

**CMF**   
**CLIMATE**  
MAINSTREAMING FACILITY

# FCDO Social Protection Team

## Technical Assistance to Improve Climate and ICF Mainstreaming in FCDO's Social Protection Portfolio

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11 January 2023

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Version: Final

# Acronyms

<b>ASAL</b>	Arid and Semi Arid Land
<b>AWO</b>	Acronym written out
<b>BRS-ASP</b>	Building Resilience in the Sahel through Adaptive Social Protection
<b>CGP</b>	Child Grant Programme
<b>CS</b>	Climate Smart
<b>CT</b>	Cash Transfers
<b>CRISP-M</b>	Climate Resilience Information System and Planning
<b>DfID</b>	Department for International Development
<b>FCDO</b>	Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office
<b>FEWS-NET</b>	Famine Early Warning System
<b>GCCA</b>	Global Climate Change Alliance
<b>GoK</b>	Government of Kenya
<b>GoS</b>	Government of Somalia
<b>GovTA</b>	Government Technical Assistance
<b>EPR</b>	Exiting Poverty in Rwanda
<b>HSNP</b>	Hunger Safety Net Programme
<b>ICF</b>	International Climate Fund
<b>ICRG</b>	Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth
<b>IIED</b>	International Institute for Environment and Development
<b>KPI</b>	Key Performance Indicator
<b>LHPW</b>	Livelihoods and Public Works
<b>MAI</b>	Moisture Adequacy Index
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MGNREGS</b>	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
<b>MDTF</b>	Multi Donor Trust Fund
<b>NDRMC</b>	National Drought Risk Management Commission
<b>NDVI</b>	Normalised Differential Vegetative Index
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

<b>PPEPP</b>	Pathways to Prosperity for Extremely Poor People
<b>PRoF</b>	FCDO Programme Operating Framework
<b>PSNP</b>	Productive Safety Net Programme
<b>PSSN</b>	Productive Social Safety Net Programme
<b>RSI</b>	Reservoir Storage Index
<b>PW</b>	Public Works
<b>SASPP</b>	Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Programme
<b>SAGE</b>	Social Assistance Grant Programme
<b>SPI</b>	Standardised Precipitation Index
<b>SRP</b>	Shock Responsive Programming
<b>SNHCP</b>	Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project
<b>SWAT</b>	Soil and Water Assessment Tool
<b>TASAF</b>	Tanzanian Social Action Fund
<b>ToC</b>	Theory of Change
<b>VCI</b>	Vegetative Cover Index
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WSRI</b>	Water Satisfaction Requirement Index

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## Disclaimer

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# Summary

This report is designed to support FCDO to effectively integrate climate into social protection programming, and maintain informed policy dialogue with partners. It aims to: a) enhance understanding of FCDO's current social protection, humanitarian, climate and environment programming nexus; b) enhance understanding of appropriate climate responses and ICF eligibility in social protection programming and policy/diplomacy; c) make recommendations for mainstreaming climate resilience in work that strengthens humanitarian cash and social protection linkages; and d) develop examples/case studies from FCDO's current social protection and humanitarian/climate and environment programming nexus.

The report is guided by a series of questions, namely: a) What types of climate-related activities are being integrated into FCDO's bilateral social protection programmes? b) To what extent is ICF being used? c) How have climate-related activities been integrated? d) Are there any significant gaps in programming activities? e) What climate-related social protection outcomes are evident? e) To what extent have gender differences been taken into consideration and is this being monitored by the programme?

The report runs as follows: **Section 1** provides an overview of FCDO's social protection programmes; **Section 2** outlines the ICF criteria used broadly to assess climate integration into FCDO's social protection programmes; **Section 3** explores eight case studies across FCDO key partner countries to reveal ways in which climate has been integrated into social protection programmes; **Section 4** builds on Section 3 by developing a typology of social protection programmes based on the eight case studies; **Section 5** concludes with recommendations to support climate integration into FCDO social protection programmes.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Overview of FCDO's Social Protection Programmes

The Department for International Development's (DfID) expenditure on social protection programmes began in earnest from around 2007 onwards (ICAI, 2017). Early research recognised that the function of social protection was to support a) increased security; b) increased equality; and c) the promotion of economic growth (Norton et al., 2002). The types of social protection programmes include social insurance (e.g. pensions), labour markets (e.g. job training), and non-contributory social assistance programmes or social safety nets (e.g. humanitarian and disaster relief programmes, cash transfers, food stamps, school feeding, in-kind transfers, labour-intensive public works, targeted food assistance, and subsidies (Fiszbein et al, 2014).

Table 1 provides an overview of social protection and climate initiatives in FCDO's current portfolio. These include: a) livelihoods and public works (LHPW), often with climate smart or green components (e.g. ICRG); b) straight cash transfers (CT), programmes with no livelihood or public works component (e.g. Zambia Social Protection Expansion Programme), but with the capacity to be scaled up; c) humanitarian response (HR) that can combine cash transfers, livelihoods and public works, often with a scalable safety net for times of shock; and d) highly integrated development programmes with a minimal social protection component (INT) that represent a small part of the budget (e.g. Climate Smart Development for Nepal). The portfolio also includes other programmes or projects that do not directly involve cash transfers, livelihoods or public works, but support them indirectly, namely, e) government-focused technical assistance (GovTA) that often supports cross-government coordination, planning and management of shocks (e.g. Shock Response Programme).

**Table 1: FCDO Social Protection Programmes with Rio Markers**

		Country	Ad. Rio	Mit. Rio	Finished	Started	Amount GBP
Rural Access Programme 3	LHPW	Nepal	100	0	2024	2012	9,234,450
Pathways to Prosperity for Extremely Poor People ...	LHPW	Bangladesh	100	0	2025	2013	1,032,772
Exiting Poverty in Rwanda	LHPW	Rwanda	100	0	2026	2014	64,618,249
Building Resilience and adapting to climate (BRACC)	LHPW	Malawi	100	0	2024	2016	25,905,825
Strengthening Disaster Resilience in Nepal	SRP	Nepal	100	0	2025	2016	749,458
Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP Phase 3)	SRP	Kenya	100	0	2024	2016	36,020,028
Zambia Social Protection Expansion Programme Pha...	CT	Zambia	100	0	2023	2016	18,118,876
Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth (ICRG)	GovTA	India	100	0	2024	2014	3,808,377
Building Resilience in Ethiopia (BRE)	GovTA	Ethiopia	100	0	2024	2016	1,397,502
Somaliland Development Fund (SDF) Phase II Progr...	GovTA	Somalia	10	90	2024	2017	9,011,024
Shock Response Programme (SRP)	GovTA	Africa	100	0	2026	2019	9,900,000
Livelihoods and Food Security Fund	HR	Myanmar	100	0	2024	2020	6,375,000
Ethiopia Crises 2 Resilience (EC2R)	HR	Ethiopia	100	0	2024	2022	7,800,000
African Risk Capacity (ARC)	HR	Global	100	0	2044	2012	2,044,500
Better Assistance in Crises (Social Protection)	HR	Global	100	0	2025	2017	20,500,000



		Country	Ad. Rio	Mit. Rio	Finished	Started	Amount GBP
Climate Smart Development for Nepal	INT	Nepal	50	50	2024	2015	2,093,229
UK-INDIA Partnership on National Investment and...	INT	India	0	100	2030	2017	24,000,000
Land Investment for Transformation UP - LIFT UP	INT	Ethiopia	75	25	2026	2018	1,513,827
Global Land Governance programme	INT	Global	60	40	2028	2017	36,906,000

\*Those projects and programmes under 100,000 GBP have been removed.

**Please note: Ad Rio and Mit Rio show the % of coded adaptation and mitigation respectively with OECD data.**

Interpreted in terms of the OECD Rio Markers, the LHPW, CT and HR programmes and projects detailed in Table 1 are mostly considered 100% climate adaptation, but note that not all programmes will be marked against Rio Markers by FCDO. GovTA projects and programmes are mainly designed to foster climate adaptation, while INT projects and programmes are those most likely to have combined adaptation/mitigation, or full mitigation benefits.

## 2. ICF Criteria

This short section outlines the ICF criteria based on the operating framework. Prior to these stages, the FCDO Programme Operating Framework (PrOF) guides teams to take account of climate and environment (C&E) considerations and align with the Paris Agreement (see FCDO, 2021a for further information). Figure 1 illustrates the steps and criteria for estimating the amount of a project or programme that is eligible to be labelled ICF. These steps/criteria are summarised below.

**Stage 1:** The initial step is to ascertain whether the Business Case or logframe states explicit objectives and results on climate change (i.e. adaptation/resilience, mitigation/low-carbon development).

**Stage 2:** Contingent on Stage 1, the next step is to establish whether the Business Case considers the changing dynamics of climate risks now and in the future (e.g. increased temperature, increased severity and frequency of floods or cyclones, changing patterns of disease, reduced agricultural yields).

**Stage 3:** Contingent on Stage 2, the next step is to establish whether the primary or principal objective of the programme is to support adaptation to the effects of climate change and/or mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.

**Stage 4:** Contingent on Stages 2 and 3, the next step is to establish which part of the programme (as a secondary or significant element) contains objectives to support adaptation to the effects of climate change and/or mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.

## Should my programme contain ICF and if so how much?

Does the programme contain explicit objectives and results on climate change (adaptation/resilience and/or mitigation/low-carbon development) and are these stated in the business case and/or log frame?

No

This is not ICF eligible unless you can adjust the programme design.

Yes

Does the business case consider how climate risks are changing now and in the future? E.g. increased temperature, increased severity and frequency of floods or cyclones, changing patterns of disease, reduced agricultural yields. etc.

No

This is not yet ICF eligible unless you can adjust the programme design to consider changing and future risks.

Yes

Is the primary (principal) objective of the programme to support adaptation to the effects of climate change and/or mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions?

No

Does part of your programme (as a secondary or significant element) contain objectives to support adaptation to the effects of climate change and/or mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions?

Yes

All components likely to be 100% ICF. You should select "Principal" for at least one of the Rio Markers for climate change on AMP, and split the ICF as % between adaptation and mitigation.

At least one of the components of your programme should be set up within an ICF budget centre and appropriate amount of ICF loaded. You should select "Significant" for at least one of the Rio Markers for climate change on AMP, and split the ICF as a % between adaptation and mitigation.

Estimates of the amount of funding relating to climate activities (some examples below) within the programme should be made and loaded onto ICF components.

Further support can be found in the OECD DAC Climate Handbook which includes a further (non-exhaustive) list of activities that are ICF eligible. Your department/office's Climate and Environment adviser (or regional C&E adviser) is also likely to be able to provide support.

- Adaptation**
- Research into climate impacts
  - Drought resistant crops
  - Disaster risk
  - Weather and climate data/ planning systems
  - Social protection/safety nets (adaptation)

- Mitigation**
- Renewable energy and research
  - Energy efficiency
  - Low-carbon agriculture
  - Electric vehicles and related infrastructure
  - Protection of natural carbon sinks

- Potential for adaptation and mitigation**
1. Forestry and other land uses
  2. Embedding climate considerations into national/local planning
  3. Infrastructure and transport
  4. Education

Figure 1: ICF Criteria for Eligibility (Source: FCDO ProF Guide (2021a))

# 3. Case studies of climate integration in FCDO Social Protection Programmes

The following section outlines the findings from the case study country programmes where climate is integrated into social protection. **Case Study 1** is based on the shock responsive and climate smart public works in the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in Ethiopia; **Case Study 2** details the shock responsive drought early warning system and climate smart asset planning tool in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in India; **Case Study 3** explains the shock responsive mechanism in the well-established Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) in Kenya; **Case Study 4** outlines the hybrid approach – including hazard mapping, targeting the climate vulnerable, and climate resilient livelihood support – in the Pathways to Prosperity for Extremely Poor People (PPEPP) programme in Bangladesh; **Case Study 5** explains the climate risk assessment in the Productive Social Safety Net Programme (PSSN) in Tanzania; **Case Study 6** is a dual function of green or climate smart public works component combined with an additional shock responsive component in Rwanda; **Case Study 7** looks at the shock responsive capability in Building Resilience in the Sahel through Adaptive Social Protection (BRS-ASP) programme in six Sahel countries; **Case Study 8** highlights the Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project (SNHCP) in Somalia.

## **Case Study 1, Ethiopia: Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) - Climate Smart Public Works and Livelihoods (PSNP IV) and Shock Responsive Social Protection (PSNP V) (≈ 63% or £190 m (ICF)/£301 m)**

Launched in 2005, the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) is a cash transfer, public works, and nutritional feeding initiative in its fifth phase. The objective of the PSNP is to reduce food insecurity and vulnerability for the poorest in Ethiopian society. Updated to the present day, the objective of PSNP 5 is to ‘enhance resilience to shocks for the poorest rural households in PSNP woredas’ (FDRE, 2020).

The climate resilience objectives are achieved, in part, through a series of climate-related outputs. These are: a) shock responsive transfers received by eligible clients when needed, meaning cash transfers scale up on a temporary basis; b) Public Works (PW) that respond to community livelihood needs and contribute to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation; and c) tailored livelihood options accessed by eligible PSNP clients through appropriate strategies and investments, and the provision of loans, cash grants and technical support.

Therefore, the climate focus of PSNP V is twofold – first, the scalable safety net is proposed to have a forward-looking climate shock responsive component designed to bring together PSNP, humanitarian assistance and pre-emptive action; second, through the

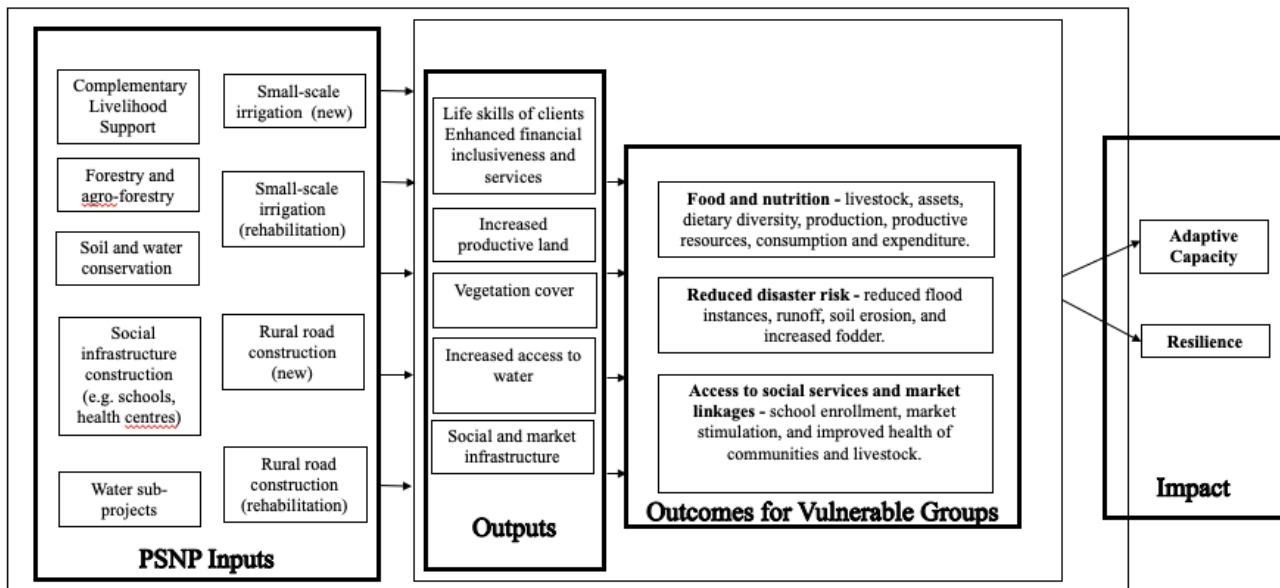
European Union's (EU) Global Climate Change Alliance initiative, the CSM-PSNP project strengthened the Climate Smart (CS), Public Works and livelihoods components. The Business Case for PSNP suggests that KPI 1 is being used - 'number of people supported by DFID programmes to cope with the effects of climate change' (DfID, 2015)<sup>1</sup>.

The forward looking, pre-emptive scalable safety net is designed to operationalise climate information to identify an approaching climate/drought shock for the purpose of either increasing cash payments to current beneficiaries, or expanding payments to a larger target group within the area experiencing the shock. The PSNP 5 design document states that 'PSNP5 will ... encompass improved early warning systems, standard operating procedures for scale-up, and a drought response plan' (FDRE, 2020, p. 18). However, there is limited capacity in the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) to support the Food Security Directorate on early warning (Kimetrica, 2020). Much rests on the nature of early warning information and indicators provided by the NDMRC, including Food Insecure Population (FIP) updates, to monitor the occurrence of extreme shocks that induce food insecurity (FDRE, 2022). No PSNP staff provided a comprehensive update on the design or implementation status of the scalable safety net. Publication of the Joint Review and Implementation Support Mission (JRIS) has demonstrated that the scalable safety net is operational, but no detail is available to explain how trigger indicators are implemented and applied.

Second, climate is integrated through both the climate smart technology/intervention selection and woreda-level planning procedures. The PW and livelihoods components work through the CS watershed management guidelines that structure CS asset design (FDRE, 2019). Changing climate risk is incorporated in the CS watershed management planning guidelines. Some steps bring in climate observations from secondary sources, subjective assessments of climate sensitivity to livelihoods, and climate smart prioritisation. The Theory of Change (Bantider et al, 2021) shown in Figure 2 illustrates that PSNP PW and livelihoods are framed as CS primarily through a focus on conservation agriculture and irrigation for adaptation (i.e. resilience), and agro-forestry for carbon sequestration or mitigation (not shown in Figure 2). Changing climate risk is accounted for in the sense of soil moisture conservation addressing drought, and soil structure and reduced run-off technologies that address the possibilities of flood. The PSNP design ensures that these are countrywide interventions across the watersheds and rangelands of Ethiopia.

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1 For documentation that explains each of the ICF KPIs, please follow this [link](#).



**Figure 2: PSNP Public Works and Livelihoods Theory of Change for Climate Resilience**

Work on gender mainstreaming into the PSNP is in its infancy. The gender integration in PSNP is limited to broadening engagement in planning and decision-making processes, and special provisions in public works and livelihood support (FDRE, 2019; 2020). Box 1 outlines some of the main gender provisions in public works and livelihoods. These include exemptions from certain public works labour, labour time concessions and tailored social services provisions. There are also several gender-specific steps, including disaggregated vulnerability assessment, in the Community-Based Participatory Watershed and Rangeland Development programme (FDRE, 2019), as well as gender mainstreaming into monitoring and evaluation processes (CSI, 2016). Currently, however, there is no conceptual framework or ToC in relation to gender and PSNP, and the work on gender, PSNP and climate had only just begun in 2022 (ongoing incomplete study between IIED and Ministry of Agriculture, funded by the EU's Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)).

## BOX 1: PSNP5 Gender Provisions

- Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) will be exempt from public works and join TDS for the duration of their pregnancy and for two years after the birth of a child, i.e., 30 months;
- Female Headed Households (FHHs) without able-bodied labour in their house (i.e. having young children) will require the woman to provide only her share of the household labour. A soft conditionality of working the additional one person's share on HH-based nutrition sensitive activities, which will be defined in the PIM, will be included;
- Women will work 50% fewer hours on public works than men. This can be applied by late arrival and early departure, or by working fewer days, whichever is more convenient for the female clients;
- Women will be assigned to light work. The types of light work will be defined in the PIM;
- Construction of day care centres constitutes creation of community assets. These can be temporary structures at public works sites or permanent centres in villages. Work at a day care centre is a public work activity for clients who are trained in childcare provision.

In summary, the climate narrative through PSNP documentation is clear and consistent. Climate resilience and adaptive capacity are stated as impacts of the PSNP in their own documentation. Gender-based provisions are emerging through the manuals and guidelines, and are in the process of being mainstreamed. Work remains to be completed that will link all components – gender, climate and PSNP – in a nuanced and coherent way.

On the technical side, the shock responsive scalable safety net – now implemented – supports the case for a dynamic conception of climate risk now, encompassing a more inductive framing of climate hazards to include more emphasis on floods, in particular. It also shows emerging capability to respond to climate change in the future, although it is not clear how the shock trigger would work to implement shock responsive payments. Conversely, the PW components do address drought through soil and water conservation measures and reduced run-off technologies to address flood events. Finally, building on the PW components, the community-based watershed and rangeland planning guidelines integrate some forward-looking climate information into the planning steps around hazard identification and susceptibility of PSNP clients.

Both the PSNP scalable safety net and public works represent the development of policy systems in the immediate term with the scope to upgrade technical capacity iteratively

so as to account for climate in the future. Given the challenges of operationalising rainfall data with no clear long-term signal, climate integration into the PSNP represents a low-regret option that deals with climate variability today while the capacity and data infrastructure improve over time (Conway & Schipper, 2011).

**Table 2: Summary of Climate Integration into PSNP**

Component	Integrated	How
Climate Technical	Yes	Through public works planning and implementation. Shock responsive scalable safety net being designed, but yet to confirm implementation
Climate ToC	Yes	Yes, climate integrated within PSNP ToC
Climate KPIs	Yes	FCDO KPI
Climate Narrative	Yes	Consistent throughout all PSNP documentation
Gender	Emerging	Emerging focus of public works procedure and decision-making processes

**Conclusion on ICF Spend** ( $\approx$  63% or £190 m (ICF)/£301 m): Given multiple climate integration initiatives ongoing within the PSNP – a large-scale shock responsive scalable safety net and fully operational, programme-wide, climate smart guidelines – 63% of FCDO spend coming from the ICF is proportionate to the level of climate integration.

**Yes** = Documentation/interviews show that issue is established/achieved; **Emerging** = Work incomplete but still in progress; **Partial** = Work conducted in the past but not complete/achieved

### **Case Study 2, India - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) (100% ICF - £24.9 m)**

The MGNREGS is India’s largest social protection programme, and the world’s largest public works-based social protection programme. MGNREGS is rights based, meaning that each rural household is entitled to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment annually to support the regulation of consumption. Wage employment supports the creation of rural infrastructure for natural resource management and agriculture, and a broader set of rural livelihood activities (Jatav & Nair, 2022).

Climate integration into MGNREGS was supported through the Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth (ICRG), which has the objective of strengthening the quality and productivity of all infrastructure built under MGNREGS. The Business Case has a clear climate narrative, including the extent of climate impacts in India and linkages between ICRG and resilient rural economic growth (DfID, 2015). It states that the ‘project has a compelling ... International Climate Fund rationale: it would demonstrate the UK’s commitment to support those who will suffer most from climate impacts, which has been



a central issue in efforts to broker a climate deal under the UNFCCC, and it would be a flagship example of how a climate resilience programme could support economic development' (p. 3). The logframe includes KPIs 1, 4 and 6 (Naidoo et al., 2020), which align with the MGNREGS specific outcome of 'improved quality of the physical assets under MGNREGS demonstrated in three states in India' (DfID, 2015).

In terms of technical implementation, the climate information integration tool, CRISP-M, has been piloted in 18 village Panchayats of Niwali Block in Badwani, Madhya Pradesh. CRISP-M is designed to support MGNREGS officials and their beneficiaries through drought early warning, climate resilient planning processes and the Indian Manual on Drought Management (Bharadwaj et al., 2021). The aim is to develop a mechanism for anticipatory planning for additional wage employment days through the Indian government official drought declaration process (Bharadwaj et al., 2021; IIED, 2022).

### *CRISP-M Component 1: Drought Early Warning*

Component 1 is a drought early warning system. Table 3 sets out the main components of the CRISP-M tool as applied through the drought early warning system. The indicator categories are meteorological, hydrological and agricultural, but with the two vegetative indices better classified as ecological drought. For meteorological drought, the Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI) and the dry spell indicator use rain gauge and/or remote sensing rainfall data to establish the extent of drought once it has occurred. In terms of hydrological drought, the Reservoir Storage Index (RSI) is a lagging backward-looking drought indicator. Finally, in terms of agricultural drought, the Normalised Differential Vegetative Index (NDVI), the Vegetative Cover Index (VCI) and the Moisture Adequacy Index (MAI) are also lagging backward-looking drought indicators. Although implementing CRISP-M was clearly a feat of political economy in the Indian government, there is no forward-looking climate information that would support pre-emptive and anticipatory planning that can be considered to account for climate in the future.

**Table 3: CRISP-M Components and Characteristics**

Indicator Type	Indicator	Characteristics	Drought Indicator Type
Meteorological	Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI)	Characterises drought extent	Coincident
	Dry spell indicator	No rainfall or low rainfall (<50%) for a short period (e.g. two weeks)	Coincident
Hydrological	Reservoir Storage Index (RSI)	% change in live storage water level/storage volume of last 10 years	Lagged
Agricultural	Normalised Differential Vegetative Index (NDVI) - more an indicator of ecological drought	Quantify the status of vegetation health	Lagged
	The Vegetative Cover Index (VCI) is a composite - more an indicator of ecological drought	Index for observed Normalised Differential Vegetative Index (NDVI)	Lagged
	Moisture Adequacy Index (MAI)	Crop moisture availability based on crop water requirement, evaporation and soil holding capacity	Lagged

### *CRISP-M Component 2: Public Works Asset Planning Tool*

To address the long-standing issue of poor quality asset design and implementation (FCDO, 2015), the CRISP-M tool also supports the design and planning of public works assets. The tool is a location-specific identification tool that is appropriate for natural resource management structures, such as water and soil conservation, water harvesting and land development, among others (Bharadwaj et al., 2021). It aggregates information on land use, soils, topographical characteristics, slope, geomorphology and groundwater conditions, among others.

The climate integration component rests on a climate impact assessment that forms part of the Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT). The SWAT is a watershed scale model developed to analyse the impact of agricultural management activities on streamflow, sediment and nutrients (IIT, 2020). The SWAT is used to compute daily simulations over long periods, using indicators of precipitation, surface runoff, evapotranspiration, percolation, bypass flow and return flow. The climate timescales are multi-decadal, focusing on a baseline period (1961-90), present period (1991-2019), near-term (2020-2040), mid-term (2041-2070) and end-term (2071-2100).

The climate impact assessment output enables SWAT to run multiple scenarios on expected change in rainfall, ground water recharge and water yield, among others. Information is translated into an advisory for the public works assets design. Climate proofing of public works asset infrastructure combines climate resilient engineering design, integrated natural resource management, and convergence with other relevant programmes/schemes (UEGG, 2022). In the former, structures are designed based on both historical and projected climate data, taking the maximum rainfall and surface runoff scenarios, which plans for maximum uncertainty and increases durability. Examples include planning steps for soil and moisture conservation assets, bund dimensions and water disposal structures.

In summary, climate integration into MGNREGS is based on the ICRG project and resultant CRISP-M tool. The Business Case for the ICRG has a clear climate narrative, and climate features in the ToC and KPIs. Gender is also strong throughout the narrative and is integrated into various components (e.g. training, social capital and wage equality). In terms of technical detail on climate integration via CRISP-M: a) Component 1 is a near-real time drought contingency trigger. It addresses climate risk now, but does not have indicators of climate in the future. The drought contingency trigger is an example of low-regret adaptation, since it enhances policy systems that can improve iteratively over time; b) Component 2 is an asset design and selection tool that can account for climate in the future through rainfall projections. So far, it is only in the pilot phase, but it provides an example of proactive adaptation for other FCDO programmes to follow.

**Table 4: Summary of Climate Integration into MGNREGS via ICRG and CRISP-M**

Component	Integrated	How
Climate Technical	Yes	C1: Lagged and coincidence drought indicators; C2: Rainfall projections
Climate ToC	Yes	In Business Case
Climate KPIs	Yes	KPIs 1, 4 and 6
Climate Narrative	Yes	In Business Case
Gender	Yes	Multiple components

Conclusion on ICF Spend (100% ICF - £24.9 m): Given that ICRG is dedicated to addressing climate shocks for rural households in India, the 100% ICF spend is proportionate to the level of climate integration.

**Yes** = Documentation/interviews show that issue is established/achieved; **Emerging** = Work incomplete but still in progress; **Partial** = Work conducted in the past but not complete/achieved

### **Case Study 3, Kenya: Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP 2&3) - Shock Responsive Social Protection** (51% ICF - £43.5 m/£85 m according to 2020-2021 Annual Report)

HSNP is part of the Government of Kenya's (GoK) flagship social protection programme. The National Safety Net Programme (NSNP) is a pillar of the GoK's Vision 2030 development strategy, and the National Ending Drought Emergencies strategy. Climate features consistently through the Business Case (FCDO, 2019). The ToC focuses on drought response as a primary outcome. The HSNP uses FCDO KPI 1: 'Number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change'; and KPI 4: 'Number of people supported to improve resilience against the impacts of shocks'. The Business Case and annual review documents suggest that gender responsiveness and social inclusion are central to the programme's design. The Business Case states that the results and evidence have shown that HSNP has increased the economic empowerment of women in the ASALs (OPM Unpublished Evaluation). Logframe indicators are also disaggregated by gender, where appropriate. For both regular and emergency payments, about 60% of the account holders in the household are women, with targeting criteria based on vulnerability.

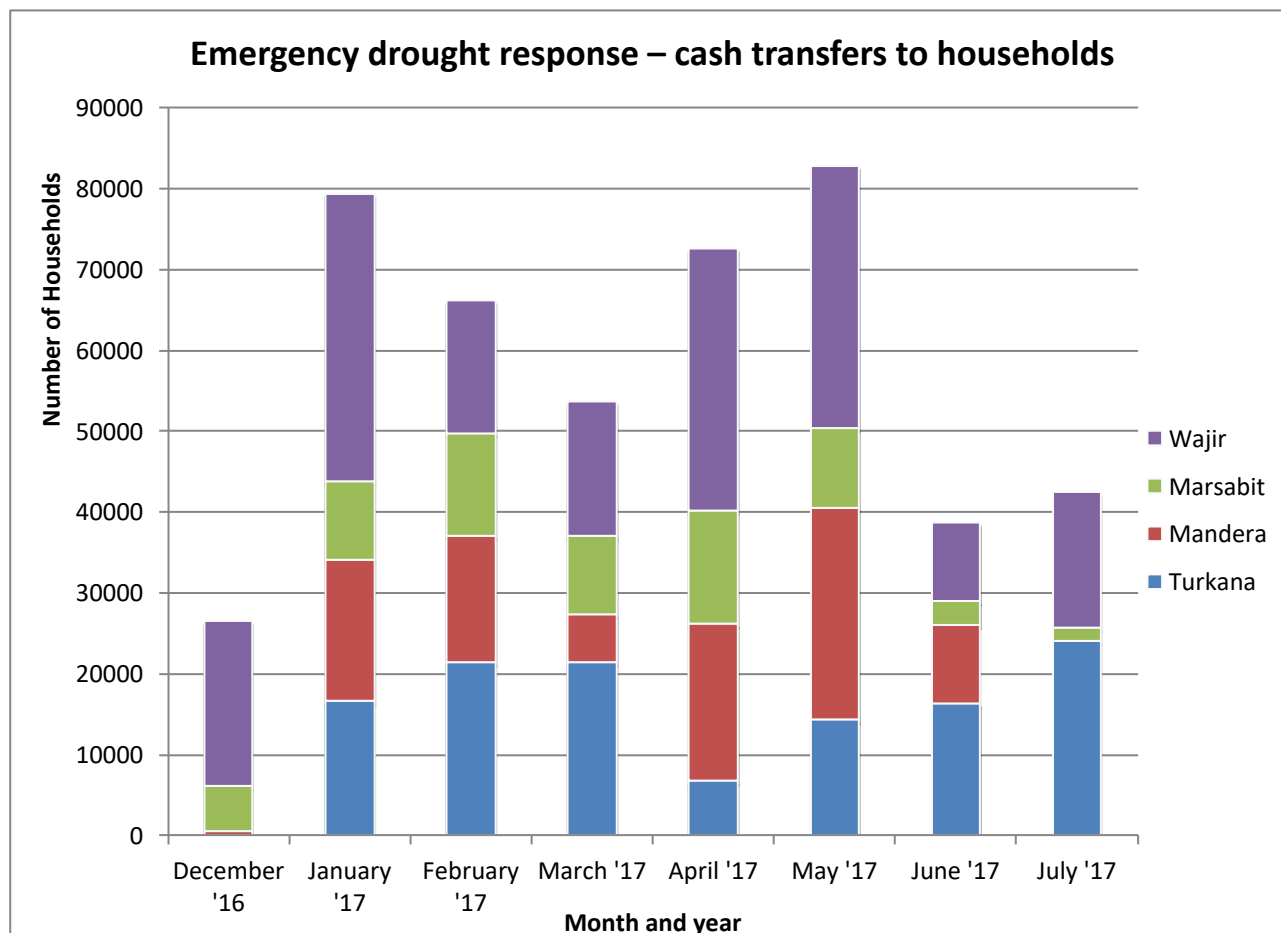
By 2017, HSNP 2 had delivered 5,400 KES (approx. £ 40) every two months to nearly 100,000 households (approx. 600,000 people). From HSNP 2, a shock responsive mechanism was developed using the Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) as a trigger (Figure 3). Once activated, the number of recipients could be increased during droughts to reach additional vulnerable households, which constitutes a horizontal expansion shock responsive mechanism (FCDO, 2019). HSNP 2 uses satellite images to assess the severity of the drought and trigger payments. HSNP has managed to reduce the need for humanitarian responses and increase households' resilience to cyclical drought.

Figure 3 tabulates the level of the scalable safety net - the thresholds of VCI as a trigger, corresponding drought phases, recommended coverage expansion, and amount to be transferred. A VCI of 20-30 represents a moderate drought, with half payments (2,550 Ksh) for additional households every month if other sub-counties are experiencing severe or extreme drought VCI scores. Severe drought is characterised by the VCI having a score of 10-20, which increases half payments to an extra 50% of households every month within the sub-county, while the most extreme drought is characterised by the VCI having a score of less than 10. This increases the coverage of monthly payments to 75% of households in the sub-county.

Geographic location	Trigger Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)		Drought Phase Equivalent	Maximum Coverage of HHs to receive CT	Amount of transfer (2015-2016)	Frequency	Duration of transfer
Sub-county	≥50 and 35 to 50	Wet or No Drought	<b>1 Normal</b>	Routine HSNP HHs	Standard payment (5,100 Ksh)	Every 2 months	Ongoing
				Routine HSNP HHs	Standard payment (5,100 Ksh)	Every 2 months	Every 2 months
	20 to 35	Moderate Drought	<b>2 Alert</b>	HHs beyond routine % only if another sub-county in the county has hit the severe or extreme VCI threshold	Emergency payment (2,550 Ksh)	Every month	For each month VCI at severe
	10 to 20	Severe Drought	<b>3 Alarm</b>	Routine HSNP HHs	Standard payment (5,100 Ksh)	Every 2 months	Ongoing
				HHs beyond routine up to approximately 50%* coverage in each sub-county	Emergency payment (2,550 Ksh)	Every month	For each month VCI severe
	<10	Extreme Drought	<b>4 Emergency</b>	Routine HSNP HHs	Standard payment (5,100 Ksh)	Every 2 months	Ongoing
				HHs beyond routine up to 75% coverage in each sub-location	Emergency payment (2,550 Ksh)	Every month	For each month VCI at extreme

**Figure 3: HSNP VCI Trigger and Increase in Cash Transfer Coverage (Source NDMA (2016))**

Figure 4 illustrates expansion in the number of emergency cash transfers to new beneficiaries during the drought period of 2016-2017. The expansion reached 80,000 households at the peaks of January 2017 and May 2017, while between 52,000 and 72,000 households received emergency payments during the months of February to April 2017. Wajir County was the largest recipient of expanded payments, followed by Turkana and Mandera Counties.



**Figure 4: Number of Households Reached through Scalable Safety Net (2016-2017)**  
(Source: HSNP 3 Business Case)

The HSNP walks a fine line between shock responsiveness and contingency. Drought is a climate risk for the beneficiaries of northern and eastern Kenya. Such areas suffer from reoccurring drought which is typically experienced first as meteorological drought, then hydrological drought and, ultimately, as ecological drought. Using remote sensing data, the VCI is developed through a retrospective baseline that compares the current Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) to values observed in previous years. By relying on the condition of vegetation, the VCI trigger uses the extent of ecological drought instead of the forward-looking indicator of meteorological drought. Therefore, the HSNP’s scalable safety net mechanism does not account for changing climate risk in the future, because no climate data is used in the decision making of policy planners that pre-emptively accounts for climate variability or change. Instead, the HSNP provides

a rapid response contingency mechanism that waits for the signs of established drought to emerge and disburses cash transfers to support the regulation of consumption and maintenance of assets through the onset of the lean period.

There have been drought triggers in each of the five years since 2017. In the last financial year, 2021/2022, there were eight monthly triggers over a possible 12 months, including an additional €863,000 in scaled-up household payments (interview with Boniface Naukot of HSNP).

In summary, drought is the central climate shock considered in the Business Case. KPIs 1 and 4 are used in the logframe. Gender responsiveness is one of the main priorities in programme design. The shock responsive scalable safety net is fully operational and has released several years of shock-triggered payments. The HSNP is the most established and operational shock responsive social protection programme among the case studies, although the trigger is reactive and contingency based, rather than pre-emptive through the use of indicators signalling future climate. Nevertheless, the HSNP constitutes the establishment of a cash transfer infrastructure with scope to iteratively integrate forward-looking indicators over time that will support proactive measures to address approaching climate shocks.

**Table 5: Summary of Climate Integration into HSNP**

Component	Integrated	How
Climate Technical	Partial	Contingency approach mean deals with climate risk now but not in the future
Climate ToC	Yes	Thorough drought response
Climate KPIs	Yes	KPI 1 and 4
Climate Narrative	Yes	Consistent throughout
Gender	Yes	Key part of programme design and targeting most vulnerable
<p>Conclusion on ICF Spend (51% ICF - £43.5 m/£85 m according to 2020-2021 Annual Report):            Given that ICF spend in the HSNP is assigned to the scalable safety net activated by drought conditions, 51% ICF spend is proportionate to the level of climate integration.</p>		
<p><b>Yes</b> = Documentation/interviews show that issue is established/achieved; <b>Emerging</b> = Work incomplete but still in progress;  <b>Partial</b> = Work conducted in the past but not complete/achieved</p>		

## **Case Study 4, Bangladesh: Pathways to Prosperity for Extremely Poor People** (≈ 60% ICF or £81 m/£210 m)

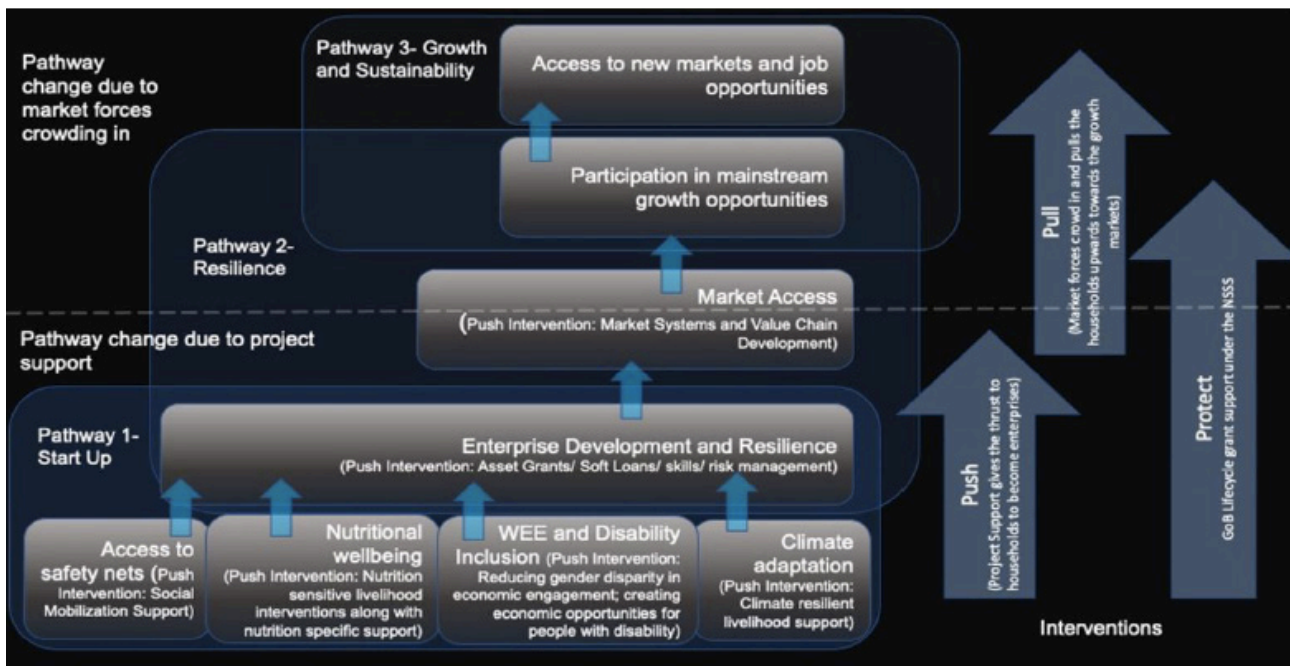
Pathways to Prosperity for Extremely Poor People (PPEPP) is an extreme poverty reduction programme that focuses on connecting people with mainstream development activities and jobs, and on supporting economic growth, with a particular focus on women (DfID, 2017). The PPEPP also supports national institutions and systems enabling public and private investment in extreme poverty programmes, and the provision of basic social services such as health and education. The main activities include: a) a livelihoods graduation model; b) nutrition intervention; c) advocacy for access to services; d) challenging gender and social norms that restrict decision-making by women and socially excluded people; e) a market systems component; f) an extreme poverty policy; and g) a governance facility. The PKSF annual report lists 'disaster and climate resilience' as a component (PKSF, 2021). The total proposed budget is £210 m over a ten-year period with the UK providing up to £135 m (FY17/18 - FY26/27). In total, 60% (£81 m) of the UK's contribution is eligible for International Climate Fund (ICF) finance.

The climate narrative is consistent throughout the 2017 Business Case, referring to the high proportion of people who experience climate disasters and shocks, such as floods, droughts and cyclones. It frames the core livelihood component that addresses extreme poverty in terms of supporting people to adapt to a climate change, and preparing for disaster events (DfID, 2017). The logframe considers livelihood diversification as a means to cope with climate change events, signified through the outcome indicator of 'developed livelihood options resilient to shocks and stresses'. The logframe also includes the number of people whose resilience has been improved (KPI 4).

The PPEPP focuses on particular climate vulnerable locations. The PPEPP operates in the south western coastal region where high soil salinity from seawater inundation is an acute challenge; the north western river basin region, where flooding is a notable challenge; and the low-lying coastal areas where land remains submerged for most of the year.

Much rests on the development of 'climate smart income generating activities', 'improving climate literacy', 'support those experiencing climate hazards', 'support women dealing with climate hazards' and 'climate resilient buildings', although these are not elucidated in detail (PKSF, 2021). There is some reporting of adapting livelihoods/initiatives to the climate context, such as fostering saltwater fishery livelihoods, drought resistant crops, floating farms, ground water management, and the supply of fresh drinking water in times of sea level rise (see Figure 5). The interview with the PKSF Director revealed that livelihoods hazard mapping was conducted, but no documentation was supplied. PKSF work on a flexible adaptive social protection model of combining social protection, disaster risk reduction measures and climate adaptation. The decision-making process seeks to keep options open and react to context and emerging hazards.





**Figure 5: Theory of Change for PPEPP (Source: PSKF (2021))**

In summary, the PPEPP does have a clear climate narrative running through the Business Case. Climate also features in the ToC and KPIs. In terms of the technical approach used, the PPEPP integrates climate considerations, particularly through the design and selection of support for livelihoods and income generating activities. The PPEPP considers current climate variability, but the degree of systematisation used in the approach is unclear.

**Table 6: Summary of Climate Integration into PPEPP**

Component	Integrated	How
Climate Technical	Emerging	Restricted to livelihood selection and working in climate vulnerable regions
Climate ToC	Yes	In both FCDO Business Case and PSKF documentation
Climate KPIs	Yes	KPI 4
Climate Narrative	Yes	Consistent through Business Case
Gender	Emerging	Challenging norms that restrict the decision-making of women

**Conclusion on ICF Spend** ( $\approx$  60% ICF or £81 m/(£210 m): There is insufficient information on substantive elements of climate integration to evaluate the level of ICF spend.

**Yes** = Documentation/interviews show that issue is established/achieved; **Emerging** = Work incomplete but still in progress; **Partial** = Work conducted in the past but not complete/achieved

## **Case Study 5, Tanzania: Productive Social Safety Net Programme (PSSN) (≈ 40% ICF or £44 m/£110.1 m)**

The Productive Social Safety Net Programme (PSSN) in Tanzania is a cash transfer and public works programme funded by FCDO and implemented by the government agency, Tanzanian Social Action Fund (TASAF). The 2020 Annual Review states that from 2015, the UK supported the programme via £110,115,000 (40% (£44,046,000) of which came through ICF), out of a total £499,432,000 cost of the programme over five years. The programme raises the incomes and asset bases for 563,500 rural households, with regular cash income for 280,000 households. Through income and asset creation, PSSN reduces poverty and the numbers of people living in poverty, while improving livelihood diversification and child nutrition (DfID, 2012). In addition, beneficiary households use income and assets to better support the poorest households to address climate impacts and shocks, particularly droughts and floods (DfID, 2012). At the community level, PSSN public works components improve public services and community assets.

The climate narrative is consistent throughout the 2012 Business Case, referring to climate impacts on the poorest, the role of assets in fostering climate resilience, and better enabling households to deal with climate shocks (DfID 2012). The broad ToC is that income and cash enable beneficiaries to address climate hazards better, but little detail is provided on climate risk, apart from the fact that financial support enables climate adaptation. The logframe provides climate-related indicators on: a) reduction in number of households using negative coping strategies to cope with climate and/or other shocks (KPI 1); b) the government's two concrete steps to establish evidence-based climate sensitive social protection systems; c) the proportion of projects identified by the climate risk assessment that include measures for reducing climate risk or improving climate resilience; and d) the proportion of communities with climate risk assessment incorporated into multi-year planning. The climate focus was not maintained in the 2022 Business Case.

In 2012, the Institute of Development Studies set out a series of recommendations to integrate climate into the TASAF Productive Safety Net (TASAF III-PSSN). They suggested that in targeting procedures, the PSSN should consider climate vulnerability as well as poverty indices. In terms of M&E, the system should be designed to ensure successful strengthening of household resilience to climate and other types of shocks (Davies et al., 2012). Finally, institutional linkages and synergies are seen as essential.

The revised FCDO Business Case for the PSSN has a greater emphasis on women and girls (FCDO, 2022). Women and girls are seen as disproportionately affected by environmental, health and economic shocks, including Covid-19. There is recognition that women have disproportionate caring responsibilities, and are over-represented in the informal economy. There is no explicit linkage between climate, gender and PSSN.

The World Bank Implementation and Results Completion Report (2020) states that the 'PSSNP may have had significant effects in improving climate resilience of the poorest in Tanzania ... activities work in concert to create ... opportunities to build climate resilience ... Unconditional cash transfers, livelihoods, and PW help heads of

households, often single women, create stability in the home and a level of economic independence and ability to manage periods of drought’ (p. 33). Further, McDowell et al. (2018) conducted a deep scoping on options to integrate climate, including climate smart decision-making, and shock responsive public works and payments, but there is no supporting documentation showing that such recommendations were followed up and implemented.

Aside from interpreting the effects of PSSN activities in terms of improving the climate resilience of beneficiaries, households and communities, climate is integrated into the PW components. Documentation from the World Bank (2020) suggests that climate risk assessments are conducted and are being incorporated into planning processes, although no supporting documentation is available to determine the approach used. In-country interviews suggest that climate risk assessments support climate smart public works, with resultant drought risk reducing activities and livelihood support such as irrigation and drought resistant seeds. Technical climate smart planning guidelines and protocols are understood to be developed - labelled the Public Works Manual - but these have not been made available to review.

**Table 7: Summary of Climate Integration into PSSN**

Component	Integrated	How
Climate Technical	Partial	Integration of climate risk assessments
Climate ToC	Yes	But broadly framed as ‘poverty reduction produces climate resilience’
Climate KPIs	Yes	KPI 1
Climate Narrative	Yes	Consistent
Gender	Emerging	Comes through stronger in 2022 Business Case (extension from 2020)

**Conclusion on ICF Spend** (≈ 40% ICF or £44 m/£110.1 m): There is little indication, aside from a climate risk assessment, that there are substantive elements of climate integration that would be commensurate with such a degree of ICF spend.

**Yes** = Documentation/interviews show that issue is established/achieved; **Emerging** = Work incomplete but still in progress; **Partial** = Work conducted in the past but not complete/achieved

In summary, the FCDO administrative elements of climate integration are present within the PSSN. The climate narrative is consistent, although broadly framed in terms of income and assets improving climate resilience. The KP1 indicator is present in the logframe. However, climate integration rests on climate risk assessments used in planning and guidelines around the development of climate smart technologies, details of which are not available.

## **Case Study 6, Rwanda: Exiting Poverty in Rwanda (EPR) (≈ 16% ICF or £10.5 m/£64.5 m)**

The Exiting Poverty in Rwanda (EPR) programme supports the most vulnerable to manage shocks and exit poverty (£64.5 m, with approximately £10.5 m ICF spend) through direct cash transfers through the Government of Rwanda. The main components are: a) cash transfers to the most vulnerable, with strong gender-based initiatives on nutrition, pregnant women and women with young children; b) shock responsive social protection responding to information on assets and savings destruction; c) climate and vulnerability-focused PW focusing on regions most affected by climate and other shocks; and d) technical assistance to the Government of Rwanda to support the development and implementation of the social protection policy and strategy (FCDO, 2019a). The FCDO funding for the programme is partially (40%) performance based, with payments subject to disbursement-linked indicators.

The climate narrative in the Business Case is strong. Climate losses in Rwanda are detailed. Importantly, social protection is framed in terms of building resilience to climate and other shocks. Further, the overall programme outcome is 'resilience of vulnerable men, women and children and of the SP systems that help sustain them enhanced' (Internal Rwanda Office Climate Risk Analysis documentation). In terms of M&E, KPI 1, 4 and 11 are used in the logframe as ICF M&E indicators, and therefore the number of people supported to better adapt to the effects of climate change as a result of ICF is included. The EPR is aligned with the Government of Rwanda Gender Equality Act, and includes 'economic and social empowerment of poor rural women and will target them at all stages of their life cycle' (FCDO, 2019a).

The EPR is directly supporting the Government of Rwanda to integrate climate. As stated above, the two components of the EPR that constitutes climate integration and that are ICF eligible are as follows: a) climate sensitive public works, or green public works; and b) shock responsive systems development (FCDO, 2021). In terms of the EPR Business Case (2019a), climate sensitive livelihoods support, climate resilience and adaptation activities are considered, such as providing 'access to clean fuels, climate-smart agricultural techniques and water harvesting and management'. In-country interviews suggest that the climate sensitive public works component is the only area that has progressed. The World Food Programme (WFP) is using technical assistance to develop guidelines and training for government staff to learn about climate smart public works, and budgets are currently under development. However, these have not been made available. The key issue for the EPR is the lack of detailed documentation on whether public works activities constitute climate smart investments or whether climate resilient investments are being made (Internal Rwanda Office Climate Risk Analysis documentation).

**Table 8: Summary of Climate Integration into ERP**

Component	Integrated	How
Climate Technical	Emerging	Shock responsive element and climate smart public works in development, but no documentation available
Climate ToC	Yes	In the form of protection from climate and other shocks
Climate KPIs	Yes	KPI1
Climate Narrative	Yes	Consistent
Gender	Emerging	Economic and social empowerment

**Conclusion on ICF Spend** ( $\approx$  16% ICF or £10.5 m/£64.5 m): There is insufficient information on substantive elements of climate integration to evaluate the level of ICF spend.

**Yes** = Documentation/interviews show that issue is established/achieved; **Emerging** = Work incomplete but still in progress; **Partial** = Work conducted in the past but not complete/achieved

In summary, the integration of climate considerations into the ERP is in nascent form. The ERP has been designed to have dual climate shock responsive and climate smart public works components, and so the intention is to build an infrastructure that deals with climate variability today while developing a base to deal with future climate through iterations of climate integration into programming. The climate narrative is consistent throughout the Business Case, the ToC has 'addressing climate shocks' as a focus, and the ERP reports on KP1. However, there is little to suggest that implementation has moved beyond a draft strategy. In-country staff are aware that guidelines and training are being developed, but no documentation is currently available on these components.

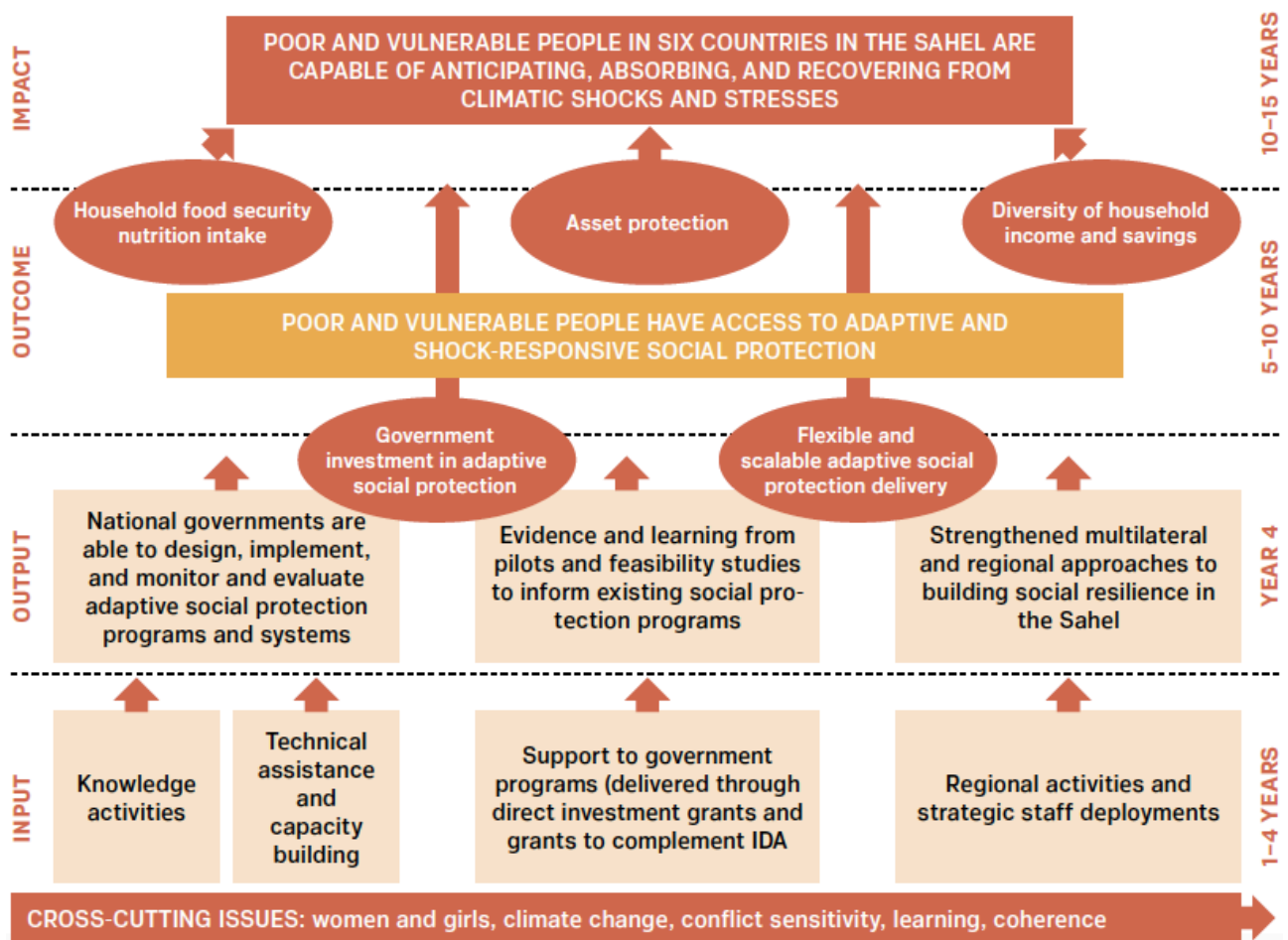
**Case Study 7, Sahel Region: Building Resilience in the Sahel through Adaptive Social Protection (BRS-ASP) Phase 1** ( $\approx$  100% ICF of £50 m) and Phase 2 (£12 m with ICF level not specified)

The Building Resilience in the Sahel through Adaptive Social Protection (BRS-ASP) programme (Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Programme (SASPP) on World Bank database) is a Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) Programme (World Bank, 2018). Phase 1 (2014-2019) focused on building national systems to implement adaptive social protection and secure livelihoods and wellbeing of beneficiaries (£50 m and 100% ICF spend). The majority of the funds are spent through the World Bank Trust Fund on investment grants to support IDA-funded adaptive social protection projects and direct investment grants to governments across six Sahel countries (Chad, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Senegal), as well as technical assistance and M&E (DfID, 2013).

Phase 2 (2020-2025) focuses on improving adaptive social protection systems to strengthen the resilience of households and the scope of shock response cash transfer programmes (£12 m, with ICF spend not specified).

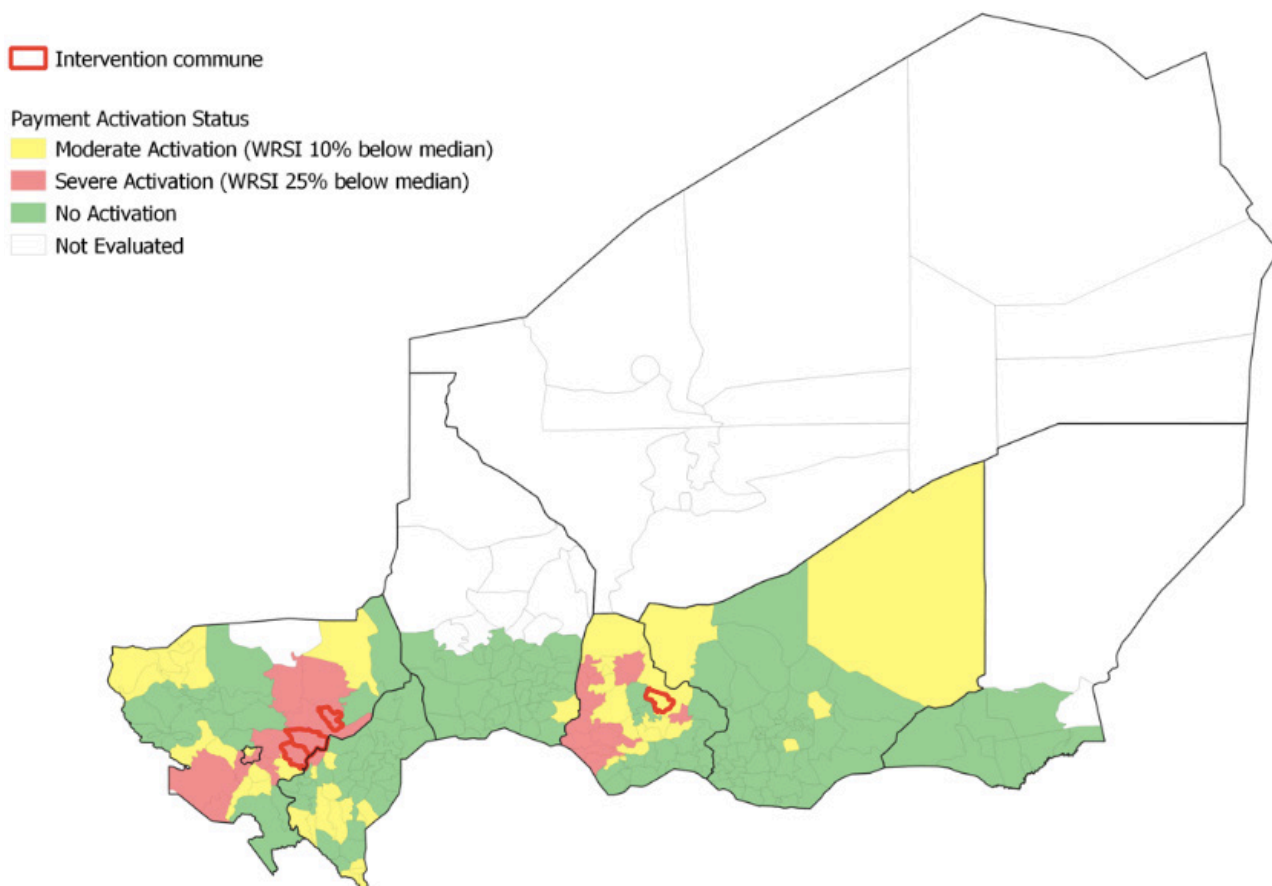
The Business Case is set out with a strong and consistent climate narrative. It focuses on drought- and flood-related disasters across the Sahel region. Adaptive social protection is described as a tool to foster resilience and a way to protect the most vulnerable in the Sahel from exacerbating debt, asset depletion and worsening health and malnutrition outcomes. These will be achieved through: a) institutional coordination of social protection agencies and actors; b) scalability of programmes during extreme events; c) targeting households most vulnerable to climate risks with programming designed to increase adaptive capacity; and d) the use of climate information and modelling. In terms of M&E, KPI 1: 'number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change' and KPI 12: 'volume of public finance mobilised as a result of adaptive social protection funding' are used in the logical framework as ICF M&E indicators. In terms of gender, the programme delivers particular benefits for girls and women through addressing gender imbalances in access to education and through targeting women directly with cash transfers.

The substantive climate integration component in the SASPP is the shock responsive capability (see Figure 6). Progress has been slow. Recent publications suggest that work has been conducted to review early warning systems, potential entry points in delivery systems, stocktake analysis on optimal delivery mechanism designs and similar exploratory activities (World Bank, 2020a).



**Figure 6: Theory of Change for SASPP (Source: World Bank (2018))**

Some funding was used to support adaptive systems in key institutions; for example, developing the capacity of meteorological departments and agencies across the Sahel, and a mapping exercise on the use of climate information by social protection actors and agents (also supported by ASPIRE and WISER). As of 2022, the scalable safety net is being implemented only in Niger, where it is known as the national adaptive safety net system (Brunelin et al., 2022). The donors and Government of Niger have identified a dataset – the Water Satisfaction Requirement Index (WSRI) (which focuses on precipitation in relation to evapotranspiration in soils) – which has been operationalised as a trigger for increasing the number of cash transfers, and which is closely correlated with the performance of millet yields. The novelty in the WSRI trigger is that it has flood as well as drought indication capability. Figure 7 displays the communes that benefited from the use and the trigger that increased the number of households receiving monthly cash transfers when activated in October 2021. Preparations for similar systems are currently underway in Mauritania and Mali.



**Figure 7: Niger Communes Activated Using Drought Shock Trigger (Source: Brunelin et al. (2022))**

In summary, the climate integration into the BRS-ASP is an implemented initiative, but only in one country of six. The BRS-ASP can identify both droughts and floods using the WRSI, and is designed to increase the number of households that receive payments. The climate narrative is consistent throughout the Business Case, the ToC includes addressing climate shocks, and the BRS-ASP reports on KPI 1 and 12. There are also targeted and specialist elements of the programme that address gender. The ICF spend is 100% in Phase 1, but is not specified in the documentation for Phase 2.



**Table 9: Summary of Climate Integration into Building Resilience in the Sahel through Adaptive Social Protection**

Component	Integrated	How
Climate Technical	Yes, but partial in terms of geographic scope. Implemented in 1 of 6 countries	WRSI index with both drought and flood shock responsive capability
Climate ToC	Yes	In the form of protection from climate and other shocks
Climate KPIs	Yes	KPI 1 and KPI 12
Climate Narrative	Yes	Consistent
Gender	Yes	Yes, addresses gender imbalances in access to education and direct targeting of women with cash transfers

**Conclusion on ICF Spend:** Phase 1 (≈ 100% ICF of £50 m) and Phase 2 (£12 m with ICF level not specified)

**Yes** = Documentation/interviews show that issue is established/achieved; **Emerging** = Work incomplete but still in progress; **Partial** = Work conducted in the past but not complete/achieved

### Case Study 8, Somalia: Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project (SNHCP)

The Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project (known as Baxnaano) is a \$110 m World Bank cash transfer programme implemented since 2020 that targets poor and vulnerable households, and establishes a national shock responsive safety net system. The project is a collaboration between the Federal Republic of Somalia (i.e. the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs), World Bank and the World Food Programme (WFP). FCDO has provided approximately \$2 m through WFP and Baxnanno to support with two emergencies (detailed below), and so FCDO is not a principal donor, i.e. there is no FCDO Business Case, KPIs and ToC. The SNHCP has three components: a) nutrition-linked unconditional cash transfers, developing synergies between nutrition-based and cash transfer programming so as to improve coping capacity, reduce asset selling and human capital development; (b) delivery systems and institutional capacity building; and (c) project management, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge management (FRoS, 2021). The programme reaches 200,000 beneficiary households with children under five years (approximately 1.2 million individuals) in three districts in each of the five states, each of which receive \$20 delivered per month in quarterly installments.

The SNHCP is building a longer-term, reliable and scalable shock responsive safety net system. The project will work across the humanitarian-development nexus to counter social exclusion, strengthen government capacity and build confidence in federal-level institutions (see Component 2, Figure 8). The project is designed to enable scaling up of the safety net cash transfer amount in times of shock (World Bank, 2019). Shock responsiveness is defined and measured through a social registry, which supports the scale-up mechanism.

<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>Improved resilience of beneficiary households through enhanced food security &amp; human capital accumulation to cope with shocks; reduced prevalence of malnutrition; and readiness of FGS to directly implement the cash transfer programme</b>	
	<b>PDO:</b> Provide cash transfers to targeted poor and vulnerable households and establish the key building blocks of a national scalable, shock-responsive social safety net system	
	↑	↑
<b>OUTPUTS/ INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigated negative impact of drought</li> <li>Increased access to CT interventions</li> <li>Increased access to nutrition interventions</li> <li>Expanded knowledge on design of national scalable SSN system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced government capacity to implement and scale up shock responsive SSN system</li> <li>Functioning systems for scalable SSN system</li> <li>Enhanced coordination for delivery of SSN system</li> <li>Platform for better targeting beneficiaries for government and donor programmes</li> </ul>
<b>INTERVENTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communication &amp; sensitisation campaign about CT programme</li> <li>Registration, enrolment &amp; provision of CTs to targeted households</li> <li>Linking beneficiaries to nutrition interventions</li> <li>Monitor performance for compliance and grievance redress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting government capacity for SSN policy development and governance</li> <li>Establishing the key building blocks of a SSN delivery system</li> <li>Developing institutional capacity for designing and implementing CT programme</li> <li>Developing national social registry</li> </ul>
<b>COMPONENTS</b>	<b>Component 1: Nutrition-linked unconditional cash transfer</b>	<b>Component 2: Delivery systems and institutional capacity building</b>
<b>ISSUES</b>	Wide-spread poverty; multi-dimensional vulnerability; frequent exposure to shocks by a significant percentage of the population; lack of national social protection system to assist the poor and vulnerable from chronic poverty and shocks; weak institutional capacity and tools to design, implement, monitor and evaluate much needed safety net programmes.	

**Figure 8: Theory of Change for SNHCP (Source: World Bank (2019))**

In terms of climate integration, there is no systematic method agreed to with the Government of Somalia to pre-emptively or reactively trigger vertical or horizontal expansion. The first use of the emergency safety net was in response to the locust emergency, which increased the payment amount to 103,000 beneficiaries; 30,000 were existing beneficiaries and received \$40 per month over six months, and 70,000 were new beneficiaries who received \$40 per month over six months. In late 2021-2022, an additional anticipatory payment top-up was arranged for 120,000 existing beneficiaries who were identified as most at risk from the drought. In mid-2022, 200,000 beneficiaries

received \$97 m additional cash assistance over seven quarters, in both vertical and horizontal expansions. In April 2022, WFP began a new anticipatory action vertical top-up for 117,000 individuals programme beneficiaries to pre-empt and mitigate the impact of drought.

There are no set indicators or government-donor agreed thresholds for conducting vertical or horizontal expansion. Decisions were made by the SNHCP project management team, which includes representatives from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Finance, and key donors such as the World Bank. Therefore, the shock response initiative was programme led, rather than the usual government-led process seen in other case study examples. Information is fed through agencies such as FEWS-NET and taken into consideration, but there is no formal declaration of upscaling payments in specified scenarios of climate or other stress. Decisions are taken when the programme staff, donor staff and government officials believe households are experiencing climate or other stress.

## 4. Evaluation of Climate Adaptation and Resilience Outcomes

The evaluation literature on the performance of social protection programmes to deal with climate shocks and stresses remains in its infancy. Robustness challenges persist around the inclusion of climate shock data in evaluation design, inhibiting reliable and nuanced findings on the impact of climate-focused social protection programmes (Barrett et al., 2020).

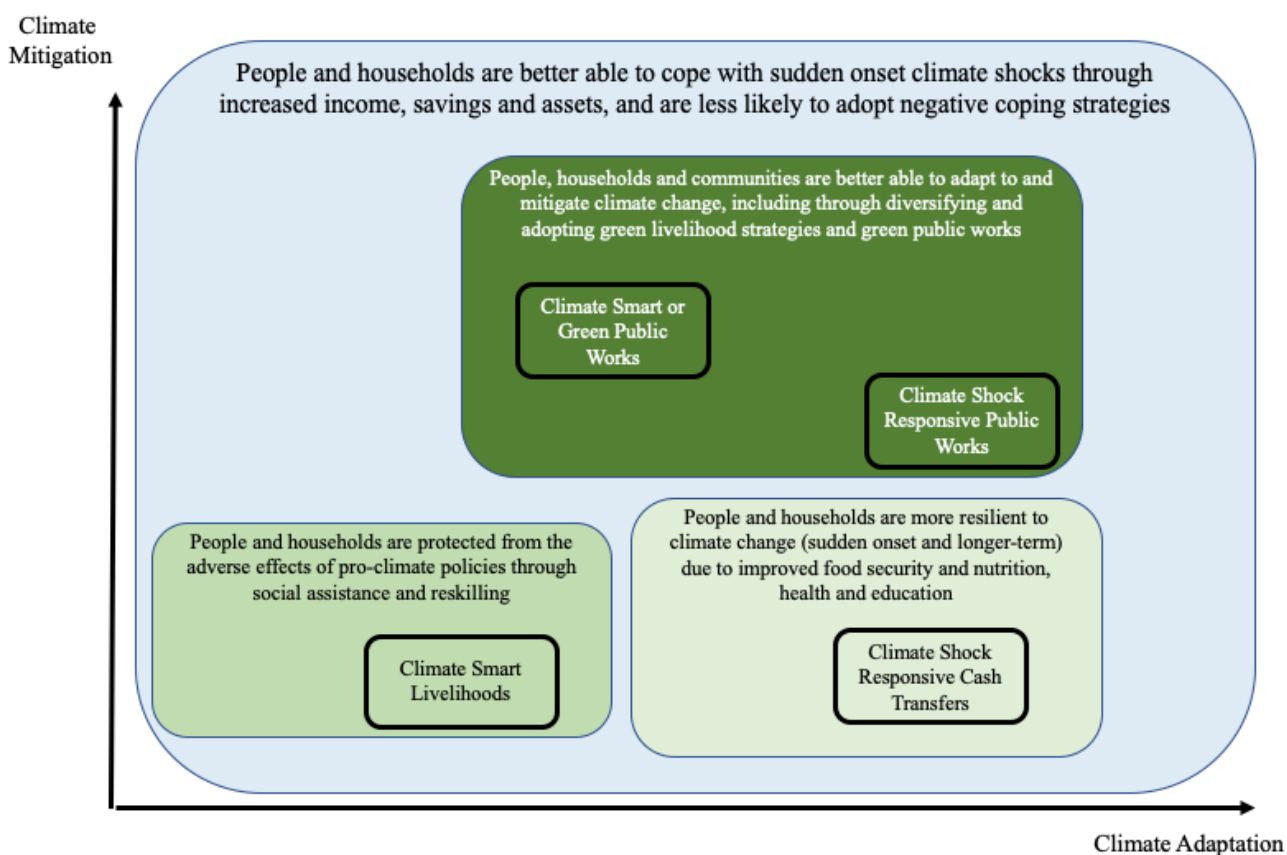
From the case studies reviewed above, a number of studies have been published in recent years. Premand and Stoeffler (2020) find that cash transfers of **the Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Programme** in Niger (Case Study 7) are effective at regulating consumption in times of climate shock. Bene et al. (2012) find mixed results in relation to the impact of the **PSNP** (Case Study 1); beneficiary households that experience a shock (particularly drought) have lower food security than households that have not experienced shock, despite improving food security outcomes overall. Knippenberg and Hoddinott (2019), again evaluating the impact of the **PSNP**, also document mixed results. They find that drought reduces the time period in which households consider themselves food secure, with food insecurity persisting for years after the shock, but that the PSNP mitigates the impact of drought compared to the control group. Merttens et al. (2017), reporting on the impact of the **HSNP** (Case Study 3), also found mixed results. They concluded that HSNP supports households to maintain consumption and assets during negative shocks such as drought, but offers little in the way of forward-looking insurance strategies that enable households to prepare for shocks in advance.

The remainder of the programmes have been subject to little or no climate evaluations. Climate did not feature in any substantive sense in the survey, project completion and evaluation reports for the PSSN in Tanzania (TASAF, 2019; SIDA, 2020). There was no climate-focused evaluation of the PPEPP in Bangladesh (PKSF, 2021). The climate resilience benefits of the MGNREGS programme has been investigated, but only before any meaningful climate integration work had been conducted on the programme (Kaur et al, 2017; Steinbach et al., 2020). The BRS-ASP and SNHCP are each very new programmes that have not undertaken climate-focused evaluations.

Examples of climate evaluations from other social protection programmes have emerged in recent years. For example, Asfaw et al. (2017) evaluated the impact of the Child Grant Programme (CGP) in Zambia and found that these cash transfers improve households' ability to manage climate risk, and Barrett et al. (2017) evaluated the resilience benefits of the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) in Uganda. However, such literature has slowed of late, probably owing to slow resuming in-country household-level surveys in many countries. The majority of the climate and social protection literature that appears as evaluative in nature is typically exploratory, acknowledging the prospective climate resilience benefits of different types of programmes without necessarily evaluating a climate integration component (Coirolo et al., 2013; Kaur et al., 2017; Steinbach et al., 2020).

# 5. Typology of Climate-related Objectives

Integrating climate into social protection programmes takes many forms and has a range of outcomes. Climate smart or green public works (shown at the top of Figure 9) have dual mitigation and adaptation capability, as they improve soil/water conservation and soil fertility, and sequester carbon through agroforestry. Along with protecting against drought, flood and soil erosion, they can also support diversification into green livelihoods and therefore aid developing and least-developed countries in their transition to a green economy. The various forms of shock responsive cash transfers (bottom right of Figure 9) improve resilience by putting money in the hands of beneficiaries and fostering decentralised adaptive decision-making. These funds support food, health and educational outcomes regardless of climate shocks and their legacy. Climate smart livelihoods (bottom left of Figure 9) offer a broader livelihood selection and diversification approach, whereby beneficiaries are given the resources and training to choose less climate- and policy-sensitive livelihoods. All options help households better deal with climate shocks through income, saving and asset generation, and reduce the likelihood of needing to adopt negative coping strategies.

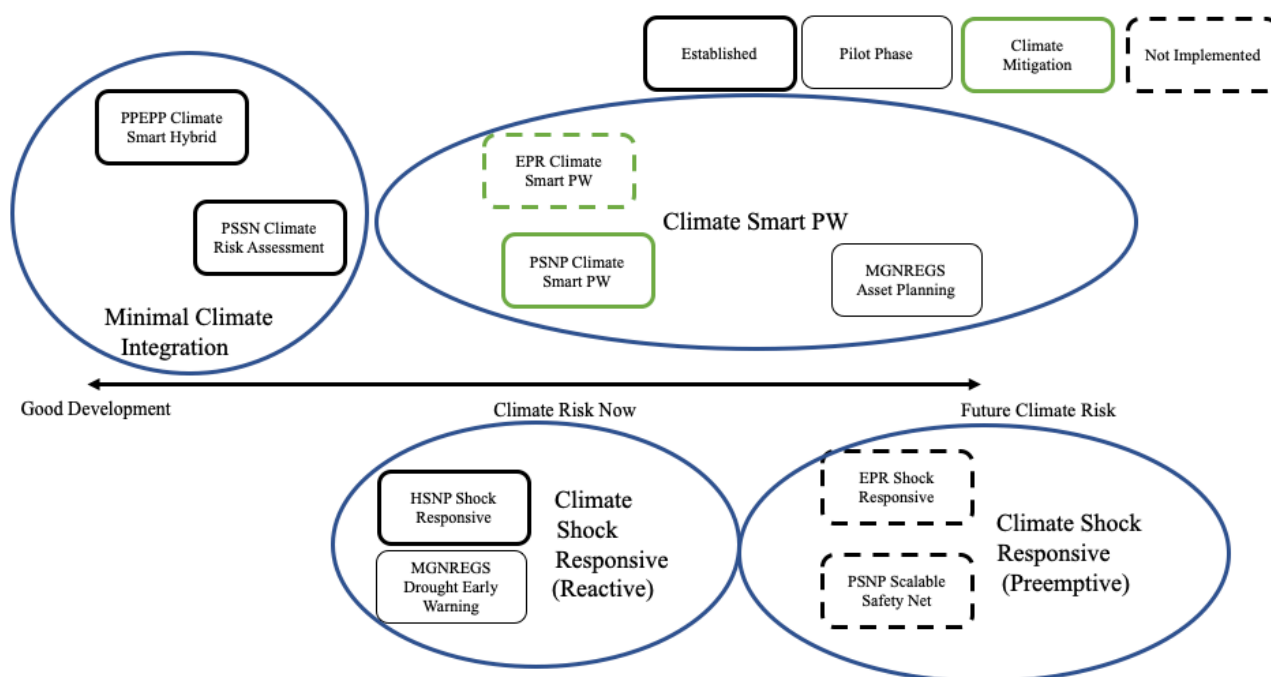


**Figure 9: Climate Integration into Social Protection – General Types and Outcomes**

The FCDO case studies have provided a broad sample of ways to integrate climate into social protection programming, with varying degrees of precision and ambition. This section outlines a typology of climate integration within FCDO social protection programmes. In essence, there are four types of programmes:

1. **Climate shock responsive/scalable social protection (pre-emptive):** Have the capability to address climate shocks and disasters in the future;
2. **Climate shock responsive/scalable social protection (reactive):** Best described as quick response contingency;
3. **Climate smart (or green) public works:** Soil and water conservation with mitigation elements via reforestation and agroforestry;
4. **Minimal climate integration:** Climate risk assessments and other small initiatives.

Figure 10 shows where the six different programmes documented above are situated in relation to the typologies listed above, and are shown along a continuum ranging from good development, but with little climate integration, to addressing climate risk now and in the future. The labels in the top right signify whether the programme is implemented, in the pilot phase, or established.



**Figure 10: Typology of Climate Integration into Social Protection Case Studies**

The main findings are as follows:

1. **Implementing a shock responsive social protection programme with the capability to pre-empt climate shocks has yet to happen within FCDO programmes.** It is possible that the EPR in Rwanda (Case Study 6), PSNP scalable safety net in Ethiopia (Case Study 1) or BRS-ASP across the Sahel (Case Study 7) will have forward-looking climate trigger indicators, but the designs have yet to be finalised and documented.

- b. **The CRISP-M asset planning tool which forms part of the MGNREGS in India (Case Study 2) is supported by forward-looking climate scenarios for rainfall, but has yet to be implemented.** The specifications have not been clearly explained in the limited documentation from the pilot phase, and the testing and upscaling process is still ongoing.
- c. **Implemented shock responsive social protection programmes are triggered by coincident or lagging indicators such as vegetation indices or rain gauge readings.** This shortcoming is often due to the political economy realities of inter-ministerial coordination, or technical capability and data availability within country. Although it is accurate to consider these programmes as having no direct indicator of climate in their trigger mechanisms, they do constitute the implementation of low-regret early adaptation. Infrastructure is being developed today to address responses to current climate variability that can be improved through iterations of climate integration, in order to have forward-looking transfer and payment systems to support nationwide proactive adaptation.
- d. **Climate smart public works are a practical and implementable means to simultaneously address drought, flood and climate mitigation. However, they typically have little or no climate knowledge component or forward-looking climate information.** MGNREGS is the exception to the trend, with forward-looking climate considerations integrated into asset design, but this initiative is at the pilot phase of development. Often indistinguishable from conservation agriculture and agroforestry, the technical design of climate smart public works typically rest on a ToC based on soil and water conservation supporting farmers and pastoralists to maintain soil moisture and climate sensitive production during times of drought, while maintaining soil structure in times of flood through reduced run-off and catchment technologies. Agroforestry, reforestation and area closure initiatives are counted as part of carbon sequestration. Yet such actions do constitute a low-regret adaptation option, owing to the establishment of guidelines and protocols that address climate variability now, and that have the potential to integrate forward-looking climate capability into programmes and structure proactive adaptation over time.
- e. **Minimal climate integration occurs when there is less coherence and systematisation in programme design and planning, when climate integration does not get the traction imagined at the design phase, or when in-country technical capacity is insufficient.** The PPEPP in Bangladesh (Case Study 4) designed a series of climate resilient livelihood initiatives that are best described as good development within the context. Such initiatives are likely to have happened anyway regardless of whether climate integration was a focus of the programme. In the PSSN in Tanzania (Case Study 5), the climate integration components appear to have achieved little traction in terms of formalising climate into institutional design.

## 6. Recommendations for Social Protection/ Climate–Environment Advisors

The overview, case studies and typology developed in the sections above have detailed the progress made, gaps to consider and new opportunities for FCDO. Listed below are a series of recommendations for social protection and climate-environment advisors to take forward as they adjust, design and implement social protection programming in the future.

- a. **FCDO should continue to support low-regret adaptation measures that integrate climate into social protection programmes, particularly around climate smart or green public works and shock responsive mechanisms.** These climate integration initiatives should continue to iteratively build on existing systems so as to address climate variability today, while simultaneously creating the infrastructure for forward-looking capability within social protection programming.
- b. **FCDO should continue moving towards the long-term objective of developing social protection programmes that recognise and address approaching climate shocks, and/or factor climate change into infrastructural design.** The ability to pre-empt the intensification and frequency of climate shocks can only really be achieved using climate information (e.g. forecasts, climate projections and scenarios), and making these usable through nuanced adaptation to programme implementation contexts (MGNREGS, for example, has a system that allows replication, albeit in the pilot phase). Such actions will support the long-term strategic objective of fostering proactive adaptation for the poorest and most vulnerable populations.
- c. **Building on point 'b', FCDO should avail itself of the dynamism inherent in adaptive social protection to help protect the assets of the poorest households and communities.** Adaptive social protection combines social protection, adaptation and disaster risk reduction. FCDO can operationalise pre-emptive systems to structure engagement before and during shocks, so as to maximise the benefits for social protection clients who are often the poorest and most susceptible to climate shocks. The communication necessary between providers of climate services and social protection planners and practitioners has been documented through initiatives such as the [ASPIRE](#) project, led by the University of Reading.



- d. **FCDO should use the accumulated knowledge yielded by different programmes to foster cross-programme learning on climate smart or green public works.** FCDO key partner countries are increasingly turning to public works as a means of addressing current climate variability, with considerable variation in the depth, quality and systematisation of approaches. Some key partner country governments now have considerable experience in working on climate smart development planning and implementation, which can be used to support others at an earlier stage.
- e. **FCDO could go further than supporting programmes with gender targeting or data disaggregation, and look in more depth at the intersection between gender, climate and social protection.** With regard to gender, social protection programmes are generally taking a 'no harm' approach or integrating gender data disaggregation into targeting or monitoring and evaluation procedures. Going further than this, social programmes could strengthen gender outcomes by establishing an in-depth conceptual understanding and programme implementation plan that accounts for the nuanced circumstances and considerations of men and women as they engage with programmes as planners, participants and beneficiaries.
- f. **FCDO should consider in-country governmental institutional capacity and the broader political economy when integrating climate aspects into social protection programmes.** Climate integration in social protection often rests on the ability and willingness of government ministries and departments to engage with initiatives beyond standard cash transfers, public works and so on. Often the capacity of implementing or coordinating institutions is simply lacking. A dearth of government capacity or friction between operating bodies can result in long periods of stasis where little is achieved despite fund disbursement.

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# Appendices



# Appendix 1: Full List of Live FCDO Programmes with Social Protection tag

Programme	Rio Marker Adaptation	Rio Marker Mitigation	To	From	Funding USD
202854 - World Bank Governance Partnership Facility Progr...	0	0	2023-10-01	2011-08-25	5,532,000
203154 - UKAID-USAID ACCELERE! Improving access, quality ...	0	0	2023-06-30	2012-01-26	111,350
203186 - Rural Access Programme 3	100	0	2024-04-30	2012-02-03	9,234,450
203551 - Tackling Maternal and Child Undernutrition Progr...	0	0	2023-09-30	2012-07-18	1,151,970
203601 - Accelerated Reform Facility (ARF)	0	0	2022-12-30	2012-08-13	845
203640 - Ghana Partnerships Beyond Aid Programme	0	0	2025-06-30	2012-09-10	2,790,661
203852 - Pathways to Prosperity for Extremely Poor People ...	100	0	2025-09-30	2013-02-14	1,032,772
204019 - Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience in South ...	0	0	2023-11-30	2013-05-30	30,083,923
204195 - Excluded People's Rights in Bangladesh	0	0	2024-06-30	2013-08-15	4,589,950
204196 - Burma Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Pro...	50	50	2023-06-30	2013-08-15	65,769
204477 - Exiting Poverty in Rwanda	100	0	2026-09-30	2014-02-11	64,618,249

204479 - Strengthening public financial management and re...	0	0	2025-12-30	2014-02-13	1,845,316
204607 - Sub-National Governance Programme - II (SNG-II)	0	0	2025-02-23	2014-03-12	9,250,000
204728 - Montserrat Financial Aid 2019 2022	0	0	2022-09-30	2014-03-27	2,845,984
204794 - Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth in I...	100	0	2024-09-30	2014-05-14	3,808,377
204861 - Expanding Social Protection in Uganda - Phase Tw...	0	0	2023-06-30	2014-08-12	41,468,847
204895 - Improving The Quality of Education for Syrian An...	0	0	2023-06-30	2014-10-14	98
204984 - Climate Smart Development for Nepal	50	50	2024-09-30	2015-03-23	2,093,229
205055 - Building sustainable anti-corruption action in T...	0	0	2025-09-30	2015-05-25	930,119
205068 - Somalia Stability Fund II	0	0	2023-03-30	2015-06-09	2,329,188
205138 - Post-Earthquake Reconstruction in Nepal - Buildi...	100	0	2023-06-30	2015-09-17	53,207
205142 - The India-UK Global Partnership Programme on Dev...	46	54	2023-11-01	2015-09-24	13,200
300001 - Humanitarian Access in the Occupied Palestinian ...	0	0	2023-06-30	2016-03-02	2,400,000
300003 - Strengthening Disaster Resilience in Nepal	100	0	2025-09-30	2016-03-04	749,458
300009 - Provincial and Local Governance Support Programme	0	0	2024-01-31	2016-03-04	1,629,600

300024 - Stopping Abuse and Female Exploitation (SAFE) Programme	0	0	2024-10-30	2016-03-23	235,000
300036 - Saving Lives in Sierra Leone 2016	0	0	2023-03-30	2016-03-30	9,503,931
300059 - Lebanon No Lost Generation Initiative (NLGI)	0	0	2023-06-30	2016-04-14	15,900,000
300113 - Building Resilience and Adapting to Climate Change	100	0	2024-06-30	2016-04-25	25,905,825
300143 - Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP Phase 3)	100	0	2024-09-30	2016-04-27	36,020,028
300161 - Zambia Social Protection Expansion Programme Pha...	100	0	2023-09-30	2016-04-29	18,118,876
300196 - Responding to Protracted Crisis in Sudan: Humani...	0	0	2022-12-30	2016-05-05	10,283,519
300218 - Sudan Free of Female Genital Mutilation Phase 2 ...	0	0	2025-06-30	2016-05-06	647,196
300312 - Modernising Financial Sector to Promote Inclusiv...	0	0	2028-09-30	2016-08-11	0
300363 - Building Resilience in Ethiopia (BRE)	100	0	2024-09-30	2016-12-19	1,397,502
300365 - Sudan Stability and Growth Programme (SSGP)	0	0	2025-03-30	2016-12-28	416,400
300368 - Somaliland Development Fund (SDF) Phase II Progr...	10	90	2024-09-30	2017-01-06	9,011,024
300385 - Leave No-one Behind Programme in Ghana	0	0	2024-09-30	2017-01-25	35,724,830



300418 - UK-INDIA Partnership on National Investment and...	0	100	2030-01-31	2017-03-01	24,000,000
300419 - Strategic Advice in Response to Gol Requests - a...	80	20	2033-06-30	2017-03-02	84,000
300432 - North East Nigeria Transition to Development Pro...	0	0	2022-10-30	2017-04-03	0
300466 - Modern Slavery - Supporting Global Action to End...	0	0	2023-09-30	2017-06-28	4,113,675
300499 - The UK's Contribution to the Facility for Refuge...	0	0	2026-06-30	2017-10-12	7,067,024
300540 - Multi-purpose Cash Assistance to Refugees in Jor...	0	0	2024-09-30	2017-12-05	78,190
300584 - Tristan da Cunha: Provision of Technical Assista...	0	0	2023-09-30	2018-02-21	1,150,000
300648 - Safeguarding Innovation and Engagement Programme...	0	0	2024-09-30	2018-05-17	20,383
300703 - Land Investment for Transformation UP - LIFT UP	75	25	2026-09-30	2018-08-03	1,513,827
300707 - Reform, Reconstruction and Recovery in Iraq	0	0	2023-05-30	2018-08-12	800,000
300714 - St Helena Economic Development Investment Progra...	0	0	2026-09-30	2018-08-21	3,740,203
300743 - Social Protection Programme	0	0	2024-09-30	2018-10-08	4,850,000
300795 - Supporting Ethiopia's Transition	0	0	2023-09-30	2019-01-03	43,524

300806 – St Helena Financial Aid 2019/20 to 2021/22	0	0	2022-09-30	2019-01-23	8,338,077
300825 – Support to Social Protection Programme 2 (SSPP2)	0	0	2025-09-30	2019-02-08	17,517,540
300886 – Shock Response Programme (SRP)	100	0	2026-09-30	2019-04-30	9,900,000
300916 – Somalia Stability Fund III	0	0	2029-06-30	2019-05-24	21,544,200
300992 – Social Cohesion in Liberia	0	0	2023-06-30	2019-07-04	3,063,666
301039 – Pre-pipeline-Leave No One Behind Programme – L...	0	0	2027-09-30	2019-09-17	0
301109 – Strengthening Societal and Economic Resilience i...	0	0	2027-10-30	2019-12-19	65,000,000
301125 – Food Security Safety Net Programme	0	0	2027-06-30	2020-01-27	0
301127 – Delivering on a Strategic UK-Brazil Global Devel...	0	0	2023-03-28	2020-01-28	48,000
301140 – Responding to the needs of Women and Children in ...	0	0	2027-07-01	2020-01-31	0
301145 – Climate, Livelihoods and Resilience	0	0	2025-06-30	2020-02-10	0
301183 – Livelihoods and Food Security Fund	100	0	2024-02-20	2020-04-23	6,375,000
301184 – Livelihoods and Food Security	0	0	2027-06-30	2020-04-27	0
301193 – Lebanon Emergency Crisis Response Social Safety ...	0	0	2024-01-31	2020-04-30	0

301258 - Tristan da Cunha Provision of Technical Assistance	0	0	2026-09-30	2020-09-09	0
301269 - Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP)	0	0	2024-12-30	2020-10-16	0
301292 - UK Humanitarian Support in the Occupied Palestin...	0	0	2025-09-30	2020-12-04	0
301379 - Montserrat Financial Aid 2022 - 2023	0	0	2023-09-30	2021-08-13	2,564,932
301398 - St Helena Financial Aid 2022 to 2023	0	0	2023-09-30	2021-08-24	2,891,000
301474 - Ethiopia Crises 2 Resilience (EC2R)	100	0	2024-06-30	2022-01-18	7,800,000
301498 - CSSF Programme for Joint Funds Unit	0	0	2023-09-30	2022-02-22	0
301510 - Pre-pipeline - New Maternal Health and Nutrition...	0	0	2028-09-30	2022-03-21	0
301520 - Governance in Action Programme	0	0	2029-05-30	2022-04-20	0
301527 - Supporting Afghanistan's Basic Services	0	0	2024-07-15	2022-06-10	0
202571 - Support to the Global Agriculture and Food Secur...	75	25	2027-06-30	2011-06-06	12,602,778
203469 - African Risk Capacity (ARC)	100	0	2044-09-30	2012-05-28	2,044,500
205053 - South Asia Country Research Fund	0	0	2023-01-31	2015-05-22	153,237
205121 - Evidence-Based Knowledge for Development (K4D) - ...	0	0	2023-03-30	2015-08-13	1,147,445
300070 - Support to the Global Agriculture and Food Security	0	0	2022-09-30	2016-04-18	0

300467 - Better Assistance in Crises (Social Protection)	100	0	2025-09-30	2017-06-30	16,352,174
300468 - Gender-Responsive Social Protection	0	0	2024-01-18	2017-07-03	18,996,598
300474 - Sustainable Social Protection Systems	0	0	2029-10-01	2017-07-14	59,000
300488 - Syria Humanitarian Protection Programme (SHPP)	0	0	2024-09-30	2017-08-31	19,095,908
300552 - Asia Regional Child Labour Programme	0	0	2024-01-01	2017-12-14	1,413,863
300555 - Global Land Governance Programme	60	40	2028-06-30	2017-12-18	36,906,000
300708 - The Evidence Fund	0	0	2026-09-30	2018-08-13	68,997
300740 - Commonwealth Veteran's Programme	0	0	2024-09-30	2018-10-01	6,404,980
300769 - Getting Children Ready to Learn and Thrive - Res...	0	0	2027-06-30	2018-11-06	4,867,500
300834 - Africa Infrastructure Programme	0	0	2025-12-06	2019-02-26	0
300995 - Shared Knowledge, Insights, Lessons Learned, Evi...	0	0	2027-09-01	2019-07-09	0
301058 - Accelerating Action to End Child Marriage Programme	0	0	2026-09-30	2019-10-22	7,200,000
301273 - Keeping Children Safe to Learn	0	0	2026-10-01	2020-10-20	0
301370 - Combatting Modern Slavery In South East Asia	0	0	2027-10-30	2021-07-28	0

# Appendix 2: Key Experts Consulted

Anna Hassen - FCDO Rwanda

Annie Homer - FCDO Tanzania

Boniface Naukot - HSNP Kenya

Catherine Fitzgibbon - Independent consultant (HSNP and PSSN expertise)

Dr. Sharif Ahamed Chowdhury - PKSF Bangladesh

Ritu Bharadwaj - IIED

Solomon Gizaw - Echnoserve Consulting;

Tsedey Asheber - Building Resilience in Ethiopia

Zekarias Getachew - PSNP Ethiopia

Ed Barney - FCDO Ethiopia

Nikolaus Clemenz - FCDO Ethiopia

Josephine Gitonga - FCDO Kenya

Nick Hutchings - FCDO Kenya