Community Resilience Partnership Program (CRPP) - PARTNERSHIP FORUM 2023

Using climate risk data tools to inform social protection - The case of PRISM.
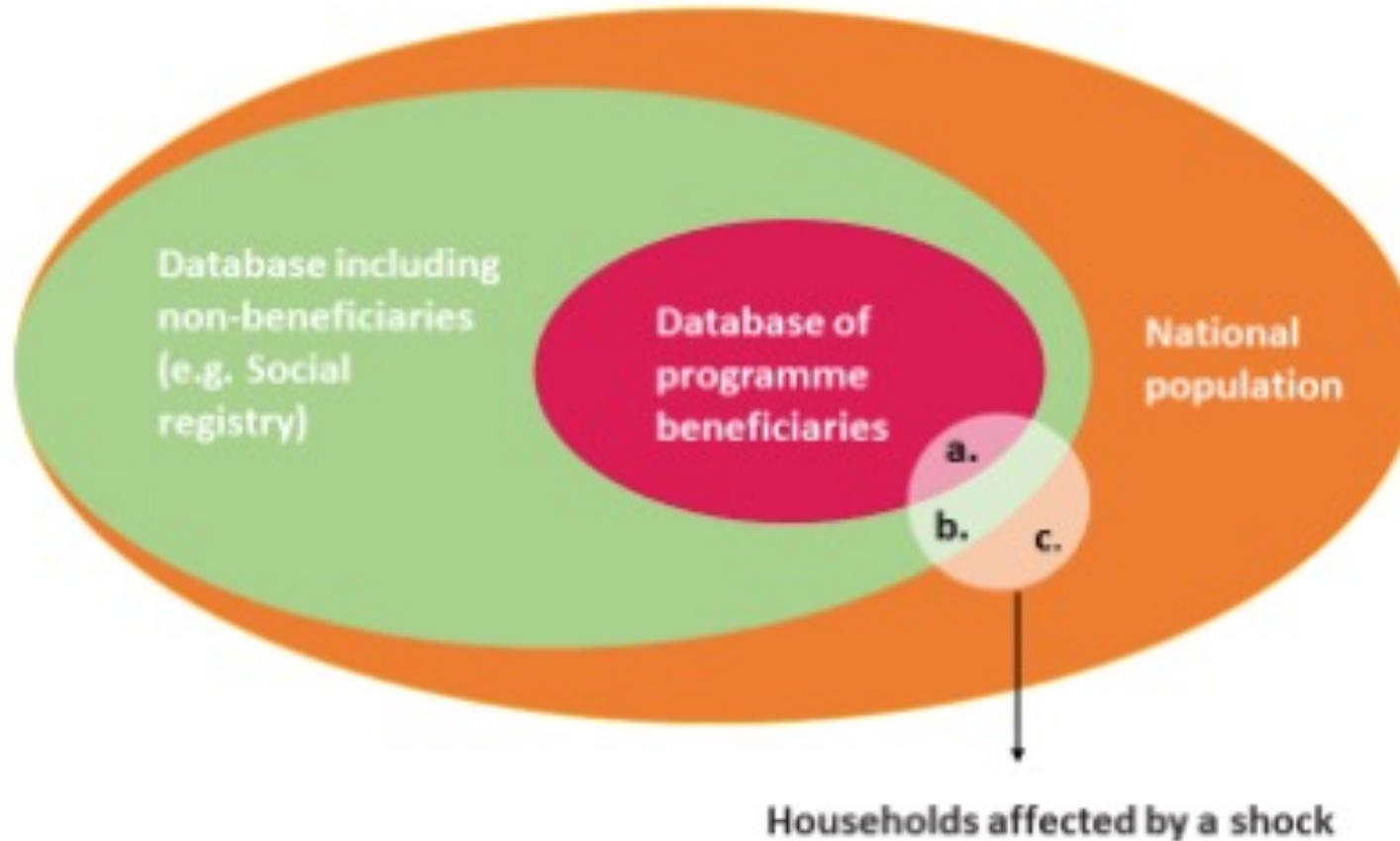
Presenters – Daniel Longhurst and Jothi Sundaram, WFP Regional Bureau for Asia Pacific

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SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

The policy problem

Database including non-beneficiaries (e.g. Social registry)

Database of programme beneficiaries

National population

a.

b.

c.

Households affected by a shock

a. Households that can be reached through **vertical expansion** (or **piggybacking** on the beneficiary database)

b. Households that can be reached through **horizontal expansion** (or **piggybacking** on non-beneficiary data)

c. Households less easily reached through **horizontal expansion** (not covered by existing databases)

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Interoperability of Climate Risk Information + Social Protection Systems (Conceptual)
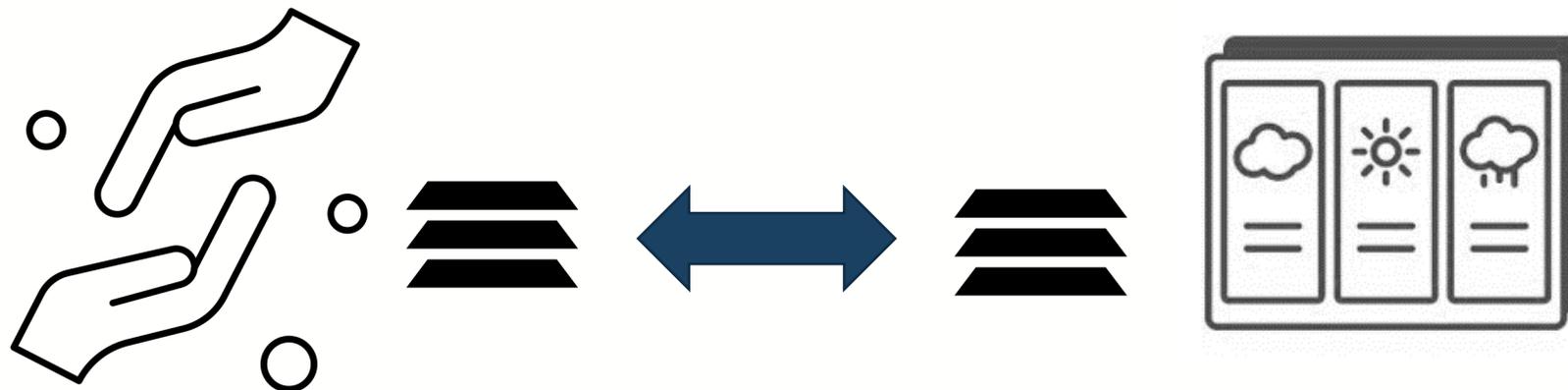
Social protection information system

- Schemes and programs
- Beneficiary management database - registration, enrolment based on eligibility

Climate Risk Information System (e.g. PRISM)

- **Historical** Hazard (e.g. flood/drought frequency and severity over an area)
- **Near real time** (e.g. rainfall/flood extent during last 2-10 days)
- **Future** (e.g. seasonal climate forecast)

Social Protection information systems can send a request to Climate Risk Information Systems containing areas of interest, a timeframe, and a hazard to **analyze the exposure of vulnerable households to climate risks which can inform decisions on social protection inclusion and benefits**

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More info on PRISM - https://innovation.wfp.org/project/prism

Case of Cambodia

PRISM monitors data on the geographic extent of a hazard and its severity (rainfall/flood)
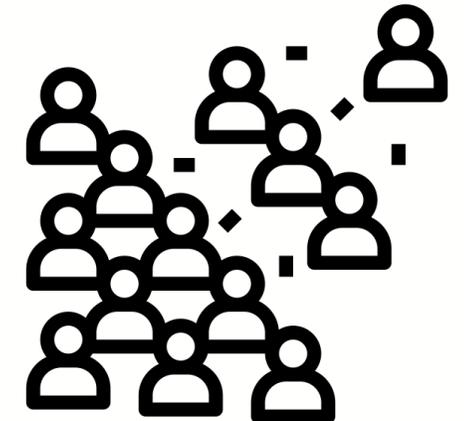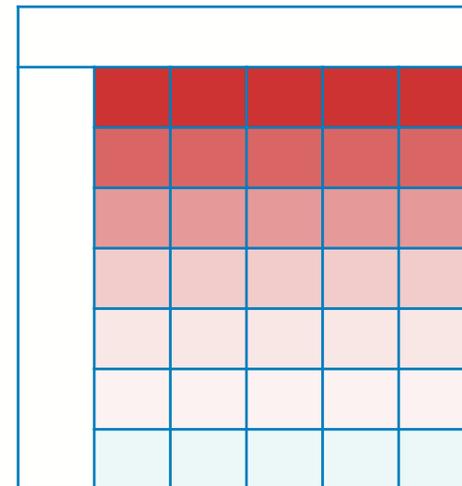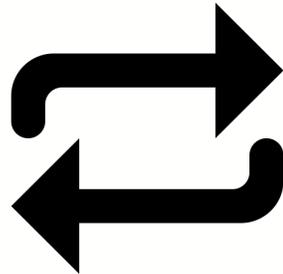
The SP system makes a request to the PRISM API to get hazard data

PRISM API responds with a georeferenced dataset including hazard severity by location

The SP system can then determine how many registered households have been exposed, and may trigger a response and additional assistance

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Work in Progress

Thoughts for discussion...

This agenda holds huge potential, but challenges and trade-offs remain:

- Technical solutions are built on coordination, collaboration and clear roles

- Keeping data dynamic – what are the policy and programmatic options?

- How can forecasting systems help move towards anticipatory measures?

- Moving from ad hoc to predictable safety nets

- Moving to multi-hazard shock typologies and systems?

- Fiscal space and opportunity cost – demonstrating efficiency and effectiveness.

- Capitalising on private sector potential – e.g. analytics, risk finance

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