



# Bridging the Gap: Cost-effective solutions for food security through 'anticipatory and shock responsive social protection'

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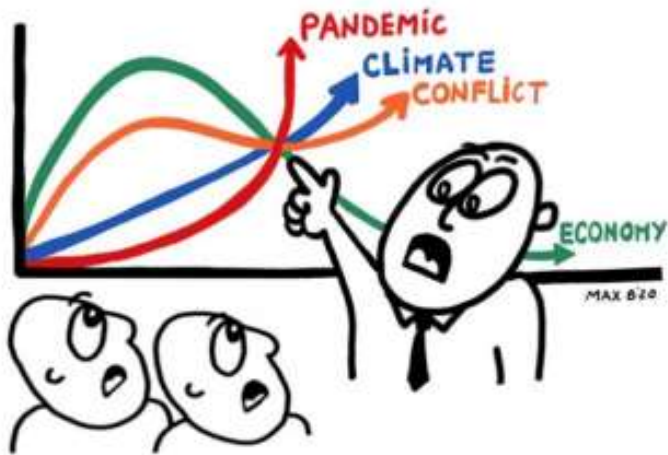
MAKE  
CHANGE  
HAPPEN

# Climate change is driving food insecurity - Addressing these impacts is an urgent concern

Unprecedented extremes

Climate impacts exceeding the adaptive capacity

Impacts that cannot be prevented by adaptation and mitigation



- The disasters are collaborating better than we are!

Paul M. Blaza / CartoonStock.com



Larger magnitude



Increased frequency



New locations



Different timing



New combinations

# Social protection can help deliver climate resilience and food security

Towards  
Resilient Society



## Human development

- improves quantity and quality of food consumption
- helps households make use of health and education services



## Climate action

- help reduce and mitigate risk of environmental shocks (e.g. through public works and diversification) and cope with shocks that do occur



## Raise living standards

- directly reduces poverty, hunger and inequality
- helps vulnerable households sustain and improve livelihoods during shocks



## Facilitate social cohesion

- reduce inequalities that contribute to social fragmentation, crime and political instability



## Empowerment and gender equality

- empowers women within households and communities
- empowers poor individuals and households to make their own decisions for improving their lives



## Economic development and inclusive growth

- facilitates structural reforms supporting long-term growth
- helps households to escape overt traps
- frees up household savings for investment
- raises household spending with local multiplier effects



# How to scale up the contribution of social protection to climate resilience and food security?

**Integrate anticipatory risk response mechanisms to deliver better resilience**

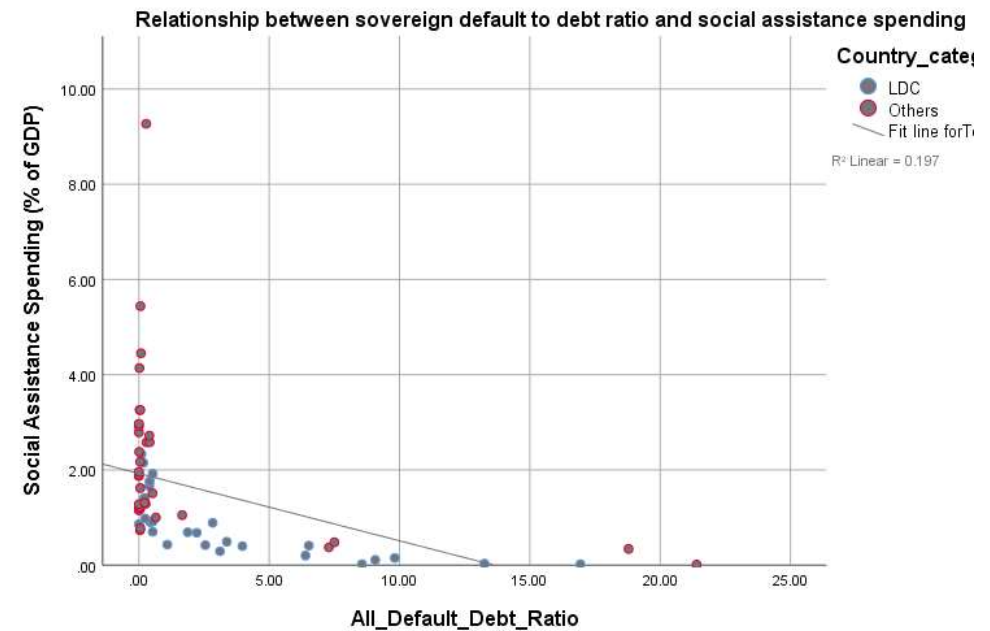
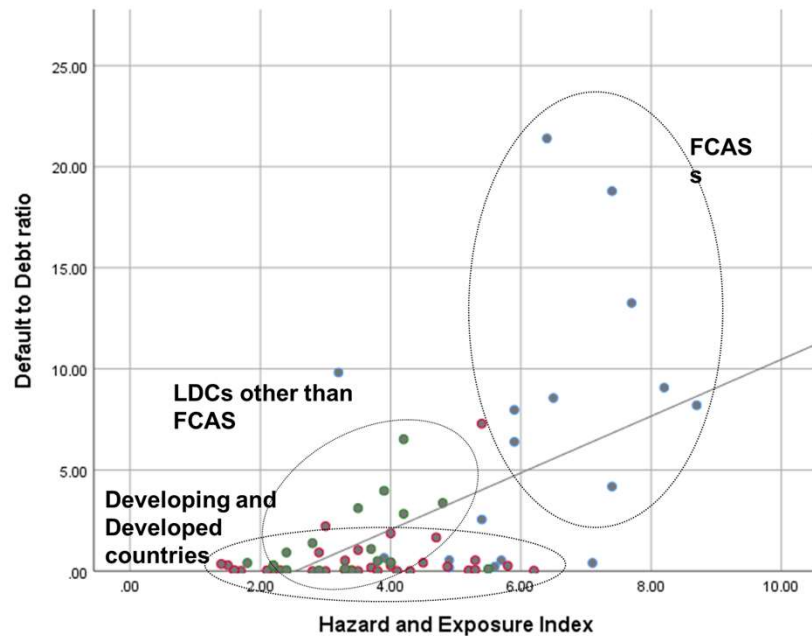
- Adequate finance
- Effective policies
- Efficient delivery

# Inadequate support and patchy coverage due to low domestic resource mobilisation, limited insurance cover and access to climate finance

Climate impacts pushing countries deeper into debt



Debt distress impacting spending on social protection



## Delivery capacity and 'last mile' connectivity to social safety net in times of crisis

- Underdeveloped Early Warning Systems - across all climate hazards to trigger anticipatory response
- Issues with effective targeting to reach most in need in a timely and effective manner
- Inefficient decision and delivery mechanisms
- Poor integration and coordination

# Diverse country contexts require tailored responses

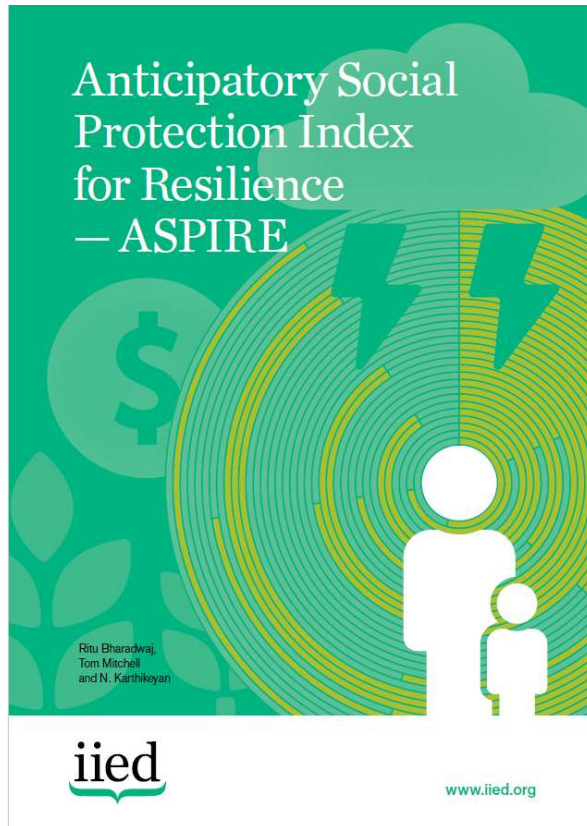
- Varying climate risk levels
- Diverse social protection system maturity
- Varying levels of readiness

*Opportunities: Global Shield, Debt relief, Global Accelerator...*

- Understand where existing resources and efforts should be focussed for effective targeting and timeliness of response
- Transparent experimentation with different types of financing mechanisms



# Anticipatory Social Protection Index for Resilience (ASPIRE)



**Analyses both the policy domain and programme-level function and effectiveness**

## Policy domain

### Policy

Policy objectives; Policy innovation;  
Risk definition; Target specification;  
Assistance type

### Systems

Financial capacity; Administrative capacity;  
Fiscal space; Infrastructure;  
Technological and information systems;  
Institutional mechanisms

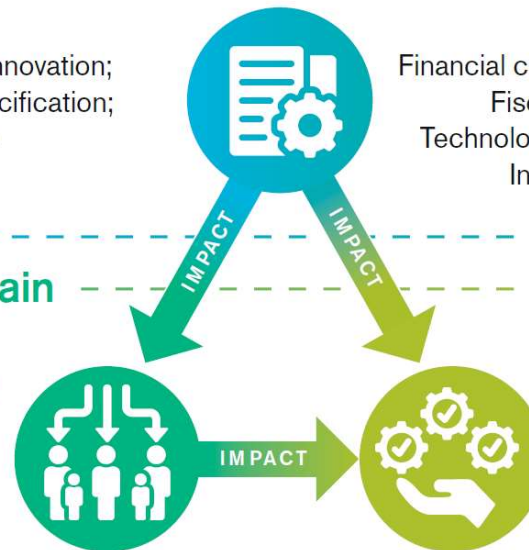
## Programme domain

### Programme design

Performance indicators;  
Innovative mechanisms;  
Climate-embedded planning;  
Climate-smart targeting;  
Livelihoods focus

### Programme function

Delivering a preventive,  
protective and promotional  
safety net for vulnerable  
communities



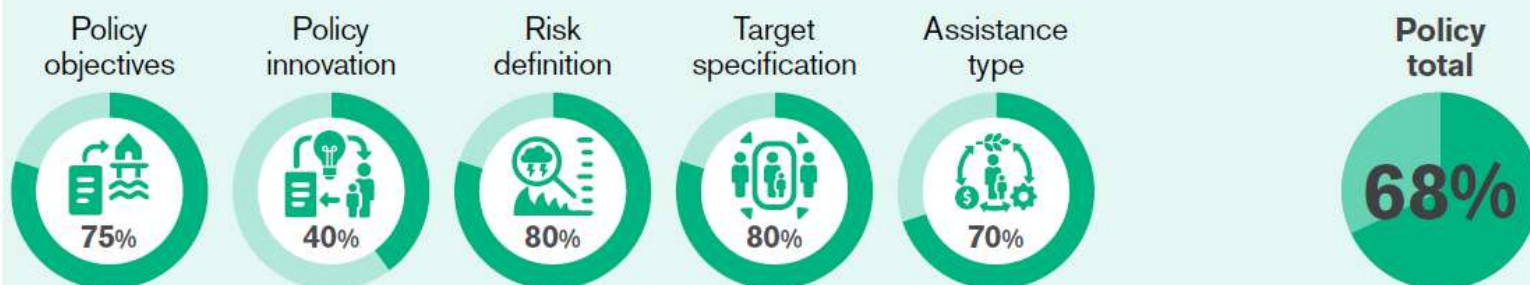




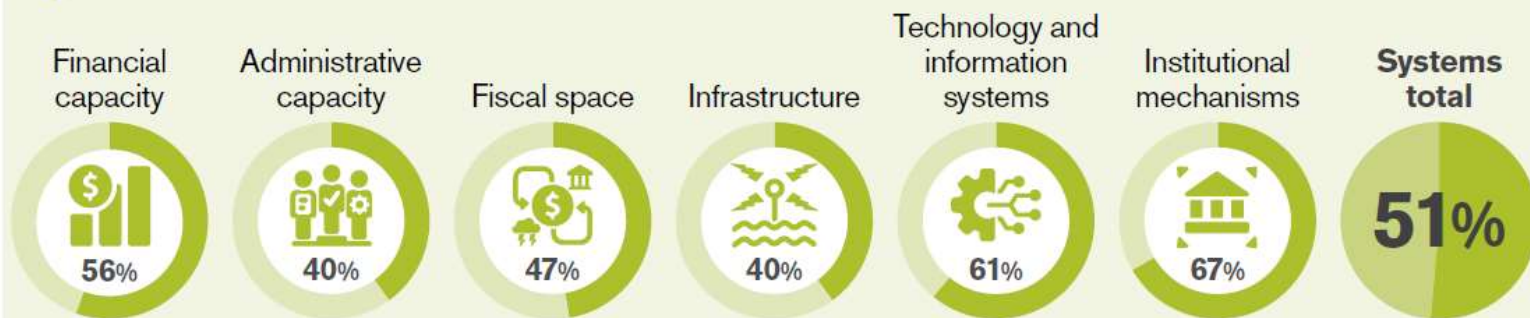
## MALAWI SCORE CARD

### POLICY AND SYSTEMS

#### Policy



#### Systems





## MALAWI SCORE CARD



### Policy framework

#### POLICY OBJECTIVES

The country's social protection policy has a clear vision, goals and objectives	4
The policy explicitly mentions building resilience to climate shocks as an objective	4
The policy prioritises anticipatory response to climate shocks (i.e., preparedness and proactive measures to mitigate impacts)	4
The country uses systematic policy planning cycle mechanisms to manage the design and delivery of social protection programmes	3

#### POLICY INNOVATION

Rights-based regulatory provisions are given for the social protection of vulnerable communities	1
The policy offers portable benefits for migrant populations	2
The policy emphasises universal access to a range of benefits by vulnerable communities	4
The policy acknowledges community and private sector engagement in social protection interventions	1



## MALAWI SCORE CARD



### Policy framework

#### RISK DEFINITION

The policy identifies types of risk that the most vulnerable communities face	4
The policy clearly defines trigger points for hazard events (e.g., anticipated drought based on rainfall data) that may activate the anticipatory social protection	4
The policy sets out contingency plans for social protection measures to come into force when trigger points for hazardous events are reached	4


#### TARGET SPECIFICATION



The policy identifies the groups of households or individuals that are most at risk of being affected by shocks or crises, and should be targeted for assistance	4
The policy recognises diversity of vulnerability (e.g., women, children, elderly people, displaced people etc.)	4
The policy specifies who is eligible for assistance from social protection programmes	5
Targeting criteria are transparent, fair and based on objective indicators defining vulnerability	3

#### ASSISTANCE TYPE


The policy explicitly sets out the types of assistance provided through social protection programmes (ie income support, food assistance, healthcare, etc.)	4
The assistance specified is comprehensive (ie livelihood support, health, food, shelter, education etc.), depending on local context	3

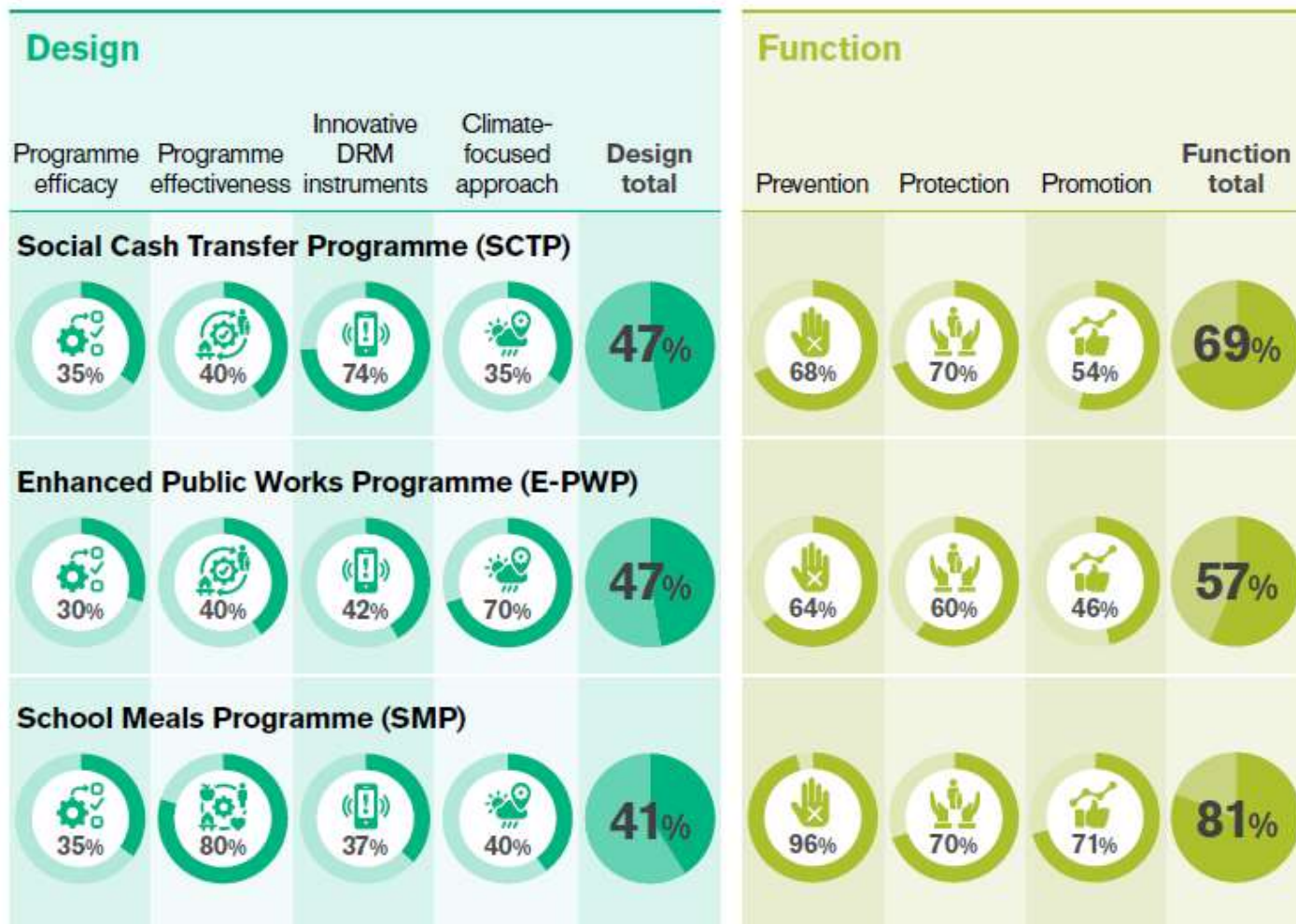


 <b>FINANCIAL CAPACITY</b>	
Country income category	1
Economic dependency index	4
 <b>ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY</b>	
Government effectiveness index	2
Corruption perception index	2
 <b>FISCAL SPACE</b>	
Spending on social assistance programmes as a % of GDP	2
Special allocation of contingency funds for anticipatory risk financing	2
The country has access to extra-budgetary resources, including international financial institutions and donor organisations	3
Policies incorporate the use of private sector financing (such as green bonds, resilience bonds, etc.)	2
The country integrates and uses disaster risk financing instruments (eg crop insurance, health insurance, contingent credit, catastrophe insurance, reinsurance, catastrophe bonds, etc.)	1

 <b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	
Communication index	2
Physical connectivity	2
 <b>TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS</b>	
A national database/social registry exists	2
Climate smart information systems are used for different purposes including for social protection	2
Early warning systems for major climate hazards are available	2
Early warning systems are applied in social protection programmes	3
Artificial intelligence (AI), risk modelling, etc. are used to implement the programmes	1
Platforms for enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of social protection entitlements are used (for example, Jan Dan-Aadhaar-Mobile trinity of India)	1



 <b>INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS</b>	
Bodies and mechanisms exist for social policy coordination and technical-level integration at the <b>ministry and policy-making levels</b>	2
Bodies and mechanisms exist for harmonised action among different departments <b>at the grassroots level</b>	2







## MALAWI: PROGRAMMES

### Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP)

PROGRAMME DESIGN	Total: 47%	PROGRAMME FUNCTION	Total: 69%
<b>6. PROGRAMME EFFICACY</b>		<b>6. PREVENTION</b>	
Coverage	1	The programme offers anticipatory support	4
Benefit incidence	4	The programme offers services to protect health, livelihoods and incomes before crises hit	4
Benefit adequacy	1	The programme encourages community-level advance planning and interventions (eg evacuation planning)	2
Average per capital transfer	1	The programme offers subsidised health, food or education before crises hit	1
<b>@ PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>		<b>@ PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>	
Benefit cost ratio	4	The programme offers skills training, capacity building or awareness generation to prepare crisis response	1
<b>Ⓜ INNOVATIVE DRM INSTRUMENTS</b>		<b>Ⓜ INNOVATIVE DRM INSTRUMENTS</b>	
The programme uses early warning systems to provide anticipatory support to target groups	3	The programme supports individual or community-level asset creation (eg cyclone shelters) to protect from future crises	4
The programme uses anticipatory risk financing instruments such as contingency funds, catastrophe bonds, parametric insurance, weather derivatives, etc.	3	The programme promotes awareness, particularly among marginalised people, to achieve their representation in decision-making processes	3
The programme adopts a layers of risk approach (ie assessing the probability and severity of risks) that reflects a continuum from frequent but less damaging events through to rare but catastrophic disasters and then manages this risk through a variety of instruments	3	<b>⚡ PROTECTION</b>	
The programme uses a national database/registry for its operations	4	The programme offers cash transfer, food aid or livelihood support during a crisis	4
The programme uses platforms that enhance delivery efficiency and effectiveness of delivery (eg mobile-based payments)	1	The programme offers rapid additional humanitarian support to tide communities over a crisis	4
<b>🌱 CLIMATE-FOCUSED APPROACH</b>		The programme supports access to health facilities or relief assistance (eg food, water) after a crisis	1
The programme maps geographical areas, livelihood groups, social groups, etc. that are vulnerable to climate change impacts and uses these different dimensions of vulnerability to plan scaling up and resource allocation	3	The programme provides income-earning opportunities through public works programmes or protection against livelihood loss or non-economic loss and damage (NELD) through insurance or other compensatory mechanisms	4
The programme undertakes environmental conservation and restoration of degraded landscapes (eg biodiversity conservation) to help protect natural resource-based livelihoods	1	The programme offers waiver/relaxation/subsidy benefits to target populations in the event of climate hazards	1
The programme undertakes interventions on improving water management (eg rehabilitating water bodies) that can lead to water security for domestic and agriculture purposes	1	<b>📣 PROMOTION</b>	
The programme undertakes interventions that lead to climate-proofing of physical infrastructure (eg roads, bridges, etc.)	1	The programme offers support for livelihood diversification	2
The programme envisages constructing community-based disaster risk reduction assets (eg storm shelters)	1	The programme supports improved income opportunities via building entrepreneurial skills, access to higher education or community/individual asset creation	2
		The programme promotes new livelihood opportunities	3
		The programme implements planned labour mobility, migration and placement interventions	1
		The programme improves access to markets, natural resources, government departments, financial inclusion, community infrastructure, etc.	1
		The programme encourages target populations to participate in decision-making processes	4



## MALAWI: PROGRAMMES

### School Meals Programme (SMP)

PROGRAMME DESIGN	Total: 41%	PROGRAMME FUNCTION	Total: 81%
<b>6. PROGRAMME EFFICACY</b>		<b>6. PREVENTION</b>	
Coverage	1	The programme offers anticipatory support	4
Benefit incidence	4	The programme offers services to protect health, livelihoods and incomes before crises hit	4
Benefit adequacy	1	The programme encourages community-level advance planning and interventions (eg evacuation planning)	4
Average per capital transfer	1	The programme offers subsidised health, food or education before crises hit	4
<b>@ PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>		<b>@ PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>	
Benefit cost ratio	4	The programme offers skills training, capacity building or awareness generation to prepare crisis response	3
<b>Ⓜ INNOVATIVE DRM INSTRUMENTS</b>		<b>Ⓜ INNOVATIVE DRM INSTRUMENTS</b>	
The programme uses early warning systems to provide anticipatory support to target groups	1	The programme supports individual or community-level asset creation (eg cyclone shelters) to protect from future crises	4
The programme uses anticipatory risk financing instruments such as contingency funds, catastrophe bonds, parametric insurance, weather derivatives, etc.	1	The programme promotes awareness, particularly among marginalised people, to achieve their representation in decision-making processes	4
The programme adopts a layers of risk approach (ie assessing the probability and severity of risks) that reflects a continuum from frequent but less damaging events through to rare but catastrophic disasters and then manages this risk through a variety of instruments	1	<b>⚡ PROTECTION</b>	
The programme uses a national database/registry for its operations	3	The programme offers cash transfer, food aid or livelihood support during a crisis	4
The programme uses platforms that enhance delivery efficiency and effectiveness of delivery (eg mobile-based payments)	1	The programme offers rapid additional humanitarian support to tide communities over a crisis	4
<b>🌱 CLIMATE-FOCUSED APPROACH</b>		The programme supports access to health facilities or relief assistance (eg food, water) after a crisis	4
The programme maps geographical areas, livelihood groups, social groups, etc., which are vulnerable to climate change impacts and uses these different dimensions of vulnerability to plan scaling up and resource allocation	4	The programme provides income-earning opportunities through public works programmes or protection against livelihood loss or non-economic loss and damage (NELD) through insurance or other compensatory mechanisms	1
The programme undertakes environmental conservation and restoration of degraded landscapes (eg biodiversity conservation) to help protect natural resource-based livelihoods	1	The programme offers waiver/relaxation/subsidy benefits to target populations in the event of climate hazards	1
The programme undertakes interventions on improving water management (eg rehabilitating water bodies) that can lead to water security for domestic and agriculture purposes	1	<b>📣 PROMOTION</b>	
The programme undertakes interventions that lead to climate-proofing of physical infrastructure (eg roads, bridges, etc.)	1	The programme offers support for livelihood diversification	1
The programme envisages constructing community-based disaster risk reduction assets (eg storm shelters)	1	The programme supports improved income opportunities via building entrepreneurial skills, access to higher education or community/individual asset creation	3
		The programme promotes new livelihood opportunities	4
		The programme implements planned labour mobility, migration and placement interventions	1
		The programme improves access to markets, natural resources, government departments, financial inclusion, community infrastructure, etc.	4
		The programme encourages target populations to participate in decision-making processes	4



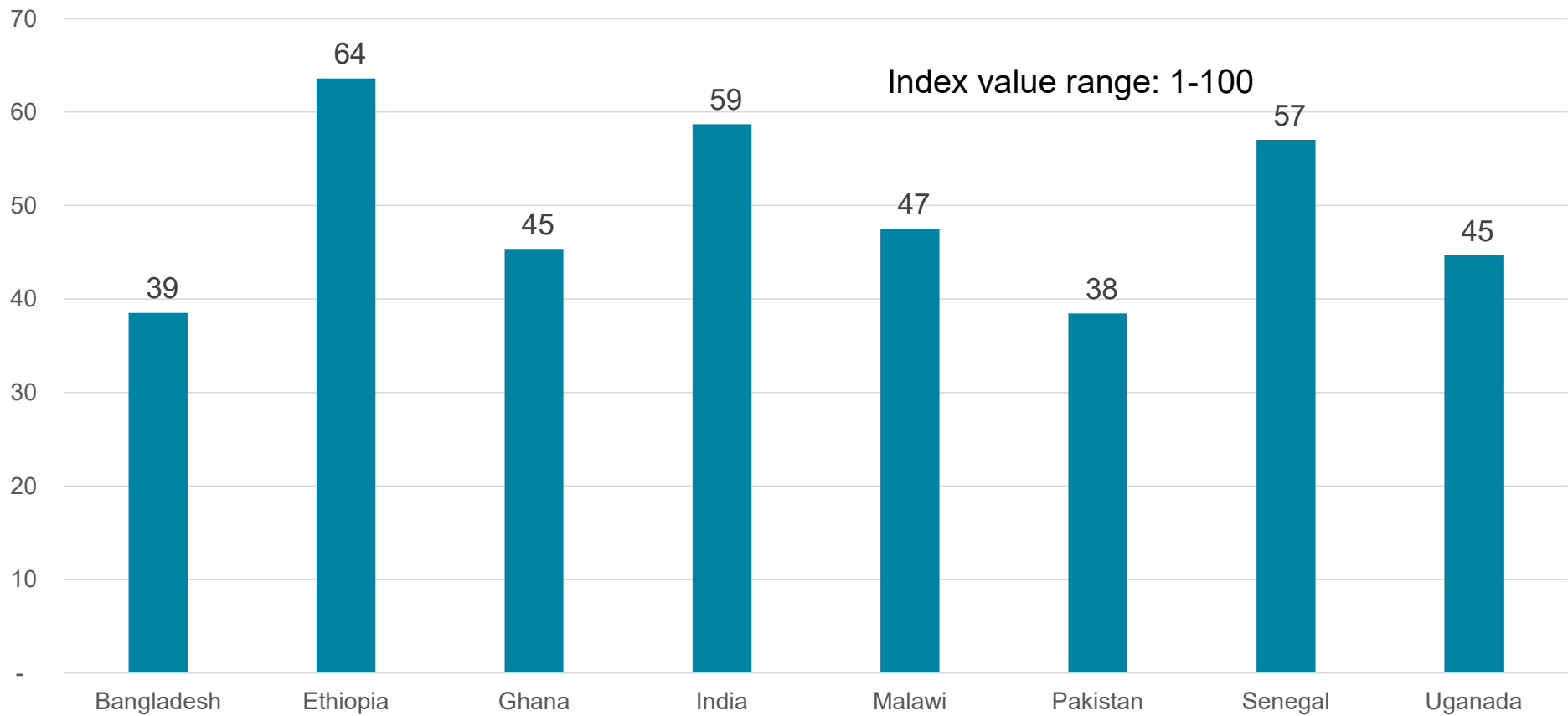


## MALAWI: PROGRAMMES

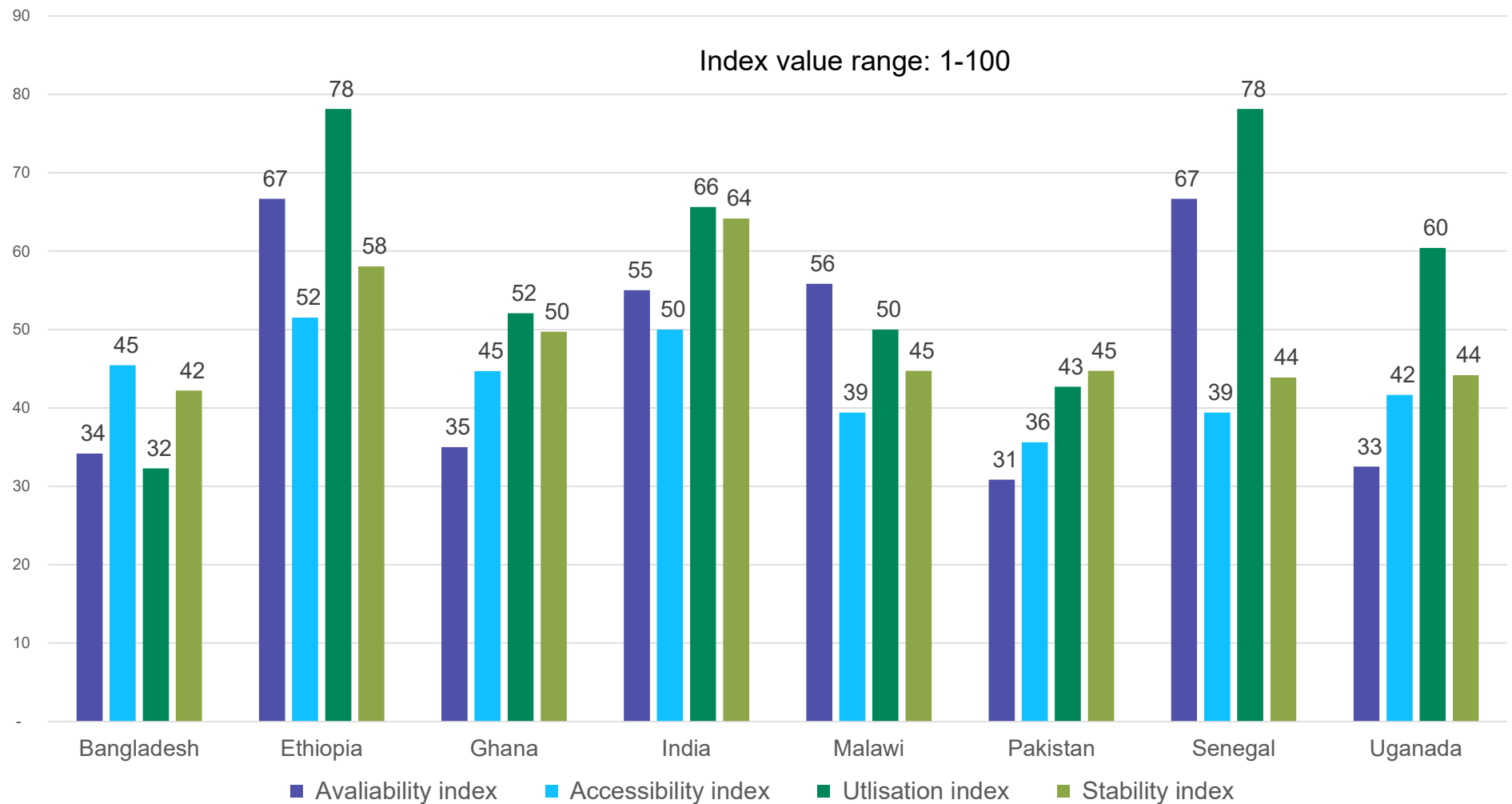
## Enhanced Public Works Programme (E-PWP)

PROGRAMME DESIGN		Total: 47%	PROGRAMME FUNCTION		Total: 57%
<b>6. PROGRAMME EFFICACY</b>			<b>🛡️ PREVENTION</b>		
Coverage	1		The programme offers anticipatory support	4	
Benefit incidence	3		The programme offers services to protect health, livelihoods and incomes before crises hit	3	
Benefit adequacy	1		The programme encourages community-level advance planning and interventions (eg evacuation planning)	2	
Average per capital transfer	1		The programme offers subsidised health, food or education before crises hit	1	
<b>7. PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>			The programme offers skills training, capacity building or awareness generation to prepare crisis response	1	
Benefit cost ratio	3		The programme supports individual or community-level asset creation (eg cyclone shelters) to protect from future crises	4	
<b>8. INNOVATIVE DRM INSTRUMENTS</b>			The programme promotes awareness, particularly among marginalised people, to achieve their representation in decision making processes	3	
The programme uses early warning systems to provide anticipatory support to target groups	1		<b>🛡️ PROTECTION</b>		
The programme uses anticipatory risk financing instruments such as contingency funds, catastrophe bonds, parametric insurance, weather derivatives, etc.	1		The programme offers cash transfer, food aid or livelihood support during a crisis	1	
The programme adopts a layers of risk approach (ie assessing the probability and severity of risks) that reflects a continuum from frequent but less damaging events through to rare but catastrophic disasters and then manages this risk through a variety of instruments	1		The programme offers rapid additional humanitarian support to tide communities over a crisis	4	
The programme uses a national database/registry for its operations	4		The programme supports access to health facilities or relief assistance (eg food, water) after a crisis	2	
The programme uses platforms that enhance delivery efficiency and effectiveness of delivery (eg mobile-based payments)	1		The programme provides income-earning opportunities through public works programmes or protection against livelihood loss or non-economic loss and damage (NELD) through insurance or other compensatory mechanisms	4	
<b>9. CLIMATE-FOCUSED APPROACH</b>			The programme offers waiver/relaxation/subsidy benefits to target populations in the event of climate hazards	1	
The programme maps geographical areas, livelihood groups, social groups, etc., which are vulnerable to climate change impacts and uses these different dimensions of vulnerability to plan scaling up and resource allocation	1		<b>🏡 PROMOTION</b>		
The programme undertakes environmental conservation and restoration of degraded landscapes (eg biodiversity conservation) to help protect natural resource-based livelihoods	4		The programme offers support for livelihood diversification	1	
The programme undertakes interventions on improving water management (eg rehabilitating water bodies) that can lead to water security for domestic and agriculture purposes	4		The programme supports improved income opportunities via building entrepreneurial skills, access to higher education or community/individual asset creation	1	
The programme undertakes interventions that lead to climate-proofing of physical infrastructure (eg roads, bridges, etc.)	4		The programme promotes new livelihood opportunities	2	
The programme envisages constructing community-based disaster risk reduction assets (eg storm shelters)	1		The programme implements planned labour mobility, migration and placement interventions	1	
			The programme improves access to markets, natural resources, government departments, financial inclusion, community infrastructure, etc.	4	
			The programme encourages target populations to participate in decision-making processes	2	

## ASPIRE food security index based on the status of social protection programmes in delivering food security



## ASPIRE food security indices for the four domains of food security



# Approach to enhancing food security through anticipatory social protection

- Loss of crop yields
- Loss of livestock and fishery yields
- Soil degradation

- Define and map risks and establish early warning systems
- Develop risk-responsive policy frameworks
- Integrate climate-risk-based triggers into social protection
- Develop anticipatory insurance schemes
- Support environmental conservation and water management

- Poor nutritional quality
- Increased disease burden
- Food safety issues

- Promote health holistically
- Educate on nutrition and safe cooking practices
- Strengthen healthcare infrastructure and services
- Establish bodies and mechanisms for coordinating social policy
- Support coordination between stakeholders at all levels



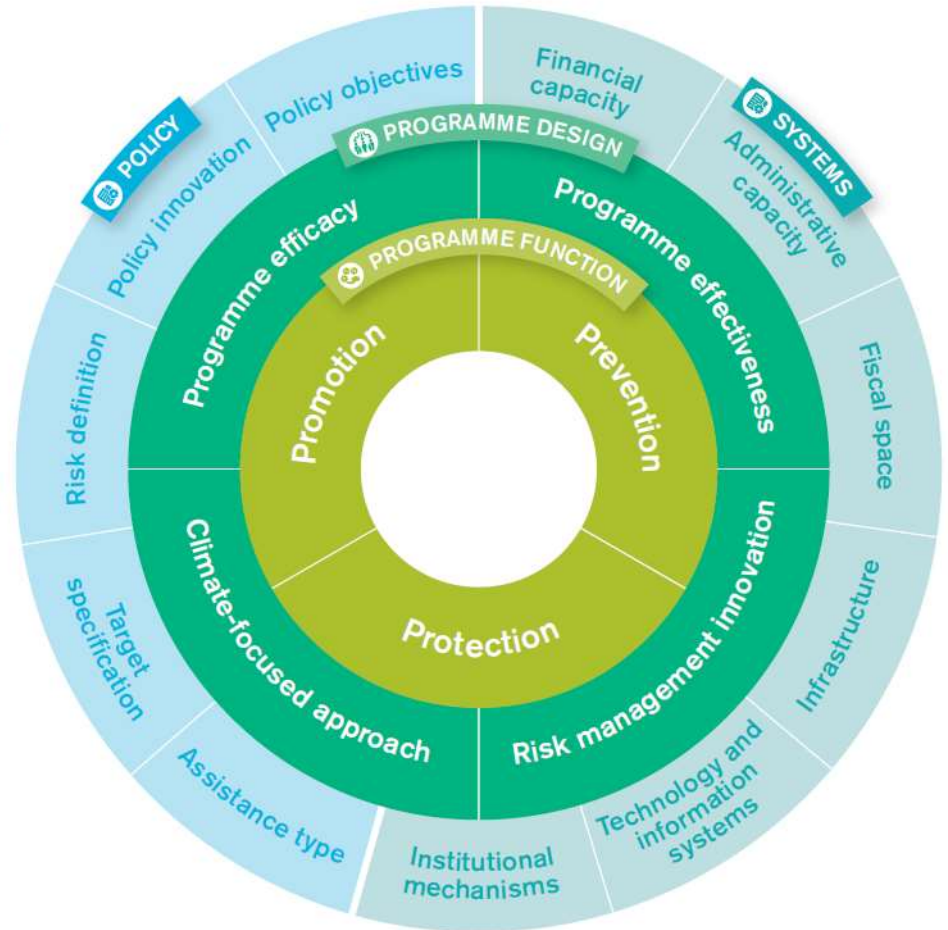
- Impact of climate events
- Anticipatory and shock responsive social protection

- Loss of affordability
- Damage to physical infrastructure
- Increased social inequalities
- Strengthen efforts to identify and reach people in need
- Address inequity, exclusion and marginalisation
- Offer portable benefits to migrant populations
- Develop robust information systems to improve delivery
- Develop rapid disbursement mechanisms and strong collaboration with financial partners
- Provide fee waivers and subsidies
- Build and maintain resilient roads and transportation networks

- Fluctuating food supply
- Unstable incomes
- Exposure to risks
- Weak economy
- Enhance economic stability through livelihood diversification and infrastructure investments
- Back delivery mechanisms that work in vulnerable countries
- Provide sustainable financing
- Develop contingency funds
- Address funding constraints through innovative

# Using analysis for action on the ground

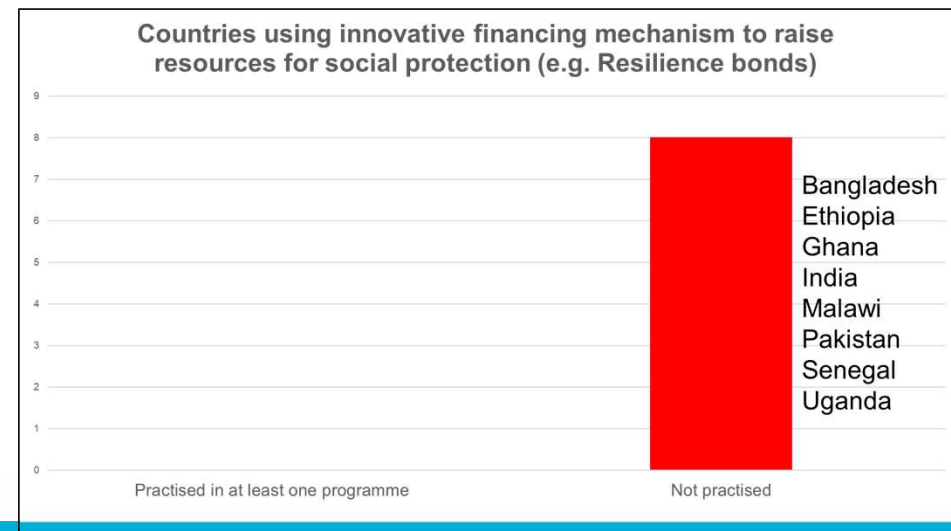
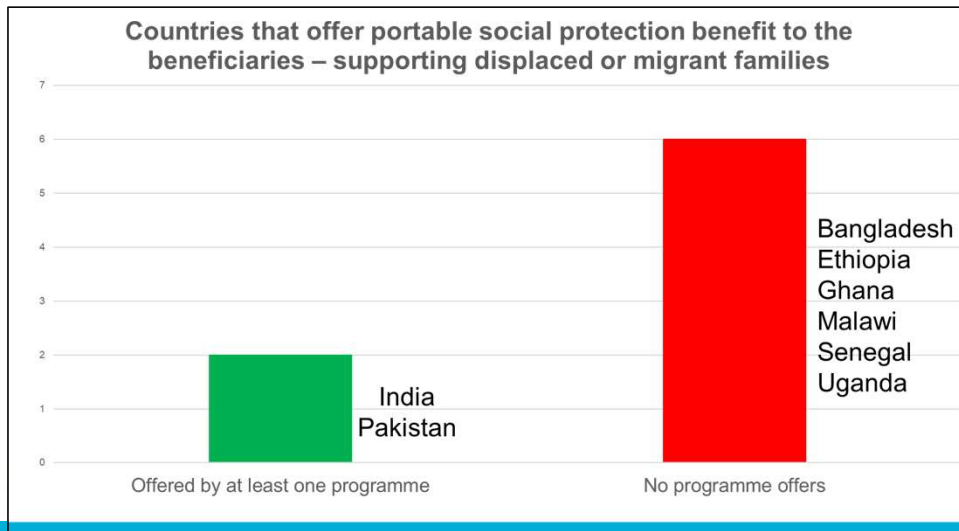
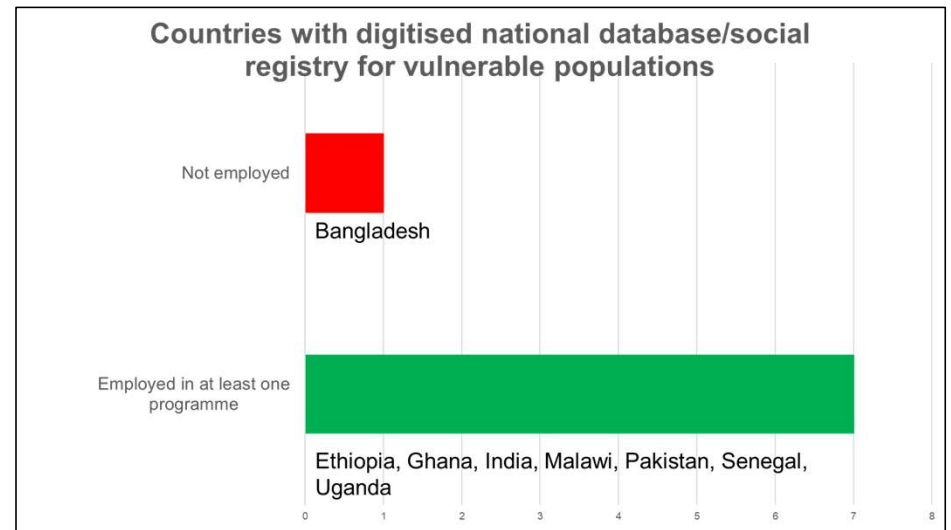
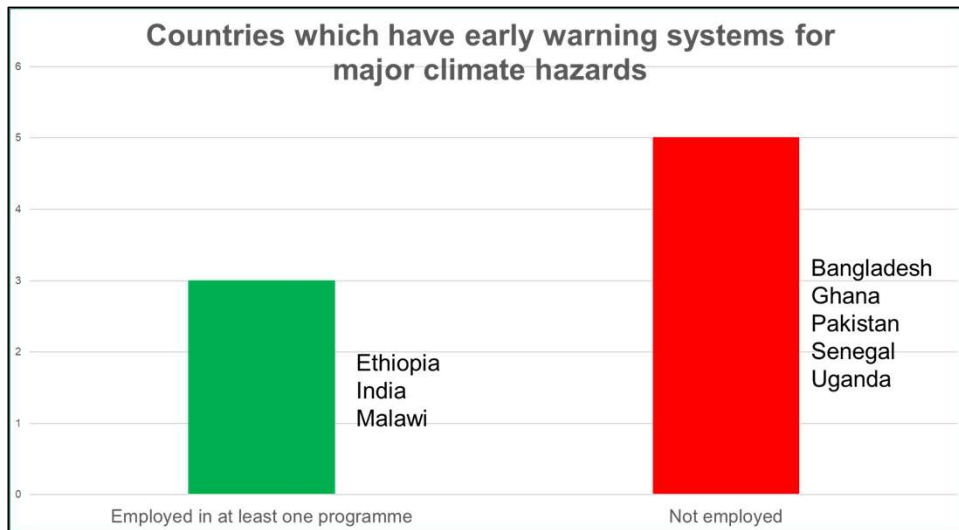
- Understanding current gaps and opportunities
- Estimate the financial and technical resources necessary to address these gaps
- Determining which stakeholders can best contribute to filling these gaps
- Helping partners understand the business case for investment
- Establish a realistic timeline for addressing identified gaps



**Interventions that require financial  
and technical assistance**

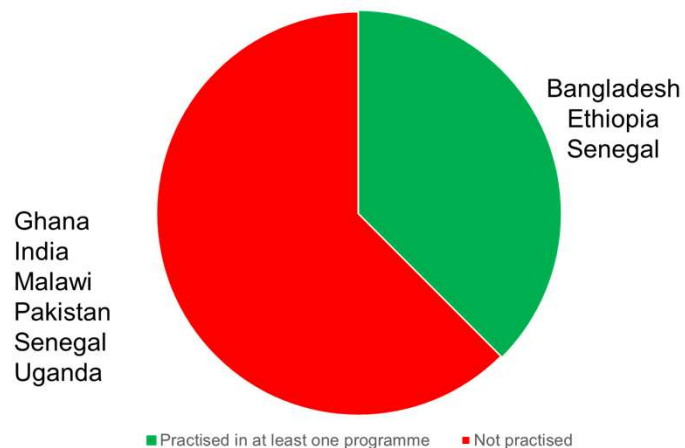




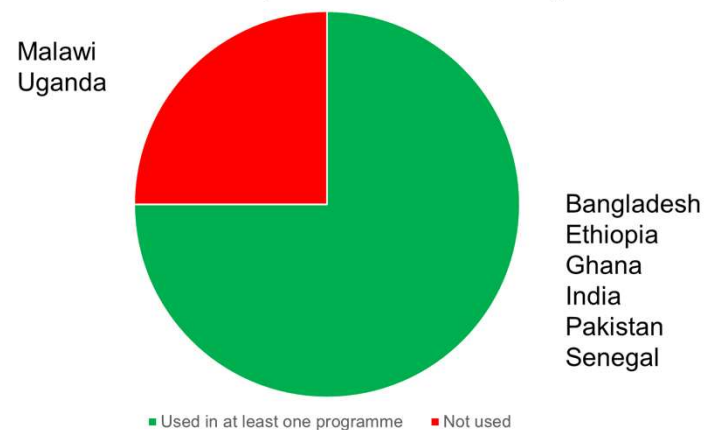




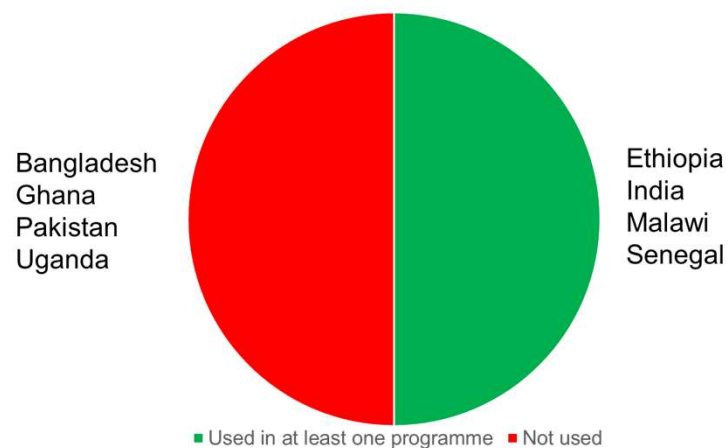
**Countries using Disaster Risk Financing Instruments**



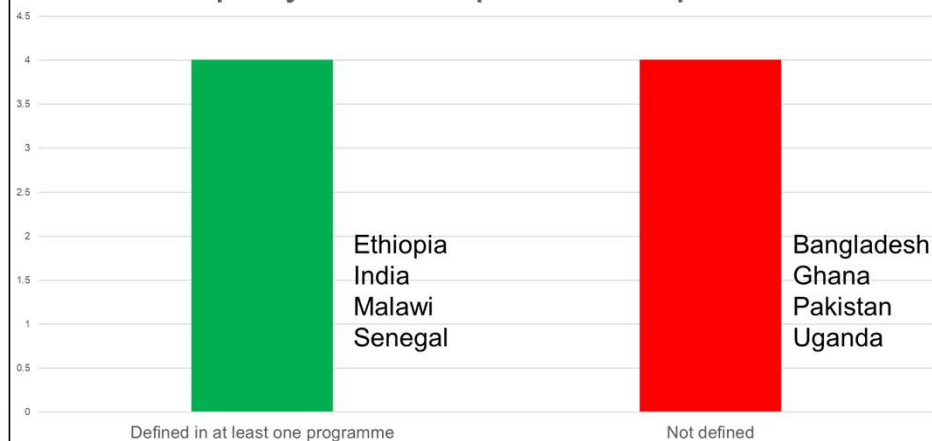
**Use of efficiency and effectiveness enhancing platforms like biometric, mobile based delivery**



**Use of climate information systems for delivery of social protection programmes**

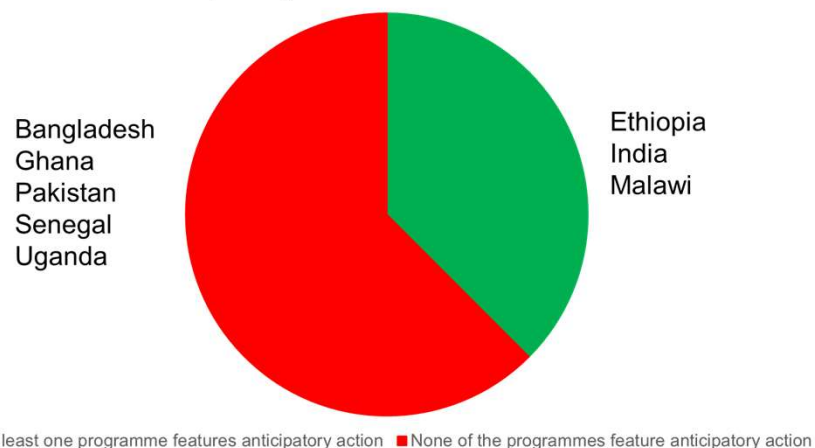


**Countries that have defined trigger points to activate anticipatory or shock responsive social protection**



# **Interventions that require policy and regulatory changes at country level**

### National policies prioritising shock responsive or anticipatory action to climate shocks



### Countries with national plans that sets out contingency plans/ budgets that can be activated once trigger points are reached



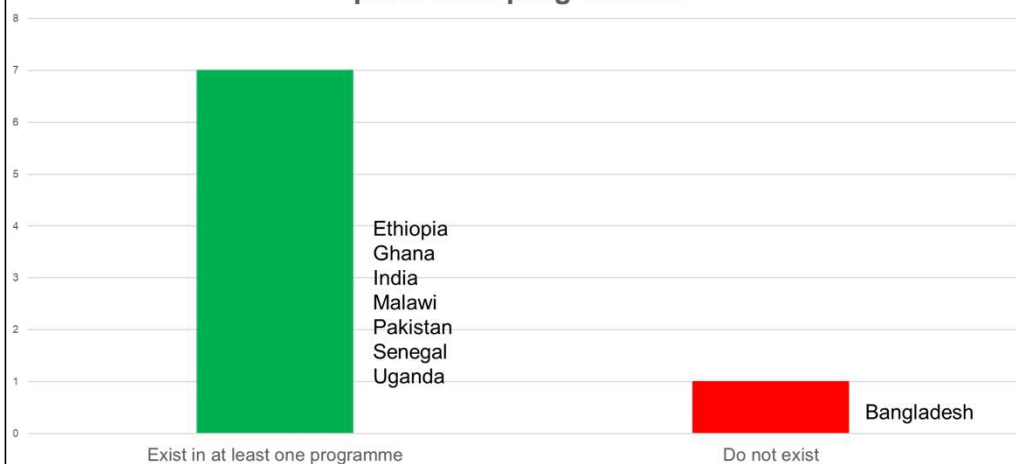
### Spending on social assistance programmes as a percentage of GDP



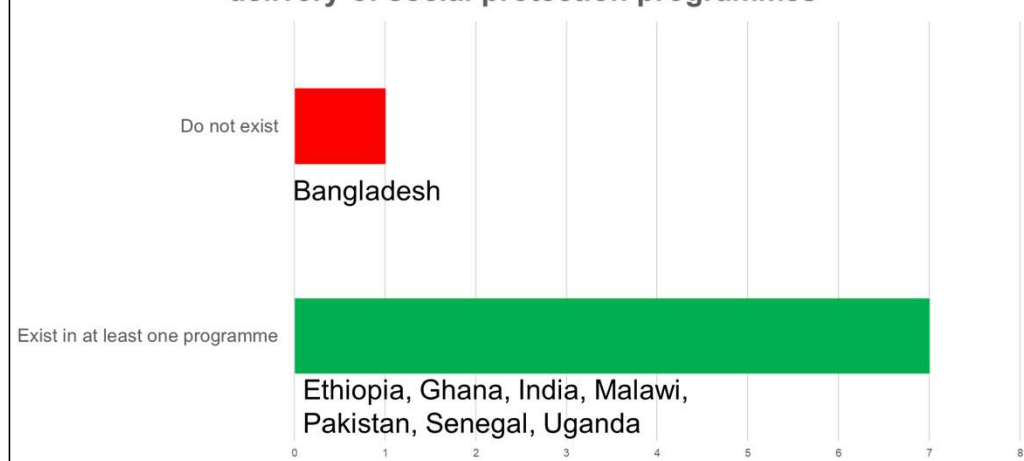
### Special allocation of contingency funds for anticipatory risk financing



### Coordination bodies at ministerial level delivery of social protection programmes



### Coordination bodies at grassroots/ local level for delivery of social protection programmes



# Putting resources behind delivery mechanisms that work in vulnerable countries

Social assistance instrument	Coverage	Benefit incidence	Benefit adequacy	Average per capita transfer	BCR
All instruments	77.47%	36.12%	50.31%	\$2.55	0.23
Conditional cash transfers	91.22%	24.91%	30.15%	\$0.72	0.18
Unconditional cash transfers	49.15%	48.91%	55.26%	\$3.64	0.32
Social pension	29.68%	28.76%	49.46%	\$2.03	0.16
School feeding	78.67%	38.01%	7.04%	\$0.14	0.76
Public works	19.02%	75.25%	32.42%	\$0.19	0.68
Food and in kind	89.32%	54.97%	12.73%	\$0.36	0.62
Fee waivers	41.96%	21.54%	14.16%	\$1.01	0.05

Very low-risk countries

Low-risk countries

Medium-risk countries

High-risk countries

Very high-risk countries

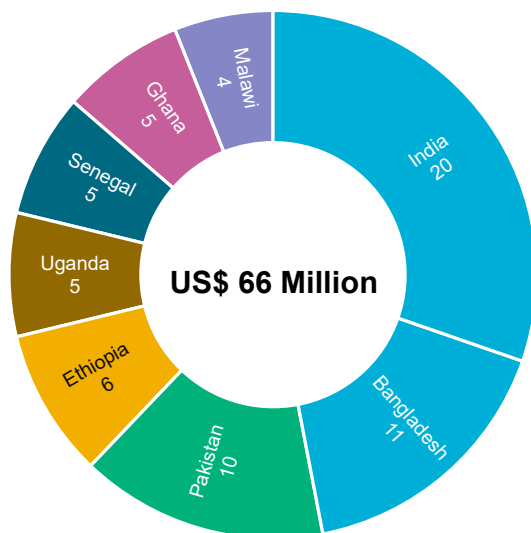
Figure inside the cell indicates the highest value among the risk categories

# What would some solutions look like

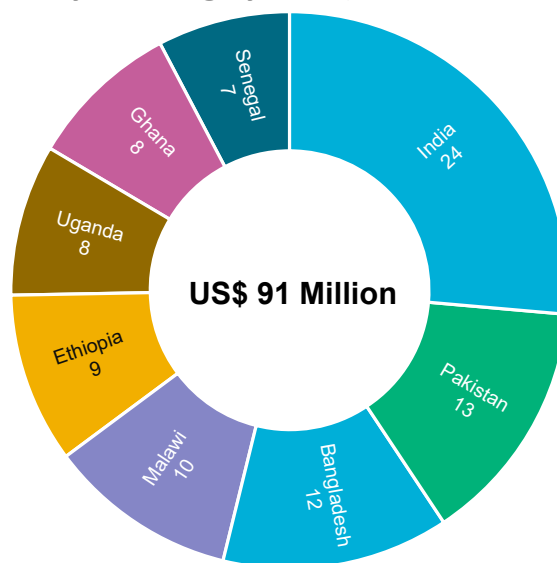
- Establishing early warning systems
- Integrating climate vulnerabilities into social registries
- Disaster Risk finance instruments like Insurance-linked anticipatory response
- Creating a collaborative and agile delivery network

# What would be the cost of cover some of the existing gaps

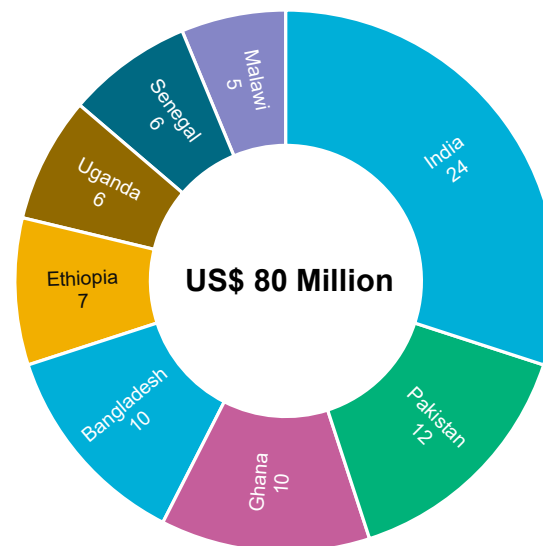
Integration of climate risk in social registry  
(In Million US\$)



Early Warning System (in Million US\$)



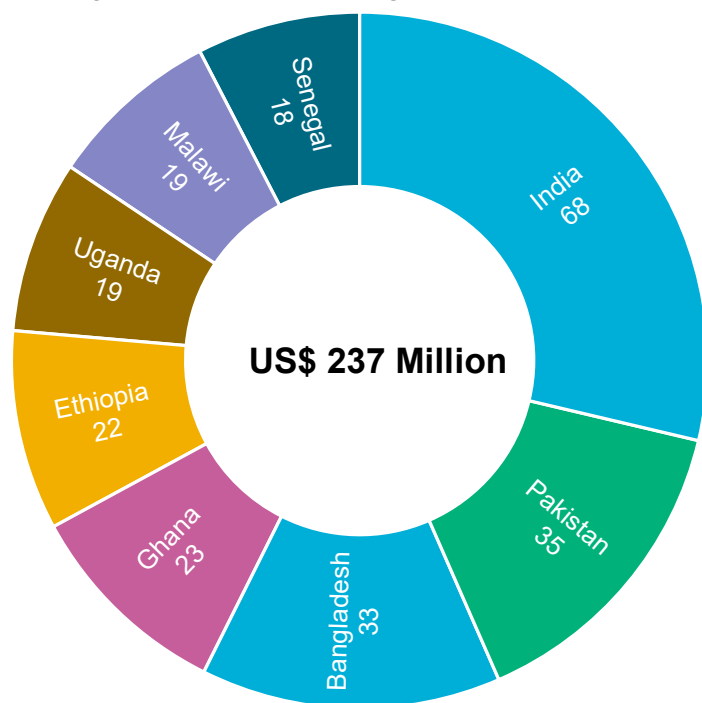
Defining trigger points for risk responsive delivery (in Million US\$)





# What it can help deliver

Total Investment for filling gaps for delivering anticipatory and shock responsive social protection delivery (Million US\$)



**US\$ 62,574 Million**

Using existing social protection spending to also deliver climate resilience and food security

Existing investment in social protection by countries (Million US\$)

Country	Social spending (Million USD)
Bangladesh	4,330
Ethiopia	1,670
Ghana	344
India	53,249
Malawi	210
Pakistan	2,166
Senegal	276
Uganda	330

# Tool to support anticipatory planning and delivery- Climate Resilience Information System and Planning Tool for MGNREGS (CRISP-M)



*Enabling communities prepare cope and recover from crisis*

**Drought Early Warning System**

**Climate Risk Informed Planning of NRM assets on a watershed approach**

**Crowdsourcing monitoring data from community**



**Convert Crisis into Opportunity**

**Move From Drought Relief To Permanent Drought-Proofing**

**Towards Community-level Water, Livelihood and food Security**

**Last mile delivery during crisis with ‘people plus tech’ approach, Climate *Saathi* (friends) and women help desks**

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**Tools for planning and decision making at local level**

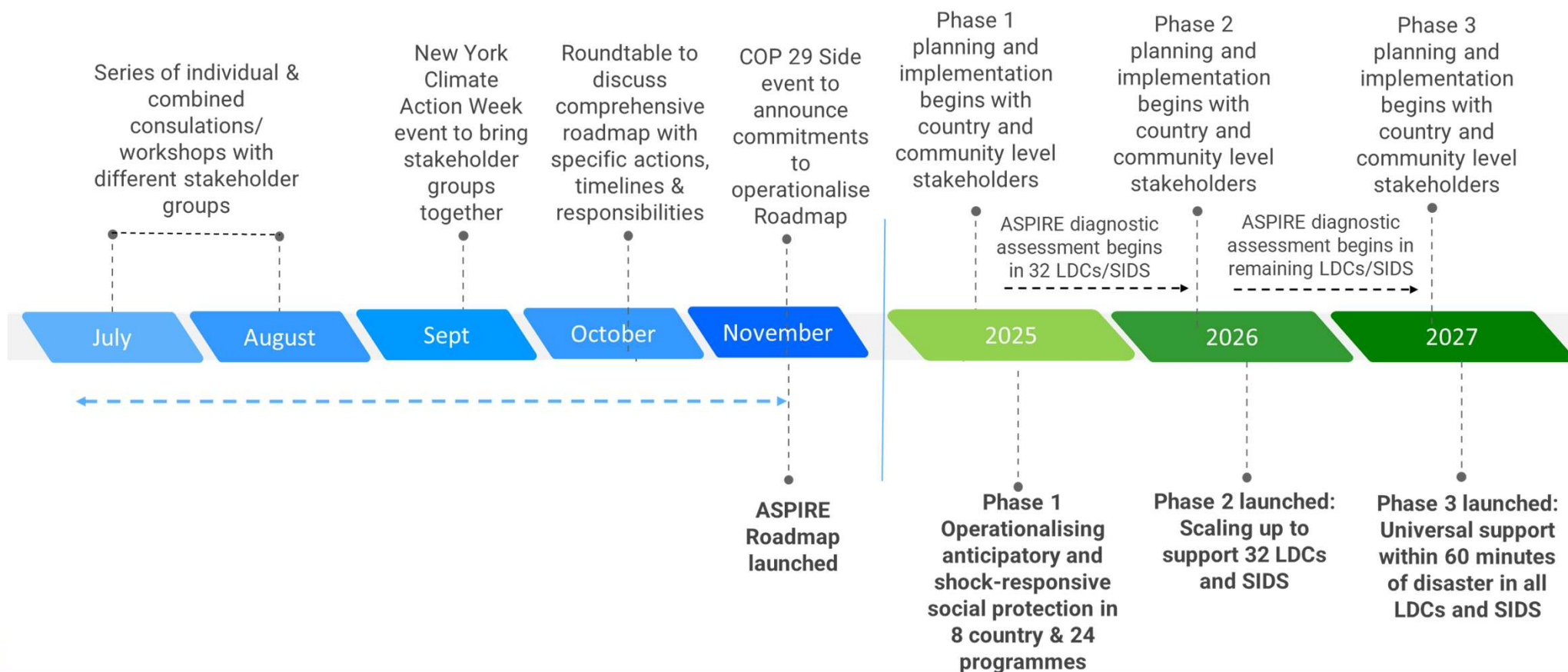
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**Integrating risk analytics in policy and systems to ensure stronger preparedness to crisis**

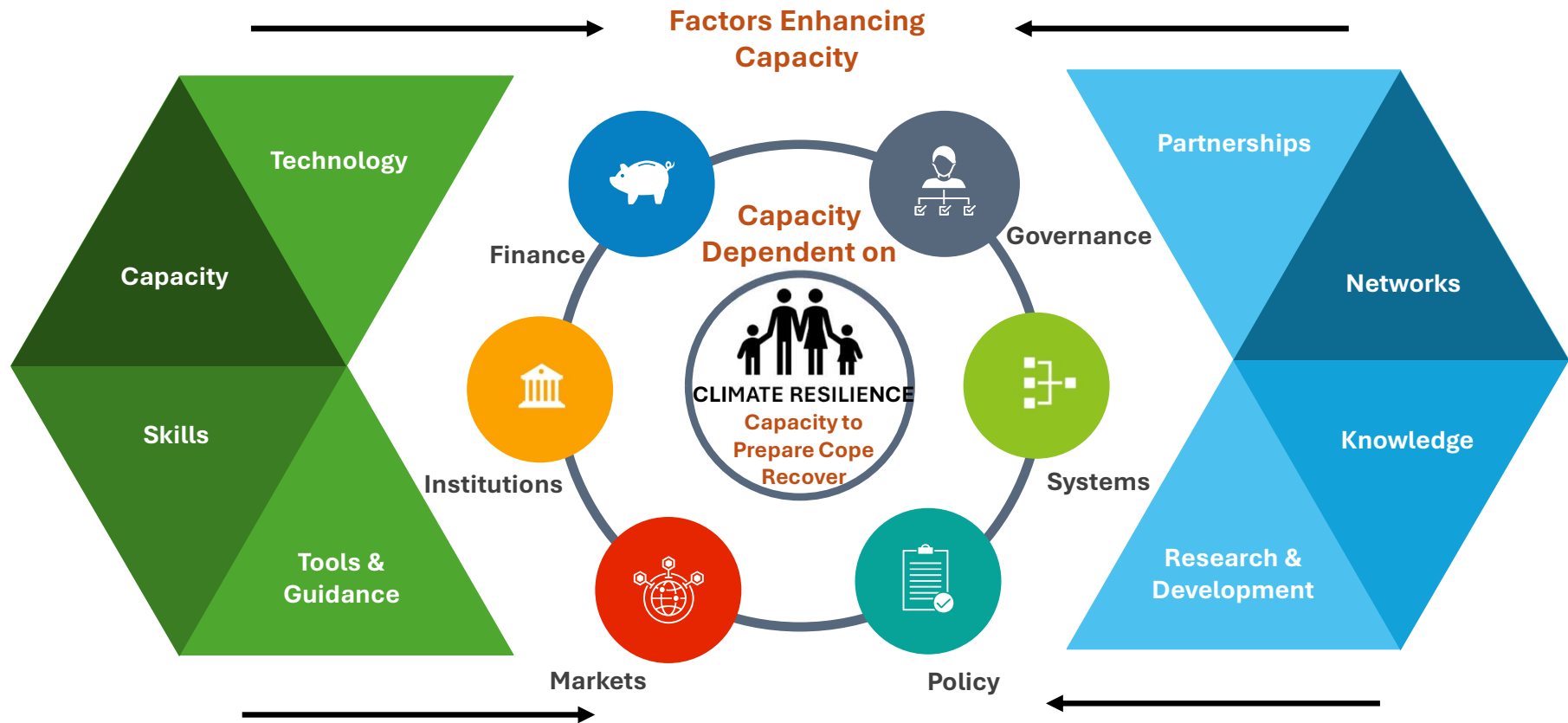




# Co-creating a Roadmap



# How can we take SIDS & LDCs towards Resilient Prosperity



**Thank you**

