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# Climate Change and Social Protection Stakeholder Mapping

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Mapping

NOVEMBER 2023

**Suggested citation:** McCord, A. (2023) 'Climate Change and Social Protection Stakeholder Mapping  
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This mapping sets out key current and recent initiatives by the main international actors taking forward the climate change and social protection agenda. It sets out the focus areas of the bi and multi-lateral donor agencies and UN agencies currently leading work on social protection and climate change and the work they are involved in to take forward the climate and social protection agenda. It is intended to inform and support the development of social protection programming and policy which will accommodate to the growing challenge of climate change. It is one of three outputs financed by the FCDO and produced by STAAR, the other two being a checklist for the integration of climate change into social protection programming and set of programming entry points to take forward the climate and social protection discourse.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The dominant actors in the sector were selected by first identifying those agencies active in establishing the Social Protection and Climate Change USP 2030 working group and those who had contributed to the literature on climate and social protection, and then identifying additional actors through discussion with the initial informants. A series of Key Informant Interviews were then carried out to explore institutional priorities (see appendix 1), and this was complemented by a literature review, analysis of materials published by key agencies on the internet, and participation in events linked to aspects of the climate change and social protection agenda over a five-month period to March 2023.<sup>1</sup> The findings were then verified and updated by informants in November 2023 immediately prior to publication.

This identification of key actors was limited to international development partners, and does not include either national level actors or academic institutions.

## 3. OVERVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ACTORS

Social protection and climate change is a dynamic area of programming and discourse. Interest in the issue has increased significantly in the last three years. Many agencies have started to explore the implications of climate change for their own work on social protection, focusing on the specific aspects of climate change of relevance to their differing agency mandates. A smaller number of agencies have started to explore the implications more widely and are attempting to stimulate sector wide discussion on the issue.

There are two distinct loci of activity with one set of actors working on shock related aspects of social protection and climate change, which we shall refer to for the sake of brevity as 'crisis response' in this overview, and another working on broader developmental issues relating to climate change and social protection, including adaptation, just transition, and compensation for climate change mitigation policies. The issues of financing, operational systems development and gender cut across these crisis and developmental groupings.

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<sup>1</sup> These events included: the Anticipation Hub *Global Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action*; the CALP CVA, *Climate Change and Crises workshop*; the Gender Climate Change and Nutrition (GCAN) workshop; a SP.org DRF and Social Protection webinar; and ongoing USP 2030 Working Group on Social Protection and Climate Change meetings.

Much of the energy is coming from the humanitarian perspective, which has been active in attempting to integrate climate change risks into Disaster Risk Management and Anticipatory Action. The issue of enhancing disaster and humanitarian responses has also informed the development of activity around Disaster Risk Financing and the creation of new financing instruments.

From the social protection side the three major issues in which development partners are active are i) enabling social protection to respond to climate shocks, through adaptive or shock responsive social protection (ASP and SRSP respectively) with associated financing mechanisms, ii) the role of social protection to enhance adaptation and resilience (which is also linked to ASP), and iii) the extension of social protection in the form of support to labour, as a part of the Just Transition, as conceptualised by the ILO.

These various loci of activity have led to the development of multiple initiatives, each covering different aspects of the climate and social protection agenda, and the creation of a number of associated communities of practice, fora, workshops, training events and publications. The main actors are identified below, and for each a brief summary of their priority interests and activities are set out, together with hyperlinks to key initiatives they are leading, and associated outputs such as papers produced or events.

There is limited strategic leadership or coordination across these multiple initiatives and the situation overall may be characterised as fragmented into specific interest groups and with some degree of duplications. Mechanisms are however under development to address this challenge, most notably the [USP 2030 Working Group On Social Protection and Climate Change](#) is working to address this issue from the developmental perspective while CALP, Anticipatory Hub and REAP groups are working on collaboration from the humanitarian perspective. Coordination of the discourse and programming between the humanitarian and developmental groupings on issues relating to climate is yet to take place.

## 4. CHALLENGES

Perhaps the biggest challenge currently is the profound mutual disconnect between the social protection and humanitarian community on one side, and the climate community on the other. There is limited understanding of the realities of climate change or their implications for social protection need by social protection actors, and little understanding of the realities of social protection by climate actors.

Social protection actors remain largely focussed on immediate short-term challenges and are based on the assumption that change will be gradual, linear and as such characterised by the need for 'more of the same', rather than accommodating a medium term understanding of the profound social and economic implications of climate change, and how these are likely to radically change social protection needs and the kinds of responses which will be required.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See Costella, C. and McCord, A. (2023). Rethinking Social Protection and Climate Change - Implications of climate change for social protection policy and programming in the Asia-Pacific Region

## 5. KEY ACTORS.

This study identified the major international agencies who are leading current thinking and programming innovation on aspects of climate and social protection. These include UN agencies, multilateral agencies, bilateral agencies and one coalition of diverse actors. These agencies were found to be dominant in the social protection and climate change area in terms of leading policy and programming innovation, analysis or thought leadership. This does not imply that other actors are not active in the area, but these agencies were identified during the research as taking forward thinking on key components of the social protection and climate change agenda at a global or regional level. Unfortunately time constraints limited this initial research to international rather than national actors.

A divide was found between agencies who looked at climate in relation to humanitarian crises, and those who approached it from a developmental angle (as mentioned above), with some overlap in the arena of shock responsive social protection. The issue focus, and humanitarian or development perspective taken by each agency, is largely driven by institutional mandates; each agency addresses a specific component of the CCASP portfolio of issues of particular relevance to their mandates.

Neither humanitarian actors nor social protection actors are yet fully conversant with the implications of climate change for their work in the medium term or the challenges that climate-induced environmental or socio-economic changes will present. However, a number of agencies have started to take on this challenge, and are actively working on 'sector development' to enhance awareness of the implications of climate change for their sector, and also attempting to illustrate how social protection can contribute to the climate management and net zero agendas.

Current work on climate change and social protection was found to cluster around eight themes; sector development, national policy and programme development, green programming guidance (carbon footprint reduction), adaptation, crisis response, financing, delivery systems, and gender. The main focus areas of the lead agencies across these eight themes is illustrated in table 1 below (note this table is not exhaustive but indicative of key focus areas).

Table 1: Summary of Main CCASP Institutional Innovations by Agency

Theme	Climate Informed Sector Development	National Programme and Policy Development	Carbon Footprint Reduction	Adaption		Crisis Response					Financing	Delivery Systems	Gender	
				Food Security	Just Transition	Humanitarian Response	Anticipatory Action	Resilience	SRSP/ASP	Disaster Management				
CALP														
DFAT														
EC														
ECHO														
FAO														
FCDO														
GIZ/KFW/BMZ														
IFRC														
ILO														
RCCC														
UNHCR														
UNICEF														
USAID														
WFP														
World Bank														

The major social protection and climate change activities and interests of the key actors identified in table 1 is set out by agency in table 2. For each agency, priority themes are indicated, together with key initiatives and outputs, with hyperlinks where available to outputs such as papers, training courses, communities of practice or events. Again, table 2 does not provide an exhaustive list of outputs, but rather attempts to identify and share the most critical areas of work and innovation in this emerging sector in order to inform ongoing work in the sector and promote cross institutional learning and collaboration.

Table 2: Key CCASP Innovations by Agency

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
<b>CALP</b>				
	<b>Crisis Response - Humanitarian Response</b>			
	Integration of climate considerations into CVA	<a href="#">Cash, Environment and Climate Change Community of Practice</a>	<a href="#">CALP CVA, environment and climate change workshop 2022</a>	Explores role of CVA as part of the response to the environment and climate crisis in humanitarian settings and improving the quality of humanitarian response through the inclusion of environmental and climate change considerations. c130 members (INGOs and NGOs, ECHO, SDC, BHA etc), currently focussed on information sharing and promoting linkages
			<a href="#">Policy Brief: Where next for CVA: Time to get more radical?</a>	Uses research and evidence to ask if CVA is meeting its potential and suggests there is still far to go, provides new insights into what is possible, the complex web of policies that influence the humanitarian system and the impediments to change. Concludes that there is an urgent need for a new policy direction.
			<a href="#">CALP State of the World's Cash Report, 2023</a>	Analyses of humanitarian cash and voucher assistance worldwide, including climate for the first time.
<b>DFAT</b>				
	<b>Sector Development</b>			
	Aligning social protection and climate agendas to	Climate Change and Social Protection in Asia	<a href="#">Rethinking Social Protection and Climate Change: The medium-term implications of</a>	Considers implications of climate change for social protection needs in the region in the medium term, sets out the functions of social protection in relation

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
	address medium term challenges for the social protection sector in Asia Pacific	Pacific Region Research Initiative	<a href="#">climate change for social protection policy and programming in the Asia-Pacific Region (CCASP) Report, 2023</a>	to climate change, giving examples, and explores the challenges to social protection policy and programming conventions that that climate change will engender.  Follow up research planned on challenges to current social protection orthodoxy, covering: institutions; policy alignment; coverage and targeting; instrument selection and programme design; operational systems and financing.
<b>EC</b>				
	<b>Sector Development</b>			
	Integrating climate change into social protection programming		Climate Change and Social Protection Programming Guidance Note forthcoming	
<b>ECHO</b>				
	<b>Carbon Footprint Reduction</b>			
	Reduction of carbon footprint of humanitarian interventions	Article I. <a href="#">Greening of humanitarian aid: towards sustainable humanitarian operations</a>	<a href="#">DG ECHO's approach to reducing the environmental footprint of humanitarian aid Brief, 2020</a>	Supports partners and staff to address environmental issues and reduce their footprint, as well as facilitating collective learning within the humanitarian sector

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
			<p>Article II. <a href="#">Environmental footprint of humanitarian assistance-scoping review Review, 2020</a></p>	
			<p><a href="#">Greening Humanitarian Aid E-learning module, 2021</a></p>	<p>Provides methodological and technical support to mainstream environmental issues into humanitarian work, background information on the Environment and Humanitarian Action (EHA), and guidance on where to find additional information</p>
			<p>Article III. <a href="#">Guidance on the operationalisation of the minimum environmental requirements and recommendations for EU-funded humanitarian aid operations</a> Guidance note, 2022</p>	
	<p><b>Crisis Response - SRSP</b></p>			



Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
		<i>Programmatic partnership with FAO 2021-2024</i>	Article IV. <a href="#">Pilot programmatic partnership: Increasing capacities and scale for anticipatory action including through social protection systems</a> Article V. <a href="#">Brief, 2022</a>	Three-year partnership with FAO to explore links between anticipatory action and social protection, using existing infrastructure to support vulnerable populations ahead of forecast shocks (see FAO below).
<b>FAO</b>				
	<b>Sector Development</b>			
	Build a common vision around the role of social protection in managing risk in both stable and protracted, fragile and humanitarian contexts, with focus on food security and sustainable agricultural livelihoods  Promote domestic reform on climate action, social protection and economic inclusion		<a href="#">Social Protection Website</a>  <a href="#">Social Protection and Climate Change Brief, 2021</a>	Argues that climate change poses a major threat to reducing poverty, eradicating hunger and achieving sustainable development and importance of protecting poor and vulnerable small-scale food producers from climate change-related risks in order to achieve FAO’s strategic objectives and Sustainable Development Goals 1 (No poverty) and 2 (Zero hunger). Highlights the role of social protection plays in supporting inclusive climate risk management strategies that contribute to safeguarding livelihoods and increasing resilience.

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
	Improve expanded social protection coverage and performance			
		Advocacy: engagement in global and regional forums to strengthen the agenda		
	<b>National Policy Development</b>			
	Country level policy and programme strengthening	Design and support country level interventions		<p>Assesses the impacts of climate change on social protection systems, supports countries in designing climate-sensitive social protection programmes and including social protection within CGFs and GEFs, assesses and strengthens policy coherence between social protection systems and climate change adaptation policies, generates and analyses evidence and knowledge on the impact of social protection on adaptive capacities and economic inclusion of households/actors along agri-food systems value chains and generates evidence on the lessons learnt in integrating social protection and climate agendas at programming level, including through process evaluations.</p> <p>Focus: Paraguay, the Philippines, Colombia, Zambia, Malawi, Kenya, Timor-Leste and Somalia</p>

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
	Social protection integration into national climate policies (NAP/NDC/JETP)	Mapping social protection in NDCs and NAPs	<p>NDC analysis protocol for mapping social protection inclusion</p> <p>Mapping of Social Protection in NDCs Report, forthcoming</p>	<p>Supports countries to include social protection in updated NDCs by 2025.</p> <p>Forthcoming report maps and analyses social protection in NDCs and NAPs ahead of revision of Paris Agreement Targets in 2024 analysis to provide entry points for NDC redesign</p>
	<b>Adaptation – Food Security</b>			
		Promoting just transition in the agricultural sector with social protection as a pathway for sustainable and inclusive climate actions in agri-food systems	<p><a href="#">Just Transition in the agricultural sector: Social protection as a pathway for sustainable and inclusive climate actions in agrifood systems</a></p> <p>Event, 2022</p> <p>FAO flagship report on climate and agrifood systems. (includes role of social protection) Report, forthcoming</p>	
		Promoting social protection for climate adaptation among small-scale producers	<p><a href="#">Social protection for climate adaptation among small-scale producers</a></p>	

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
			SP.org blog, 2022	
	The role of social protection in climate adaptation and mitigation	Gathering and sharing evidence on the role of social protection in facilitating climate change adaptation and mitigation for economic inclusion among rural populations	Report, forthcoming	Summarises evidence on the impact of social protection on adaptive capacities and economic inclusion of households/actors along agri-food systems value chains.
		<a href="#">Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) partnership</a> - FAO, IIED, IUCN and Agricorn		Strengthens forest and farm producer organizations (FFPOs) by promoting economic inclusion of its members through activities including mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and access to social and cultural services. In 2022, FFF supported FFPOs and enterprise groups, promoting links to government social protection.
	<b>Crisis Response</b>			
	Training on role of social protection in managing climate risks		<a href="#">Managing climate risks through social protection</a> E-learning course	Introduces how social protection can contribute to inclusive climate risk management to address needs of poor and vulnerable rural communities.  Developed by FAO with support EU Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme, SPACE, Social Protection Approaches to COVID-19, funded by UK Aid, BMZ and DFAT.

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
			<a href="#">Social protection in protracted crises, humanitarian and fragile contexts</a> Brief 2016	Sets agenda for role of social protection in crises, including climate change
			<a href="#">Managing climate risks through social protection: Reducing rural poverty and building resilient agricultural livelihoods</a> Report, 2019	Frames social protection and climate risk management
	<b>Crisis Response - Anticipatory Action</b>			
	Promotion of anticipatory action and social protection	Promoting the use of Early Warning Early Action systems	<a href="#">Changing the way disasters are managed: Linking social protection mechanisms with Early Warning Early Action systems</a> Brief, 2019  <a href="#">Social Protection and Anticipatory Action to Protect Agricultural Livelihoods</a> Paper, 2023	<p>Makes case for supporting national governments to build social protection systems and develop national policies to prevent the negative impact of hazards, strengthening the capacity of agricultural ministries to engage in policy processes to support the design and target mechanisms of shock responsive social protection programmes. FAO plans to integrate Early Warning Early Action systems into this model – using critical early warning information to act at the right time, before a risk turns into an emergency.</p> <p>The 2023 paper discusses the conceptual and practical linkages between social protection and anticipatory action and presents the challenges, opportunities and operational entry points to link</p>

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
				them, including through the analysis of case studies from Dominica, Guatemala, Nepal, and the Philippines.
		<a href="#">REAP Working Group on Linking Early Action to Social Protection.</a> (participation in)  <a href="#">Regional and Global Dialogue Platforms</a>	<a href="#">Anticipatory action: Changing the way we manage disasters Brief, 2021</a>	Links early warning systems to standard operating procedures (SOPs) to allow the expansion of social protection programmes ahead of predictable crises
		Programmatic partnership with ECHO 2021-2024	<a href="#">Pilot programmatic partnership: Increasing capacities and scale for anticipatory action including through social protection systems</a>  Brief, 2022	Three-year partnership between FAO and ECHO to explore and strengthen the link between anticipatory action and social protection, using existing infrastructure to support vulnerable populations ahead of forecast shocks. Activities: Establish AA systems and test with government counterparts and partners. Gather lessons learned, identify gaps and increase outreach to strengthen capacity Support governments to integrate AA into DRM systems. Work with governments, regional and global actors to build understanding of AA approach  Focus: Bangladesh, Lao P.D.R., Pakistan, the Philippines and Viet Nam, with regional and global components

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
		Scaling up anticipatory action (with ECHO)	<a href="#">Programmatic partnership: Increasing capacities and scale for Anticipatory Action</a> Brief, 2023	Extension of ECHO pilot to Southern Africa, the Dry Corridor of Central America and Cameroon. Objectives: i) address the threat of drought and food insecurity in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua and ii) build capacity in Southern Africa to enable effective DRM through regional systems for inter-agency AA using a multi-hazard, multi-sectoral approach
			<a href="#">Developing an Anticipatory Action System</a> eLearning Course	Uses examples and case studies from different countries to provide guidance on setting-up provisions to link early warning signals to anticipatory action options and implementation arrangements (3.5 hour course)
			Assessment methodology to study the feasibility of leveraging elements of national social protection systems to implement anticipatory action Report, forthcoming	
		REAP Working Group on Linking Early Action to Social Protection	Contribution to <a href="#">Analysis of barriers in financing and operationalizing linkages between anticipatory action and social protection systems</a> (UNDRR) Paper, 2023	Outlines the case for linking social protection, early warning, early action and disaster risk finance, reviews the behavioural and political-economy factors that affect the demand and financing of AA programmes integrated into government social protection systems, and discusses recommendations to increase support for these interventions.

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	<b>Crisis Response – Disaster Management</b>			
		Supporting governments to strengthen linkages between social protection, disaster risk management (DRM) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) (including AA), using cash transfers		Focus: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Lao, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.
	<b>Crisis response - Resilience</b>			
	Social protection as a contributor to decent rural employment for Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)	<a href="#">Design and implementation of social protection measures that enhance families' capacity to prevent, manage, cope and withstand crises and natural disasters.</a>	<a href="#">Managing climate risks through social protection: Reducing rural poverty and building resilient agricultural livelihoods (with RCCC) Report, 2019</a>	
		Promotion of climate-smart agriculture for the most vulnerable through social protection	<a href="#">Climate Smart Agriculture Sourcebook</a> CSA E-Learning module, 2018	



Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
		Facilitation of learning on the benefits of linking social protection, resilience and climate change policies	<a href="#">Social Protection, Emergency Response, Resilience And Climate Change: A New Interactive Learning Tool</a>	
	<b>Financing</b>			
	Agricultural insurance and social protection		<a href="#">Protecting livelihoods – Linking agricultural insurance and social protection 2021</a>	Use of agricultural insurance scheme as a shock-responsive component within a social protection system to bridge the gap between emergency, post-disaster measures, and development interventions that focus on rehabilitating of rural livelihoods.
	Use of climate funds to finance social protection	Analysis of use of global climate financing to fund social protection to support adaptation (ongoing)	Article VI. <a href="#">Should climate funds be used for social security?</a> Press Release, 2023  USP 2030 statement on climate finance for social protection (co-authored with WFP, UNICEF and ILO) forthcoming	Exploring use of different climate funds for funding social protection, including Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Fund to develop policy recommendations for countries, IFIs and development actors.
	<b>Delivery - Operational Systems</b>			

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
		Supporting the establishment of farmer registries	Article VII. <a href="#">Farmer registries and social protection information systems: Harnessing interoperability to improve outcomes for rural population</a>  Paper, 2023	The paper sets out the use of digital technologies, data and digitally-enabled business models to transform agri-food systems, a means of achieving food security and nutrition, and climate adaptation goals.  The initiative is promoting the integration of farmer registries and social protection information systems into broader interoperable digital information ecosystem to coordinate agricultural and social policies for smallholder farmers.  Focus: Lebanon, Jordan, Cote d'Ivoire, Tunisia, Kenya, Mongolia and Malawi)
<b>FCDO</b>				
	<b>Sector Development</b>			
	Focus on extending climate change and social protection vision	SPACE social protection and climate change paper	<a href="#">Social protection and climate change: scaling up ambition</a> Report, 2021	Highlights need to scale up social protection provision to address challenge of climate change
		STAAR Climate Component	Mapping of key agency initiatives on climate change and social protection (STAAR)  Climate Change and Social Protection Programming Guidance Note (STAAR) forthcoming	Set of outputs providing guidance and support for the integration of climate change considerations into social protection programming with a focus on mitigating the effects of climate change in crisis settings.

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
			Social Protection and Climate Change entry points analysis (STAAR)	
		Country level innovations		Innovations in social protection programming at country level: Kenya, Ethiopia, Sahel, Zambia, Nepal
	<b>National Programme and Policy Development</b>			
		Zambia Social Cash Transfer Programme		Support to government to link social protection and climate resilience
		<a href="#">Kenya Hunger Safety Nets Programme (HSNP)</a>		Programme providing unconditional cash transfers to households in northern Kenya which are supplemented by emergency payments to a wider population in times of severe or extreme drought
	<b>Crisis Response - Humanitarian/SRSP</b>			
		Better Assistance in Crises (BASIC) Research programme	<a href="#">Strengthening Responses at the Nexus of Social Protection, Humanitarian Aid and Climate Shocks in Protracted Crises: BASIC Research Framing Paper</a> Working Paper, 2022	Programme aims to inform policy and programming on how to help poor and vulnerable people cope with crises and meet basic needs through social assistance in a range of shock and crisis contexts including climate crisis.  The framing paper reviews the contours of global and national debates, and the concepts that are key to informing research on social assistance in contexts of protracted crises, focussing on: social protection,

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				humanitarian assistance, and climate adaptation and responsiveness
	<b>Crisis Response - Anticipatory Action</b>			
		<a href="#">Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP)</a>	<a href="#">Early action and the climate crisis: could social protection be a game changer?</a> 2019	REAP brings together a range of stakeholders across the climate, humanitarian and development communities to enhance disaster response.  Part funded by FCDO
	<b>Financing</b>			
	Financing options for SRSP in response to climate shocks	SPACE SRSP Financing Research	<a href="#">What are future financing options for shock responsive social protection? A technical primer</a> 2021	Focuses on financing options for shock preparedness, response, and recovery relating to climate
		Review of climate financing options for social protection	Report, forthcoming	Unpacks barriers to social protection accessing climate financing and identify key opportunities for tackling these barriers and wider opportunities for supporting social protection systems engaging with climate financing.
	Disaster Risk Financing and Social Protection		DRF and SP Case studies (with CDP) Report, forthcoming	
		Article VIII. <a href="#">African Risk Capacity Insurance Company Limited</a>		The African Risk Capacity Insurance Company Limited is a mutual insurance facility comprised of its members and financed by KfW and FCDO. It enables participating African governments to insure

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
				themselves against natural disasters and respond rapidly when harvest failure occurs. It is a financial affiliate of the ARC, a specialized agency of the African Union, designed to improve responses to climate-related food security emergencies.
	<b>Gender</b>			
	Promote understanding of gender implications of climate change	<a href="#">Gender-Responsive Age-Sensitive Social Protection (GRASSP)</a> research programme (with UNICEF Innocenti Centre)	<a href="#">Gender-Responsive Age-Sensitive Social Protection: A conceptual framework</a> 2020 <a href="#">What does gender-responsive social protection have to do with the climate crisis</a> Webinar, 2021	Five-year initiative to enhance outcomes for the most marginalised women and girls and address the gap in policy and practice on the integration of gender and social protection approaches. GRASSP promotes understanding and improves the integration of gender into social protection programmes, including climate issues, exploring the climate, gender and social protection nexus.
<b>GIZ/KFW/BMZ</b>				
	<b>Adaptation – Just Transition</b>			
	Social Protection and Climate Change Mitigation (Carbon Pricing and the Just Transition)		<a href="#">The importance of social protection for climate change mitigation in LMICS: Success stories and opportunities for the future</a> 2021	Explores how social protection can alleviate the adverse socioeconomic effects of climate change mitigation policies – including carbon pricing, subsidy removal and the just transition.

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
			<p>The Role of Social Protection for a Just Transition in Developing and Emerging Economies (SASPRI) 2023</p> <p><a href="#">Pathways for Social Protection in the Just Transition of Low- and Middle-Income Countries (CCASP)</a> 2023</p>	
		<p><a href="#">Global Forum on Adaptive Social Protection</a> June 2023</p>		<p>Opportunity for policymakers, practitioners and social protection experts to jointly examine and discuss the scope and potential of ASP to promote resilience and adaptation, and the expansion of social protection globally – focussing on programmes, data and MIS, finances and partnerships. Hosted in collaboration with the World Bank.</p>
	<p><b>Crisis Response – Adaptive Social Protection</b></p>			
	<p>ASP understanding and Implementation</p>	<p><a href="#">eLearning Series on Adaptive Social Protection</a> (implemented by IPC-IG)</p>	<p><a href="#">Adaptive Social Protection (micro-course)</a>  <a href="#">ASPECTS 1: Programmes and Delivery Systems</a>  <a href="#">ASPECTS 2: Data and Information</a></p>	<p>Explores the World Bank <a href="#">Adaptive Social Protection Framework</a> and the integration of social protection, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, with main objective of making programmes shock responsive.</p>

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
			<a href="#">ASPECTS 3: Financing</a> eLearning series, 2022	Course objectives are: recognising the importance of policy coherence and promoting multisectoral coordination, (de)centralisation and the potential for strategic partnerships between government and humanitarian actors in the delivery of ASP.
	<b>Financing</b>			
	Prearranged financing for expanding social protection in response to shocks	<a href="#">Global Partnership for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance Solutions – also known as Insuresilience Global Partnership (IGP)</a> 2018	<a href="#">Insuresilience Concept Note</a>  <a href="#">Extensive publications</a> regarding climate insurance at national level  <a href="#">Article IX. Foundations of Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance (CDRFI) and Impactful Civil Society Engagement</a> <i>(Munich Climate Risk Initiative (MCI), United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS))</i> <i>eLearning course, 2022</i>	<i>Launched at the UN Climate Change Conference COP23 in November 2017, IGP brings together V20 and G20+ countries, civil society, international organisations, the private sector, and academia and has 120 members</i>  <i>Integrates climate and disaster risk finance and insurance (CDRFI) in climate adaptation and resilience policy and the development of national Disaster Risk Finance strategy.</i>  <i>Aims to strengthen the resilience of the world's most vulnerable people to climate and disaster risk And to facilitate coordination, knowledge sharing, matchmaking, monitoring &amp; evaluation and supports all Partnership bodies.</i>
		<a href="#">Global Shield Against Climate Risks</a> 2022		Joint initiative of the Vulnerable 20 Group (V20) an association of states that are particularly threatened by climate change) and the Group of Seven (G7). It bundles climate risk insurance activities relating to

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
				<p>finance and preparedness to protect poor and vulnerable people from disasters by pre-arranging financing which can be quickly deployed in times of climate disasters, enabling scaling up of protection for climate risks before a crisis occurs. This includes early warning systems, preparedness plans and financing systems that include insurance schemes as well as social protection systems. The initiative also finances tools, knowledge, and support to financially prepare countries against climate risk.</p>
<b>IFRC</b>				
	<b>Crisis Response - Humanitarian</b>			
	<p>Help humanitarian agencies to respond to the climate and environmental crises</p>	<p>Climate and environment charter for humanitarian organisations</p>	<p><a href="#">Section 9.01 Climate and environment charter for humanitarian organizations 2021</a></p>	<p>The Charter was developed by and for the humanitarian community, with the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the IFRC, and an advisory committee of climate, environment and humanitarian experts. It is guided by the latest scientific evidence, the objectives of the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as other relevant international law and standards, including international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international environmental law. The Charter focuses on reducing risk and vulnerability through increased focus on</p>



Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
				Climate change adaptation (CCA), Disaster Risk reduction (DRR) and Anticipatory Action (AA).
	<b>Crisis Response - Anticipatory Action</b>			
		<p><a href="#">Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP)</a> Hosted by IFRC</p>	<p><a href="#">Early action and the climate crisis: could social protection be a game changer?</a> Guidance Note, 2021</p>	<p>REAP is an FCDO funded initiative that brings together stakeholders across the climate, humanitarian and development communities including social protection - integrated crisis /disaster risk management and climate adaptation laws, increased coverage of financing and delivery mechanisms and effective early action plans, investment in early warning systems to increase coverage</p> <p>The Guidance note argues that social protection is key to achieving climate policy objectives and enabling early action at scale, the need to invest in social protection systems strengthening and expand coverage in advance of shocks, strengthen coordination across sectors, actors, experts and agencies working on climate change, social protection, DRM, humanitarian and gender equality and build operational linkages between social protection systems, disaster preparedness and early action, and embed these in planning as well as investing in data and data systems.</p>

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
			<a href="#">Early Action: The State of Play 2022</a>	The annual IFRC 'State of Play' reports give examples of good practices for early action (global to local) to build collective understanding of how to put in place integrated actions that reach vulnerable people before disasters occur. The 2022 report presents six recommendations for action.
			REAP social protection report forthcoming	
	<b>Crisis Response – Resilience</b>			
		Global Climate Resilience Platform	<a href="#">The Global Climate Resilience Platform: Scaling up Locally-led Climate Action 2022</a>	Aims to catalyse investment and support for locally-led climate action that reaches the most vulnerable, based on the premise that climate crisis will require mobilization of local efforts at an unprecedented scale. Intended to build coherence between the humanitarian, development and climate change agendas whilst promoting and implementing integrated risk management approaches at the national and local level to increase overall resilience. Focus areas: Early Warning, Anticipatory Action, Safety Nets, Shock Responsive Social Protection and Nature-based Solutions (NBS)
	<b>Financing</b>			

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
		Financing early action	Article X. <a href="#">Finance for Early Action: Tracking Commitments, Trends, Challenges and Opportunities 2022</a>	Documents commitments, trends, opportunities and challenges in relation to finance for early action. It provides detail of recent pledges of finance for early action, aims to improve understanding of where resources are coming from and how they are spent, and documents how the financing architecture is evolving. It also provides policy recommendations regarding the various funding sources and financial instruments that are available or able to support risk-informed early action, as well as to scale up amounts of funding.
<b>ILO</b>				
	<b>Sector Development</b>			
	Leveraging social protection systems to address climate change	Second phase of flagship Programme on <a href="#">Building Social Protection Floors for all (2021-2025)</a>		Capacity building with member ministries and other organisations on climate SP linkages
		Co-convenor and initiator <a href="#">USP 2030 Working Group on Social Protection and Climate Change</a>		Includes three working groups: <a href="#">Social Protection and Mitigation as part of a Just Transition</a> <a href="#">Social Protection and Adaptation - to include both sudden and slow onset</a> <a href="#">Social Protection and Climate Change Financing</a>
	<b>National Policy Development</b>			

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
	Country level diagnostic and policy advice	Integrate climate change into national social protection assessments using the ISPA Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI )	In country assessments  Policy advice	Promotes use of CODI tool, selecting parts and adding questions specific to the country and just transition requirements, to get a systematic overview of the social protection system. Assessment completed in Egypt and Colombia.
	Social protection integration into NPAP/NDC	Analytical and advisory support to integrate social protection into climate policies, NDCs, NAPs and JETP (just energy transition plans)		Promotes development of social protection component of these initiatives, including systems strengthening as a priori, going beyond just programme expansion to accommodate those affected and linkages with green job creation.
	Social protection provision for climate migrants	Work under development on social protection for climate migrants, and the implications of climate change migration for sustainability of different social protection mechanisms and systems.		Project includes analysis and the development of appropriate tools and financing. Focus on East Africa, and FCDO financed project on costing, training for the use of different tools.
	<b>Adaptation - Just Transition</b>			

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
		Promoting the contribution of social protection to the just transition	<a href="#">Just Transition, Decent Work, And Climate Resilience 2017</a>	
			<a href="#">Social protection for a just transition Policy Brief, 2023</a>	Presents linkages between just transition and social protection, providing information and recommendations for implementation
	Employment and Climate change	<a href="#">The ILO and the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions</a>	<a href="#">Global Employment Policy Review 2020: Employment Policies for Inclusive Structural Transformation</a>  <a href="#">Roadmap: Jobs and just transitions</a>	The Global Accelerator was launched September 2021 to bringing together member States, IFIs, social partners, civil society and the private sector to create 400 million decent jobs, including in the green, digital and care economies, and extend social protection coverage to the 4 billion people currently excluded. It proposes a framework for action bringing together relevant policy solutions and the necessary investments through enhanced multilateral cooperation. Initially it will be taken forward in selected 'pathfinder' countries with potential and commitment to amplify investments in jobs and social protection.
		Decent work, climate change and the just transition in relation to fishers in LAC (with FAO)		Exploring barriers to extending access to social protection in the context of climate change
	<b>Financing</b>			

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
		Partnership with IMF on social protection and climate change and how to harmonise financing approaches (DRF etc) - <i>under development</i>		Ongoing discussion
	<b>Gender</b>			
		Gender, health impacts of climate change - <i>under development</i>		Ongoing discussion
<b>RCCC</b>				
	<b>Sector Development</b>			
		Co-convenor of <a href="#">USP 2030 Working Group on Social Protection and Climate Change</a>		Includes three working groups: <a href="#">Social Protection and Mitigation as part of a Just Transition</a> <a href="#">Social Protection and Adaptation - to include both sudden and slow onset</a> <a href="#">Social Protection and Climate Change Financing</a>
		Promote technically informed understanding of climate change		Advocacy to promote technically informed understanding of role of climate as part of wider set of drivers of food insecurity – replace assumption-based understanding with evidence based. Reframe questions and understanding around: drivers of livelihoods, compounding effects, avoiding reductive and simplistic responses, translating science into practice.

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
		Intersectoral dialogue promotion (social protection and climate)	International 'Big Idea' Workshops on Climate and Social Protection (2019-2020)	Series of international workshops bringing together social protection and climate actors to simulate dialogue and policy development
	<b>National Programme and Policy Development</b>			
	Production of evidence	Generate evidence on programming	Research and pilot development	Promotes long term climate risk management and role of social protection as part of national risk management strategies, moving beyond SRSP.
	Country level project development	Programme development guidance to national governments and development partners Technical Assistance		Technical assistance and project development with governments and development partners, including Sierra Leone and Colombia
	<b>Crisis Response - Humanitarian</b>			
		Promoting extended vision of role of social protection for reducing climate impacts and the need for proactive response to climate change	<a href="#">The Cost of Doing Nothing: The Humanitarian Price of Climate Change and How it can be avoided</a> 2019	Argues that rapid, inclusive, climate and disaster-risk informed development can significantly reduce both climate change impacts and the cost of humanitarian aid

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
	<b>Crisis Response - Anticipatory Action</b>			
	Facilitating knowledge exchange, learning, guidance, and advocacy around anticipatory action both virtually and in-person	<a href="#">Anticipation Hub</a>	<a href="#">Global Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action (2022)</a>	The Anticipation Hub is a virtual network of agencies working on AA, which brings together partners from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, universities, research institutes, NGOs, UN agencies, governments, donors, and network initiatives. It promotes effective anticipatory humanitarian system which also inform, inspire and support collaboration across the climate and development sectors to manage risks. Supports implementation through learning innovation and exchange, policy and advocacy and guidance and support and shares programming innovations.
		Country level support to Red Cross Societies		Advisory work on triggers, EWS etc
	<b>Financing</b>			
		Research - Ongoing		Explores how social protection can benefit from climate financing and how much climate finance is going into social prediction are where are the potential opportunities for tapping into climate funds
<b>UNHCR</b>				
	<b>Carbon Footprint Reduction</b>			



Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
		Reduction of carbon footprint of humanitarian interventions	<a href="#"><i>Transforming into a Green UNHCR</i></a> Briefing 2023	
<b>UNICEF</b>				
	<b>Sector Development</b>			
		Climate risks and child poverty	Climate Risks and Child Poverty (UNICEF as part of Global Coalition to End Child Poverty) Report, forthcoming	Explores the link between sub-national child poverty and climate risks and shocks , looking at vulnerability and policy response options
			Sustainability and Climate Action Plan Report, forthcoming	Outlines UNICEF’s organizational response to the climate crisis and focus areas.
			The Anticipated Impacts of El Niño (Innocenti Centre) Policy Brief, 2023	Explores how El Niño will exacerbate climate challenges in the context of the current polycrisis.
	<b>National Programme and Policy Development</b>			
	Incorporation of child-sensitive sectoral interventions in climate policy	Analysis of Nationally Determined Contributions to assess extent of child sensitivity.	<a href="#"><i>Child-sensitive climate policies for every child</i></a> Research Brief, 2022	Assesses 167 NDCs against 22 child sensitivity indicators, including social protection, to determine the degree to which they are child sensitive. Discusses how NDC can be more inclusive and rights-based for children and young people to ensure social services are climate and disaster resilient

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
	<b>Crisis Response</b>			
	SRSP		<a href="#">Children displaced in a changing climate: Preparing for a future that's already underway. Report, 2023</a>	Highlights the impact of weather-related events and climate change on child displacement, and need to protect children by establishing systems and capacity for shock-responsive social protection.
	Anticipatory Action			Collaborative work with OCHA/CERF in the Philippines
	<b>Financing</b>			
		Financing social protection to address child vulnerability to climate change	<a href="#">Budgets for climate, sustainability and social inclusion - A Rapid Review of Approaches and Tools (UNICEF and UNDP) Report, 2021</a>	Addressing related challenges of climate change and inequalities in relation to achieving the SDGs by analysing national government budgets and the role of social protection in addressing drivers of risk to reduce the negative impact of shocks.
			<a href="#">Monitoring the Social Costs of Climate Change for Low- and Middle-income Countries (Innocenti Centre) Report, 2022</a>	Includes chapter on the intersection of social protection and climate change, highlighting the need to increase investment in universal social protection systems given threat of increased extreme poverty due to climate change. Highlights the role of social protection in mitigating poverty and addressing societal risks during periods of transition and need for closer alignment between climate and social protection financing both domestically and internationally, with examples of countries implementing innovative funding approaches

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
	Role of DRF in financing social protection		<a href="#">Disaster Risk Financing and Social protection (EAP) 2023</a>	Assesses evidence on pre-arranged finance for government support in disasters
		Children’s Environmental Rights Initiative (CERI) coalition	<a href="#">Falling short: Addressing the climate finance gap for children Report, 2023</a>	Children are affected by climate crisis but failed by climate funding commitments. Multilateral climate funds have a key role to play in addressing this through agenda-setting, catalysing and coordinating the investments necessary to respond to the climate crisis.
			Climate Justice: Loss and Damage Finance for Children Report, forthcoming	Argues that low social protection coverage is failing to address climate vulnerability and that this should be addressed through use of Loss and Damage climate financing to fund adaptive social protection systems
			Disaster Financing Mechanisms to support the operationalization of Shock-Responsive Social Protection Report, forthcoming	Analysis of potential to address preparedness gaps through costed contingency actions linked to a financing strategy to enable the rapid scale up of emergency cash assistance. Aims to support the development of national contingency financing and disaster-financing strategies, identifying possible DRF mechanisms, and using interactive simulation to illustrate benefits of cash transfers in this context for policy makers.
		<a href="#">Today &amp; Tomorrow (T&amp;T) Initiative</a>		An integrated climate and DRF mechanism to address needs of children, that calls for an ex-ante risk management approach to climate risk financing through parametric insurance to fund child-centred climate change adaptation, DRR, and

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
				preparedness/anticipatory action. The initiative is being piloted from 2023-25 in 8 countries: Haiti, Comoros, Madagascar, Mozambique, Bangladesh, Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu
	<b>Gender</b>			
	The integration of gender equality and social protection into climate change policies	<a href="#">Section 10.01 Gender-Responsive Age-Sensitive Social Protection (GRASSP)</a>	<a href="#">What does gender-responsive social protection have to do with the climate crisis?</a> Briefing note, 2021	GRASSP is a five-year, multi-country, mixed-methods research and evaluation programme.  The report explores links between social protection and disaster risk financing and coordination across actors, experts and agencies, including climate, social protection, and gender. Sets out how to empower and support those most affected by climate change to engage with climate disaster planning
			Working Paper Reviewing Evidence on intersection of social protection, climate action, life course and gender equality. forthcoming	
<b>USAID</b>				
	<b>Adaptation, SRSP &amp; Just Transition</b>			
			<a href="#">USAID Climate Strategy 2022-30</a>	Identifies social protection as tool for adaptation, SRSP and the just transition. Note: climate and social protection issues also addressed in recently updated <a href="#">USAID Global Food Security Strategy</a> and <a href="#">draft Resilience Policy</a> .

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
		Article XI. <a href="#">Climate Adaptation Support Activity (CASA)</a>		Supports USAID and partners to provide the climate information, analysis, and capacity-building needed to incorporate climate change adaptation into their planning, programming, and work - includes technical services, products, and support, including training and webinar series. Includes support for anticipatory action.
	<b>Financing</b>			
	Leveraging finance for adaptation, mitigation and the transition to a net zero economy	<a href="#">Climate Finance Development Accelerator (CFDA)</a> USAID fund for climate adaptation and mitigation		CFDA aims to mobilize financial flows and private sector actions to address climate change and support the transition to an equitable and resilient net-zero economy. CFDA will deliver catalytic facilitation and incentives for private sector actions, steer a learning and capacity building agenda to scale up successful approaches, identify and help to address barriers to public financing (e.g., the Green Climate Fund), and disseminate and communicate success stories. It is intended to provide \$250 million over eight years to mobilize \$2.5 billion of additional public and private finance for adaptation and mitigation by 2030
	<b>Delivery</b>			
		Funding climate smart PWP		Innovative public works programme design Malawi
<b>WFP</b>				
	<b>Sector Development</b>			

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
			<a href="#">Social protection and climate change: WFP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean’s vision to advance climate change adaptation through social protection 2019</a>	Promotes understanding of how social protection can support climate change adaptation of poor and vulnerable households.
	<b>National Programme and Policy Development</b>			
			<a href="#">Migration, Displacement and Shock-Responsive Social Protection in the Eastern Caribbean 2021</a>	
		Promoting the use of climate data monitoring activities to inform social protection provision in Asia		
	<b>Crisis Response</b>			

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
			(a) Guidance note on integrating anticipatory action and social protection Paper, forthcoming	
			(b) How to address food security through social protection in the context of climate shocks (with IDS) Paper, forthcoming	Based on research in seven countries in East and West Africa
	<b>Financing</b>			
		Expanding Climate Risk Insurance and integration with social protection to inform international DFRFI architecture.	<a href="#">2022 Climate Risk Insurance Annual Report</a> Report, 2022	Insights from WFP-supported Climate Risk Insurance (CRI) programmes as a meant to achieve SRSP
		DRRM Performance assessment	<a href="#">Evaluation of WFP's Disaster Risk Reduction Management and Climate Change Policies</a> Ongoing	Will assess the quality and results of both policies, along with the factors that enabled and hindered those results, covering 2017–2022
<b>World Bank</b>				
	<b>Sector Development</b>			

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
		Explore links between climate, poverty and social protection	<a href="#">Shockwaves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty Report, 2016</a>	Highlight role of social protection in managing climate change induced poverty
		Climate change programme of work in the social protection global team	<p>Review of ‘blue’ social protection (relating to aquatic realm) (with IIED) forthcoming</p> <p>Review of green public works programmes Part of report on innovative PWP forthcoming</p>	Includes evidence gathering and integration of thinking and analysis and is focused currently on internal integration, coordination and learning within and across sectors
		Promote integration of social protection into climate change work and development of common language – integration across climate, ASP, SRSP adaptation, just transition, DRF and migration within the World Bank	<a href="#">Social Protection and Labor: A key enabler for Climate Change adaptation and mitigation 2022</a>	Reviews the role of Social Protection and Labor in supporting both climate adaptation and mitigation efforts.
	<b>National Programme and Policy development</b>			



Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
		Country level teams working on integration of climate and social protection and the production of evidence	Evidence paper on social protection and climate change action (ongoing)	
	<b>Adaptation</b>			
		Conceptualising ASP	<a href="#">Adaptive Social Protection: Building Resilience to Shocks 2020</a>	Presents an Adaptive Social Protection framework integrating social protection, DRM and climate change adaptation (CCA), with the objective of making programmes shock responsive, as well as building the resilience of poor and vulnerable households
		<a href="#">Global Forum on Adaptive Social Protection Workshop, 2022</a>		Opportunity for policymakers, practitioners and social protection experts to jointly examine and discuss the scope and potential of ASP to promote resilience and adaptation, and the expansion of social protection globally – focussing on programmes, data and MIS, finances and partnerships. Hosted in collaboration with BMZ.
		Summary of country level insights into role of social protection (inter alia) in a policy portfolio to build low carbon futures	Climate and Development: an <a href="#">Agenda for Action: Emerging Insights from World Bank Group 2021-22 Country Climate and Development Reports, 2022</a>	Summary of emerging insights of relevance for a global audience, summarising information on the country level pathways and investments to shape a low-carbon, resilient development future – including social protection, based on completed Country Climate and Development Reports

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
				<p>24 countries: Argentina, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, China, Arab Republic of Egypt, Ghana, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, South Africa, Türkiye, and Vietnam.</p>
	<p>Diagnostic tools to assess climate needs and capacity</p>	<p>Development of Country Climate and Development Reports (CCRD) diagnostic tool</p>	<p><a href="#">Country Climate and Development Reports</a> (CCDR)</p>	<p>Core diagnostic reports integrate climate change and development considerations based on intersectoral analysis, including social protection, designed to help countries prioritize the most impactful actions to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG). They provide guidance for action on climate change: informing country development strategies by integrating climate and development; supporting countries to define, update, and implement NDCs; identifying ways to increase resilience and adaptation and reduce GHG emissions while supporting development; informing WB country diagnostics, country engagements and operations (including Systematic Country Diagnostics and Country Partnership Frameworks).</p> <p>CCDRs identify high impact areas of action and propose climate-related recommendations with a focus on actions that can be implemented over the next 10 years, assessing their costs and benefits. They aim to inform governments, citizens, the private sector and development partners and enable</p>

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
				engagements with the development and climate agenda.
	<b>Delivery Systems</b>			
		Stress testing social protection capacity for Shock Response	<a href="#">Stress Testing Social Protection: A rapid appraisal of the adaptability of social protection systems and their readiness to scale-up. A guide for practitioners</a> 'Stress Test Tool' 2021	Diagnostic instrument to provide evidence on adapting social programs and mechanisms to deliver shock assistance - including strengthening social registries. Enables ex ante planning for shock response through analysis of and investment in the development of systems, including processes, systems, triggers, actors and responsibilities critical to scaling in times of crisis. By anticipating increased demands on the social protection system and implementing an ASP approach, countries can strengthen responses during and after crises and also before crises by enabling vulnerable households to build resilience against shocks. The intention is for findings to be integrated into the CCDR – currently testing integration in India. Implemented in 10+ countries.
	<b>Crisis Response - Humanitarian</b>			
			<a href="#">Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence 2020–2025</a>	Asserts the need to shift from reactive to proactive and anticipatory responses. Recognises that fragility is exacerbated by stresses on environmental and natural resources and the need to pursue actions and policies to mitigate stresses, manage risks, and

Agency	Theme	Initiative	Outputs	Comment
				strengthen the resilience of its country and regional strategies, including social protection.
	<b>Financing</b>			
	Financing for ASP/SRSP	<a href="#">Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program (DRFIP)</a> Established 2010		DRFIP is an initiative of the <a href="#">Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery</a> (GFDRR) which helps countries enhance their financial response capacity to promote financial resilience to natural disasters. GFDRR is a global partnership, managed by the World Bank, which provides grant financing and technical assistance to help vulnerable countries mainstream disaster and climate risk management.
		<a href="#">Global Shield Financing Facility</a> Launched 2022		A new financing structure to help developing countries access additional financing for recovery from natural disasters and climate shocks. It is the second version of the World Bank’s Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF), which has already delivered \$2 billion in project financing.

*This document was developed as part of the STAAR -Social Protection Technical Assistance, Advice and Resources facility implemented by DAI Global UK Ltd and funded by the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office. The views expressed in this document are entirely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent FCDO's own views or policies.*

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*Published by STAAR, on behalf of FCDO.*