



BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE through Social Protection

10–12 November 2025 | Manila, Philippines

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DAY 1: Knowledge Sharing and Co-Creation



OPENING REMARKS

Shamit Chakravarti

*Director, Human and Social Development
Sector Office, ADB*



SESSION FACILITATORS

Bob Babajanian

Senior Social Development Specialist (Social Protection), ADB

Nard Huijbregts

ADB Consultant / Economic Policy Research Institute (EPRI)

Christina Lowe

ADB Consultant



LEARNING GOALS & ICE BREAKER

Opportunity for participants to get to know each other and reflect on what they hope to get out of the session.



Get to know your neighbor

1. Look to your left

2. Someone you don't know yet? Say hi!

3. Emoji mood check: describe how you feel about the workshop using only an emoji.



Learning objectives

1. Strengthen understanding of adaptive and shock-responsive social protection (SP) as tools for climate resilience.

Participants will deepen their knowledge of how SP systems can anticipate, absorb, and adapt to climate shocks and stresses, drawing on regional and global frameworks and country experiences

2. Exchange and reflect on practical lessons for integrating climate resilience into SP policies, programs, and systems.

Through interactive sessions, panel discussions, and a field visit, participants will identify enabling factors, challenges, and innovations from real-world adaptive SP initiatives, including those implemented in the Philippines.

3. Develop actionable, country-specific pathways to advance adaptive SP in practice.

By the end of the workshop, participants will have collaboratively designed mini action plans outlining concrete policy, programmatic, and system-level measures to strengthen adaptive SP within their national contexts.





KEYNOTE:

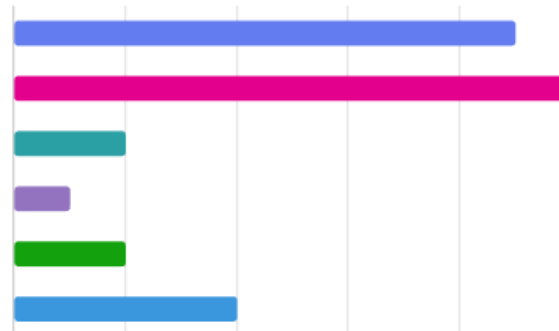
HOW CAN ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION PROMOTE CLIMATE RESILIENCE?

Presenter:
Christy Lowe, ASP Specialist



What is our starting point?

Please select the box(es) which describes the nature focus of your work.



Participants largely have either Policy or Operational / Program implementation roles

A large range of knowledge/ confidence levels on ASP

Please indicate how confident or familiar you currently feel with each of the following areas. Tick the box that best reflects your current level of knowledge or confidence.

Not at all Slightly Moderately Very well

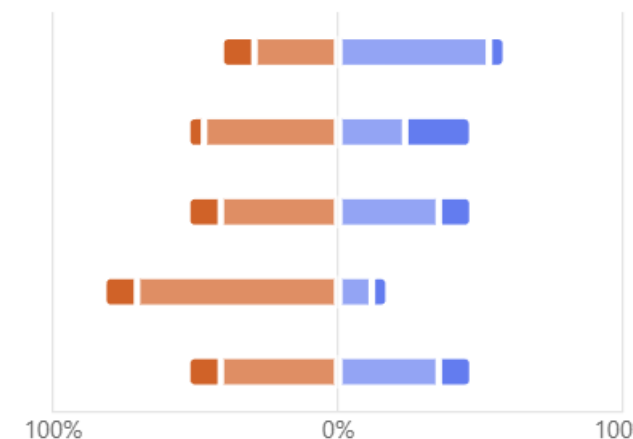
How confident are you in explaining how adaptive social protection helps households anticipate, absorb, and adapt to...

How comfortable do you feel advocating for adaptive social protection to policymakers and practitioners in your work context?

How well can you identify potential policy, program, or systems-level entry points for integrating climate resilience and social...

How familiar are you with examples from other countries where social protection supports climate resilience?

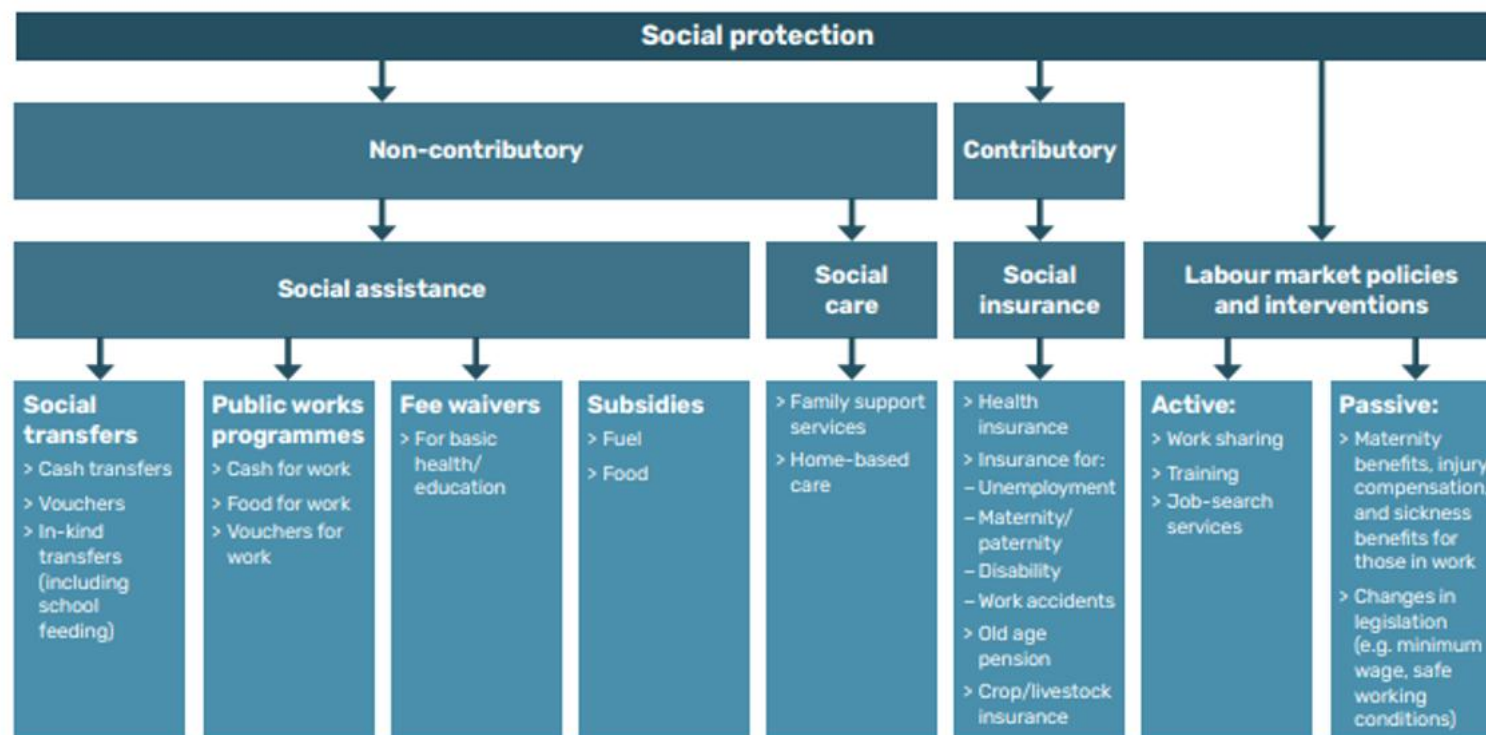
Do you feel you have the necessary knowledge and confidence to engage in mutual exchange with peers from other countries on...



Key concepts: Social Protection



Social protection (SP) is defined as the set of **policies and programmes designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability** by promoting efficient labour markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption/loss of income ([ADB, n.d.](#))



Carter et al. (2019)

Key concepts: *Adaptive Social Protection (ASP)*



What is it?

Adaptive social protection (ASP) refers to the **integration of social protection with disaster risk management and climate change adaptation** (Davies et al [2008](#)).

Shock-responsive social protection (SRSP) is generally considered to be a *sub-set* of adaptive social protection that focuses on the **integration of social protection and disaster risk management**, though in some countries it may be used interchangeably with the broader adaptive social protection term (ADB, [2022](#)).

What does ASP aim to achieve?

Adaptive social protection helps **build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households**, by investing in their capacity to prepare for, cope with, and adapt to shocks and stresses, protecting their well-being and ensuring that they do not fall into or become trapped in poverty as a result (ADB, [2022](#)).

How can ASP help build climate resilience?

The 3As Framework

ANTICIPATE

Support people to **anticipate** and reduce the impacts of climate hazards, through preparedness, planning and action **before specific hazards occur**

ABSORB

Support people to **absorb and cope** with the impacts of climate hazards **when those hazards occur**

ADAPT

Support people to **adapt to multiple, long-term and future climate change risks**, and to learn and adjust after a disaster, thereby breaking out of risk traps and recurring cycles of vulnerability

Underpinned by societal **TRANSFORMATION**, to alter the unequal power relations and tackle the underlying drivers of poverty and marginalisation that currently make certain people disproportionately vulnerable to climate extremes and disasters

Source: [*Badahur et al. \(2015\)*](#)

How can we integrate the 3As into social protection?



ASP Policies acknowledge climate-related risks, outline climate resilience objectives, reference disaster & adaptation policies, and promote relevant programming to address risks

ANTICIPATE

ABSORB

ADAPT



ASP Programmes are designed and implemented to support climate resilience of vulnerable populations

ANTICIPATE

ABSORB

ADAPT



Systems to operationalize ASP policies and programmes are adequately developed, including institutional/ coordination arrangements; financing mechanisms; technology, MIS & infrastructure; and administrative capacity to deliver ASP in practice

ANTICIPATE

ABSORB

ADAPT



Policies



A
B
S
O
R
B

Over the last decade – and particularly since the Covid-19 crisis – there has been growing recognition of the need to adjust social protection policies so that they provide better support in the face of large-scale shocks

→ **shock-responsive social protection**

(i.e. policies include provisions to maintain routine SP provision when shocks occur + expand provision to meet new emergency needs)



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T
E

In some cases, policies have also been developed that promote proactive support for the population before a shock occurs

→ **anticipatory social protection**

(i.e. policies incorporate disaster risk reduction measures + provisions to enable anticipatory action when a shock is imminent)



A
D
A
P
T

But very few countries have developed adaptive social protection policies to systematically support the population to adapt to long-term climate change impacts

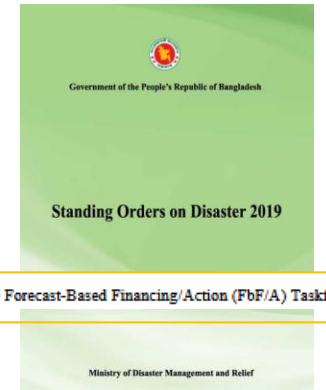
→ **truly adaptive social protection**

(i.e. integrating SP & long-term climate action plans)

e.g. Bangladesh:



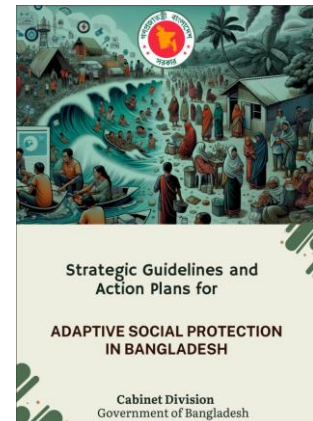
8.2. Social Safety Net Programs



3.1.16 Forecast-Based Financing/Action (FbF/A) Taskforce



3.3.2 Disaster, social safety and security



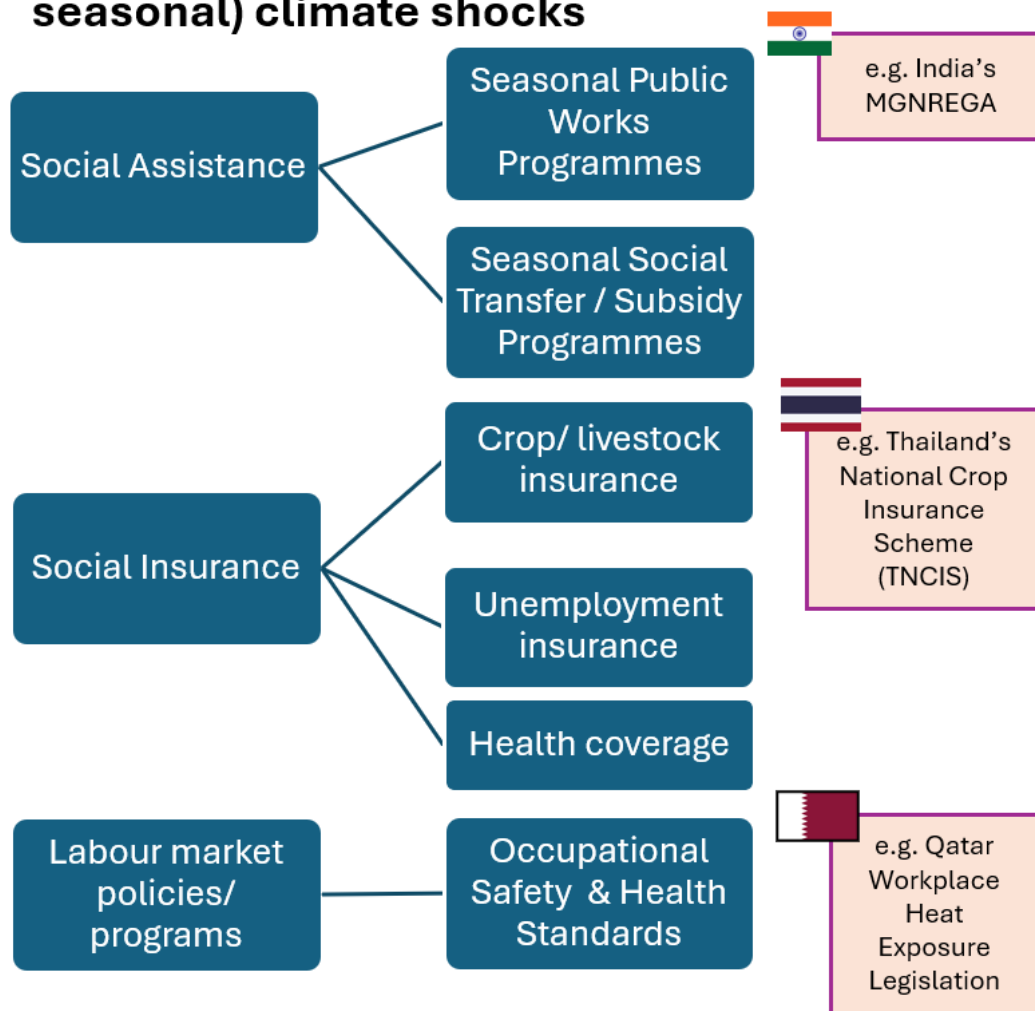


Programmes

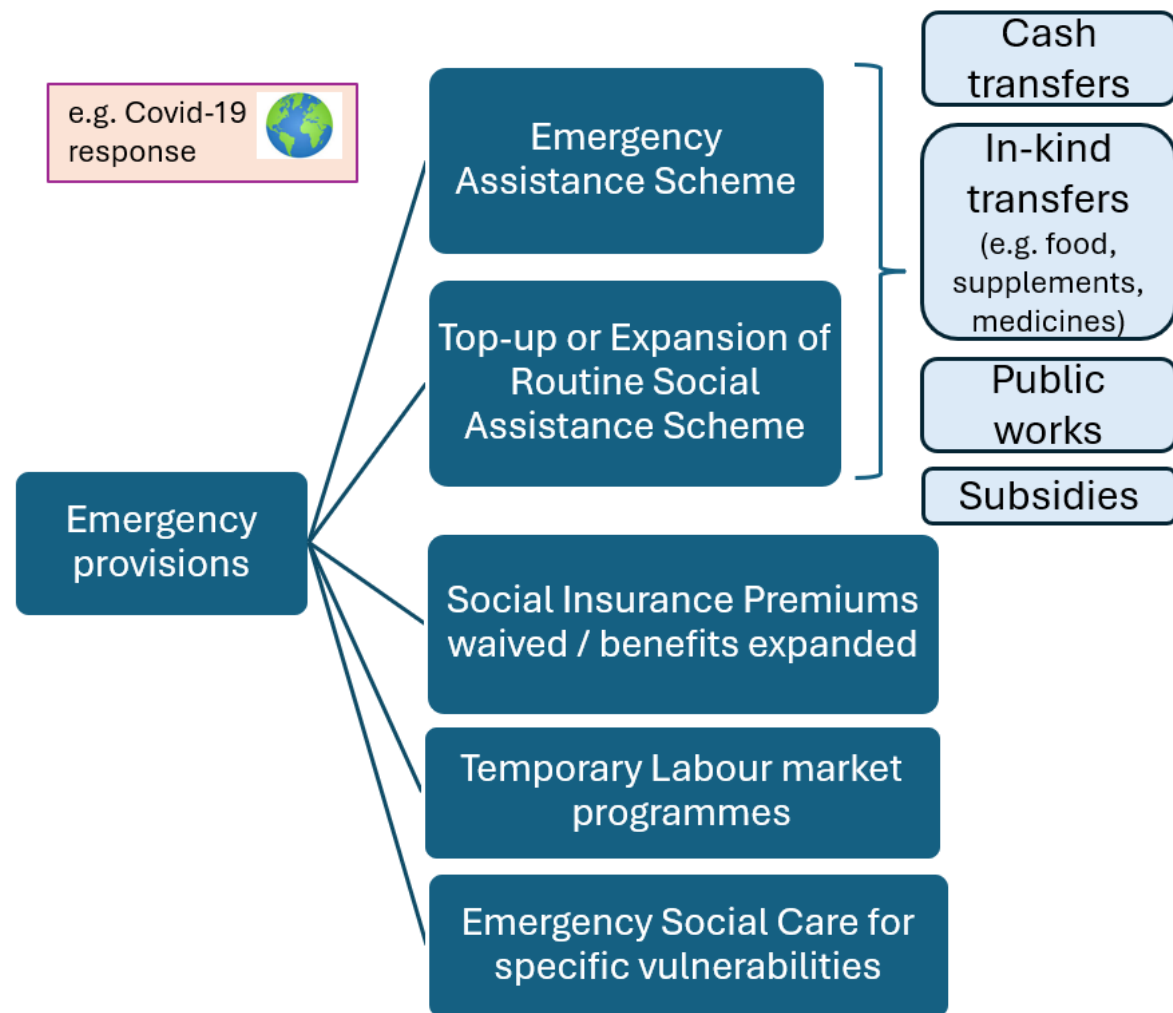


Supporting vulnerable populations after a shock occurs

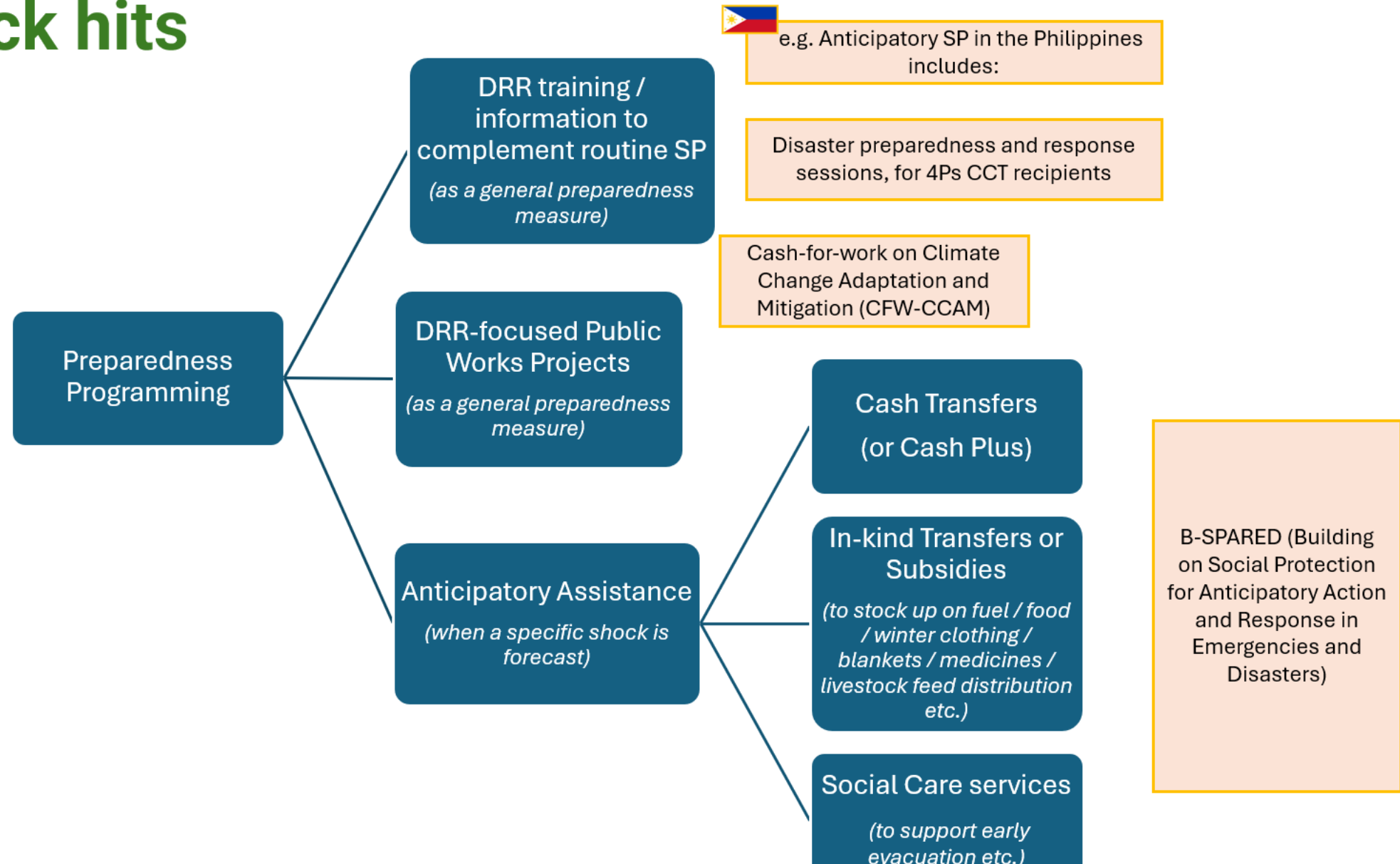
Routine SP programming for 'regular' (e.g. seasonal) climate shocks



Additional SP programming for 'ad hoc' emergencies

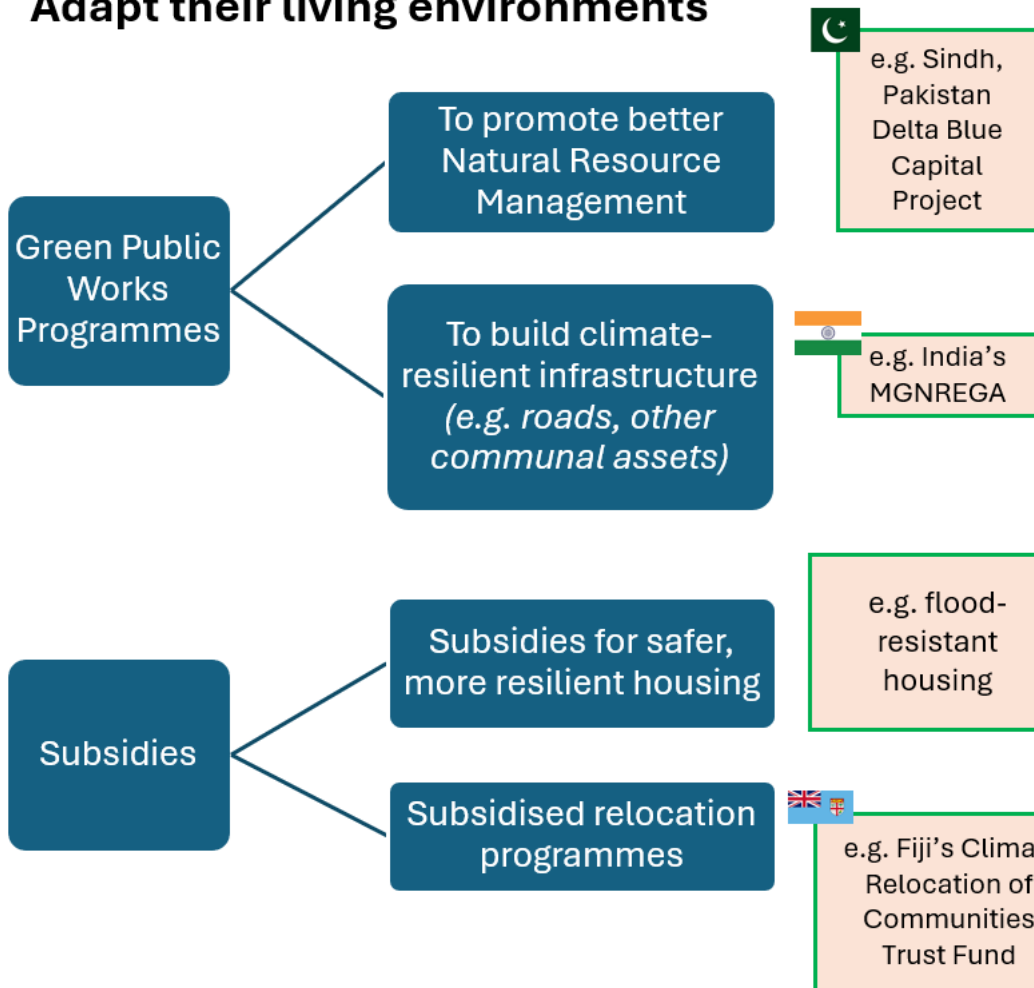


Supporting vulnerable populations *before* the shock hits

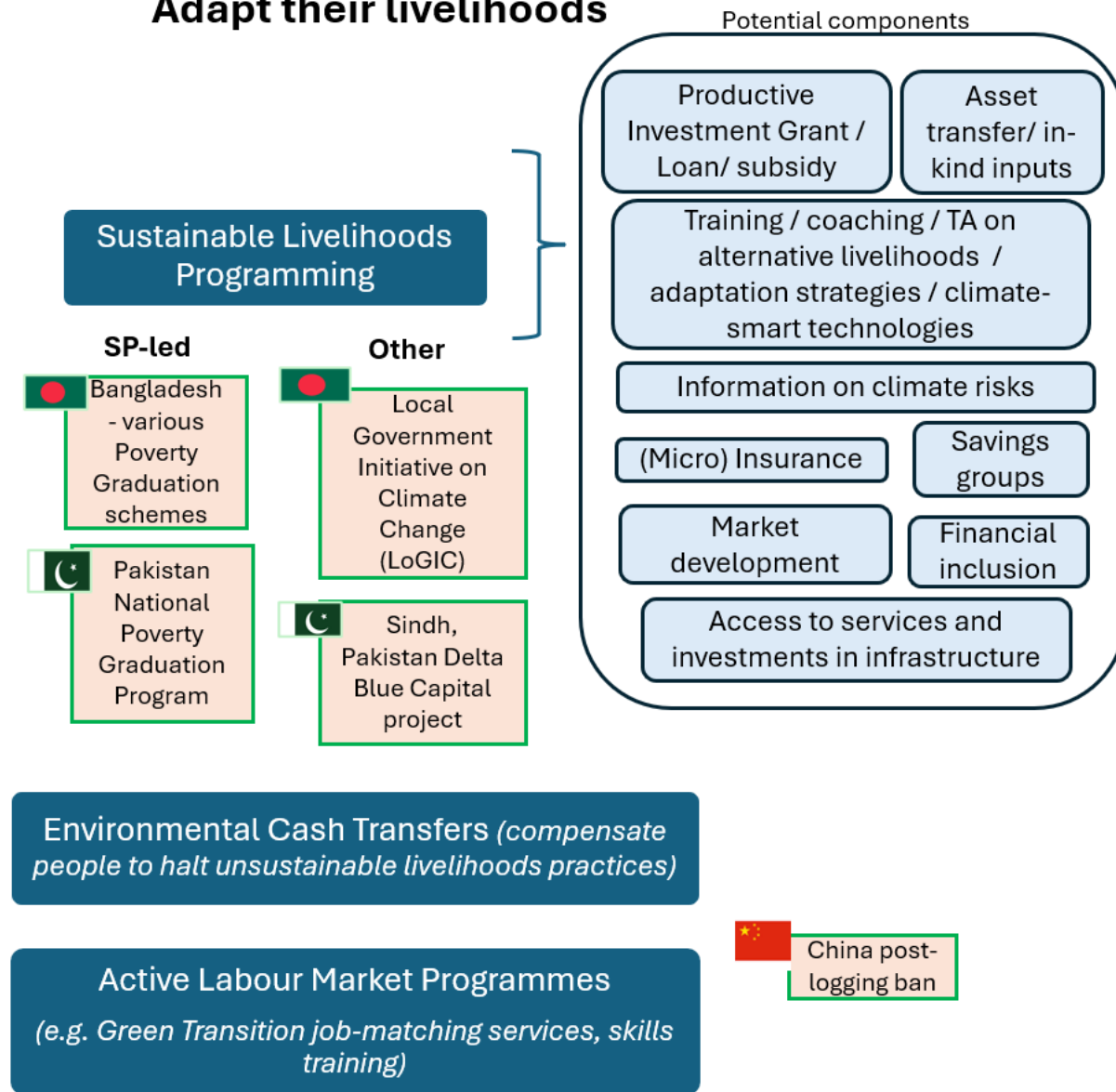


Supporting vulnerable populations to...

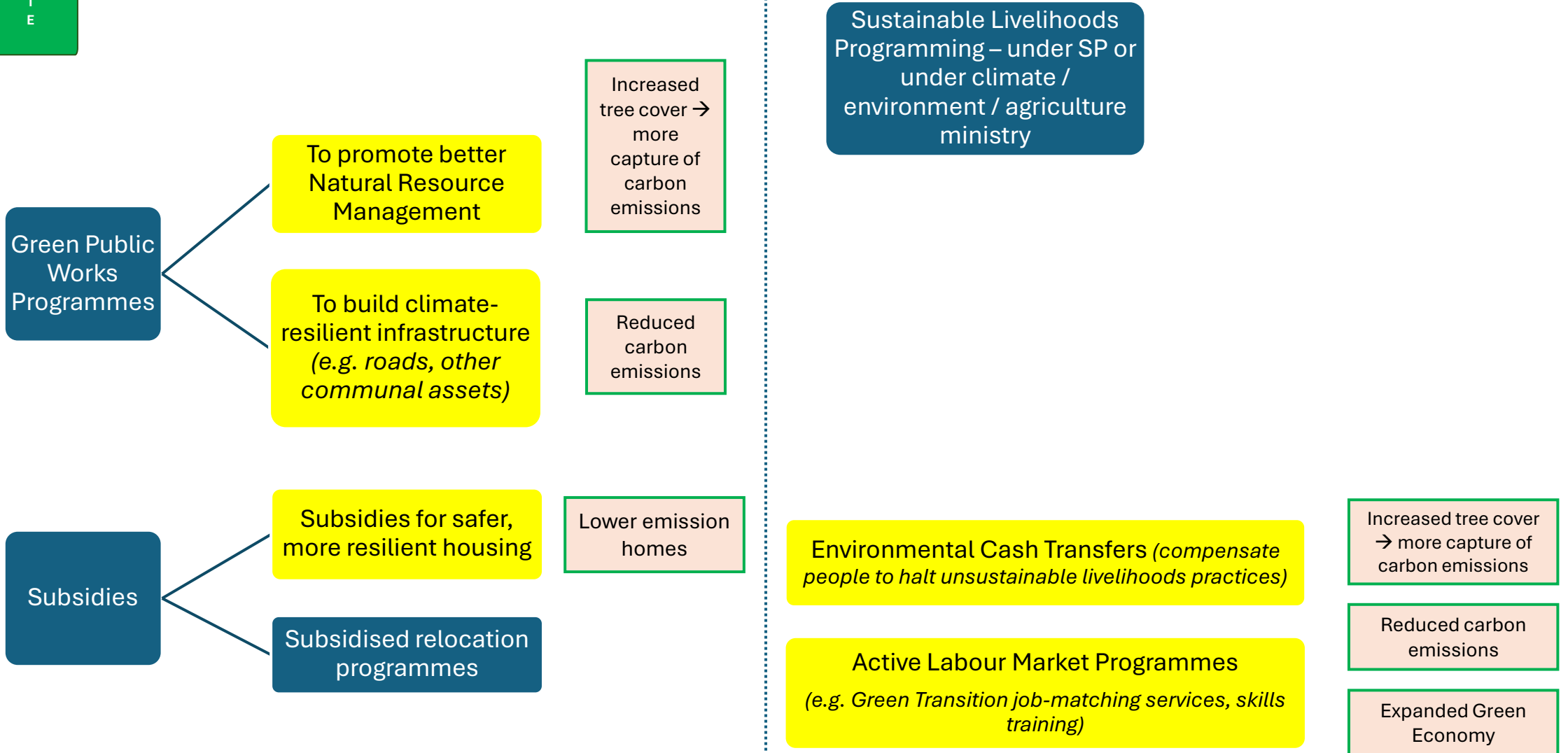
Adapt their living environments



Adapt their livelihoods



... while also contributing to global and national climate mitigation efforts





Systems



Systems

Institutional/ Coordination Arrangements

- **Platforms and partnerships to coordinate** SP with disaster response / humanitarian agencies & community-based responders
- **Partnerships with private sector** for SRSP payments/ insurance payouts (banks, insurers, fin tech, mobile network operators)

Infrastructure, Tech, Information Systems

- **Large-scale, dynamic registry** for rapid scale-up to newly-vulnerable and on-demand registration by excluded households
- Nationwide drives supporting access to **financial accounts, mobile phones & IDs**, enabling shock-responsive payments
- **Portability** of routine benefits for displaced
- **Data systems for index-based insurance**

Financing

- **Contingency reserve funds**, to scale up social protection when a low-medium severity shock occurs
- **Other Disaster Risk Financing instruments** e.g. Contingency Credit, Catastrophic Risk Pools, to fund high severity shock response

Administrative Capacity

- **Operational capacity** for shock response, e.g. SOPs/ operational manuals; SP staff skills/ knowledge



e.g. Sri Lanka's exploration of innovative financing for disaster risk transfer mechanisms



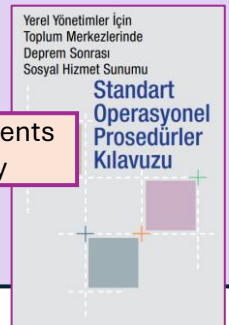
e.g.
Cambodia efforts to shift to OD system



e.g. India's JAM Trinity; One Nation One Ration Card; PMFBY



e.g. Türkiye SOP Manual for Local Governments After Earthquake Social Service Delivery



Systems



e.g. Mongolia – State Reserve Fund allocated to provide fodder support *ahead* of severe dzud (cold spell)

Institutional/ Coordination Arrangements

Formal coordination mechanisms linking SP with:

- Meteorological agency, DRR teams / Public communications service
- Civil society organisations
- Humanitarian agencies (e.g. AA Working Groups)
- Private sector partners

Financing

- **Adjusting shock-responsive fund design** to enable release pre-shock
- **Linking contingency funds with hazard forecasting systems**, to initiate Anticipatory Action

Infrastructure, Tech, Information Systems

- Mobile alert & **early warning systems** for vulnerable communities
- **Climate vulnerability indicators** in poverty and vulnerability assessments
- Social registry linked with **GIS/geospatial data, contact and payment information** to extend support to households likely to be affected by a shock before it occurs
- **Index-based insurance** for anticipatory payout

Administrative Capacity

- **Operational capacity** for Anticipatory Action / Forecast-based Financing, e.g. SOPs/ operational manuals; SP staff skills/ knowledge
- **Simulation** exercises to test protocols



e.g. Timor-Leste INSPIRE project

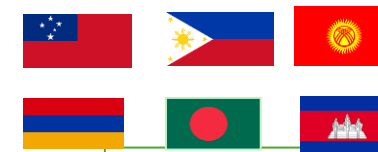


e.g. Pakistan's NSER



e.g. Philippines B-SPARED pilot for drought, flood, typhoon

Systems



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

e.g. GCF-funded SP projects supporting long-term resilience

Institutional/ Coordination Arrangements

Cross-government ASP Committee with DRM, climate, infrastructure (for large-scale, climate-resilient public works), Green Economy/Just Transition/Agric Development units (for adaptive livelihoods shifts) etc

 Bangladesh – ASP Committee under Cabinet Division

Infrastructure, Tech, Information Systems

- Linking long-term climate **forecast data with SP planning** processes
- Integration of **climate** vulnerability / resilience indicators **into SP information / monitoring** systems

 e.g. Lao PDR Building Resilience and Reducing Rural Poverty project

Financing

- **Funding streams for long-term climate-responsive ASP programming**, including channelling global and national level climate finance

Administrative Capacity

- **Training** SP staff and system partners on ASP & climate change adaptation to build operational capacity
- Developing **SOPs & Operational Manual** to implement ASP



e.g. Marshall Islands Women and Youth Skills, Empowerment, and Resilience Project

Questions?

Comments?

Reflections?



SESSION 1:

Rapid Diagnosis: Assessing Progress Towards Adaptive Social Protection In Your Context



Goal

This session engages participants in an interactive exercise to reflect on their country's progress towards Adaptive Social Protection.

Through structured group work and reflection, participants will identify relative strengths, gaps, and opportunities for improvement across the 3A framework (Absorb, Anticipate, Adapt) and the dimensions of policy, systems, and programmes.

- 1 **Warm-up:** Energising/reflective game
20 min
- 2 **Rapid diagnosis:** Group work
40 min
- 3 **Reflection:** Group presentation and discussion
20 min



1

Warm up: Step forward if...

- Everyone stands in a line at the back of the room.
- The facilitator will read statements beginning with “Give a step if...”
- If the statement applies to your country or work context, take one step forward.
- If not, stay in place — there are no right or wrong answers!
- Be ready to briefly share examples when asked.



Absorb

Step if...

1 System (Funding) –

Your country has specific contingency funds that can be rapidly accessed to finance social protection responses immediately after a shock.



Absorb

Step if...

2 System (Operational) –

Your SP system has operational capacity — such as SOPs and trained staff — explicitly dedicated to rapid shock response, beyond routine programme delivery.



Absorb

Step if...

3 Programme (Expansion) –

Your routine social assistance schemes are designed to be rapidly topped up or expanded following a major shock event.



Absorb

Step if...

4 Programme (Insurance) –

Your country uses social insurance schemes (e.g. crop, livestock, or unemployment insurance) that incorporate emergency provisions or contribution waivers following major events.



Anticipate

Step if...

5 Policy –

Your national SP policies promote proactive support for the population before a climate shock occurs



Anticipate

Step if...

6 System (Funding) –

Your country links contingency funds directly to climate forecasting or early warning systems to trigger anticipatory action automatically.



Anticipate

Step if...

7 System (Targeting /Data) –

Your country uses large-scale social registries and partnerships with payment service providers to identify and support households likely to be affected before a shock.



Anticipate

Step if...

8 System (Coordination) –

Your SP agency has formal coordination mechanisms with climate information services or disaster risk reduction (DRR) teams.



Anticipate

Step if...

9 Program (Early Action) –

Your country provides anticipatory assistance (e.g. early cash transfers or in-kind support) to households when a specific shock is reliably forecast.



Adapt

Step if...

10 Policy (Forward-Looking)

Your country has systematically adjusted national SP policies to explicitly support long-term adaptation to climate change impacts.



Adapt

Step if...

11 System (Funding) –

Your SP system includes dedicated funding streams for long-term adaptive programming, including mechanisms for channelling national or global climate finance.



Adapt

Step if...

12 Programme (Livelihoods)

Your SP programmes offer training, coaching, or labour market initiatives focused on shifting toward climate-resilient or green livelihoods.



Adapt

Step if...

13 Programme (Locally-Led Adaptation)

Your SP system has mechanisms to directly finance or support locally led adaptation initiatives through community-based structures, grants, loans, or insurance schemes.



2

Rapid diagnosis

- Participants work in **country groups**.
- Each group receives a **Rapid Diagnosis Framework** and ranking cards (*Most, Moderately, Least advanced*).
- Discuss and complete three rounds (wait for the facilitator instruction):
 - Policies:** Rank the 3A dimensions.
 - Programmes:** Add examples supporting climate resilience in each of the 3A dimensions.
 - Systems:** Identify progress in coordination, financing, technology, and capacity.
- Display your completed frameworks for others to see.

Rapid Diagnosis Framework template

	Anticipate	Absorb	Adapt
Policy			
Programmes			
Systems	Coordination		Infrastructure
	Financing		Capacity



3

Reflection

- Each country group presents its Rapid Diagnosis results (2–3 minutes each).
- Highlight:
 - Which 3A dimension (Anticipate, Absorb, Adapt) is most and least advanced;
 - Key policy, programme, or system examples;
 - Challenges and innovations
- After all groups present, the facilitator leads a plenary discussion on common trends and lessons.



Plenary reflection

- (1) What common strengths and weaknesses emerged across countries?
- (2) Which areas show the greatest potential for improvement or collaboration?
- (3) How can these insights inform next steps in designing adaptive SP systems?



SESSION 2:

Lessons from the Field



MODERATOR

Kathryn Milliken

Social Climate Change Specialist, ADB

PANELISTS

Muhammad Inam

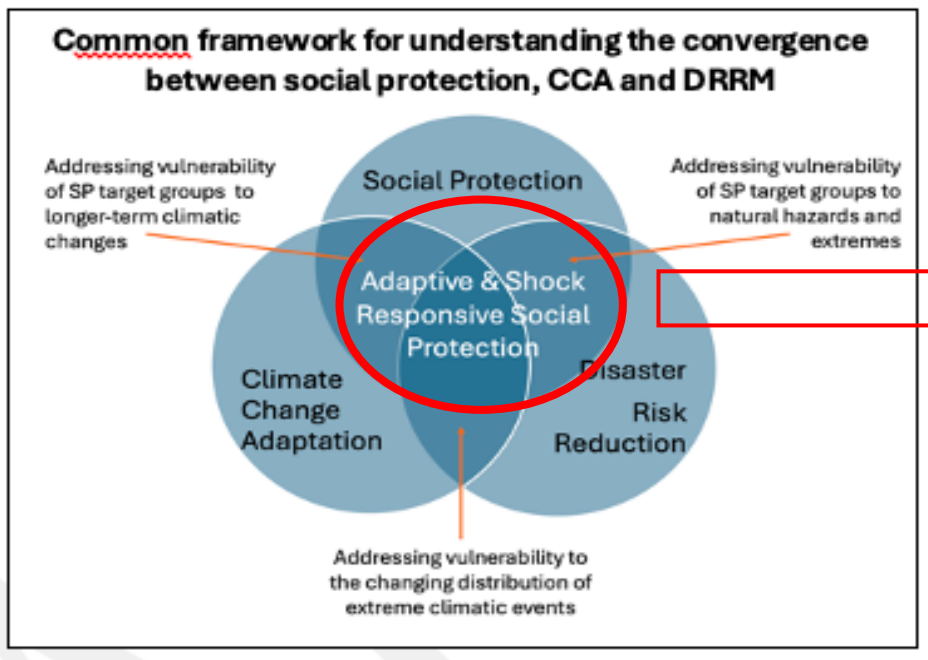
Social Protection Advisor, GLZ Pakistan

Ruth Honculada-Georget

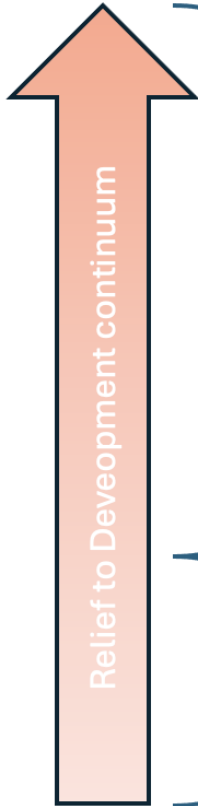
Advisor, Community Resilience and Emergency Response , FAO



Development of ASRSP Concepts



Long-term focus (addressing structural causes of vulnerability)



Focus of Adaptive social protection

Focus of Shock-responsive social protection

Adaptive & Shock Responsive Social Protection

Short-term focus (responding to immediate symptoms of vulnerability)

SESSION 3:

Why invest in Adaptive Social Protection?



Goal

Through an interactive quiz activity, participants will reflect on the relevance of adaptive SP to their own context and hear about the evidence for investing in adaptive SP, to be able to advocate for its importance in policy discussions.



How this session will work

1. Form your teams

- Sit together with your group members.
- Choose one note-holder for each question.

2. Listen to the question

- I will read out the question and the four answer choices (A, B, C, D).

3. Discuss and decide

- Talk with your team and agree on the best answer.
- You will have only one minute to discuss!

4. Show your answer

- At the end of the minute, everyone holds up their sticky note at the same time:
- A = Green; B = Blue; C = Yellow; D = Orange.



5. Scoring

- Teams get a point for each correct answer.
- The team with the most points at the end wins the game!



Question 1



1 point

Which challenging duality accurately captures the Asia and Pacific region's role and vulnerability profile concerning the global climate crisis?

A

It is the primary global exporter of climate adaptation technology, but lacks domestic investment capacity.

B

It includes all the world's least developed countries, but faces the lowest overall economic risk from rising sea levels.

C

It is the largest recipient and spender of climate finance globally, but faces the lowest exposure to climate hazards.

D

It is the biggest contributor to global GHG emissions, while being one of the most climate-vulnerable regions worldwide.

 SlideLizard



Question 1



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D

It is the biggest contributor to global GHG emissions while being one of the most exposed and vulnerable regions worldwide.

SlideLizard

The Asia-Pacific climate paradox

- The Asia and Pacific region contributes over 50% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (predominantly due to China, followed by India).
- Simultaneously, it is exceptionally vulnerable to climate change impacts, and is currently the most disaster-prone region in the world. The region accounts for **more than two-thirds of people affected by disasters globally**, and it experienced over 160 disasters in the first 10 months of 2024 alone- affecting over 113 million people and leading to nearly 10,000 deaths.

Discover more:

[ESCAP \(2024\)](#). *Review of climate ambition in Asia and the Pacific : from ambitions to results sectoral solutions and integrated action.*

[OCHA \(2024\)](#). *Global Humanitarian Overview 2025: Asia and the Pacific.*

[Eckstein, D., Künzel, V., & Schäfer, L. \(2021\)](#). *Global Climate Risk Index 2021: Who Suffers Most from Extreme Weather Events? Weather-Related Loss Events in 2019 and 2000–2019.* Bonn: Germanwatch



Question 2



1 point

Despite the extreme vulnerability of the Asia and Pacific region, adaptation efforts remain severely underfunded relative to climate mitigation efforts. What percentage of total climate finance tracked in Asia and the Pacific in 2018–2019 was allocated to adaptation?

A 8 per cent

B 19 per cent

C 34 per cent

D 50 per cent

 SlideLizard



Question 2



1 point

Despite the extreme vulnerability of the Asia and Pacific region, adaptation efforts remain severely underfunded relative to climate mitigation efforts. What percentage of total climate finance tracked in Asia and the Pacific in 2018–2019 was allocated to adaptation?

A 8 per cent

B 19 per cent

C 34 per cent

D 50 per cent

SlideLizard

The critical adaptation funding gap

- In the Asia and Pacific region, **adaptation finance averaged only \$20.4 billion per year in 2018–2019**, accounting for just **8% of total climate finance** during that period.
- This falls far short of the estimated annual adaptation costs for developing economies, projected to be in the **\$155–\$330 billion range by 2030**.
- **Challenge:** Adaptation projects are often perceived as carrying higher investment risk, requiring higher capital up front, and are often fragmented or small-scale, deterring private investment.

Discover more:

- [ADB \(2023\)](#). *Climate Finance Landscape of Asia and the Pacific*. ADB.
- [Climate Policy Initiative \(CPI\)](#). (2019). *Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2019*. Prepared by B. Buchner, A. Clark, A. Falconer, R. Macquarie, C. Meattle, R. Tolentino, and C. Wetherbee San Francisco



Question 3



1 point

According to the World Bank's 2020 estimates, what will be the projected impact of severe climate change on extreme poverty by 2030?

A

Extreme poverty to increase by 18% in East Asia and the Pacific, and 36% in South Asia

B

Extreme poverty to increase by 31% in East Asia and the Pacific, and 48% in South Asia

C

Extreme poverty to increase by 45% in East Asia and the Pacific, and 83% in South Asia

D

Extreme poverty to increase by 64% in East Asia and the Pacific, and 117% in South Asia

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Question 3



1 point

According to the World Bank's 2020 estimates, what is the projected impact of severe climate change on extreme poverty by 2030?

A Extreme poverty to increase by 18% in East Asia and the Pacific, and 36% in South Asia

B Extreme poverty to increase by 31% in East Asia and the Pacific, and 48% in South Asia

C Extreme poverty to increase by 45% in East Asia and the Pacific, and 83% in South Asia

D Extreme poverty to increase by 64% in East Asia and the Pacific, and 117% in South Asia

SlideLizard

The detrimental impacts of climate change on poverty

- If the impacts of climate change are at the severe end of current projections, the [World Bank](#) estimates that it will increase the region's 2030 extreme poverty headcount by **64% in East Asia** and the Pacific, and **117% in South Asia**.

(NB This figure only considers the incremental increase caused by man-made climate change - it therefore excludes the many millions of people also pushed into poverty by natural hazards without further global warming)

- Climate change is therefore expected to **significantly increase poverty and extreme poverty**, primarily due to:
 - Reduced agricultural productivity, and incomes;
 - Increased food prices;
 - Reduced labor productivity (particularly for outdoor workers given rising temperatures);
 - Health costs (child stunting, malaria, diarrhea);
 - Increased exposure / losses from more frequent and severe climate hazards

Discover more:

- [Jafino et al. \(2020\)](#) *Revised Estimates of the Impact of Climate Change on Extreme Poverty by 2030*. World Bank Group.
- [ESCAP, ADB and UNDP \(2024\)](#) *People and Planet: Addressing the Interlinked Challenges of Climate Change, Poverty and Hunger in Asia and the Pacific*





Question 4



1 point

The concept of Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) is fundamentally defined by the strategic integration of three distinct policy domains. Which combination completes the ASP trio?

A Social Insurance, Public Finance Management, and Disaster Relief

B Social Protection, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Climate Change Adaptation

C Poverty Reduction, Economic Growth, and Climate Resilience

D Debt Financing, Equity Investment, and Contingency Funds



Question 4



1 point

The concept of Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) is fundamentally defined by the strategic integration of three distinct policy domains. Which combination completes the ASP triangle?

A Social Insurance, Public Finance Management, and Disaster Relief

B Social Protection, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Climate Change Adaptation

C Poverty Reduction, Economic Growth, and Climate Resilience

D Debt Financing, Equity Investment, and Contingency Funds

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The ASP foundation: More than the sum of its parts

- **ASP represents a groundbreaking strategy** designed to address complex issues arising from climate change and social transformations.
- It is formed by the convergence of three separate but related domains: **Social Protection (SP), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)**.
- The goal of this integration is to enhance resilience and flexibility to future hazards while offering immediate relief, moving away from traditional approaches that often work in silos.

Sources:

- [Davies et al. \(2009\)](#). *Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Social Protection: Complementary Roles in Agriculture and Rural Growth?* IDS Working Papers, 2009(320), 01–37.
- [Bowen et al. \(2020\)](#). *Adaptive Social Protection: Building Resilience to Shocks*. World Bank Group.





Question 5



1 point

The Covid-19 crisis response was the largest example of Shock-Responsive SP in global history. On average, how much faster did governments reach households when they expanded existing SP programs rather than setting up new programs?

A Response was 42% faster

B Response took 1 month instead of 2 months

C Response time cut by 1 year

D Response was 23% faster

 SlideLizard



Question 5



1 point

The Covid-19 crisis response was the largest example of Shock-Responsive SP in global history. In a WB study, how much faster did governments reach households when they expanded existing SP programs rather than setting up new programs?

A Response was 42% faster

B Response took 1 month instead of 2 months

C Response time cut by 1 year

D Response was 23% faster

 SlideLizard



Leveraging SP systems for shock response: The Covid-19 case

- In the analysis of a sub-set of Covid programs from Gentilini ([2022](#)), the **extension of existing programs was on average 42% faster** than the introduction of new programs.
- The difference becomes even greater after differentiating between new programs that could leverage existing SP systems (e.g. large-scale social registries) versus those set up entirely from scratch.
- Programs that had to newly register participants were **> 3 times slower than programs that could make use of social registries**.
- [World Bank \(2022\)](#) showed that countries that had to newly enrol participants without cross-checking existing databases **reached on average 16%** of their population, **compared to 51%** when countries could rely on existing digital databases and trusted data sharing.
- **Insight:** When existing systems are strong, they can increase the **speed, coverage and overall efficiency of disaster response**, enabling rapid vertical and horizontal expansion.

Discover more:

- [Gentilini et al. \(2022\)](#) *Cash transfers in pandemic times: Evidence, Practices and Implications from the Largest Scale Up in History.*
- [World Bank \(2022\)](#). *The Role of Digital in the COVID-19 Social Assistance Response.*
- [Bastagli and Lowe \(2021\)](#) *Social protection response to Covid-19 and beyond: Emerging evidence and learning for future crises.*



Question 6



1 point

One of the strongest arguments for using ASP systems for rapid, early response is cost-efficiency. In FAO's study from 10 countries, what was the Return on Investment for Anticipatory Action?

A Return of up to \$3 for every \$1 invested

B Return of up to \$7 for every \$1 invested

C No cost savings but many lives saved

D Every \$1 invested could save \$34 in future emergency response costs

 SlideLizard



Question 6



1 point

One of the strongest arguments for using ASP systems for rapid, early response is cost-efficiency. In FAO's study from 10 countries, what was the Return on Investment of Anticipatory Action?

A Return of up to \$4 for every \$1 invested

B Return of up to \$7 for every \$1 invested

C No cost savings but you do save lives

D Every \$1 invested could save \$34 in future emergency response costs

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The high cost of delay - and the returns on timely ASP

- According to [FAO's 10-country study](#), **every USD \$1 invested in anticipatory action yields up to USD \$7** in benefits/ avoided losses (e.g. avoided animal mortality or avoided loss of crop or milk production).
- While the return on investment in that study was higher for slow-onset shocks (e.g. drought) than for rapid-onset shocks (e.g. flood), various studies have also illustrated the potential benefits of anticipatory action in rapid-onset scenarios.
- e.g. In Nepal, a [WFP study](#) modelling expected Return on Investment over a 20-year period estimated that **each USD \$1 invested in anticipatory action against flood could save c. USD \$34** in emergency response costs (due to reduced damage to people and their assets), as well as reducing long-term recovery needs and costs.

Discover more:

- [FAO, OCHA and WFP \(2025\)](#). ***Saving lives, time and money Evidence from anticipatory action.***
- [Cabot Venton et al. \(2012\)](#). ***The Economics of Early Response and Disaster Resilience: Lessons from Kenya and Ethiopia.*** DFID, London, UK.
- Calcutt, E., Maher, B., & Fitzgibbon, C. (2021) [Disaster Risk Financing \(DRF\): Emerging Lessons in Financing Adaptive Social Protection](#). World Bank.



Question 7



1 point

According to a rigorous study of the 2020 flood response in Bangladesh, what were the effects of an anticipatory cash transfer on people's lives and livelihoods?

A Better food security but no other impacts

B Better food security & wellbeing, but no impact on livelihoods

C No impact on wellbeing, but improved livelihoods

D Better food security, wellbeing, & earning potential. Less asset loss & less costly borrowing

 SlideLizard



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Building Climate Resilience through Social Protection

ASP's impacts on people

- In [Bangladesh](#), those who received assistance before severe floods occurred in 2020 were **36% less likely to go a day without eating** during the floods than those who did not receive assistance.
- Three months later, they reported significantly **higher food consumption and wellbeing**, and **lower asset loss, less costly borrowing**, and **higher earning potential**.
- This is partly due to the assistance itself, but evidence shows that **the timeliness of assistance matters** too.
- E.g. [recent impact evaluations](#) from Nepal (2022) and Bangladesh (2024) found that **people who received cash transfers before the peak floods experienced less hunger, fewer negative coping strategies and better mental health**, compared to those who received the same assistance only *after* the floods peaked.

Discover more:

- [FAO, OCHA and WFP \(2025\)](#). *Saving lives, time and money Evidence from anticipatory action*.
- [Pople et al. \(2021\)](#) *Anticipatory cash transfers in Climate Disaster Response*.



Question 8



1 point

'Green public works' provide people with temporary employment to work on environmentally-focused public projects developing, restoring or maintaining infrastructure, community assets, or natural areas. Studies have consistently shown...

A Benefits for the environment & for people's long-term livelihoods

B Benefits for people's long-term livelihoods but not for the environment

C Benefits for the environment & livelihoods in the short term but not long-term resilience

D Minimal benefits

 SlideLizard



Question 8



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‘Green public works’ provide people with temporary employment to work on environmentally-focused public projects developing, restoring or maintaining infrastructure, community assets, or natural areas. Studies have consistently shown...

A Benefits for the environment & for people’s long-term livelihoods

B Benefits for people’s long-term livelihoods but not for the environment

C Benefits for the environment & livelihoods in the short term but not long-term resilience

D Limited benefits



Green public works

- There is evidence that large-scale green public works e.g. Ethiopia's PSNP and India's MGNREGA have had **tangible environmental benefits** such as increased forest cover, sequestration of CO₂ emissions, and reduced exposure to disaster risk.
- However, the **impacts on participants' livelihoods beyond the wages they receive is less clearcut**, and in some cases, there have been concerns about natural resource **assets and infrastructure not being durable** over time, limiting their longer-term environmental and adaptation benefits.
- **Careful analysis and well-considered design and implementation** are key, to ensure the social and environmental benefits will outweigh the higher costs of the infrastructure/ asset creation.

Discover more:

- [Kangasniemi et al. \(2025\)](#). *The role of social protection in achieving resilient and inclusive rural transformation.*
- [Gyori et al. \(2021\)](#). *The importance of social protection for climate change mitigation in LMICs: success stories and opportunities for the future*
- [Levine et al. \(2024\)](#). *Do public works programmes create valuable assets for livelihoods and resilience? A retrospective study of the impacts of assets for natural resource management in Ethiopia and Kenya*



Let's count the points and discover which is the big winner group!



LEARNING JOURNAL

Take a few minutes to reflect on your main takeaways from the day, and areas you hope to explore further during the rest of the training.



Day 2 Sessions



Time	Session	Description
09:30 – 09:45	Welcome and Day 2 opening reflections	
09:45 – 11:15	Session 1A: Leveraging Disaster Risk Financing for shock-responsive social protection	Opportunity for participants to learn about DRF frameworks and how they can be leveraged for SRSP, including the first part of an interactive game to apply the insights
11:15 – 11:40	Break	
11:40- 12:20	Session 1B: Leveraging Disaster Risk Financing for shock-responsive social protection	Continuation of interactive game on operationalizing SRSP through DRF frameworks
12:20- 13:00	Session 2: The Investment Case for Anticipatory Action	Through a presentation on the Philippines, participants will reflect on the key components of the investment case for anticipatory action.
13:00- 14:00	Lunch	
14:00- 15:25	Session 3: Social Protection for Long-term Climate Resilience	Starting with a presentation and followed by contributions from participants around the room, this session will explore pathways for supporting long-term climate change adaptation and mitigation targets.
15:25– 15:55	Clarifying key concepts and Cross-country Knowledge Exchange on applying the ASP framework	Before starting the Co-creation of mini ASP action plans on Day 3, this session offers an opportunity to clarify remaining key concepts and to engage in cross-country knowledge-sharing on how the ASP framework has been applied in different contexts to date.
15:55 – 16:00	Learning Journal	Participants can take a few minutes to reflect on their main takeaways from the day, and areas they hope to explore further during the rest of the training.



THANK YOU!

