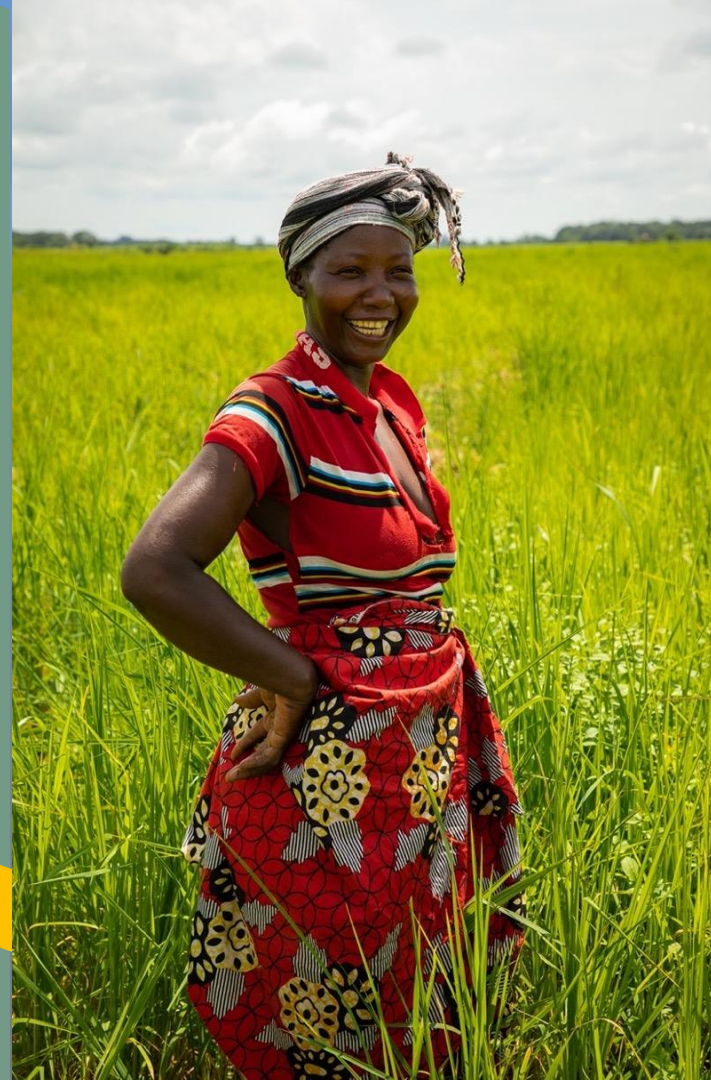


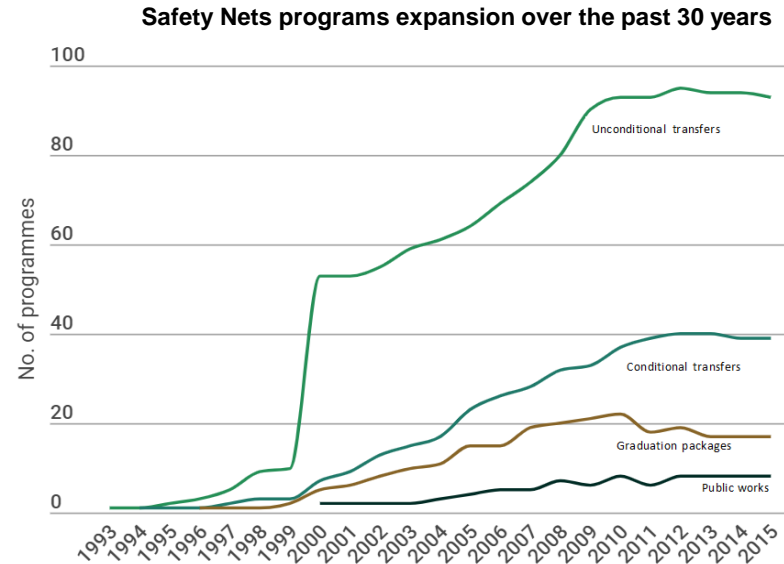
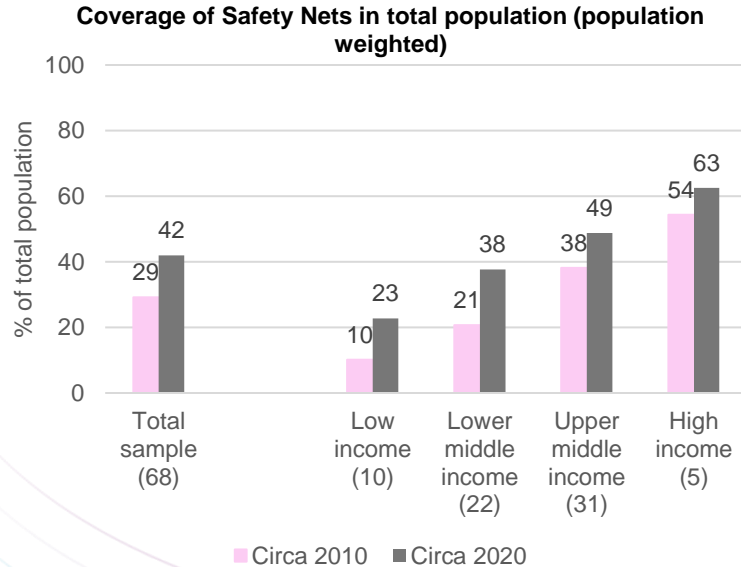
Reimagining Adaptive Social Protection in a Changing Global Landscape

Iffath Sharif, SPJ Global Director, World Bank
Rome ASP Core Course, May 2024



Looking at the past

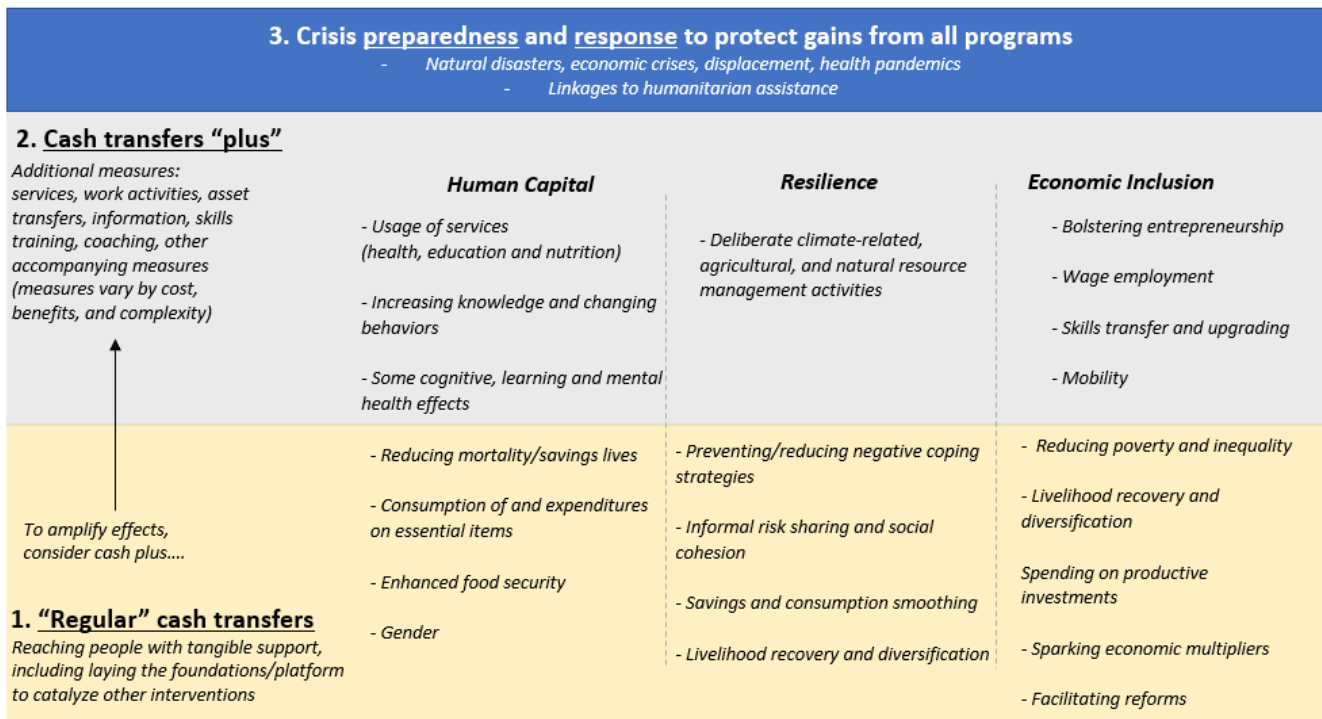
A global journey of substantial achievements and expansion



Graphic Source: ASPIRE database - www.worldbank.org/aspire. Results are based on the total sample of 68 countries. China and India excluded.

Informed by solid evidence...

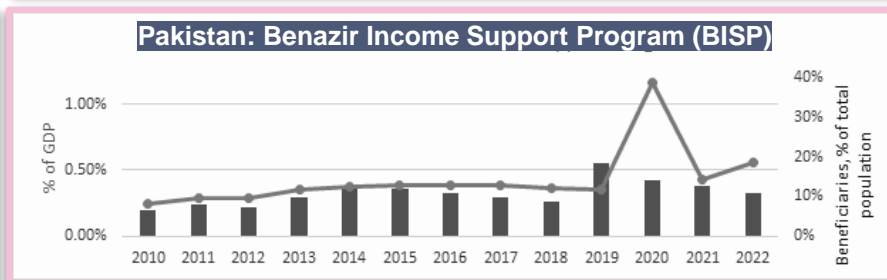
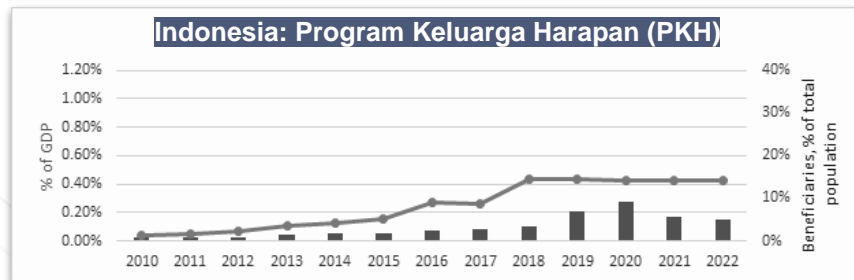
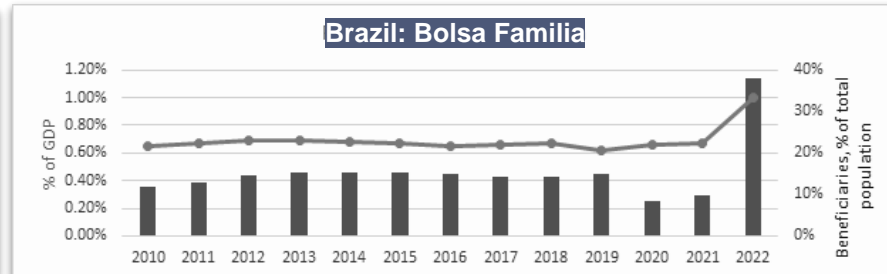
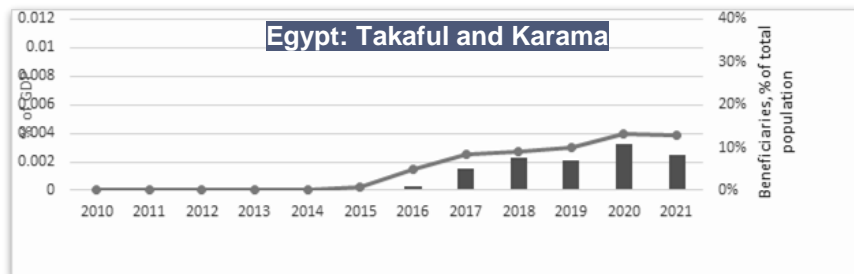
Social protection is one of the most empirically studied social policies, and intersects with labor and increasingly fiscal policy



10k+ studies since 2000

54 systematic reviews of systematic reviews

Post 2008 triple F crisis: The emergence of national flagship programs with significant poverty impacts



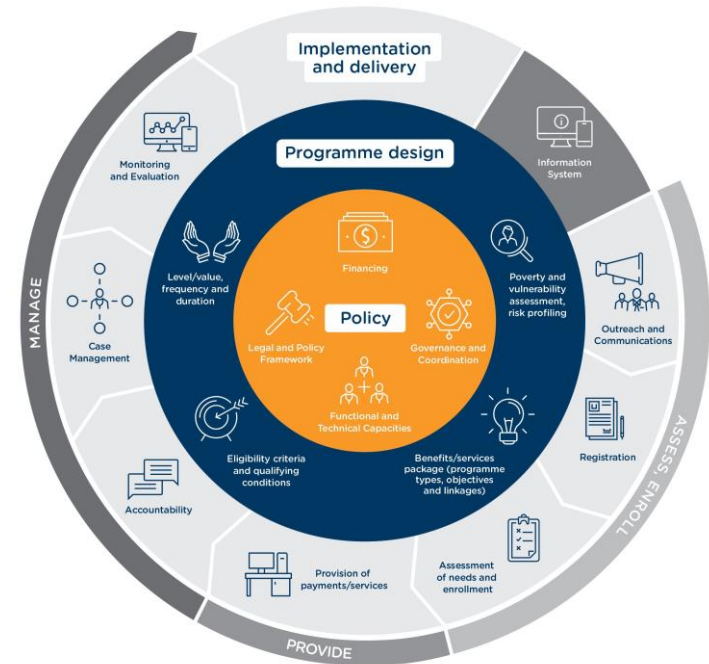
Source: Gentilini et al. (forthcoming)

These programs are situated within more robust social protection systems which include policies, programs and delivery systems

Policy level: Ensuring overall policy coherence across programs and levels of government

Program level: Improving design of existing program and harmonizing across portfolio programs

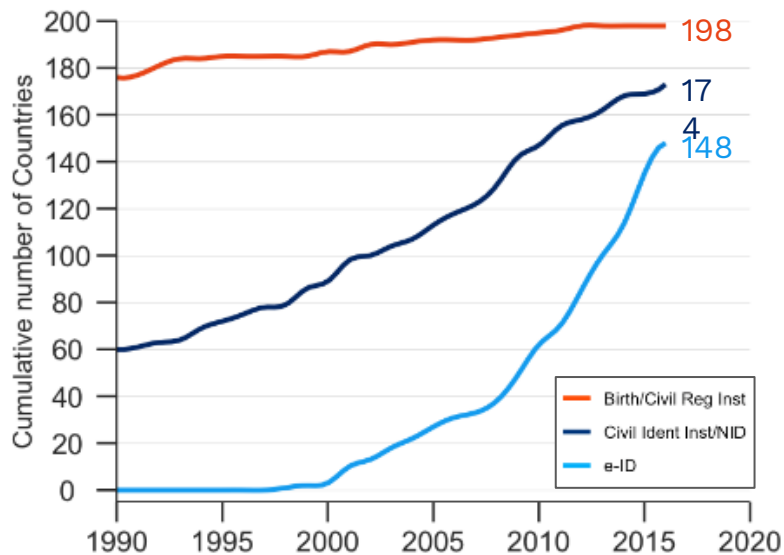
Delivery level: Building core delivery systems to ensure that programs can achieve their goals efficiently and effectively.



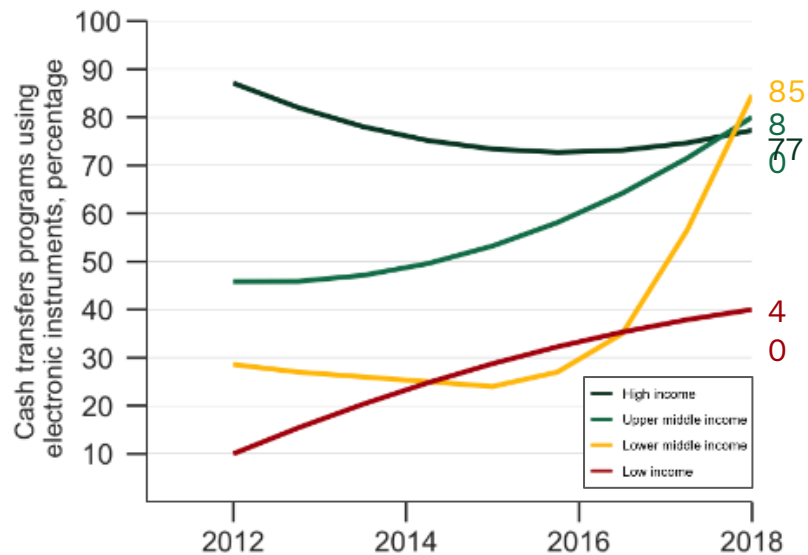
Delivery System investments a key enabler

Paving the way for more inclusion and efficient SP systems

There has been a sharp increase in electronic IDs



Electronic payments are on the rise with electronic instruments now the most common payment mechanism

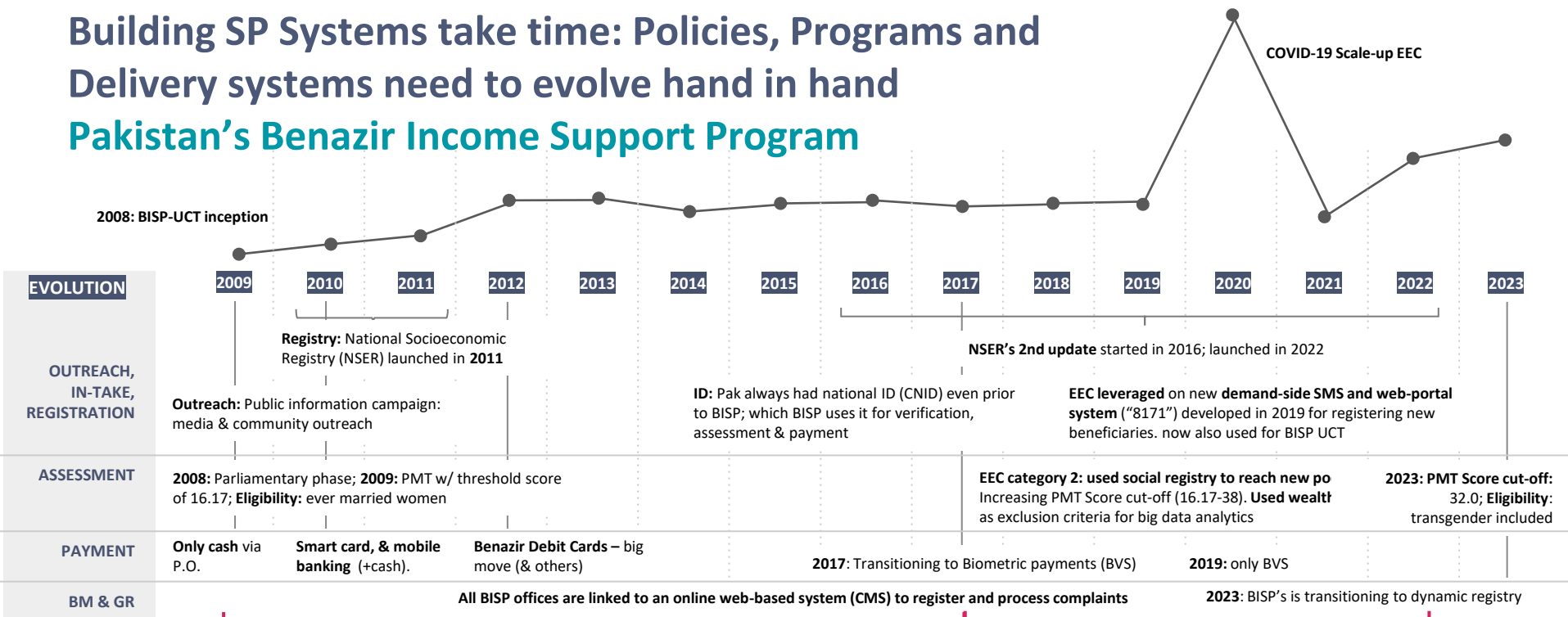


SPJ Compass



Building SP Systems take time: Policies, Programs and Delivery systems need to evolve hand in hand

Pakistan's Benazir Income Support Program



The WB has supported Pakistan's journey with 4 projects and a 5th in the pipeline:

- > Current project: CRISP Pfor: **\$600M**
- > Pipeline project: CRISP AF: **\$270M**

- > 2009-17: The Pakistan Social Safety Net Project ([link](#))
- > 2009: Social Safety Net Technical Assistance (SSN TA) ([link](#))

WB technical assistance has been crucial guiding BISP forward.
The WB financial assistance comprises **10%** of total government investments.

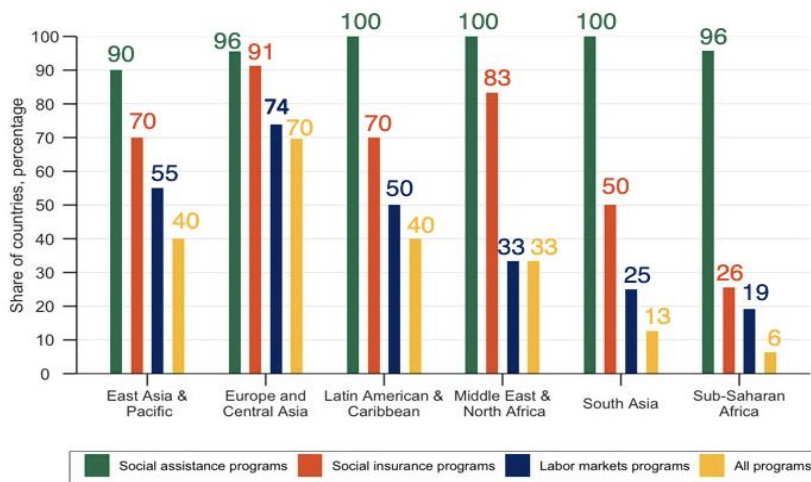
- > 2017-22: National Social Protection Program-for-Results ([link](#))
- > 2020 -23: Pandemic Response Effectiveness in Pakistan (PREP) ([link](#))

The COVID pandemic was a “stress test” of SP systems resulting in a historic scale-up that didn’t occur by accident:

Learning, investments and practices over the past 15 years paid off

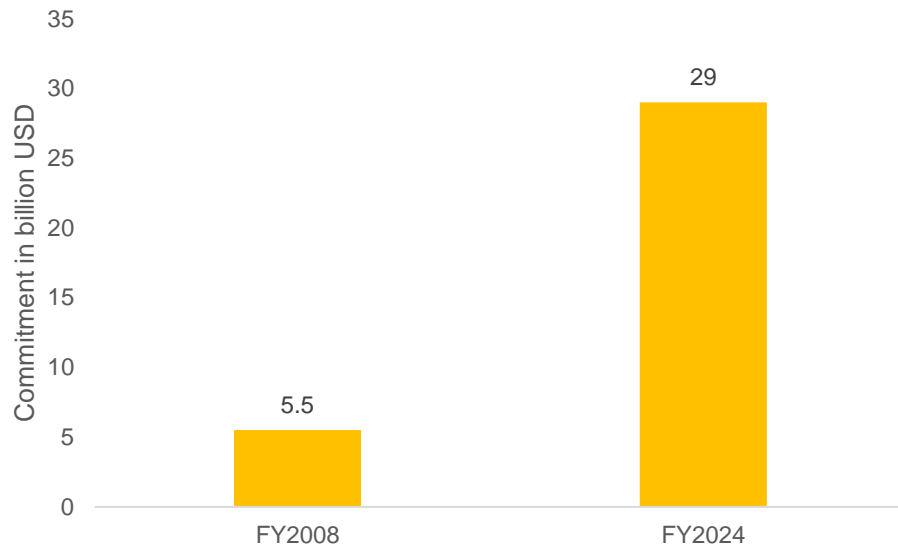
~4000 social protection measures in 223 Economies

Share of countries using Social Protection responses to COVID-19, by region



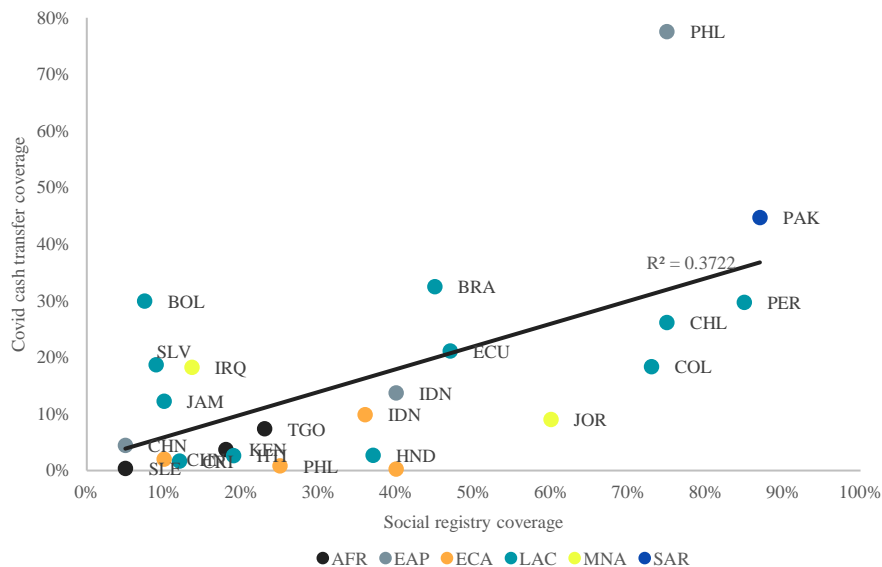
Source: World Bank (2020). Global Social Protection Database.

WB SPJ portfolio grew by 5 X since 2008



Investing in digital delivery systems was key for the historic scale-up, hence also key when reimagining social protection in a crisis-ridden world

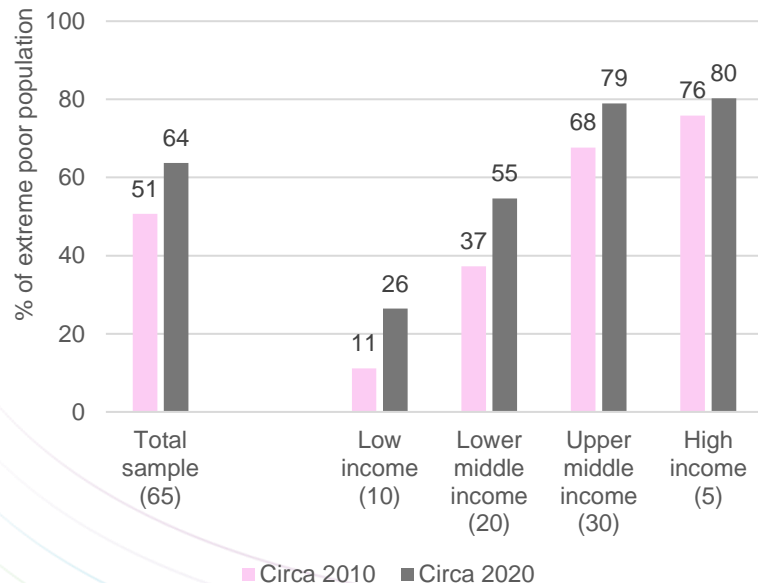
Countries with greater SR coverages managed to support more people during the pandemic



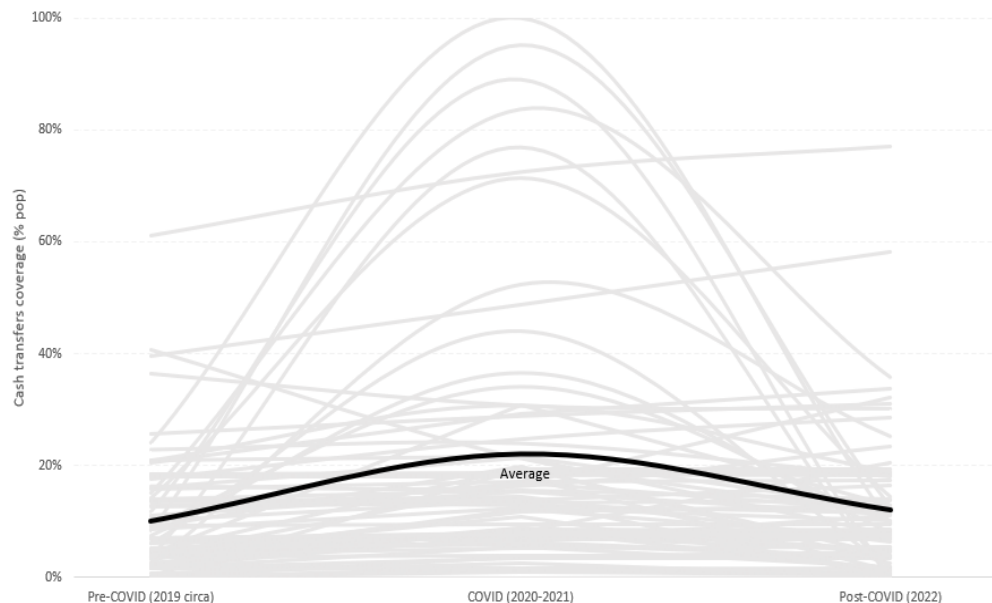
World Bank COVID tracker, 2020

But there are “miles to go before [we] sleep” ... (*Frost, 1922*): 3 out 4 extreme poor still do not have access to any form of social protection

**Social Safety Nets coverage of the extreme poor
(population weighted)**



**SP coverage comparison - pre, during and post COVID -
suggest a fall back to pre-pandemic equilibrium**



Note: coverage refers to highest coverage program in each country (n=71); programs include unconditional cash transfers, conditional cash transfers, social pensions and public works; population data refers to 2021. Source: Gentilini et al (2023, 2022); ASPIRE; staff estimates.

ASPIRE database - www.worldbank.org/aspire.

Results are based on the total sample of 65 countries. China and India excluded.

Overlapping global crises and megatrends are having catastrophic impacts: How can we be better prepared to respond in both the short and long term?

In 2020 the **Covid-19 Pandemic** increased the number of extreme poor to **720M people**



Severe food Insecurity may affect over **240M people** until 2027



By 2030, up to **130M more people** may fall into extreme poverty due to **climate change**.



By 2030, **more than half** of the world's extreme poor will live in **FCV countries**



Global mega trends require rethinking support for employability, social protection, and jobs for the poor

Green transition



Projections estimate **72M job losses by 2030** due to climate change's direct and indirect impacts. While **transitioning from fossil fuels** could create **30M "green jobs"** by 2030.

Demographic Transitions and Migration



HICs' **65+ population** will rise from **10% in 2022 to 16% by 2050**; **1.1 billion youth** to enter the work force in global south (1/3 in Africa) in next 10 years but **only 325 million jobs**.

Changing nature of work



Informality (**60% globally**), automation, AI, migration and rising **platform-based work** (about **12% of the workforce**) call to rethink how we finance social security and support workers.

Sources: WB, ILO, UN and IOM

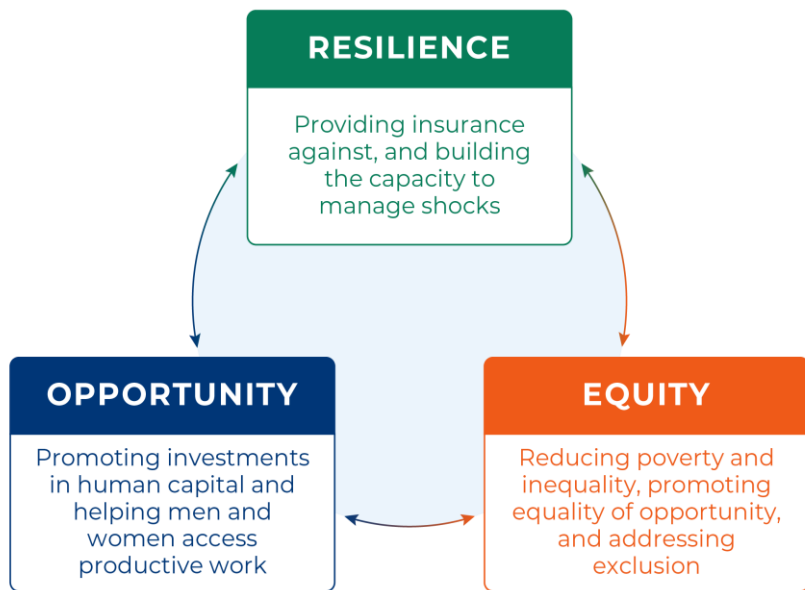


WORLD BANK GROUP
Social Protection & Jobs

Adaptive Social Protection Systems links social, labor and economic policy to deliver three outcomes: *Resilience, Equity, and Opportunity*

ASP is an integrated system of programs financed by contributory and non-contributory programs

Building ASP Systems via addressing 4 main gaps:



1. **Coverage Gap:** Support those who need protection for when they need it
2. **Flexibility Gap:** Leverage digital technology to build systems to respond to shocks while being responsive to other intertemporal needs
3. **Opportunity Gap:** Layer minimum income support with labor and social insurance programs that support productive employment, jobs transitions, and old age income security
4. **Financing Gap:** Reduce universal subsidies, ensure progressive expenditures and tax reform for maximum domestic resource mobilization,

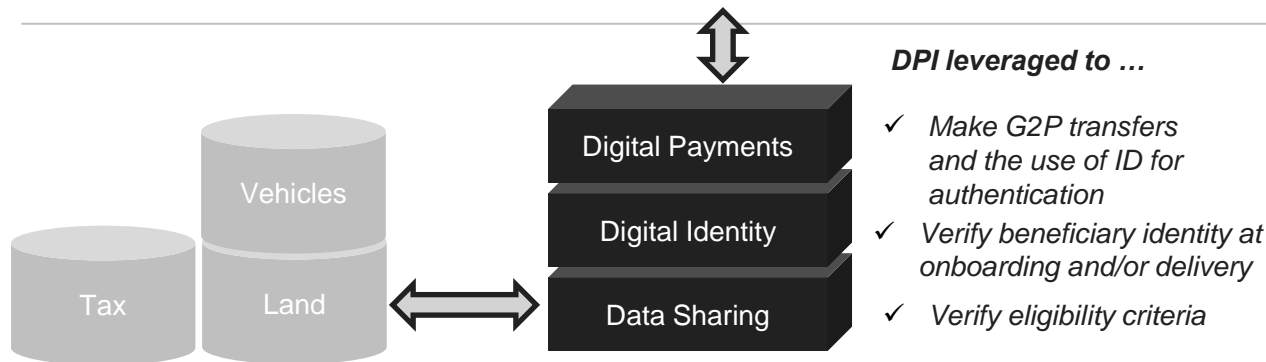
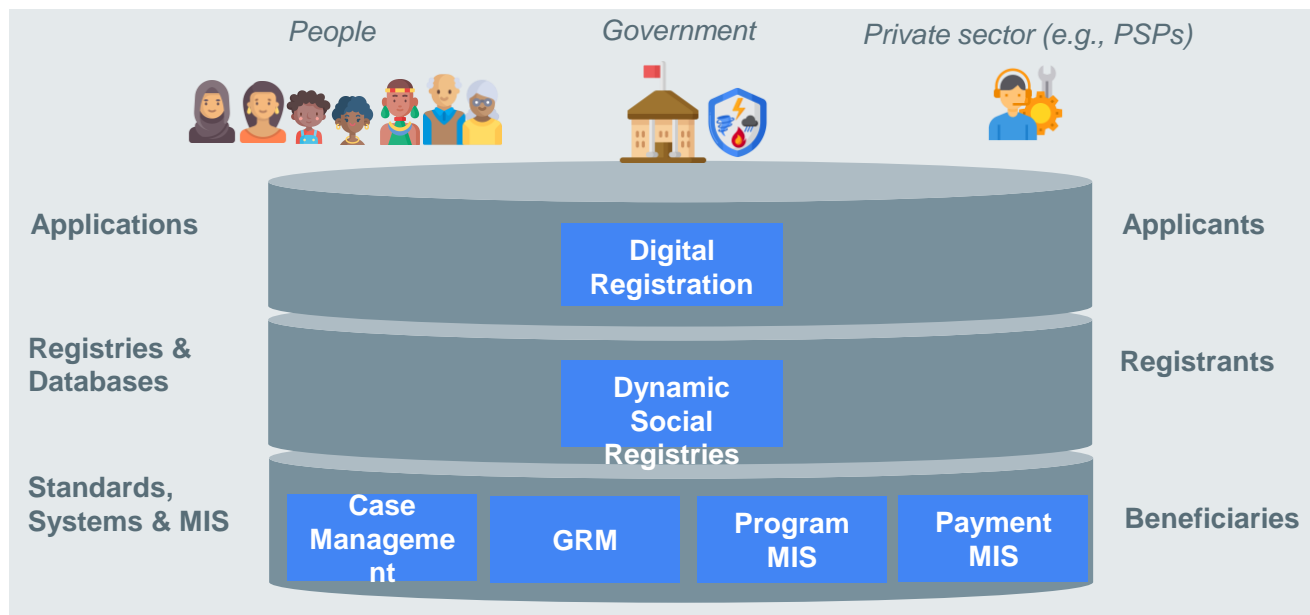
Digital Delivery Systems are central to building ASP

Digitize social protection to:

improve efficiency and reduce costs

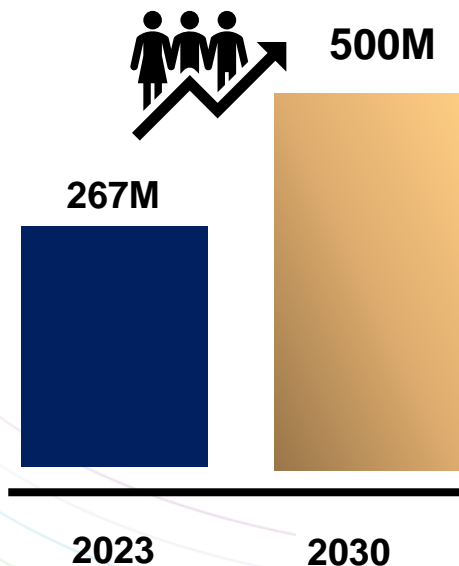
- Enhance access
- Improve frontline service delivery
- Better identify poor and vulnerable
- Enable adaptiveness for timely response to shocks
- Aggregate demand and enable PSP business models through scale

BUILDING BLOCKS FOR HIGH-IMPACT DIGITAL SERVICES



World Bank target on inclusion of the poorest: Reach 500 million people with adaptive social protection by 2030

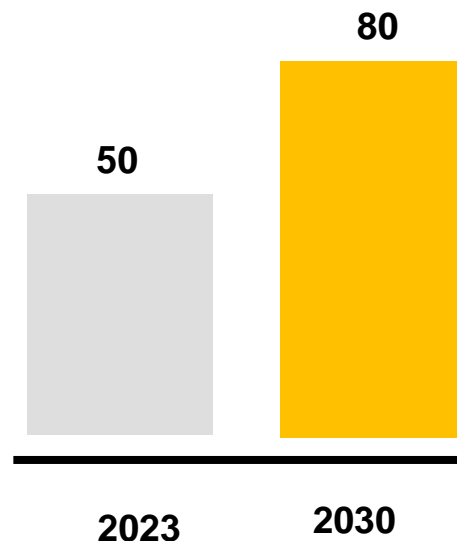
[1] Doubling our social protection portfolio



[2] Reaching out digitally to 50% of the target population



[3] Increase number of countries with dynamic SR



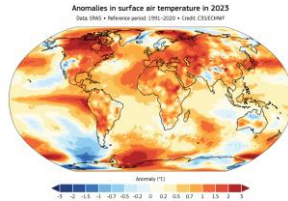


THANK YOU

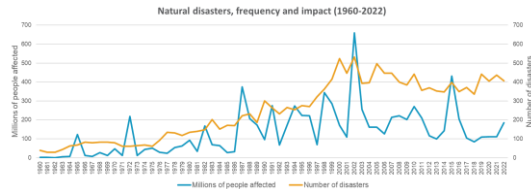
The world changes with a changing climate

Climate change leads to slow and sudden onset changes

Heat

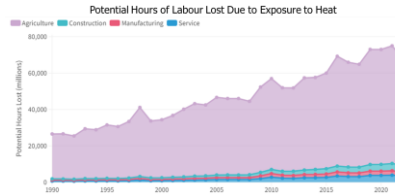


Natural Disasters



These shape the future of people in poverty

Working hours

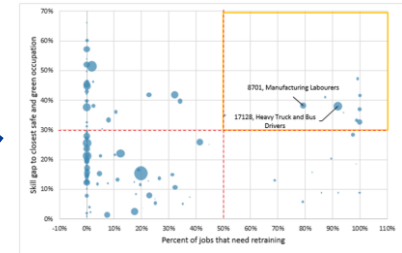


Food insecurity

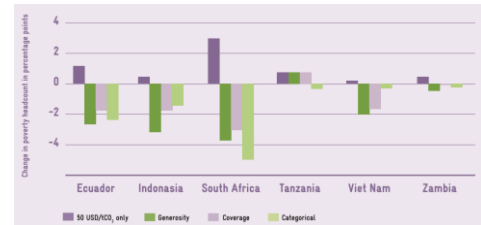


Who are also impacted by climate policies

Green Transition



Removal of fossil fuel subsidies



Social Protection is more important than ever

Many Governments have built the foundational blocks – but we need to support their strengthening, innovation and integrated solutions that adapt to the context

