



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



Social protection measure	Benefits for adaptation and DRR
<i>Weather-based crop insurance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid payouts possible • Guards against the adverse selection and moral hazard • Frees up assets for investment in adaptive capacity • Supports adaptive flexibility and risk taking
<i>Seed transfer</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boost agricultural production and household food security • Post disaster response tool • Seed varieties can be tailored to changing local environmental conditions
<i>Asset transfer</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to target most vulnerable people • Easily integrated in livelihoods programmes
<i>Cash transfers</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeting of most vulnerable to climate shocks • Smoothing consumption allowing adaptive risk-taking and investment • Flexibility enhanced to cope with climate shocks

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