



Global Forum on Adaptive Social Protection

Protecting lives and livelihoods in times of crisis

13-15 June 2023 • Berlin

Plenary Session 1: Programmes

Beyond individual programmes: Gender-transformative and adaptive social protection systems for building resilience

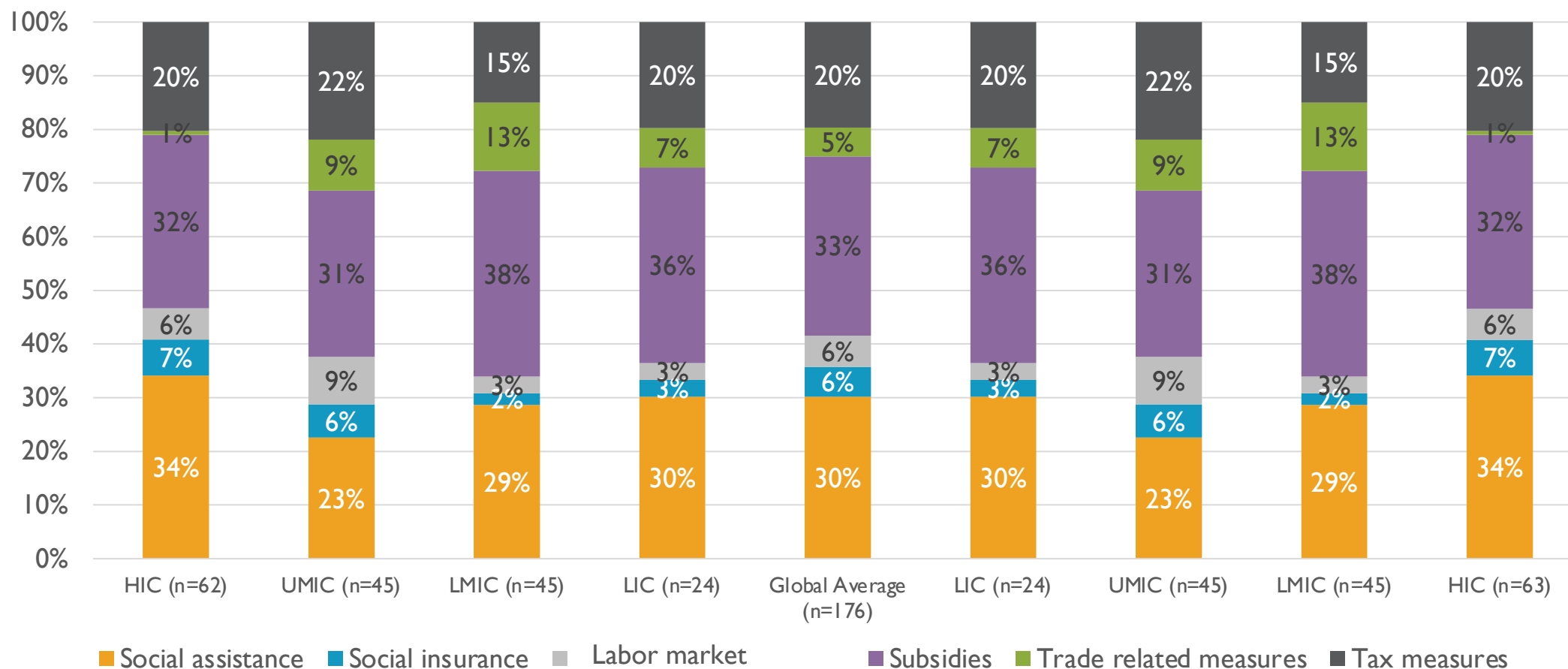


Federal Ministry
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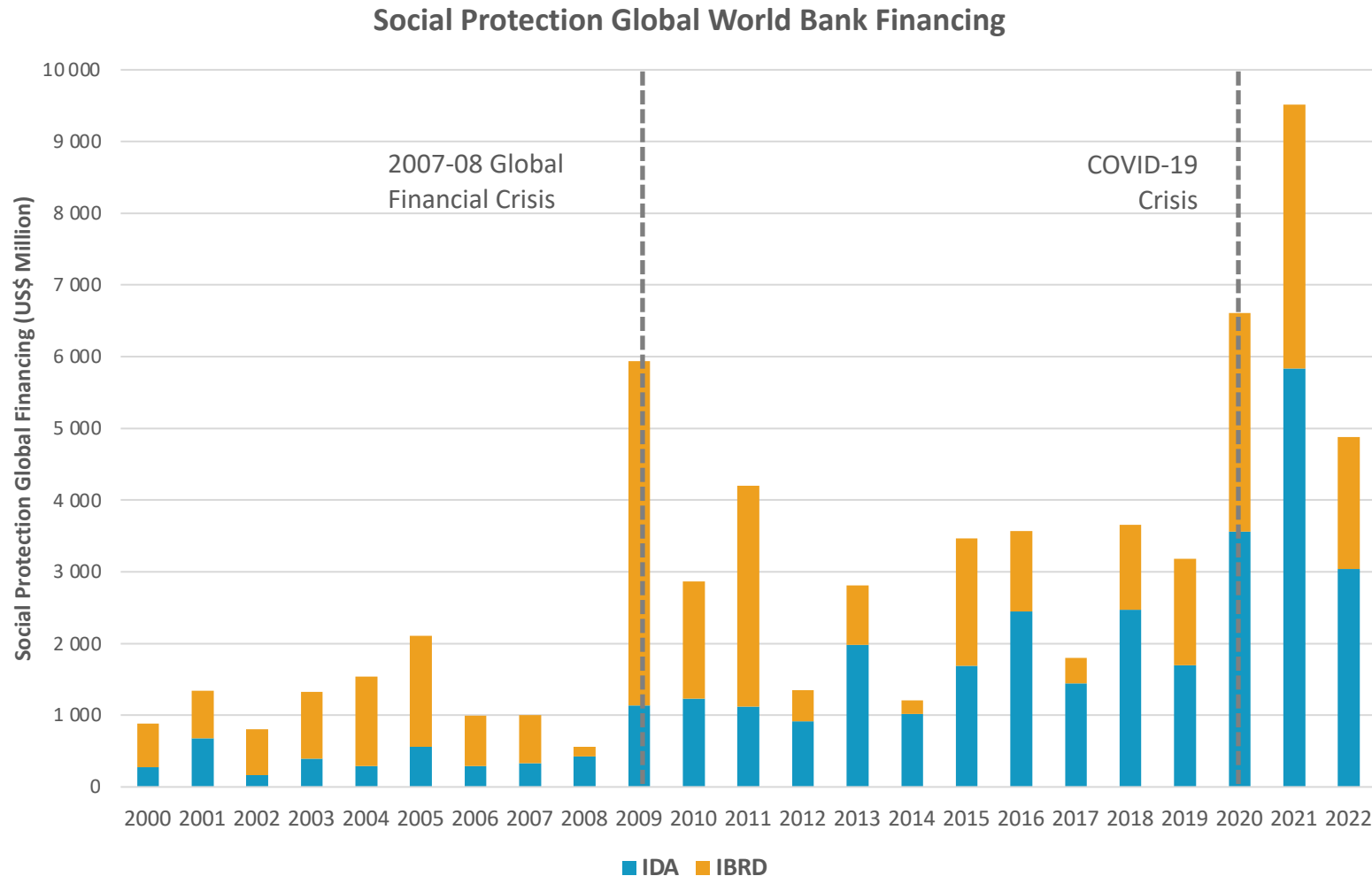


WORLD BANK GROUP
Social Protection & Jobs

Government responses to global inflation sparked a large social protection scale-up

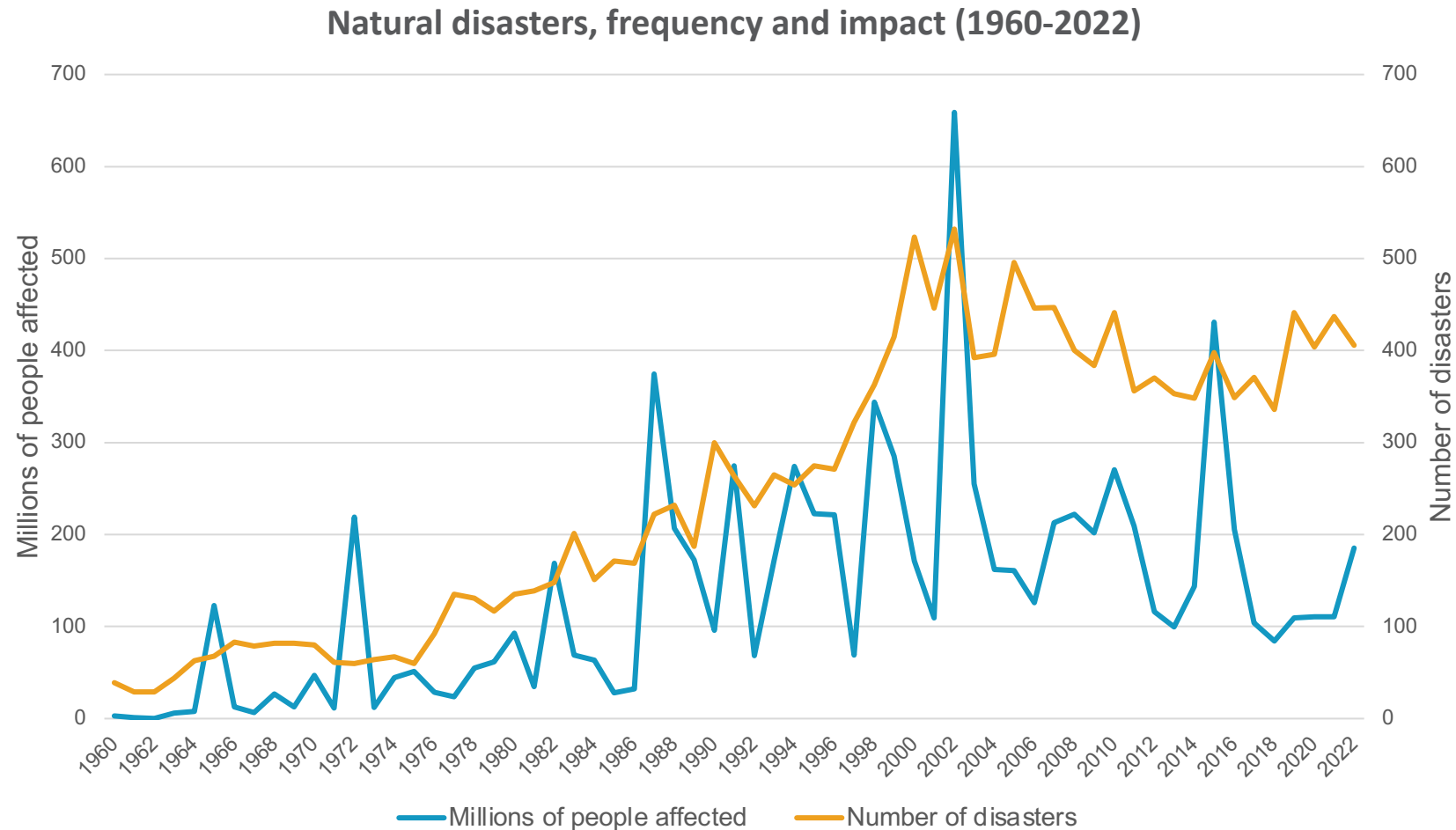


The World Bank has adapted its support during multiple crises, with social protection as a frontline response



- **Multiple crises have accelerated** the need for social protection.
- Between April 2020 and December 2022, SPJ provided nearly **US\$14.6 billion** for COVID-19 response to 61 countries.
- Social protection investments have consolidated as **key instruments** to mitigate the impact of global shocks and build resilience.
- Strong and responsive social protection systems are essential to **protect against future crises** such as climate change.

Disasters are more frequent and have increasingly devastating impacts propelled by climate change, both because of extreme events and slow-onset changes



Source: Data from EM-DAT, April 2023.



Compounding crises have far-reaching effects at the national, regional and global levels



Global: Price shocks and compounding crises

Major global shocks:

- COVID-19 crisis
- War in Ukraine

Indirect channels of impact:

- Inflationary pressure with commodity price shocks (food, fuel, fertilizer)
- Potential agricultural and food system disruptions
- Fiscal and financial market volatility

Worsening outcomes:

- Food insecurity
- Irreversible loss of human capital
- Rise in poverty and inequality, including gender inequality

Regional: Displacement, migration and remittances

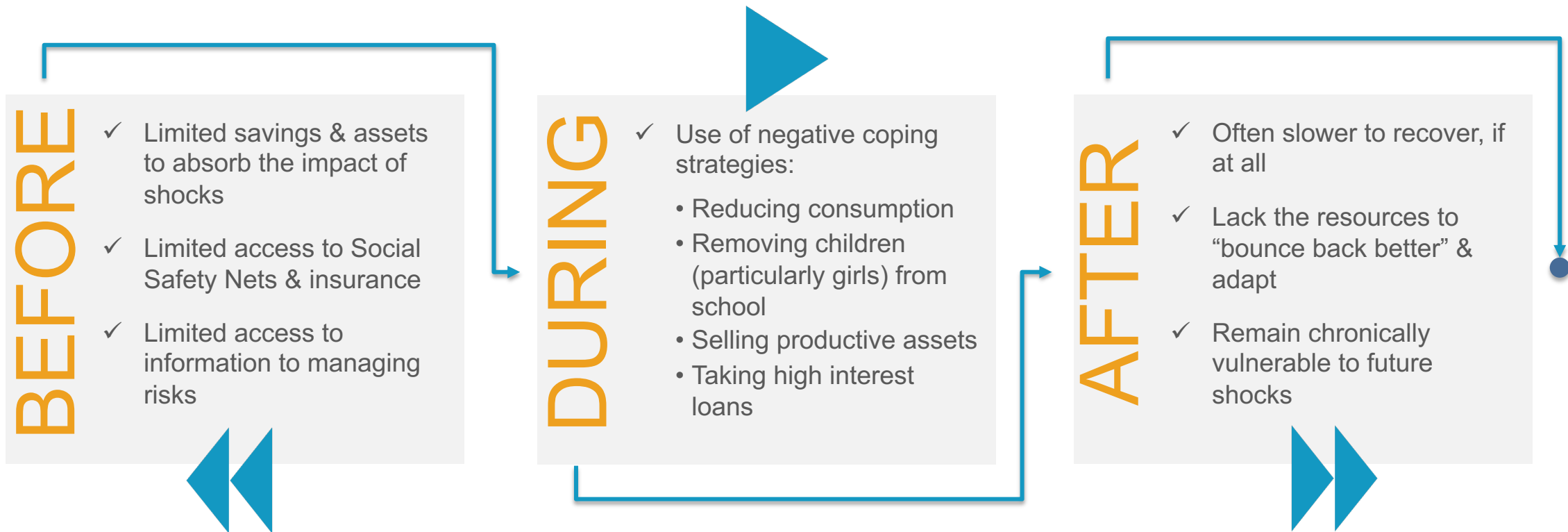
- Displaced populations and host communities
- Migrant sending communities

National (Ukraine): Humanitarian crisis

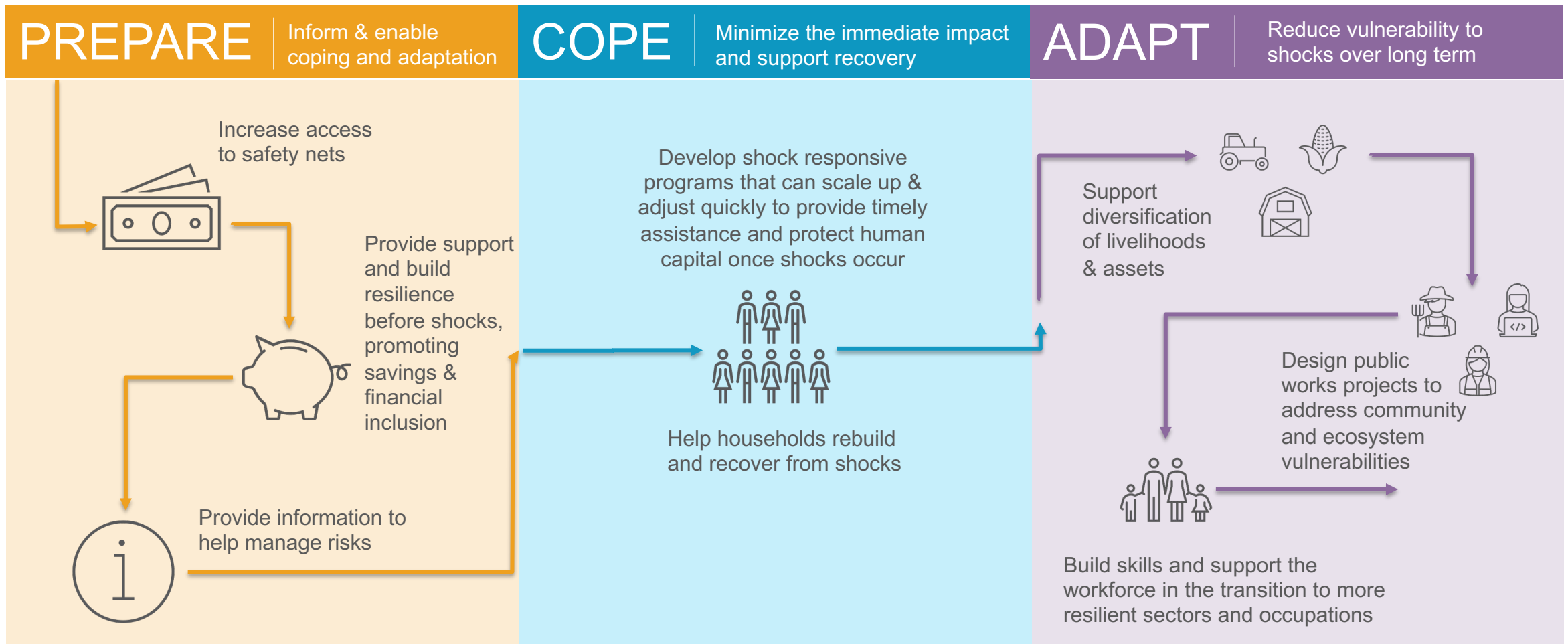
- Loss of human capital
- Loss of income and jobs



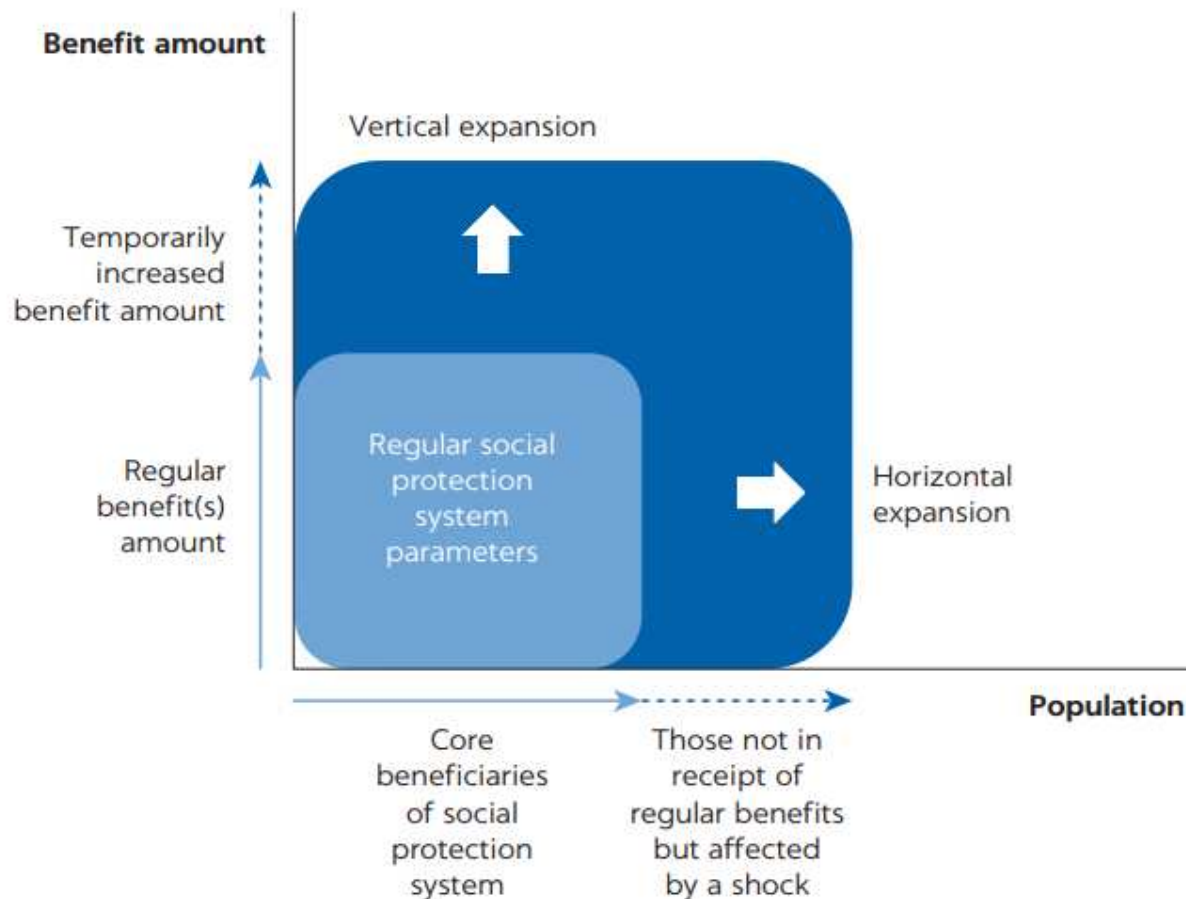
These shocks disproportionately affect poor and vulnerable families, especially poor women and girls



How can Adaptive Social Protection help?



Being fully adaptive means anticipating shocks and being prepared to expand social protection when necessary



Vertical expansion offers a method to provide more assistance to existing beneficiaries that have been affected by a shock.

Horizontal expansion enables social protection to temporarily expand after a shock to include new households based on eligibility from a shock's impacts .

Opportunities to close gender gaps and empower women can be found all along the social protection delivery chain



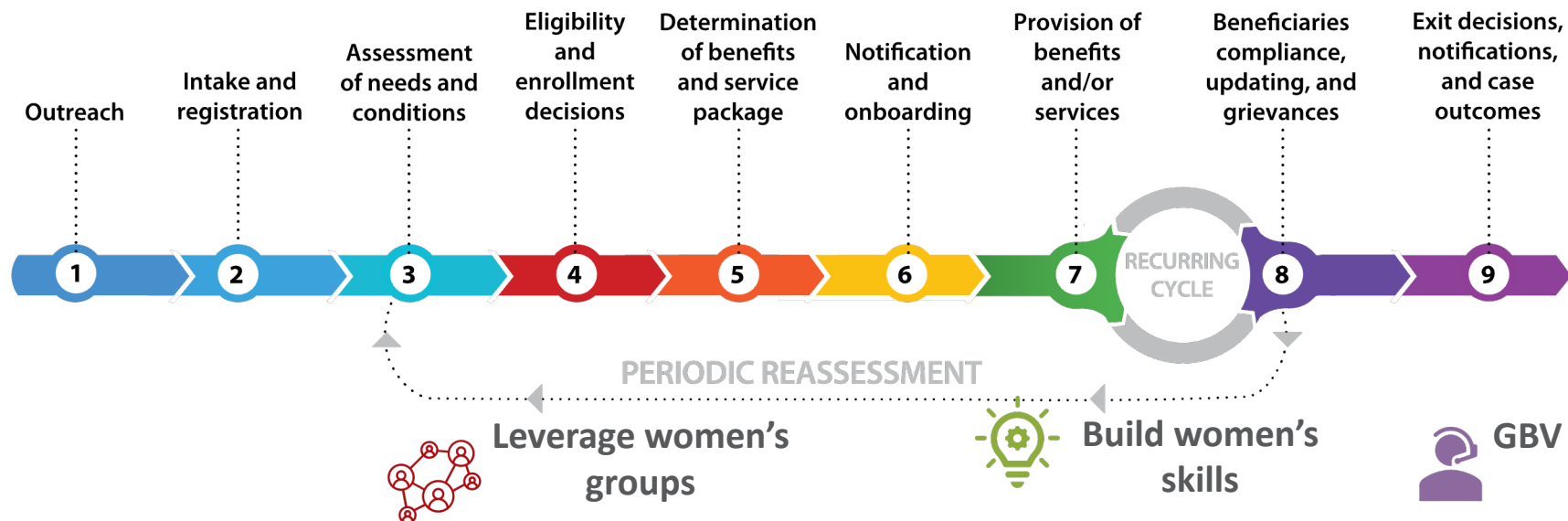
Engage men & boys
towards shared
objectives



Couples'
training



Pay transfers into women's
accounts & build financial literacy





Social protection instruments have an important role in climate change mitigation and adaptation, and in dealing with residual losses & damages

Social Protection Instrument	Adaptation	Decarbonization and Mitigation
Cash transfers	Cash transfers helps households build resilience and cope with shocks by facilitating savings, food security and livelihood adaptation and diversification. They also provide post-shock support to mitigate impacts and avoid damaging coping strategies.	Payments for Environmental Services (PES) help manage critical ecosystems, and cash transfers can reduce deforestation. Social protection measures / cash transfers are also a central element of Just Transition policies
Public works	Public works promote food security and income diversification in communities with concentrated losses of livelihoods/jobs, and can be designed to create adaptive assets at the community level through better management of land and natural resources.	Public Works contribute to carbon capture through reforestation and restoration of ecosystems.
Livelihoods / Economic Inclusion	Multidimensional programs with livelihoods and economic inclusion components support medium and long-term resilience building through food security, higher productivity, savings and diversification of livelihoods.	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion programs support Just Transition policies especially in the area of green and environmental services, which generate new economic opportunities
Training and Active Labor Market Programs	Training and ALMPs support reskilling and job transitions in urban and rural areas for household whose livelihoods are affected by climate shocks.	Training and ALMPs support the development of critical skill that facilitate a quicker transition out of fossil fuel extraction, environmentally costly agricultural practices, transport and other sectors. They also prepare the workforce for new post-carbon jobs and enhance resilience to labor market disruptions caused by Green transitions

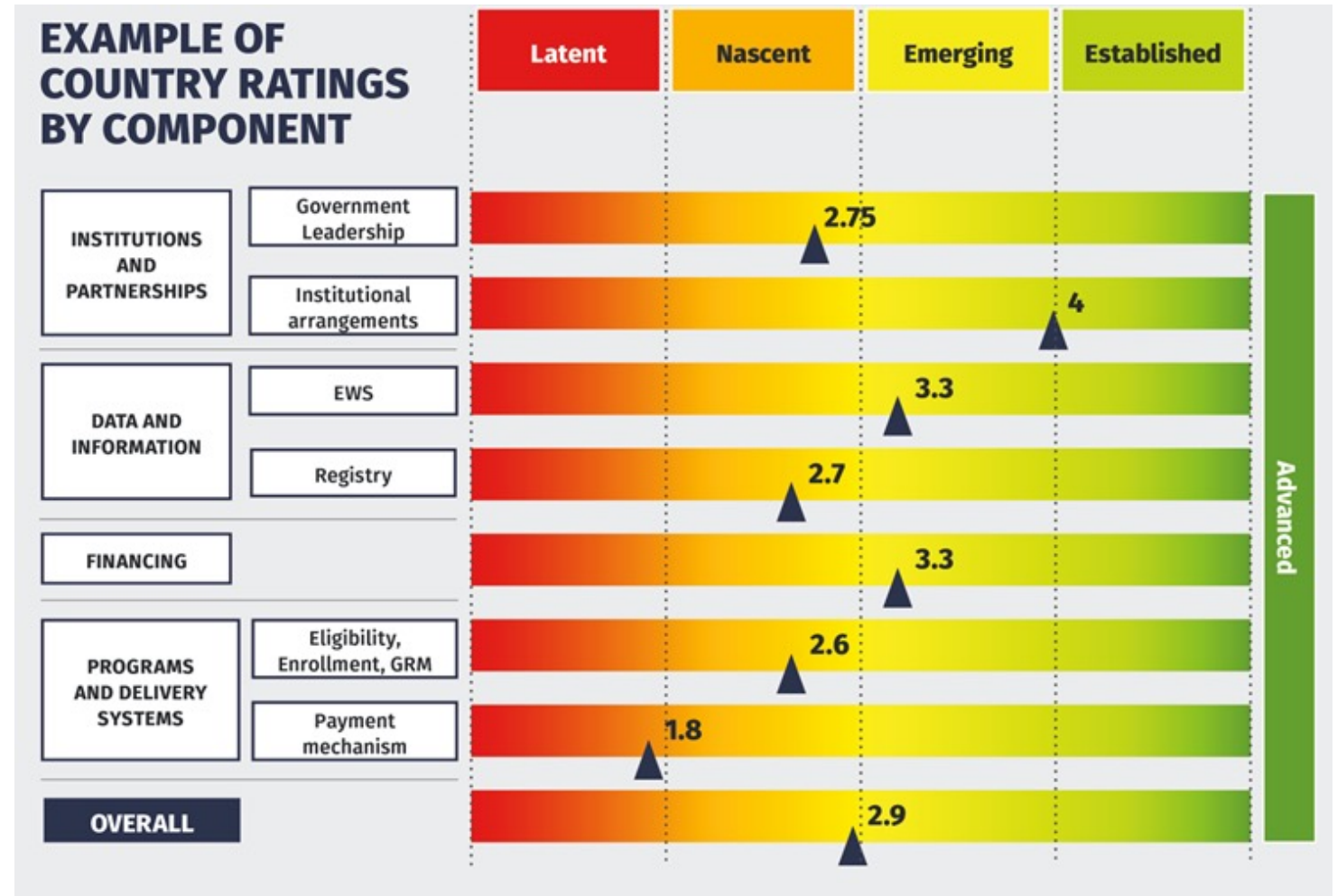


Residual negative consequences that arise from the unavoidable risks of climate change are called “Loss & Damage”. 2022 at COP27 it was decided to create a Loss & Damage fund. ASP systems play an important role in the ongoing discussion on the creation of the fund because of they deliver to the household level and help building resilience in the long term.

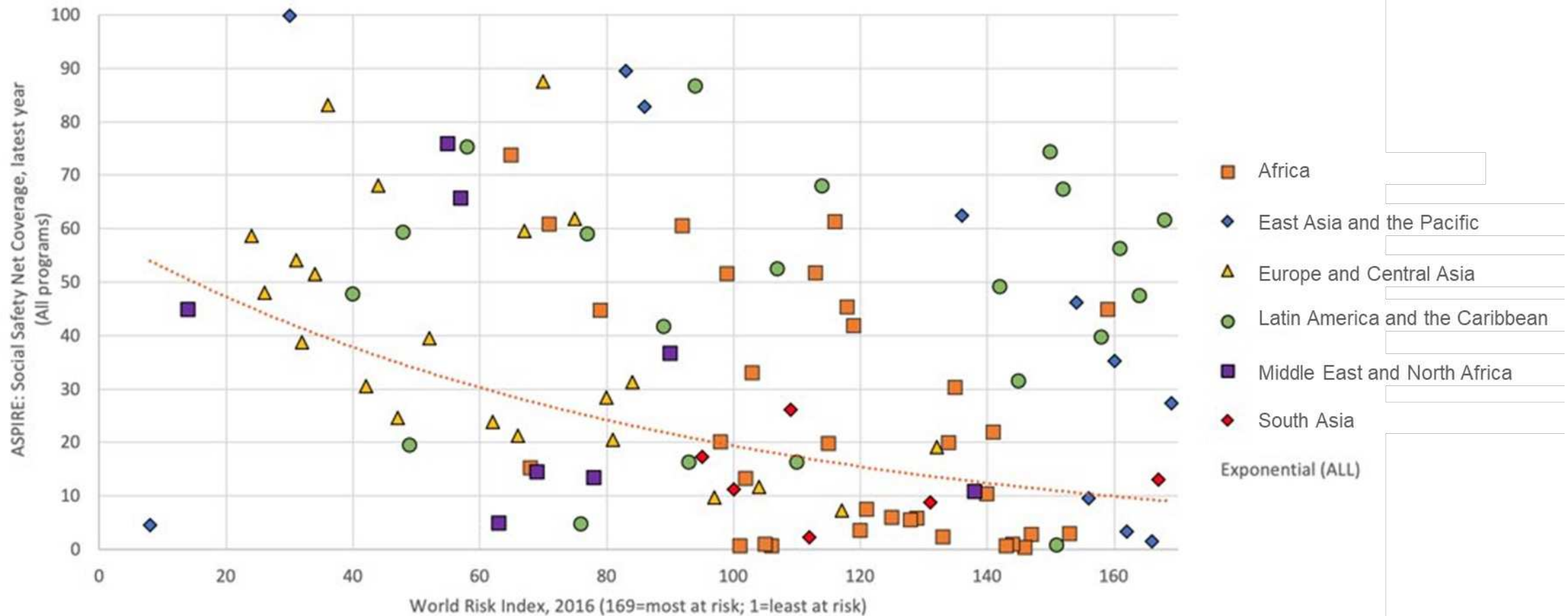
Are we better prepared to manage shocks than we were in 2020? There is one way to ascertain it: stress test!



The stress test is a *questionnaire-style diagnostic tool* that assesses the level of development of the various elements of a country's ASP system against an 'ideal benchmark'.

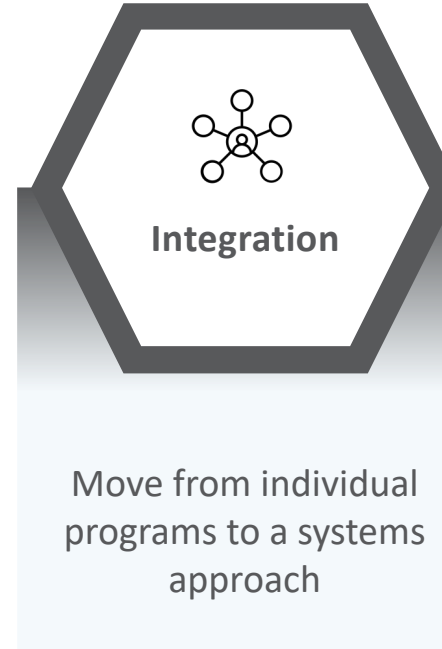


Even though social protection is increasingly on frontlines of shock-responsiveness, the state of readiness between countries is mixed





Countries face significant challenges in different areas of social protection:



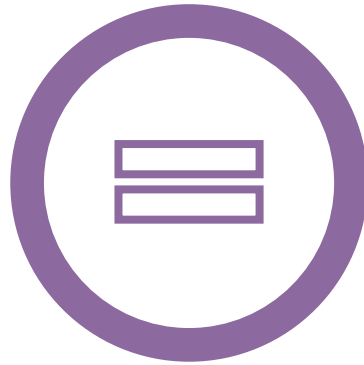


Adaptive Social Protection is a key element for inclusive recovery and for preparing for the challenges current global trends will bring



Recovery of human capital losses

Stimulate demand for health and education services



Gender equality

Leverage social protection to reduce income gender gaps and to empower women



Inclusive growth and green jobs

SP as a platform to include the vulnerable in the growth process and in green jobs



Shock preparedness

Build resilience to decrease vulnerability to shocks

Meaningful results to achieve substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable (SDG 1.3) require a large scale and strong partnership focused on building Adaptive Social Protection Systems



Thank you!

13 June 2023

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Federal Ministry
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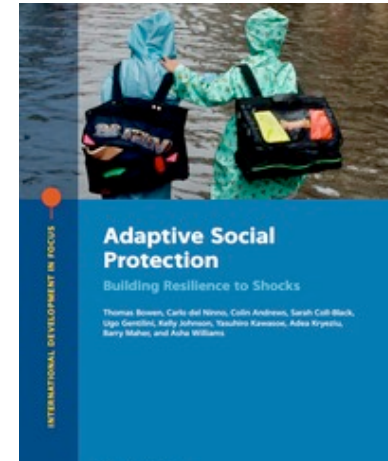


World Bank Social Protection and Jobs Global Practice is advancing the global knowledge agenda on today's critical themes



Charting a Course Towards Universal Social Protection

Updates the World Bank strategy for social protection amid rapid change both within the sector and beyond, with the vision of universal social protection (USP) at its heart. “The Compass”, as the document is often called, recognizes that the progressive realization of USP is critical for effectively reducing poverty and boosting shared prosperity.



Adaptive Social Protection: Building Resilience to Shocks

Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) helps build resilience of poor and vulnerable households to the impacts of large shocks such as natural disasters, economic crises, pandemics, conflicts, and forced displacement. This report provides an organizing framework for design and implementation of ASP programs.



Tracking Global Social Protection Responses to Inflation

This rich contribution to global public discourse highlights responses to the food, fuel, fertilizer, and other price shocks sparked or accelerated by the Ukraine war. The initiative complements two other ongoing trackers or country level actions to global challenges – one on COVID-19 responses, and another on forced displacement.



Adapting Social Protection to an Actively Aging World

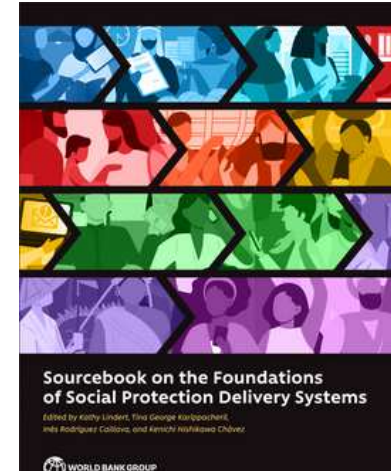
Demographic change is increasingly shaping our future. Globally, people above the age of 65 already outnumber children under 5. By 2050, there will be 1.25 billion people over 65 in less developed regions, around 750 million more than in 2020. Based on wide-ranging research and consultations, the World Bank developed 10 key points on aging to drive dialogue with policy makers and practitioners.

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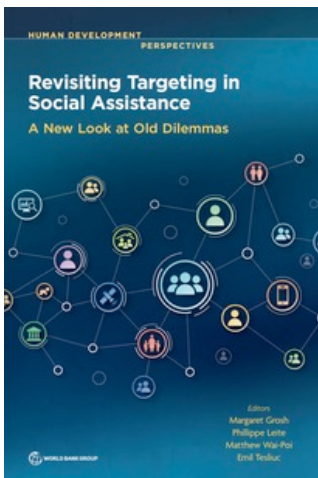
[SP and Labor: A Key Enabler for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation](#)

Social Protection and Labor policies and programs play an important role in climate adaptation and mitigation efforts – even without explicit environmental objectives. This paper reviews the role of such elements, such as through crisis-responsive programs, support for transitions towards Green jobs, and positively affecting individual behaviors.



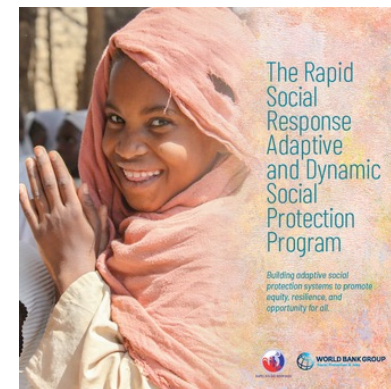
[Sourcebook on the Foundations of Social Protection Delivery Systems](#)

This seminal volume synthesizes real-world experiences and lessons learned of social protection delivery systems from around the world. It addresses concrete “how-to” questions around delivery of benefits, efficiency in design and implementation, inclusion of the most vulnerable and needy, improvements to coordination and integration, and more.



[Revisiting Targeting in Social Assistance: A New Look at Old Dilemmas](#)

Targeting is a commonly used and much-debated policy within global social assistance practice. This book examines longstanding dilemmas in light of a growing body of experience, new implementation capacities, and new data and data science approaches. Topics include factors that shape choices on why and how to target, different targeting methods, delivery systems and processes, measurement issues, and more.



[Rapid Social Response \(RSR\) Program](#)

The RSR Program, now the Rapid Social Response Adaptive and Dynamic Social Protection Program, is a key instrument for implementing the World Bank's Social Protection and Jobs Compass to achieve universal social protection. Since inception, the program has provided \$141 million to fund 384 activities in 109 countries across all six World Bank regions.