

Integrating climate change into social protection programmes and policy

Anna McCord and Cecilia Costella

Guidance Note

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1. INTRODUCTION

Climate change will profoundly shape and change the challenges and needs that current social protection policies, programmes and systems are attempting to address.

There are many potential roles for social protection to play as part of the policy response to the impacts of climate change. These include addressing the growing poverty that climate change will engender; supporting resilience and adaptation at household and community levels; and contributing to addressing environmental degradation and climate change mitigation more broadly.

The implications for the existing provision and approaches of social protection cannot be underestimated. For example, some of the potential adjustments to social protection programming could include the following: expanding coverage substantially; adjusting the type of programming to accommodate mass covariate events and non-traditional population groups (such as the working age poor and internal and transboundary migrant populations); altering the duration of provision to accommodate both chronic poverty and shock-related demand spikes; and expanding the spatial distribution of provision to new geographical areas, including vulnerable urban populations and areas affected by industrial restructuring under the green transition.

The objectives of this note are to provide guidance to practitioners working on social protection, and specifically to:

- » Highlight the relevance of climate change to social protection and explain why it is important to consider climate change as part of social protection policy, programming and systems.
- » Present ideas for integrating climate change considerations into social protection policy and programming.
- » Point to relevant resources on climate change and social protection.

2. KEY ISSUES RELATING TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

2.1 Why is climate change relevant for social protection?

While the detailed timeframe and location of climate impacts are still uncertain, there are consistent predictions regarding the nature and distribution of climate impacts which will lead to significant disruptions globally across marine and terrestrial ecosystems, human systems (including water, food and health systems) and urban and infrastructure systems, damaging critical economic sectors and livelihoods¹. Widespread negative impacts are already taking place and will intensify even under most optimistic warming scenarios.

The socioeconomic risks that populations face will be reshaped directly through health impacts (malaria, diarrhoea, and stunting) and the effect of food prices². However, multiple compounding shocks and stressors will also result in significantly wider social, economic and political disruptions with profound adverse implications for the structure of national economies and labour markets, health, access to basic resources and sustainable livelihoods³.

World Bank researchers estimated that climate change will drive between 32 million and 132 million additional people into extreme poverty by 2030⁴. The lower figure is based on an optimistic baseline scenario with low climate change impacts and rapid socioeconomic development (inclusive growth with universal access to basic services in 2030, and global extreme poverty levels of 2.8% to 3.8%) while the

¹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC] (2022).

² Jafino et al. (2020).

³ Costella and McCord (2023).

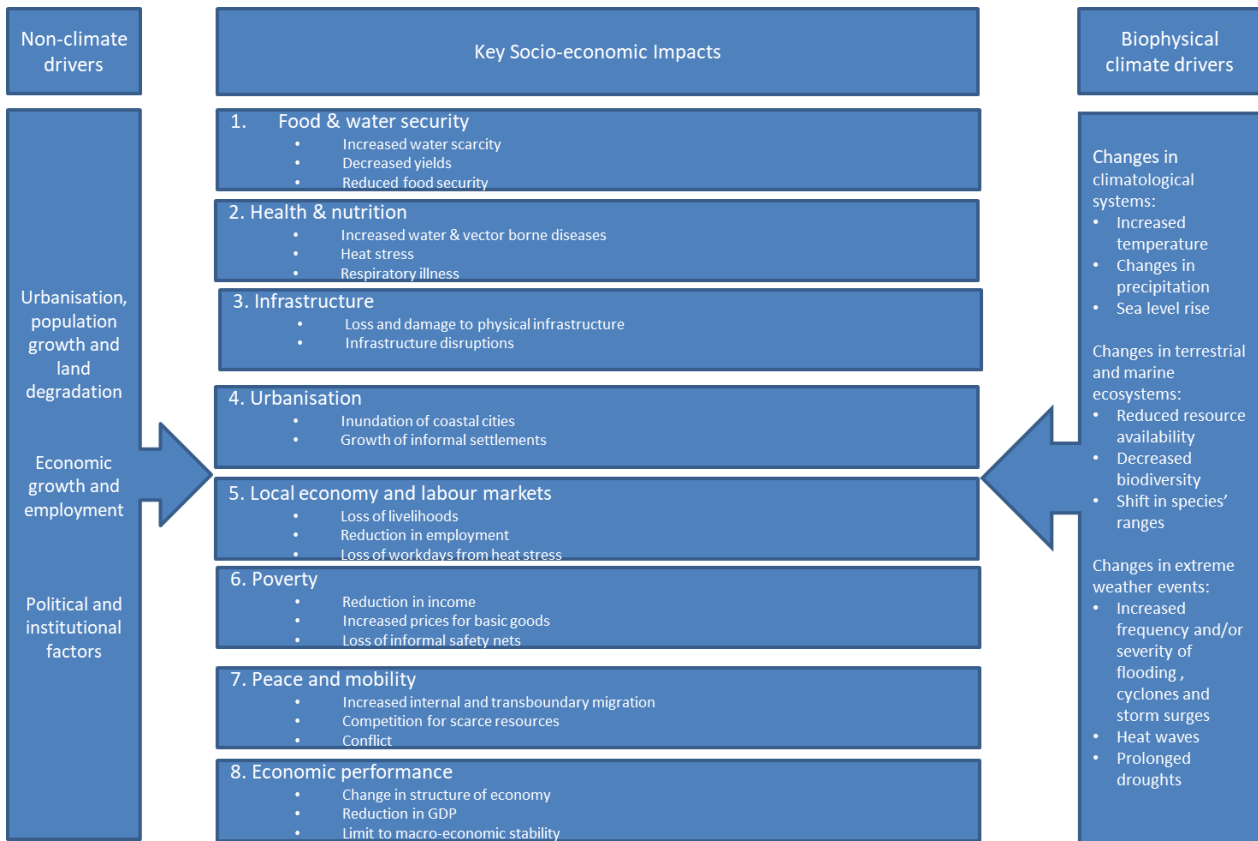
⁴ Jafino et al. (2020).

132 million figure is based on a more pessimistic but likely baseline scenario with high climate change impacts and global poverty rates between 14% and 15.5%⁵. Within these estimated total figures, natural disasters due to man-made climate change will account for an estimated 6 to 18 million people (in low and high climate impact scenarios respectively), exacerbating the already substantial effect of current natural disasters on poverty⁶.

Poverty impacts will significantly increase after 2030 unless climate policies succeed in reducing global carbon emissions to zero so that climate change can be stabilised⁷. The regions where climate change is expected to drive the greatest number of people into extreme poverty are Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. The effect of food prices will be the most important driver of increased poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa, while in South Asia the impacts of health shocks and natural disasters will also be significant drivers⁸.

Climate change will combine with non-climate factors, such as processes of urbanisation, population growth and environmental degradation as well as political and economic processes⁹, to generate a series of socio-economic impacts which will combine to affect social protection needs, as illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Socio-economic impacts of climate change¹⁰



The combined and compounding impacts of climate and socio-economic impacts will be an increase in underlying chronic poverty (which is likely to increase incrementally due to ongoing stressors and also with

⁵ Jafino et al. (2020).

⁶ Jafino et al. (2020).

⁷ Hallegate and Walsh (2020).

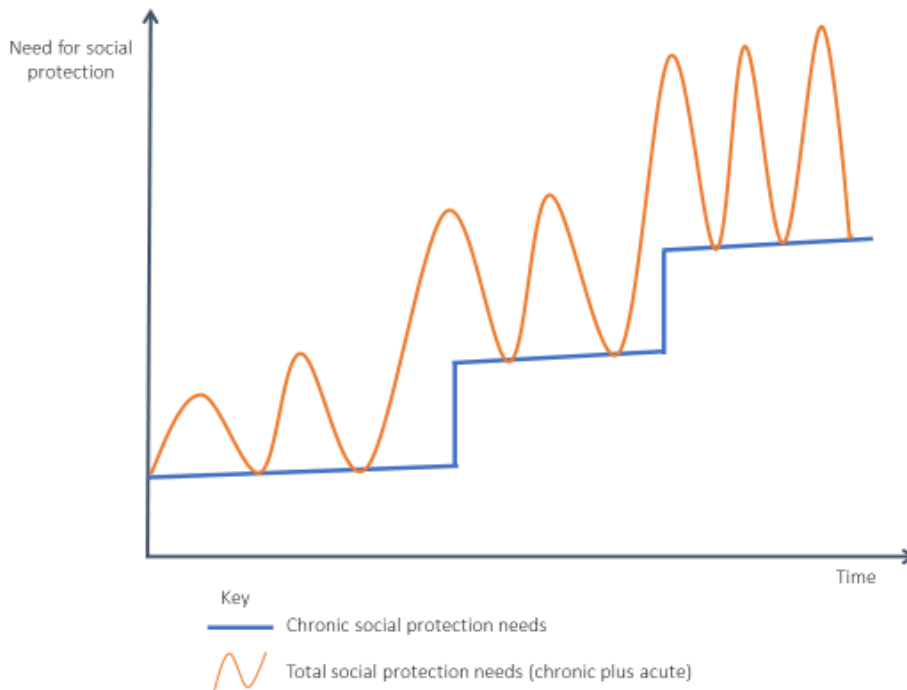
⁸ Jafino et al. (2020).

⁹ IPCC (2022).

¹⁰ Costella and McCord (2023).

non-linear shifts as ecological, social and economic tipping points are reached¹¹), and also a rise in the frequency and severity of shocks, resulting in significant overall increases in need for humanitarian and ongoing provision in the coming decades, as illustrated in a stylised manner in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Schematic representation of growing social protection needs over time due to climate change¹²



2.2 The potential roles for social protection in relation to climate change

Social protection can play a number of key roles in responding to climate change-induced social, economic and political disruptions, contributing to adaptation and resilience as well as helping societies to transition to net zero, if aligned with national climate policy priorities and adaptation plans (examples of these different roles are set out in [Costella et al, 2021](#)). These roles may usefully be divided into five main functions¹³, as follows:

- 1. Reducing underlying vulnerability to climate change and enhancing resilience.** Reducing underlying vulnerabilities is one of the core functions of social protection. This can be achieved by directly reducing income poverty; contributing to human development and productive outcomes, such as education, health and productive livelihoods; and supporting increased equity, inclusion, and social justice. Social protection can also be leveraged to build resilience, including in relation to climate shocks (e.g. through adaptive social protection – see [Bowen et al, 2020](#)).
- 2. Responding to climate shocks and disasters.** Social protection can mitigate the impacts of specific shocks by transferring income to cushion their effects. This is often referred to as ‘shock-responsive social protection’ (SRSP) and is based on the concept of scaling up provision in response to crises. The main distinction between social protection’s traditional focus and climate shock response is the increased focus on covariate shocks.

¹¹ IPCC (2022).

¹² Costella and McCord (2023).

¹³ Costella and McCord (2023).

3. **Offsetting the negative welfare impacts of climate transition policies.** Social protection can offset the negative welfare impacts of climate transition or climate change mitigation (CCM) policies such as carbon pricing, energy subsidy removal, or industrial restructuring as part of the transition to net zero. It can do this by providing cash transfers to support those whose income security is affected by interventions that affect price, providing income replacement in the form of unemployment or pension benefits, or active labour market policies to support those experiencing labour market challenges due to industrial restructuring.
4. **Facilitating climate change adaptation.** Social protection can facilitate climate adaptation and incentivise disaster risk reduction and natural resource management to promote adaptation. Social assistance interventions can be combined with asset transfers or skills training to contribute to improved employment or livelihoods, and public works programmes (PWP) or payments for environmental services (PES) schemes that can incentivise natural resource management and behavioural changes.
5. **Contributing to mitigation.** Some social protection interventions, such as PWPs have the potential to contribute directly to the reduction of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions or enhancing their removal from the atmosphere, for example through carbon sequestration.

3. CHALLENGES

While social protection has the potential to fulfil the above critical and varied functions in response to climate change, there are many constraints to doing so¹⁴. These are set out fully in Table 1, and the primary constraints may be summarised as:

- » **Low coverage of social protection programmes:** social protection coverage overall remains extremely limited in most low- and middle-income countries (LMIC), limiting its potential to play a key role without a substantial increase in financing and programming.
- » **Lack of strategic orientation by existing interventions:** while innovation relating to social protection and climate change programming is taking place, such interventions are mostly small scale, projectised and fragmented, lacking a strategic orientation. There has been little evaluation of their effectiveness or the feasibility of large-scale replication in relation to projected future needs.
- » **Limited understanding and interaction between the social protection and climate change sectors:** climate risks are not yet significantly quantified and integrated into social protection programming. Understanding future climate realities will be central to effectively designing the policies and programmes, which are necessary for the sector to play a relevant and effective role in responding to the emerging climate change realities. There is a need for national and international social protection discourses to internalise and accommodate the profound implications of climate change in the coming decades.

At present, many social protection actors have only limited understanding of projected climate change impacts in the medium term and their implications for future social protection needs. As such many programming decisions are informed by the assumption that the changes will be gradual, linear and will require 'more of the same', rather than accommodating the profound social and economic changes that climate change will bring, and the radical changes in social protection needs with the kinds of responses which will be required. Meanwhile, there is also little understanding of the potential contribution of social protection to climate response strategies by many climate actors. As such, the integration of social protection policies and schemes in the climate policy agenda remains limited.

- » **Continuing separation of policy and programming between humanitarian and social protection interventions:** while there is growing convergence between social protection and humanitarian

¹⁴ Costella et al. (2021).

actors, both sets of actors will struggle to finance and implement the expanded interventions required to meet growing climate driven needs without enhanced cooperation.

In order to address these challenges, there is a need to enhance overall social protection systems development, promote dialogue and mutual understanding between the social protection and climate sectors, enhance coordination and collaboration between the range of development actors and government working on social protection and climate change, and focus on strategic policy and programme development at country, regional and international levels. The remainder of this guidance note explores these implications for policy and programming.

4. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR

The changes in the nature of need which climate change is likely to engender, mean that the key aspects of social protection policy and programming will need to be reconsidered, as well as existing institutions, legal frameworks and mandates¹⁵. Specifically, the key areas which will require review include the following:

- » Institutions and mandates
- » Policy alignment between social protection and climate at national, regional and international levels
- » Coverage and targeting approaches
- » Instrument selection and programme design
- » Operational and delivery systems
- » Financing approaches

Table 1 below sets out the challenges that climate change presents for each of the above areas, and issues for considerations to address these challenges.

Table 1: Key challenges for social protection in light of climate change and potential responses

Social protection areas	Potential challenges presented by climate change	Areas for consideration
Institutions and mandates	Limited domestic capacity to meet growing climate needs	Consider revising international architecture in terms of rights, institutions and mandates to best support/deliver mass social protection provision in line with future climate-induced needs
Policy alignment	Multiple international institutions working on social protection but limited focus on addressing medium-term climate challenge and ensuring adequate provision at scale	Consider possible limits to national mandates regarding social protection entitlements in light of climate justice considerations and alternative approaches
Coverage and targeting	Limited convergence between humanitarian/disaster response and social protection institutions and mandates in a changing context with increased incidence of covariate climate-induced challenges	Accelerate the integration of social protection and humanitarian response institutions and mandates (financing, support and delivery)
Instruments and programme design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly changed context from the mid-twentieth century social, economic and labour market model which underlies current 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider new instruments and programme design options which accommodate increased poverty and large-scale covariate risks

¹⁵ Costella and McCord (2023).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conceptions of social protection systems and instrument design Compounding shocks blur the distinction between humanitarian and development needs, shock response and chronic poverty Increasing overlap between humanitarian, development, anticipatory and responsive interventions and instruments Programmes linked to domicile can disincentivise mobility and promote maladaptive or unsustainable responses Some populations and livelihoods will experience limits to adaptation Scarcity and competition for basic resources such as food, water and energy mean that availability rather than access is the key constraint to adequate consumption The frequency of covariate shocks and disruption of formal employment may limit the viability of insurance-based instruments Climate change and social protection programming currently small scale and projectised – not playing strategic or significant roles Lack of evidence on the impacts of current climate-responsive programming hindering programme choices Need for efficiency in provision due to increasing demand in context of resource constraints Potential to use social protection interventions directly to address climate adaptation and mitigation as part of the climate strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure instruments accommodate internal and transboundary migration as adaptation strategy and recognise limits to adaptation Explore role of in-kind provision to address availability constraints (for example, food or energy provision) Consider the future viability of insurance-like instruments in a context of increasing risks. Changed evaluation norms are required to appraise performance of climate-responsive programming, including agreed indicators on climate performance to inform future programming Consider using social protection programmes to support national adaptation and mitigation at scale Shift away from small-scale, project-based programming with improved cost efficiency and delivery Link programme design to national climate management priorities
Operational systems and delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in need and requirement for extended coverage to address covariate shocks, not matched by capacity of existing systems – systems deficiencies are constraining potential for extended provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop essential operational systems including national ID, national registry and payment/delivery systems with potential for regional interoperability
Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgets for climate-responsive and conventional social protection provision likely to be increasingly integrated as the boundaries between the interventions blur in the medium term Governments will face increasing needs and a simultaneous contraction in fiscal space due to climate impacts constraining capacity for financing increased provision Official development assistance (ODA) likely to be constrained as a source of financing for social protection as the macro-economic impacts of climate change are experienced by donor governments Currently the social protection sector and climate-oriented interventions are financed by climate funds, humanitarian financing sources and social protection sources. The use of multiple sources will become increasingly complex and inefficient for governments. National and international financing instruments based on pooled risk and insurance-based approaches likely to decrease in viability as covariate risks accelerate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan for the integration/consolidation of humanitarian and crisis response, and ongoing social protection financing for climate response Interrogate the future viability and sustainability of public and private insurance-based financing mechanisms in the medium term in the context of increased frequency and intensity of covariate shocks Reconsider future viability of contributory forms of social protection and domestic financing Explore alternative international financing models, including climate financing and contribute to the development of future funds to ensure they accommodate social protection provision Review long-term financing models which accommodate both core and climate-responsive social protection, and the development of the operational systems crucial for these

5. KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR INTEGRATING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES

Practical guidance on operationalising the integration of climate change into social protection programming is provided in Table 2 which presents, in matrix form, a set of questions to stimulate critical reflection on the integration of climate change considerations into social protection programme appraisal and design. It is relevant for Technical Assistance inputs to both ongoing and planned social protection programmes and provides a starting point to stimulate ideas and reflection for those interested and involved in such work, rather than being intended to provide a prescriptive set of instructions for all contexts and circumstances.

The framework starts by considering overall programme vision, and promotes appraisal across nine practical criteria: coverage; adequacy; comprehensiveness; timeliness; cost-effectiveness; accountability; predictability; ownership and sustainability; and operational feasibility, following the Social Protection Strategy Decision Matrix developed by [SPACE in 2020](#)¹⁶. For each appraisal criterion, a number of issues are identified and a series of questions for reflection and consideration are set out, together with brief notes on relevant climate change and social protection issues. The framework is intended to promote systematic reflection on key questions relating to the relevance of climate change for programmes under consideration.

¹⁶ Barca (2020).

Table 2: Framework for integrating climate change into social protection programming

Overview description of intervention			
Programme Name		[Programme Name]	
Nature of intervention		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What type of social protection intervention is involved and/or being proposed? (social assistance, insurance or labour market intervention) • What instrument? (cash transfer, public works programme, social insurance, training scheme etc) 	
Brief description, including administration details		Set out brief description of intervention, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of beneficiaries (households and individuals) • Transfer value and modality • Duration • Geographic areas prioritised • Other relevant administrative details 	
Who is leading on the delivery of this option? Coordinating with whom?		What are the respective roles of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government • Development partners • Other actors supporting financing/design/implementation? 	
Budget and funder		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget • Funding source(s) 	
Climate Appraisal Considerations			
Clear objectives	What are the specific Climate Change and Social Protection (CCASP) objectives of the intervention?	Which of the five CCASP objectives does this project seek to achieve? (may be more than one)	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing underlying vulnerability to climate change • Responding to climate shocks and disasters • Compensating for the negative impacts of climate change policies • Facilitating and enabling climate change adaptation options • Contributing to mitigation through GHG emissions reductions or carbon sequestration 	
		Key considerations	Commentary
Vision	Programme development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which climate change analyses were used to inform the objectives? • Are the objectives informed by an analysis of short- and medium-term climate-induced challenges and associated capacity appraisal? 	Potential national frameworks include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans, Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs), National Climate Change Strategy, Green Structural Transition Strategy

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the timeframe associated with the objectives? • Do the objectives accommodate anticipated direct and indirect impacts across a range of socio-economic systems? • Are the objectives explicitly aligned with national and regional climate change policy objectives? • Are the scale and ambition of the objectives commensurate with the scale of anticipated impacts? 	<p>Donor diagnostic frameworks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Bank's Climate Change and Development Report (CCDR)
1. Coverage	Scale of coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does coverage take account of changing patterns of climate-induced chronic poverty, climate vulnerability and covariate risk? • Has programme design accommodated the potential to be implemented at scale in response to predicted future shocks and stressors? • Does it cover a significant share of affected populations? • Is the coverage adequate to meet the needs associated with the relevant functions set out above? • Does the existing social protection system have the capacity to support the large scale of provision that climate change is likely to require? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relevance and cost effectiveness of small scale CCASP initiatives which do not have the potential to be scaled up and are not designed as pilots or explicit learning projects may mean that such initiatives should not be priorities for scarce funding resources in the context of growing needs. • The spatial distribution of needs is likely to change, driven by climate and ecosystems changes which will engender a shift in the physical distribution of sustainable livelihoods, the viability of existing settlement patterns (e.g. due to sea level rise, excessive heat in urban centres), and the restructuring of the economy as part of the green structural transition which will entail a reduction in high emissions brown industry. • Poverty and associated needs for social protection support are likely to shift over time. • A key constraint to expanded coverage may be the limited administrative, fiscal or systems capacity of existing systems to accommodate large scale expansion, given the low levels of current coverage in
	Spatial distribution	Is the spatial distribution of coverage informed by an analysis of current and/or medium-term priority climate impacts?	
	Temporal distribution	To what extent is the distribution of coverage informed by changes in temporal distribution of needs?	

	<p>Appropriateness of targeting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the selection of targeting approaches and eligibility criteria taken into consideration the expansion of covariate risks, changing stressors and new vulnerable groups (e.g. those pushed into poverty by climate change, urban and coastal populations, migrants, the non-poor)? • How can the needs of particular traditionally marginalised groups best be accommodated? • Is targeted provision the most appropriate, equitable and cost-effective approach, given increases in covariate shocks and stressors? • Have the merits of alternative targeting approaches (e.g. geographical or universal targeting) been considered? • Does the increased frequency and severity of covariate shocks and increasing vulnerability of the non-poor affect the desirability and feasibility of poverty targeting? • Are all climate affected groups in need of social protection support accommodated in the intervention, even if they are not covered in existing social protection legislation, policy or programming (including the working age poor, the near poor who are vulnerable to covariate shocks as well as those internally displaced by climate impacts, transboundary climate migrants and urban populations)? • Are these groups covered in current policy and legislation – if not, is it appropriate to include advocacy around these issues as part of the intervention? 	<p>many contexts. This may require either investment in national social protection capacity and systems building, or the development of alternative administrative or implementation modalities (e.g. regional).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change will alter the groups in need of social protection support, extending beyond those traditionally identified as priority beneficiaries who are served in existing programmes. • Changes to ecosystems and climate systems may mean that traditional livelihoods are disrupted, and socio-economic dislocation and structural change may mean that those of working age are increasingly in need of support. • Urban residents and coastal populations are likely to be affected. • This may also drive internal displacement and transboundary migration. • Consider extending eligibility to non-traditional beneficiary groups and promoting policy and legislative revisions to include non-citizen climate refugees.
<p>2. Adequacy</p>	<p>Adequacy of support</p>	<p>Does the value and type of provision take into account climate-induced needs including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss/change in livelihood • Reduction in crop yield • Changes in food availability • Food and basic commodity price inflation • Involuntary migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It may be appropriate to consider in-kind provision as a complement/alternative to cash, where access to food is constrained by availability as well as affordability. • Scarcity of basic goods may drive inflation which may indicate a role for in-kind provision of key commodities and/or indexing transfer levels.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of informal sources of social protection? • Is the value of the transfer indexed to accommodate inflation in the cost of basic goods? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change may mean that some populations experience significant livelihood challenges or reach the limits of adaptation – restricting the value of conventional adaptation-oriented support. • The covariate shocks and stressors arising from climate change are likely to result in the reduction in horizontal, informal community based social protection provision which provides the majority of support in many low- and middle-income contexts.
	<p>Relevance of type of support (modality)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the intervention assess and accommodate changes in livelihoods and potential limits to adaptation? • Does the intervention limit adaptation options (e.g. restricting mobility by making eligibility contingent on domicile, or limiting the eligibility of internal or cross boundary migrants)? • Does it take into consideration the risk of a scarcity of basic goods and the potential role of in-kind provision? • Does design accommodate compensation for the breakdown of informal social protection provision? 	
	<p>Anticipated impacts on affected populations</p>	<p>Which of the potential climate functions of social protection are explicitly or implicitly anticipated in the programme and how well does the design match these functions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty reduction • Vulnerability reduction • Enhanced resilience • Shock response adaptation • Compensation for climate change mitigation (CCM) policies (carbon prices, subsidy removal, industrial restructuring) • Socio-political stabilisation 	

<p>3. Comprehensiveness</p>	<p>Supporting different multidimensional needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the intervention informed by climate analysis? • Is it linked to climate policy objectives? • Does it contribute to zero carbon objectives as part of just transition? • Does it facilitate labour market restructuring/structural transformation? • Which dimensions of climate-induced needs does it support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Income poverty – Food security – Stability – Employment – Economic transition – Migration – Ecosystems restoration 	<p>Climate change will generate needs across multiple dimensions of poverty whose effects will be compounding. Social protection can respond to a variety of these through the adoption of different instruments and approaches.</p>
<p>4. Timeliness</p>	<p>Timing of response in line with the purpose and phase</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is intervention design and phasing informed by and responsive to changing climate impacts over time? • Does it address: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Short-term shock responsive needs b. Medium-term vulnerability reduction and adaptation needs c. Long-term mitigation effects • If associated with Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) policy implementation (e.g. reduction in fuel subsidies, implementation of carbon pricing), is implementation phased to cushion impacts? 	<p>Different climate impacts will occur over different time frames across different locations. The timing of delivery and phasing of implementation will need to be phased accordingly.</p>
<p>5. Cost-effectiveness</p>	<p>Extent of harmonisation of systems and coordination across different actors and institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the intervention is led by humanitarian actors, what are plans for harmonization and integration with national social protection systems? • How is this intervention being coordinated with other development partner supported initiatives relating to CCASP? • Does this intervention form part of the national social protection system, if not what are the plans for its integration? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCASP interventions are often developed separately across the humanitarian and development sectors, and with limited coordination between development partners. • Interventions need to be explicitly aligned to contribute to the climate change objectives of relevant ministries, according to the CCASP functions that they are attempting to address.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent has the interventions been developed in collaboration with national climate actors as part of a strategic response? Is the intervention aligned with other sector policies in terms of its specific objectives (e.g. labour, industrial planning, environment) and was it developed in collaboration with the sectoral agencies responsible? 	
	<p>Trade-offs, compromises, disadvantages of this specific option vs others in terms of cost-effectiveness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the proposed intervention provide additionality, new approaches to addressing climate induced needs? What is the value-added of this intervention? How does it compare to alternative approaches in terms of cost effectiveness? How will learning from this initiative be disseminated to inform future CCASP programme development? 	<p>The value added and potential for learning from current CCASP interventions to date is limited.</p>
	<p>Total cost, efficiency ratio and cost drivers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are both social protection indicators (e.g. poverty, food security) and climate indicators (e.g. ecosystems restoration, GHG reduction) being monitored to assess programme impacts? Have potential constraints been identified and how will they be monitored? Is cost being monitored to enable the relative cost effectiveness of differing social protection response options to be compared to inform future programme selection and design priorities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the scale of current and future needs, the efficient allocation of scarce domestic and donor resources to meet priority needs at mass scale is essential, but as yet, there has been little evaluation of CCASP programme impacts or costs. There are not yet agreed indicators for monitoring the impact of CCASP interventions. Non-income impacts of interventions at household level are often not included in appraisals. Climate/environmental impacts tend not to be formally assessed and included in analysis. There is a need to co-evaluate social protection and climate outcomes.

6. Accountability to affected populations	Ensure gender and protection risks are mitigated	<p>Have gendered aspects of climate-induced poverty been accommodated in programme design?</p>	<p>Climate change will have differently gendered impacts which will vary spatially and temporally.</p>
7. Predictability	Predictability of support to households	<p>Can the intervention offer predictable support at times of shock and/or chronic poverty currently and into the future, with increasing needs?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many climate and social protection initiatives currently take the form of one-off externally led or financed initiatives rather than forming part of national social protection systems with ongoing financing. As such they may not be able to offer ongoing predictable support to households at scale. • Current financing modalities for responding to chronic poverty needs and shocks may not be adequate to accommodate the increase in scale of chronic poverty and increasing frequency and scale of shocks, particularly in contexts where future fiscal space will be constrained by the economic impacts of climate change.
	Adequacy of financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the anticipated financing modalities? Is financing for the interventions secured, and what are the source(s)? • If the source(s) is climate rather than social protection specific, might the conditions have any effects on programme implementation, development or sustainability? • Has the availability of additional future financing to enable scaling up of provision been considered? • Is the initiative linked to Disaster Risk Finance (DRF) initiatives? • What is the strategy to ensure the sustainability of future programme funding? • What is the medium-term viability of private and state insurance-based financing in the local context, given future climate change scenarios? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of new funding sources, including those primarily developed to address climate change, will present new modalities for those working in the social protection sector. This will increase opportunities for programme development. However, the use of multiple and diverse funding sources for CCASP will increase complexity and transaction costs for governments. • The criteria, processes and systems adopted by climate related funding sources may not accommodate the needs of social protection financing and there may be need for adaptation and negotiation. • The adoption of insurance-based approaches may become challenging both in terms of private providers and national government providers, in contexts of increased covariate risk frequency, severity and scale of coverage.
8. Ownership and sustainability	Extent to which design and delivery of programme(s) is embedded in and strengthens long-term government systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the intervention link to complement and support the existing national government social protection system? • Is it integrated in terms of provision norms, operational systems and financing? 	<p>There will be a need to strengthen operational systems at national level and increase capacity for transboundary or regional social protection provision, which will require systems interoperability.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does it contribute to broader social protection systems building? • Does it consider the need for regional/transboundary interoperability and contribute to this agenda? 	
	Extent to which the programme leverages localisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent does the intervention use local capacities to enhance effectiveness and sustainability? • How is localisation combined with ensuring that the programme is informed by and contributes to strategic national/regional climate priorities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localisation will be essential for the development of appropriate CCASP interventions. • However, it is also important to recognise and address potential tensions between local community priorities and strategic national climate priorities in CCASP programme development.
	Exit/phase-out feasibility for temporary scale ups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will intervention exit be managed to ensure sustained benefits in terms of CCASP programming and learning? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many CCASP initiatives to date may be characterised as highly localised and projectised interventions. While these offer local community benefits, many have not contributed to the development of national social protection systems or broader national CCASP provision.
9. Operational feasibility: strength of existing delivery systems	Capacity of national operational systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the capacity of national operational systems to ensure the effective implementation of the intervention been appraised? • Has systems development been taken into consideration as a component of the intervention and if so, how will this be coordinated with other interventions in this area? 	<p>Key operational systems for effective CCASP delivery include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National ID system • Registration and enrolment systems • Payments/delivery systems, and • Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) systems <p>Many national social protection systems lack the requisite systems to enable large social protection scale provision in response to expanding poverty and increasing covariate risks and may require support to develop such systems.</p>

6. KEY RESOURCES FOR FURTHER READING

- » **On climate impacts in the short, medium and long term**
 - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC] (2022) [Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.](#)
 - McGuire, B. (2022). Hothouse Earth: An Inhabitants Guide. Icon Books. London.
- » **On climate change and development**
 - World Bank (2022) [Climate and Development: an Agenda for Action.](#)
- » **On appraising climate change implications at country level**
 - World Bank [Country Climate and Development Reports \(CCDRs\)](#)
 - World Bank (2016) [Shockwaves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty \(2016\)](#)
- » **On climate change and social protection**
 - Costella, C., McCord, A., van Aalst, M., Holmes, R and Ammoun, J., with Barca, V (2021). [Social protection and climate change: scaling up ambition.](#)
 - Costella, C. and McCord, A. (2023). Climate Change and Social Protection (CCASP) Asia-Pacific Region Research and Advisory Project Report. DFAT.
 - FAO (2021) [Social Protection and Climate Change](#)
 - FAO Managing climate risks through social protection (E-learning course on social protection and climate risk management)
 - IFRC (2022) [The Global Climate Resilience Platform: Scaling up Locally-led Climate Action](#)
 - WFP (2019) [Social protection and climate change: WFP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean's vision to advance climate change adaptation through social protection](#)
 - WFP (2021) [Migration, Displacement and Shock-Responsive Social Protection in the Eastern Caribbean](#)
- » **On social protection, adaptation and resilience**
 - FAO (2019) [Managing climate risks through social protection: Reducing rural poverty and building resilient agricultural livelihoods](#)
 - FAO (2022) [Social protection for climate adaptation among small-scale producers \(summary\)](#)
- » **On shock response, social protection and climate change**
 - CALP (forthcoming) State of the World's Cash 2022
 - FAO [Social Protection, Emergency Response, Resilience And Climate Change : A New Interactive Learning Tool](#)
 - FAO (2016) [Social protection in protracted crises, humanitarian and fragile contexts](#)
 - FAO (2019) [Changing the way disasters are managed: Linking social protection mechanisms with Early Warning Early Action systems](#)
 - FCDO (2022) [Strengthening Responses at the Nexus of Social Protection, Humanitarian Aid and Climate Shocks in Protracted Crises: BASIC Research Framing Paper](#)
 - IFRC (2019) [The Cost of Doing Nothing. The Humanitarian Price of Climate Change and How it can be avoided](#)
 - IFRC (2021) [Climate and environment charter for humanitarian organizations](#)
 - IFRC (2021) [Early action and the climate crisis: could social protection be a game changer? Guidance Note.](#)
 - World Bank (2020) [Adaptive Social Protection: Building Resilience to Shocks](#)
- » **On social protection and climate change mitigation**
 - GIZ (2021) [The importance of social protection for climate change mitigation in LMICS: Success stories and opportunities for the future](#)

- » **On climate, social protection and gender**
 - UNICEF (2021) [What does gender-responsive social protection have to do with the climate crisis?](#)
- » **On climate, social protection and children**
 - UNICEF (2022) [Child-sensitive climate policies for every child](#)
- » **On social protection and just transition**
 - ILO (2017) [Just Transition, Decent Work, And Climate Resilience](#)
 - ILO (2020) [Global Employment Policy Review 2020: Employment Policies for Inclusive Structural Transformation](#)
 - ILO (2023) [Social protection for a just transition](#)
 - World Bank (2022) [Social Protection and Labor: A key enabler for Climate Change adaptation and mitigation](#)
- » **On the contribution of social protection to offsetting carbon pricing and just transition policies**
 - McCord, A. and Costella, C. (2023). [Pathways for Social Protection in the Just Transition of Low- and Middle-Income Countries](#). KFW.
- » **On financing social protection responses to climate change**
 - UNICEF (2023) [Disaster Risk Financing and Social protection \(EAP\)](#)
 - WFP (2022) [2022 Climate Risk Insurance Annual Report](#)
- » **On reducing carbon footprint of operations**
 - EC (2020) [DG ECHO's approach to reducing the environmental footprint of humanitarian aid](#)
 - EC (2021) ['Greening Humanitarian Aid' E-learning module](#)
 - EC (2022) [Guidance on the operationalisation of the minimum environmental requirements and recommendations for EU-funded humanitarian aid operations](#)
 - UNHCR (2023) [Transforming into a Green UNHCR](#)

7. REFERENCES

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- Hallegatte, S. and Walsh, B. (2020). COVID, climate change and poverty: Avoiding the worst impacts. World Bank blog, published 7 October 2020.
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC]. (2022). Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
- Jafino, B. A., Walsh, B., Rozenberg, J., & Hallegatte, S. (2020). Revised Estimates of the Impact of Climate Change on Extreme Poverty by 2030. World Bank, Washington, DC. <https://doi.org/10.1596/1813-9450-9417>

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