

What is Adaptive Social Protection?

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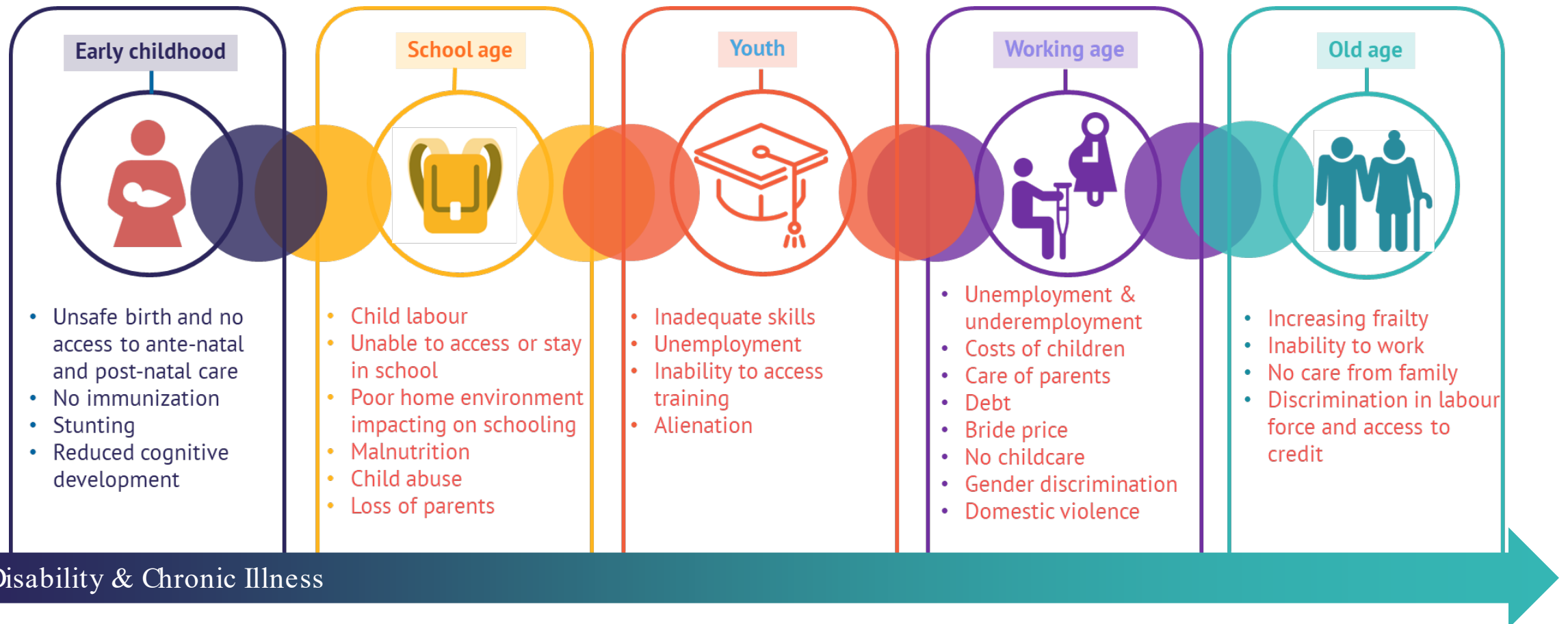
What is social protection?

ADB definition:

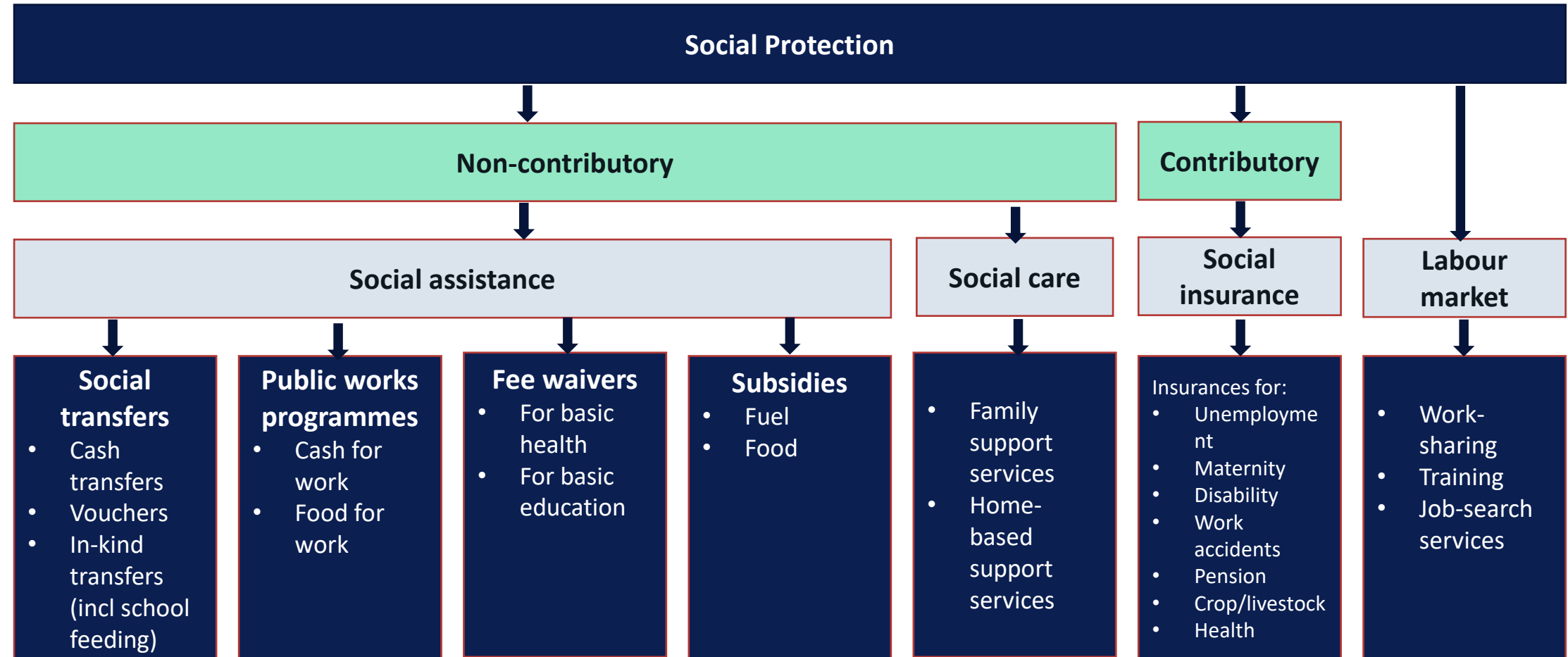
"Social protection is a set of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption/loss of income.

Social protection consists of five major elements: (i) labor markets, (ii) social insurance, (iii) social assistance, (iv) micro and area-based schemes to protect communities

Social protection can build resilience to individual and household risks and shocks across the lifecycle...



Our typology of social protection



Covariate shock vs idiosyncratic shock

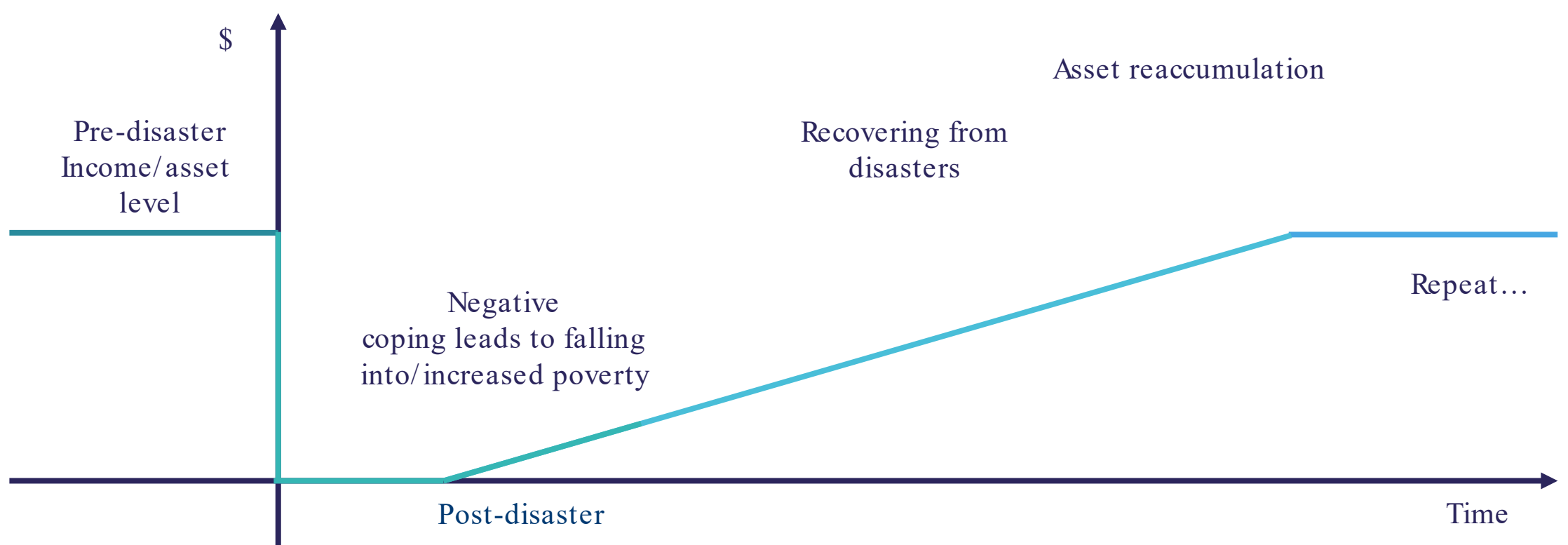


Adaptive social protection



How social protection programmes and systems can be adapted, prepared and used to mitigate the impacts of shocks (e.g. natural hazards, economic crisis, conflict) that affect people's wellbeing.

Maintaining consumption through crises



Protecting families from harmful coping mechanisms that can exacerbate vulnerabilities, e.g. use savings, reduce consumption, sell assets

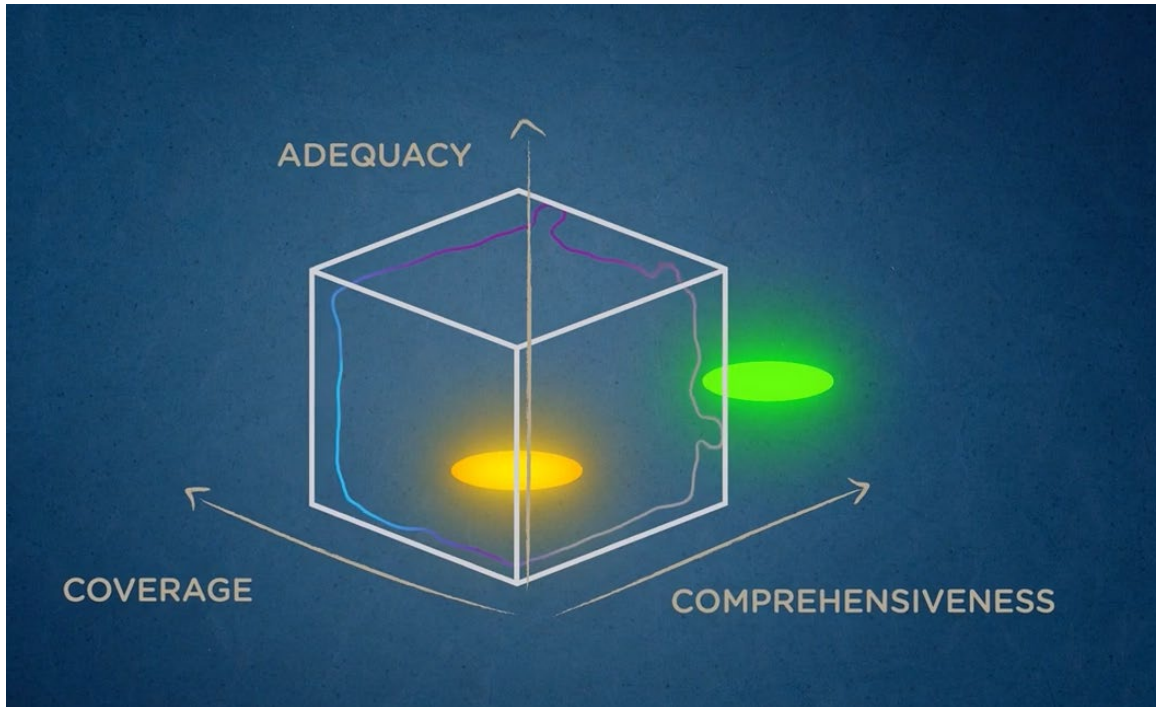
Linkages between different systems



Adaptive Social Protection can...

- 1.reduce underlying vulnerability to hazards (even without specific climate objectives) by reducing poverty & inequality and improving basic human development outcomes SRSP (i.e. Philippines 4P (cyclones, earthquakes), Kenya HSNP (drought), Benazir Income Support leveraged (Floods));
- 2.build more resilient livelihoods and less risky environments i.e. economic inclusion to manage shocks and diversity livelihoods away from risky options (i.e. Ethiopia PSNP, India PWP) to help improve nature-based outcomes – land / water availability and reduced risk of drought

Short video on SRSP



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EIGIWkAnCu4>