



Economic Commission
for Africa



MAKING SOCIAL PROTECTION WORK FOR PRO-POOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

PROGRAM

MARCH 14 – 17, 2011

ORGANIZED BY THE WORLD BANK, UK DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA, AND THE INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Overview and objectives

There is increasing interest within the international development community in identifying ways to reduce poor peoples' vulnerability to climate variability and change; in other words, how to make adaptation 'pro-poor'. Social protection, already concerned with vulnerability and poverty reduction, offers a promising avenue through which to build the resilience of poor people, especially in the context of agriculture and food security. Understanding of how social protection can contribute to pro-poor disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation is growing amongst development agencies and governments. There is now a significant pool of field-based experience from which to draw lessons and examples of good practice.

In recognition of this opportunity, the World Bank, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) are hosting a 4-day international workshop entitled: 'Making Social Protection Work for Pro-Poor Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation', to be held 14th-17th March 2011 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The aims of the workshop are ***to enhance understanding of policy-makers and practitioners on how social protection can be used for climate risk management in developing countries that empowers the poor to build resilient communities and livelihoods; and to create a forum for cross-regional learning about good practices in realizing the potential synergies among social protection, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation.***

The workshop will lead to:

- An increased awareness amongst policy makers and practitioners of the connections between social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and the potential to create synergy between them;
- An improved understanding of the constraints and challenges currently faced by policymakers and practitioners in combining social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation policy and interventions, and the identification of potential lessons and solutions;
- A summary of those lessons as a way forward to use social protection interventions to help poor and vulnerable people manage risk and adapt to climate variability and change in developing countries.

No individual presentations are requested from the participants. Instead the workshop has been structured in a carefully balanced series of plenary and working group sessions organized and facilitated to maximize exchange of lessons and good practices between practitioners and policy-makers.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 2011

07:30	Shuttle departs Dreamliner Hotel for UNECA conference center
08:00	Shuttle departs Intercontinental Hotel for UNECA conference center
08:00-09:00	Registration and coffee Africa Hall, UNECA
09:30-09:40	Arrival of H.E. Girma W/Giorgis, President, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia <i>Please note that due to security reasons, all participants must be seated by 9:30</i>
09:40-09:45	Opening remarks Jennifer Kargbo , Deputy Executive Secretary, UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
09:45-10:00	Welcome address H.E. Girma W/Giorgis , President, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
10:00-10:15	Special video address Andrew Steer , Special Envoy for Climate Change, World Bank With introduction by Robert S. Chase , Sector Leader, Human Development, World Bank, Ethiopia
10:15-10:35	Inaugural address Dr. Tewolde B. G. Egziabher , Director-General, Environmental Protection Agency, Ethiopia
10:35-10:55	Keynote address Vijay Kumar , Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, India
10:55-11:25	Coffee break
11:25-11:45	Introduction and conceptual overview Lawrence Haddad , Director, Institute of Development Studies
12:00-12:15	Workshop objectives Robin Mearns , Lead Social Development Specialist, World Bank
12:15-12:30	Overview of workshop structure and ground rules Steve Ashley , Facilitator
12:30-13:30	Lunch
13:30-14:00	"Weather or Not?" A Game of Forecasts and Actions <i>Playing in teams, you will confront the decision of whether to act or not in response to a science-based prediction of a disaster. As in the real world, in this game your decisions will have consequences.</i> Facilitated by Pablo Suarez , Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre
14:00-14:30	Introduction to thematic working groups <i>Group facilitators will introduce the four themes in quick presentations, including: (i) creating an enabling environment for cross-sectoral implementation; (ii) improving decision-making and facilitating knowledge exchange and learning; (iii) planning, implementing and evaluating in the context of uncertainty; and, (iv) improving targeting and delivery. See Annex 1 for descriptions.</i>

14:30-15:30	Working groups <i>Introductions, sharing of expectations and objective setting</i>
15:30-16:00	Coffee break
16:00-16:45	Plenary session <i>Working groups will share their expectations and plans</i>
16:45-17:15	Introduction to field visits Wolter Soer , PSNP Program Coordinator, World Bank and Steve Ashley , Facilitator
17:30-19:00	Cocktail reception

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 2011

Participants will visit one of four field sites near Addis Ababa that showcase social protection approaches and demonstrate various types of risk and application of risk management approaches. Participants will be able to consider the risk management strategies in place, and propose ways in which elements from the fields of Social Protection, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Climate Change Adaptation can be combined to better strengthen resilience of the poor. Observations of the field visits will be woven into the session discussions. The field visits are organized by the World Bank's Addis Ababa office, the Productive Safety Net Programme, and the Household Asset Building Programme. Descriptions of the field sites are provided in Annex 2.

Detailed schedules for each field visit will be distributed to participants on the buses. All buses for field visits will depart from the Intercontinental Hotel at the times indicated below:

- 1. Sire woreda, Oromiya Region – 7:00 am*
- 2. Lemo Woreda, Hadiya Zone, SNNPR – 6:30 am*
- 3. Chilimo Participatory Forest Management Project (PFM) – 8:00 am*
- 4. Solar Cookers and Community Forest Plantation Project: Partnership for Integrated Sustainable Development Association, Debre Zeit – 8:00 am*

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 2011

08:30-09:00	Introduction to the day Steve Ashley, Facilitator
09:00-10:30	Working group discussions
10:30-11:00	Coffee break
11:00-12:30	Working group discussions continued
12:30-14:00	Lunch <i>Building Resilience & Opportunity: The World Bank Social Protection & Labor Strategy 2012–2022 Laura Rawlings, Lead Social Protection Specialist, and Robert Chase will present the World Bank's process to prepare a new Social Protection & Labor Strategy, and an Africa regional SP strategy. They will seek initial feedback and let participants know how to provide inputs into the strategy which will shape the World Bank's work in SP for the next decade.</i>
14:00-15:30	Working group discussions continued
15:30-16:00	Coffee
16:00-18:00	Working group discussions continued
19:00-22:00	Conference Dinner Sheraton Hotel (transportation by bus will be provided)

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 2011

08:30-10:30	Report back by working groups to plenary and discussion (20 min. per group including Q&A) Steve Ashley, Facilitator
10:30-11:00	Coffee break
11:00-12:00	The way forward: reflections from government (<i>Panel discussion, all names to be confirmed</i>): Khashtsetseg Adiya , Director, Sustainable Livelihoods Program, Mongolia Justine Gatsinzi , National Program Coordinator, Vision 2020 Umurenge Program, Rwanda Ramiro Ornelas , Director General for Vulnerable Groups, Ministry of Social Development, Mexico Amadeus Kamagenge , Director, Tanzania Social Action Fund, Tanzania Nguyen Huu Phuc , Director, National Center for Disaster Management, MARD, Vietnam
12:00-13:00	The way forward: an institutional perspective (<i>Panel discussion, all names to be confirmed</i>): Johan Schaar , Director, Policy Division, Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) Richard Choularton , Senior Policy Officer, World Food Programme Andrew Mude , Project Leader, International Livestock Research Institute, Kenya J. Allister McGregor , Head of Vulnerability and Poverty Reduction Team, IDS
13:00-13:15	Workshop closure
13:15-14:30	Farewell lunch

Annex 1. Workshop Themes

The working group sessions cover four themes that reflect common issues in relation to the implementation of social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation policies and interventions. Discussions will draw upon participants' own unique experiences and field visits near Addis Ababa. The four themes are:

1. Creating an enabling environment for cross-sectoral implementation

Creating an enabling environment that promotes policy and interventions targeting poor and vulnerable people in a changing climate requires better interaction between the institutions responsible for social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation at national and sub-national (provincial, and district) levels. Under this theme, participants will identify the relevant institutions, structures and processes necessary to create a more conducive policy and practice environment around the synergies between social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Opportunities and constraints to create such cross-sectoral enabling environments will be discussed, and lessons for good practice drawn, in particular in relation to agriculture and food security.

2. Improving decision-making and facilitating knowledge exchange and learning

In recent years, a growing number of social protection programs and projects that aim to increase the resilience of poor peoples' livelihoods to climate shocks have emerged. This pool of practical experience represents an important source of information for practitioners and policy-makers. Under this theme participants will draw on their experience to discuss: what is the state of the art of research and knowledge on social protection in relation to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (and vice versa); how this information can be made accessible and usable to policy makers; what are the innovations in decision making and knowledge sharing from the three areas that can support greater learning and impact; and who should be involved in the decision making process to ensure that the needs of groups specifically affected by climatic variability or disaster are accounted for in the design of those interventions.

3. Planning, implementing and evaluating in the context of uncertainty

A challenge for any poverty and vulnerability reduction initiative, including social protection, is to ensure the appropriateness and effectiveness of the interventions put in place to maximize impact on the ground. Traditionally this is achieved through monitoring and evaluation that focuses on measuring progress against baselines, indicators and pre-determined results. Climate change and disaster risk, however, present a series of challenges to this process. For example, there is the need to define the "additionality" of climate change impacts for support; difficulties related to the attribution of impacts; and uncertainty about the location, timing and intensity of future climate events and the related need to avoid maladaptation. Evaluating disaster risk reduction faces similar challenges related to attribution and timing of pre-disaster evaluations. The best place to evaluate evidence of disaster risk reduction is still *after* a disaster. Under this theme participants will consider these challenges, and the implications for how relevant policy and programs are planned, implemented, and subsequently evaluated.

4. Improving targeting and delivery

A major challenge for poverty and/or vulnerability reduction initiatives is to reach different groups of people with specific needs with different types of interventions. The experience gained from the approaches and instruments used by social protection practitioners in this domain provide important lessons on how we can both identify and reach different populations displaying differentiated forms and degrees of vulnerabilities. At the same time, climate change is likely to alter the suitability of certain interventions provided to those populations. Under this theme participants will draw on their experiences to examine how we can improve the targeting and delivery of interventions aimed at reducing the vulnerability of different groups associated with climate variability and change.

Annex 2. Field visit descriptions

1. Sire woreda, Oromiya Region

Sire sits in the eastern part of Ethiopia. The population of the woreda is estimated at 87,170. The community's livelihood derives mainly from rained agriculture (wheat, teff and maize). The main cash crops are garlic/onion and soybean. Livestock (cattle, goats, sheep, and camel) is also significant. In recent years, rainfall irregularities have become very common, affecting food security among both cultivators and herders in this area. Crop failure from drought is common, and chronic and transitory food insecurity has been increasing over years. Sire is now known as a food deficit area.

Sire will demonstrate how a social protection program, in the form of the PSNP, provides access to a predictable source of income in a place where livelihoods depend on unpredictable weather patterns. Currently, there are about 7,409 PSNP beneficiaries. Sire will also show how livelihood-focused programs are complementing the PSNP, focusing on building sustainable livelihoods through diversifying income sources and increasing productive asset bases. In 2009, there was an emergency in this woreda (crop production deficit due to irregular rainfall) which triggered the implementation of the risk financing mechanism of the PSNP which saw PSNP transfers extended to clients by one month.

2. Lemo Woreda, Hadiya Zone, SNNPR

Lemo woreda is located in Hadiya zone where major disasters are happening on a yearly basis. The woreda is characterized by frequent drought. Over 133,000 reside in the woreda. The PSNP is supporting 10,456 people every year.

Lemo is an example of a woreda in which a social protection program could be further strengthened to support adaptation capacity and disaster risk reduction as it aims to reduce the need for emergency relief in response to shocks. Participants can also explore how the Risk Financing Mechanism of the PSNP has been implemented in this woreda and whether the woreda has tailored the PSNP to meet its needs. For example, has the contingency budget been used to expand the PSNP caseload in times of disaster? The woreda poses the question: should public works activities in this area be based on soil and water conservation only or should they also be tailored to reducing risks and mitigating effects of climate change in other ways? This is also an area where participants can consider the role of increased capacity building related to contingency planning that would help the community mitigate the impacts of climate change (degradation of natural resources, food prices and employment risks, displacement, etc). As the PSNP is implemented by government in this woreda, the visit will also allow participants a chance to see how this social protection program is also building institutional capacity of local government to address climate change through the incorporation of DRR and adaptation approaches.

3. Chilimo Participatory Forest Management Project (PFM)

The Chilimo forest (also known as Chilimo-Gaji Forest) is a dry Afro-Montane forest in the West Shoa zone in Dendi woreda, with an estimated forest cover of 5,000 ha. The forest is rich in biodiversity with a variety of tree species, over 180 species of bird and 21 mammals. A number of rivers, including the Awash, start from within the Chilimo forest. The people living in the forest, many of which are descendants of migrants that originally came to work in the sawmills, are farmers working with both crops and livestock. About 3000 households with an estimated total population size of 15,000 live inside and on the periphery of Chilimo Forest.

FARM Africa began activities to promote Participatory Forest Management (PFM) in Chilimo Forest with two objectives: conservation and sustainable management of the existing natural forest; and improvement of the

livelihoods of the local community. Since then, Chilimo Forest has become an example of good-practice in PFM. Local communities at Chilimo have organized themselves as forest users groups (FUGs) and manage the forest themselves. Project impacts include: forest regeneration both within the natural forest and in degraded areas where as a result of area closures, environmental awareness, household income improved, alternative livelihoods made available, forest products value increased through limited access and improved forest conditions, and social equity with increased participation and status of women and the *Menja*¹ who were once ostracized. Chilimo presents conference participants with an example of adaptive social protection, with an emphasis on transforming productive livelihoods as well as protecting, and adapting to changing climate conditions as opposed to reinforcing negative coping mechanisms. It will allow conference participants an opportunity to reflect on themes of ownership, awareness, rights, diversification and institutional capacity.

4. Solar Cookers and Community Forest Plantation Project: Partnership for Integrated Sustainable Development Association (local NGO) Initiative

Solar Cooking Netherlands (SCN) teamed up with Partnership for Integrated Sustainable Development Association (PISDA), a local non-governmental organization, to introduce solar cooking in four rural villages around Debre Zeit in the Oromiya Region. Approximately 1000 female heads of households were targeted to adopt the carton Solar CookKit system, designed by engineers from the Dutch Delft University and introduced to Ethiopia by Solar Cooking Netherlands PISDA. The target group is now producing the solar cookers and hay boxes (to keep the food warm until early evening) at the PISDA compound in Debre Zeit. The CookKit is a cheap solar cooker, in which rice, pasta, lentils, vegetables, chicken, goat, and baby food can be prepared and, equally important, water can be pasteurized. In bright sunlight the food is ready within 2-3 hours. The CookKit is made from cardboard, lined with aluminum foil. A lightweight 4 liter, flat black painted pan is placed in the CookKit, in a heat resistant plastic bag.

The community now uses the sun for cooking when possible and fuel wood efficient stoves or plant oil cookers are used during rainy or cloudy days. Women have also created fuel-wood lots (managed enclosures) to increase the availability of woody biomass for cooking. Since it is mainly women who do the cooking in the household, the time they need to spend gathering wood has decreased, and their safety has increased, as they need no venture far to seek firewood. Participants will see ways in which women have been empowered, particularly related to the environment and livelihoods. For example, a savings and credit system is being developed, and women are growing *Jatropha* hedgerows that yield nuts for the production and sale of fuel oil. In short, there is an increased focus on income diversification that will build resilience among this group. Participants will be exposed to the linkages between risk reduction, social protection and climate change adaptation in this practical, inexpensive project example that both reduces vulnerability and reduces stress on the environment while contributing to social and economic justice through 1) reduced desertification; 2) reduced deforestation and emissions from burning fuel; 4) reduced risk of respiratory illness resulting from inhaling smoke from indoor fires; 5) reduced risk of gastrointestinal illness from drinking impure water (water can be boiled in the solar cookers); 6) reduced risk of attack in certain danger zones (women need not venture far to seek firewood); and 7) improved quality of life for those without access to energy.

¹ A marginalized hunter-gatherer culture living in agriculturalist areas of Southwest Ethiopia.