



26-28 September • ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines

The Philippine Experience: Adaptive and Shock-Responsive Social Protection

Rhodora G. Alday

Director IV

Policy Development and Planning Bureau, Department of Social Welfare and Development



Outline of the Presentation

1. Philippine Context

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

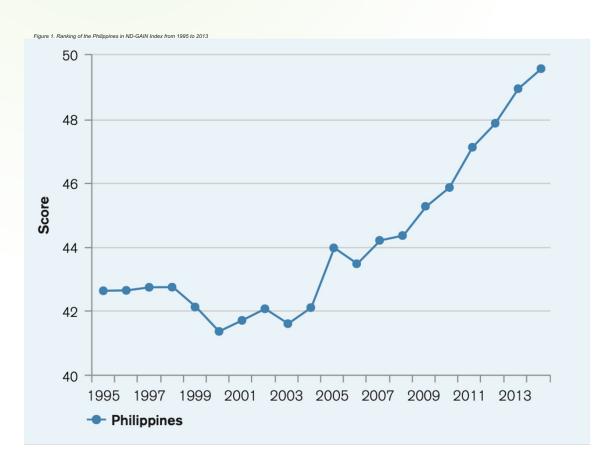
2. Challenges in Social Protection Delivery System

3. Adaptive and Shock Responsive Social Protection Initiatives

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



Philippine Context



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

- 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)



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 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
- O 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
- O 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
- O 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.

- 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



RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PHILIPPINE ROADMAP ON ADAPTIVE SHOCK RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION (ASRSP) SYSTEM

NDRRMC RESOLUTION NO. 07, s. 2021

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the state to adopt a disaster risk reduction and management approach that is holistic, comprehensive, integrated, and proactive in lessening the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of disasters including climate change, and promote the involvement and participation of all sectors and all stakeholders concerned, at all levels, especially the local community:

WHEREAS, the Philippine Roadmap on Adaptive Shock Responsive Social Protection (ASRSP) System formulated by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO) in consultation with national government agencies, provides an overall framework for integrated institutional capacities and information system for flexible program designing, delivery system, and financing of social protection in the country. The comprehensive nature of the SRSP embodies a whole-of-nation approach in strengthening the social protection framework of the country integrating coordination mechanisms of various national government agencies:

WHEREAS, a national social protection system such as the ASRSP is a first responder to predictable shocks following an ex ante mechanism in reducing disaster risks for the most vulnerable;

WHEREAS, the Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cabinet Cluster endorsed the ASRSP thru Cluster Resolution No. 2021-02 to the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC);

WHEREAS, the implementation of ASRSP is one of the strategies under the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan (NDRRMP) 2020 – 2030;

WHEREAS, the ASRSP systems support the Philippine Development Plan's Strategic Goals particularly the goal to Accelerate Human Capital Development and to Reduce Vulnerability of Individuals and Families;

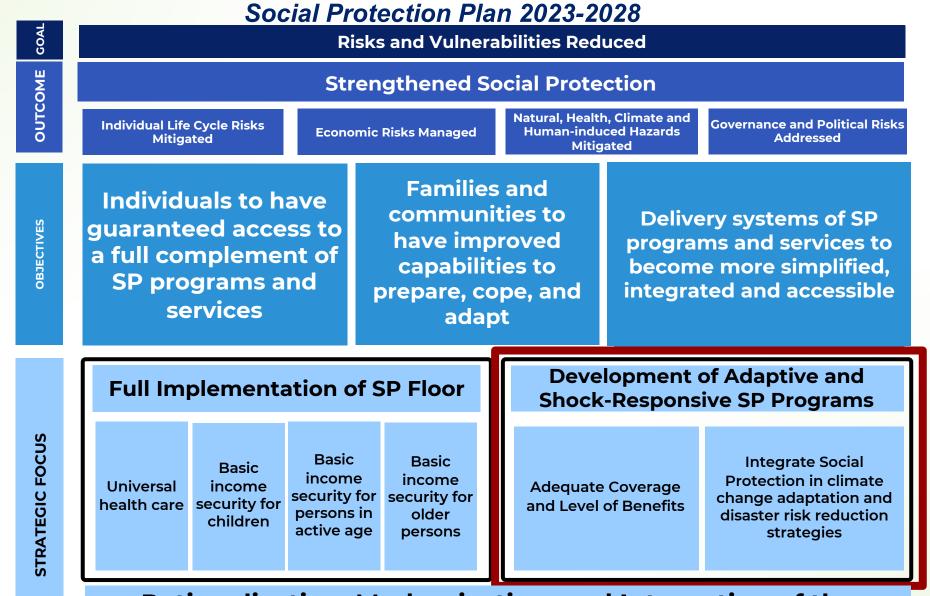
WHEREAS, the Department of Social Welfare and Development will lead in the implementation of the ASRSP System in coordination with the other concerned agencies thru the Forecast-based Financing Technical Working Group (FBF TWG);

WHEREAS, the Forecast-based Financing Technical Working Group (FBF TWG) is chaired by the World Food Programme (WFP) Philippines and co-chaired by the Office of Civil Defense:

Telefax: NDRRMC Opcen (+632) 911-1406; 912-2665, 912-5688; NDRRMC Secretariat (+632) 912-0441; 912-5947; Office of the Administrator, OCD (+632) 912-6675

Email: dopcen@ndrmc.gov.ph Website: www.ndrmc.gov.ph





Rationalization, Modernization, and Integration of the Social Protection System

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.

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



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 calamityaffected 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.





26-28 September • ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines