

## June\_18\_Main\_Studio\_001

Innovative approaches to building adaptive social protection systems for disaster risk reduction. My name is Asha Williams. I'm a senior social protection specialist with the World Bank. And today we'll be sharing with you some innovative cases about how countries have adapted their social protection systems to support DRR objectives.

And before I begin, I wanted to remind everyone about why this is important. This is a picture of an elderly woman in Dominica. On the left, that is what used to be her home. It was a very modest home before.

Before the Hurricane Maria in 2018, and they lost everything. And so at the end of the day, adaptive social protection is really about people and how we help people become more resilient and recover from shocks.

So what is adaptive social protection? At the World Bank, our framing of adaptive social protection outlines that social protection is really about building adaptive social protection systems, sorry, is really about building systems that can be prepared and enhanced ahead of large scale shocks and to build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households so that they're more resilient before shocks occur.

They can cope when shocks occur much more effectively and they're much more resilient after the shock. And we do this by building three interlinked capacities. First, we try to support households' preparatory capacity.

We want households to be more prepared before the shocks occur. And we do that by providing increased access to social safety nets, by providing information so they can manage risks, and also by providing support before shocks to increase their resilience, such as financial inclusion.

We also try to make households cope much more effectively when shocks occur, so during the actual shock. Trying to get to the shock through scaling up your social protection programs so that the households don't resort to negative coping mechanisms.

And then most importantly, we want to build adaptive capacity. We want households to be more resilient and to reduce their vulnerability to shocks after they occur. And we do this by investing in four key building blocks.

The first are social protection programs and their delivery systems. So social protection programs for those who are not familiar include your non-contributory social safety net programs, your cash transfer programs, contributory social security mechanisms, labor market programs, and the delivery systems that support the delivery of these programs, like payment mechanisms, the staff that actually work for these programs as well.

And so you want to channel your assistance to the household through these mechanisms. Data and information is also very critical. You want to be able to inform and support the deployment of timely social assistance.

You want to leverage the information systems that support social protection programs. And these include your social registries, which are really repositories of information about socioeconomic vulnerability of households.

You want to connect these systems and data to your disastrous management information systems as well, such as early warning systems, so that you can provide timely response and you can have a better understanding of what the risks household face.

And then you want to build institutional arrangements and partnerships by forming clear roles and linkages between social protection, disastrous management sectors, and also other sectors. Because responding to households that are affected by shocks is not something that one sector is responsible for.

It's a multi -sectoral response that usually is required to respond to the needs of households. So making sure that there are clear roles and responsibilities in institutional arrangements ahead of time is also critical.

And then most importantly, you want to ensure that there's predictable financing so that you can deliver the social protection responses and the funds can be earmarked for these responses and delivered quickly to the affected households.

Because data has shown that the more early and timely a response is, it actually reduces the cost and helps facilitate faster recovery. So why is adaptive social protection needed? I don't think I need to tell you about the increased frequency and severity of shocks.

I'll be preaching to the choir, as we say in English. If I do that, you know that shocks are increasing and that they're increasingly severe and interconnected. And they affect poor and vulnerable households much more disproportionately than other types of households.

The poor tend to lose a larger share of their assets. They have very little, and so they lose most of it when shocks occur. They often resort to negative coping mechanisms like taking their children out of school to go work.

They forego consumption of healthy and nutritious meals. They sell off the few assets that they have in order to recover more quickly. And shocks also push people into poverty. So you may be a non -poor household and you will be pushed into poverty because the shock has destroyed all your assets or taken away your livelihood.

And this is compounded by the overlapping shocks and megatrends that we see having catastrophic impacts. So we just came out of a very severe pandemic. There's food insecurity in several countries. Climate change is threatening the livelihoods of millions of people across the globe.

Conflict and violence. Informality, a lot of workers are still not covered by social security mechanisms and therefore their incomes are not reliable and quite tenuous. They're demographic trends in different places where you may have increasing aging populations in one region, but also youth bulges and not enough work to cover those young people.

And so these are all increasing the vulnerability of people in households across the globe. And social protection has evolved over the years, but is it adaptive? We've seen an increase in social protection coverage in several countries.

Safety nets have expanded coverage in particular in many countries, but we do see in low and low middle income countries that those coverage gaps are still quite high. And that's important because when people are not covered by social protection and they're poor, they're often less able to cope with the impacts of the shock when it occurs.

Delivery systems are also improving. So we've seen a lot more access to mechanisms that facilitate more inclusion and efficiency, like electronic IDs being able to identify people much more quickly, electronic payments so that payments can be delivered quite efficiently.

And this is important in post shock contexts because you wanna get payments to households very quickly so that they can cope. And the COVID pandemic was a really interesting case because countries were able to scale up quite rapidly and expansively in response to the impacts of the pandemic.

So we've seen over 4 ,000 social protection measures introduced in over 200 economies. But a lot more work needs to be done. At the World Bank, we've developed a tool called an adaptive social protection stress test.

And that's stress tests how countries can leverage these four building blocks that I mentioned to respond to shocks. And we see in different regions in Latin America and the Caribbean, in sub-Saharan Africa, in South Asian, several East Asian Pacific Island countries that countries are still operating at latent and nascent levels when it comes to these building blocks.

So the institutional arrangements are often not well established. Delivery systems are quite rudimentary in many countries. The programs do not have sufficient coverage of the poor and vulnerable. And financing is a big challenge.

So we see that there's a lot more work that needs to be done. But rather than end on a negative note, we'll now hand over to the practitioners who have a lot more positive stories to tell you about how they've been able to leverage these delivery systems to respond to households affected by shocks.

And I think you'd be quite interesting to hear how they've been able to use innovative mechanisms to respond to households. So I'll hand over now to my colleague Ruth, who will introduce the speakers.

By the way, can I put theabouts out there?

Yeah.

Okay, good morning everyone.

And thank you so much, Asha, for the very succinct framing on the building blocks of ASP, Adopted Social Protection. And indeed, ASP helps build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households by investing in their capacity to prepare for, cope with, and adapt different types of shocks, ensuring that they do not fall deeper or fall back into poverty.

And now we proceed with the panel presentations, and may I request all our speakers to please come and join me in front of the stage, please? So we have five distinguished speakers for this session, and by order of presentation, let me briefly introduce our panelists.

So first we have Ms. Vilma Cabrera, who is the Undersecretary, the Deputy Minister of the National Household Targeting System, and Pantawieto Mediang Filipino Program. This is the largest conditional cash transfer program in the Philippines.

She is a social worker throughout her career. She had been the Deputy Minister for Disaster Response Management, where she led major disaster humanitarian responses and early recovery operations. She retired from government service in 2016, but was reappointed to her current position in August 2022 under the current administration, and welcome to the session Undersecretary Chair.

We also have Dr. Mohammad Tahir Noor, the Additional Secretary of Pakistan's Benazir Income Support Program, or the BISP. Dr. Noor oversees almost all aspects of BISP operations from its dynamic registry to MNE.

He played a pivotal role in leading the design and update of BISP's National Social Economic Registry. He has a diversified professional experience having worked with public sector organizations in defense, accountability bureau, finance, and social safety nets, an extensive experience working with international architectural institutions.

We also have Mr. Shin Gunagamatsu, welcome, who is a professor of risk and disaster economics at the Faculty of ZoyateI Safety Sciences at Kansai University in Japan. He was awarded a technical prize from the Institute of Social Safety Science for his active engagement for cash for work programs since 2011.

And he has also been appointed as the managing director of Disaster Resilience Research Division at the National Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Resilience since 2019. My colleague from the World Bank Indonesia team, Riri Nzalwa Purnamazari, who is a senior economist with the bank, she is leading, leading the poverty and equity work program in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Her main work focuses on poverty and equality employment and gender issues. Prior to joining the bank, she was a research partner of the Center for International Forestry Research, and she also worked at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome and the Indonesia Statistical Office in Jakarta.

And lastly, joining us via Zoom, we have Dr. Maliki. He is Indonesia's deputy minister for population and labor ministry of National Development Planning, National Development Planning Agency, or BAPENAS.

Dr. Maliki has been with the BAPENAS for more than 26 years. He is in charge of the social protection reform roadmap in Indonesia and is responsible for coordinating the development of an adaptive of ASP scheme and the development of a social economic registry covering all the Indonesian population for a more comprehensive and inclusive implementation of social protection.

Dr. Maliki will share with us more some reflections on how the interventions showcased in the session are applicable to Indonesia's development reform priorities. The format of this session follows, as Asha mentioned, the key elements of the disaster cycle.

And so we have speakers who discuss the topics on disaster preparedness, resiliency, response, and recovery. And they will highlight how they customize these ASP approaches in the different countries.

Before I call on our first speaker, please, the story manual that we have an online poll, and you can scan the QR code for the Mentimeter response. And you may also use the other QR code for to provide your takeaways in one word after this session.

And we will collate all of them. And since we don't have time for a Q &A, we'll collate the questions and we'll provide the responses as part of the session report. To kickstart, our presentations may I call on the first representative from the Philippines, U .S .A.

Chair, please.

Good morning, everyone. Thank you very much for choosing this topic. I'm Che Che Cabrera. I'm from the Philippines. My country is a very beautiful country, but right now, right now we're in a dilemma.

We're number one in the world index, risk index, but, okay, so you'll see that we cannot be seen anymore. So we're number one in the world index of risks, according. And we're also a megamole of disasters that had been caused by hazards that are quite so deadly.

So you'll note there, we are ranked number one, okay? So because of that status, the Philippines had passed, the Congress of the Philippines had passed in 2010. The National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Act of the Philippines, and with that, the major activities, the major tasks of the country in preventing hazards to lead into disasters had been organized.

So there are four frames that are considered as very important in the Philippines disaster risk reduction and management. So specific agencies, the ministries were assigned in order to focus on what had to be done to prevent hazards from getting or occurring disaster.

Okay, so I'm at the third, but I'll be sharing with you, I'll be sharing with you a very adaptive strategy of going into disaster preparedness. You know, we leverage on the biggest social protection program in the country, we call it Pantawid Familian Filipino Program, or crossing over from poverty to higher level of well-being.

Okay, so right now, Pantawid benefits 4.4 million households and these are the parent leaders, the beneficiary households that group together and share, update, and undertake a disaster, family disaster action plan for the household.

Okay, so this is the biggest social protection program, but also has an aim of changing attitude, leveraging the requirements because attendance to another activity in the Pantawid Familian Program, the family development decision is a program requirement and therefore, they should attend a compulsory requirement for the households.

Okay, so the households are trained, how to be prepared, so other than the family disaster action plan, they have actual training at the Barangai level or the village level to train parent leaders because they're also acting as force multiplier of government



agencies in terms of training, in terms of reaching out to communities to prepare for eventualities that hazards turned into disaster.

So right now, we've covered almost 100%. The last province of the Philippines had joined just last March, the Batanis Island group of islands had joined the Pantawid Familian Filipino, a conditional cast lands for just this March, so that's creating the country's workforce, reached out to almost 100%, 99.2% of the LGOS or the local government units in the country had been covered with family development decisions.

Okay, so there are other disaster preparedness interventions, but I would like to go back to Pantawid because the conditional cast transfer also the households act as volunteers in any disaster occurrence and the household heads are the ones giving out food bags or any humanitarian assistance to affected population.

So we have, as a government, we adopted the framework agreement approach to procurement of humanitarian assistance. The relief goods are being procured beforehand, but their deliveries and the volume, the kind, the volume and the delivery schedule depends on the actual occurrence of hazards or disaster.

So we have anywhere in the country can be delivered with humanitarian relief assistance at any given time. We also have, we've been assisted by the World Bank, developed the emergency cash transfer two years ago and this is very helpful.

The households or the families are being assisted not only meet their food requirements, but also meet the other requirements of the household members. Like for example, medicines, mobility devices for persons with disabilities or senior citizens or the aged so that they can buy any item or any goods that they would require not covered by distribution of just food assistance or non-food items.

So the emergency cash transfer has been implemented nationwide and is a very adaptive one, adaptive, sorry, because it doesn't have to be cash for work, shelter or food, but dependent on the household needs.

Okay, so this is the objective. We wanted the families, the households in the country to be empowered and be resilient in terms of disaster. From being a passive onlooker, from being permissive and passive parents to children, they are now training their children, their neighborhood in order to develop household intervention plan to ensure that they move from level one of the wheel being measurement.

We have adapted the social welfare and development indicator that would define the level of wheel being that the households are before the development of the intervention plan to an empowered community composed of households that are prepared and resilient for any hazards to occur.

So in the long run, the program will be able to help the households and the families move from impoverished or level one, that's survival level, to level of wheel being that's level three. So in the long run, the intergenerational poverty will be broken because of the intervention.

Okay, let me go back. This empowerment of families would not have occurred without the enabling mechanisms, the enabling factors that support the various activities. In the family development organizations, representatives of other government agencies, non - government partners, and even humanitarian organizations are helping acting as a resource person during training so that there will be a realistic strategy of people identifying what potential hazards and what risks they have in that specific hazard.

Okay, so we use the technology of other government agencies, the hazard hunter. We also have other agencies led by OCD, the Office of Civil Defense, the science agencies that help DSWD provide technical support to the people implementing the family development sessions.

Okay, so in closing, I would like to leave the message that any time disaster occurs, and the first line of defense would really be the families. They have to because not all times that the national government or the higher level of government organization would be able to provide the support.

So it's better to train than repair or lost lives in the long run without any training or without any intervention, the households, the families will just be left behind. Through Pantawid, particularly the family development session, we envision to help prevent the intergenerational poverty to occur and prevail.

So right now, the poverty in the country is a double digit, but we look forward to reducing this over the years. Thank you very much for listening. I may clarify if you have questions later on. Thank you.

Thank you. Okay, good morning. First of all, I would like to thank the organizers, especially the World Bank, for providing me with the opportunity to come and discuss with you how social protection systems in Pakistan are adapting according to the changing needs of the time.

Thank you.

First, the country context, Pakistan, is a country of about 250 million people. And we are the fifth most climate vulnerable country and 43rd most exposed to poverty risks. Heatwaves, floods and droughts, these are common factors in Pakistan.

At the moment when I left Pakistan, heatwave was going on in the country and temperatures were going soaring to 45, 46 degrees even in Islamabad. So, 54% of the population is vulnerable to poverty due to various health shocks.

And the floods of 2022 and the COVID -19, there were two recent more catastrophes which affected our country. Flood caused 15 billion losses and 33 million individuals are affected. And in pandemic COVID -19, there was an increase in unemployment which rose to almost 7%.

Social protection, basically Pakistan is an ideal case study as Asha has described the process of social protection, how it has adapted and how it is evolving. So it is a classic case study Pakistan because social protection system was basically BISP, the Benazir income support program was launched in 2008 to cope with the negative impact of there

was also a flood at that time but the international food and crisis, the poverty was getting more adverse.

So this program was launched with these objectives to enhance financial capacity of the already vulnerable population and to reduce poverty by equitable distribution of wealth. The annual budget of BISP has rose from 35 billion rupees to almost 592 billion rupees.

The current budget, the government announced the budget for BISP has increased to 592 billion which is almost 2 .1 billion dollars. And we are running basically unconditional cash transfer and conditional cash transfers, both programs.

For any disaster or anything, I think the most important thing is to identify the people who are living in that area, the targeting mechanisms. And the second most important thing is how to make them swift payments which are transparent and efficient.

So I would focus on these two aspects of the Benazir income support program. Targeting was done basically through the National Socioeconomic Registry which is a PMT based proxy means test based database which has evolved over the years.

From a paper based, basically initially in 2008 -9 there was a parliamentarian based community targeting then we moved to PMT based targeting and developed a scorecard and survey was conducted in 2008 -9 and then it was further enhanced to 2010 -12 second part of the survey, second leg and a rollout of the survey, digital survey.

It was in digital survey 2019 and 22. And now we have evolved into a dynamic registry where PMT based targeting is available to all the population of the country everywhere. There are dynamic registry centers available in the entire country and almost 650 offices established across the country where you can go and provide your data and your PMT would be calculated on the basis of that your eligibility would be determined for BISP and all other programs.

And in case of shocks, government can always resolve to that data that has been doing in recent history. And this has been connected with the civil registry, NADRA, National

Data Based Registration Authority is the civil registry which has identities of almost 198 million people and almost 97% of the population is covered.

We NADRA has 134 million facial images and 1 .2 billion fingerprints. So our database NSER is connected with this NADRA for verification of beneficiaries. Coming to the payment system, BISP payment system has also evolved from money orders to smart cards, mobile banking, debit cards and now finally we are making payments to biometric verification systems.

Their biometric beneficiaries can go to any point of sale or any ATM and can provide their biometrics and that would be connected through NADRA and verified and they will get the payments. adaptive social protection basically this is the response COVID -19 response where beneficiaries they were targeted on the basis of their vulnerability bottom two quantiles they are already beneficiaries government decided to provide assistance to third quantile as well so they were identified through NSER and verified through Nadra and then a list of eligible beneficiaries that those were sent to the banks about 15 million population that was vulnerable at that time and those digital accounts were open in the banks and 15 million people they were dispersed around 216 billion rupees almost 1 billion dollar within a span of almost two months time so this was the response in case of COVID -19 and these were the challenges but I would skip coming to the flood response that was the recent floods in 2022 which affected all and two main provinces Sint and Blorjistan they were badly affected so NDMA the national disaster management authority they were tasked to identify the areas where the flood has most adversely affected and then the bottom 40 population of those areas they were as available in BISP databases the BISP provided their identities to the partner banks their accounts were open and then digital accounts were open and they were provided assistance within the 10 days almost 70 billion rupees were dispersed to almost 2 .76 million households in these affected areas this is the impact you can see that the flood was basically affecting more the Blorjistan and Sindh region and this is how we responded that 2 .8 million population in those areas they were provided a 70 billion rupees assistance timely assistance within 10 days BISP was the first agency to reach to these flood affected people the most important factor about BISP why it was able to do that and why it was so successful is because of the fact that the database which we have of is almost 35 million households all across the country they are part of our database and we have geotag data so when the survey was conducted they were done with the help of the geocoordinates were obtained at that time so we have a database of almost 85 percent of the population and geotag data so whenever there is an any catastrophe or any disaster we can identify exact number of people exact households who are living on those areas so that that is the fundamental reason for the efficiency and accuracy of BISP and its responses that was the main contributing factor for BISP to

become instrumental in all kind of disasters we have been at the moment 9 .3 million beneficiary families all across the country and we are dispersing funds to them through those digital payment mechanisms every quarter almost 40 dollars per quarter is dispersed to those families so by these frequent so we are making payments four times a year and identifying through the those NSER national socio -economic registry having the experience it was adopted we evolved into this responses it was easy to us because we had that digital setup available with us both in terms of targeting and in terms of payment we are our payment mechanisms are also established well established where we have the connections with the banks and we can provide without opening the physical account of benefit you don't have to go to the bank to open an account your CNICs are available that beneficiaries CNICs are available with BISP and then we can give that those CNIC to the banks which would be verified through Nadra the civil registry and banks would be able able to open the accounts immediately and the beneficiary can go to any point of sale any biometric enabled ATM and they can draw their payments which would be verified again through Nadra so these were the basic important elements in our adaptive social protection systems we are in constantly improving and trying to evolve a system where all the population, all vulnerable population could be in our databases and their payments could be made to them with efficiency and transparency.

Thank you very much. And in terms of way forward, I think the interoperability is the main theme, both in terms of time, targeting and in terms of payment, that all the databases within the country at the provincial level and the federal level, they should be interoperable, interconnected.

Thank you.

Hello. I'm very happy to share the Japanese experience of the adaptive social protection. So this is a place where I visited six months after the 2011 earthquake and tsunami in Ketsenuma City. You can see many book -like objects over the table.

So do you guess what are they? These are albums, albums from the photo. So this album was washed away by the tsunami. And this is the project that going to return those albums to the original owners.

So for most of the disaster victims, the album is a very, very precious thing because this album contains the photos of their beloved family who might have died from the tsunami. And those are the only memories for their families.

So what I want to emphasize here is not the albums, but the people who served for this project. You can see these two guys who wearing orange t-shirts. They are also the disaster victims. They are paid by the local NPO's, which were subsidized by the local government.

So most of them are jobless people because of the tsunami. But this project serves for their livelihood. Here's another example. Oh, sorry. Here's another example. So this is the kind of the relocation, temporary housing village.

And you can see the people who wearing the green jackets. They are also working for the people who live in these temporary houses. The residents in temporary houses are lost their houses because of the tsunami.

And what are they doing? So they are walking around the temporary housing villages carrying this silver cart with food and daily necessities. They are selling these basic products to the residents in these temporary houses.

But their job is not only for that. During the course of the traveling among the temporary houses, they are taking care of the residents of the temporary houses. Most of them are elderly and living alone without the families.

So sometimes they talk to them and they're asking how they are. And sometimes deeply sharing the experience of the devastating tsunami is a tragic event. But remember, these green jacket people are also the victims.

Some of them are living in these temporary houses. So what I want to say here is that, remember, the victims are not just victims that to be supported by the others. But they are great resources for encouraging the local community to push forward for the future recovery.

So here's some, these projects are called, it's a very similar type of project that is called the cash for work. The cash for work is a project providing money, conditional money transfer in return for the labor, providing labor.

So here's some example of the cash for work program conducted in the past 20 years in the world. And according to the report of the German Institute of Development Studies published in 2020, the cash for work program has three dividends.

Number one, employment. Yes, of course, the cash for work provides a working opportunity for the people who lost their jobs because of disasters. So this is a kind of the protection. And the second dividend is that skill development.

Cash for work program providing the people, providing the participant the skill, which is necessary to find a new job after the recovery phases. So this is the kind of the promoting the adaptation to the new environment after disaster.

And number three, the report set, this is infrastructure. So after the cash work program, most of the cash work program is served for the reconstruction of the infrastructure. So after the program, the infrastructure remains.

That is quite different from the unconditional cash transfers. Unconditional cash transfer doesn't leave anything, but cash work, they work for the building infrastructure. However, what I want to emphasize here is, so Japanese experience is a little bit different because the Japanese experience I explained in the previous slide is that their work is not for the construction work, but community work, right?

So this is a great innovation for two reasons. So number one, the community work is can absorb the women and elderly people compared to the construction work. It means that the cash work program for the community work is promoting the inclusive disaster recovery of the community.



And number two, the community work is very important to encourage the community members to interact with each other. Of course, disaster destroyed the infrastructure, physical infrastructure, not only for that, disaster also destroyed the community because some people died and because of the relocation and evacuation keeping away from their original places.

But the cash work program can rebuild their community. It means that they contribute to the reconstruction of the capital rather than the physical capital. So here's an evidence. I conducted a questionnaire survey to 877 participants of Fukushima Cash Work Disasters.

It was very interesting to know that behind the psychological changes they had during the cash work program, we found two factors. Number one is connectedness to the others. And second, the positiveness to the current situation and the future.

And it is interesting to know that for those who evacuated from their original places, the both connectedness and the positiveness are significantly high compared to the other participant. So, and the cash work program has been conducted under the COVID -19 pandemic and we found a similar impact for the participant.

So I would like to conclude my presentation by the world, provided by the cash work program participant in Ketsune -Numa City. My greatest pleasure is to have someone say thank you. Thank you very much.

Good morning. So I'm again Bahasa Indonesia. I'm from Indonesia. So today I would like to share with you about wealth track. Innovative tool that trying to assess the disaster impact and the welfare recovery of household impacted by the Central Sulawesi disaster.

So some of you probably already know Indonesia. Central Sulawesi is one of the province of Indonesia. They're located in the central north of Indonesia. The disaster itself hit the Central Sulawesi on September 28, 2018.

It started with a huge series of earthquakes within trigger tsunami and liquefaction. As far as I know, this is the worst liquid question ever happened in the world. And most affected area for this tsunami is actually like the including the capital of the Central Sulawesi province, Palu, and then other three districts, including Donggala, Sigi, and the other one, Parigimontong.

Sorry, I forgot the name. The devastation of this disaster is beyond imagination because it's impacted the lives of the people. But for more than 400 people actually, like more than 400 people fatalities, about 700 more missing, 4 ,000 more that actually like also injured, and then even more than 200 ,000 of those people are displaced.

Beyond that, they are also like losing in terms of their economic that already caused the province of the Central Sulawesi province up to 40% of the regional GDP. But the natural response has to be nimble and agile because it's the way how actually like the social protection have to be able to make those affected people can stand back to their life as soon as possible.

And this is where well -track actually come to the time because you know there are always challenges about trying to get the response become nimble and agile because there is no real time data. There is no real data.

There is no representative data toward the impact of this livelihood. And this is why the well -track, we call it innovative because it's combined the satellite imagery that actually as we know satellite imagery is actually over a large scale and dynamic surface over time.

So at the very first time, a remote sense of satellite images from the damage building in the very first time or immediate impact after the disaster were used in the sampling strategies for survey household impact of the disaster.

So this is the best possible way to get a representative some affected household. You know this situation is very difficult to get the representative sample of the household, right? Because of the current situation.

And beyond the use for the survey sampling, actually the satellite imagery also been collected and created on the seven dead points during the period of the pandemic. So the seven dead points were one prior the disaster in September 2018 and then right after the disaster in October 2018 and then five times during the recovery period in January 2019, April 2019, October 2019, January 2020, sorry January 2020 even after the COVID in October 2020.

So there are seven points of data that actually can be linked nicely with the household survey data that also collected at the same point of time of the satellite imagery. So these data sets provide the pace of the recovery at the micro level, which hence could be linked nicely with the micro level from the household survey data.

We know that there are a lot of challenge with the situations in the household survey data because people are not living in their own house. Some of them actually move out from their location, right?

So this is the reasons where they're trying to use the satellite imagery will be able to locate where they are, where they move, and then we can attend and collect the data information where they are from during the camp.

The data process provides very detailed information at the household level. So the basics of the survey data is actually like collect a lot of information about the impact of the disaster, how the coping mechanisms that they adopted, information also including the household socioeconomic status both before disaster and immediately after the disaster.

In addition to that, and then because the situation is very difficult and very dynamic, the follow -up survey is actually not conducted using the mobile phone survey. The follow - up of the mobile phone survey is very useful also because it's very easy to track those households, right?

So we'll be able to track them even like when they are still in the camp after they move to the temporary household, even after they move back to their house after all the recovery. The information that they've been collected using the mobile survey data

definitely much simpler, but this is all of the information that needed to be monitored over time.

This includes for example the labor market, health condition, access to services, children's schooling situation, and household access to the variety of recovery. This tracking survey were used to regularly and quickly update and to provide information to the government so which one they actually needed, what kind of the needed assistance and where have to be and how to be deployed.

So all of this information and then presented in the interactive website, web -based monitoring dashboard. So the government will be able to try to look at easily because it's very interactive, so it can be changed anytime and can be updated every time the data survey is available.

So it's updated regularly and then once a new analysis come, try to link the micro and macro, this also been updated and included in the system. So all of this actually like covered about two years, two and a half years of the whole well -track system that also collect the panel data set.

So this is the truth panel of the data set and I say that I also like the same as you Professor Rathen, I should thank all of those affected households because they willingly to participate fully in the household survey.

We have a very low attrition rate for this survey data, for the household survey data. So I think to conclude, I must say that welfare offers innovative, sustainable data collection and monitoring tools to support the government effort to effectively provide the disaster response that can be also addictive all the time because it's going to be very dynamic and of course for the risk reduction in the future.

If you interested to know more about this well -track study, we actually already have the comprehensive report and you can download using this QR code link. This is, this already, you know, share a lot of information including COVID because while we during at the end of the of the monitoring, we actually also include the COVID responses.

So I hope it's useful. Happy to chat more if you are interested. Thank you.

That was perfect. I really see the time right this morning. Thank you.

Now we turn over to Dr. Maliki. Can you hear us? Over to you. You're muted.

No, I'm not. Okay, thank you. Good morning, everyone. First of all, I would like to express my sincere appreciations to the whole bank and also to the understanding risk for having me to this event. I also really appreciate for the organizer for arranging Zoom meeting for me to present.

In addition, my team members is available in the front row to discuss further about the programs. So for this occasion, I would like to emphasize again our updated policy formulations on building more adaptive social protections in Indonesia as one of the game changers in our long term development plan, 2035, 2045, realizing Indonesia to be advanced countries in 2045.

So Indonesia is located in the Ring of Fire due to its geographical conditions. Indonesia experiences frequent natural disasters, totaling 3542 in 2022. Of these, approximately 90% are hydro meteorological phenomena with majority flooding landslides, landslides drought, heatwaves.

I think we also experience this today. And then also causing economic loss around 22 .8 trillion rupees over two million people were affected, including vulnerable groups. While fiscal capacity for disaster risk reductions is less than 50% of the total lost.

Next slide please. Our national strategy for social protection support for fissions of Golden Indonesia 2045 have embedded adaptive social protections, OSB, as the national long term policy directions, especially for eradicating poverty.

Social transformations towards adaptive social protections is directed by increasing the coverage of social protections. Social assistance based on vulnerability status, social

security, and employment or entrepreneurship's opportunities for the entire community, both in conditions with and also without disasters.

As part of Indonesia's social protection reform, an SPO consists of four strategies, including institutional collaborations between government and also non-government. Expansions, adjustment, and also convergence of our SP programs to strengthen the capacities of households and communities, integrated database, and interoperable information system to support SP implementations, and the flow financing scheme based on risk layering approach.

Next slide. After the pandemic of it, 19th hit Indonesia, the government realized that there are several aspects to be reformed in our social protection system. And the flopping adaptive social protections is one of those crucial reforms.

However, in order to develop adaptive social protections, we require additional systems to support it. This includes improving the database, delivering system for digitalizations, innovating social protection financing, and also integrating programs.

And next slide. Indonesia is really keen to have accurate data as the entry point for other reform suspects, including adaptive social protections. The flopping and integrated social protection information system is one of the vital keys to supporting social protection programs integrations and interoperability.

COVID -19 has prompted the government to increase the number of households in our database for social protection programs, registering the names and addresses of not only poor and vulnerable households, but also lower middle class, who are at risk of falling into poor or vulnerable category in case of crisis or other catastrophes in the future.

Two is the government developed a social economic registry in 2022. And now the social economic registry is being used for a small medium enterprises development as well as the labor information system.

In addition to that, the social economic registry also covers a larger population will enable the flow and management of information among the social protection programs and with other programs, such as economic empowerment.

The database can help decision makers across ministries determine the potential eligibility of the finish series for social protection programs based on a comprehensive social economic information as well support quick mitigations and also recovery in the past emergencies.

Next slides. A collaboration across several programs must be strengthened and also prioritized, which includes social assistance, social insurance, economic empowerment, as well as basics infrastructure.

If these programs were integrated using the integrated data resources. We expected all the programs that were scattered in finally target and write households or individuals. With an adaptive approach, the programs could have flexibly adapt to situations we thought are with disasters, as well as during and after disasters or emergencies.

These programs, along with participation of non government actors will help to feel communities remaining needs and gaps, thereby making the impact felt by the communities. And the last slide. Having learned from the past disasters, especially the pandemic.

We aim to achieve the ideal adaptive social protections to minimize the negative impact of disasters, immediate identification of the beneficiaries and their needs is critical. And must go along also with adequate benefits and on time delivery through various channels.

Our community needs enough information and knowledge to prepare for situations. As I mentioned earlier, one of the pillars of ASP is financial mechanisms, which ensure the availability and also readiness of the budgets to facilitate the implementation of ASP.

That's all from me. I look forward for discussing and hearing experiences and best practices from other speakers and participants. Thank you.

Thank you so much. Thank you so much, Dr. Maliki. And thank you for reminding us that success for on social protection is guaranteed if we incorporate this in the development agenda, development policies of each country.

We have heard from Philippines, Pakistan, Japan, and Indonesia, these are the supermarkets and the 7 -Eleven disasters. Thank you for sharing your experience. Please join me in thanking our speakers for this session.