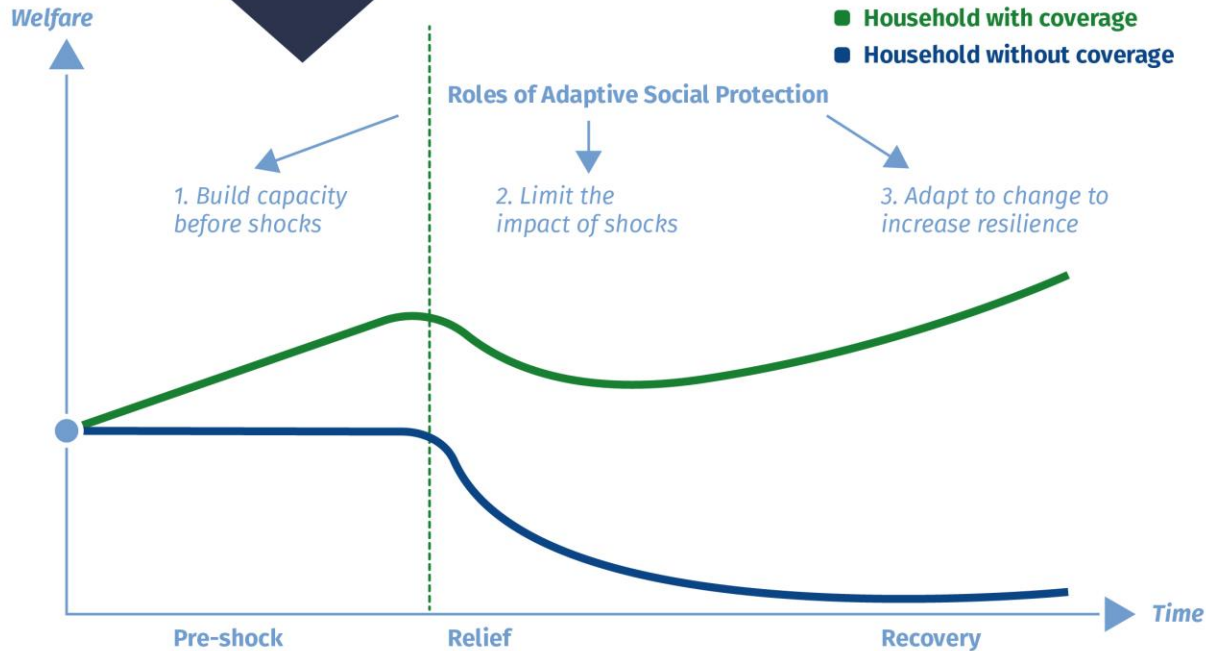


What is Adaptive Social Protection?



The purpose of Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) is to ensure governments can provide appropriate and timely assistance to all citizens in need before, during, and after shocks, in a fiscally sustainable manner.

ASP comprises cash and in-kind assistance, access to services and productive inclusion programs that:

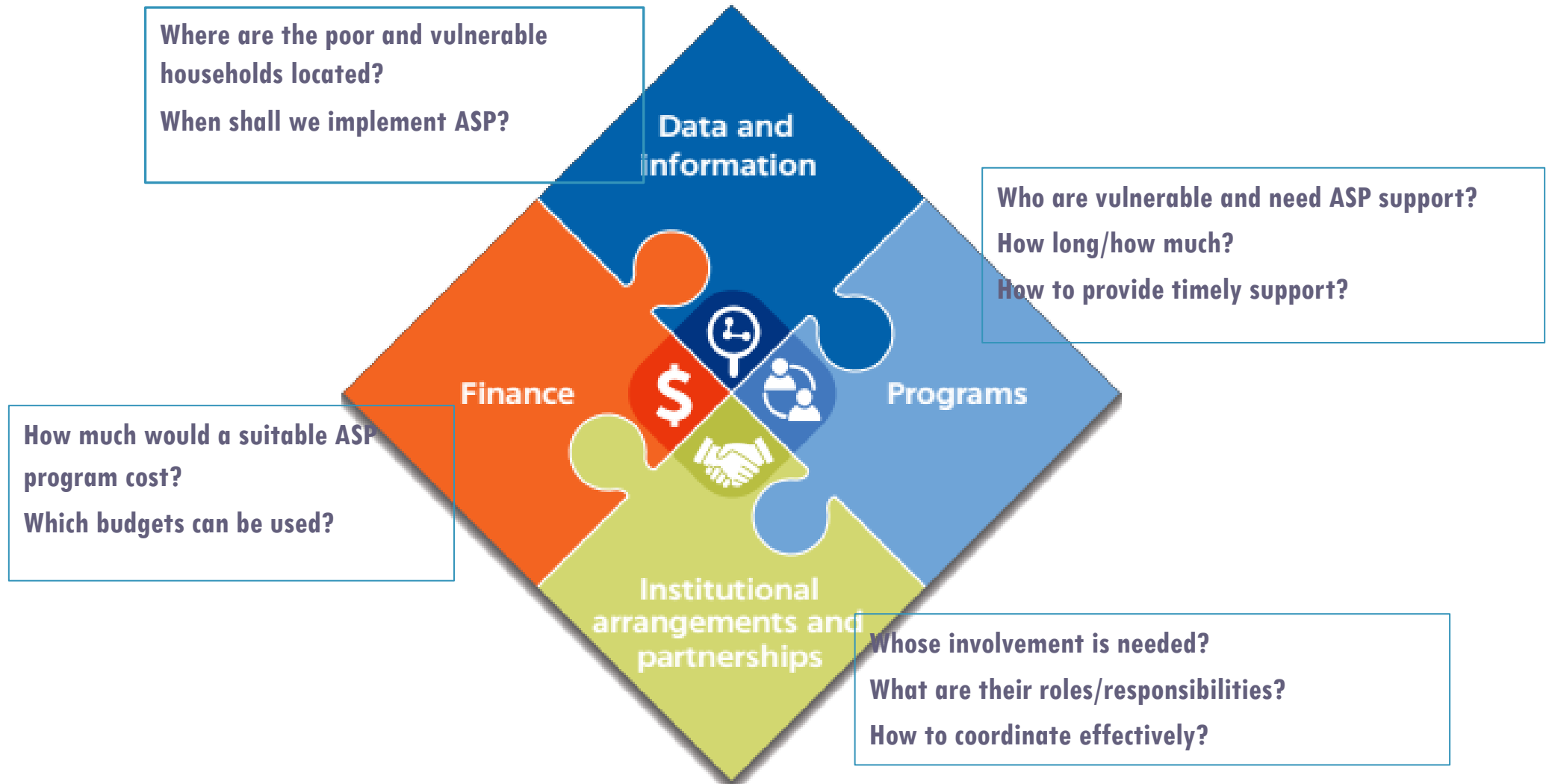
- 1 Build households' resilience to shocks.
- 2 Provide timely assistance once shocks occur.
- 3 Help households rebuild and recover from shocks.
- 4 Scale back after shocks have passed.



For most households, this assistance need only be temporary.

How an ASP system is built

Framework for adaptive social protection: Four building blocks



How to build ASP-DRF linkages in the Pacific?

Challenges

- **Change of mindset & novelty of SP/ASP**
 - from reaction to pre-positioning; informal/traditional SP together with formal SP.
- **Fragmented institutional arrangements limit coordination**
 - Limited internal coordination (SP, DRM, MoF) and with humanitarian agencies.
- **Nascent programs and delivery systems**
 - Existing programs have low coverage and delivery systems are nascent and/or lack flexibility for rapid response and expansion.
- **Low coverage of Information system**
 - Information system cannot identify the near-poor and vulnerable not currently in the database.
- **Limited financing options**
 - Limited and often ad-hoc options to finance the SP response with humanitarian aids operating separately.
- **ASP requires a cross-sectoral approach**

Opportunities

- **Systems are still being developed**
 - Countries can take advantage of best practices and avoid pitfalls.
- **Global attention to the climate change agenda which attracts interest in the Pacific region.**
- **Possibility of building ASP systems in PICs**
 - Governments can coordinate financing options through DRFS and ASP systems;
 - Governments can support and leverage existing work in other agencies.
- **Broader work on risk analytics** to support DRF can be leveraged to strengthen analytical underpinnings for ASP programs.
- **Ongoing work on strengthening DRF** provides opportunity to embed ASP in DRF discussions, including instruments to pre-position finance.
- **Integrating the ASP / DRF agenda across multiple agencies** strengthening the disaster response for the poor and vulnerable across different ministries.



ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION

FEBRUARY 2025



What is Social Protection? Fiji's Social Protection Programs



Why Adaptive Social Protection (ASP)?



Fiji National Adaptive Social Protection Strategy & Implementation Plan



Challenges and Way Forward

The Purpose of Social Protection is to reduce poverty, enhance resilience and promote well-being by providing support to individuals and communities facing economic and social risks.

In simple terms it is:

- A set of policies and program aimed to prevent and protect people against vulnerabilities or social exclusion throughout their life-course
- ASP – modify and improve the SPP to respond effectively to the evolving changes and needs.eg climate change, economic shocks, demographic changes, health crises, GEDSI needs, political and social changes.

The purpose of Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) is to ensure governments can provide appropriate and timely assistance to all citizens in need before, during, and after shocks, in a fiscally sustainable manner.

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- 1 Build households' resilience to shocks.**
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Fiji SP Programs

- The Government of Fiji currently invests in a range of recurrent social protection programs to protect its people's wellbeing and build resilience across the lifecycle. Guided by the Social Assistance Policy and standard operating procedures, the main programs implemented are:
 - The Social Pension Scheme (SPS) to ensure dignity and income security in old age;
 - The Disability Allowance Scheme (DAS) to support those with severe functional limitations in meeting their needs;
 - The Care & Allowance (C&P) to support the protection of vulnerable and at-risk children up to the age of 18 years;
 - The Family Assistance Scheme (FAS) to provide support to low income households;
 - The Food Allowance for Pregnant Mothers Scheme to incentivize early access to reproductive healthcare by providing food allowance to expectant mothers during the period of their pregnancy;
 - The Transport Assistance Scheme to subsidize the travel cost for older persons and persons with disabilities

Why ASP?



Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) is about integrating social protection with disaster risk management and climate adaptation to build long-term resilience. It aims to create systems that are flexible, inclusive, and responsive, especially when people face multiple, overlapping shocks.

Increasing frequency and severity of disaster threatens economic prosperity, human capital and wellbeing

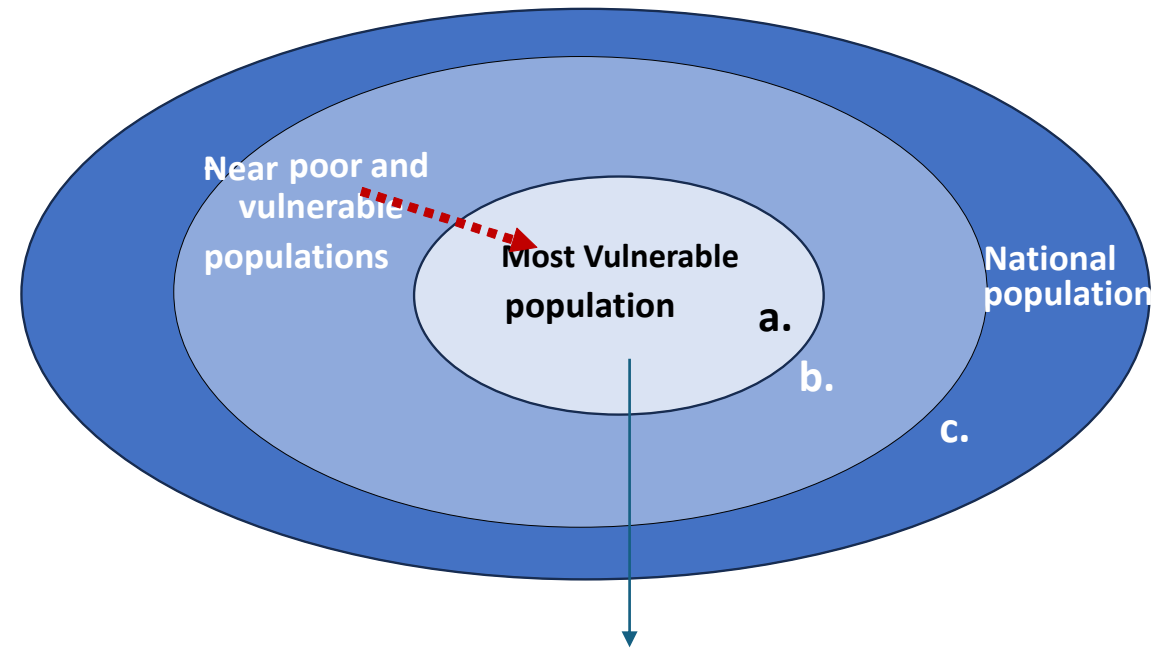


The poor and vulnerable are disproportionately affected:

Poor: pushed further into poverty

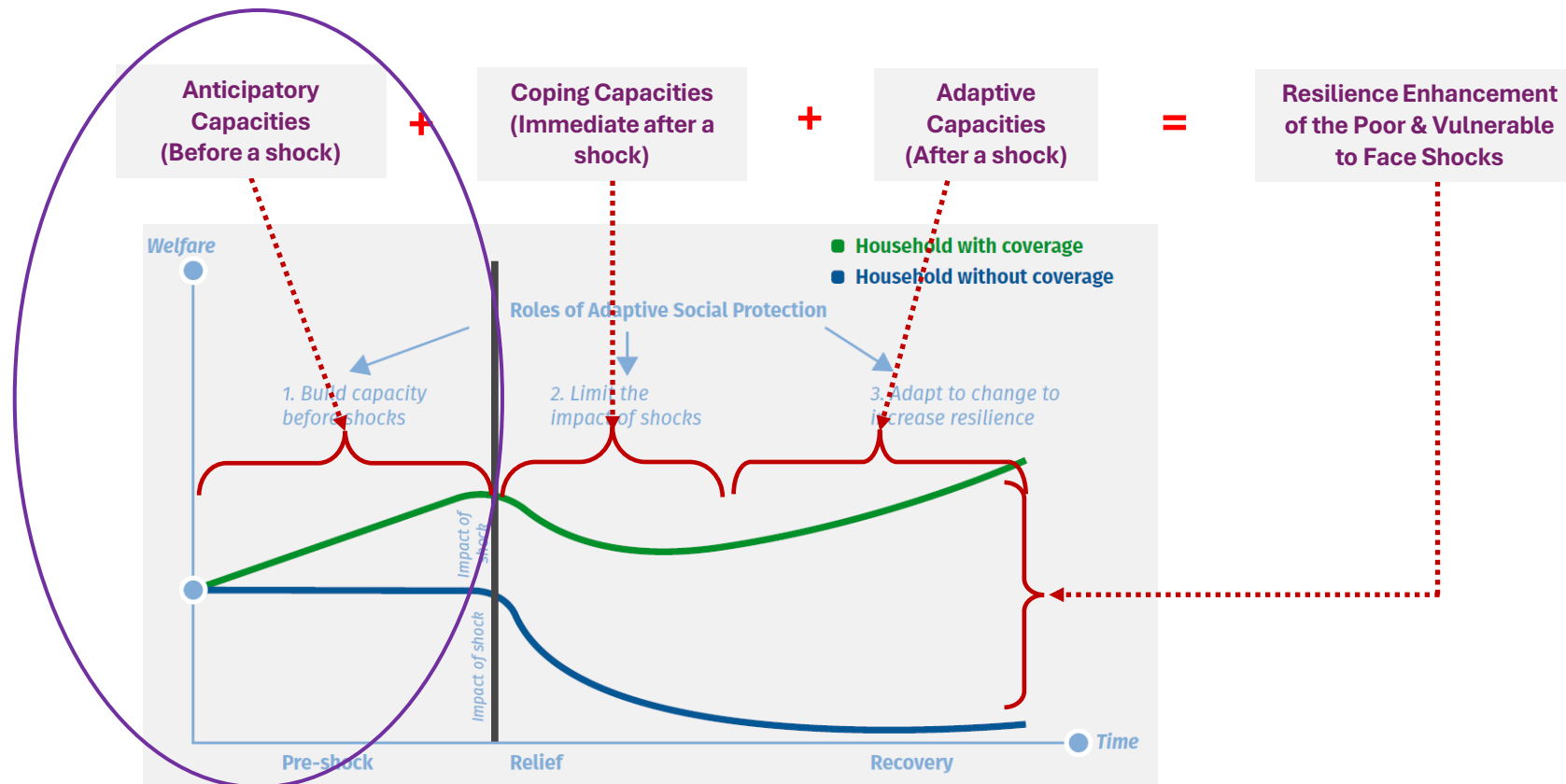
Vulnerable: pushed into poverty

Increase chances to stay poor



Fiji SPP: SPS/DAS/CP/FAS/FAPM/TAS

ASP aims to build resilience among the poor and vulnerable populations to prepare for, cope with and adapt to shocks ensuring they do not fall (deeper) into poverty





National Adaptive Social Protection Strategy & Implementation Plan

2024- 2029

Approved April 2024

Developed through wide-ranging consultative process including thematic workshops (Supported by World Bank and MoF)

- **Intended Impact**

Outcome 1 – Social protection sector preparation for and response to disasters is strengthened and long-term negative trends associated with climate change have been mitigated

Outcome 2 – robust means to strengthen resilience before, during and after disaster events established and enabled

- **5 Priority Action Areas**

1. Promote good governance & solid accountability for effective ASP

2. Follow an adaptive financing approach to ASP

3. Enhance data management & knowledge sharing for effective ASP

4. Enable national, sub-national & local systems & capacities to deliver services that enhance resilience

5. Ensure community – driven adaptive solutions to ASP

Approach to ASP



ASP Core
Program-
ming



Approach 1
Vertical and
horizontal
expansion of
cash
transfers to
disaster-
affected
households



Approach 2
Implement
community-
based ASP
actions in 14
priority
districts



Expansion – Existing SP Platform

Action	Status
2016: TC Winston (Top up to 4 core SPP) Care Programs- Welfare Care, Transport Care 2020– 2024: TC Harold /Covid 19 response/Inflation Mitigation	Success
Pilot – Anticipatory Action- 15,000 HH to be supported	In Progress
Pilot – Parametric Insurance – selected 2000 Beneficiaries to be supported.	In Progress
Existing >100k SPP beneficiaries are covered under bundle insurance (funeral/term life/fire/injuries)	In Progress



Challenges & Way Forward

- Financing
- Exclusion error
- Pilot project – impact assessment and scale up
- Coverage

- Consideration under DRF
 - Improved targeting
- Collaborative approach
 - Pilot scale up /review bundle insurance project

Thank you

Adaptive social protection in Vanuatu and Samoa



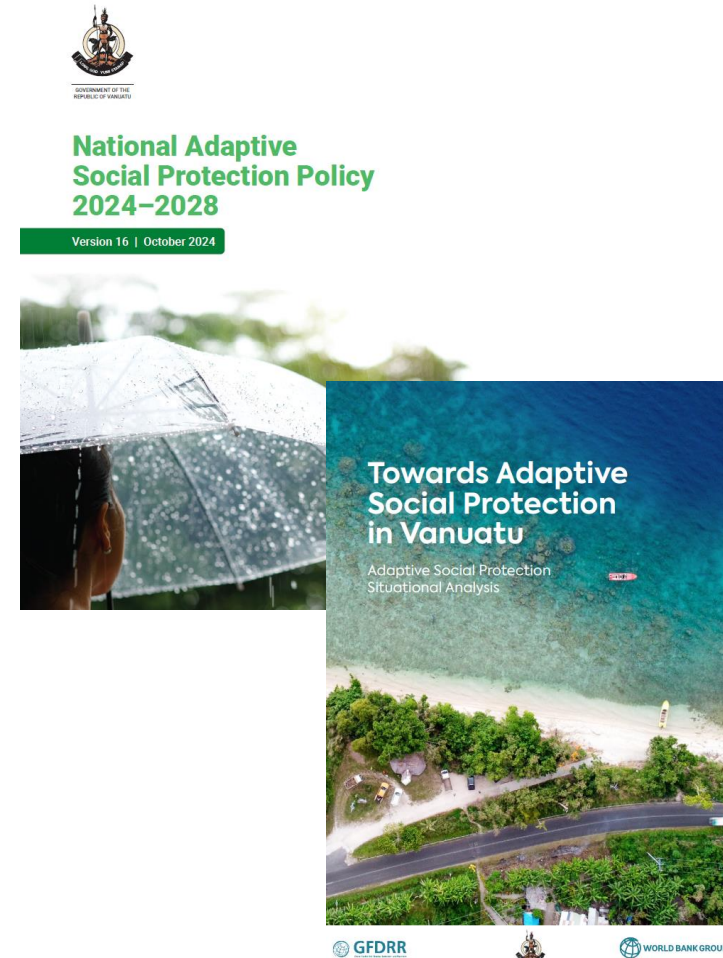
WORLD BANK GROUP

• *Vincenzo Vinci, World Bank Social Protection
Specialist*

February, 18 2025

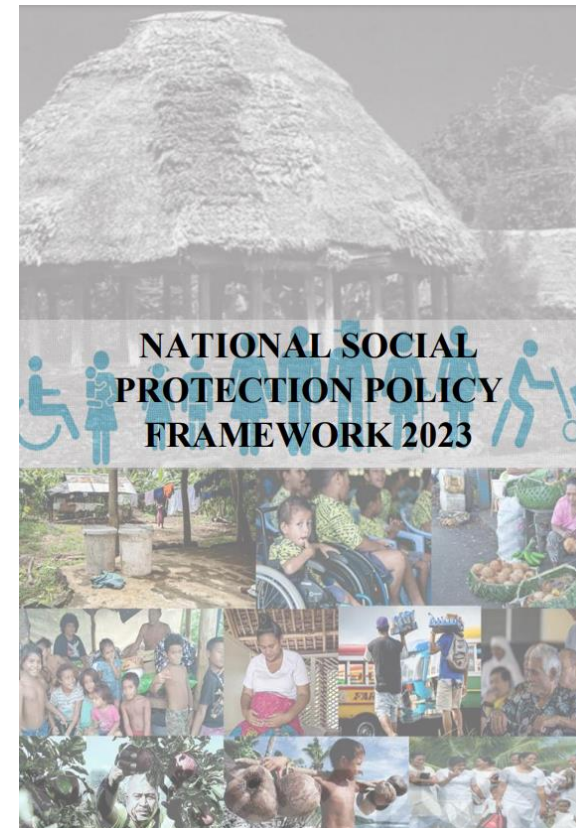
VANUATU

- Dialogue on ASP since 2022
- Limited formal SP system mainly represented by the VNPF and seasonal employment programs.
- Country relies on informal (community-based) safety nets and humanitarian assistance to respond to disasters.
- Analytical Work undertaken on ASP
 - i. Evaluation of Oxfam’s Cash Transfer
 - ii. ASP SitAn
 - iii. IT Assessment for Social Protection
 - iv. Support the work of the Social Protection Taskforce
 - v. Technical Background Paper to inform National Adaptive Social Protection Policy (NASPP)
 - vi. Guidance in the development of the NASPP (approved in December 2024). Linkages between the NASPP and DRF Policy.
- Current WB’s engagement on ASP and DRF to support the implementation of NASPP
 - i. Development of the NASPP’s Implementation Plan
 - ii. Government to Persons (G2P Assessment)
 - iii. Costing of ASP
 - iv. SOPs for current and future ASP Interventions
 - v. Development of ASP Database.



SAMOA

- i. Intensified dialogue in 2022
- ii. Support the development of the National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF) for Samoa (approved in April 2023) with clear indication on the use of SP in case of emergency.
- iii. Analytical Work undertaken in Samoa on ASP
 - i. IT Assessment for SP programs
 - ii. Gender assessment of SP programs
 - iii. Support to inform the amendments to the Statistics Act 2015 which will enable its Samoa Bureau of Statistics to collect relevant administrative and survey data to verify and validate eligibility for SP programs.
- iv. National Provident Fund Amendment Act 2024, that establishes the Disability Benefit Fund and moves the Disability Benefits under Samoa National Provident Fund with the Senior Citizens Benefits under the same management information system.





World Food
Programme

What is Social Protection?

Policies and programmes that protect people against vulnerability, poverty and social exclusion, throughout their lives

Every country defines things slightly differently, which causes confusion – social safety nets, social welfare, social security, social protection

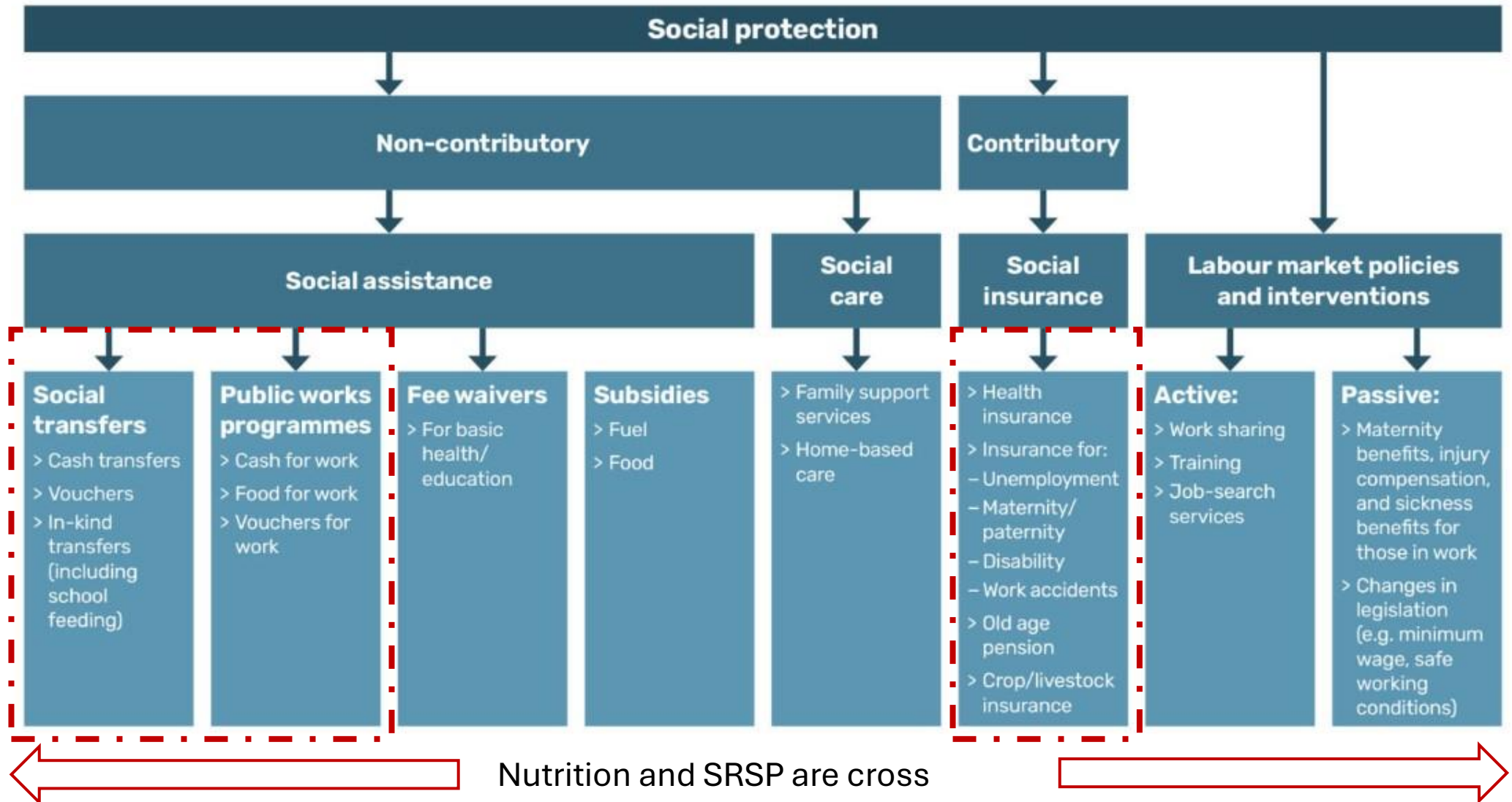
SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



World Food Programme

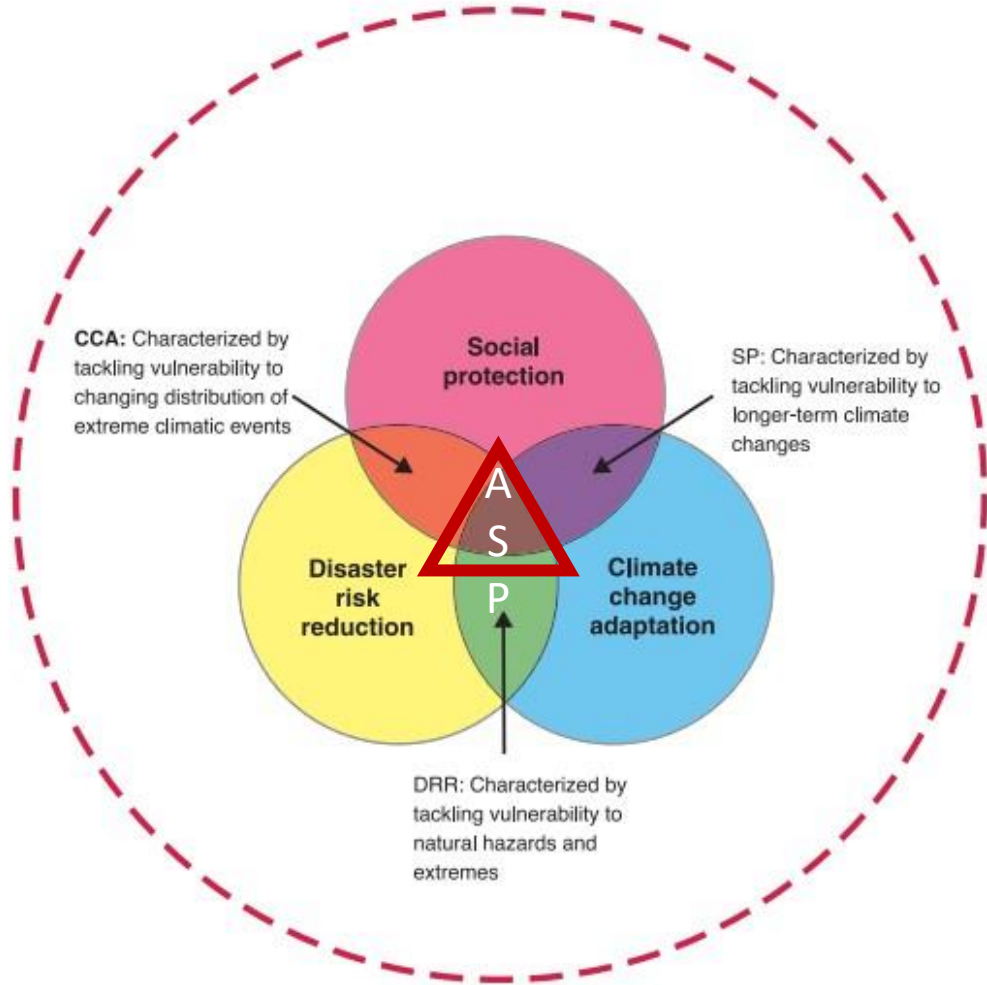
SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

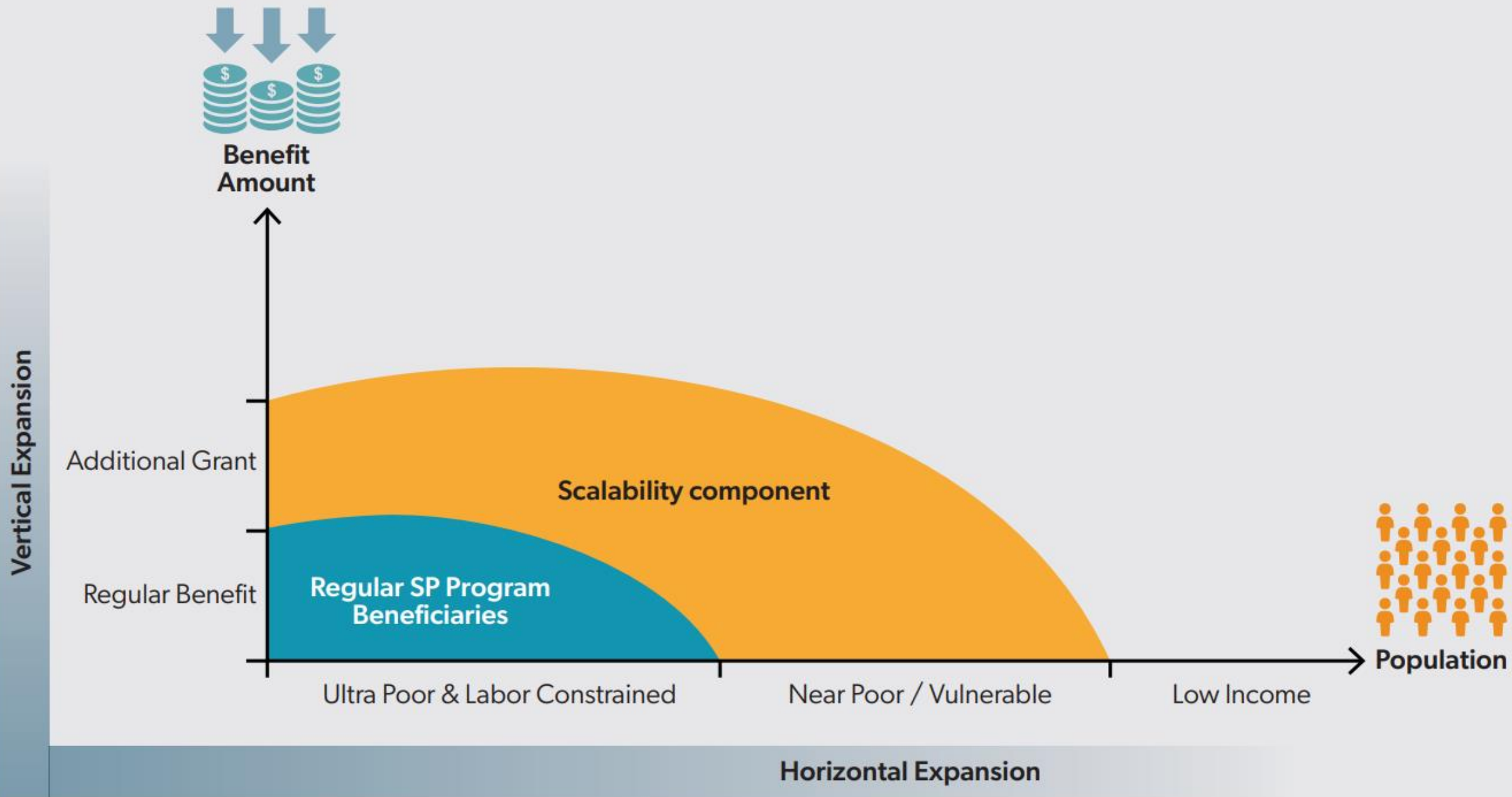
Three pillars of Social Protection



What is Adaptive AND SHOCK RESPONSIVE Social Protection?

- **Convergence** between climate change adaptation, DRM and SP.
- Social protection systems and programmes address **individual** life cycle risks and **large scale** shocks
- ASP is about **scalability** for shocks, and **reducing residual risk through resilience building**
- **Interconnecting** key ‘building blocks’ – policies and institutions, systems, programmes, finance.
- **ASP and SP are one and the same.** ASP needs SP foundation, SP systems have to be ‘fit for purpose’ (‘future proofed’) for large scale shocks





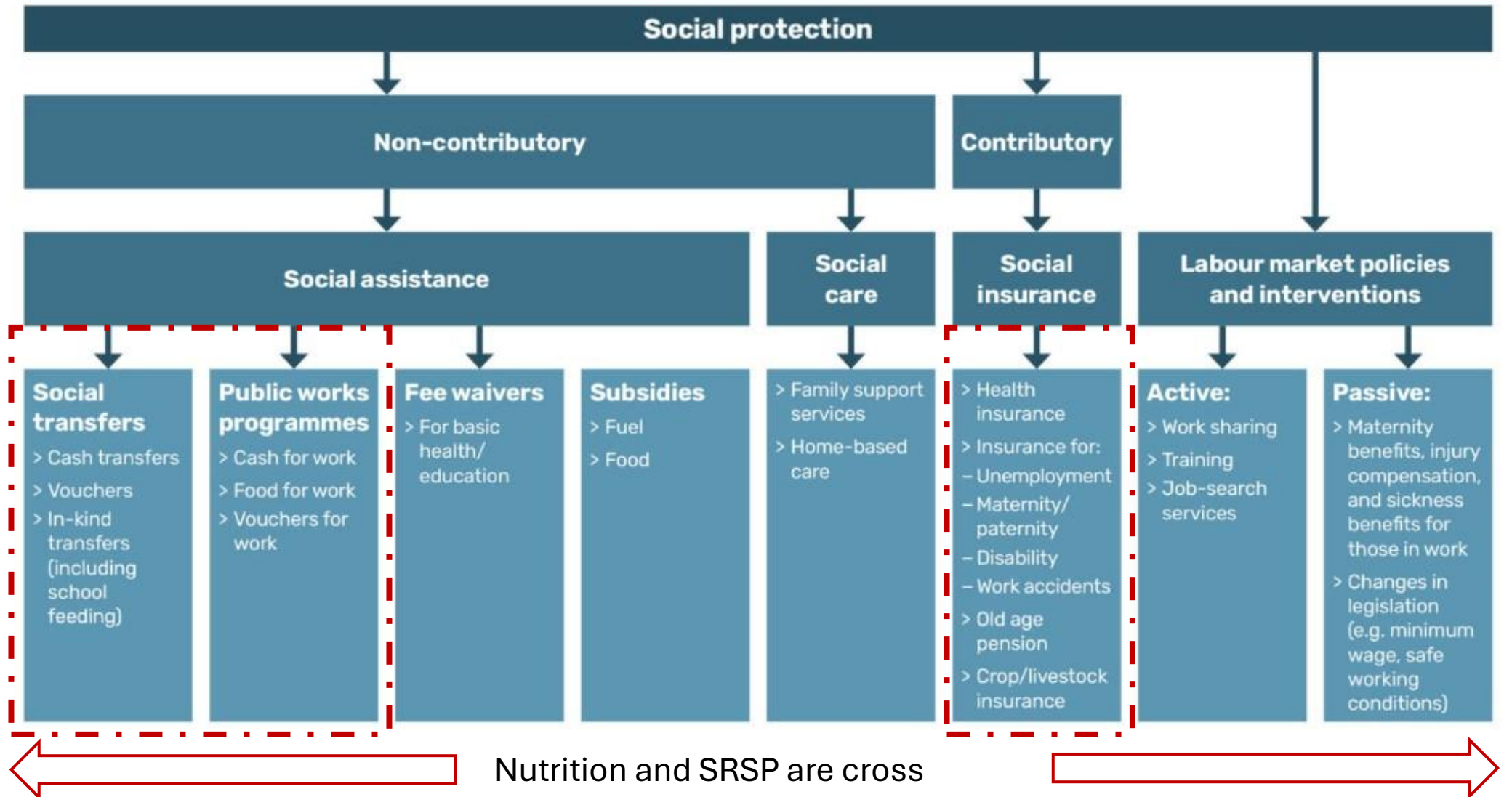
Source: World Bank, Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program.



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

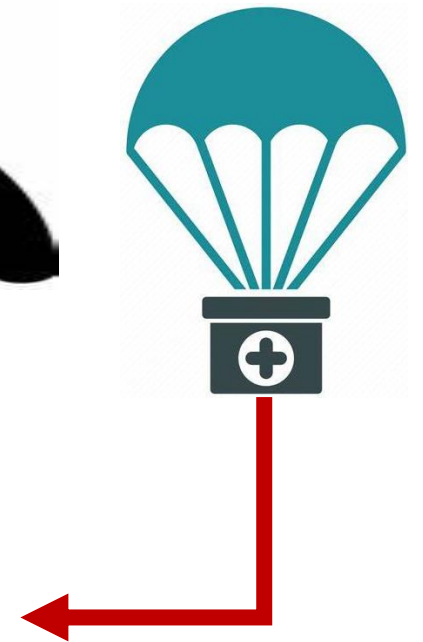
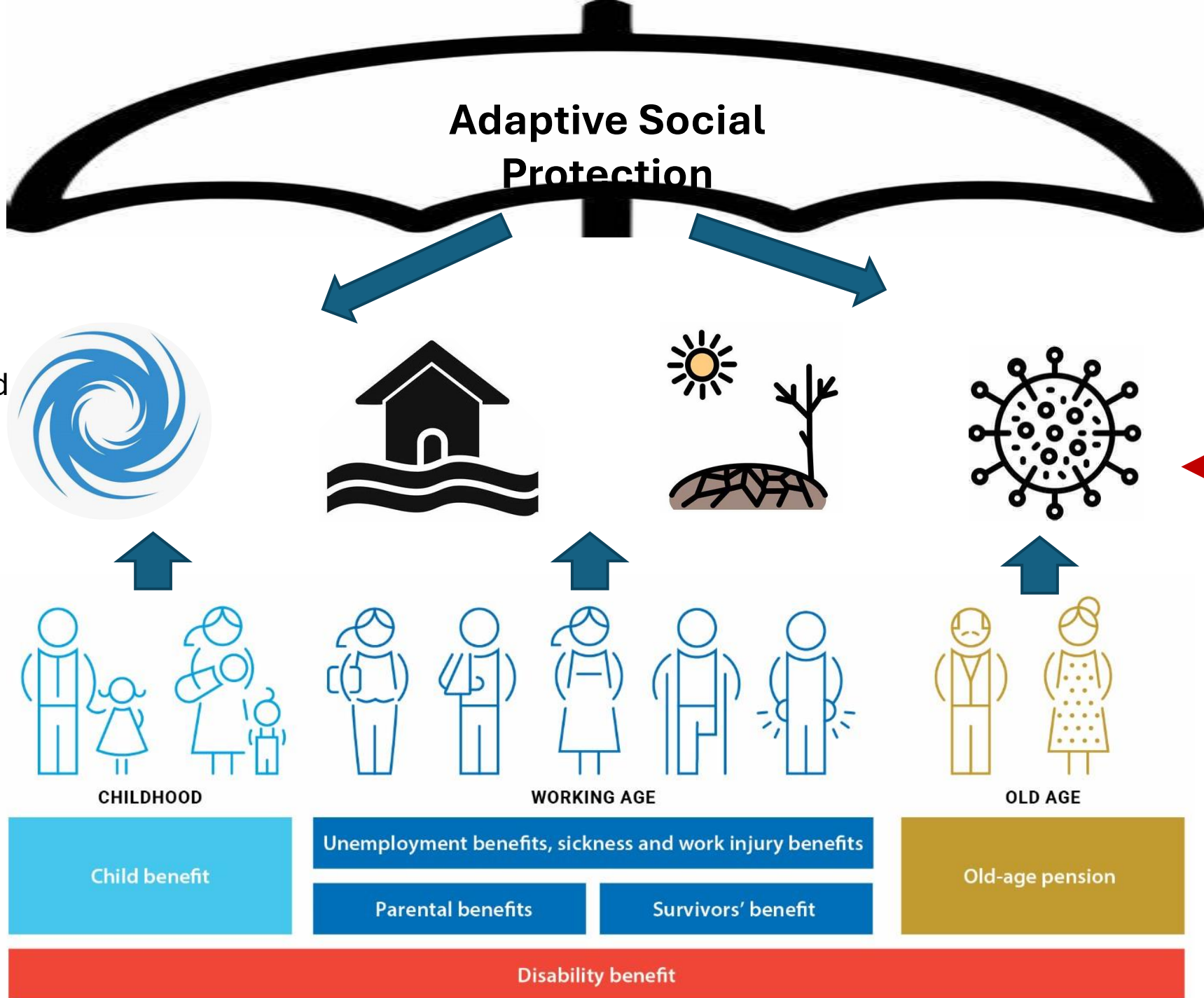
Three pillars of Social Protection



3. Or new social protection programmes can be designed to address them...

2. Can be adapted to address covariate shocks (droughts, floods, pandemics)...

1. Conventional social protection lifecycle programmes...



4. Working with humanitarian and disaster risk management actors...

Examples of ASP in the Pacific Region

- Cash top ups following shocks and stresses
 - Identification of beneficiaries within the 12 priority areas affected by Winston (red zone) by using DSW social protection platform
 - Printing and distribution of manual food vouchers
 - Top Up of allowance to Electronic Food Cards (MH)
 - Cash Voucher Payment in partnership with *Post Fiji* for Maritime Recipients
 - Cash Bank Transfers in partnership with Westpac Bank
- Anticipatory Action cash payments
- Food/NFI distribution following disasters
- Jobs for Nature/cash for work/food for assets
- Drought relief support
- Contributory scheme payout – FNNP during COVID
- Waiving of fees and levies
- Price controls on essential commodities
- Parametric Insurance
- Cash for farmers

