



65

UNDP LAC
WORKING PAPER SERIES

Reflections on Adaptive Social Protection

A Step Forward to Create
Resilience in Latin America
and the Caribbean

Eduardo Ortiz-Juarez





Author

Eduardo Ortiz-Juarez

www.undp.org/latin-america/working-papers

Disclaimer:

The views and recommendations presented in this paper are from the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of UNDP.

Recommended citation: **Ortiz-Juarez, Eduardo** (2025). Reflections on Adaptive Social Protection A Step Forward to Create Resilience in Latin America and the Caribbean. [UNDP LAC Working Paper Series N° 65](#)

1. Introduction

1.1. Aims and purpose:

Traditional social protection systems in most developing countries have typically offered only **short-term relief** through social assistance programs, even as the world faces increasingly frequent and severe shocks—ranging from climate-related disasters and economic downturns to public health emergencies like the COVID-19 pandemic. These systems often **lack the flexibility** and readiness needed to support **long-term resilience**.

In response to these limitations, Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) has emerged as a **promising framework** that shifts the focus from reactive, ad-hoc emergency interventions to proactive and anticipatory strategies (Bowen *et al.*, 2020; UNDP, 2020b).

This shift is particularly relevant for the **Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)** region, where structural challenges such as high inequality, widespread informal employment, and pronounced vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events persist (World Bank, 2024b). At the same time, these challenges create a critical window of **opportunity to strengthen preparedness** and response capacities through the implementation of ASP.

This document is designed to **guide policymakers, UNDP country offices, and stakeholders** in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region in discussing, developing, implementing, and scaling ASP systems to address evolving risks for populations vulnerable to impoverishment. Drawing on research, best practices, and innovative approaches, it offers a blueprint of knowledge and tools that bridge the gap between traditional social protection programs and the evolving nature of shocks.

Aligned with UNDP’s strategic priorities—promoting sustainable development, reducing poverty, and building resilience—this document also reinforces the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 5 (Gender Equality). A central focus is placed on gender-responsive strategies that recognize and address the specific vulnerabilities women and girls face during crises.

Crises often lead to a surge in demand for care services, a burden that disproportionately falls on women. When formal and informal care networks collapse or become overstretched, caregivers, as well as care recipients, face increased vulnerabilities, limiting their ability to engage in and contribute to recovery efforts. In this context, the Gender Team of UNDP Latin America and the Caribbean (UNDP LAC) contributed a specific input to this document, focusing on integrating care needs into Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies (UNDP, 2025).

One of the regional efforts reflected here is the “Care in Disaster Risk Management Contexts: A Care Solutions Package”, which supports countries in incorporating care considerations into DRR policies and interventions. DRR efforts can help to recognize, redistribute and reduce the caregiving burden, enhance social cohesion, and contribute to gender equality in post-crisis recovery by identifying and addressing care-related demands—particularly those disproportionately borne by women (UNDP, 2025).

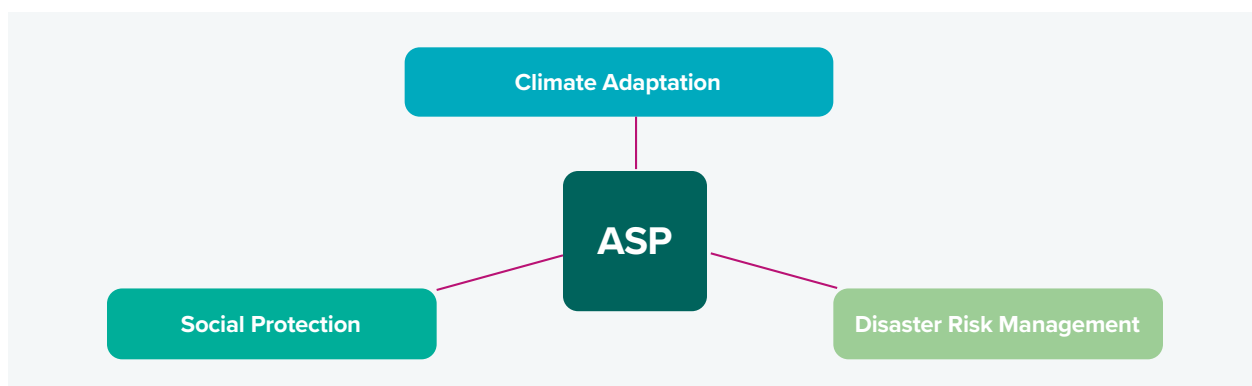
Alongside the broader strategies explored throughout the document, several references will be made to care-sensitive approaches within the adaptive social protection (ASP) framework, building on the care economy perspective.

This document invites stakeholders to shift the public discussion from emergency responses to adaptive mechanisms, fostering collaboration and innovation. Through real-world case studies and insights from UNDP and other international organizations (see **Annex 1**), it aims to catalyze transformative change, where ASP is a foundational element of resilient, inclusive, and sustainable societies.

1.2. Rationale for Adaptive Social Protection

ASP represents a proactive framework that integrates social protection, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation to bolster the resilience of vulnerable populations. Across the LAC region, existing policies tend to address crises in isolated and reactive ways. ASP seeks to move beyond these short-term measures by developing integrated systems that respond to emergencies and anticipate and mitigate the impacts of shocks before they occur (Bowen *et al.*, 2020). Figure 1 illustrates the core components of ASP.

Figure 1. Core components of Adaptive Social Protection



Source: own elaboration

Climate change intensifies the frequency and severity of extreme weather events—such as hurricanes, floods, and droughts (IPCC, 2023). These events disproportionately impact the poorest populations, exacerbate inequalities, push previously non-poor individuals into poverty, and further impoverish those already living in poverty. Women face heightened vulnerabilities due to their concentration in sectors highly exposed to climate risks, such as tourism, agriculture and informal labor. Their limited access to land, credit, and technology further restricts their ability to adapt to climate impacts, making gender-responsive strategies essential for an effective ASP (Deininger *et al.*, 2023; UNICEF, 2023).

Without strong adaptation and resilience-building measures, climate change could push up to 100-131 million people into poverty by 2030, with women and children most affected (Hallegatte *et al.*, 2016; Jafino *et al.*, 2020). ASP can help mitigate these impacts by incorporating climate risk

management into social protection programs. Early warning systems, for example, can trigger pre-emptive cash transfers before a shock occurs, allowing households to safeguard their assets (FAO, 2019). Microinsurance is another tool that can enhance resilience and help households recover more swiftly from shocks by providing affordable financial protection against losses from crop failure or health emergencies (Akter, 2012).

Beyond climate-related risks, frequent economic crises have underscored households' vulnerability to sudden regional shocks. Traditional social protection systems, typically tied to formal employment, lack the flexibility to address such sudden shocks. ASP enhances economic resilience by enabling rapid, flexible responses—such as emergency cash transfers, unemployment benefits, and food assistance—that can be scaled up during crises. The COVID-19 pandemic exhibited the limitations of traditional social protection systems, particularly their inability to support informal workers, who represent a significant share of the LAC workforce (ILO, 2020). During this crisis, several governments expanded cash transfer programs, unemployment benefits, and food assistance to provide urgent relief, demonstrating the importance of adaptable mechanisms during shocks (Gentilini *et al.*, 2022). However, for these responses to be effective, they must address the specific challenges women and other vulnerable groups face (UNDP, 2022a).

Improving crisis preparedness, flexibility, and responsiveness requires integrating risk assessments and early warning systems with social protection programs. This will enable governments to implement proactive measures before shocks materialize. This requires robust information systems to identify vulnerable populations, effective sectoral coordination to ensure a comprehensive response, and digital tools for efficient service delivery (Bowen *et al.*, 2020; FAO, 2017).

In addition to addressing the problems previously identified, this document also makes visible an issue that has historically been absent from public policies: the unfair social organization of care. One of the essential aspects of resilience in the framework of ASP is the role of care services within communities. Formal and informal care services are often interrupted, disrupted or even disappear in disaster or climate crises, intensifying care work—undertaken mainly by women (UNDP, 2025). It is important that countries can move forward in building robust care systems that can respond to shocks more effectively, allowing for a faster restoration of care services and avoiding overburdening women.

This increase includes caring for sick people, paying attention to basic needs (such as access to water and food), and addressing mental health problems. In turn, this increased burden has an immediate and long-term impact, limiting women's ability to overcome the crisis and benefit from institutional responses.

In the face of a crisis, women are often overburdened with unpaid care work, which makes it difficult or impossible for them to participate actively in preparedness and recovery plans. For example, they do not have the time to process paperwork or to get involved in recovery activities, such as cash-for-work programs or “build back better” initiatives. This means that interventions that do not consider the gender perspective or care tasks can reinforce gender roles around care and aggravate the vulnerability of certain populations groups whose care needs are neglected (UNDP, 2025). In this sense, the care dimension, socioeconomic vulnerability, and climate risk must be integral parts of the logic of ASP. A genuinely inclusive ASP must explicitly recognize and address the care needs and burden that mainly fall on women (or those who exercise this caring role).

The document is structured as follows. Section 2 provides a historical overview of social protection in LAC, while Section 3 introduces the ASP conceptual framework. Section 4 presents an analytical approach to risk mapping and institutional coordination. Section 5 offers practical

guidance on ASP implementation, including data integration, financing, and case studies. Section 6 explores operational challenges, and Section 7 outlines policy recommendations for scaling ASP. Section 8 proposes a research agenda emphasizing collaboration among governments, international organizations, and research institutions. The document concludes with Section 9, summarizing key insights and next steps.

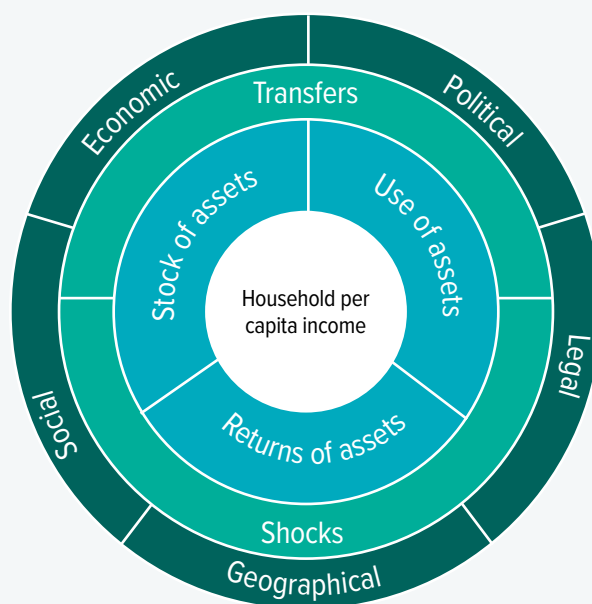
Household Income-Generating Framework (HIGF) to enhance resilience and mitigate vulnerability

In addition to the core components of ASP, this document integrates the Household Income-Generating Framework (HIGF) as a strategic, cross-cutting element to enhance economic resilience and mitigate vulnerability to impoverishment. By focusing on asset accumulation and market access for economic exchange, the HIGF strengthens households' capacity to generate stable incomes, adapt to and cope with shocks, and transition from reliance on direct assistance to long-term economic stability (López-Calva & Rodríguez-Castelán, 2016). The framework focuses on three elements:

- (1) household assets that sustain livelihoods (e.g., education, skills, land, experience, livestock, savings).
- (2) access to market opportunities that enable asset utilization (e.g., employment, financial services); and,
- (3) the returns these assets generate (e.g., wages, rents).

Household's income-generating capacity is supplemented by transfers and conditional on shocks, whereas the environment of social factors, institutions and rules, geography, and social and economic policies influences how households can leverage their assets, shaping their ability to respond to crises. By integrating this perspective, the document highlights the importance of strengthening economic opportunities as a means of complementing ASP measures and fostering long-term resilience. The representation of this framework is illustrated in Figure 2

Figure 2. A stylized representation of the overall framework



Source: Adapted from Attanasio and Székely (1999); Baulch and Hoddinott (2000); López-Calva and Rodríguez-Castelán (2016).

The document's dedicated sections will further explore how this framework can support ASP objectives, with specific examples highlighted in separate boxes.

2. Historical Evolution of Social Protection Systems

2.1. Origins and Development

The evolution of social protection systems reflects shifting socio-economic realities and political ideologies. Understanding this history is key to designing adaptive frameworks that respond to current and future challenges.

Modern social protection traces its roots to the 19th century, a time of classical liberalism and industrialization. With minimal state intervention, support was limited to charity and basic laws like the English Poor Laws, often stigmatizing recipients (Budern, 2005). Industrialization brought new social risks, prompting early labor movements and mutual aid societies to offer essential protection against illness and unemployment.

A significant turning point came in the 1880s when Bismarck's Germany introduced the first national social security system, setting a precedent for state-backed insurance (Mesa-Lago, 2008). The Great Depression of the 1930s further exposed the failures of laissez-faire economics, leading to increased government intervention. Keynesian economic principles gained influence, advocating for expanded welfare states in Western Europe and North America. The UK's Beveridge Report (1942) called for a universal social insurance system "from the cradle to the grave," inspiring the post-World War II welfare states that aimed to reduce poverty and promote social justice.

The so-called "Golden Age" of welfare states, marked by economic growth and expanding social programs, faced setbacks in the 1970s due to financial crises. Neoliberalism gained traction, advocating market efficiency and reducing state intervention. Countries like the UK under Thatcher curtailed social benefits and privatized services (Garland, 2016), while structural adjustment programs in developing countries slashed public spending on social services.

By the late 1990s, the limitations of neoliberalism led to the rise of the social investment paradigm, which aimed to balance economic efficiency with social equity. This approach prioritized human capital development through education, active labor market policies, and work-family balance initiatives (Morel *et al.*, 2012).

2.2. Latin American and Caribbean Context

The evolution of social protection in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) has been shaped by historical, economic, and ideological forces. During the colonial era, assistance was mainly provided by the Catholic Church. After independence in the 19th century, early social protection efforts focused on urban workers, excluding much of the population (Haggard & Kaufman, 2008).

In the mid-20th century, developmentalist policies led to expanding social protection, inspired by Keynesian welfare state models (Filgueira, 2007). However, these systems largely ignored rural and informal workers, reinforcing social exclusion (Barrientos, 2004). The late 1970s and 1980s debt crisis

triggered neoliberal reforms, including privatization and cuts to social spending. While intended to improve efficiency, these measures deepened inequalities and left many without adequate support (Huber & Solt, 2004).

By the early 2000s, many LAC countries pivoted toward more inclusive social protection models, recognizing the shortcomings of market-driven approaches. Conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs like Brazil's Bolsa Família and Mexico's Progresa sought to reduce poverty and break its intergenerational transmission by investing in human capital (Ferreira *et al.*, 2009). Other initiatives, such as Argentina's Asignación Universal por Hijo and Uruguay's expanded healthcare system, introduced non-contributory pensions and universal health coverage to reach previously excluded groups (Lindert *et al.*, 2006).

This historical trajectory underscores the need for inclusive social protection frameworks that respond to the region's diverse and evolving challenges.

2.3. A transition toward adaptive social protection

Traditional social protection systems have often been rigid and welfare-oriented, primarily addressing health and unemployment needs. This limited scope has made them ineffective in responding to sudden shocks, particularly extreme weather events, highlighting the need for more adaptive and dynamic frameworks (Alderman & Haque, 2007).

In Latin America, social protection has historically been segmented. Formal workers in urban areas benefit from structured programs, while the informal sector—where most of the population works—remains primarily excluded (Barrientos, 2004). Without addressing these deep-rooted inequalities, social protection risks perpetuating historical injustices and leaving the most vulnerable without adequate safety nets.

The increasing frequency and intensity of climate-related disasters, alongside persistent risks like earthquakes, have exposed the limitations of existing systems, particularly in low—and middle-income countries. Many remain ill-equipped to respond effectively, leaving vulnerable populations at heightened risk. In LAC, social protection has gradually evolved toward more inclusive models, yet challenges persist, especially for informal workers and rural communities. The COVID-19 pandemic further revealed these weaknesses, emphasizing the need for greater resilience (ECLAC, 2020; Lustig & Tommasi, 2020).

Strengthening ASP requires robust, interoperable information systems, which proved vital during the pandemic in efficiently reaching affected populations (Karippacheril *et al.*, 2024). Integrating social protection with broader development policies, leveraging technology, and fostering regional cooperation will be key to enhancing resilience (Cecchini & Martínez, 2011; ILO, 2020).

ASP connects social protection with disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation, creating a more flexible system that can expand and adjust as climate and socioeconomic threats evolve. This shift is crucial for addressing long-term vulnerabilities, ensuring communities receive support after a crisis, and preparing for and mitigating its impact (Kuriakose *et al.*, 2012).

3. Conceptual Framework for Adaptive Social Protection

3.1. Definition and components

ASP is a comprehensive framework that integrates social protection, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and climate change adaptation (CCA) to build resilience among vulnerable populations. ASP aims to create reactive and proactive systems capable of anticipating and mitigating the impacts of various shocks. This integration strengthens social protection programs' capacity to address chronic and transitory poverty, reduce vulnerability, and contribute to sustainable development. Below are the components and foundational concepts of ASP:

- **Social assistance.** Social assistance programs provide non-contributory transfers to individuals or households to meet basic consumption needs and shield them from the adverse effects of economic shocks and social risks. These programs encompass various forms of support, including conditional and unconditional cash transfers, food assistance, and social pensions. In LAC, many countries have adopted these initiatives, typically providing financial aid to impoverished households with conditions related to school attendance and health check-ups. This approach alleviates immediate economic pressures and promotes long-term investments in health and education, ultimately contributing to poverty reduction and enhanced social mobility (Cecchini & Martínez, 2011; Gentilini *et al.*, 2022).
- **Social insurance.** Social insurance programs are contributory schemes designed to protect individuals against life-course risks like old age, unemployment, and illness. These programs include pensions, unemployment insurance, health insurance, and maternity leave benefits. In many LAC countries, social insurance schemes have been reformed to extend coverage to informal sector workers and improve financial sustainability (Barrientos, 2004). Including maternity leave within these schemes emphasizes supporting women during pregnancy and early motherhood, ensuring economic stability, and promoting family welfare.

Labor market policies aim to enhance employment opportunities, improve working conditions, and support workers during periods of unemployment. These policies include public works programs, vocational training, and employment services, which are essential for integrating vulnerable groups into the labor market and promoting economic resilience (ILO, 2017).

- **Disaster risk reduction (DRR).** DRR involves strategies and measures to reduce the damage caused by natural hazards (such as earthquakes, floods, droughts, and cyclones) alongside human and socioeconomic factors. Key components of DRR include risk assessment, early warning systems, and disaster preparedness and response plans. Integrating DRR into social protection systems ensures that programs can respond swiftly and effectively to disasters, reducing their impact on vulnerable populations (Hasan, 2015; UNDRR, 2015).

Incorporating a care lens into DRR is essential to ensure that preparedness and response strategies also account for the increased demand for care during crises, which disproportionately affect women. Recognizing and addressing care-related needs—such as support for unpaid caregivers or the continuity of care services—can strengthen the resilience of both individuals and communities, making DRR efforts more inclusive and equitable (UNDP, 2025).

- **Climate change adaptation (CCA)** encompasses measures to reduce communities' vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, including rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and the increased frequency of extreme weather events. CCA strategies include promoting climate-resilient livelihoods, improving water management, and supporting sustainable agriculture practices. Incorporating CCA into social protection helps communities adapt to long-term climate changes, enhancing their resilience and capacity to manage future environmental challenges (IPCC, 2023).

3.2. Guiding Principles

The ASP guiding principles provide a framework for designing and implementing effective, adaptive, and resilient social protection systems. These principles ensure that ASP programs are inclusive, flexible, and responsive to populations' dynamic risks and vulnerabilities.

ASP systems must be designed for rapid and effective responses to emerging shocks and stresses. **Flexibility** in these systems involves the capacity to scale programs based on the population's needs and the severity of the crisis, ensuring that adjustments can be made efficiently. This requires systems to be adaptable in key areas such as coverage, adequacy, and duration of payments, enabling them to address evolving circumstances without delays or excessive procedural changes (Bowen *et al.*, 2020; UNDP & ECLAC, 2024).

Figure 3. ASP guiding principles



Source: Own elaboration.

Inclusivity ensures that ASP programs reach all vulnerable groups, including those in the informal economy, rural areas, and marginalized communities. Inclusive social protection systems address barriers to access and ensure equitable distribution of benefits. Special attention should be given to gender equality, disability inclusion, and the needs of indigenous populations (UNDP, 2016b). The research underscores that women, particularly those in informal sectors and rural areas, are disproportionately exposed to risks and face significant barriers to accessing social protection. These challenges stem from persistent gender inequalities in resources and opportunities (Azcona *et al.*, 2020). To address these disparities, ASP programs should integrate robust gender equity policies that acknowledge women's needs and vulnerabilities. These policies must strengthen women's

resilience and economic empowerment by promoting inclusion in social protection decision-making and planning processes. Such an approach ensures equitable access to resources and enhances the overall effectiveness and inclusivity of ASP systems (UNDP, 2018).

Integration involves seamlessly coordinating social protection, DRR, and CCA policies and programs. This requires establishing institutional linkages, harmonizing data systems, and ensuring policy coherence across sectors. Importantly, interoperability of information systems allows different agencies and sectors to share and access data efficiently, ensuring that support reaches affected populations more rapidly and effectively. Integrated approaches enable comprehensive risk management and enhance ASP's overall effectiveness (Cecchini & Martínez, 2011; World Bank, 2024b).

Sustainability refers to the financial, administrative, and equity-based viability of ASP programs over the long term. Sustainable social protection systems are primarily rooted in national budgets, ensuring stable and predictable funding. Temporary funding sources, such as international aid or private sector contributions, can complement these efforts, serving as transitional mechanisms toward full sustainability or as emergency support during crises. These systems can adapt to evolving socio-economic conditions by prioritizing national ownership and efficient management while maintaining their effectiveness and inclusivity (Bowen *et al.*, 2020; World Bank, 2024b).

Evidence-based decision-making involves using data and research to inform the design, implementation, and evaluation of ASP programs. This includes conducting vulnerability assessments, impact evaluations, and cost-benefit analyses. Reliable data and robust monitoring systems are essential for ensuring that ASP programs are effective and responsive to the population's needs (World Bank, 2024b).

Participation and empowerment. Involving beneficiaries in designing and implementing ASP programs enhances relevance and accountability by fostering community ownership (UNDP, 2016a). However, the depth of community participation may need to be balanced with resource and time constraints, as extensive consultations can require significant funding and logistical support, potentially lengthening implementation timelines (Bastagli, 2014). Additionally, ensuring a gender-sensitive approach is crucial; incorporating the perspectives and needs of women and marginalized groups can increase the effectiveness and inclusiveness of ASP systems, as these groups are often disproportionately affected by social and economic risks (Holmes & Jones, 2013).

Care Approach. Incorporating the care perspective is a cross-cutting principle for effectiveness and equity. When a crisis response is planned as “care-blind” (i.e., ignoring the care dimension), it tends to be less effective, as it significantly burdens women and makes it difficult for them to participate in recovery processes. It is also essential to identify care needs before the crisis occurs (in the prevention and preparedness phase) to ensure that the response is truly inclusive and equitable (UNDP, 2025).

Economic autonomy and asset building. Integrating strategies that enhance resilience and support income-generating capacities strengthens the impact of ASP. Facilitating access to financial services, labor markets, and productive assets fosters economic stability and reduces dependency (López-Calva & Rodríguez-Castelán, 2016). Addressing structural barriers to economic participation is key to tackling poverty and vulnerability. Aligning ASP with financial inclusion and sustainable livelihood policies ensures greater economic resilience, enabling households to better withstand shocks and achieve long-term stability.

3.3. Designing practical ASP Systems: concepts of vulnerability and resilience

Understanding the concepts of vulnerability and resilience is crucial for designing effective ASP systems. **Vulnerability** refers to an individual's or community's susceptibility to harm due to exposure to external shocks and stressors, combined with their ability to cope and recover. This susceptibility varies significantly and requires an intersectional approach to assess risk factors fully. For instance, geographical location—such as high-risk coastal areas, flood zones, or landslide-prone regions—affects exposure levels and recovery capacity, as does working in agriculture or rural sectors with fewer resources and protections (Cutter *et al.*, 2003; Wisner *et al.*, 2004). By recognizing how factors like occupation, social marginalization, and environmental risk intersect, ASP systems can be tailored to address the unique vulnerabilities of each group more effectively (Cecchini & Martínez, 2011). Other factors such as gender, age, disability, and ethnicity intersect to shape individual identities and experiences, influencing people's capacity to cope with and recover from shocks. Adopting an intersectional approach within ASP systems can help reveal the underlying dynamics that contribute to both vulnerability and resilience.

Resilience, on the other hand, is the ability to withstand, adapt to, and recover from adverse conditions. This includes leveraging available resources, reorganizing, and improving adaptive capacity to anticipate future risks. Building resilience in social protection systems involves creating mechanisms that enable communities to minimize long-term impacts, fostering skills for self-reliance, and implementing structures that provide rapid support during crises. Strengthening resilience is essential for sustainable development, as it ensures that vulnerable populations can maintain their well-being and productivity amid disruptions (Adger, 2000; FAO, 2017).

Vulnerability is influenced by factors including socio-economic status, health, education, resource access, and geographic location. An intersectoral approach shows that gender, race, and disability can compound vulnerability, as certain groups may face exclusion and have fewer resources or support networks to mitigate the impact of crises (Adger, 2000; Cutter *et al.*, 2003). Addressing these dimensions of vulnerability through targeted interventions can strengthen adaptive capacity and enhance the resilience of diverse populations. Shocks often impact households immediately, affecting lives and livelihoods and leaving long-term effects on well-being.

Building resilience involves enhancing individuals, households, and communities' capacities to manage and recover from shocks. Resilient systems are characterized by their ability to anticipate risks, absorb impacts, and adapt to changing conditions. ASP programs contribute to resilience by providing financial support, promoting sustainable livelihoods, and strengthening social networks (Folke, 2006).

Vulnerability can lead to impoverishment when households lack adequate resilience capacities, such as preparedness, coping, and adaptation strategies. These capacities can be private (i.e., between- and within-households) or public (e.g., social protection and risk management policies), with the latter being shaped by institutions, laws, fiscal space, and regulations. Therefore, the presence of risks imposes on households a degree of vulnerability associated with the likelihood of impoverishment—"households are vulnerable to poverty if they are not poor, and they are also vulnerable to fall deeper if they are already poor" (UNDP, 2022a, p. 4).

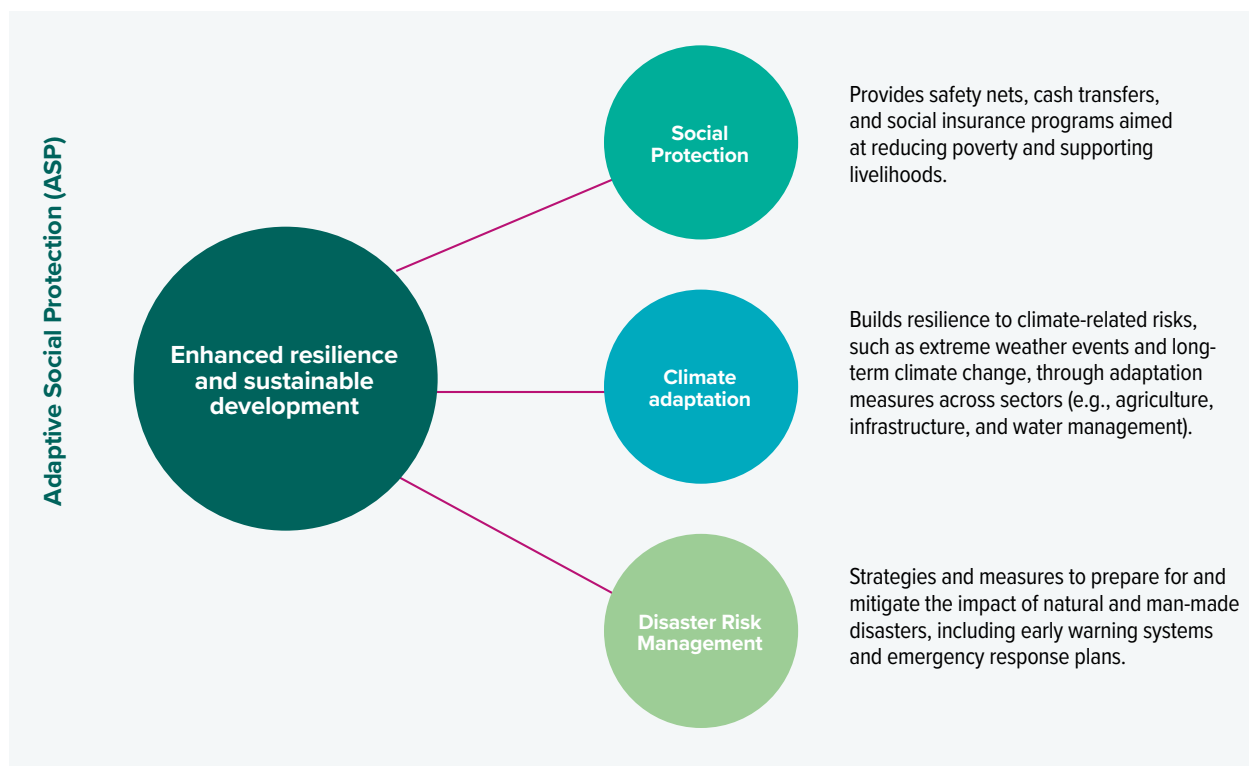
It is also crucial to emphasize that the **overload of care**, particularly for women, is another factor that **exacerbates vulnerability** and simultaneously serves as a key component of **community**

resilience. During a disaster, the demand for care increases (health, food, psychosocial support), and if these needs are not addressed in the system’s design, a bottleneck arises for women’s economic participation and recovery. In this context, resilience entails restoring and bolstering care services as swiftly as possible after a shock to ensure caregivers and care recipients are not overlooked (UNDP, 2025).

Strengthening resilience through income stability. When economic shocks occur, households that lose their ability to generate income are at a greater risk of long-term impoverishment (López-Calva & Rodríguez-Castelán, 2016). ASP helps counteract this by combining financial assistance with strategies that promote economic stability. Programs like cash transfers, job creation efforts, and skill-building initiatives enable households to better navigate crises. For example, extreme flooding can destroy arable land (i.e., physical assets), leaving households in rural areas without a critical livelihood. Responses to a pandemic, on the other hand, may not affect the stock of an asset (e.g., work experience), but they may prevent its use and exchange for income due to mobility restrictions or the increased demand for care work due to school closures, affecting women differently from men. Finally, severe inflationary pressures due to a crisis may not affect neither the stock nor the use of assets, but they will likely diminish the purchasing power of income. Ensuring immediate relief and sustainable economic stability helps reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience through ASP (Folke, 2006; UNDP, 2022a).

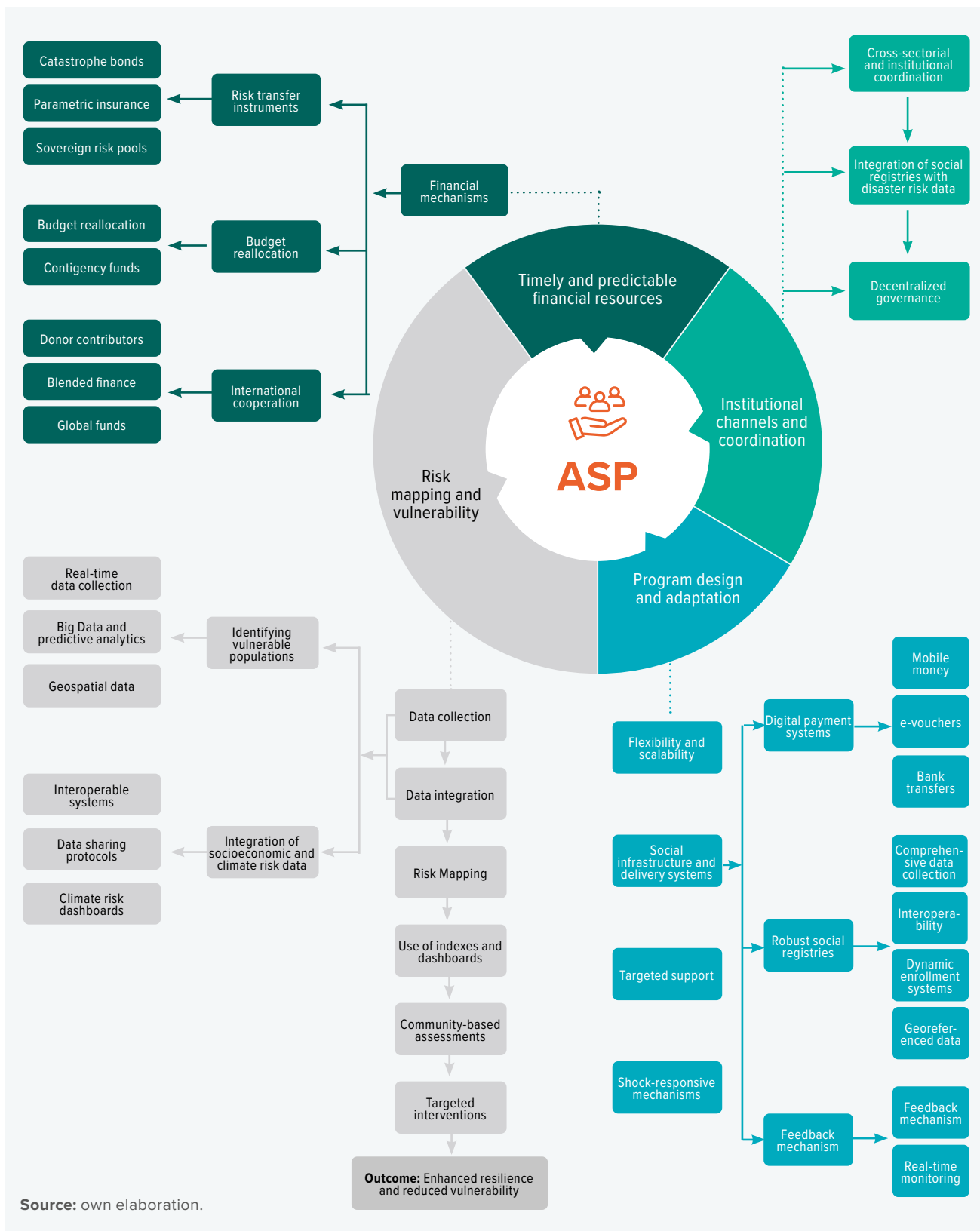
This document conceptualizes ASP as a pathway to resilience, illustrated in **Figure 4**. It underscores the need to strengthen the capacities of individuals, households, and communities to anticipate, absorb, and adapt to shocks, reducing vulnerability and mitigating risks associated with environmental, economic, and social disruptions.

Figure 4. ASP as a pathway to resilience



Source: own elaboration.

4. Analytical framework for Adaptive Social Protection



4.1. Risk mapping and vulnerability

Understanding and identifying the specific risks and vulnerabilities households face is a foundational aspect of designing effective ASP systems. Risk mapping and vulnerability assessment involve the systematic collection and analysis of data to identify factors contributing to household vulnerability and the potential impacts of various shocks. Additionally, incorporating an analysis of income-generating capacity as part of vulnerability mapping allows for a more precise identification of households most susceptible to impoverishment due to shocks. This approach provides an integrated view of the socio-economic factors affecting recovery and income sustainability, enabling more targeted interventions within ASP.

A variety of methods can be employed to effectively carry out risk mapping and vulnerability assessment, providing the necessary tools and frameworks to systematically collect, analyze, and interpret data. These approaches ensure that social protection systems are both anticipatory and responsive to households' diverse risks. **Figure 5** illustrates this.

Figure 5. Risk mapping and vulnerability assessment process



Source: Adapted from (Bowen et al., 2020; Cutter, 1996; López-Calva & Rodríguez-Castelán, 2016; UN Women, 2022).

Integrated data and information systems are crucial for effective risk mapping and vulnerability assessments. These systems combine data from various sources, including social protection databases, disaster risk data, and climate information. Such integration enables a comprehensive analysis of risks and vulnerabilities, facilitating targeted and timely interventions. For example, linking social registries with early warning systems can expedite the identification and support of at-risk households (Bowen *et al.*, 2020).

Geospatial mapping. Geospatial technologies, including Geographic Information Systems (GIS), allow for the spatial analysis of risks and vulnerabilities. These tools can map the geographical distribution of hazards, such as flood-prone areas, and overlay them with socio-economic data from censuses, administrative records, or small-area poverty estimations to identify the most vulnerable populations. This spatial analysis is crucial for targeting ASP interventions effectively (Fekete, 2009). Moreover, GIS tools can be used to overlay this information with the location of key public infrastructure, such as care supply for children, older persons and persons with disability. UNDP's work with the Care Georeferencing Tool, for instance, allows for an integrated spatial analysis of the care supply, care demand and accessibility gaps in the territory. This tool can be strategically combined with risk maps and socioeconomic vulnerability maps to locate critical areas of intervention (UNDP, 2022a).

Indices and dashboards. Various methodologies and indices have been developed to assess vulnerability across multiple dimensions. These tools are instrumental in quantifying and visualizing the complex interplay of economic, social, and environmental factors contributing to a household's or community's overall vulnerability. By utilizing these methods, policymakers and practitioners can gain deeper insights into the specific challenges faced by different populations, leading to more targeted and effective social protection strategies. Some of these indices and dashboards are shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Indices and dashboards for vulnerability assessments

Method/Index	Description
Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	The MPI assesses poverty by measuring multiple deprivations at the household level across dimensions such as education, health, and living standards.
MPI with focus on women	UNDP's MPI with focus on women allows to delve into women's poverty across dimensions such as health, education, economic autonomy, access to ICT, and to basic services
Livelihood Vulnerability Index (LVI)	The LVI evaluates household vulnerability to environmental and socio-economic stressors, incorporating factors like access to resources and coping strategies.
Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI)	The CVI assesses the susceptibility of communities to climate-related hazards, considering factors such as exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity to climate change.
Multidimensional Vulnerability Index	The MVI examines various deprivations and vulnerabilities across different dimensions using methodologies like the Alkire and Foster approach to provide a comprehensive view of household vulnerabilities.

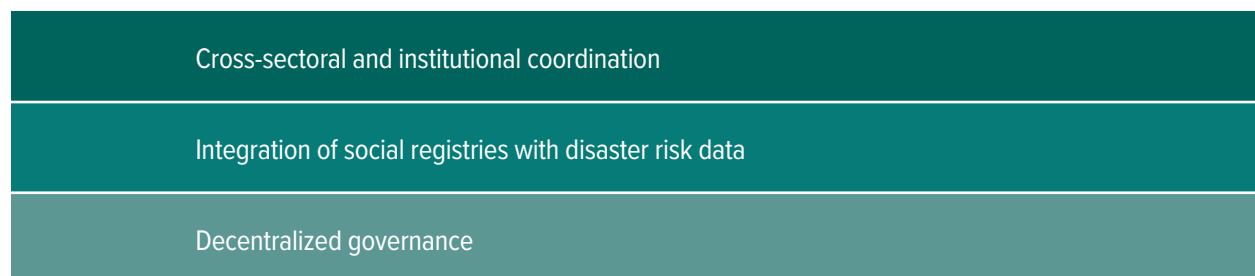
Source: Adapted from (Alkire et al., 2014; UNDP, 2023; Hahn et al., 2009; Pandey & Jha, 2012; United Nations, 2024).

Community-based assessments. Engaging communities in the assessment process ensures that local knowledge and perceptions of risks are incorporated. Participatory approaches, such as community risk mapping and focus group discussions, provide valuable insights into the specific vulnerabilities and coping strategies of different communities, ensuring that ASP interventions align closely with community needs (Chambers, 1994).

Income-generating capacity analysis: Mapping assets is a crucial aspect in understanding vulnerability beyond immediate risk exposure. This approach evaluates the stock of productive assets (human, physical, social, and natural capital), their utilization, and the returns they generate. The mapping focuses on identifying how households generate income and how external shocks—such as economic downturns, disasters, or job losses—can affect their ability to recover. Some households may not only experience temporary losses but also face deeper structural challenges that keep them from regaining stability. Combining this perspective with other risk mapping tools helps identify those who need more than just immediate assistance, allowing for a response that addresses both short-term needs and long-term economic security.

These abovementioned tools enhance the understanding of vulnerability and enable the design of tailored interventions that address the specific needs of at-risk populations

4.2. Institutional channels and coordination



Effective ASP systems require **robust institutional frameworks** that enable coordination across different sectors and levels of government. This coordination ensures that social protection, DDR, and CCA efforts are integrated and mutually reinforcing:

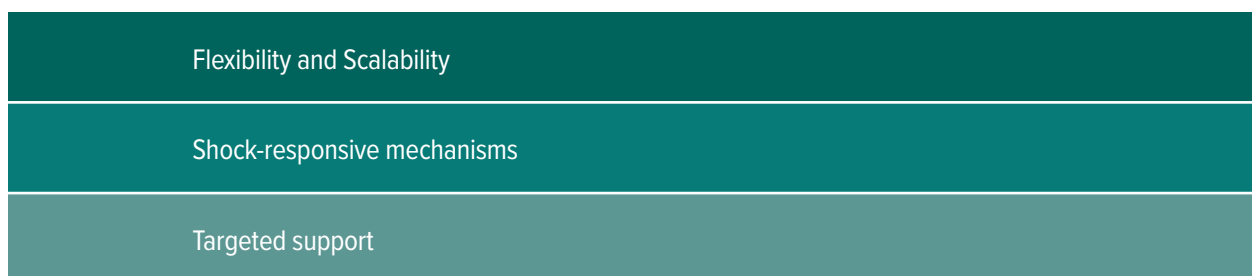
Cross-sectoral and institutional coordination. Collaboration among various sectors—such as social protection, health, agriculture, and disaster management—is essential for aligning policies and programs. While ASP aims to establish permanent institutional arrangements to address shocks, the use of inter-ministerial committees and task forces can play a crucial role during the transition period. These temporary bodies are instrumental in facilitating initial coordination, establishing structured flows of information, and designing procedures that later become part of more permanent frameworks (UNDP, 2016a). It is important that these committees or task forces include national gender machineries and ensure gender-balanced representation, avoiding male-only composition or leadership, as was often the case with many task forces established during the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, good governance practices are key for ASP, requiring the establishment of clear roles and responsibilities, promotion of inter-agency collaboration, and accountability and transparency. Regular monitoring and evaluation are also essential to assess ASP interventions’ effectiveness and ensure necessary adjustments (Bowen *et al.*, 2020).

Integration of social registries with disaster risk data. Social registries containing comprehensive household information can be integrated with disaster risk data to improve ASP targeting and delivery. This integration allows for the identification of vulnerable households and the tailoring of support based on specific risks, enhancing responsiveness and efficiency (Bowen *et al.*, 2020).

Decentralized governance. Decentralized governance enables local governments and communities to actively participate in ASP implementation. Local authorities, with their proximity to communities, are well-suited to understand and address unique local needs and vulnerabilities. Strengthening the capacities of local institutions is therefore essential for effective ASP, as it enhances their ability to adaptively respond to risks and deliver tailored solutions (Wyatt & Barca, 2021).

Institutional strengthening for income resilience in ASP. Strong institutions are essential for ASP to not only respond to shocks but also enhance households' long-term income stability. Transparent governance, market access, and risk management are key to reducing vulnerability and fostering economic resilience. To align with this, ASP should integrate cross-sectoral collaboration, ensuring that social protection, labor, fiscal, and economic policies reinforce each other; link social registries with economic and disaster risk data for better-targeted interventions; and strengthen decentralized governance to tailor support to local economic conditions. These measures seek that ASP both mitigates crises and enables households to build sustainable livelihoods.

4.3. Program design and adaptation



Adapting existing social protection programs to be more responsive to shocks is essential for enhancing household resilience. This involves modifying program design, delivery mechanisms, and eligibility criteria to ensure that support reaches those most in need during times of crisis:

Flexibility and scalability are essential for effective ASP programs, enabling them to respond to changing needs and varying vulnerability contexts. Programs should be designed to incorporate flexibility, allowing for rapid adjustments to socio-economic shifts. This includes adaptability in coverage, adequacy, and duration of payments. While legal frameworks are important, flexibility should be embedded within the program design to minimize the need for procedural changes during implementation. For example, cash transfer programs can include contingency funds for swift disbursement during shocks, which enhances responsiveness (Holzmann, 2009). Scalability is equally important, enabling programs to quickly expand during large-scale shocks and contract when immediate needs lessen. This requires pre-arranged funding mechanisms and partnerships with stakeholders, including NGOs and private sector actors, to ensure effective responses (Bowen *et al.*, 2020).

Shock-responsive mechanisms. Incorporating early warning systems and trigger mechanisms into social protection programs enables timely responses to emerging crises. For instance, drought early warning systems can trigger the release of emergency food aid or cash transfers to affected households, allowing for proactive support (O'Brien *et al.*, 2018).

Targeted support. Programs should be designed to target support to the most vulnerable households based on updated risk and vulnerability assessments. This requires dynamic social registries that can be regularly updated with new data on household conditions and risks. Maintaining updated registries is a complex challenge, often constrained by technical, financial, and institutional limitations. However, advancements in digitalization offer promising solutions by enabling real-time data collection and management, improving accuracy and timeliness (Smith & Bowen, 2020).

Linking shock-responsive social protection to long-term income resilience. Adapting social protection programs to respond to shocks aligns with the broader goal of strengthening household income resilience. Households' ability to cope with and recover from crises depends on immediate assistance and long-term access to assets, markets, and risk management tools. The integration of flexible and scalable ASP mechanisms, such as dynamic social registries and early warning systems, supports this by ensuring timely and targeted interventions. Likewise, reducing vulnerability requires economic policies that enhance households' income-generating capacity and mitigate the long-term impacts of economic and environmental shocks. By incorporating these principles, ASP can move beyond short-term relief and contribute to sustained economic stability for vulnerable populations.

4.4. Timely and predictable financial resources

Diversified funding sources

Contingency funds

Financial instruments

Timely and predictable financial resources are critical for the effective implementation of ASP programs. These resources ensure that programs can respond rapidly to shocks and provide consistent support to vulnerable households:

Diversified funding sources. ASP programs should leverage a mix of funding sources, including national budgets, international cooperation, and public-private partnerships. This diversification reduces dependency on a single source, enhancing financial sustainability and enabling ASP programs to maintain operations even during financial constraints (OECD, 2019).

Contingency funds. Establishing contingency funds allows for the rapid mobilization of financial resources in response to emergencies. These funds can be pre-arranged and triggered by early warning systems or other predefined criteria, ensuring that support reaches affected populations quickly and efficiently (Holzmann, 2009).

Financial instruments. Innovative financial instruments, such as insurance schemes and social bonds, can provide additional resources for ASP programs. These instruments are designed to activate automatically in response to specific triggers, such as disasters or economic shocks, ensuring that funds are available when needed most (Cubas *et al.*, 2020).

Ensuring Financial Sustainability for long-term resilience. For ASP programs to be effective, they need reliable funding that ensures rapid crisis response while maintaining long-term stability. Diversifying funding sources—through national budgets, international support, and public-private partnerships—helps prevent over-reliance on a single stream, keeping programs running even in economic downturns. Contingency funds, linked to early warning systems, allow quick financial mobilization during emergencies. In contrast, innovative financial tools like insurance schemes and social bonds ensure resources are available when shocks occur. Sustainable financing strengthens ASP's ability to protect vulnerable households, not just in times of crisis but as part of a broader strategy for long-term economic resilience.

5. Practical implementation of ASP

Effective and innovative implementation strategies are essential for ASP to ensure that programs effectively address evolving risks and vulnerabilities. This section identifies three critical areas for successful ASP implementation and sustainability—data innovation and integration (5.1), financing mechanisms (5.2), and social infrastructure (5.3)—while also underscoring the need to incorporate a **gender and care approach** so that these strategies can be both effective and inclusive (UNDP, 2025).

A robust ASP framework requires a nuanced understanding of diverse approaches that have proven effective in different contexts. Beyond highlighting successful ASP implementations, this section examines ongoing efforts, challenges encountered, and remaining steps to create fully integrated ASP systems. While comprehensive ASP systems are rare, promising advancements in key areas—particularly in LAC—demonstrate efforts to enhance existing social protection programs and develop more adaptable frameworks. This discussion will explore global and regional examples, illustrating best practices in data integration, system adaptation, and key lessons learned.

5.1. Data innovation and integration

Next, it briefly reviews the **innovation and data integration mechanisms** that enable the identification and timely approach of the most vulnerable populations and the **articulation between socioeconomic information and climate risk**, which is key to designing effective responses in disaster or crisis situations.

In addition to the core functions of these data collection and analysis methods, it is essential that the data be disaggregated by sex and age, and that they include the **identification of care needs**. This involves collecting information on the supply and demand of care (who is cared for, who is providing care, geographical location, etc.) to identify vulnerable populations more accurately and inclusively. Likewise, **integrating care** into georeferencing strategies can **strengthen** social records and early warning systems by showing where care-dependent population are located, as well as care providers. This allows effectively identifying areas and groups that require urgent attention during a crisis or disaster situation (UNDP, 2025).

5.1.1. Role of data in identifying vulnerable populations

Real-time data collection

Big data and predictive analytics

Integrating geospatial data

Real-time data collection methods, such as mobile surveys and remote sensing, enable continuous monitoring of household conditions and environmental risks. This data can update social registries and direct support to those most in need. For example, mobile phone-based surveys can quickly collect information on household income, food security, and health, providing an up-to-date snapshot of vulnerability (Jean *et al.*, 2016).

However, there are notable limitations to mobile data collection, particularly when reaching the poorest populations. Real-time data collection through mobile surveys may have limited reach among these groups, as they often lack access to technology and digital literacy. Additionally, technological constraints can impact data quality, making it challenging to ensure comprehensiveness. These limitations underscore the need for complementary methods to guarantee that data-driven approaches are inclusive and reliable.

Big data and predictive analytics, including machine learning algorithms, offer additional tools to predict where vulnerabilities may increase, based on patterns in socio-economic and environmental data. Predictive models can inform early warning systems and trigger mechanisms in ASP programs, shifting responses from reactive to proactive (Carter *et al.*, 2017).

Integrating geospatial data with socio-economic information enables spatial mapping of vulnerabilities, essential for targeting interventions in areas most at risk from climate-related hazards. GIS can overlay climate risk data, such as flood or drought maps, with poverty and social protection coverage data, allowing for more precise targeting of ASP initiatives.

In addition to the central functions of these data collection and analysis methods, they must include the identification of **care needs**. This involves collecting information on the supply and demand of care (who is cared for, who is cared for, geographical location, etc.) to identify vulnerable populations more accurately and inclusively. Likewise, **integrating the care variable** into the georeferencing strategy can **strengthen** social records and early warning systems by showing how the burden of care is distributed, and which areas or groups require the most attention in a crisis or disaster situation (UNDP, 2025). **Table 2** highlights global and Latin American experiences regarding the role of data in identifying vulnerable populations.

Table 2. Role of data in identifying vulnerable populations: global and regional initiatives

Global Initiatives
Data Collection: Indonesia’s Unified Database for social protection programs (UDB)
<p>The Unified Database (UDB) was a centralized registry consolidating socio-economic data on 96.4 million of Indonesia’s poorest individuals. Established in 2011 through the PPLS 2011 survey by Statistics Indonesia, it aimed to improve targeting for social protection programs, including cash transfers and health insurance, by integrating names, addresses, and socio-economic data to enhance program coordination.</p> <p>Initially managed by the National Targeting Unit (UPSPK) within TNP2K, the UDB transitioned in 2017 to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), becoming the Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial (DTKS), Indonesia’s current social registry for program beneficiary identification. Despite its impact, DTKS faces challenges, including data accuracy issues, inter-agency coordination gaps, and the need for frequent updates. Technological innovations are being explored to improve accessibility and reliability, particularly in remote areas. (TNP2K, 2015; Wahyudi <i>et al.</i>, 2024).</p> <p>Lessons Learned The UDB/DTKS has significantly improved Indonesia’s social protection system, reducing duplication and enhancing targeting, particularly during crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Key lessons include the importance of regular data updates, inter-agency collaboration, and the strategic use of technology to maintain data quality and responsiveness. The government is exploring lifecycle approaches and vulnerability assessments to further refine social protection policies.</p>

Latin American Initiatives

Multidimensional Vulnerability Index: Honduras' targeting instrument during Covid-19

The Government of Honduras, in collaboration with UNDP and OPHI, developed a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI) to identify households most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and distribute electronic vouchers redeemable for food, medicine, and protective equipment. The MVI assesses individual vulnerability based on 15 indicators grouped into four dimensions: health risk, living conditions and food security, economic resilience, and employment status. Using the Alkire-Foster method, individuals are considered vulnerable if they meet at least 35% of these indicators. The tool aims to improve transparency and efficiency in social protection efforts, focusing on informal workers and those without social security. The index is built using data from the Single Registry of Participants, which includes 1.5 million households representing the poorest 40% of the population and is supplemented by online self-registration and outreach through unions and religious organizations. In its first phase, 260,000 people received one-time electronic vouchers over a three-month period (Evans & Pinilla, 2020).

Lessons learned: The MVI stands out as a technically robust and globally innovative tool for targeting public policies in times of crisis. It was revised and validated by different expert teams within UNDP to ensure it follows a gender perspective.

Machine Learning: Colombia's SISBEN System

Colombia's SISBEN system primarily relies on "barrios," or comprehensive survey sweeps, to systematically collect data in preselected areas determined by local governments. These surveys gather demographic, income, education, housing, and asset information. However, households can also request updates or reassessments online, which adds a complementary mechanism to the survey-based approach. Since its modernization in 2016, SISBEN IV has integrated predictive algorithms and alternative data sources—such as credit ratings, loan amounts, credit card usage, and phone activity—into its poverty assessment methodology. These tools enhance SISBEN's ability to refine social protection targeting, contributing to the effectiveness of programs like Ingreso Solidario during the COVID-19 pandemic, which reached three million households through the modernized system (Alken & Ohlenburg, 2023; Lowe et al., 2023).

Lessons learned: The integration of machine learning into SISBEN has improved its capacity to analyze complex data, strengthening targeting mechanisms. However, transparency challenges persist, as the exact algorithmic criteria remain undisclosed to prevent strategic manipulation. The incorporation of credit agency data has expanded insights but raises concerns about accessibility and potential biases. Despite these advancements, the system's periodic updates—often delayed beyond the intended three-year cycle—can limit responsiveness to rapid household changes, while accuracy and exclusion errors continue to require further refinement.

Geospatial Data Integration: Dominican Republic's SIUBEN

The SIUBEN system serves as a centralized registry covering around 85% of the population, designed to identify, characterize, and prioritize households in poverty for targeted social policies. Integrated with SIUBEN the Climate Shock Vulnerability Index (IVACC) supports disaster risk management by incorporating geospatial data to assess the likelihood of household exposure to hurricanes, floods, and other climate-related shocks. IVACC evaluates a household's risk based on various socioeconomic and physical factors, including housing materials, estimated income, and proximity to hazards like rivers or ravines. Unlike broader geographic targeting, IVACC enables a more precise, household-level focus allowing for targeted intervention in high-risk areas while avoiding over-generalization (Bowen et al., 2020; UNDP & UN Environment, 2018).

Lessons learned: a key lesson learned is the importance of prioritizing household-level vulnerability assessments over broader geographic targeting, as this approach significantly enhances accuracy in identifying those most at risk.

UNDP's Care Georeferencing Tool: UNDP's LAC Gender Team

is an innovative initiative that maps the supply and demand of care services with territorial specificity. By combining traditional data collection methods with cutting-edge approaches like web scraping, crowd-mapping, and big data analytics, the CGT generates real-time, georeferenced information crucial for policymakers and stakeholders. Its primary function is to assist in designing equitable and efficient care systems by identifying gaps between care needs—considering the locations of children, older persons, and persons with disabilities—and the availability of care infrastructure, including public, private, and community-based services. The tool effectively highlights spatial mismatches and identifies care deserts (areas with high demand but low accessibility to care services), enabling targeted policy interventions.

Lessons learned: This tool has been implemented in 7 LAC countries (Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Peru, Dominican Republic and Uruguay). It both builds standalone GIS tools, as well as takes advantage of internal alliances within UNDP to exploit platforms that can allow interoperability of complex spatial data (e.g. Geohub) (UNDP, 2025). The initiative demonstrates strong capabilities in integrating diverse data sources and generating clear visualizations to identify care gaps across territories. It provides valuable, localized diagnoses to support effective public policy and is especially useful for both national and local governments. The tool is interoperable with other platforms and adaptable to various institutional needs. Implementation requires significant coordination between agencies and a framework of collaboration for data sharing and publishing.

5.1.2. Integration of socioeconomic and climate risk data

Interoperable Systems

Data Sharing Protocols

Climate Risk Dashboards

Developing interoperable data systems that integrate diverse sources—including social registries, health databases, and climate risk assessments—is essential for establishing a comprehensive ASP framework. Interoperability enables the combination and analysis of data across various sectors, providing a holistic understanding of risks and vulnerabilities (Bowen *et al.*, 2020).

Establishing data sharing protocols between government agencies, NGOs, and international organizations is equally important for effective ASP implementation. These protocols enable the secure exchange of information, ensuring that all relevant actors have access to the data needed for informed decision-making. Privacy and data protection considerations must be integral to these protocols to safeguard sensitive information.

Finally, climate risk dashboards that integrate socio-economic and environmental data can be powerful tools for decision-makers. These dashboards provide real-time insights into the evolving risk landscape, allowing for the timely adjustment of ASP programs to address emerging challenges. Table 3 provides an overview of both international and regional experiences related to this issue.

Table 3. Integration of socio-economic and climate risk data: global and regional initiatives

Global Initiatives
<p>Interoperability: Pakistan National Disaster Risk Management Framework (NDRMF)</p> <p>The NDMRF was established to enhance the country’s resilience to disasters by integrating risk reduction into development policies and promoting community participation. It provides a strategic foundation for disaster preparedness, emphasizing the need for resilient infrastructure, early warning systems, and coordinated emergency response mechanisms. The framework underscores the importance of proactive planning to minimize socioeconomic vulnerabilities and improve institutional capacities for disaster risk management (Pakistan NDMA, 2007).</p> <p>Lessons learned: Key lessons highlight the need for flexible financing mechanisms that ensure rapid fund disbursement to affected populations and strengthen financial preparedness for disasters. Effective coordination among government agencies is essential to streamline disaster response efforts and integrate risk reduction into broader development strategies. Additionally, leveraging socioeconomic and climate risk data enhances the precision of targeted interventions, helping to build resilience among the most vulnerable communities (NDMP, Cook <i>et al.</i>, 2020; 2020).</p>
LATAM Initiatives
<p>Interoperability: Peru’s Juntos Program and SISFOH</p> <p>Launched in 2005, Juntos is a CCT program aimed at improving health, education, and nutrition services for children and pregnant women in poor rural areas. Beneficiary households are selected using geographic targeting and a registry system based on socioeconomic data. Peru has recently focused on strengthening its social protection systems through the National Targeting System (SINAFO), managed by MIDIS. This includes enhancing the General Household Registry (PGH), which integrates data from public sources and local governments to ensure accurate and updated household information.</p> <p>Key reforms involve developing an interoperability framework within SINAFO, including standardized protocols, policies, and APIs to enable secure and efficient data exchanges. These measures aim to improve real-time data access and optimize program processes like eligibility and enrolment. The project also aims to support interoperability efforts between SINAFO and the National Disaster Risk Management System (SINAGERD). This includes sharing information from pre- and post-disaster response systems to enhance operational efficiency and responsiveness during disasters (Peruvian Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, 2018; World Bank, 2024a).</p>

Lessons learned: Although SISFOH does not yet achieve full integration with disaster risk management systems, it effectively collects household-level socio-economic data to identify vulnerable populations.

Lessons from these initiatives underscore the importance of developing robust data management frameworks, fostering institutional collaboration, and ensuring continuous system updates to maintain a responsive and effective social protection system in Peru (World Bank, 2024a).

Data Sharing Protocol: Caribbean Region

The Caribbean region, through initiatives led by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), has developed and strengthened data-sharing mechanisms among member states to improve disaster preparedness and response. Platforms such as the Caribbean Risk Information System (CRIS) and tools like GeoCRIS facilitate the exchange of geospatial and socio-economic risk data, supporting coordinated decision-making during emergencies. Additionally, partnerships such as the agreement between CDEMA and the Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT) enhance geospatial mapping capacities for disaster response, enabling the rapid deployment of mapping resources in affected areas.

Furthermore, the establishment of the Regional Early Warning Systems Consortium (REWSC) marks a significant step towards a multi-hazard regional Early Warning System (EWS). This initiative fosters cross-border collaboration by ensuring seamless data exchange and interoperability of national warning systems. (CDEMA, 2014; CDEMA, 2019; Hot, 2023; World Bank, 2024b).

Lessons learned: These efforts have proven particularly valuable in responding to hurricanes and other natural disasters, where real-time and accurate data sharing has facilitated cross-country coordination and support.

Climate Risk Dashboard: Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)

CCRIF provides a climate risk dashboard that integrates real-time weather data to monitor and assess risks in member countries. The Web Monitoring Application (WeMap) allows members to track earthquakes, heavy rainfall, and potentially damaging tropical cyclones. It also incorporates an updated Real-Time Forecasting System (RTFS). This dashboard supports emergency managers by providing timely information that can trigger preparedness and alert procedures. The outputs from WeMap can be used to generate reports, maps, and guidance documents to support disaster management. Additionally, CCRIF remains a global example of rapid liquidity provision, offering parametric insurance coverage for tropical cyclones, earthquakes, excess rainfall, fisheries, and electric utilities across 22 Caribbean and Central American countries. This mechanism ensures governments receive payouts within 14 days of an event, allowing for immediate recovery actions, including support for vulnerable populations (CCRIF, 2020; World Bank, 2024b).

Lessons learned: This initiative highlights the value of a climate risk dashboard in helping governments make informed decisions about emergency funds. The ability to rapidly mobilize resources minimizes the impact of disasters on vulnerable populations and strengthens resilience to future climate shocks. While the CCRIF model does not directly expand social protection programs, it provides critical financial resources that can support government-led responses. Furthermore, CCRIF's experience underscores the need for adaptive, data-driven disaster risk management systems and strong regional collaboration to enhance climate resilience.

5.2. Financing mechanisms

Sustainable and predictable financing is crucial for the success of ASP initiatives. **Financing mechanisms** must be designed to ensure that resources are readily available, particularly in response to large-scale shocks. Specific countries may benefit from tailored financing strategies suited to their unique economic structures, institutional capacities, and vulnerability profiles. For example, countries with robust fiscal frameworks may effectively utilize budget reallocations, while those with limited access to capital markets might rely more on international cooperation and risk transfer instruments (Bowen *et al.*, 2020).

Additionally, the need to allocate resources to sustain or strengthen care services within the framework of ASP is often overlooked. However, incorporating efforts to meet these needs is essential. In crisis contexts, the demand for care – frequently disproportionately borne by women – tends to intensify, and without adequate financing, both women's participation in the recovery and the effectiveness of resilience measures are limited (UNDP, 2025).

This subsection explores various financing options to support ASP, including risk transfer instruments, budget reallocation, and international cooperation. It emphasizes the importance of context-specific approaches to enhance resilience and adaptability.

5.2.1. RISK transfer instruments



Risk transfer instruments are critical tools for strengthening ASP systems in LAC. Mechanisms such as catastrophe bonds, parametric insurance and sovereign risk pools provide swift financial relief following major disasters. These tools allow countries to manage the economic risks of large-scale events more effectively, ensuring timely support for affected populations and bolstering resilience against future shocks. **Table 4** shows some of the experiences in this matter.

Table 4. Risk transfer instruments: global and regional initiatives

Global Initiatives
<p>Parametric Insurance: African Risk Capacity Limited (ARC Ltd)</p> <p>Established in 2014, is a specialized agency of the African Union that provides parametric insurance services to its member states. By employing innovative financing mechanisms, ARC Ltd pools disaster-related risks across Africa and transfers them to international risk markets. This approach enables rapid disbursement of funds to governments following climate-related disasters, thereby enhancing the continent's resilience and contributing to food security.</p> <p>Parametric insurance under ARC Ltd enables governments to respond to disasters more efficiently and cost-effectively. By linking early warning systems with contingency planning and risk-informed financial mechanisms, ARC Ltd ensures timely, objective, and transparent responses. This approach reduces government expenditures and mitigates livelihood losses, strengthening resilience in vulnerable communities (ARC, 2017).</p> <p>Lessons learned by shifting the financial responsibility of natural disaster risks from governments and their citizens, the organization enables a more strategic and planned disaster response. It provides funding for pre-approved contingency plans, ensuring swift and predictable action in crisis situations (ARC, 2025).</p>
LATAM Initiatives
<p>Catastrophe Risk Insurance: The Caribbean's shock-responsive social protection</p> <p>The shock-responsive social protection strategy in the Caribbean has been promoted to address the region's vulnerability to hurricanes and disasters, incorporating mechanisms like the CCRIF and the use of disaster risk data within social registries. CCRIF provides pre-arranged financial protection through parametric insurance, ensuring rapid payouts based on event intensity rather than traditional loss assessments, which enables governments to quickly access liquidity and maintain critical services after a disaster (Ghesquiere & Mahul, 2012; World Bank, 2024b).</p> <p>Lessons learned: CCRIF provides immediate liquidity after disasters but does not cover all losses, highlighting the need for a tailored disaster risk financing strategy for each country. Effective risk pooling and cost-sharing require broad participation to maximize financial benefits and maintain affordable administrative costs. Additionally, risk financing dialogue and modeling help decision-makers develop comprehensive disaster risk management strategies, integrating financial protection with risk reduction measures like improved building standards and land-use planning.</p>

5.2.2. Budget reallocation and contingency funds

Catastrophe bonds

Parametric insurance

Governments can adopt **flexible budgeting** practices that enable the reallocation of funds to ASP programs during crises. This approach involves setting up pre-identified budget lines that can be swiftly adjusted in response to emergencies, ensuring resources are available to scale up social protection efforts as needed. Alternatively, establishing **contingency funds** specifically earmarked for ASP can ensure immediate resource availability for disbursement following shocks. These funds are often pre-positioned and can be mobilized without lengthy budgetary approvals, allowing for a rapid crisis response (Calcutt. *et al.*, 2021; Holzmann, 2009).

Contingency funds are typically financed through a mix of domestic sources—such as national revenues and taxes—and international funding mechanisms, including donor contributions and development bank loans. This diversification enhances resilience by reducing dependence on a single funding source, facilitating quicker mobilization during crises (Clarke & Dercon, 2016). **Table 5** illustrates this.

Table 5. Budget reallocation and contingency funds: global and regional initiatives

Global Initiatives
<p>Budget Reallocation: Ethiopia’s Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)</p> <p>The PSNP in Ethiopia is one of the largest social protection initiatives in Africa, designed to tackle food insecurity and enhance the resilience of vulnerable populations. By providing cash and food transfers alongside public works programs that build community infrastructure—such as irrigation systems and roads—the PSNP integrates social protection with disaster risk management. Its scalability during crises, such as droughts, is supported by contingency financing mechanisms and real-time monitoring tools, including the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) and the Information Center, which help identify and address implementation challenges at the local level. While there is no direct evidence that transfer amounts are adjusted dynamically in real time, the program has established structures that enable a more responsive and effective crisis intervention approach (Berhane et al., 2014; World Bank, 2013).</p> <p>Lessons learned The PSNP’s success in reducing food insecurity and helping households build assets highlights the importance of a multi-year, predictable approach in social protection programs. Its integration with complementary initiatives, such as the Household Asset Building Program (HABP), has proven to amplify its impact by combining assistance with livelihood support. Additionally, the introduction of real-time monitoring mechanisms has improved program efficiency and transparency, although challenges remain in terms of resource availability. Ultimately, Ethiopia’s experience with the PSNP underscores the need for strong coordination between social protection and climate risk management, ensuring that interventions not only respond to emergencies but also build long-term resilience.</p>
LATAM Initiatives
<p>Contingency Funds: Mexico’s Natural Disaster Fund (FONDEN)</p> <p>FONDEN which operated from 1996 until 2020, was a financial instrument that enabled the federal government to pre-allocate budgetary resources for disaster response and post-disaster reconstruction. Its primary function was to enhance fiscal planning for natural hazards and ensure the rapid rehabilitation of public infrastructure at both federal and state levels, as well as support the reconstruction of low-income housing and environmentally significant assets. FONDEN operated under a structured framework that guided damage and loss assessments, resource distribution, and fund execution, fostering efficiency and transparency in intergovernmental collaboration (World Bank, 2016).</p> <p>Lessons learned: FONDEN played a crucial role in safeguarding Mexico’s financial capacity in the aftermath of natural disasters. Its institutional design required coordination between federal ministries and affected state governments, a feature that was integral to its operational effectiveness. Over time, FONDEN evolved by integrating innovative market-based risk transfer mechanisms, allowing it to expand available funding in years of extreme losses, thereby strengthening the country’s financial resilience against disasters.</p>

5.2.3. International cooperation and donor contributions

International cooperation and donor contributions

Blended finance

Global funds

In the context of enhancing ASP systems, international cooperation and innovative financing mechanisms are crucial. These efforts provide both the financial resources and technical expertise needed to strengthen national ASP frameworks.

International cooperation and donor contributions are especially significant in financing ASP programs in low-income countries, where local resources may be insufficient to support comprehensive social protection measures. In these contexts, international donors and multilateral organizations offer essential funding and technical expertise to help governments develop the systems and data infrastructure needed for effective ASP implementation. This support is particularly valuable for establishing real-time data systems, improving early warning capabilities, and rapidly scaling up social protection in response to crises, such as climate-related disasters.

For middle-income countries, however, the focus of international support may be better directed toward technical assistance, knowledge-sharing, and capacity-building rather than direct financial contributions. These countries often have foundational resources and infrastructure in place, so targeted support to enhance technical and operational capacities can be more impactful. Additionally, donor coordination is crucial to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure that international assistance aligns with national priorities and ASP objectives (OECD, 2019). This tailored approach to international support strengthens ASP systems in both low- and middle-income countries and enhances sustainability by building national institutions' capacity to manage and adapt their ASP programs independently over time.

Blended finance, which uses development finance strategically to mobilize private sector investments in ASP, offers another financing option. This approach can leverage limited public funds to attract larger private investments, thus expanding the resource base for ASP programs. For example, development finance institutions may provide concessional loans or guarantees to reduce risks for private investors.

Finally, **global funds**, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF), offer financial support for climate-related and disaster risk management initiatives. These funds can be leveraged to support ASP programs that address climate vulnerability and enhance resilience (GCF, 2020). These instruments are summarized in **Table 6**.

Table 6. International cooperation and donor contributions: global and regional initiatives

Global Initiatives
<p>Cooperation and Donor Contributions: Nepal's 2015 Earthquake</p> <p>In the aftermath of Nepal's 2015 earthquake, international cooperation played a crucial role in the country's recovery, though it also revealed significant challenges and provided key lessons for future disaster responses.</p> <p>International donors mobilized substantial resources and expertise to assist Nepal, contributing to both immediate relief and long-term reconstruction. These efforts highlighted the importance of rapid and coordinated donor response. For instance, agencies like the World Bank helped establish guidelines for safe housing reconstruction, while partnerships between government and NGOs aimed to provide temporary shelters and aid for vulnerable groups (Government of Nepal & National planning commission, 2015).</p> <p>Lessons learned: one significant lesson was the need for a central, transparent system to track funding and ensure it reached those most in need. Additionally, donor contributions underscored the importance of a community-focused approach to rebuilding, as many Nepalis felt the reconstruction grants were insufficient to cover actual costs, especially in urban and remote areas. The experience demonstrated that effective donor coordination, coupled with empowerment of local governments and communities, is essential to address specific post-disaster needs and sustain recovery over time</p>
LAC Initiatives
<p>International donors: Haiti's Reconstruction</p> <p>Following the 2010 earthquake, the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) supported Haiti's reconstruction through the Infrastructure and Institutions Emergency Recovery Project. This initiative focused on restoring key government functions, rebuilding infrastructure, and providing immediate aid. International donors contributed to critical repairs, like road rehabilitation and removal of debris, benefiting over a million people and reestablishing essential services such as tax collection and public payroll systems (World Bank, 2019).</p> <p>Lessons learned: Haiti's experience underscores the importance of linking immediate recovery efforts with long-term planning to build institutional resilience. Integrating emergency measures with sustainable development and strengthening local government capacities were crucial. A robust coordination framework also prioritized infrastructure repairs and fostered resilience against future disasters. While international aid was vital in Haiti, middle-income countries in LAC could benefit more from international cooperation that emphasizes building resilient ASP frameworks and peer learning over financial aid.</p>
<p>Blended finance: Colombia's post-conflict areas</p> <p>In Colombia, blended finance has been pivotal in developing ASP systems, particularly in post-conflict areas, by leveraging both public and private funds. This financing approach supports projects that promote economic stability and reduce vulnerability. For instance, the Renewable Energy for Peace initiative channels investments into renewable energy infrastructure in remote regions, boosting local economies while enhancing resilience to climate and social shocks. By aligning financial incentives with social goals, blended finance strengthens adaptive systems in high-risk communities (Thayil., 2022; United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, 2020).</p> <p>Lessons learned: blended finance in Colombia highlights the value of cross-sector partnerships in building sustainable ASP. Models like the Renewable Energy for Peace initiative attract private investment for critical social infrastructure, creating long-term resilience. This approach fills crucial funding gaps, promotes private-sector involvement, and offers a scalable pathway for sustainable, ASP frameworks essential for vulnerable areas.</p>
<p>Global Funds: Argentina Green Climate Fund /climate resilience initiatives</p> <p>Through the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Argentina has strengthened its approach to climate resilience, focusing on ASP to support vulnerable communities affected by climate risks. By investing in sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, and eco-friendly infrastructure, Argentina's GCF-funded projects not only address immediate environmental impacts but also enhance social protection systems to withstand future climate shocks. This funding has been critical for developing ASP frameworks that prioritize economic stability and climate adaptation in vulnerable regions (FAO, 2020; GCF, 2024).</p> <p>Lessons learned: Argentina's access to GCF highlights the importance of climate funding in establishing robust ASP systems. Such funds enable the integration of social protection with climate resilience strategies, helping to safeguard communities while fostering sustainable development. The experience underscores the need for tailored ASP initiatives that address both social vulnerability and environmental resilience, ensuring communities are better equipped for future climate challenges.</p>

5.3. Social infrastructure and delivery systems

Effective social infrastructure and delivery systems are critical to ensuring that ASP programs reach intended beneficiaries efficiently and equitably. This subsection discusses the role of digital payment systems, robust social registries, and other mechanisms in the effective implementation of ASP.

It is essential that the strategies proposed below have approaches such as gender and care. For example, in digital payment systems, such as mobile money, e-vouchers, and bank transfers, a care-centric approach involves ensuring that these tools are designed with caregivers' time and mobility constraints in mind (UNDP, 2025). For example, minimizing commuting or lengthy procedures to collect benefits reduces the additional burden on people (often women) who are already responsible for care tasks. In robust social registries, recording who provides care, who receives it, and the location of care centers allows for more precise targeting, ensuring that caregivers and dependent people are not ignored in emergency or routine interventions. Finally, in feedback and monitoring mechanisms, the monitoring of care-related indicators, such as continuity of service, caregivers' workload or men's involvement in care, supports continuous evaluation and refinement, fostering co-responsibility and boosting the inclusion and overall resilience of ASP programmes.

5.3.1. Digital payment systems

Mobile money

E-voucher

Bank transfers

Mobile money platforms have revolutionized the delivery of social protection benefits, especially in low-income countries. These platforms enable direct cash transfers to beneficiaries' mobile phones, reducing the need for physical distribution and lowering transaction costs.

E-vouchers, another valuable tool, are electronic coupons that beneficiaries can use to purchase goods and services from authorized vendors. Delivered via SMS or smartphone apps, e-vouchers offer flexibility in how beneficiaries use their support. They are particularly useful in crisis situations where markets may be disrupted, allowing beneficiaries to access essential goods even in challenging environments (Aker *et al.*, 2016).

Finally, direct **bank transfers** remain a reliable method for delivering social protection benefits, particularly in urban areas where access to banking services is higher. Bank transfers are secure and allow for larger payments, making them suitable for social insurance payments such as pensions or unemployment benefits (Grosh *et al.*, 2008). **Table 7** showcases various international and regional initiatives related to this topic.

Table 7. Digital payment systems: global and regional initiatives

Global Initiatives
<p>Deliver cash transfers: Kenya's M-PESA platform</p> <p>The rise of mobile payments in Kenya, particularly through M-Pesa, has become a crucial example of how digital platforms can transform social programs, particularly those involving financial transfers to underserved populations. M-Pesa, launched in 2007, has enabled millions of Kenyans to send, receive, and store money through their mobile phones, bypassing the need for traditional banking infrastructure. This has made it a cornerstone for delivering social welfare payments and financial services, especially in rural and remote areas where access to physical banks is limited. Its success has demonstrated the importance of integrating digital solutions into social protection programs, allowing for quick, efficient, and inclusive delivery of aid to vulnerable groups (Mas & Radcliffe, 2010).</p> <p>Lessons learned From Kenya's experience with M-Pesa, several key lessons can be drawn for the integration of mobile payments into social programs. First, the platform's ability to reach even the most isolated communities highlights the critical role of mobile technology in overcoming barriers to financial inclusion. Second, M-Pesa's success underscores the importance of building trust and ensuring the security of digital transactions, as trust is essential for widespread adoption. Finally, the Kenyan case illustrates how mobile money services can be integrated into broader social protection schemes, providing a scalable model for other countries looking to improve the reach and efficiency of their own social programs.</p>
LATAM Initiatives
<p>Mobile money: Peru's Billetera Móvil Program</p> <p>The use of mobile wallets in Peru, such as the Billetera Móvil (Bim), has played an important role in enhancing financial inclusion, particularly for underserved populations. Bim is an interoperable mobile money platform that allows users to conduct a range of financial transactions via their mobile phones. This has been particularly impactful in rural areas, where access to traditional banking services is limited. Digital wallets like Bim have thus proven essential for increasing accessibility to financial services and promoting social protection programs by enabling quicker, safer, and more efficient disbursement of government payments (Better Than Cash Alliance, 2022b; Gobierno de Perú, 2024).</p> <p>Lessons learned: the experience of Bim in Peru provides valuable lessons for scaling digital financial inclusion. One key takeaway is the importance of collaboration among government, private sector, and financial institutions to build an inclusive digital ecosystem. Additionally, focusing on specific user segments, such as scholarship recipients or micro-entrepreneurs, has proven effective in driving mobile wallet adoption. The initiative underscores the need for strategic investments in digital infrastructure, user-friendly experiences, and continuous support to ensure the sustainability of mobile payment systems in supporting social protection efforts (Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion of Peru, 2019).</p>
<p>E-Voucher: Honduras' Bono Único</p> <p>In Honduras, the implementation of electronic vouchers through the "Bono Único" program highlights the role of digital solutions in social protection, particularly during crises like COVID-19. With support from UNDP, the Honduran government provided a one-time subsidy of \$82 (2,000 Lempiras) to vulnerable populations, identified through the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (IVM). Beneficiaries received electronic notifications on their mobile phones, enabling them to redeem the voucher at authorized stores nationwide. UNDP partnered with major banks to offer multiple redemption options and collaborated with mobile operators to verify phone lines, ensuring efficient delivery. This approach not only expedited resource distribution but also enhanced transparency and digital inclusion (Chapman et al., 2022; UNDP, 2020a).</p> <p>Lessons learned This case highlights key lessons. First, the effectiveness of multidimensional targeting mechanisms, such as the IVM, in identifying those most in need. Second, the integration of technology—including e-vouchers and mobile banking—improves the speed and security of benefit distribution. Finally, this model demonstrates scalability, offering a replicable framework for other middle- and low-income countries, particularly where digital infrastructure remains a challenge.</p>

5.3.2. Robust social registries

Comprehensive data collection

Interoperable with other government databases

Dynamic enrolment systems

Georeferenced data

Social registries should include **comprehensive data collection** on household demographics, income, health, and other socio-economic factors, with regular updates and validation to maintain accuracy and relevance (Chirchir & Barca, 2020). Ideally, these registries should be **interoperable with other government databases**, such as those for health and education, to enhance the coordination of ASP programs and ensure they reach those most in need. This interoperability enables data cross-checking, helping to prevent the exclusion or duplication of beneficiaries (Leite. *et al.*, 2017).

Dynamic enrolment systems are also crucial for responsive ASP frameworks. These systems allow households to enter or exit social protection programs based on changing circumstances, such as shifts in income or exposure to shocks. By quickly adjusting to new data, dynamic enrollment ensures that support is directed to those who need it most (Barca *et al.*, 2015).

Finally, integrating **georeferenced data** into social registries can further enhance their effectiveness. This approach allows for layering information on public services, such as hospitals, schools and care services, as well as data on vulnerability to disasters and climate change (Williams & Moreira, 2020). This geospatial context enables more precise targeting and better-designed interventions for populations at risk, resulting in more effective social protection strategies. Some initiatives regarding robust social registries can be shown in **Table 8**.

Table 8. Robust social registries: global and regional initiatives

Global Initiatives
<p>Comprehensive Data Collection: Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)</p> <p>The 4Ps relies on Listahanan, a national registry that helped quickly identify affected households after Typhoon Yolanda. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) used this system to validate beneficiaries and waive conditions, allowing rapid cash transfers totaling P550.5 million (US\$12.5 million) between November 2013 and February 2014. To respond to the disaster, 4Ps coverage was expanded, permanently adding 20,000 new households in 2014 based on updated poverty assessments (Bowen, 2016; Martínez & Murrugarra, 2018).</p> <p>Lessons learned: While 4Ps enabled a fast response, it lacked flexibility to cover non-registered poor households. Despite its expansion after Yolanda, many vulnerable families remained excluded. There was also no rigorous assessment of its impact. This experience highlighted the need for a separate Emergency Cash Transfer (ECT) program to provide broader, more equitable assistance, reducing DSWD's logistical burden and improving coordination with humanitarian agencies.</p>
LATAM Initiatives
<p>Efforts towards interoperability: Ecuador's <i>Registro Interconectado de Programas Sociales</i> (RIPS)</p> <p>Ecuador has made significant progress in enhancing the interoperability of its social protection data systems through the RIPS. This system integrates various databases from different institutions and programs to improve targeting and monitoring. The full deployment of RIPS is expected to facilitate rapid horizontal expansions in response to shocks by ensuring greater data-sharing capabilities among government entities. Additionally, a 2022 tripartite agreement between the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES), the Social Registry Unit, and the Secretariat for Risk Management (SNGRE) aims to link social protection data with disaster risk management systems, further strengthening the country's ability to respond to crises efficiently (World Bank, 2024b).</p> <p>Lessons learned: A key lesson from Ecuador's experience is the challenge of balancing data interoperability with stringent data privacy regulations. Despite government efforts to integrate databases for improved response mechanisms, non-state actors involved in social protection and emergency response still face difficulties in accessing the Social Registry's data. This highlights the need for clear legal frameworks that allow controlled data access while ensuring privacy protections. Additionally, Ecuador's approach underscores the importance of continuous investment in technical infrastructure and institutional coordination to enhance the efficiency and scalability of social protection systems.</p>

Dynamic enrollment systems: Colombia's Familias en Acción

By leveraging the SISBEN social registry, the program provides timely and efficient assistance to families based on their socio-economic conditions. One of the program's strengths lies in its ability to adapt to the needs of different regions, with clear criteria for enrollment and exit based on household circumstances. The program has effectively contributed to reducing poverty and enhancing access to education and health services for beneficiaries, demonstrating its positive impact on improving the lives of vulnerable populations. Furthermore, Familias en Acción exemplifies how well-structured data management systems can play a central role in ensuring the targeted allocation of resources, contributing to the program's sustainability and effectiveness (Medellín. & Sánchez., 2015).

Lessons learned: Familias en Acción faces challenges that limit its potential as a dynamic enrollment system, including infrequent SISBEN updates, which delay responses to changes in household circumstances. The lack of real-time integration across data sources, such as health and education records, hampers efficiency in targeting and resource allocation, while reliance on administrative data prone to inaccuracies further complicates effectiveness. Strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration, governance, and data management is essential to enhance responsiveness and ensure timely support for Colombia's most vulnerable populations.

Georeferenced Data: SISBEN Colombia

SISBEN in Colombia has integrated georeferencing into its data collection to improve the targeting and accuracy of social programs. This allows for precise identification of high-poverty areas, enhancing resource allocation and contributing to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (IPM). According to CONPES 3877, the system strengthens coordination across government levels. The Department of National Planning (DNP) leads its development with support from territorial entities, ensuring data quality and consistency. Funded by the national government and local contributions, the transition was carried out through a nationwide data collection campaign (DNP, 2017).

Lessons learned: A key lesson is the value of geographical data for targeting, as georeferencing enables the creation of poverty maps that support multidimensional analysis and better program design. However, challenges remain, particularly in areas with weak infrastructure and administrative capacity, where the accuracy and timely updating of data are critical. Additionally, ensuring transparency and accountability through georeferencing requires strong institutional coordination to avoid inefficiencies and redundancies in program implementation. Although privacy concerns are inherent in georeferenced social data, further research is needed to assess their impact and mitigation strategies (DNP, 2015, 2021).

5.3.3. Feedback mechanisms and Monitoring

Feedback mechanisms

Real-time monitoring

Establishing channels for **beneficiaries to provide feedback** on ASP programs is essential for continuous improvement. Feedback can be collected through various methods, including surveys, hotlines, or digital platforms, and can be used to refine program design and delivery.

In addition, **real-time monitoring** systems that track benefit delivery and assess program impact are vital to ensuring that ASP initiatives remain effective and responsive. These systems can leverage data from mobile devices, GPS tracking, and other technologies to deliver timely information on program performance, allowing for rapid adjustments when necessary. Some examples related to this topic can be found in **Table 9**.

Table 9. Feedback mechanism and real-time monitoring: global and regional initiatives

Global Initiatives
<p>Feedback Mechanism: Philippines 4PS</p> <p>To enhance accountability and responsiveness, the program has established a Grievance Redress System (GRS), which allows beneficiaries and the public to report concerns related to eligibility, payment distribution, and service delivery. Complaints can be submitted through various channels, including grievance forms, emails, text messages, a national hotline, social media, and direct communication with program officials. Once received, grievances are logged into a management information system (MIS) and systematically addressed based on their nature and urgency. This structured approach helps ensure transparency, improves service delivery, and strengthens the program's impact on vulnerable communities (World Bank, 2014).</p> <p>Lessons learned: The 4Ps' Grievance Redress System demonstrates the value of accessible feedback mechanisms in social protection programs. Integrating multiple communication channels—such as mobile messaging, social media, and direct reporting—enhances beneficiary engagement and trust. A well-structured tracking system ensures that grievances are recorded and resolved efficiently, improving program credibility. Additionally, grievance data can help identify systemic issues, such as barriers to access or inefficiencies in benefit distribution. However, continuous improvements are needed to ensure that feedback is consistently used to refine program design and policies.</p>
LATAM Initiatives
<p>Feedback mechanism: Nicaragua's Red de Protección Social</p> <p>The Red de Protección Social (RPS) program in Nicaragua implemented a comprehensive set of feedback mechanisms to monitor and enhance its impact on household health and education. Through official forms, audits, surprise visits, and a Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (SMEP), the program ensured compliance with co-responsibilities and the quality of services. Additionally, community promoters, inter-institutional meetings, and a complaint reception system facilitated problem identification and real-time program optimization, ensuring greater efficiency and equity in benefit (International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth, 2009).</p> <p>Lessons learned: The RPS's multi-faceted approach highlighted the importance of effective feedback mechanisms in ensuring transparency and continuous improvement in conditional cash transfer programs. The combination of formal audits with community supervision allowed for the detection of irregularities and adjustments in implementation strategies. Furthermore, the integration of qualitative evaluations and complaint reception contributed to a more adaptive response to local needs. However, the additional proof requirements imposed by some promoters suggest the need for standardized procedures to prevent unnecessary barriers for beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Tool for incorporating the gender perspective and co-responsibility in care in the different stages of the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) cycle: Cuba's experience</p> <p>As part of the Hurricane Preparedness Mechanism, Cuba is developing the Initiative "Care at the center of disaster risk management". As part of this Initiative, a "Roadmap for the incorporation of gender and care approaches in Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM)" was developed, which includes precise recommendations of six transversal actions that must be considered in DRRM and an outline of practical actions to promote a gender-responsive DRR. The tool also includes concrete examples that serve as references for the inclusion of gender equality and co-responsibility in care in the different stages of the DRR cycle. This tool was developed by the National Civil Defense General Staff, the General Directorate of Housing, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the Federation of Cuban Women with UNDP Cuba's support.</p>

6. Challenges and opportunities

While ASP represents a transformative approach to addressing vulnerability in the face of climate change, economic crises, and other shocks, its implementation is not without its challenges. This section explores both the operational challenges and strategic opportunities that countries encounter in developing effective ASP systems.

6.1. Operational challenges

Implementing ASP requires navigating complex operational challenges, including institutional frameworks, financial resources, and data management systems. Below are some of the primary operational challenges in establishing effective ASP.

6.1.1. Institutional bottlenecks

A significant barrier to ASP implementation is the fragmentation of responsibilities across different government agencies. In Latin America, social protection, disaster risk management, and climate adaptation are often managed by separate ministries or departments, leading to coordination challenges and inefficiencies. This division can hamper ASP effectiveness, as the lack of an integrated framework across sectors diminishes the potential impact of ASP initiatives (World Bank, 2024b). **Table 10** illustrates these institutional challenges across different subsystems in Latin America.

Table 10. Analysis of Current ASP Subsystems in Latin America

ASP Subsystem	Analysis
Social protection:	<p>Latin America has made significant progress in the coverage of social protection systems, although significant challenges remain. Conditional cash transfer programs, such as <i>Bolsa Familia</i> in Brazil and former <i>Prospera</i> in Mexico, have been crucial in reducing poverty and improving health and education in vulnerable populations. However, coverage remains limited, especially for informal workers and rural populations, leaving a high percentage of people unprotected from emergencies and economic shocks (Jens Arnold et al., 2024). In addition, institutional capacities in the region vary significantly between countries, affecting the sustainability and effective implementation of these programs.</p> <p>The institutional structure in social protection is generally fragmented, with different agencies managing multiple programs, which complicates inter-institutional coordination. Limited interoperability of information systems and challenges in database integration in many countries reduce the capacity for rapid and coordinated crisis response. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated some efforts to digitize and improve information systems, as in the case of Colombia's <i>Ingreso Solidario</i> program, which leveraged digital tools to quickly identify and deliver benefits to vulnerable populations (Better Than Cash Alliance, 2022a).</p>

Disaster Risk Management (DRM):

The region is highly vulnerable to disasters due to its geographical location and climatic characteristics, which makes strengthening the risk management system essential. In many Latin American countries, the DRM structure is led by specialized agencies, such as the General Directorate of Civil Protection in Mexico or the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD) in Colombia, which coordinate the prevention and response to natural events. However, in practice, these systems often face a lack of financial resources and trained personnel, which limits their ability to respond.

At the regional level, there are cooperative efforts, such as the Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC), which provides a framework for collaboration. However, integration with social protection systems remains low, and more initiatives are needed to make DRM efforts complementary to social protection systems, facilitating a coordinated and data-driven response to vulnerability and risk (Cecchini et al., 2021; CEPREDENAC, 2024).

On the other hand, care in the disaster risk management context remains inadequately addressed, posing a significant challenge. As highlighted by the Gender team of UNDP, “Care-blind preparedness and recovery interventions are less effective and efficient and might lead to further exclusion of vulnerable populations, as overburdened women might not have the time to obtain required paperwork, or engage in recovery efforts such as ‘cash for work’ or contribute to ‘build back better’ activities as they have to devote their time and efforts to care responsibilities” (UNDP, 2025). This illustrates the critical need for a more inclusive approach that recognizes and integrates care responsibilities into disaster preparedness and recovery initiatives.

Climate Change Adaptation:

CCA in the Latin American region is at an incipient stage in terms of specific policies and programs, although some countries, such as Colombia, have developed national adaptation strategies. Most of the actions are aimed at sectors such as agriculture and water resources management, since these sectors are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change in the region. However, the lack of adequate funding and technical capacity in government institutions represents a major obstacle to effective implementation.

In addition, although information systems and programs exist to monitor the impact of climate change, these are often not linked to social protection systems, which limits the possibility of an integrated response to environmental disasters. Institutional fragmentation and limited coordination between climate change and social protection agencies make it difficult to create mechanisms that allow for effective and coordinated adaptation in the long term (Magrin, 2015).

6.1.2. Fiscal constraints

ASP programs require substantial financial investment to provide immediate support during crises and fund long-term resilience-building activities, essential for adaptive systems. However, many countries face budgetary constraints that limit their ability to adequately finance these programs, especially those with high debt levels or a heavy reliance on external aid (Bowen *et al.*, 2020).

Furthermore, governments often encounter competing priorities when allocating limited financial resources. In some cases, short-term economic needs may overshadow investments in ASP, as the benefits of ASP are often viewed as long-term and less immediately visible. This prioritization can result in underfunding for ASP initiatives, reducing their overall effectiveness (World Bank, 2024b).

6.1.3. Data limitations

Reliable data is essential for the effective implementation of ASP, as it underpins risk assessments, targeting, and monitoring processes. However, in many countries, the **data infrastructure is inadequate**. This includes difficulties in collecting timely and accurate data, integrating information from various sources, and ensuring data quality (Bowen *et al.*, 2020). For example, certain Central American countries, such as Guatemala and Honduras, lack up-to-date social registries, while others face limitations in data system interoperability (Berner & Van Hemelryck, 2021).

The use of data in ASP raises challenges regarding **privacy and the protection of personal information**. Governments must balance the need to utilize these data for effective targeting and service delivery with the obligation to uphold privacy rights. Addressing this challenge requires clear regulations and data governance structures that ensure legal, limited, and time-bound data usage, transparency, and proper risk assessments, in line with UN principles on data protection in emergency contexts (WHO, 2020).

6.2. Strategic opportunities

Despite the challenges, there are significant opportunities to enhance ASP's effectiveness. By leveraging new technologies, fostering international cooperation, and engaging with the private sector, countries can overcome many barriers to implementing ASP. The strategic opportunities highlighted in this subsection offer a roadmap for governments and stakeholders to strengthen ASP systems, ensuring they can respond to today's complex and evolving risks.

6.2.1. Leveraging technology

Advances in digital technology present substantial opportunities to improve the implementation of ASP. **Digital platforms** can facilitate the integration of data from multiple sources, enabling more accurate risk assessments and better targeting of vulnerable populations (ECLAC & UNDP, 2024). For example, using blockchain technology can enhance transparency and security in data management within ASP systems.

Additionally, the widespread adoption of **mobile technology** offers new possibilities for delivering social protection benefits. Mobile money and digital payment systems ensure that support reaches beneficiaries quickly and efficiently, even in remote areas (ECLAC & UNDP, 2024). Countries like Kenya, Peru and Colombia during the pandemic have successfully utilized mobile platforms for cash transfers, demonstrating the potential of technology in advancing ASP.

However, it is crucial to address the risks of exclusion that may arise from the digitalization of social protection services. The International Labor Organization (ILO) has emphasized that, without careful planning, a shift to digital platforms could inadvertently exclude vulnerable populations lacking access to technology or digital literacy (ILO, 2024).

6.2.2. Fostering international cooperation

Regional collaboration is essential for addressing transboundary risks, such as climate change and pandemics, which demand coordinated responses. Initiatives like CCRIF provide a model for how countries can pool resources and share risks, thereby enhancing resilience across the region (CCRIF, 2020). Additionally, international organizations and donor agencies play a critical role in supporting ASP implementation by offering both funding and technical assistance. Global funds, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF), provide financial resources that countries can leverage to build adaptive capacities and respond effectively to shocks (GCF, 2020; World Bank, 2018).

6.2.3. Engaging private sector partnerships

The private sector, especially the insurance industry, plays a critical role in ASP by developing innovative risk transfer mechanisms. Instruments such as **parametric insurance** and **catastrophe bonds** can provide rapid financial support following disasters, helping stabilize affected communities and reducing fiscal pressure on governments. Clarke and Dercon (2016) highlight how these financial tools improve disaster response by ensuring timely payouts. Additionally, broader private sector involvement in ASP can enhance resilience through strategic investments and financial innovations.

7. Policy recommendations

Implementing ASP in Latin America is essential for strengthen resilience against a range of challenges, including climate change, economic crises, and social emergencies. This section outlines key public policy recommendations necessary for successfully establishing ASP in in the region, presenting fundamental considerations for planning and implementing a comprehensive roadmap.

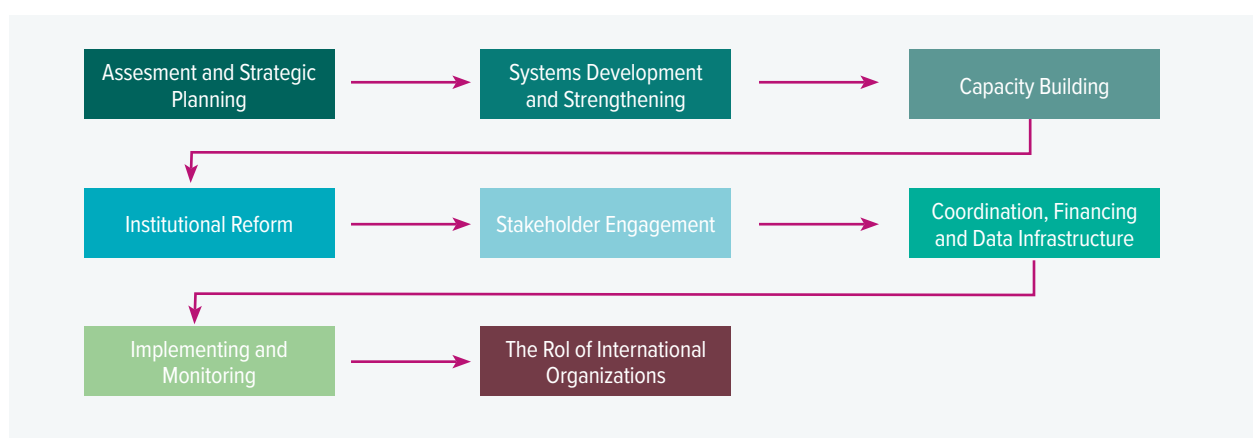
7.1. A roadmap to develop an effective ASP

The structured steps below provide a practical framework to guide policymakers in designing and implementing effective ASP systems. Each step addresses crucial elements—from assessing vulnerabilities to improving inter-agency coordination—ensuring that ASP initiatives are flexible, integrated and sustainable.

Furthermore, it is critical to incorporate additional strategies that explicitly strengthen ASP by addressing households' income-generating capacity. Using this framework, policymakers can better target interventions that bolster households' ability to utilize their assets effectively, generate income, and build resilience against shocks. For instance, ASP initiatives could include skill development programs, facilitating economic inclusion. Additionally, temporary employment programs that integrate on-the-job training can provide immediate relief while enhancing long-term employability. Health strategies are equally critical to maintaining a productive workforce. Care-focused policies, such as childcare services and eldercare support, can alleviate women's caregiving burdens, enabling them to participate more fully in the labor market. Finally, promoting access to credit, savings mechanisms, and technical assistance for entrepreneurial activities can empower households to diversify income sources and reduce dependence on unstable livelihood streams.

By embedding these income-focused strategies within ASP, social protection systems can transcend short-term poverty alleviation, fostering long-term resilience, promoting equity, and contributing to sustainable development. **Figure 5** illustrates the primary steps for ASP implementation.

Figure 5. Roadmap for ASP implementation



Source: Own elaboration

7.1.1. Assessment and Strategic Planning

To initiate an effective ASP framework, it's crucial to begin with a comprehensive assessment of the population's vulnerabilities and risks. This should encompass an analysis of socio-economic data, climate risk information, and the current social protection landscape to pinpoint the areas most in need of ASP interventions (UNDP, 2020b).

Based on the assessment, develop a national ASP strategy that clearly outlines the goals, objectives, and core components of the ASP system. This strategy should be integrated with broader national development plans and include measurable targets for scaling up social protection, improving data systems, and strengthening institutional capacities (UNDP & ECLAC, 2024).

As climate change intensifies, integrating climate adaptation strategies into ASP systems is increasingly essential. This involves creating programs that not only address immediate climate-related shocks but also foster long-term resilience against the ongoing impacts of climate change (Marer et al., 2024). Additionally, demographic shifts, such as aging populations and urbanization, require adaptations in ASP systems to meet the needs of an aging workforce, growing urban centers, and evolving family structures. In this context, it is also necessary to **incorporate resilience and disaster risk management into care diagnostics, policies, and programs**. This includes developing **geo-referenced maps of care supply and demand**, and integrating **caregivers and dependent populations into risk maps**, ensuring that care systems are responsive and adaptive not only to social and economic transformations but also to environmental and climate-related risks (UNDP, 2025).

It is critical to focus on institutional and regulatory strengthening, interagency coordination, and defining financing mechanisms to facilitate effective ASP implementation. Strengthened institutions and regulatory frameworks provide a foundation for governance and accountability, which is crucial for the success of ASP initiatives (Marer et al., 2024). Interagency coordination supports a unified approach to social protection, disaster risk management, and climate adaptation, enhancing efficiency and effectiveness. Finally, establishing clear financing mechanisms is vital for securing the resources needed to sustain ASP programs over time, particularly in the face of competing budgetary priorities (Bowen et al., 2020).

Income-generating strategies for resilience. Assessment and strategic planning. During the assessment and strategic planning process, it is essential to evaluate the income-generating capacity of households by mapping their assets and how these interact with socio-economic and climatic factors. The strategy should go beyond identifying vulnerabilities to pinpoint actionable opportunities for enhancing households' ability to generate sustainable income. Key measures could include identifying skill gaps and designing training programs that align with labor market needs, fostering local enterprises that can adapt to climate-related risks, and implementing policies that improve access to markets for agricultural or service-based production. These actions aim to strengthen households' resilience by maximizing the use and productivity of their assets within a supportive and adaptive ASP framework.

7.1.2. Systems Development and Strengthening

Investing in integrated data systems that facilitate comprehensive data collection, analysis, and cross-sectoral sharing is crucial for enhancing social protection effectiveness. Ensuring interoperability among these systems allows for better coordination across programs and improves the ability to deliver targeted interventions. Additionally, strengthening data infrastructure supports more effective monitoring and evaluation of social protection initiatives (Bowen et al., 2020). Governments can leverage advanced technologies, such as cloud computing and blockchain,

to enhance data security and accessibility, ensuring that information is both protected and readily available when needed.

Moreover, integrated social information systems should also **account for care needs during emergencies**, for example, by **registering the location of care facilities such as nurseries and elderly care homes**, to prioritize their rehabilitation and the restoration of services in the aftermath of a crisis. These considerations are in line with the **recommendations of the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategy**, which emphasize the preparation of care protocols in the event of disasters, conducting simulations that include care-related needs, and investing in resilient infrastructure in care centers (UNDP, 2025).

In addition, establishing a flexible social protection framework capable of scaling quickly in response to shocks is critical. ASP programs should incorporate contingency mechanisms, such as emergency cash transfers or food aid, which can be automatically activated during crises. These rapid-response features enable ASP systems to meet immediate needs effectively while supporting long-term resilience-building (Bowen *et al.*, 2020).

Income-generating strategies for resilience. Systems development and strengthening. Developing integrated data systems for social protection requires a detailed understanding of households' economic assets, including land ownership, job skills, and income sources. This granular information enables a more precise identification of vulnerabilities and opportunities to enhance income-generating capacities, particularly in response to emerging risks.

While incorporating real-time asset data into social registries presents challenges—especially given the informal nature of many assets owned by vulnerable households—it remains essential to establish mechanisms for regularly updating this information. Improved data accuracy allows social protection programs to design targeted interventions, such as skill-specific training programs or improved access to credit and markets, ultimately strengthening economic resilience.

Leveraging advanced technologies can enhance both the security and accessibility of income-related data, ensuring its effective use in rapid-response policies and long-term resilience planning. By integrating these strategies, social protection systems can better support households in building sustainable livelihoods and reducing dependence on short-term assistance.

7.1.3. Capacity Building

Building robust institutional capacity at all levels of government is essential for the effective implementation of ASP. Capacity-building programs should prioritize training for officials working in social protection, disaster risk management, and climate adaptation to ensure comprehensive support for vulnerable populations (Bowen *et al.*, 2020). Furthermore, developing specialized technical expertise in areas like data management, risk assessment, and digital tools for social protection delivery is critical. Governments can advance this expertise through partnerships with academic institutions, international organizations, and the private sector, creating a collaborative approach to technical skill-building.

In line with these priorities, it is essential to incorporate a dedicated component of **care and disaster risk reduction (DDR)** within capacity-building strategies. This expanded focus ensures that ASP systems not only respond to income and food insecurity but also protect the continuity and accessibility of essential care services in times of crisis.

The policy recommendation emphasizes strengthening institutional capacities for social protection, risk management, and climate adaptation. This can be enhanced by integrating training modules that address care-related needs during crises (UNDP, 2025). Specifically, capacity-building plans should include:

- Training for personnel attending to dependent populations during and after disasters, ensuring that their specific vulnerabilities are adequately addressed in emergency responses.
- Development of care-sensitive response protocols, including guidelines for the rapid restoration of care services—such as childcare centres and eldercare facilities—after a disaster or emergency.
- First-aid and resilience training for women caregivers, empowering them to take an active role in emergency preparedness and response, particularly in contexts where institutional support may be limited.

Income-generating strategies for resilience. Capacity building. Capacity-building programs should include training for officials not only in social protection and risk management but also in strategies to enhance households' income-generating capacity and asset building. This training should emphasize identifying and leveraging household assets to build resilience against shocks. It should encompass the integration of resilient production methods into social protection policies and the development of localized capacities that enable households to diversify income sources, particularly in vulnerable and underserved areas. Additionally, partnerships with academic institutions and international organizations can provide valuable expertise on designing and implementing income-focused strategies, ensuring that households can sustain livelihoods and recover from shocks more effectively.

7.1.4. Institutional Reform

Implementing ASP effectively requires strong cross-sector coordination. Establishing inter-ministerial committees or task forces can help ensure that efforts across social protection, disaster risk reduction, and climate adaptation are well-aligned. Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) illustrates how inter-sectoral coordination can enhance program responsiveness to droughts and other shocks (Berhane *et al.*, 2014). Additionally, countries with overlapping social protection programs should consider consolidating these into a unified ASP framework, allowing for flexible responses to various shocks.

Additionally, to enhance the inclusivity and effectiveness of ASP systems, it is essential **to integrate the care perspective** into disaster preparedness and risk management mechanisms. This integration responds to a critical gap in many ASP systems, where care needs—particularly those of dependent populations—are often **overlooked in emergency planning** and response. Including care in disaster strategies improves both immediate crisis response and long-term resilience for vulnerable groups.

In line with the recommendations of the DDR Strategy, governments should adopt measures such as:

- Creating care-specific protocols and preparedness plans, including simulations and contingency planning that consider the needs of caregivers and dependent individuals.
- Maintaining updated caregiver and care recipient registries to facilitate rapid identification and targeted support during emergencies.

- Ensuring that ASP institutions coordinate closely with care-related agencies and disaster response bodies, for example, by forming inter-ministerial committees that explicitly include the “care” dimension in preparedness and recovery roadmaps.

Income-generating strategies for resilience. Institutional reform. Institutional reforms should ensure that intersectoral coordination explicitly integrates strategies to enhance household income generation. This includes developing components that enable families to diversify income sources, such as access to microcredit, resilient skills training, and technical assistance for small enterprises. Consolidating social protection and assistance policies into a unified ASP framework can streamline the delivery of direct and adaptable support for managing productive assets. Moreover, effective cross-sectoral coordination allows for the design of comprehensive responses to shocks, encompassing immediate relief measures and long-term support for rebuilding livelihoods and strengthening economic resilience.

7.1.5. Stakeholder Engagement

The design and implementation of effective ASP should involve diverse stakeholders, including vulnerable communities, organizations, civil society, and the private sector. Engaging these groups ensures that ASP initiatives are responsive to the needs of those most at risk.

The private sector also plays a critical role in ASP by developing innovative financial instruments, such as catastrophe bonds and parametric insurance. Policymakers should seek partnerships with private entities to leverage these resources and tap into their expertise (World Bank, 2024b).

Income-generating strategies for resilience. Stakeholder engagement. Active participation from key stakeholders, including vulnerable communities and the private sector, is crucial for tailoring ASP initiatives to the realities of household income generation. Engaging communities helps identify their unique capacities and needs, ensuring that policies are designed to support sustainable and resilient livelihoods. Collaboration with the private sector can unlock access to innovative resources, such as parametric microinsurance, technical assistance, and financing for local enterprises. These partnerships can strengthen households’ income-generating capacities, diversify livelihood options, and reduce vulnerability to shocks, creating a more inclusive and adaptive ASP framework.

7.1.6. Coordination, Financing, and Data Infrastructure

Effective implementation of ASP requires strong coordination among different levels of government and agencies to ensure the proper allocation of funds and effective use of data (Bowen *et al.*, 2020). Developing frameworks that promote coordination between governmental actors and non-governmental organizations is essential. This may include creating centralized databases accessible to various agencies and formulating joint response plans to address large-scale shocks. Integrating these elements fosters a more cohesive approach to ASP implementation, optimizing both resource management and emergency response.

Integrating Preparedness and Care in Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies

A key component of adaptive social protection is the proactive integration of disaster preparedness measures that include the care dimension. In line with the DDR Strategy, moving beyond reactive measures and investing in anticipatory strategies that protect the most vulnerable populations, especially those dependent on care services is crucial (UNDP, 2025).

These measures reinforce the importance of embedding care into broader resilience strategies and ensuring that emergency preparedness does not overlook the social infrastructure that sustains everyday well-being. This includes:

- Promoting the construction and adaptation of disaster-resistant facilities in the design of care infrastructure, ensuring continuity of services for dependent populations in the face of climate-related and other shocks.
- Implementing ‘cash-for-care’ interventions to ensure the continuity of care provision when formal or community-based networks are disrupted, supporting families in securing alternative care arrangements during crises.
- Including care-related aspects in early warning systems, enabling emergency responses to anticipate where disruptions in care services could most severely impact dependent populations such as children, older adults, and persons with disabilities.

Sustainable financing is also vital for ASP’s success. Governments should explore innovative financing mechanisms, such as climate finance, social impact bonds, and public-private partnerships, to ensure that ASP programs are adequately funded. Additionally, contingency funds and risk pools can provide rapid access to resources during crisis, as demonstrated by the CCRIF (CCRIF, 2020).

Improving data systems is another key aspect, particularly through the development of dynamic social registries that can be updated regularly with new data on household conditions and risks. Such registries allow for more responsive and accurate targeting of social programs (UNDP & ECLAC, 2024). However, practical challenges remain in many countries—updates to social registries are often carried out every three to four years using periodic data collection, known as *barridos*. Even in countries with a continuous update process, outdated information can still pose significant challenges. Addressing these challenges requires innovative approaches to data collection and management to ensure that registries reflect real-time conditions and better serve vulnerable populations (Barca, 2017).

Finally, data is the backbone of ASP. Policymakers should invest in building integrated data systems capable of collecting, analyzing, and sharing information across different sectors. This includes improving the interoperability of social registries with disaster risk data, enhancing data quality, and ensuring robust data protection measures. Countries like Brazil, with its *Cadastro Único* system, have made substantial progress in developing comprehensive data systems. For example, Lindert *et al.* (2007) highlights key advancements in integrated data management that could serve as a foundation for more robust ASP systems in the future.

Income-generating strategies for resilience. Coordination, financing, and data infrastructure. Developing an integrated and dynamic data infrastructure is essential for accurately mapping households’ income-generating needs and vulnerabilities. By creating updated social registries and fostering inter-agency coordination, ASP systems can ensure that households with limited assets or those at economic risk receive targeted support. This includes access to financing, technical assistance, and sustainable income opportunities, particularly during crises. Additionally, leveraging innovative financing mechanisms, such as social impact bonds and public-private partnerships, can secure sustainable funding to strengthen households’ productive capacities. These mechanisms should be directed toward initiatives like skill-building programs, enterprise support, and resilient livelihoods, ultimately enhancing long-term economic resilience.

7.1.7. Implementation and Monitoring

Starting with pilot projects to test ASP interventions allows for program refinement based on real-world experiences before full-scale implementation. This phased approach ensures that programs are well-suited to the local context and can adapt to unforeseen challenges. Establishing robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms is essential to track ASP program performance. These mechanisms should include real-time monitoring, periodic evaluations, and the flexibility to adjust based on findings. Effective monitoring is crucial for ensuring that ASP outcomes align with intended goals and for identifying areas where programs can be improved.

As countries develop and implement ASP systems, several emerging trends are likely to shape the future of these efforts. First, the digitalization of social protection systems is accelerating, with more countries adopting digital tools for data management, payment delivery, and beneficiary targeting. This trend is expected to continue, driven by technological advancements and the demand for more efficient, responsive systems (UNDP & ECLAC, 2024).

Incorporating care-centered disaster response strategies will ensure that ASP systems are genuinely adaptive and inclusive. These measures reinforce the importance of embedding care into adaptive recovery strategies, ensuring that caregiving needs are addressed alongside economic and infrastructural responses (UNDP, 2025). This includes:

- Implementing “cash-for-work” interventions targeted explicitly at rehabilitating care infrastructure, such as childcare centers and eldercare homes, to ensure the rapid restoration of essential services.
- Establishing temporary care spaces for dependent populations during post-disaster periods ensures continuity of care and relieves pressure on informal networks.
- Developing respite programs for women caregivers who have become overburdened during and after a disaster, including mobile support units or community-based temporary caregivers.
- Promoting the reconstruction of infrastructure with resilience criteria that explicitly include the care perspective, prioritizing the rebuilding and adaptation of facilities like nurseries and care homes from the outset of recovery planning.

Income-generating strategies for resilience. Implementation and monitoring. ASP pilot projects should include interventions that enhance households’ income-generating capacity, such as job training programs, access to microcredit, and support for local enterprises. Monitoring and evaluating these initiatives are essential to assessing their effectiveness in improving livelihoods and fostering long-term resilience.

The digitalization of social protection systems presents opportunities for real-time monitoring of household economic conditions, enabling rapid program adjustments to optimize income opportunities and support financial autonomy. However, challenges remain, particularly the exclusion of vulnerable populations from administrative registries and the difficulties in maintaining accurate and up-to-date social protection data.

To address these limitations, a pragmatic approach is needed. Rather than relying solely on real-time data collection, social protection programs should integrate complementary methods such as proxy indicators, periodic surveys, and community feedback mechanisms. These strategies can enhance existing data systems, provide timely insights for policymakers, and refine income-generating initiatives to strengthen resilience among the most vulnerable households.

7.1.8. The Role of International Organizations

International organizations play a key role in supporting ASP development worldwide. Agencies such as the UNDP, World Bank, and ILO provide technical assistance, capacity-building support, and promote knowledge exchange through global networks (UNDP, 2021). Additionally, global funds and facilities, such as the Green Climate Fund and the Global Risk Financing Facility, can mobilize resources for ASP. These organizations also advocate for the integration of social protection with climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction, helping align ASP with sustainable development agendas and promoting a comprehensive, global approach to resilience (Bowen *et al.*, 2020).

Income-generating strategies for resilience. The role of international organizations. International organizations can play a critical role in promoting programs that enhance income-generating opportunities at both the household and community levels. By leveraging funding mechanisms and technical collaborations, these organizations can support initiatives such as skills training programs, improved access to markets, and innovative financial tools like microcredit and insurance schemes. Furthermore, the facilitation of knowledge exchange and dissemination of best practices across countries enables the adoption of successful models that promote resilient and adaptive livelihoods. These efforts help families in vulnerable contexts build sustainable income streams, fostering long-term resilience and economic stability.

7.2. Some considerations about the roadmap

While the proposed roadmap provides a general foundation, it is essential to recognize that ASP implementation is an adaptable process not strictly linear. Although these steps form a logical and structured approach to ASP development and implementation, in practice, they often overlap and require constant adjustments. Stakeholders must be prepared to navigate the complexity and interconnectedness of the various elements to establish an effective and resilient social protection system. Key considerations include:

- **Interdependence of steps:** Each step—such as assessment, planning, capacity building—not only relies on the preceding one but also impacts others. For instance, the effectiveness of institutional reform may depend on insights gained from the initial assessment and the active participation of key stakeholders.
- **Continuous feedback:** Implementing an ASP system requires ongoing feedback. Results from monitoring and evaluation can guide adjustments in planning and training, creating a continuous cycle of improvement.
- **Dynamic context:** Social, economic, and environmental conditions in Latin America are constantly evolving and can influence ASP implementation. Disasters, economic crises, or policy changes may prompt decision-makers to revisit earlier steps, such as vulnerability assessments or system restructuring.
- **Multi-stakeholder participation:** Collaboration among various actors, including governments, local communities, and international organizations, brings diverse perspectives and priorities, potentially influencing the linear flow of the roadmap. For instance, active local community involvement may prompt revisions to the initial implementation strategy.

- **Adoption of emerging technologies:** As digitalization advances and new data management tools emerge, steps in the roadmap may need to be adjusted based on available technologies. This evolution can alter approaches to system strengthening and training, enhancing ASP effectiveness and responsiveness.

Considerations on actions in the household income-generating framework. The roadmap identifies specific actions to enhance households' income-generating capacity across all phases—from strategic planning to implementation and monitoring. However, these actions should not be viewed in isolation. Their success depends on integration within the broader ASP framework, which is inherently dynamic and requires regular adjustments to address changing conditions. The interdependence of the roadmap's phases underscores that income-generating strategies must be continuously adapted in response to feedback from monitoring systems and evolving social, economic, and environmental conditions. Additionally, the unique economic and social vulnerabilities of the Latin American context play a pivotal role in shaping how these income-generating strategies are implemented. External shocks or regulatory changes may necessitate targeted adjustments to ensure relevance and effectiveness. Involving multiple stakeholders—including local communities, governments, and international organizations—is critical to ensuring that income-generation initiatives remain inclusive, flexible, and responsive to the dynamic challenges facing households in the region.

8. Research agenda on Adaptive Social Protection

As ASP continues to develop, prioritizing research that supports its evolution and effectiveness is essential. This section provides general recommendations for establishing a cohesive and comprehensive roadmap for future ASP research.

8.1. Priorities for future research

To support the effective implementation and scaling of ASP, research should focus on several key priorities.

8.1.1. Assessing program impacts on resilience

A critical priority is the rigorous evaluation of existing ASP program elements to assess their impact on resilience. This involves conducting impact assessments that measure how ASP interventions contribute to households' ability to withstand, adapt to, and recover from various shocks. For example, evaluating the long-term effects of cash transfer programs linked to DRR or climate adaptation can offer valuable insights into their efficacy (UNDP, 2020b).

Quantifying resilience remains challenging; however, the *Regional Human Development Report for Latin America and the Caribbean 2025* advances efforts to better define and understand resilience within the broader context of human development. This report emphasizes the importance of resilience in fostering sustainable human development and acknowledges the role of ASP systems in achieving this goal. By embedding resilience into development approaches, the report highlights ASP as a tool to address vulnerabilities and enhance adaptive capacities in the face of multifaceted challenges.

Research should focus on developing and refining metrics that capture the multidimensional nature of resilience. These metrics should include indicators related to income stability, health, food security, and asset accumulation and should address both immediate and long-term ASP intervention outcomes. Developing standardized resilience metrics will allow for cross-program comparisons and help in identifying best practices.

8.1.2. Mapping socio-economic vulnerabilities

A comprehensive understanding of socio-economic vulnerabilities is essential for the effective targeting of ASP interventions. Research should employ **geospatial analysis and mapping techniques** to identify vulnerable populations and regions, particularly those at risk from climate change and disasters. This approach involves integrating data on poverty, health, education, assets ownership, and environmental risks to create detailed vulnerability maps that guide ASP planning.

Since vulnerabilities evolve over time due to factors like economic changes, environmental degradation, and social dynamics, research should develop methodologies for **dynamic vulnerability assessments** that can be updated regularly. This may involve creating real-time monitoring systems that use data from social registries, satellite imagery, and other sources to continuously assess vulnerability levels and inform adaptive responses.

8.1.3. Integrating climate risk and social protection

Given the increasing frequency and severity of climate-related shocks, designing ASP programs that are responsive to climate risks is essential. Research should explore ways to integrate climate adaptation strategies within social protection frameworks, ensuring that these programs can meet immediate needs during disasters and contribute to long-term resilience. This includes assessing the effectiveness of climate-sensitive interventions, such as cash transfers, insurance schemes, and public works programs activated by climate events (GCF, Bowen *et al.*, 2020; 2020).

ASP programs must also adapt to changing risk environments. Research should focus on identifying specific triggers and thresholds that require program adjustments, such as shifts in weather patterns or economic conditions. This may involve developing flexible program designs capable of scaling up or down in response to these triggers, ensuring timely support reaches those most in need (Bowen *et al.*, 2020).

8.1.4. Exploring innovative financing mechanisms

Sustainable financing is a cornerstone of effective ASP. Research should investigate the potential of **blended finance**, where public funds combine with private investments to support ASP initiatives. This exploration includes examining the feasibility of innovative financial instruments such as **social impact bonds**, **catastrophe bonds**, and **climate finance mechanisms**, which can provide the necessary resources to expand ASP (UNDP & ECLAC, 2024).

Insurance mechanisms, particularly **parametric insurance**, offer a promising approach to ASP financing. Research should examine how these mechanisms can be integrated into national and regional ASP frameworks, focusing on designing insurance products that provide rapid payouts based on predefined triggers. The CCRIF provides an example of how risk pooling and insurance can support ASP (CCRIF, 2020); research should consider how similar models can be adapted to other contexts.

8.1.5. Evaluating the role of digital technology

Digital technology has significant potential to transform ASP by enhancing data integration, targeting, and delivery. Research should evaluate the effectiveness of digital tools in increasing the efficiency and reach of ASP programs, examining the use of mobile technology, blockchain, and big data analytics to streamline program operations and improve outcomes (CSM Technologies, 2024; Leite. *et al.*, 2017). Additionally, digital tools open new possibilities for monitoring and evaluating ASP initiatives. Research should explore how real-time data analytics, mobile surveys, and remote sensing can be employed to track program outcomes and impact. In recent years, for example, there has been growing interest in the use of remote sensing, geographic information system data, and cell phone data as potential sources to predict poverty across time and space and to improve program performance (Bowen *et al.*, 2020). These innovations provide policymakers with timely information, enabling data-driven decisions and enhancing the responsiveness of ASP system.

Box 1 below presents a structure adaptable for developing a policy-oriented research agenda on ASP in any country. This structure guides researchers and policymakers in assessing existing social protection systems, identifying gaps and opportunities, and developing strategies to build resilient and adaptive systems.

Box 1. Proposed structure of a policy-oriented research agenda to build ASP

Policy-oriented research agenda to build ASP

1. Introduction

- Overview of the country's social protection characteristics, including indicators of scope, gaps, and coverage. Also addressing the DRR systems and climate adaptation programs.
- Analysis of the situation and trends concerning shocks and their welfare effects.
- Rationale for building ASP to enhance resilience against identified risks.

2. Institutional mapping and reform opportunities

- Mapping of institutional channels, identifying bottlenecks to reform, and assessing fiscal space.
- Exploration of multisectoral coordination possibilities to enhance the implementation of ASP.

3. Quantifying resilience contributions

- Quantifying the contribution of existing and expanded social protection programs and safety nets to household resilience.
- Identification of factors and risks that threaten household livelihoods and stability.

4. Vulnerability and risk mapping

- Mapping of risks, household vulnerabilities to impoverishment, and households' assets using data-driven methodologies to inform ASP design.

5. Roadmap for building ASP

- Strategies for ASP implementation, including the integration of social protection with DRR and climate adaptation.
- Investment in the strengthening of social registries to improve targeting and coverage.
- Development and application of risk transfer instruments for financing ASP.
- Promotion of partnerships and cooperation for knowledge sharing on ASP.

6. Conclusions

- Summary of key findings and recommendations for advancing ASP in the country.

7. Statistical appendices

- Comprehensive statistical data supporting the analysis and recommendations presented in the research agenda.

8.2. Collaborative efforts

The successful advancement of ASP research and implementation requires collaboration across various sectors and institutions. This subsection outlines some collaborative efforts that are essential for driving ASP research and development.

8.2.1. Government-research partnerships

Governments should partner with research institutions to align research agendas with policy needs. This involves co-designing research projects that address specific challenges governments face in implementing ASP, ensuring that research findings are directly relevant to policy decisions and program design. Research institutions can also play a crucial role in building policymakers' capacity to understand and apply research findings through training programs, workshops, and knowledge-sharing platforms. Such initiatives enable policymakers to stay updated on the latest developments in ASP research and integrate these insights into their work.

8.2.2. International and regional collaboration

Given that many of the challenges ASP addresses—such as climate change and economic instability—are transnational, international and regional collaboration is vital for research tackling these shared issues. Initiatives like the Global Resilience Partnership and the African Risk Capacity offer models of cross-border research that support ASP systems responding to regional risks. Furthermore, international organizations and regional bodies should facilitate sharing knowledge and best practices across countries. This can be achieved through online platforms, regional conferences, and joint publications that globally disseminate research findings and case studies from ASP implementations. By learning from each other's experiences, countries can accelerate the development and scaling of ASP systems (Bowen *et al.*, 2020).

8.2.3. Private sector engagement

The private sector is a critical partner in fostering innovation and mobilizing resources for ASP. Collaborative research with private companies can yield new technologies, financial products, and service delivery models that enhance ASP effectiveness. Governments and research institutions should actively involve the private sector in ASP research, especially in digital technology, insurance, and finance. Additionally, the private sector can play a significant role in funding ASP research and pilot projects, with public-private partnerships offering essential resources for capacity building, pilot testing, and scaling successful ASP models. Such engagement is crucial for sustaining ASP initiatives over the long term (GCF, 2020).

The integrated research agenda outlined in this section offers a comprehensive roadmap for understanding the benefits of implementing ASP. By focusing on key research priorities—such as assessing program impacts, mapping vulnerabilities, integrating climate risk, exploring innovative financing, and leveraging digital technology—researchers can generate the evidence needed to support ASP development and scaling. Collaborative efforts among governments, international organizations, research institutions, and the private sector are key to driving this research agenda and ensuring that ASP fulfills its potential as a critical tool for building resilience in the face of growing global challenges.

9. Conclusions

The conclusions of this document underscore the vital role Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) plays in addressing the urgent challenges posed by climate change, economic volatility, and other shocks that disproportionately impact vulnerable populations. It has outlined essential ASP systems development and implementation elements, focusing on the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region. ASP represents a transformative shift, integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) to create social protection systems that are more resilient and responsive to diverse shocks. This integration is particularly critical in LAC, where high vulnerability and economic fluctuations make ASP essential for sustainable development.

The document provides both a conceptual framework—emphasizing income generation, vulnerability reduction, and resilience-building—and an analytical framework detailing methodologies for risk assessment, vulnerability mapping, and integrating social protection with disaster risk management. These frameworks lay a robust foundation for policymakers aiming to design ASP systems that respond effectively to the specific needs of their populations. Case studies illustrate that effective ASP implementation requires a multi-dimensional approach, incorporating data innovation, sustainable financing mechanisms, and shock-responsive delivery systems. Some earlier initiatives in the region have shown promising results in improving institutional coordination, moving toward integrated social protection and disaster management and developing flexible, scalable interventions that adapt to changing needs.

A key element of this document is the income-generation framework for households, which can serve as a cornerstone of ASP systems. This framework emphasizes the need to provide immediate support during shocks and focuses on building households' long-term economic capacity through asset expansion, optimal resource use, and improved returns. Crucially, it recognizes the role of socioeconomic factors—such as gender disparities, geographic location, and unequal access to resources and opportunities—often shape households' ability to leverage their assets effectively. By addressing these dimensions, the framework deepens our understanding of how ASP strategies can empower vulnerable communities, reduce structural vulnerabilities, and foster long-term economic resilience.

From this perspective, the inclusion of the care economy is essential. Rather than being treated as an add-on, care must be recognized as a structural component of resilience, gender equality, and effective disaster response. As demonstrated in the Gender Team's contribution to this document—focused on integrating care into DRR—recognizing and responding to care needs, mainly those disproportionately borne by women, strengthen individual and collective resilience. The continuity of care systems during crises is vital for protecting well-being and enabling caregivers to participate fully in recovery and resilience-building processes.

To ensure that ASP systems are truly sustainable and inclusive, this document emphasizes the importance of community-based approaches, capacity-building beyond cash transfers, and an intersectional perspective that addresses the unique challenges different population groups face. Strengthening social protection, DRR, and CCA coordination is fundamental to a more efficient and timely crisis response. Investments in interoperable and integrated data systems and sustained capacity development are critical for enhancing resilience among at-risk populations in LAC.

In addition, actionable policy recommendations are provided—including capacity building, institutional reform, and collaborative stakeholder engagement—to support the advancement of

ASP systems in the region. A forward-looking research agenda is also proposed, highlighting the importance of measuring resilience, mapping vulnerabilities and assets, and integrating climate risks into planning.

Moving forward, care must be fully integrated into this agenda. Advancing research and tools to identify and address care needs with the same rigor as other risk factors will contribute to building more equitable, responsive, and enduring ASP systems. In doing so, ASP can become a truly transformative force for social protection—one that is not only adaptive to shocks but also rooted in social justice and community resilience.

9.1. A call to action

The challenges facing countries in LAC are immense, but the opportunities to build more resilient and inclusive societies through ASP are equally significant. This document is designed as a practical guide for policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders committed to enhancing the resilience of vulnerable populations in the region. It provides actionable steps, frameworks, and case studies that offer concrete guidance on designing, financing, and delivering social protection programs that can adapt to various shocks. Policymakers are encouraged to use this document to develop ASP systems tailored to their national contexts. By adopting ASP, they can ensure that their social protection systems are not only protective but transformative, helping to lift vulnerable populations out of poverty and reduce inequality.

International organizations, such as the UNDP, are critical in supporting ASP implementation in LAC. These organizations should continue providing technical assistance and capacity-building support to countries in the region while advocating for ASP integration into global development agendas. They should also foster cross-border knowledge sharing to accelerate the adoption of best practices. Research institutions and academics are called to engage with the research agenda outlined in this document. By conducting rigorous studies on ASP impacts, advancing vulnerability mapping methodologies, and exploring innovative financing mechanisms, the academic community can contribute the evidence base needed to refine and scale ASP systems. Collaboration with governments and international organizations will be key to translating research findings into actionable policy recommendations.

The private sector is also a vital player in ASP development. Businesses can contribute by investing in innovative financial products, supporting digital platforms for social protection delivery, and engaging in public-private partnerships. By aligning their interests with the goals of ASP, the private sector can help build more sustainable and resilient societies. Civil society organizations and local communities are essential partners in ASP implementation. Their involvement ensures that the voices of the most vulnerable are heard and that programs meet their specific needs. Civil society can advocate for the expansion of ASP and hold governments accountable for delivering on their commitments. At the same time, communities can actively participate in designing and monitoring ASP programs to ensure they reflect local realities.

ASP is more than just a policy tool; it is a pathway to building resilient, inclusive, and sustainable societies in LAC. This document's insights, frameworks, and recommendations aim to open a discussion and start equipping stakeholders with the knowledge and tools needed to act. By implementing ASP, we can protect the most vulnerable from future shocks, promote social and economic resilience, and achieve broader sustainable development goals. This document is a call to action.

References

- Adger, W. N.** (2000). Social and ecological resilience: are they related? *Progress in Human Geography*, 24(3), 347-364. doi.org/10.1191/030913200701540465
- African Risk Capacity [ARC].** (2017). Implementation of a sovereign risk management and insurance mechanism www.arc.int/sites/default/files/2021-10/ARC_LessonsLearned.pdf?utm_
- African Risk Capacity [ARC].** (2025). African Risk Capacity: Sovereign Disaster Risk Solutions. www.arc.int/arc-limited
- Alken, E., & Ohlenburg, T.** (2023). Novel Digital Data Sources for Social Protection: Opportunities and Challenges. In: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.
- Aker, J. C., Boumniel, R., McClelland, A., & Tierney, N.** (2016). Payment Mechanisms and Antipoverty Programs: Evidence from a Mobile Money Cash Transfer Experiment in Niger. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 65(1), 1-37. doi.org/10.1086/687578
- Akter, S.** (2012). The Role of Microinsurance as a Safety Net Against Environmental Risks in Bangladesh. *The Journal of Environment & Development*, 21(2), 263-280. www.jstor.org/stable/26199425
- Alderman, H., & Haque, T.** (2007). Insurance against covariate shocks: The role of index-based insurance in social protection in low-income countries of Africa.
- Alkire, S., Conconi, A., & Seth, S.** (2014). Multidimensional Poverty Index 2014: Brief methodological note and results. OPHI briefing, 19.
- Attanasio, O., & Székely, M.** (1999). An Asset-Based Approach to the Analysis of Poverty in Latin America. EconPapers.repec.org/RePEc:idb:wpaper:3075
- Azcona, G., Bhatt, A., Encarnacion, J., Plazaola-Castaño, J., Seck, P., Staab, S., & Turquet, L.** (2020). From insights to action: Gender equality in the wake of COVID-19 (9210053397).
- Barca, V.** (2017). Integrating data and information management for social protection: social registries and integrated beneficiary registries.
- Barca, V., Brook, S., Holland, J., Otulana, M., & Pozarny, P.** (2015). Qualitative research and analyses of the economic impacts of cash transfer programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa: Synthesis Report. Rome: FAO.
- Barrientos, A.** (2004). Latin America : towards a liberal-informal welfare regime. In I. Gough, G. Wood, A. Barrientos, P. Bevan, P. Davis, & G. Room (Eds.), *Insecurity and Welfare Regimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America: Social Policy in Development Contexts* (pp. 121-168). Cambridge University Press. doi.org/DOI: 10.1017/CBO9780511720239.006
- Bastagli, F.** (2014). Responding to a crisis: The design and delivery of social protection. www.jstor.org/stable/resrep50217
- Baulch, B., & Hoddinott, J.** (2000). Economic mobility and poverty dynamics in developing countries. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 36(6), 1-24.
- Berhane, G., Gilligan, D. O., Hoddinott, J., Kumar, N., & Taffesse, A. S.** (2014). Can social protection work in Africa? The impact of Ethiopia's productive safety net programme. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 63(1), 1-26.
- Berner, H., & Van Hemelryck, T.** (2021). Social information systems and registries of recipients of non-contributory social protection in Latin America in response to COVID-19.
- Better Than Cash Alliance, U. N. D. P. U.** (2022a). Colombia's Ingreso Solidario. United Nations Development Programme [UNDP]. www.betterthancash.org/explore-resources/colombia-ingreso-solidario?utm_
- Better Than Cash Alliance, U. N. D. P. U.** (2022b, November 10, 2024). Driving to scale: Bim's journey to digital financial inclusion in Peru. www.betterthancash.org/news/driving-to-scale-bims-journey-to-digital-financial-inclusion-in-peru
- Bowen, T.** (2016). Social Protection in the Philippines. documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/967551504637043989/pdf/Typhoon-Yolanda-Haiyan-and-the-case-for-building-an-emergency-cash-transfer-program-in-the-Philippines.pdf
- Bowen, T., Del Ninno, C., Andrews, C., Coll-Black, S., Johnson, K., Kawasoe, Y., Kryeziu, A., Maher, B., & Williams, A.** (2020). Adaptive social protection: building resilience to shocks. World Bank Publications.
- Budern, T.** (2005). The British Welfare State: Development and Challenges. *European Welfare States: Comparative Perspectives*.
- Calcutt, E., Maher, B., & Fitzgibbon, C.** (2021). Emerging lessons in financing adaptive social protection. documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/563501611922361155/pdf/Disaster-Risk-Financing-Emerging-Lessons-in-Financing-Adaptive-Social-Protection.pdf
- Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility [CCRIF].** (2020). CCRIF Annual Report 2019-2020.
- caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency [CDEMA].** (2014). 9.6 Data sharing. www.cdema.org/virtuallibrary/index.php/charim-hbook/use-case-book/9-data-management/9-6-data-sharing
- Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency [CDEMA].** (2019). CDEMA Annual Report 2018-2019.
- Carter, M., de Janvry, A., Sadoulet, E., & Sarris, A.** (2017). Index insurance for developing country agriculture: a reassessment. *Annual Review of Resource Economics*, 9(1), 421-438.
- Cecchini, Holz, & Soto de la Rosa.** (2021). Los sistemas de protección social ante desastres (Caja de Herramientas. Gestión e Institucionalidad de las Políticas Sociales para la Igualdad en LATAM, Issue. igualdad.cepal.org/es/institucionalidad-social/proteccion-social-ante-desastres#:~:text=Los%20sistemas%20de%20protección%20social%20pueden%20jugar%20un%20rol%20preponderante,de%20bienestar%20de%20la%20po-blación.
- Cecchini, S., & Martínez, R.** (2011). Protección social inclusiva en América Latina: una mirada integral, un enfoque de derechos. Cepal.
- Chambers, R.** (1994). Participatory rural appraisal (PRA): Analysis of experience. *World Development*, 22(9), 1253-1268. [doi.org/doi.org/10.1016/0305-750X\(94\)90003-5](https://doi.org/doi.org/10.1016/0305-750X(94)90003-5)

- Chapman, M., Martinez, R., Hedley, D., Nagel, M., Jodar, J., Lawson McDowall, J., & Welcome Radice, H.** (2022). Cash and voucher assistance within social protection preparedness in Central America, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic. USAID and CALP. www.calpnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/CaLP-CVA-Final.pdf
- Chirchir, R., & Barca, V.** (2020). Building integrated and digital social protection information systems. socialprotection.org/discover/publications/building-integrated-
- Clarke, D. J., & Dercon, S.** (2016). Dull Disasters? How planning ahead will make a difference. Oxford University Press.
- Cook, S. J., Tehsin, A., Skalon, T., Rashid, N., Fallesen, D. M. G., & Khalid, S. M. B.** (2020). Options to Strengthen Disaster Risk Financing in Pakistan. documents1.worldbank.org/curated/ar/858541586180590633/pdf/Options-to-Strengthen-Disaster-Risk-Financing-in-Pakistan.pdf
- Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC).** (2024). Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC). eacentre.org/partners/coordination-centre-for-the-prevention-of-natural-disasters-in-central-america-cepredenac/?utm_
- CSM Technologies.** (2024). AI-driven social protection: Enhancing access and delivery. Retrieved Jan 10, 2025 from www.csm.tech/blog-details/ai-driven-social-protection-enhancing-access-and-delivery
- Cubas, D., Gunasekera, R., & Humbert, T.** (2020). Disaster risk finance for adaptive social protection. World Bank.
- Cutter, S. L.** (1996). Vulnerability to environmental hazards. *Progress in Human Geography*, 20(4), 529-539. doi.org/10.1177/030913259602000407
- Cutter, S. L., Boruff, B. J., & Shirley, W. L.** (2003). Social Vulnerability to Environmental Hazards. *Social Science Quarterly*, 84(2), 242-261. [doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/1540-6237.8402002](https://doi.org/10.1111/1540-6237.8402002)
- Deiningner, F., Woodhouse, A., Kuriakose, A. T., Gren, A., & Liaqat, S.** (2023). Placing gender equality at the center of climate action. World Bank Group Gender Thematic Policy Notes Series, Issues and Practice Note, Washington, DC. hdl.handle.net/10986/39436.
- Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP).** (2015). Los cinco desafíos que debe enfrentar el Sisbén, según expertos. 2022.dnp.gov.co/Paginas/Los-cinco-desaf%C3%ADos-que-debe-enfrentar-el-Sisb%C3%A9n-seg%C3%BAAn-expertos.aspx
- Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP).** (2021). La Familia y El SISBEN. Retrieved from observatoriodefamilia.dnp.gov.co/Documents/Boletines/Boletin%2016%20.pdf#page=1.00&qsr=0
- Departamento Nacional de Planeación [DNP].** (2017). Documento CONPES 3877: Actualización del Sistema de Identificación de Potenciales Beneficiarios de Programas Sociales - SISBEN. Retrieved from egob.uniandes.edu.co/index.php/es/me-publicaciones/notas-de-politica/15-notas-depolitica/38-el-sisben-su-diseño-y-evolucion
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean [ECLAC].** (2020). Social Panorama of Latin America 2019. United Nations. [doi.org/https://doi.org/10.18356/cf272ff5-en](https://doi.org/10.18356/cf272ff5-en)
- Evans, M., & Pinilla, M.** (2020). Honduras uses a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index for policy targeting. Honduras uses a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index for policy targeting. Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network www.mppn.org/honduras-us-es-a-multidimensional-vulnerability-index-for-policy-targeting/
- Fekete, A.** (2009). Validation of a social vulnerability index in context to river-floods in Germany. *Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci.*, 9(2), 393-403. doi.org/10.5194/nhess-9-393-2009
- Ferreira, F. H., Fiszbein, A., Grosh, M. E., Keleher, N., Olinto, P., Schady, N. R., & Skoufias, E.** (2009). Conditional cash transfers : reducing present and future poverty documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/867661468139183155/Conditional-cash-transfers-reducing-present-and-future-poverty-overview
- Filgueira, F.** (2007). The Latin American Social States: critical junctures and critical choices. *Democracy and social policy*, 136-163.
- Folke, C.** (2006). Resilience: The emergence of a perspective for social–ecological systems analyses. *Global Environmental Change*, 16(3), 253-267. doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2006.04.002
- Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO].** (2017). Addressing the needs of the most vulnerable through social protection.
- Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO].** (2019). Changing the way disasters are managed: Linking social protection mechanisms with Early Warning Early Action systems. openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/835f14ec-fd0a-4b20-9ee4-d81c0e51f827/content?utm_
- Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO].** (2020). inter-Regional Technical Platform on Water Scarcity (iRTP-WS). www.fao.org/platforms/water-scarcity/Knowledge/knowledge-products/detail/the-green-climate-fund-%28gcf%29-to-combat-deforestation-and-promote-sustainable-forest-management-in-argentina/en?utm_
- Garland, D.** (2016). The welfare state : a very short introduction. Oxford University Press.
- Gentilini, U., Almenfi, M. B. A. O., Yuko, , Downes, J. A., Dale, P., Weber, M., Newhouse, D. L., Rodriguez Alas, C. P. K., Mareeha; , Mujica Canas, I. V. F., Maria Belen; Asieduah,Sandra; , Mahboobani Martinez, V. R., Reyes Hartley, G. J. D., Gustavo C.; , Abels, M., Zafar, U., Urteaga, E. R. V., Giorgia; , Muhindo, J. V., Aziz, S., & Tirumala Madabushi Matam I, H.** (2022). Social Protection and Jobs Responses to COVID-19 : A Real-Time Review of Country Measures documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/110221643895832724
- Ghesquiere, F., & Mahul, O.** (2012). Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF): disaster risk financing & insurance case study. In: The World Bank.
- Gobierno de Perú.** (2024). Conocer más sobre las billeteras digitales disponibles en el Perú. Presidencia del Consejo de Ministros. Retrieved November 10, 2024 from www.gob.pe/14930-conocer-mas-sobre-las-billeteras-digitales-disponibles-en-el-peru
- Government of Nepal, & National planning commission.** (2015). Nepal Earthquake 2015: Post Disaster Needs Assessment. un.org.np/sites/default/files/doc_publication/PDNA-volume-B.pdf
- Green Climate Fund [GCF].** (2020). Green Climate Fund Annual Report 2019. www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gcf-annual-results-report-2020_0.pdf
- Green Climate Fund [GCF].** (2024). Green Climate Fund: Argentine Republic www.greenclimate.fund/countries/argentina
- Grosh, M., Del Ninno, C., Tesliuc, E., & Ouerghi, A.** (2008). For protection and promotion: The design and implementation of effective safety nets. World Bank Publications.

- Haggard, S., & Kaufman, R. R.** (2008). *Development, Democracy, and Welfare States: Latin America, East Asia, and Eastern Europe*. Princeton University Press. books.google.co.uk/books?id=9hNpt49NHQcC
- Hahn, M. B., Riederer, A. M., & Foster, S. O.** (2009). The Livelihood Vulnerability Index: A pragmatic approach to assessing risks from climate variability and change—A case study in Mozambique. *Global Environmental Change*, 19(1), 74-88. [doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2008.11.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2008.11.002)
- Hallegatte, S., Bangalore, M., & Vogt-Schilb, A.** (2016). *Shock waves: managing the impacts of climate change on poverty*. World Bank,.
- Hasan, M.** (2015). A-Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
- Holmes, R., & Jones, N.** (2013). *Gender and Social Protection in the Developing World: Beyond Mothers and Safety Nets*. Bloomsbury Academic. books.google.co.uk/books?id=g-zqTzqEACAAJ
- Holzmann, R.** (2009). Social Protection and Labor at the World Bank, 2000-08. documents1.worldbank.org/curated/pt/912821468314722002/pdf/461630PUB0Box3101OFFICIAL-0USE0ONLY1.pdf
- Huber, E., & Solt, F.** (2004). Successes and failures of neoliberalism. *Latin American Research Review*, 39(3), 150-164.
- Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team [Hot].** (2023). HOT and CDEMA sign agreement to enhance disaster management in the Caribbean with collaborative mapping. www.hotosm.org/updates/hot-and-cdema-sign-agreement-to-enhance-disaster-management-in-the-caribbean-with-collaborative-mapping/?utm_
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, C. I.** (2023). *Climate Change 2022 – Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability: Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge University Press. doi.org/DOI:10.1017/9781009325844
- International Labour Organization [ILO].** (2017). *World Social Protection Report 2017-19: Universal social protection to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals*. www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/@publ/documents/publication/wcms_604882.pdf
- International Labour Organization [ILO].** (2020). *Social Protection Responses to the COVID-19 Crisis: Country Responses and Policy Considerations*.
- International Labour Organization [ILO].** (2024). *Challenges and opportunities of digitalization*. www.ilo.org/media/478881/download
- International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth.** (2009). Nicaragua's Red de Protección Social: distribution An exemplary but short-lived conditional cash transfer programme. ipci.org/pub/IPCCountryStudy17.pdf?utm_
- Jafino, B. A., Walsh, B., Rozenberg, J., & Hallegatte, S.** (2020). Revised estimates of the impact of climate change on extreme poverty by 2030. The World Bank.
- Jean, N., Burke, M., Xie, M., Davis, W. M., Lobell, D. B., & Ermon, S.** (2016). Combining satellite imagery and machine learning to predict poverty. *Science*, 353(6301), 790-794.
- Jens Arnold, Aida Caldera Sánchez, Paula Garda, Alberto González Pandiella, & Sebastián Nieto Parra.** (2024). Towards better social protection for more workers in Latin America: Challenges and policy considerations.
- Karippacheril, T. G., Alberro Encinas, L. I., Cardenas Martinez, A. L., Daly, C., & Suri, S.** (2024). *Playbook on Digital Social Protection Delivery Systems: Towards Dynamic Inclusion and Interoperability*. In: World Bank.
- Kuriakose, A., Heltberg, R., Wiseman, W., Costella, C., Cipryk, R., & Cornelius, S.** (2012). *Climate-Responsive Social Protection*. *Development Policy Review*, 31. doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12037
- Leite, P., George, T., Sun, C., Jones, T., & Lindert, K.** (2017). Social registries for social assistance and beyond: a guidance note and assessment tool.
- Lindert, K., Linder, A., Hobbs, J., & De la Brière, B.** (2007). The nuts and bolts of Brazil's Bolsa Família Program: implementing conditional cash transfers in a decentralized context. *World Bank social protection discussion paper*, 709.
- Lindert, K., Skoufias, E., & Shapiro, J.** (2006). Redistributing income to the poor and the rich: public transfers in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- López-Calva, L. F., & Rodríguez-Castelán, C.** (2016). Pro-growth equity: A policy framework for the twin goals. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*(7897).
- Lowe, C., Rigolini, J., Solbes Castro, L., & Bastagli, F.** (2023). Pathways toward digitalization in Social Protection and Labor (SPL) service delivery.
- Lustig, N., & Tommasi, M.** (2020). [COVID-19 and Social Protection of Poor and Vulnerable Groups in Latin America: A Conceptual Framework](https://www.ilo.org/publications/COVID-19%20and%20Social%20Protection%20of%20Poor%20and%20Vulnerable%20Groups%20in%20Latin%20America%20-%20A%20Conceptual%20Framework).
- Magrin, G.** (2015). *Adaptación al cambio climático en América Latina y el Caribe*.
- Marer, O., Bermudez Plaza, N. C., Bagolle, A., & Tejerina, L.** (2024). *Construyendo sistemas de protección social adaptativos en América Latina y el Caribe*.
- Martínez, U., & Murrugarra, E.** (2018). *Transferencias monetarias como respuesta a desastres*. World Bank. documentos.bancomundial.org/es/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/948341545142018041/transferencias-monetarias-como-respuesta-a-desastres.
- Mas, I., & Radcliffe, D.** (2010). *Mobile payments go viral: M-PESA in Kenya*.
- Medellín, N., & Sánchez, F.** (2015). *How Does Más Familias en Acción Work? Best Practices in the Implementation of Conditional Cash Transfer Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean*. publications.iadb.org/en/how-does-mas-familias-en-accion-work-best-practices-implementation-conditional-cash-transfer
- Mesa-Lago, C.** (2008). *Reassembling social security: a survey of pensions and health care reforms in Latin America*. Oxford University Press, USA.
- Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion of Peru.** (2019). *Billetera Móvil: Expanding Financial Inclusion in Rural Areas*. Retrieved from www.gob.pe/institucion/midis/noticias/305080-midis-apuesta-por-masificar-uso-del-celular-como-billetera-digital-para-despegar-la-inclusion-financiera-a-nivel-nacional

- Morel, N., Palier, B., & Palme, J.** (2012). Towards a social investment welfare state?
- Ideas, policies and challenges** (1 ed.). Bristol University Press. doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt9qgqfg
- National Disaster Management Plan [NDMP].** (2020). Results Framework. ndrmf.pk/functions/monitoring-evaluation/results-framework
- National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction [TN-P2K].** (2015). Indonesia Unified Data Base.
- O'Brien, C., Scott, Z., Smith, G., Barca, V., Kardan, A., Holmes, R., Watson, C., & Congrave, J.** (2018). Shock-Responsive Social Protection Systems Research. Synthesis report.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD]** (2019). Social Protection System Review of Cambodia, OECD Development Pathways, Issue. O. Publishing. doi.org/10.1787/9789264282285-en.
- Pakistan NDMA.** (2007). National disaster risk management framework Pakistan. NDMA, Pakistan, August. faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/pak166987.pdf
- Pandey, R., & Jha, S.** (2012). Climate vulnerability index - measure of climate change vulnerability to communities: a case of rural Lower Himalaya, India. Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change, 17(5), 487-506. doi.org/10.1007/s11027-011-9338-2
- Peruvian Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion.** (2018). SISFOH: Social Information System Annual Report. Retrieved from <https://www.gob.pe/43477-el-sistema-de-focalizacion-de-hogares-sisfoh-preguntas-frecuentes>
- Sewall, R.** (2008). Conditional Cash Transfer Programs in Latin America. The SAIS Review of International Affairs, 28(2), 175-187. www.jstor.org/stable/27000158
- Smith, G., & Bowen, T.** (2020). Adaptive Social Protection. documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/799281603376140118/pdf/Adaptive-Social-Protection-The-Delivery-Chain-and-Shock-Response.pdf
- Thayil., S.** (2022). Colombia Emerges as Andean Hub for Blended Finance. www.convergence.finance/news/6JlQmTQFeO1G-1dllxRgwOK/view
- UNICEF.** (2023). Gender-based violence reaches every corner of the globe. During humanitarian emergencies, GBV soars. www.unicef.org/protection/gender-based-violence-in-emergencies?utm_
- United Nations.** (2024). High level panel on the development of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index. www.un.org/ohrrls/sites/www.un.org.ohrrls/files/final_mvi_report_1.pdf
- United Nations Development program [UNDP].** (2016a). Social Protection for Sustainable Development: Dialogues Between Africa and Brazil. socialprotection-humanrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/SP4SD-Global-Report-UNDP-2016-web.pdf
- United Nations Development program [UNDP].** (2016b). Social Protection for Sustainable Development: Dialogues on Global Citizenship.
- United Nations Development Program [UNDP].** (2018). UNDP strategic plan, 2018–2021. www.undp.org/publications/undp-strategic-plan-2018-2021
- United Nations Development Program [UNDP].** (2020a). Honduras launches innovative transfer program in response to COVID-19. www.undp.org/latin-america/press-releases/honduras-launches-innovative-transfer-program-response-covid-19
- United Nations Development Program [UNDP].** (2020b). UNDP's Social Protection. www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgk326/files/2022-11/UNDP-Social-Protection-Offer-2.0.pdf
- United Nations Development Program [UNDP].** (2021). A new approach to UNDP social protection and promotion in haiti. www.undp.org/latin-america/publications/new-approach-undp-social-protection-and-promotion-haiti
- United Nations Development Program [UNDP].** (2022a). Scoping Note – Adaptive Social Protection. perpustakaan.bappenas.go.id/e-library/file_upload/koleksi/migrasi-data-publikasi/file/Policy_Paper/Scoping%20Note_Adaptive%20Social%20Protection.pdf
- United Nations Development Program [UNDP].** (2022b). Mapping Care: Innovative tools for georeferencing care supply and demand in Latin America and the Caribbean. www.undp.org/latin-america/publications/mapping-care-innovative-tools-georeferencing-care-supply-and-demand-latin-america-and-caribbean
- United Nations Development Program [UNDP].** (2023). Multidimensional Poverty Index with a focus on women: A proposal for Latin America and the Caribbean. www.undp.org/publications/dfs-multidimensional-poverty-index-focus-women-proposal-latin-america-and-caribbean
- United Nations Development Program [UNDP].** (2025). Care in disaster risk management contexts: a care solutions package.
- United Nations Development Program [UNDP], & Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean [ECLAC].** (2024). Adaptive Social Protection Systems for Vulnerable Populations. www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgk326/files/2024-10/technical-note-thematic-table-1-adaptive-social-protection_en.pdf
- United Nations Development Program [UNDP], & United Nations Environment [UN Environment].** (2018). Climate Impact Vulnerability Index: Lessons learned and systematization of the IVACC design and application process in the Dominican Republic. wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25905/Vulnerability_Climate_Hazards.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y
- United Nations Development Programme [UNDP].** (2022). Exploring gender-responsive safety nets in times of crisis https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgk326/files/migration/bb/ADVLSORY-NOTE-4_SAFETY-NETS.pdf
- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).** (2015). A-Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. www.undrr.org/publication/sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030
- United Nations Peacebuilding Fund.** (2020). The private sector: a key partner for peace in Colombia. investingforpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/Blended-Finance-MPTF-Colombia_gb.pdf
- United Nations Women [UN Women].** (2022). Inequality and vulnerability must be addressed for gender-responsive and accessible disaster risk reduction.
- Wahyudi, R., Sondakh, F., & Permatasari, V. N. A.** (2024). Social Protection Inclusion in Indonesia's Remote Areas-Identifying and Addressing Gaps and Challenges. documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099062624071020814/pdf/P177341b77c6f-05c1b24f1c41e1ce945ca.pdf
- Williams, A., & Moreira, V.** (2020). Making Social Protection Information Systems Adaptive. Washington, DC, World Bank.
- Wisner, B., Blaikie, P., Cannon, T., & Davis, I.** (2004). At Risk: Natural Hazards.

- World Bank.** (2013). Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP): Integrating Disaster and Climate Risk Management—Case Study. Working Paper 80622. documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/893931468321850632/ethiopias-productive-safety-net-program-psnp-integrating-disaster-and-climate-risk-management-case-study
- World Bank.** (2014). Case Study: Grievance Redress System of the Conditional Cash Transfer Program in the Philippines. documents1.worldbank.org/curated/pt/111391468325445074/pdf/901780BRI0P14600Philippines0Final02.pdf
- World Bank.** (2016). FONDEN : Mexico's National Disaster Fund - an evolving inter-institutional fund for post-disaster expenditures. documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/774071468188949838/fonden-mexico-s-national-disaster-fund-an-evolving-inter-institutional-fund-for-post-disaster-expenditures
- World Bank.** (2018). Global Risk Financing Facility. www.worldbank.org/en/topic/disasterriskmanagement/brief/global-risk-financing-facility
- World Bank.** (2019). Rebuilding Haitian Infrastructure and Institutions. World Bank. www.worldbank.org/en/results/2019/05/03/rebuilding-haitian-infrastructure-and-institutions
- World Bank.** (2024a). Improving MIDIS's Information Services within the National Targeting System (SINAFO) at the National Level Project. Retrieved from documents.worldbank.org/pt/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099072324121042447/bosib195f876ee01e19270190de11ee6d73
- World Bank.** (2024b). Unleashing Adaptive Potential for Social Protection : Good Adaptive Social Protection Practices in Latin America and the Caribbean (English). documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/099032624235534457/P179137151c0b302018b201e171ee1a7b5a
- World Health Organization (WHO).** (2020). Joint statement on data protection and privacy in the covid-19 response. In: WHO, .
- Wyatt, A., & Barca, V.** (2021). Adaptive social protection and decentralisation: a conceptual framework. socialprotection.org/sites/default/files/publications_files/SPACE_Adaptive%20social%20protection%20and%20decentralisation%20a%20conceptual%20framework.pdf

Annex 1.

International organizations: critical reports and publication on ASP:

- **UNDP's Social Protection for Sustainable Development** emphasizes integrating social protection with sustainable development strategies to address multi-dimensional poverty and inequality.
- **World Bank's Adaptive Social Protection: Building Resilience to Shocks** provides a foundational understanding of how adaptive social protection systems can be designed and implemented to manage risks and build resilience.
- **ILO's World Social Protection Report** highlights the global landscape of social protection and the need for inclusive systems that leave no one behind.
- **OECD's Social Protection Systems Review** offers comprehensive analyses of social protection systems, focusing on their effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability.
- **UNICEF's Strengthening Shock Responsive Social Protection Systems** provides detailed strategies and examples for making social protection systems more responsive to shocks, particularly emphasizing child-responsive approaches.
- **FAO's Social Protection Framework** promotes rural development through social protection, emphasizing the importance of protecting vulnerable rural populations from economic and environmental shocks.
- **GIZ's Adaptive Social Protection in the Context of Climate Change** explores the intersection of climate change and social protection, offering strategies for making social protection systems more adaptive to climate risks.
- **ECLAC's Social Panorama of Latin America**, which provides an in-depth analysis of social protection trends and challenges in Latin America, with a focus on reducing inequality and promoting social inclusion.
- **ISPA's Core Diagnostic Instrument** provides a comprehensive framework for assessing the strengths and weaknesses of social protection systems, offering actionable insights for policymakers.
- **WFP's Social Protection and Resilience in Food Security**: Focuses on leveraging social protection to enhance food security and resilience, particularly in contexts of hunger and poverty.
- **UN Women's Social Protection for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**: Provides insights into gender-responsive social protection systems, emphasizing the importance of addressing gender-based inequalities and vulnerabilities.
- **IFRC's Social Protection and Humanitarian Action**: Explores the role of social protection in humanitarian contexts, highlighting strategies for integrating humanitarian aid with long-term social protection measures.
- **IDB's Social Protection and Poverty Reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean**: Offers detailed analyses of social protection systems in Latin America and their role in poverty reduction, focusing on economic shocks and regional resilience.
- **ESCAP's Social Protection in Asia and the Pacific**: Examines social protection systems in Asia-Pacific, focusing on inclusive and sustainable approaches for diverse populations facing economic and environmental vulnerabilities.

Regional Human Development Report 2025 Background Papers

No. 41 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Resilient Human Development: Advancing Human Development amidst Shocks and Crises

Sabina Alkire

No. 42 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Understanding the Challenge of Resilience and Mental Health in Latin America and the Caribbean

Edgar Valle

No. 43 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

From a Resource-Intensive to a Symbiotic Tech

Amir Lebdioui, Angel Melguizo and Victor Muñoz

No. 44 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Diversification of Employment in Latin America and the Caribbean: Gig Employment and Implications for Economic Resilience

Mariana Viollaz

No. 45 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Gender Bias in AI: Risks and Opportunities for Latin America and the Caribbean

Gemma Galdon-Clavell

No. 46 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

What Do We Know about Organized Crime in Latin America and the Caribbean? Trends, Definitions, and Risks for Democracy

Lucía Dammert and Carolina Sampó

No. 47 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Redefining Socio-Natural Resilience within the Human Development Framework: Disaster, Risk and Resilience in Latin America and the Caribbean

Allan Lavell

No. 48 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Sharing Risks beyond Social Insurance in Latin America and the Caribbean

Matías Morales Cerda

No. 49 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Retratos de la Resiliencia en el campo: Investigación cualitativa sobre riesgo, resiliencia y desarrollo

Azucena Cháidez

No. 50 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Human Mobility, Resilience and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

David Khoudour

No. 51 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Unequal Assets, Uneven Resilience: Mapping Poverty Quadrants and Opportunities

Salome Ecker, Sandra Martínez-Aguilar and Eduardo Ortiz-Juárez

No. 52 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Resilient Human Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Carol Watson

No. 53 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Fragmented Societies in Latin America and the Caribbean

Santiago Rodríguez-Solórzano

No. 54 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Empleo en plataformas digitales. Perspectivas sobre la informalidad y nuevas formas de informalidad ante el auge de la economía digital y el trabajo por plataformas, Caso Guatemala

Elías Miguel Ahuat, Ana Gabriela de León and Juan Roberto Hernández

No. 55 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Desafíos de la incorporación política, estabilidad y resiliencia democrática en América Latina

Verónica Perez-Betancur, Rafael Piñeiro-Rodríguez and Fernando Rosenblatt

No. 56 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Estudio sobre las implicancias de las sequías en Uruguay desde una perspectiva de desarrollo humano y resiliencia

Valentín Balderrín and Sabrina Rodríguez

No. 57 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Cómo la extorsión mina la gobernabilidad democrática un estudio de dos casos en el departamento de la Libertad

Noam López Villanes

No. 58 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Nearshoring: Anticipando riesgos para aprovechar oportunidades

Maite García de Alba, Cynthia Martínez and Jesús Pacheco

No. 59 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Desarrollo Humano Resiliente frente a choques Ambientales: Aprovechar las transiciones y nuevas tendencias para la sostenibilidad en la República Dominicana

Sócrates Barinas Guerrero

No. 60 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Percepción de riesgos climáticos y resiliencia ambiental: Un análisis de la opinión pública en Argentina

Gabriela Catterberg, Patricio Yamin, and Maria Veronica Moreno

No. 61 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

The Roots of Resilience: Towards Reparatory Approaches to Development

Kishan Khoday

No. 62 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Impacto de la degradación de los ecosistemas y del cambio climático en asentamientos humanos de la Costa Sur de Cuba

Marta Rosa Muñoz Campos, Arianna Rodríguez García, Dariadna Barrios Tabares, and Leyner Javier Ortiz Betancourt

No. 63 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Impacto y respuesta ante incendios forestales en Chile: El caso de Viña del Mar de 2022 Y 2024

Javiera Troncoso and Rocío Berwart

No. 64 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

La salud mental en la población adulta salvadoreña. Un riesgo emergente en un contexto de envejecimiento poblacional y crisis de los cuidadoso

María José Erazo and Carolina Molina

No. 65 UNDP LAC Working Paper Series

Reflections on Adaptive Social Protection A Step Forward to Create Resilience in Latin America and the Caribbean



www.undp.org/latin-america

With the generous support of the Spanish Cooperation



www.facebook.com/pnudlac



www.instagram.com/pnudlac



www.linkedin.com/company/pnudlac



www.youtube.com/PNUDLAC



x.com/PNUDLAC