SOCIAL PROTECTION

PROTECTING THE POOR AND VULNERABLE FROM THE IMPACT OF DISASTERS

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Social Protection and Disaster Risk Management

A natural and necessary partnership
Main messages

• Social protection helps poor households to manage risks (e.g. unemployment, illness, accidents, economic shocks, conflict...).

• Disaster and climate risks are increasing

• Social Protection must do more to enable poor households to manage disaster and climate risks
The impacts of disasters can be substantial and long-lasting.
Social Protection allows greater and faster protection to the poor

- It can accelerate the time it takes for the poor to recover their earnings and livelihoods
- It can also provide protection to the affected until they recover their livelihoods
Developing countries need to strengthen their own ability to respond to crises.

- Extreme ("black swan") events
- Repeated and predictable crises
- Regular shocks

Humanitarian case load
Development case load
Social Protection...

**Risk management**
- Pensions
- Public works / Cash for Work
- Unemployment and disability insurance

**Promotion of opportunities**
- Skills training
- Conditional cash transfers
- Labor market programs

**Prevention**

**Protection**

**Poverty alleviation**
- Conditional and unconditional cash transfers
- In-kind transfers
Disaster responsive social protection instruments

• National **social safety net program** that scales up in response to shocks

• **Labor/public works programs** for risk reduction and recovery and to support shift to more productive and alternative livelihoods

• Innovative **insurance** products, including those that use weather-based indexes

➢ Leverage existing Social Protection systems / delivery mechanisms:
  • **Faster**
  • **Cost effective**
  • **More efficient**
Instruments: Cash Transfers
Instruments: Cash for Work
What are Key Systems for Disaster Responsive Social Protection?

- Early Warning Systems
- Targeting and identification
- Enrollment and registration
- Payments
- Risk financing
“Scalable” Disaster Responsive Safety Nets

- Regular safety net program beneficiaries (subset of the poor)
- Scalability component
- Benefit amount
- Regular benefit
- Additional grant amount
- Population

- Poor not in regular SP program / vulnerable / near-poor
- Regular program beneficiaries (subset of the poor)
Systems and Disaster Responsive SP

PHILIPPINES

ETHIOPIA

NEPAL

Sp Systems

Scalability
Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program
PSNP: Expanded its coverage from 6.5 million to 9.6 million in 2 months. Extended the duration of benefit period from 6 mo/yr to 9 mo/yr.

Ethiopia, the only country not to increase poverty in the region.
Current ASP portfolio of engagements across the Sahel region

- Burkina Faso
- Chad
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Niger
- Senegal
The Philippines: Super-Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda
The Nepal Earthquake
Disaster Responsive Social Protection: Advancing the Agenda

• There is an urgent need to address vulnerability to disaster and climate risk, especially among poor households.

• Disaster Responsive Social Protection is a new area that demonstrates significant potential to better addresses this need.

• We need to work in partnership to deliver finance and knowledge to advance the implementation of Social Protection to address disaster risks to households.
A pipeline of future ASP engagements in need of investment