

This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.

# What is Adaptive Social Protection?

Laura Phelps



**Oxford Policy  
Management**

28 February 2023



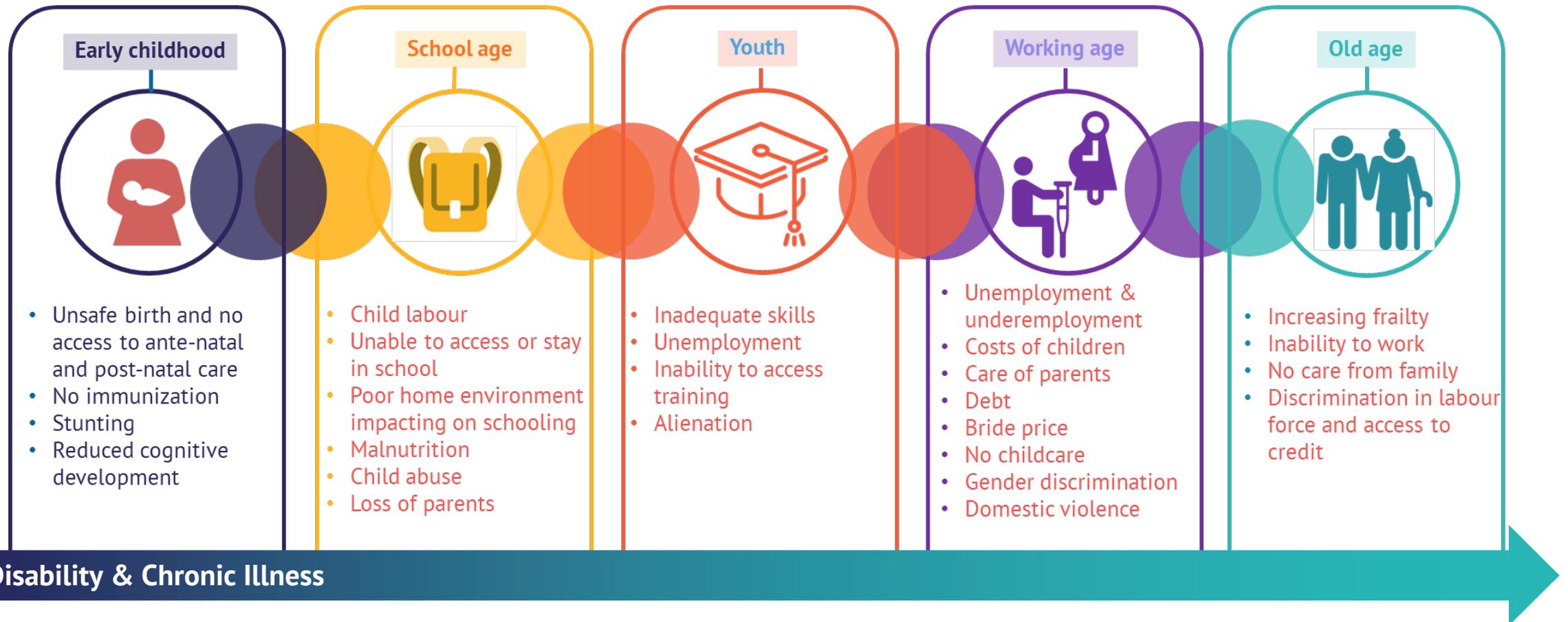
# What is social protection?

## ADB definition:

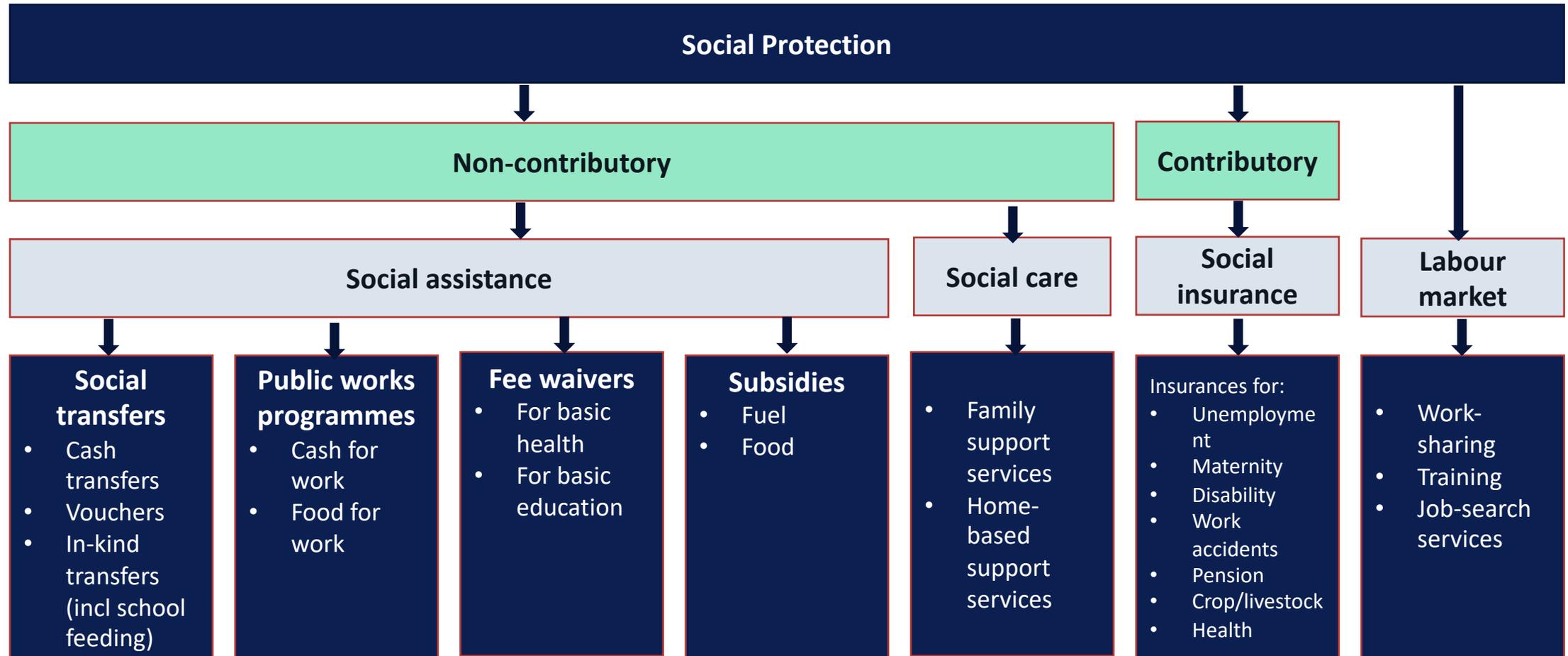
"Social protection is a set of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption/loss of income.

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

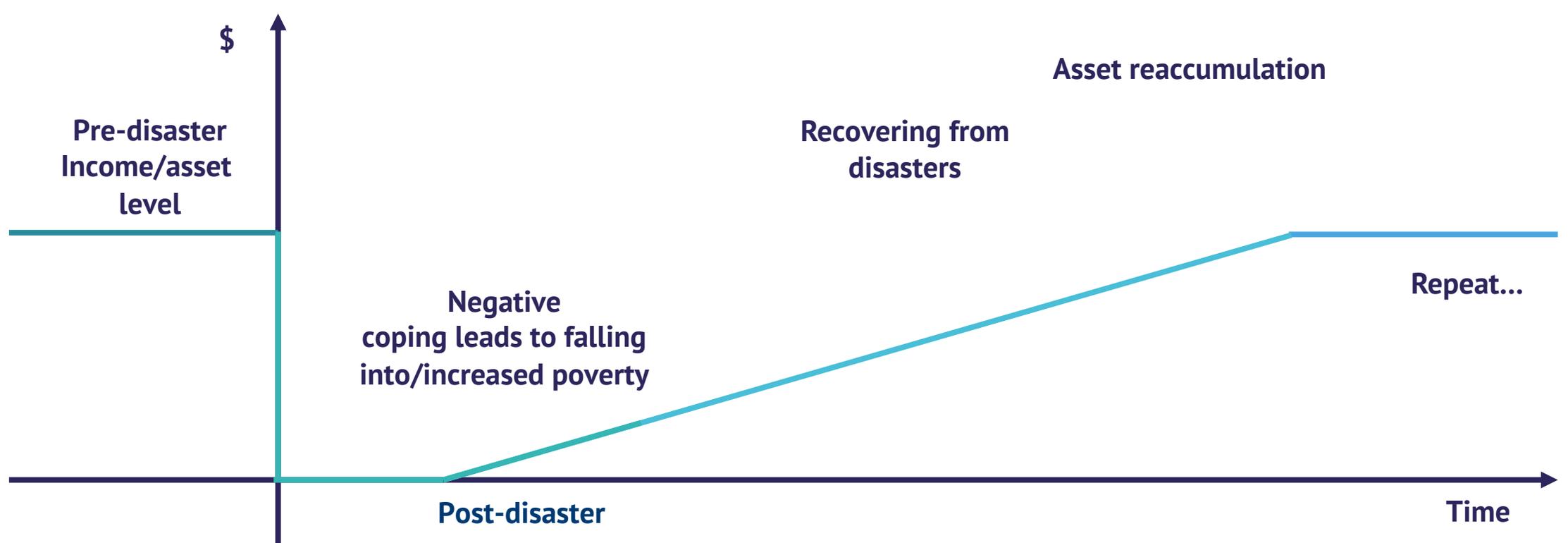


# Adaptive social protection



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**

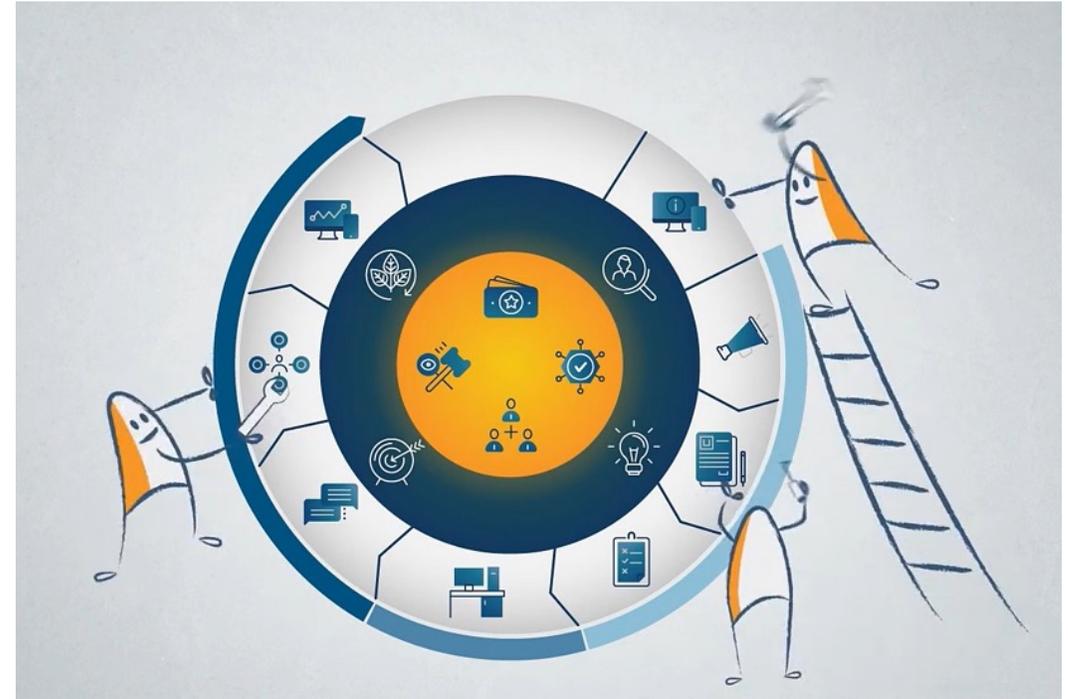
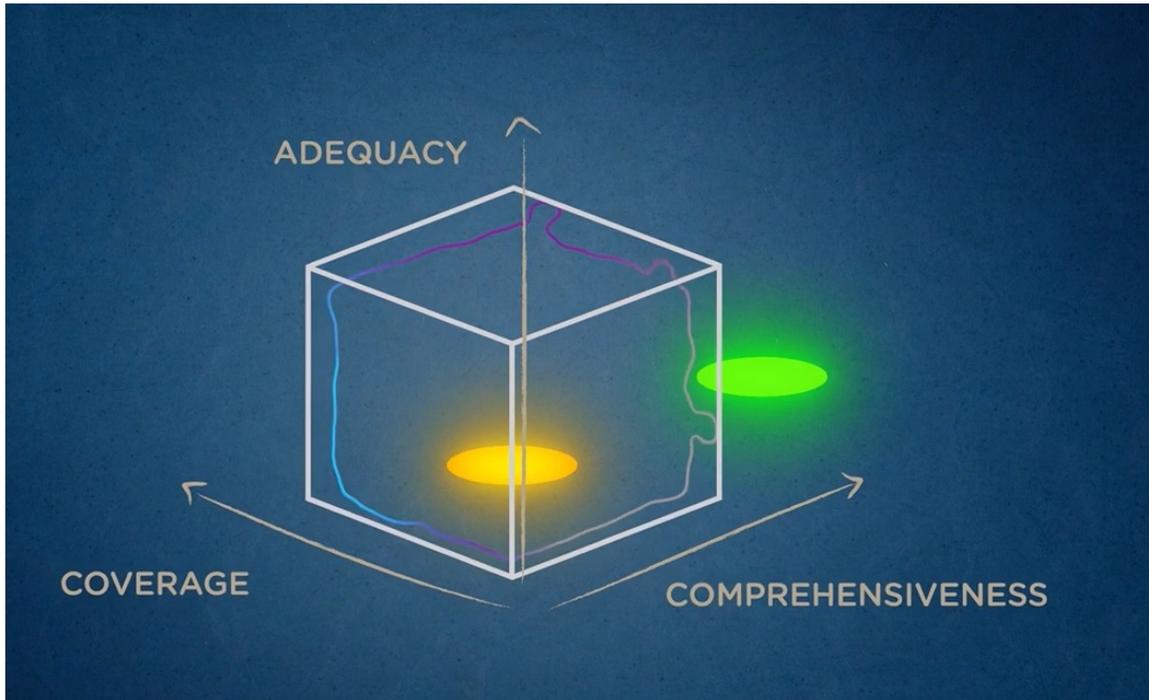
# Linkages between different systems



# 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>