

ADB



ASIA-PACIFIC
SOCIAL PROTECTION WEEK 2023
Social Protection in a Changing World

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The Philippine Experience: Adaptive and Shock-Responsive Social Protection

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Outline of the Presentation

1. Philippine Context

- PH Risks and Vulnerabilities
- Social Protection Delivery System in times of disaster

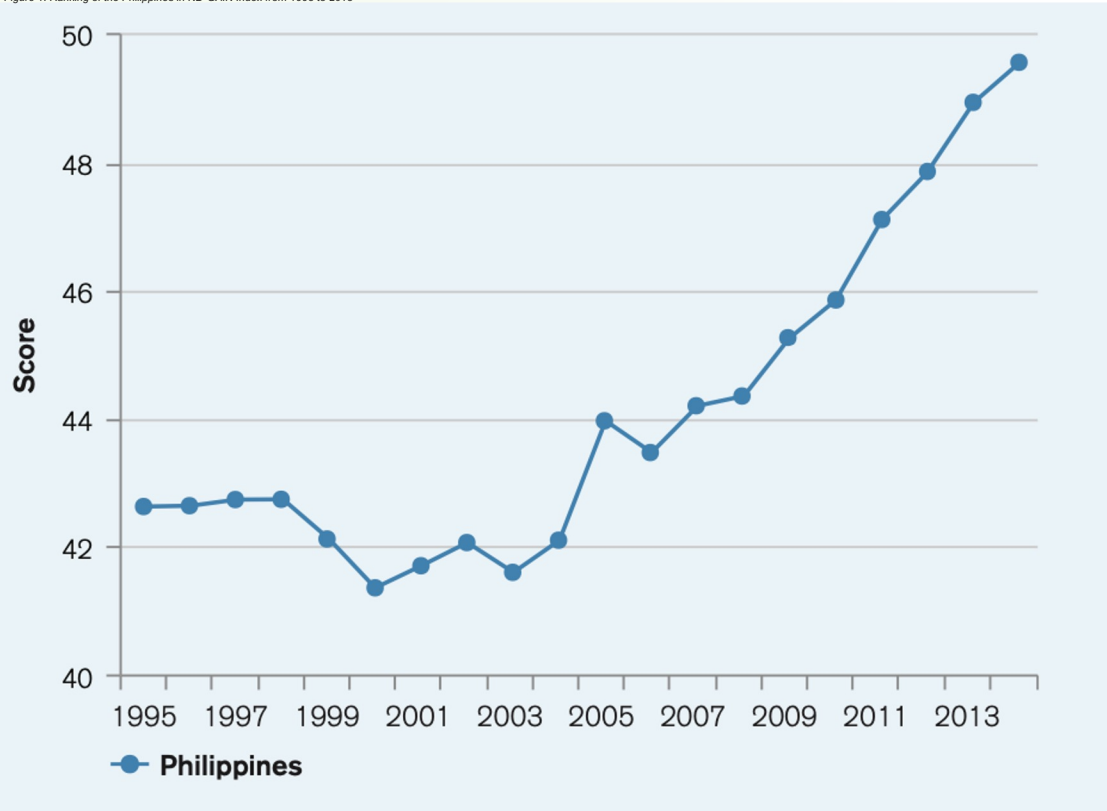
2. Challenges in Social Protection Delivery System

3. Adaptive and Shock Responsive Social Protection Initiatives

- ASRSP Roadmap and Updates
- ASRSP as one of the Focus Areas in SP Plan

Philippine Context

Figure 1. Ranking of the Philippines in ND-GAIN Index from 1995 to 2013



- Increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events
 - 1.8°–2.2°C increase in temperatures by 2025 (*USAID, 2017*)
 - Sea-level rise is happening at an above-average rate for some parts of the Philippines
- Ranked 114th out of 181 countries in 2020 ND-GAIN Index
- Ranked 1st for the most disaster-prone country in the world in the 2022 World Risk Index
- Annual losses from typhoons are estimated to reach 1.2% of the GDP. (*World Bank Group, 2022*)
- Economic damages could reach up to 7.6% and 13.6% of GDP by 2030 and 2040, respectively. (*World Bank Group, 2022*)

Source: World Bank Group and Asian Development Bank. (2021). *Climate Risk Country Profile: Philippines*. Retrieved from <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/722241/climate-risk-country-profile-philippines.pdf>

Philippine Context

Social Protection Delivery System

- **Emergency Cash Transfer (ECT) Program**
 - An adaptive strategy in bridging the gaps between immediate disaster relief, humanitarian response and early recovery support through the provision of unconditional cash to victims of disasters and emergency situations requiring DSWD interventions
 - **As relief assistance** - equivalent to seventy-five percent (75) percent of the prevailing Regional Daily Wage Rate at the time of the implementation period; for a maximum of three (3) months subject to assessment
 - **As support to early recovery and rehabilitation** - equivalent to approved cost for Emergency Shelter Assistance



Philippine Context

Social Protection Delivery System

- **Unconditional Cash Transfer (2018)**

- Tax reform mitigation program under the TRAIN Law
- Beneficiaries: 4Ps, social pension recipients, other poor households within first to seventh deciles based on Listahanan (9,571,747)
- Assistance provided through Landbank of the Philippines (LBP) Cash Cards, LBP Over-the-Counter, Remittance Companies

- **Targeted Cash Transfer (2022)**

- Mitigate the price increase of fuels and other commodities due to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine
- Beneficiaries: 4Ps, non-4Ps who were former recipients of the Unconditional Cash Transfer Program; and 2.4 families on the DSWD's Listahanan (9,300,644)
- Assistance provided through Landbank of the Philippines (LBP) Cash Cards, LBP Over-the-Counter, Remittance Companies

- **Social Amelioration Program (2020)**

- Emergency Subsidy Program for COVID 19 Pandemic
- Beneficiaries: 4Ps, non-4Ps families – 1st Tranche (17,527,402); 2nd Tranche (14,911,850)
Granular lock down areas: 104,993; Additional Non 4Ps families: 520,417
- Assistance provided through Cash Card, E-Wallet and Manual Pay-out

2. Challenges in Social Protection Delivery System

Targeting

The Philippines lacks an **integrated, consolidated, interoperable, and geo-spatial based targeting system**

Bottom 40% of income consistently have lower coverage in 2017, 2019 and 2020 compared to the total population.

Timely Delivery of Assistance

The effectiveness of a social protection system **depends on the collaboration of national agencies among themselves and with the local government units at various levels.**

Lack of access to financial services and credit remains a major challenge, with **over 36 million Filipinos remaining unbanked as of 2021**, nearly half of the adult population.

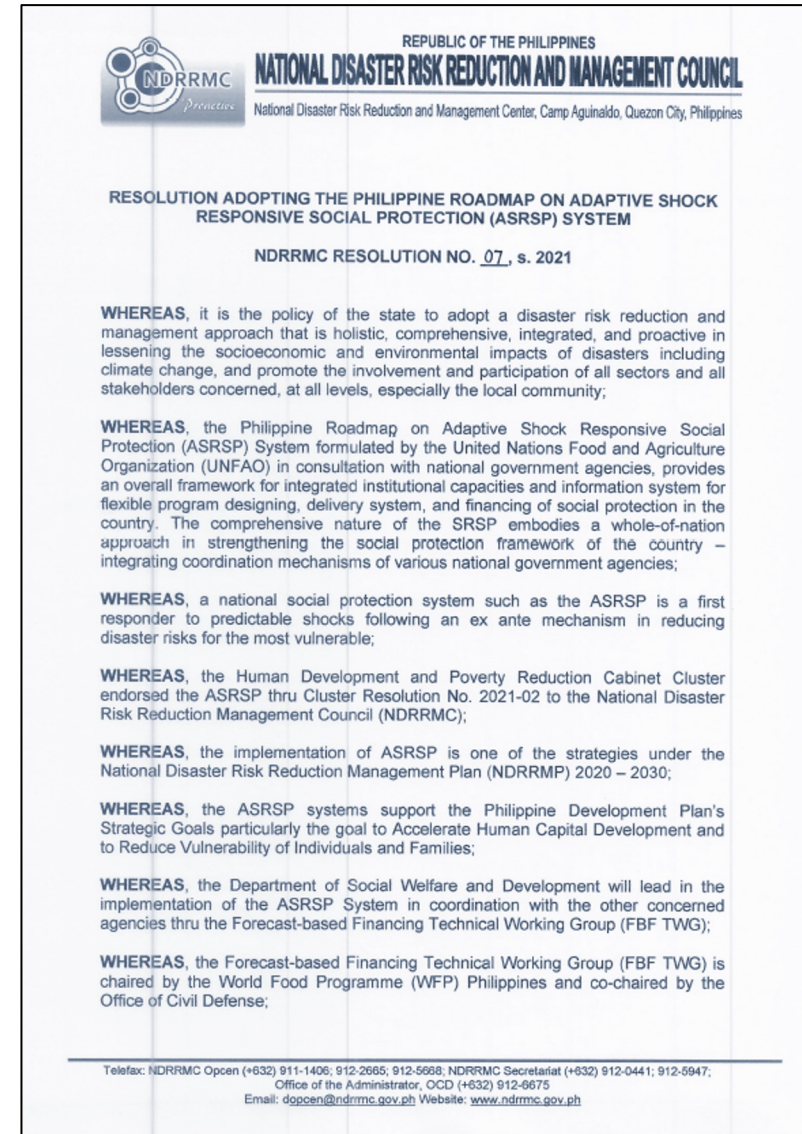
Transfer Value

With the **inflation** experienced by the country, the amount of financial/cash assistance being provided by the public sector no longer facilitates the satisfaction of needs.

The country's Minimum Expenditure Basket cannot be easily adopted due to budgetary constraints.

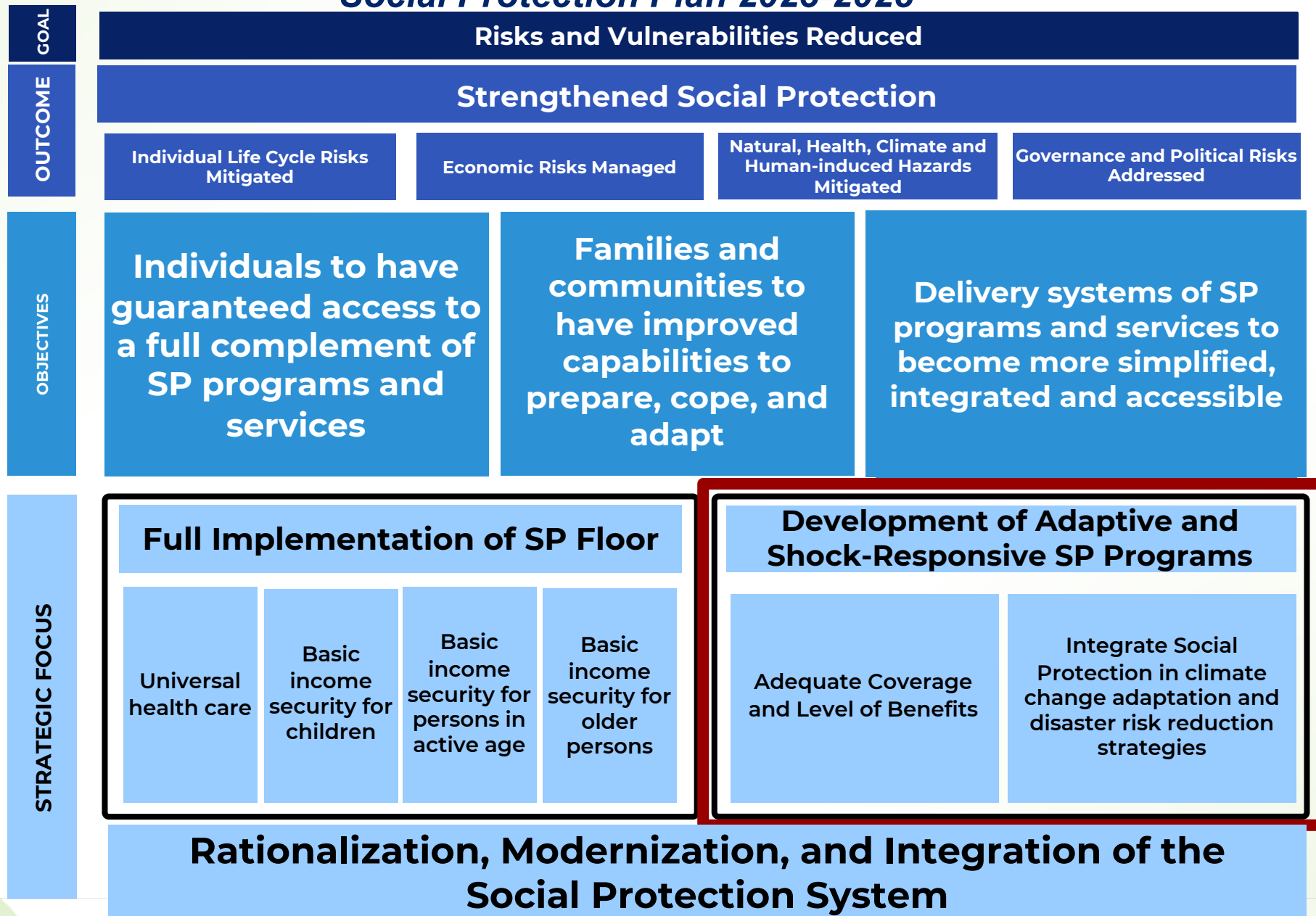
3. Adaptive and Shock-Responsive Social Protection Initiatives

- Introduced and adopted in 2019 through the Social Protection Operational Framework by aligning social protection with disaster risk reduction and management, humanitarian assistance and climate change adaptation
- Philippine ASRSP Roadmap was adopted by the NDRRMC through Resolution No. 7, series of 2021
- Implementation of DSWD-UNFAO Workplan started in 2021
 - Formalized in 2017, the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group (TWG) is presently co-chaired by DSWD and FAO, with members from both government and humanitarian and development organizations



3. Adaptive and Shock-Responsive Social Protection Initiatives

Social Protection Plan 2023-2028



3. Adaptive and Shock-Responsive Social Protection Initiatives

Mainstream approaches in Hazard Risks Responses that are anticipatory, adaptive, and shock-responsive



BILL ON THE DECLARATION OF STATE OF IMMINENT DISASTER

- The bill aims for anticipatory action (AA) to be institutionalized as one of the Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) policies of the country; and
- Shall allow for the use of national and local resources and mechanisms to mobilize anticipatory actions to address or mitigate the potential impact to communities.

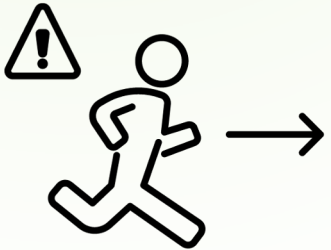


DEVELOPMENT OF PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE TOOL AND AN ENTERPRISE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

- Use of data and analytics to identify potential risks and develop strategies to mitigate them.

3. Adaptive and Shock-Responsive Social Protection Initiatives

Complement social assistance services/programs with social safety net



Expand coverage of existing social assistance programs and linked them with labor market interventions, or social insurance programs

Integrate and mainstream safeguards (social and environmental safeguards) in the Development Interventions planning, implementation, and M&E



DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL RESILIENCE INDEX

- Aims to develop an index that government can use to measure and assess the resilience of ecosystems and communities to natural hazards and climate change

3. Adaptive and Shock-Responsive Social Protection Initiatives

Diversify livelihoods and income sources



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROGRAM SURVIVAL AND RECOVERY LOAN PROGRAM

- Support the government's goal of helping agricultural households in calamity-affected areas regain their capacity to earn a living.

Implementation and Mainstreaming of Adaptive and Shock-Responsive Pilots



B-SPARED

(Building on Social Protection for Anticipatory Action and Response in Emergencies and Disasters with FAO and ECHO)

- Provision of ex-ante interventions prior to the onset of the disaster to mitigate the risks and shocks, and prevent the beneficiaries from sliding in and out of poverty lines.

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