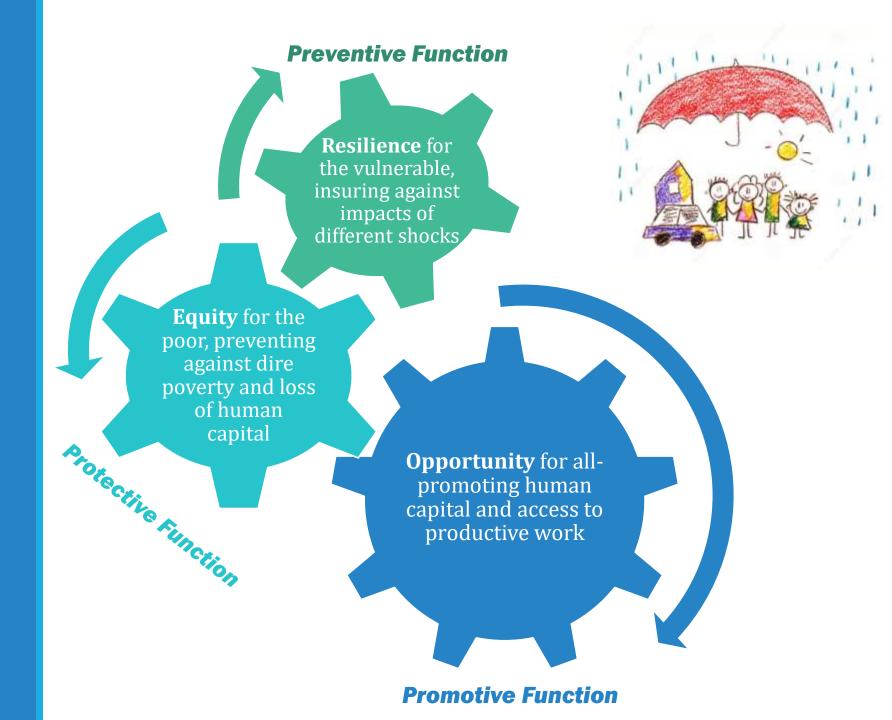
People need support to prevent, manage, and overcome situations that adversely affect their well-being 2x the number of Elderly (over 60) in 2050 than in 2010



140 million people impacted by natural disasters over the past decade

#### **GOALS OF SP:**

Resilience, Equity, Opportunity.



#### WHAT is SP?

Social protection and labor systems, policies, and programs help individuals and societies manage risk and volatility and protect them from poverty and destitution.

#### **Social Safety Nets**

Cash Transfers (conditional, PW, or unconditional)

In-Kind Transfers (school feeding, housing supplies)

Fee Waivers, tax incentives

**Subsidies** 

Non-contributory oldage insurance

#### Labour

Active Labour Market
Programmes
(skills training,
employment services
etc.)

Passive Labour Market Programs (unemployment benefits etc.)

Labour Market Regulations

#### **Social Insurance**

Old Age Pensions

Disability

Unemployment

Health

Maternity

Crop insurance

#### Social Care Services

Care Services (child/elderly)

Case Management

Referrals and Counterreferrals

Adoption + Child Protective Services

Pregnancy/ School Age Working Age Elderly Youth Early Childhood Old Age Micro-Unemployment Resilience/ School pensions and Maternity and disability Insurance Prevention Allowances Feeding disability insurance Schemes insurance Child Orphans/ Cash and in-Equity/ Social Allowance, vulnerable child **Public works** kind transfers, programs; child school Protection Pensions public works allowances feeding Nutrition, ECD, Youth **Employment** Cash transfers Opportunity/ Cash transfers Productive employment services, for (girls) entrepreneurship Promotion linked to preprograms, skills Aging education training and skills school/health training

#### SP Objectives across the Lifecycle

#### HOW to Deliver SP?

- How do countries deliver social protection benefits & services?
- How do they deliver them effectively & efficiently?
- How do they promote inclusion?
  - Scaling up coverage
  - Inclusion of specific vulnerable groups
  - Dynamic and adaptive inclusion
- **How** do they confront the common challenge of coordination?
  - Myriad of programs "One vs Many?"
  - Many actors
  - Risk of fragmentation
  - With costs for people, administrators, policy makers





determination of eligibility,

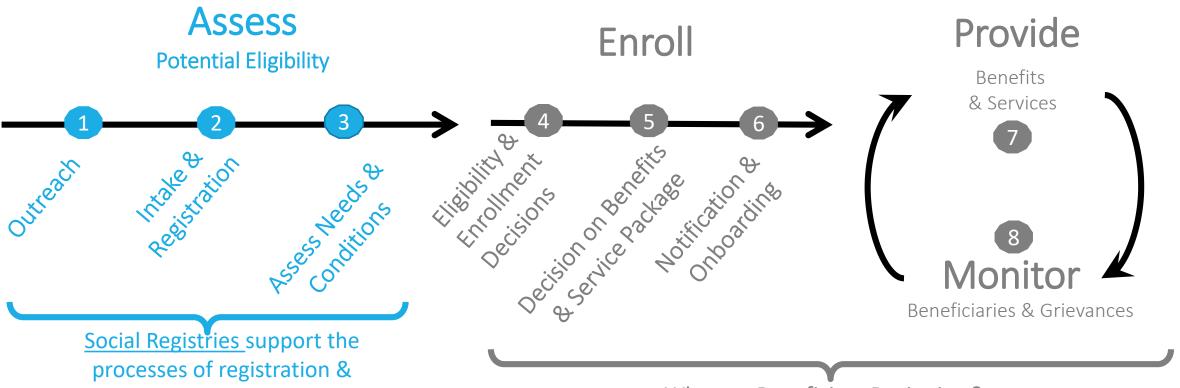
gathering information

on all applicants

(potential beneficiaries)

#### Social Protection Across the Delivery Chain





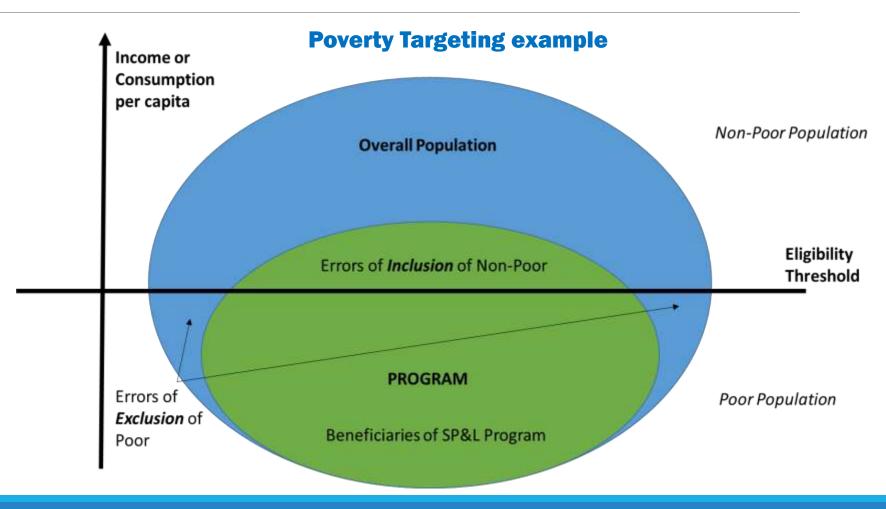
Whereas Beneficiary Registries & Beneficiary Operations Management Systems (aka "MIS") support program implementation



#### Targeting – Who benefits from SP

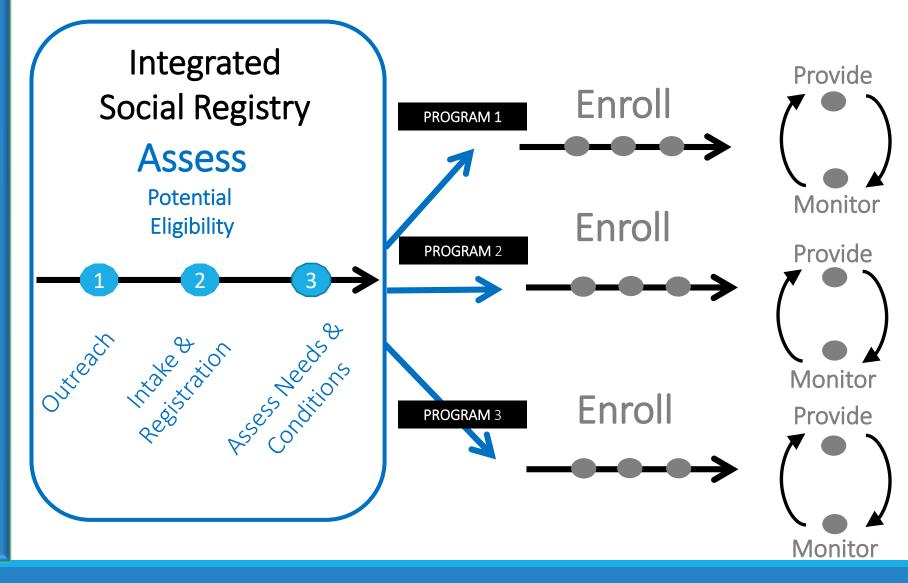
#### **Social Protection Programs** target based on:

- Means
  - Income level
  - Poverty Status
- Demographic criteria
  - Age
  - Gender
  - Disability
- Geography
- Other Categorical criteria
  - Employment status



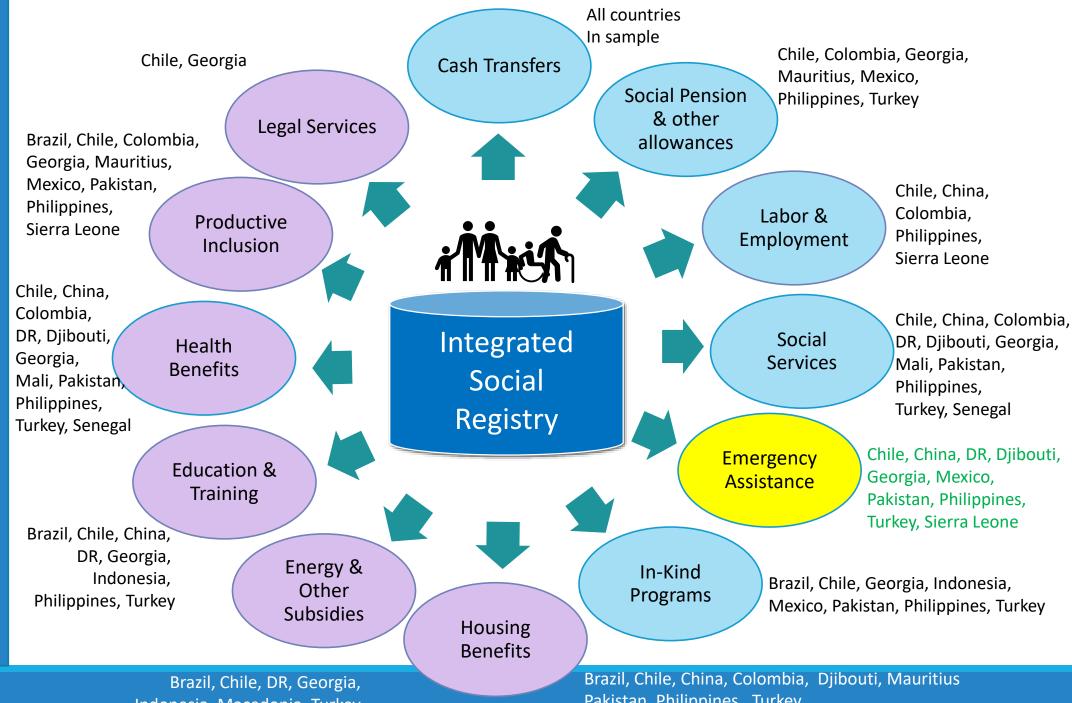
# A common registration & eligibility "gateway" for numerous social programs

- Information Systems with data on intended beneficiaries of social programs
  - Stores data on all registrants (applicants)
- Can be populated on-demand or by census sweep (often in the poorest areas)



#### Integrated Social Registries:

**Platforms** for Coordinated Delivery beyond Social Protection



Indonesia, Macedonia, Turkey

Pakistan, Philippines, Turkey

## Social Protection in the Caribbean

ESTABLISHED	HYBRID	TRADITIONAL
Mature programs, with supporting service delivery systems	Reforms initiated, but gaps remain for coverage, modernization and/or efficiency	Programs largely delivered in format similar to their inherited colonial structure
<ul> <li>Established SP programs and reformed flagship safety net</li> <li>Electronic and modern delivery: social and/or beneficiary Registries, MISs</li> <li>Reforms and program consolidation</li> <li>Flagship programs have reasonable coverage</li> <li>Safety Net Policies/Strategies in place</li> <li>Graduation and productive inclusion agenda</li> <li>Modern and/or multiple payment delivery mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Traditional safety net programs in place</li> <li>A mix of paper and electronic processes</li> <li>Steps taken to modernize delivery systems, but not yet completed</li> <li>Safety net reforms initiated</li> <li>Some policy or strategy in place or under development</li> <li>Coverage of the poor, still a constraint</li> <li>Graduation and productive inclusion initiatives introduced, but not systematic</li> <li>Payment is mostly cash</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Traditional safety net in place</li> <li>Programs inherited from colonial past</li> <li>Processes are still largely paper based</li> <li>No social registry in place</li> <li>SP sector strategies or policies absent</li> <li>Coverage of the poor could be expanded</li> <li>The safety net has limited links to graduation and productive inclusion objectives</li> <li>Payment is largely cash based, no links to financial inclusion</li> </ul>

#### Social Protection in the Caribbean

#### Modernize Delivery Mechanisms

- Digitize program delivery processes.
- Introduce objective targeting.
- Establish integrated social registries.
- Establish program MISs and beneficiary registries.
- Introduce electronic referral mechanisms and beneficiary monitoring systems.

#### Expand coverage of flagship safety nets and registries

- Expand coverage of the poor where it is low.
- Populate social registries poorest and hazard prone areas.

#### Ensure effective linkages to resilience building and productive inclusion

- Introduce or expand interventions to move households out of poverty and address their vulnerabilities:
- Support for improved financial inclusion and insurance coverage
- ➤ Referrals for services to help diversify livelihoods
- Training to improve skills and earning capacity of the working-aged
- Social services to help families address binding constraints

#### Improve Policy and Coordination

- Develop Social Protection
   Policies or Strategies where absent
- Establish cross-sector Social Protection oversight committees
- Formalize referral processes

## SP in the Caribbean Current Priorities and Forward Look

#### **THANK YOU**



Asha Williams, Social Protection Specialist, World Bank Clemente Avila, Social Protection Economist, World Bank

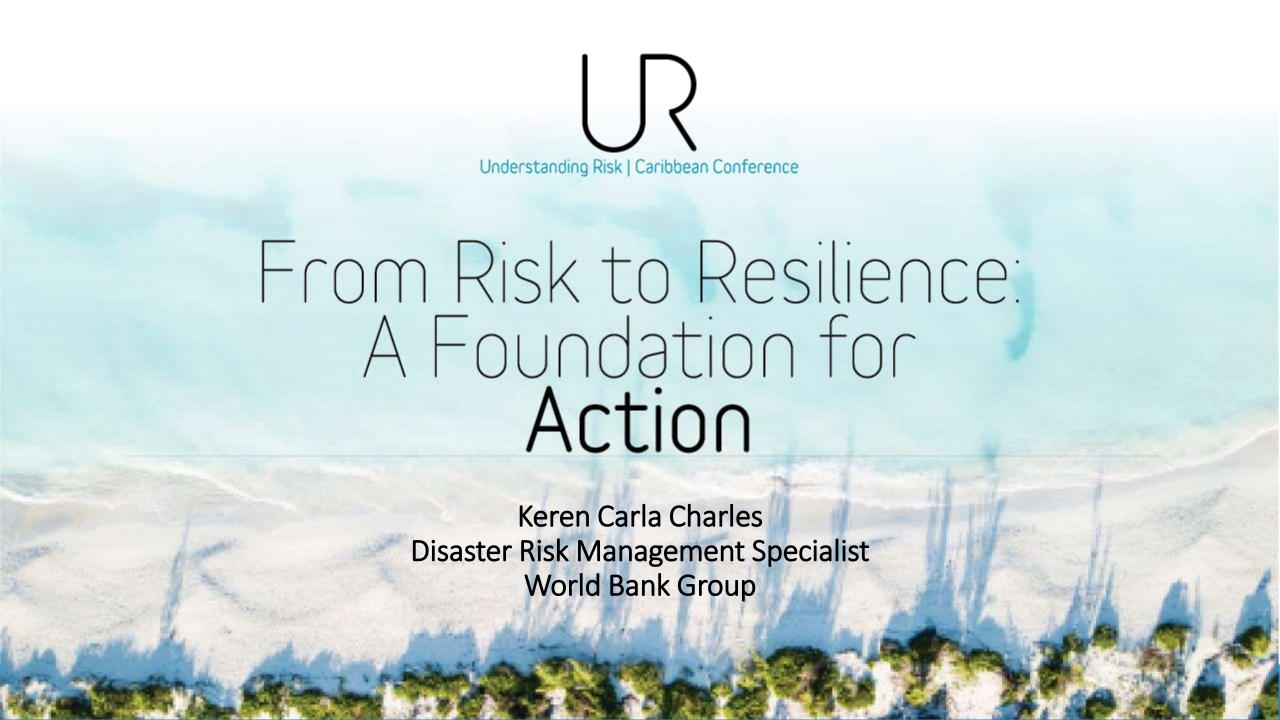
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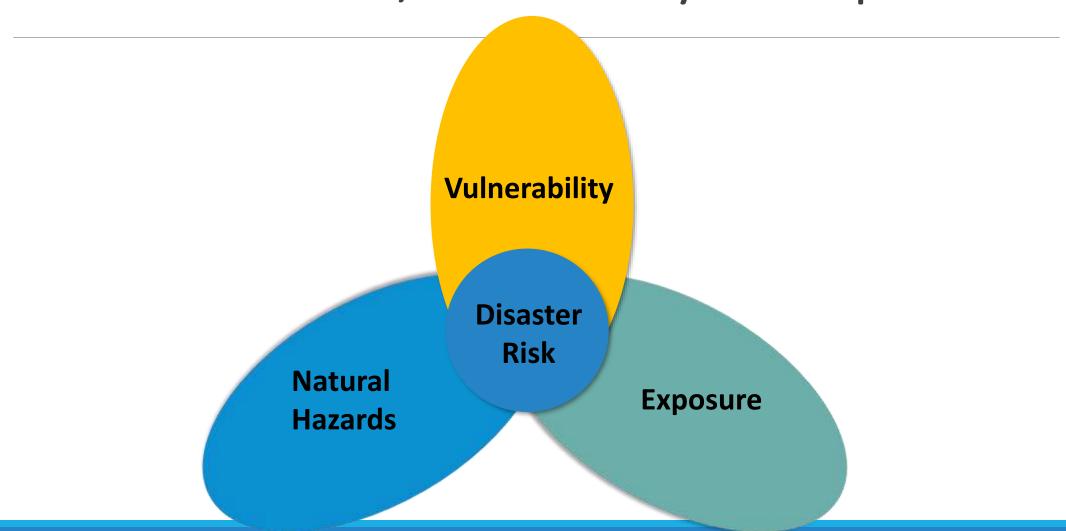
#### risk

/risk/

To expose (someone or something valued) to danger, harm, or loss



## Disaster Risk is a Function of Natural Hazards, Vulnerability and Exposure

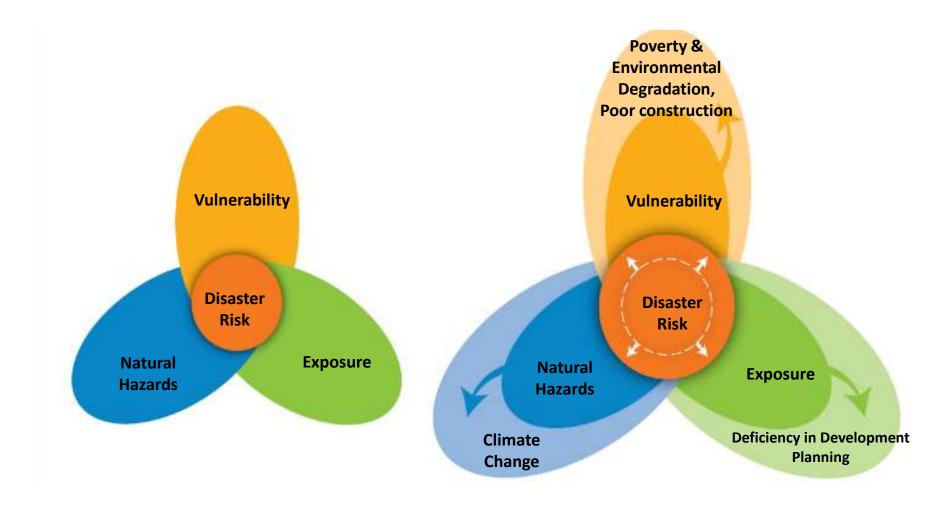


#### Who are the Most Vulnerable Groups?

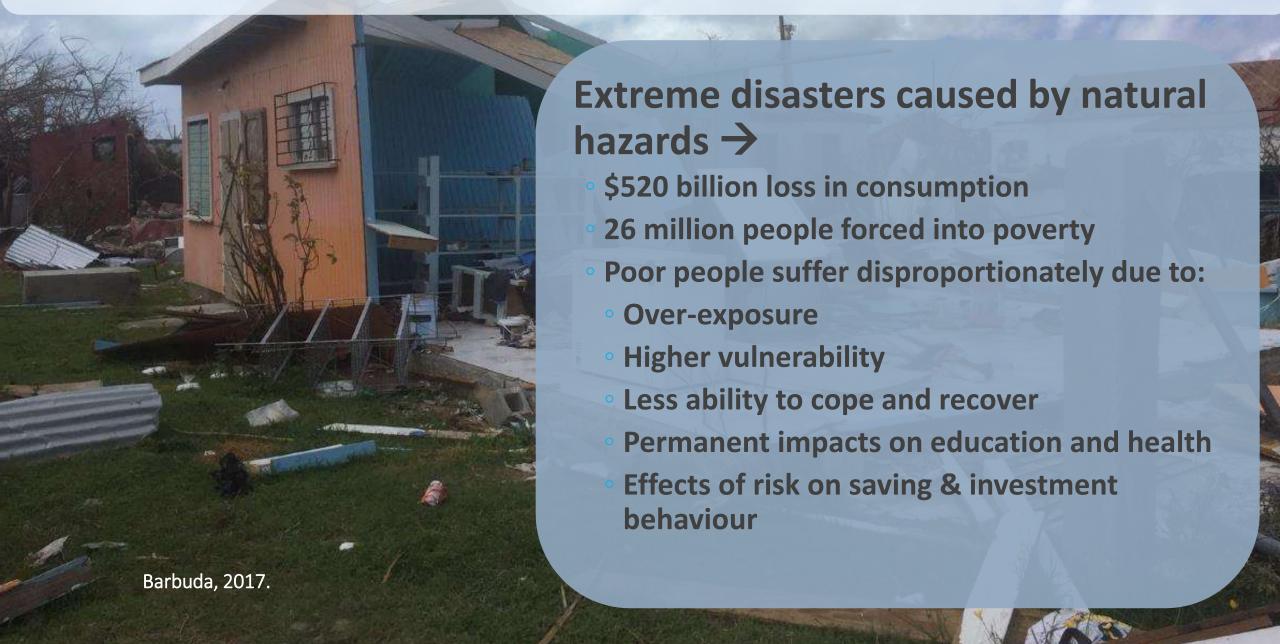




## Climate Change, Poor Planning, and Poverty Increase Disaster Risks



#### Global Cost of Natural Disasters is High

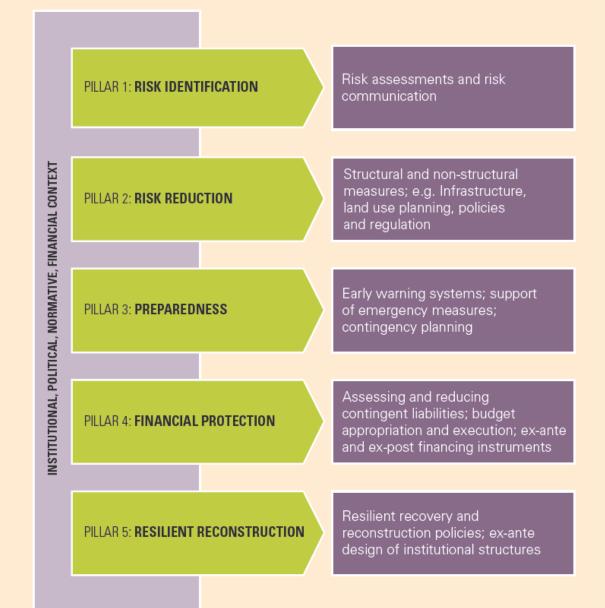




## DRM is applying principles of risk management to natural hazards



#### DRM was organized around 5 key pillars



#### **Entry Points for Inclusive DRM**

- Identify persons with disabilities
- Identify potential gaps in desired outcomes between dominant and socially marginalized (SM) gro

  Analysis

Actions

 Design interventions to address the gaps between dominant and persons with disabilities Support mechanisms to measure changes in outcomes between dominant and persons with disabilities

M&E



The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.



### Social Protection & Disaster Resilience

Key Concepts and Design Options







Regis Chapman, Head of Office, World Food Programme

Friday 31 May, 2019.

University of the West Indies

Barbados.







What is Adaptive / Shock Responsive Social Protection?



#### What is Adaptive / Shock-Responsive Social Protection?

- Social Protection intrinsically intended to be shock-responsive
- Social protection systems are considered to be more 'shock responsive' when they can respond flexibly and at scale to major shocks (e.g. economic, natural hazards, conflict, displacement)

Ex-ante investments & measures improve the overall effectiveness of day-to-day delivery of SP

In practical terms, **improving the 'shock-responsiveness'** of existing systems and programmes may entail:

Improving coverage of existing systems and their ability to expand in order to absorb additional needs (data/information management & targeting)

Ensuring **delivery mechanisms** (cash; in-kind) are flexible enough to enable people receive assistance, promptly, even in crisis

Enabling greater **integration and coordination** within DRM strategies to strengthen emergency responses

Improving access & diversification of **disaster risk financing** mechanisms to scale up responses in a sustainable manner

#### Importance of SP Systems to Disaster Risk & Resilience

The poor are disproportionately affected by climate and disaster shocks – they are most affected and disproportionately lose a larger share of their assets

Social Protection programs are specifically targeted to the poor to improve equity, build their resilience, and improve their well-being. These programs are usually the public programs that have the most interaction with households vulnerable to shocks and affected by them

The delivery mechanisms used by Social Protection programs (intake processes, registries, payment delivery) can be rapidly adapted and deployed in times of shocks.

Caribbean countries have long standing safety net programs, cadres of social workers and program staff, tested mechanisms for payment delivery

However low coverage, paper-based delivery, the absence of social registries, and weak links to ex-ante resilience building limit effectiveness and potential for improved response.

## Linking Social Protection to Disaster Risk Management

**Risk Identification** 

**Risk Reduction** 

**Preparedness** Financial Protection

**Resilient Recovery** 

Risk Assessment and risk communication

Structural and nonstructural measures to reduce risk Early warning systems; support of emergency measures; contingency planning Assessing and reducing contingent liabilities; budget appropriation and execution; ex-ante and ex-post financing instruments

Resilient recovery and reconstruction policies; ex-ante design of institutional structures

Using data from SP systems and SP assessments to inform risk assessments and communication Using SP programs and delivery systems to support risk reduction and resilience building at the household level

Deploying SP programs, services and human resources to support preparedness actions Ensuring financial protection of households and contingency financing for SP response

Providing rapid and appropriate SP response to support relief and response, and resilient recovery and reconstruction

Source: Berger Gonzalez, S. and Williams, A. forthcoming 2019



Design
Options &
Systems'
Strengthening
Approaches



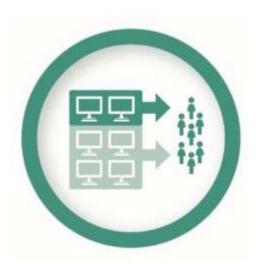
#### Design options for response



Vertical Expansion
Increase the value or
duration of benefit for
existing recipients



Horizontal Expansion
Increase the number
of beneficiaries
In the event crisis



Piggybacking
Use an existing
programme's
infrastructure

**Source: Oxford Policy Management** 



#### Social protection systems & programme strengthening

#### PREPAREDNESS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION

#### HOW?



#### **TARGETING**

Adapt the targeting mechanism in order to allow a better emergency response.



Develop contingency processes to register new beneficiaries; link protocols for coverage expansions with early warning indicators;



#### **DATA & INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Develop systems to ensure equitable distribution of resources, oversight and linkages with other services



Ensure integration of database and information systems; add data on vulnerability to shocks to social registries



#### **DELIVERY MECHANISMS**

Adapt the delivery mechanism of cash and in-kind transfers.



Develop contingency plans for alternative payment mechanisms; consider pre-registering populations in high-risk areas



#### **FINANCING**

Align with resources for an integrated and sustainable shock response



Improving access & diversification of disaster risk financing mechanisms to scale up responses in a sustainable manner



#### COORDINATION

Align with DRM actors for an integrated shock response.



Define the role of social protection in emergency response on the national disaster risk management strategies; develop joint preparedness initiatives

#### Thank you



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