

# Making the Links: Responding to Seasonality through Adaptive Social Protection

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# 1. Opportunities and Challenges Climate Change and Seasonality

# Challenges

- Present 'adaptation deficit'
- Seasonal shrinkage
- More severe shocks heat and cold
- Unpredictability/unseasonality
- Limits to individual ability to cope and private sector ability to respond
- Systemic limits limits of coping capacity of livelihoods systems



# **Opportunities**

- More/better climate information
- Knowledge to respond e.g. seasonal forecasting
- Increasing experience and awareness of managing climate risk and of good practice
- •Significant financial and technical resources
- Greater political will



## **Social protection and Seasonality**

# **Opportunities**

- Resources and delivery methods to different poverty and vulnerability groupings
- Preventative strategies
- SP programmes already proven to plan for seasonality to some extent



### **Challenges**

SP is not:

- Being tailored to specific seasonal needs
- At scale
- Involving people in the design
- Living up to its potential (protecting but not promoting, preventing, transforming)



# 2. Meeting Challenges Taking Opportunities: The Role of Adaptive Social Protection (ASP)

SP, CCA, DRR matter individually but combined they are stronger **ASP Provides:** 

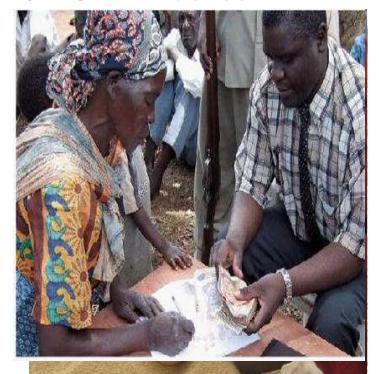
- Policy and programmatic options for climate change adaptation
- A preventative and holistic poverty approach for DRR
- Climate proofed social protection: long-term vision and more reliable and accurate predictions and consideration of vulnerability.

#### 3. Phase 1 ASP in practice – examining programmes where:

- SP measures enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities
- SP is more resilient to current and future climate related shocks



# 3. ASP in Practice



measure	Benefits for adaptation and DRR
Weather-based	Rapid payouts possible
crop insurance	Guards against the adverse selection and moral hazard
	Frees up assets for investment in adaptive capacity
	Supports adaptive flexibility and risk taking
Seed transfer	Boost agricultural production and household food security
	Post disaster response tool
	Seed varieties can be tailored to
	changing local environmental conditions
Asset transfer	Ability to target most vulnerable people
	Easily integrated in livelihoods programmes
Cash transfers	Targeting of most vulnerable to climate shocks
	Smoothing consumption allowing adaptive risk-taking and investment
	Flexibility enhanced to cope with climate shocks

Benefits for adaptation and DRR

Social protection



## 4. Making ASP work

Phase 1: Examining the conceptual linkages – making the case

Phase 2:

Mapping the evidence and policy context

• Examine in detail policy opportunities and programmatic gaps to fill

#### Securing change

- Secure a role for social protection in delivering adaptation assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable.
- Provide evidence, guidance and tools that help make social protection programmes resilient to climate change.



# **Phase 2: Emerging findings - south Asia**

- Shift from disaster relief to disaster prevention
- Less evidence that CCA projects are using SP approaches
- Despite growing recognition of the overlaps convergence ad-hoc at best
- Poor communication and coordination
- Climate change issues are still a marginal agenda
- Greatest momentum in Bangladesh



# 4. ASP and Seasonality – The Potential

Policy and programmatic responses with:

- Long-term perspective
- Locally relevant climate information, including trends, vulnerability and impacts data, and future projected change.
- Addressing underlying structural root causes of poverty
- Rights based rationale for action

#### NREGA:

SPEARM: a Seasonally aware, Protection, Employment and Adaptation programme that supports Resilience and Mitigates climate change