



Institute of  
Development Studies

## Roundtable on Climate Change and Social Protection

IDS, November 2009



## Agenda

- 10:00-10:30: Cake and coffee
- 10:30-10:45: Welcome and introduction to the day
- 10:45-11:15: Introductory IDS presentation on climate change and social protection linkages
- 11:15-13:00: Participants' short presentations
- 13:00-14:00: Lunch
- 14:00-15:45: Facilitated discussion and next steps
- 15:45-16:00: Summing up and close

## Discussion points

### 1. Building partnerships and networks

- Who are the main regionally- and nationally-based organisations with whom we should be engaging on climate change and social protection issues?
- How should these individuals and organisations be involved?

### 2. Setting the research agenda

- What are the key knowledge needs associated with linking up climate change and social protection in policy and practice?
- What research is required to meet these needs?

### 3. Developing an advocacy strategy

- What are the main opportunities and barriers to getting climate change/social protection onto the policy agenda?
- How can these barriers be overcome?
- Who should an advocacy strategy be aimed at?

# Why is linking climate change and social protection important?

## For Climate Change ...

- The poorest and most vulnerable will be impacted hardest
- Currently much of the debate on delivering adaptation assistance within the UNFCCC negotiations has focused on setting up a 'climate insurance mechanism' – including support for pro-poor micro-insurance
- There is now strong evidence that social protection – such as small but regular transfers of cash – has huge benefits for poor people (DFID)
- Calls \$100bn per year for adaptation by 2020 (Brown, CAN etc.)

## For Social Protection ...

- Climate change poses risks to graduation and makes targeting more difficult (e.g. PSNP agricultural productivity)
- G20 in response to financial crisis – MDBs providing \$12.9bn over 3 years

# Definitions

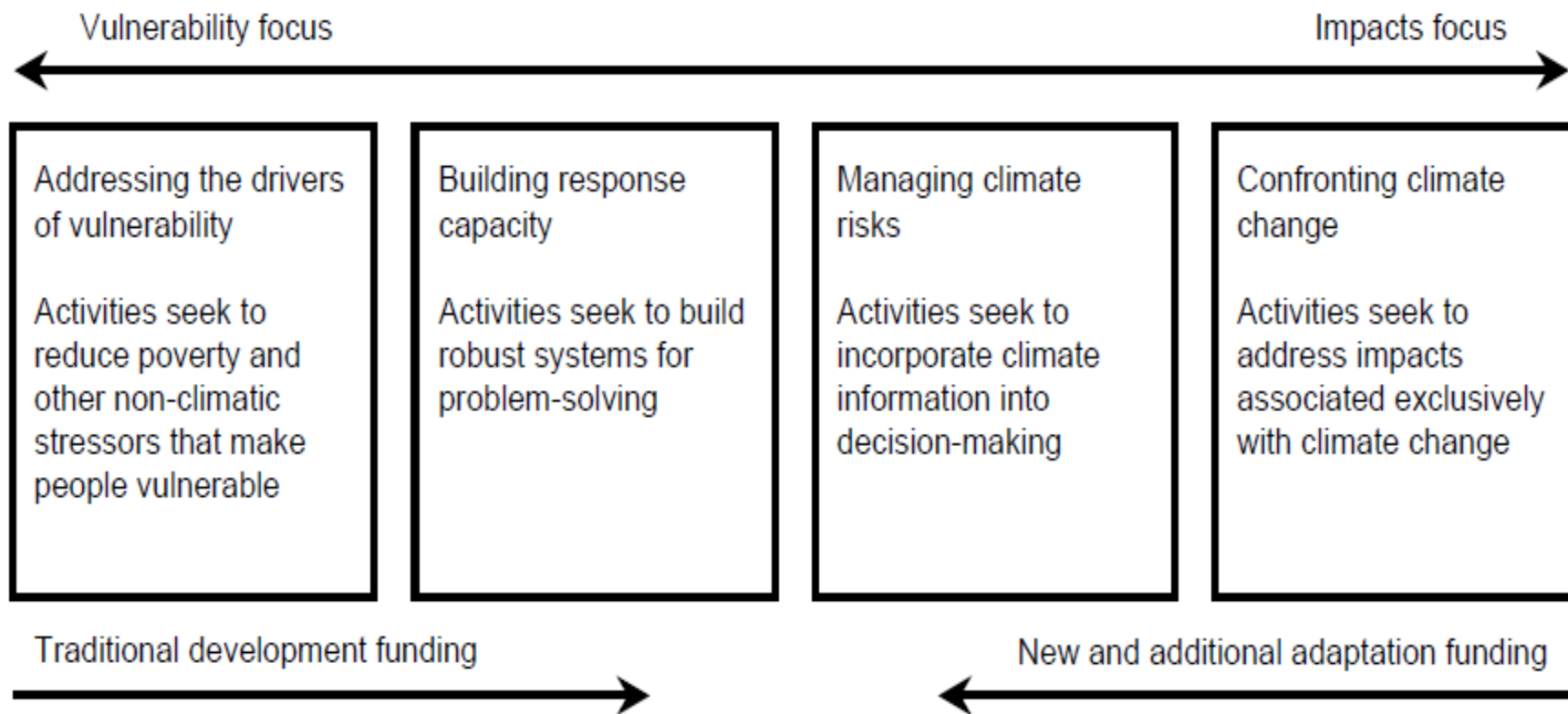
**Social Protection** describes all public and private initiatives that provide income or consumption transfers to the poor, protect the vulnerable against livelihood risks, and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalised; with the overall objective of reducing the economic and social vulnerability of poor, vulnerable and marginalised groups (Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler 2004).

**Climate change adaptation** is the process or outcome of a process that leads to a reduction in harm or risk of harm, or realisation of benefits associated with climate variability and climate change (UNDP 2005).

**Disaster risk reduction** describes the systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events (UNISDR 2009).

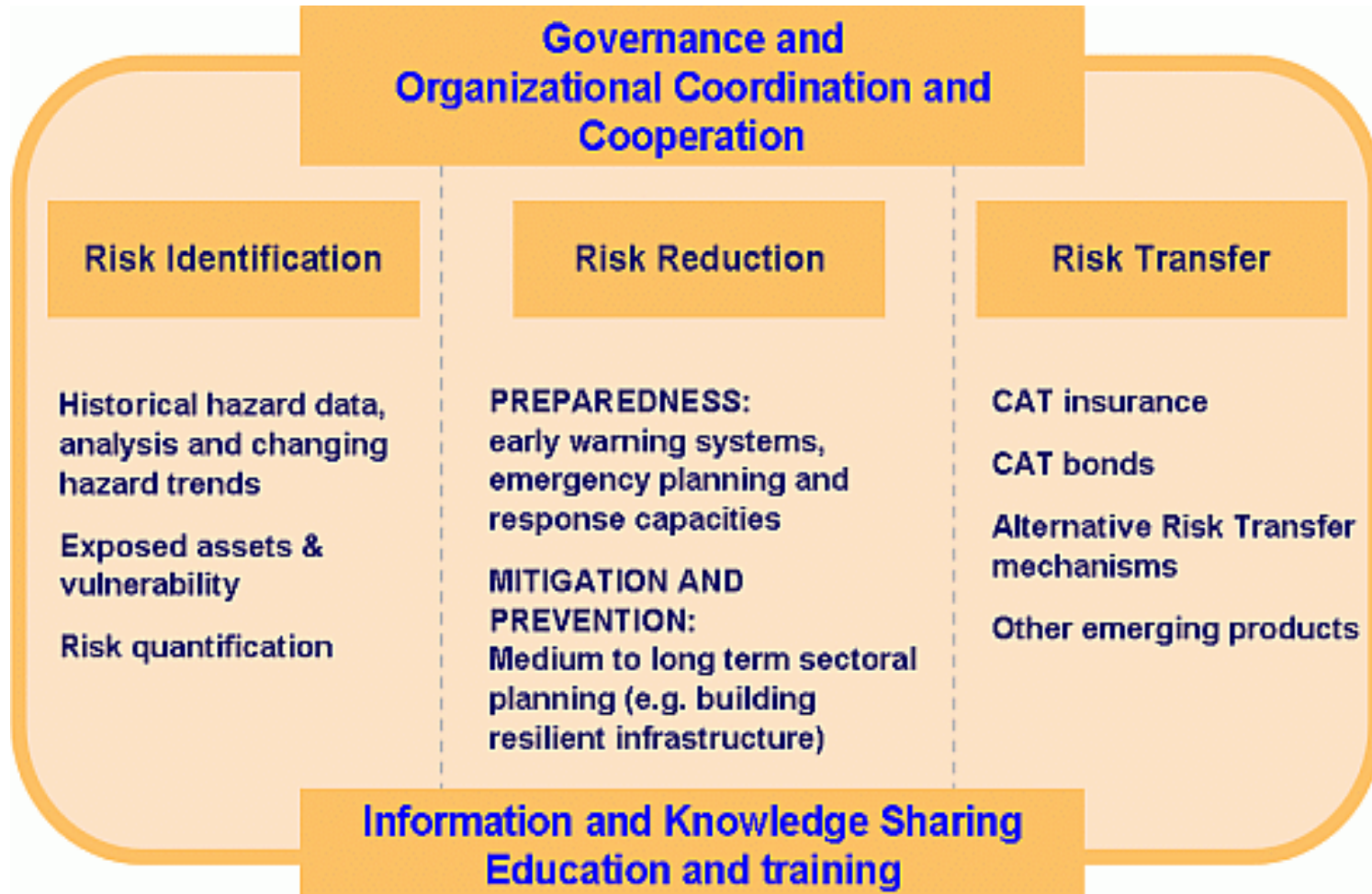


# Three Framings: Adaptation Activities



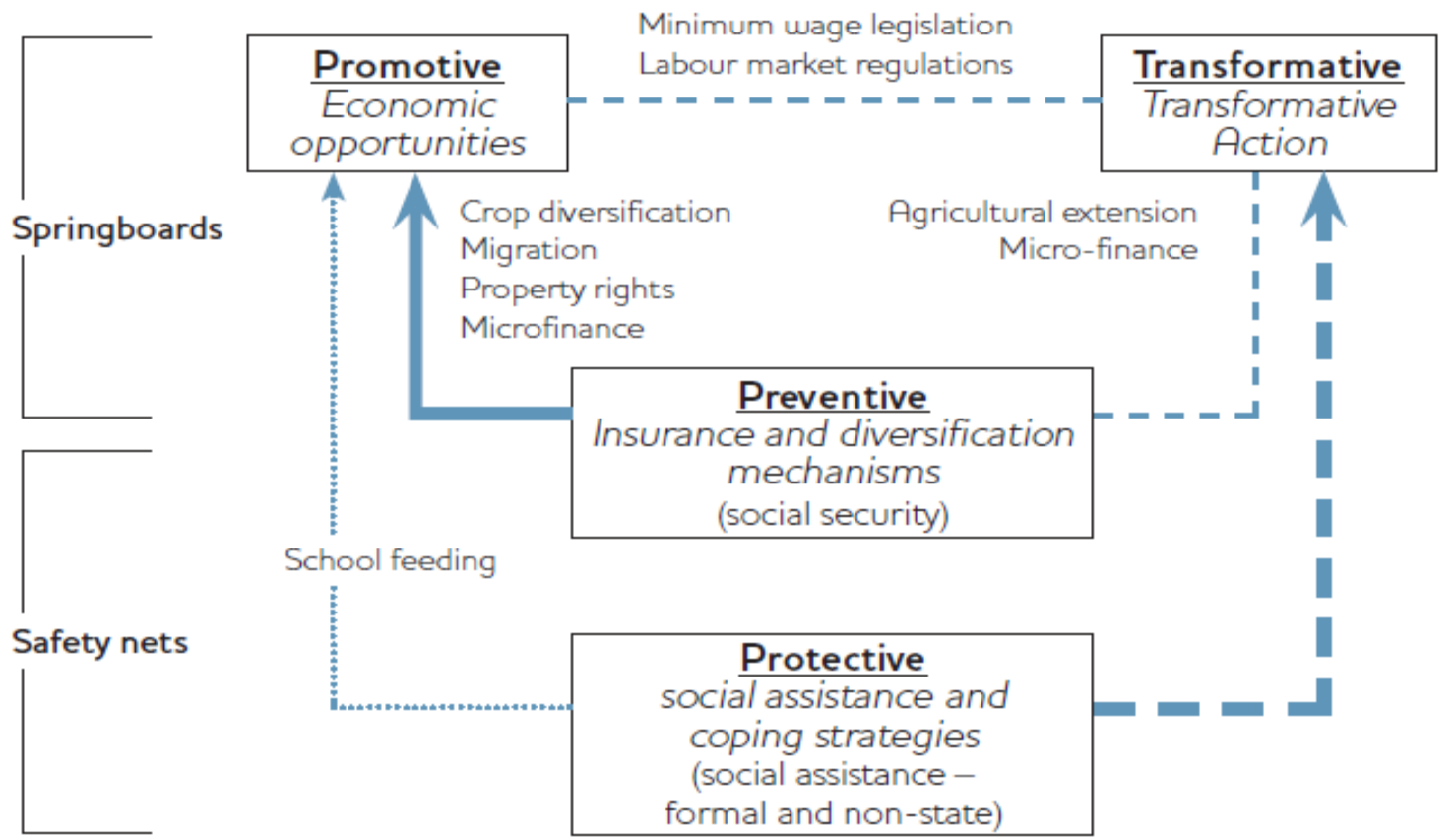


# Three Framings: Disaster Risk Management Activities



Source:  
WMO

# Three Framings: Social Protection Activities



- Indicates an obvious and direct relationship
- - - Indicates a less obvious relationship
- ..... Indicates a weak relationship
- Indicates that many protective measures can have the unfortunate effect of reinforcing established power hierarchies and patterns of exclusion

Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler 2006





# Matching Continuums

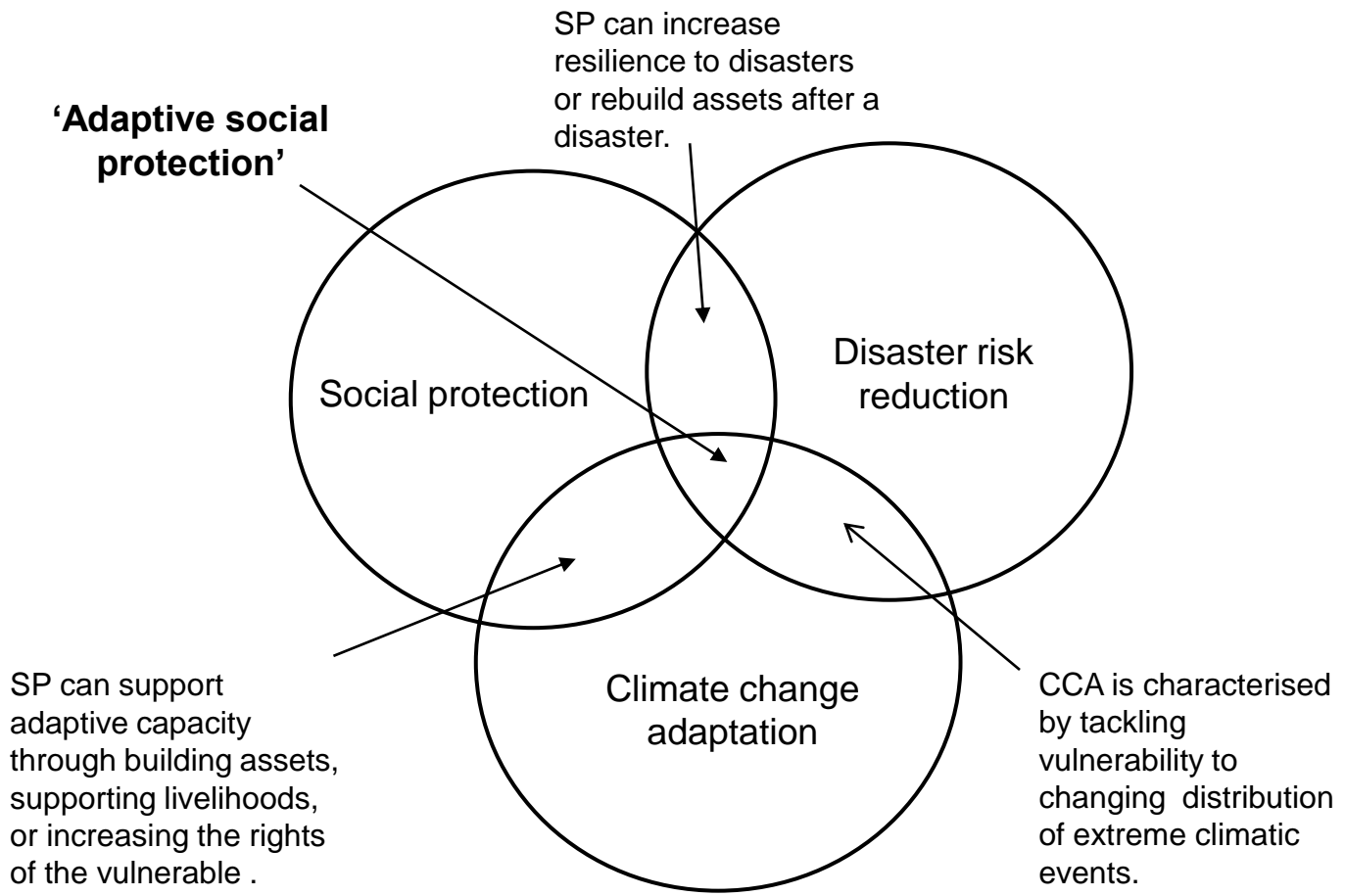
- All address vulnerability
- All attempt to reduce risks to development pathways and poverty reduction
- All have activities that are spread across a continuum of action



<b>Social Protection</b>	Transformative	Promotive	Preventative	Protective
<b>Disaster Risk Management</b>	Managing uncertainty to build disaster resilience	Reducing Risk	Sharing/ Transferring disaster risk	Managing disaster impacts
<b>Adaptation</b>	Reducing underlying vulnerability	Managing climate risks		Managing climate impacts



# The concept: “Adaptive Social Protection” (ASP)







# What is Adaptive Social Protection?

ASP describe the benefits social protection can bring for building adaptive capacity to climate change among poor and vulnerable groups and for developing climate change-resilient social protection programmes.

Founded on simple hypothesis that combining social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation approaches will reduce poverty and build the resilience of lives and livelihoods to shocks and stresses.

# Characteristics of Adaptive Social Protection?

ASP brings:

- **Transformation and Promotion:** An emphasis on transforming and promoting livelihoods as well as protecting them, to build long-term resilience to climate change and disasters
- **Improved Targeting:** A grounding in the root causes of poverty, recognising the poverty is differentiated, allowing more tailored assistance to those vulnerable to climate, disaster and economic shocks.
- **Equity and Rights:** An incorporation of a rights-based rationale for action – that stresses equity and justice dimensions of chronic poverty and climate change and calls for ‘compensatory assistance’ to those who need it most.
- **Longer-Term:** A longer-term perspective for social protection and DRR programming brought by combining climate change dimension
- **Joining Expertise:** An enhanced role for natural and social sciences to work together in designing adaptation, DRR and social protection interventions
- **Evaluation:** SP (and idea of protecting, preventing, promoting, transforming livelihoods/risks) brings a metric for evaluating the ‘resilience-building’ component of programming approaches that combine the 2 or more of the 3 elements.



## ASP in practice

SP measure	SP instruments	Adaptation and DRR benefits
Protection (coping strategies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– social service protection</li> <li>– basic social transfers (food/cash)</li> <li>– pension schemes</li> <li>– public works programmes</li> </ul>	– protection of those most vulnerable to climate risks, with low levels of adaptive capacity
Preventive (coping strategies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– social transfers</li> <li>– livelihood diversification</li> <li>– weather-indexed crop insurance</li> </ul>	– prevents damaging coping strategies as a result of risks to weather-dependent livelihoods
Promotive (building adaptive capacity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– social transfers</li> <li>– access to credit</li> <li>– asset transfers/protection</li> <li>– starter packs (drought/floodresistant)</li> <li>– access to common property resources</li> <li>– public works programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– promotes resilience through livelihood diversification and security to withstand climate related shocks</li> <li>– promotes opportunities arising from climate change</li> </ul>
Transformative (building adaptive capacity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– promotion of minority rights</li> <li>– anti-discrimination campaigns</li> <li>– social funds</li> </ul>	– transforms social relations to combat discrimination underlying social and political vulnerability

## What others are saying on adaptation, DRR and SP

The **Global Assessment Report** for Disaster Reduction (2008) 20 point plan for Reducing Disaster risk lists:

Number 6: Invest in natural resource management, infrastructure development, livelihood generation and social protection to reduce vulnerability and strengthen the resilience of rural livelihoods.

Number 8: Shift the emphasis of social protection from an exclusive focus on response to include pre-disaster mechanisms and more effective targeting of the most vulnerable groups.

The **Bellagio Framework** for Adaptation Assessment describes ‘social protection’ as one of three adaptation service delivery pillars – the others being natural resource management and infrastructure planning (WRI 2009)

“Social protection – particularly the direct and predictable transfer of resources to the poor – must become a standard feature when building the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable households and individuals” (**Swedish Commission** on Climate Change and Development, summary for policy makers, 2008)

Key Message for Copenhagen: Governments must be assisted in enhancing food production and access, scaling up social protection systems and improving their ability to prepare for and respond to disasters (statement by **Caritas, WHO, WFP, FAO, Save the Children, Oxfam, IFRC, World Vision** – 4<sup>th</sup> November 2009)

**But how does ASP relate to programmes and projects on the ground?**



Existing CBA and DRR initiatives

Existing social protection initiatives







# Developing the ASP idea

## Phase 1

- Examining the conceptual linkages
- Making the case

## Phase 2

- Expanding the evidence base
- Identifying opportunities for policy options and programmatic gaps

## Phase 3

- Lasting partnership and advocacy
- Securing role for social protection

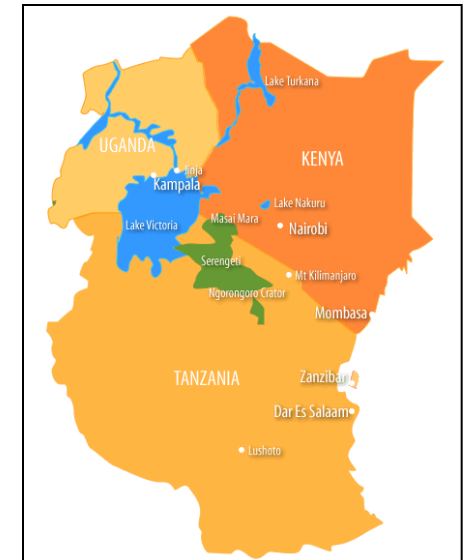
## ASP: mapping the evidence

Map evidence of projects and programmes, and policies and institutions that seek to increase the resilience of rural livelihoods with the aim of outlining what we learn in terms of:

- The extent to which SP, DRR and CCA are being integrated in practice;
- Where there is integration of disciplines, the common characteristics, as well as differences, in such projects and programmes; and
- Whether there are particular institutional opportunities or challenges that emerge as a result.

## Two regional case studies

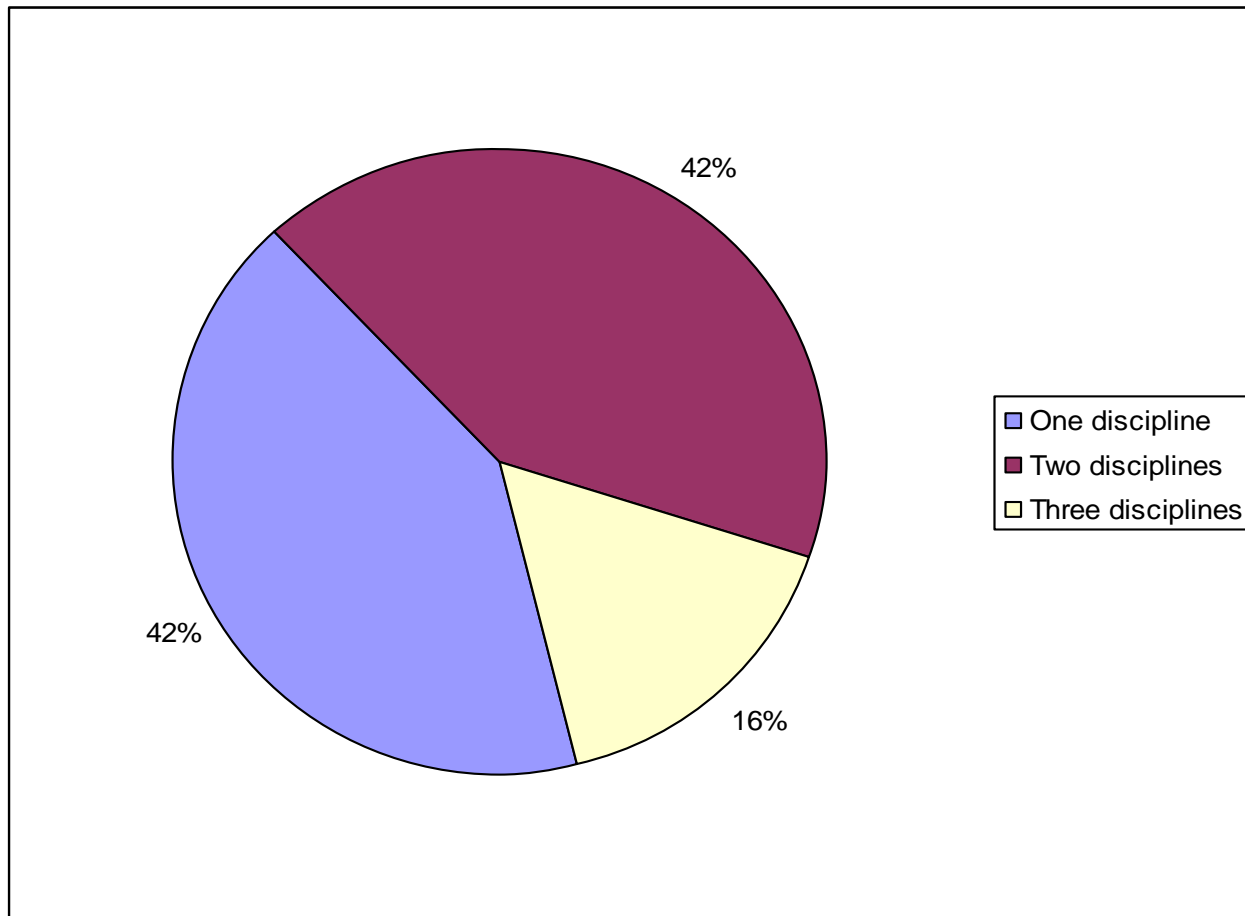
- Projects and programmes designed to build resilient rural livelihoods in agriculture sector in South Asia and East Africa.
- Examination of standard literature, programme evaluations, and policy documents. Interviews conducted with key stakeholders.
- South Asia:
  - 124 projects and programmes based in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan
  - 46 stakeholder interviews.
- East Africa:
  - Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Zambia, Uganda and Tanzania.





## Findings: Integration of disciplines (1)

- Full integration of SP, DRR and CCA is relatively limited.



## Findings: Integration of disciplines (2)

Discipline	No integration	Integration with one other discipline	Integration with two other disciplines
SP	48 (49%)	31 (32%)	18 (19%)
DDR	4 (1%)	50 (69%)	18 (30%)
CCA	1 (2%)	24 (56%)	18 (42%)

- The SP component is integrating the least with the other disciplines.

	SP	DDR	CCA	SP-DDR	SP-CCA	DDR-CCA	SP-DDR-CCA
Regional	0	0	0	3 (75%)	0	1 (25%)	0
Afghanistan	8 (73%)	0	0	2 (18%)	1 (9%)	0	0
Bangladesh	13 (35%)	0	0	7 (19%)	0	9 (24%)	8 (22%)
India	11 (31%)	3 (9%)	0	8 (23%)	0	6 (17%)	7 (20%)
Nepal	6 (36%)	2 (13%)	1 (6%)	2 (13%)	2 (13%)	2 (13%)	1 (6%)
Pakistan	7 (44%)	0	0	6 (34%)	0	3 (19%)	0

- Where SP is being integrated, it is mainly associated with DDR.
- Bangladesh and India have the highest percentage of projects combining all three disciplines, whereas Afghanistan, Nepal and Pakistan have almost none.

# Combining SP, DRR and CCA in Bangladesh

- Often programmes centred on rural livelihoods and/or food security.
- Many involve some form of micro-insurance/credit.

## **Food Security for Sustainable Household Livelihoods (FoSHoL), Bangladesh (CARE/European Commission)**

FoSHoL seeks to build the capacities of food insecure farming households in communities in the Barind Tract of northwestern Bangladesh.

## **Livelihood Adaptation to Climate Change (LACC, phases 1, 2, 3), Bangladesh (Dept. Agri. Extension, GoB/FAO)**

The aim of LACC is to promote livelihood adaptation and reduce vulnerability to climate change, particularly among women and poor communities who have the lowest capacity to adapt.

## **Flood-Resistant Housing through Micro-Loans (Grameen, Bangladesh)**

Grameen Bank provides small loans for improved flood resistant houses, which are built on brick and bamboo pillars and have bamboo tie beams, wooden rafters and purlins supporting light roofs.

## Combining SP, DRR and CCA in India

- Emphasis on rural livelihoods and management of natural resources (watersheds and forestry).

### **Bharat Agro-Industries Foundation, India (BAIF)**

BAIF has developed an array of watershed interventions to promote sustainable rural development, food security, and clean environment.

### **Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Programme (WORLP), India (DFID)**

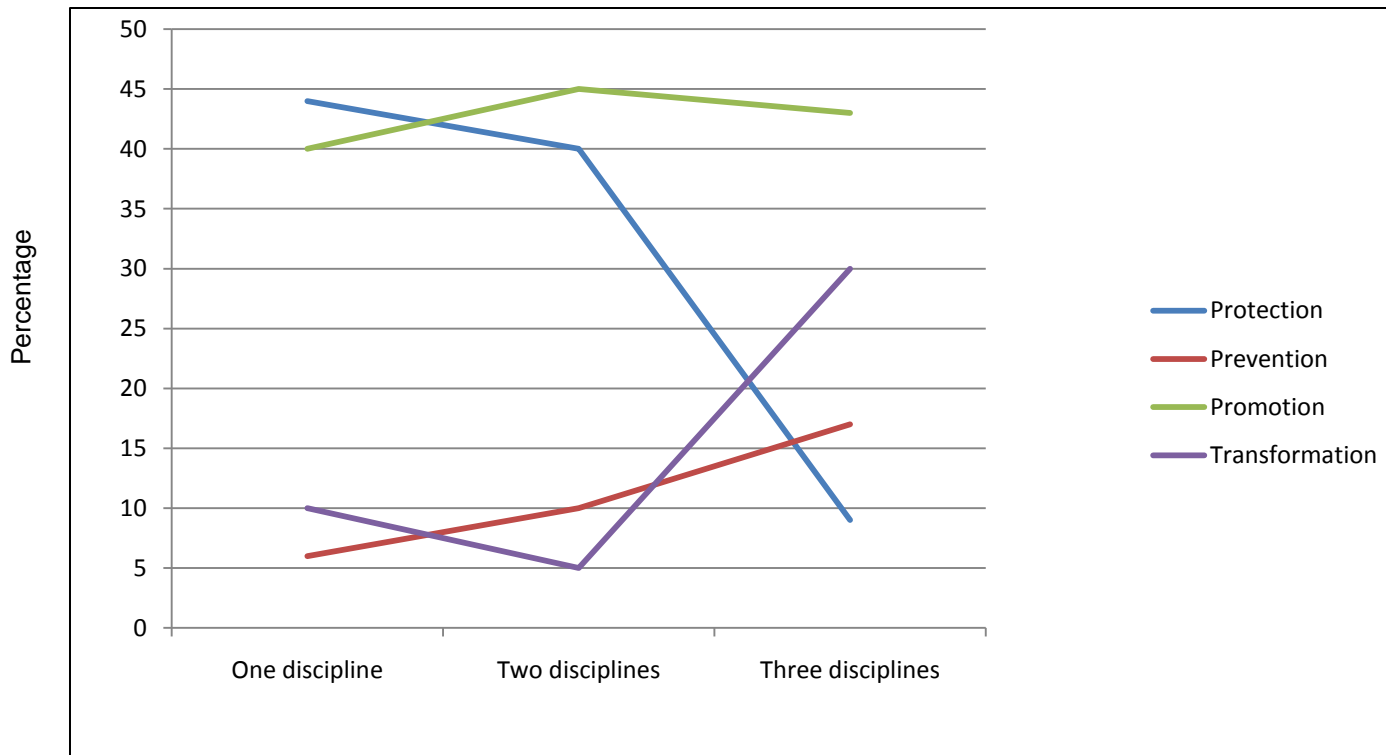
Implemented by the Orissa Watershed Development Mission (GOO), the project covers 274 watersheds in Western Orissa. Its 'watershed-plus' approach targets additional resources for the poor and marginalised.

### **Sanjojana, India (Agragame)**

Agragame is an NGO working on watershed management in the tribal dominated uplands of Orissa. Agragame spearheaded Sanjojana (meaning 'coordination'), a network of 45 NGOs implementing projects in poverty alleviation and community empowerment.

## Findings: integration and SP measures

- As a general rule, as integration of the disciplines increases, the degree of reliance on protective SP measures decreases. Conversely, there is greater emphasis on preventive and transformative measures.







## East Africa report

- Fewer number of programmes and projects available overall, and less integration of SP, CCA and DRR disciplines.
- Programmes incorporating SP and DRR goals found to be most numerous (particularly in the form of for-Work Programmes).
- Most activity found in Ethiopia, both from a policy perspective and on the ground.
- Institutional capacity is a major challenge. However, SP, CCA and DRR highly relevant to social and environmental problems facing the region.
- There are substantial potential entry points for ASP in the region e.g. Ethiopia FSP and Rwanda's 'Vision 2020 Umurenge'.



## Implications for ASP

- Projects and programmes promoting climate-resilient livelihoods should aim to integrate SP-DRR-CCA disciplines.
- Build on existing SP and SP-DRR projects.
- Vulnerability reduction needs to be the primary target of adaptation and disaster risk reduction activities and policies.
- Innovative approaches to promoting climate resilient livelihoods: multi-disciplinary and rights-based.
- Barriers to greater integration of SP, CCA and DRR vary from country to country but generally concern lack of capacity.
- Next step: go in country in both regions.