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Webinar name - Adaptive Social Protection Building resilience against disaster and climate change in a rapidly changing world

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WEBINAR SERIES

Adaptive social protection:
Building resilience against disaster and climate change in a rapidly changing world

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What is Adaptive Social Protection?

Adaptive Social Protection aims at assuring & promoting peoples’ resilience in the face of multiple covariant risks induced by natural & climate hazards, through integrating social protection, climate change adaptation & disaster risk management.

own definition, drawing on Hallegatte et al. 2017
Why is ASP needed?

Adaptive Social Protection aims at assuring & promoting peoples’ resilience in the face of multiple covariant risks induced by natural & climate hazards, through integrating social protection, climate change adaptation & disaster risk management.

- Response to increased & more complex risks which often exceed capacities of traditional, sectoral approaches
- Heat stress results from interplay of climate change, urbanization, demographic change, access to services, marginalization, ...
- Foster coherence and seize benefits, e.g. efficiency
- E.g. combined survey/registry instead of sectoral data collection/management

own definition, drawing on Hallegatte et al. 2017
How can ASP be achieved?

Adaptive Social Protection aims at assuring & promoting peoples’ resilience in the face of multiple covariant risks induced by natural & climate hazards, through integrating social protection, climate change adaptation & disaster risk management. (own definition, drawing on Hallegatte et al. 2017)
Best practices on ASP implementation

Thailand; Design tweaks to subsidies, social insurance & labour market policies to respond to fast-onset floods induced by tropical storm Nock-ten (2011)

- 65 of 76 provinces affected; 815 deaths; 2.5 million people displaced; economic damage of manufacturing sector: $32 billion (total: 46.5 bil., ca. 70%)

- Temporary wage subsidy to enterprises that retained employees; employees entitled to receive 75% of wages while factories stopped operations

- Increased time to register for unemployment benefits from 30 to 60 days

- temporary reduction of social insurance contributions from employers & employees from 5 to 3%

- “Friends Help Friends” supported employees to work in unaffected businesses; ca. 13,000 employees moved to ca. 100 alternative employers