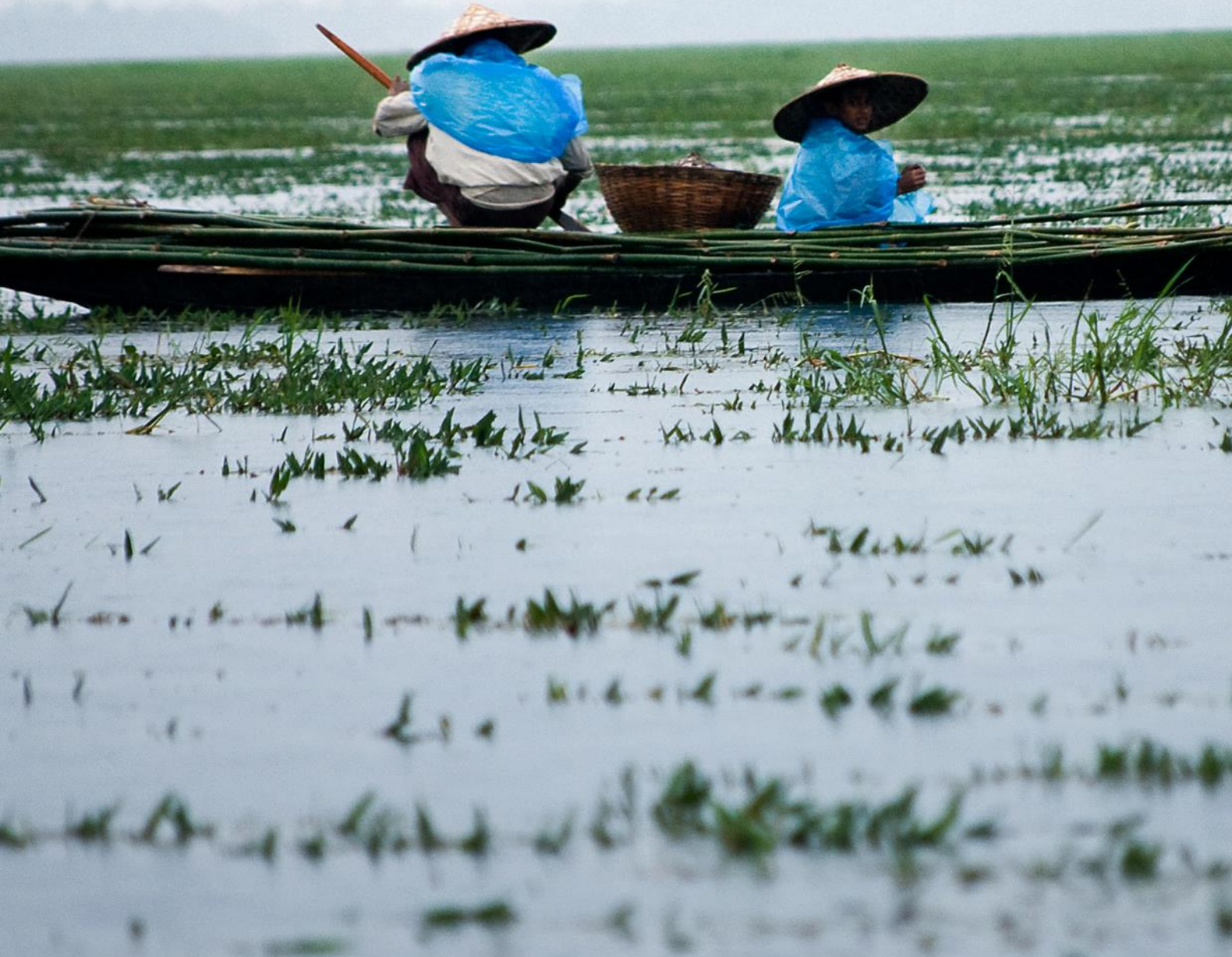
WORLD RISK & ADAPTATION FUTURES – SOCIAL PROTECTION

WEBINAR SERIES

supported by the "World Risk and Adaptation Futures Summer Academy" programme

09 – 24 September 2020



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Events overview

Event Number	Date	Time (CET)	Theme
A20.1 🟢	09. Sep	12:00-13:30	Social protection as a tool to address climate change and sustainable development - from reactive to proactive
A20.2 🟢	15. Sep	10:00-11:30	Adaptive Social Protection for building resilience against disasters and climate change: insights from Indonesia and worldwide
A20.3 🟢	21. Sep	11:00-12:30	Social Protection, Climate Change and COVID-19: Learning from Non-State Actors in Indonesia
A20.4 🔵	22. Sep	09:00-10:30	Dialogue with the participants
A20.5 🟢	22. Sep	12:00-13:30	Future of Social Protection
A20.6 🟢	23. Sep	11:00-12:30	Trends in climate change vulnerability and social protection: What do we know on the global scale?
A20.7 🟢	23. Sep	16:00-17:30	Global trends in Social Protection - case study presentation by the participants - 1
A20.8 🟢	24. Sep	11:00-12:40	Global trends in Social Protection - case study presentation by the participants - 2
A20.9 🔵	24. Sep	14:00-15:30	Digital closing event – way forward to the in person event 2021

🟢 Open event
🔵 Closed event

A20.7 Global trends in Social Protection - case study presentation by the participants - 1

Date: 23 September, 2020

Time: 16:00-17:30 (local Bonn time)

Sequence	Time (CET))	Presenter	Title of Presentation
1	16:05-16:15	Omer Aijazi	An Inclusion and Empowerment Approach to Climate Actions
2	16:15-16:25	Sifullah Khaled	Poverty Reduction, Social Protection, and Climate Risk Finance-Provision of Sustainable Insurance in Bangladesh
3	16:25-16:35	Roxana Leitold	Assessing the willingness of firms to participate in collective flood adaptation. Scenario-based field experiments in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
4	16:35-16:45	Israel Orimoloye	Space-based drought disaster risk and climate change assessments: Strategies for environmental conservation
5	16:45-16:55	Sayanti Sengupta	Role of Cash Transfer Interventions for Climate Change Adaptation
6	16:55-17:05	Irfan Ahmad Rana	Social Protection in Disasters and Climate Change: A bibliometric analysis
7	17:05-17:30	Moderated discussion	Feedback and discussion

A20.8 Global trends in Social Protection - case study presentation by the participants - 2

Date: 24 September, 2020

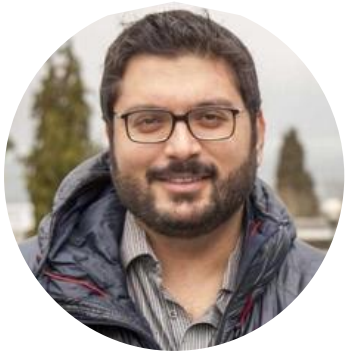
Time: 11:00-12:40 (local Bonn time)

Sequence	Time (CET)	Presenter	Title of Presentation
1	11:05-11:15	Saja Aslam Abdul Majeed	A climate and disaster risk sensitivity assessment model for social protection mechanisms in the development planning and implementation
2	11:15-11:25	Daljeet Kaur	Adaptive Social Protection trough Strengthened Climate Risk Management in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
3	11:25-11:35	Pablo Ernesto Evia Salas	Towards an integrated platform for social protection in Bolivia: the PREGIPS experience
4	11:35-11:45	Sudeh Dehnavi	Social Protection Strategies and Adoptive Capacity Development, in the event of flood, Fars Province, Iran
5	11:45-11:55	Mia Wannewitz	Informal social networks in heterogeneous cities - A who is who of mutual support in socio-culturally diverse urban contexts
6	11:55-12:05	Gusti Ayu Ketut Surtiari	The continuum formal and informal approach for adaptive social security for the vulnerable groups
7	12:05 – 12:15	Thomas Neise	Coupled risk transfer schemes as mitigation options for micro-entrepreneurs in risk-prone urban areas – a research proposal exemplified for Indonesia
8	12:15-12:40	Moderated discussion	Feedback and discussion

Participants – Profile and Paper Abstracts

A20.7 – Sequence 1: Omer Aijazi

Profile: Dr. Omer Aijazi



I am an intersectional social justice scholar, critical theorist, and ethnographer working on questions of violence and social repair along the Line of Control in the disputed territory of Kashmir and its continuity with Northern Pakistan. I also study environmental disasters in South Asia and the Himalayas. Noting the erasure of non-normative lifeworlds, I write in conversation with decolonial, queer, critical feminist, post-structuralist, Indigenous, subaltern, and critical Muslim thought and how they relate to questions of knowledge construction, human striving, and the waxing and waning of relationships.

A former humanitarian worker, I am interested in community engagement and social policy and strengthening the dissemination of research to non-academic audiences.

Currently, I hold a Postdoctoral Research Fellowship at the University of Toronto.

Paper Abstract: An Inclusion and Empowerment Approach to Climate Actions

Widening inequalities exacerbate climate change impacts, entrenching existing inequalities, or creating new ones. Empowerment, inclusion, and equality should be at the heart of climate actions. The paper will examine a policy-intervention framework; I helped design with my colleagues at UN ESCAP.

The framework arises from in-depth consultations with over 600 participants from various regions of the Asia-Pacific. Participants included government officials, representatives of civil society and think tanks from across the region A close consideration of the barriers identified combined with a review of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) points to four interlinked and synergistic elements for strengthening empowerment and inclusion: rights and justice, participation and voice, resources and capabilities, and norms and institutions.

The interactions of climate change with underlying drivers of inequality, such as ongoing conflict, rural-urban divides, and gender norms, create new forms of vulnerabilities for many people. Evidence suggests that placing empowerment and inclusion at the heart of climate action can hasten the transition to renewable energy, widen the uptake of climate-smart agricultural practices, create climate-resilient communities, and remove some of the key obstacles to realizing green economy benefits.

The research finds that targeted strategies that center empowerment and inclusion can strengthen climate actions. These include i) incorporating rights-based approaches to climate action, such as rights-mapping ii) realigning institutional structures for decision-making to ensure that the groups most affected by the impacts of climate change have adequate representation and voice. This includes the documentation of traditional knowledge and indigenous values and supporting local organizations that enable participation of vulnerable groups in climate actions. And, iii) promoting context-specific research and disaggregated data to identify emergent vulnerabilities and tailor climate actions to meet diverse societal needs. This is essential to expand understandings of existing and emergent vulnerabilities and vulnerable groups, and to explain 'outliers' in existing data sets.

Omer Aijazi

A20.7 – Sequence 2: Sifullah Khaled

Profile: Mr. Sifullah Khaled

Sifullah is a Ph.D. student at Glasgow Caledonian University (GCU), London. His area of research covers climate risk finance, social protection, poverty and development.

Sifullah attained his MSc in International Economics and Finance from GCU. He also holds Bachelors and Masters in Finance from University of Dhaka. Sifullah has been working in training and academia for the last 10 years in different capacities and in a range of disciplines. He has extensive experience of working in development finance, Islamic finance, and emerging capital market with multiple stakeholders. He has served as Research Fellow at Islamic Economics Research Bureau, and as Senior Assistant Director (Training) at Institute of Microfinance, funded under DFID, UK Aid. He was also a Consultant for devising modules for postgraduate program at Institute for Inclusive Finance and Development. He currently works as Assistant Professor at Bangladesh Institute of Capital Market, under Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh.

Paper Abstract: Poverty Reduction, Social Protection, and Climate Risk Finance-Provision of Sustainable Insurance in Bangladesh

Climate risk, poverty reduction, and sustainable development are triple bottom lines for the climate-vulnerable developing countries where Bangladesh is not an exception. These overarching objectives should be tackled holistically as well as synergies are required in policy and instrument design for using limited national resources efficiently. Studies have underscored experimentations of integrating social protection and insurance interventions in enhancing capacity of the country and the vulnerable to absorb climate risk. However, there remain challenges regarding the design of and demand for the same. This study aims at developing a sustainable climate risk financing model for Bangladesh by employing data from supply and demand-side stakeholders through qualitative interviews, surveys, and document analysis.

At this stage of the study, document analysis shows the country does not have any universal social protection scheme and has experimented few weather-based insurance schemes at small scale. However, it has as many as 118 target-based social protection programs where the amount of some schemes is as low as $1 per month and nearly 50% of the total benefit are channeled to the well-offs by political capture. Recent Covid-19 outbreak unleashes the insufficiency of government's preparation to deal with a national-level disaster and its serious deficiency in governing social protection programs. April 2020 survey data shows, only 4% of poor received some kind of government support and urban poor who are mostly climate migrants are not enrolled in any social protection program. After launching emergency self-targeting social protection program for food safety, within a week the government was forced to withdraw that due to major ransacking by political elites. Provided the backdrops, this research will explore entry points of linking national social protection scheme with prototype of climate risk insurance and catastrophe bond incorporating NGO-MFIs, private and international agents in the model for ensuring scale, transparency, and sustainability.

Sifullah Khaled

A20.7 – Sequence 3: Roxana Leitold

Profile: Mrs. Roxana Leitold

Roxana is a research fellow at the Institute of Geography at the University of Cologne with expertise on economic geography, regional and urban development, and vulnerability and adaptation research. She is working in the interdisciplinary project "Decisions for Adaptive Pathway Design and the Integrative Development, Evaluation and Governance of Flood Risk Reduction Measures in Transforming Urban-Rural-Systems (DECIDER)", sponsored by the BMBF (2019-2022).

Currently, she is completing her doctoral thesis on "Private sector engagement in flood risk reduction and climate change adaptation - Insights from manufacturing firms in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam". For her studies, Roxana conducted fieldwork in Vietnam as a visiting researcher. Prior to her current position, she worked for the City of Cologne in the Department of Urban Development. Moreover, she gained experience in development cooperation with the "Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit" (GIZ) as an intern for urban policy advice.

Paper Abstract: Assessing the willingness of firms to participate in collective flood adaptation. Scenario-based field experiments in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Flooding poses continuous stress to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) particularly in transition economies which depend on their firms' performance but might not yet have fully developed flood protection infrastructure. Yet, detailed knowledge on whether and how firms take adaptation action against flood hazards and which barriers might persist is surprisingly thin. I respond to this blind spot by offering an empirical, actor-centered analysis on manufacturing firms in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC), one of the front lines of future climate risks. By introducing scenario-based field experiments I bring a new perspective to the assessment of future risk behavior and show the potentials and limitations of this method for evaluating collective adaption approaches and social protection ideas. I aim to capture the capacity and willingness of local SMEs to participate financially in different collective flood adaptation initiatives and explain which key internal capacities and external conditions facilitate and hinder firms' decision-making regarding their adaptation options. The results show that good competitiveness, perceived self-responsibility and local ties such as interaction with neighboring firms in local business networks or the city council greatly facilitate the probability of engaging in collective flood adaptation. On the contrary, sufficient financial resources and the embedding in existing formal support mechanisms tend to inhibit collective action. Consequently, discussions on social protection for SMEs, which is closely linked to people's well-being, should focus on two adaptation dimensions: Firstly, access to finance, knowledge spill-over and support mechanisms need to be strengthened to promote individual and small-scale adaptation to floods. Secondly, the involvement of the private sector to ensure social protection on a larger scale is promising, but needs to be further elaborated. Insights into possible incentives for business adaptation can be gained through future-oriented approaches such as scenario based field experiments.

Roxana Leitold

A20.7 – Sequence 4: Israel Orimoloye

Profile: Dr. Israel Orimoloye

Dr. Israel R. Orimoloye joined the Centre for Environmental Management, University of the Free State, South Africa in March 2019 as a researcher in Geoinformatics and Earth Observation. He is also a Part-time Lecturer at the Faculty of Engineering, Built Environment and Information Technology, Central University of Technology, Bloemfontein, Free State, South Africa. Prior to that, he worked at the University of Fort Hare, South Africa as a part-lecturer (2017 to 2019) and Postdoctoral Research Fellow (2018/2019). He is an established researcher, with over 6 years of experience in the field. He focusses mainly on Geoinformtics and Earth observation (EO) applications in environmental resources, disaster management, environmental management and climate change, vegetation monitoring and assessment using satellite technology.

Dr Orimoloye has also been involved in intensive United Nations training and capacity building held in Germany. He is a registered and professional environmental scientist (SACNASP) and a member of the American Association of Geographers and Society of South African Geographers. His engagement with EO applications is not only restricted to Africa only but also involves collaboration with various EO experts from the United States and Hong Kong Scholars, promoting EO knowledge and skills transfer to enhance policy formulation and decision making in the African continent. He is a principal researcher in several projects including drought disaster risk assessment across the Free State Province, South Africa; and assessment of the ecological and environmental degradation funded by the Central Research Fund. He has published over twenty-five (25) scientific articles in high impact factor ISI and Scopus journals. He is also a revered reviewer for both local and international journals and project funders. Dr Orimoloye is proficient in ArcGIS, machine learning, Quantum GIS, Google Earth Engine, GRASS, R programming, ENVI, Vensim, Python, GRETL, InVEST (Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs) and other statistical packages which he exhibited in his various publications.

Paper Abstract: Space-based drought disaster risk and climate change assessments: Strategies for environmental conservation

Conserving environmental ecosystems and biodiversity in a changing climate poses major challenges for environmental managers and society. Effective adaptive strategies for dealing with climate change require a spatiotemporal systems perspective. In this study, we will highlight some of the existing and projected environmental responses to climate change and disaster risk in the Free State Province, South Africa from 1970 to 2019 and identify the possible adaptive actions that the regional and national environmental managers could take. Remote sensing data will be obtained from the United States Geological Survey database, the observed climate records from 1970 to 2019 will be acquired from the South African Weather Services, and the simulated future climate scenarios will be for the period 2020-2050. More so, the regional climate scenario will be obtained from Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX) database. Rstudio, ArcGIS 10.5, QGIS, InVEST (Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs) will be utilized in the analysis. We envisage that the outcome of this study will provide hotspots for conserving environmental biodiversity under climate change and shift toward ecologically-based environmental and disaster management. More so, the adaptive strategies that will be highlighted in the study will be seen as double-edged swords, spurring climate resilience, especially where actions involve resisting the climate-related disaster risks.

Israel Orimoloye

A20.7 – Sequence 5: Sayanti Sengupta

Profile: Ms. Sayanti Sengupta

Sayanti is currently completing her Master's in Social Protection, with a specialization in Climate Change. Her first Masters is in Water Policy and Governance (TISS, Mumbai) and she has a bachelor's in Geography. Previously, she has worked with unprivileged communities across Indian states for providing access to water and sanitation facilities. She now lives in Berlin, works as an Editor for a magazine on the SDGs, and also works as a Policy Consultant to the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre. She is interested in working in the development sector, especially focusing on designing social protection for future climate emergencies.

Paper Abstract: Role of Cash Transfer Interventions for Climate Change Adaptation

Emerging evidence in the fields of Social Protection, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Climate Change indicates that there is scope in combining these agendas and with increasing interest in Adaptive Social Protection (ASP), several organizations, international partners and NGOs have started including ASP into their development strategies. My paper explores the effectiveness of Cash Transfers (CT), one of the instruments used in ASP, in addressing the challenges for long term adaptation in the context of rapid climate change.

Rationale: a) CTs are one of the most commonly used social protection instruments after a disaster and there are several case studies available, which will help me have the adequate literature required for substantiating my research. b) There has been a growing consensus that with SP becoming integral to climate change adaptation, it will open up the possibility for sector investments to benefit from climate finance (Stern 2006 and 2009; Mearns and Norton 2009; UNDP 2007; World Bank 2010b; and Kanbur 2009). With climate financing becoming available in the years to come, cash transfers might be a preferred choice of climate-sensitive interventions by many development actors. Hence it is a right to time to take stock of the existing evidence on how cash transfers can help in building adaptive capacity.

Methodology: The research methods to be used include a case study approach by choosing 5 country cases and then making use of secondary data available in existing articles, guidance notes or post-implementation project reports to check for adaptation indicators.

Perceived Findings: a) Indicators of Climate Adaptive Behavior based on rapid literature assessment, b) Status of 5 country cases in achieving adaptiveness through CTs, c) Scope, challenges and opportunities for CT as a climate smart intervention strategy.

Sayanti Sengupta

A20.7 – Sequence 6: Irfan Ahmad Rana

Profile: Dr. Irfan Ahmad Rana

Dr. Irfan Ahmad Rana is a professional urban planner and is currently working as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST), Islamabad, Pakistan. He obtained his postgraduate and doctoral degrees from the Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand. With over 30 research publications, he is working towards the integration of sustainable urban development, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation philosophies. He is a Young Scientist member at Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR) under co-sponsored by the International Science Council (ISC) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). He has worked with International organizations such as FAO, UNICEF, ICIMOD, and ADPC. Nationally, he is working with NDMA and university consortiums on various research and consultancy projects. His specific research topics include infrastructural inequalities, risk and vulnerability assessment, GIS applications, statistical modeling in urban planning, and climate-resilient urban development.

Paper Abstract: Social Protection in Disasters and Climate Change: A bibliometric analysis

The concept of social protection is a complex, multidisciplinary and multidimensional phenomenon. It is now being increasingly used in fields of disaster and climate change. There is a need to identify similarities and differences in both research domains to identify characteristics, linkages and developments. Using Web of Science database, this study has conducted bibliometric analysis based "disaster social protection" and "climate change social protection". Historical development, keyword, citation and co-citation, institutions and country-wise analyses was performed. The study has identified 41 and 62 research articles on social protection in disaster and climate change respectively. The study has revealed an emerging and rapid growing trend in both climate change and disaster. Comparatively, the number of publications on climate change outweighed disasters. The studies were published by various disciplines, but the majority were in development studies and environmental studies category. USA and United Kingdom were leading in all knowledge domains. This study can be helpful for researchers and practitioners who are working towards integrating or developing linkages between social protection, climate change and disasters.

Irfan Ahmad Rana

A20.8 – Sequence 1: Saja Aslam Abdul Majeed

Profile: Dr. Saja Aslam Abdul Majeed

Aslam Saja has vast experience in the resilience and sustainability sector by training and profession. He worked policy and practice levels in the humanitarian and disaster management projects for over seven years, with organisations such as Humanitarian aid department of European Commission (ECHO) in Colombo and Learning Support & Capacity Building Program of RedR UK in Sri Lanka. Since 2013, Saja has joined academia as a Lecturer in the South Eastern University of Sri Lanka. He has been publishing many research articles in Q1 journals on measuring social resilience to disasters, community based disaster risk reduction, and risk management. He is currently an international fellow at Centre for Humanitarian and Human Rights Studies at Brown University, USA, Young Scientist at IRDR, and Community Solutions Fellow of IREX, Department of State, US. He holds Master's degree in Disaster Management and PhD in Community Resilience from Queensland University of Technology, Australia.

Paper Abstract: A climate and disaster risk sensitivity assessment model for social protection mechanisms in the development planning and implementation

Rationale:

General social protections schemes and specific programs targeting transfer of essential resources can increase social resilience to disaster and climate risks. In a crisis situation, social and cultural networks also serve as social safety net mechanisms for people affected by disasters through provision of emergency food, shelter, and health assistance. The availability of diverse social protection programs targeting various groups is one of the key measures of social resilience (Saja et.al 2018). However, there is lack of studies to understand the level of risk-sensitivity integrated in those existing social protection programs that will build resilience of communities to disaster and climate risks. There is mostly a responsive targeted social protection programs than proactive integration of risk-sensitivity within the existing programs.

Approach and perceived findings:

This study aims to assess the risk-sensitivity of the existing social protection mechanisms that can enhance social resilience to disaster and climate risks. The risk-sensitive development planning was formulated and tested in Sri Lanka as a vehicle for operationalizing Sri Lanka community resilience frameworks (Saja et.al 2020). Hence, similar approach can be applied to:

a) Assess the level of risk-sensitiveness in existing social protection mechanisms and develop a measuring scale (Using indicator scoring method),

b) Develop a risk-sensitive social protection framework including indicators and guidelines for operationalizing it (Using Multi-Expert Multi-Criteria Decision Making tools)

c) Compare the benefits and effectiveness of using risk-sensitive social protection framework with the existing social protection mechanisms and develop a checklist for practical application (Qualitative participatory discussions and from case studies)

Contribution to the knowledge and practice:

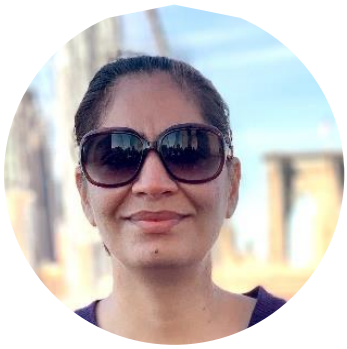
The framework and tools developed in this study will provide an innovative contribution to the risk informed decision making for planning and implementing risk-sensitive social protection mechanisms.

References by the author are available in the google scholar page link (https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=uB3OrHAAAAAJ&hl=en)

Saja Aslam Abdul Majeed

A20.8 – Sequence 2: Daljeet Kaur

Profile: Ms. Daljeet Kaur



Daljeet is a trained professional with a double masters in Environment and Sustainable Development from University College of London (2011) and Environmental Planning from School of Planning and Architecture (2007). She is working as the Climate and Environment Advisor with the Department for International Development (DFID) in India where she leads the work on mainstreaming climate and environment sustainability across DFID's country portfolio. She is also the senior responsible officer (SRO) for DFID's Technical Assistance programme – Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth (ICRG), that aims to improve abilities of poor and vulnerable people to cope with climate change impacts by integrating climate risk management into Government of India's (GoI) social protection programmes. ICRG's objective is to facilitate more effective investment in rural infrastructure to support economic growth and improve the climate resilience of vulnerable people in India.

Paper Abstract: Adaptive Social Protection through Strengthened Climate Risk Management in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Well-designed programs within the framework of 'Social Protection' offer the pathways to economic growth, inclusion and creation of decent work opportunities for the most vulnerable communities. There is also increasing evidence that such programs contribute to long term climate resilience. The Government of India invests a significant amount of money each year in constructing rural infrastructure through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), the largest works-based social protection programme in the world. MGNREGS provides employment to approximately 46 million rural households (data from 2018) and on an average around 3 million assets get created annually under the scheme. It is important to ensure that the development gains from MGNREGS are sustainable and do not get undermined because of the impacts of climate change. Since mainstreaming offers one of the most efficient and effective ways for climate adaptation, DFID's TA programme – Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth (ICRG) has demonstrated how it can be done.

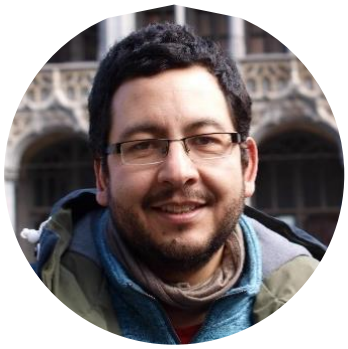
The process adopted by ICRG in mainstreaming climate risk management into the social protection scheme, is informed by theory on climate risk assessment and robust decision making. The presentation will focus on learnings from the TA programme – ICRG, being implemented by DFID India in partnership with Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and demonstrate how down-scaling of climate science, use of advanced technology and enhanced Climate finance can help build resilience of infrastructure at the Gram Panchayat/village level against climate change. The presentation will present some on ground impacts – like increase in water tables, income levels, agriculture productivity and local capacities to adapt to disasters. I will also present case studies from some of villages where the programme has been implemented and the tools of integration has been piloted.

Read: https://www.resilienceshift.org/case-study/icrg-india/

Daljeet Kaur

A20.8 – Sequence 3: Pablo Ernesto Evia Salas

Profile: Dr. Pablo Ernesto Evia Salas



Pablo Ernesto Evia Salas is a Bolivian economist interested in topics like poverty, inequality, and governance among others. He studied Economics at the Bolivian Catholic University and has master's degrees in Public Policy (Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, Buenos Aires - Argentina) and Economic Policy (Williams College, Massachusetts - USA). In addition, he holds a Ph.D. in Development Economics from the Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn, in Germany. He worked as an Economist at the Economic and Social Policies Unit (UDAPE), as well as a Senior Risk Analyst at the Central Bank from Bolivia. In the academic field, he was a visiting professor at the University of Bonn, Universidad Privada Boliviana, Universidad Católica Boliviana, and at the master's program at Williams College. Currently, he is a Specialist in Poverty and Climate Change at the Ministry of Development Planning in Bolivia.

Paper Abstract: Towards an integrated platform for social protection in Bolivia: the PREGIPS experience

Bolivia remains one of the countries with a high persistence of poverty, in comparison with their regional counterparts. Indeed, while there has been an unprecedented reduction in monetary poverty in the last 20 years, recognition of the multidimensional characteristic of deprivation provides additional perspectives that call for public policy action. In recent years, there has been a recognition of the necessity for an integrated approach for social protection (including, but not limited to, the creation of a registry for the neediest people at a national level, a methodology to identify them, and the account of existing social protection programs). The objective of such an approach would be improving the targeting of deprived persons, and the subsequent prioritization of government action in areas with more prevalence of multidimensional poverty, to identify public interventions with high impact. In addition, from the recognition that poverty entails several dimensions that characterizes deprivation, there is an urgent need to incorporate the potential hazards that climate change imposes to the society, but especially to those more vulnerable and less prepared to the adverse consequences of negative shocks implied by global warming.

In recent years, the Ministry of Planning Development has tried to apply this integrated scope into its Planning System, through the creation of PREGIPS, a Platform of Integrated Registry for Social Programs of the Plurinational State of Bolivia. However, despite the effort to implement this platform, some challenges prevent the full application of this planning tool. This case study intends to: i) describe in detail the challenges that prevented the implementation of the PREGIPS platform; and ii) add insights that would guide the incorporation of climate change challenges into the country's social protection system to address the multidimensional nature of poverty.

Pablo Ernesto Evia Salas

A20.8 – Sequence 4: Sudeh Dehnavi

Profile: Dr. Sudeh Dehnavi

The core topic of my interdisciplinary research and educational work is sustainable development in food and water domains:

- Natural Resources and Agricultural Economics
- Food and Water Security and Governance
- Sustainability Entrepreneurship

My methodical expertise lies especially in the areas of:

- Water and food security assessment and policy analysis
- Social and economic analysis
- Knowledge system design for decision support and market- based research

I have years of experience in:

- Strategic planning and scientific coordination of international development projects and networks
- design and implementation of international scientific conferences, science-policy dialogue workshops and educational excursions

I am currently working at the Institute for Technology and Resources Management in Tropics and Sub-tropics (ITT), University of Applied Sciences, Cologne, Germany. I am looking forward to new thematic and methodical challenges.

Paper Abstract: Social Protection Strategies and Adoptive Capacity Development, in the event of flood, Fars Province, Iran

Recent floods in Iran are not typical for a region that is considered to be arid or semi-arid. The economic, social and environmental damage has been devastating. To overcome this unexpected situation, most of our efforts have been focused on minimizing the immediate consequence and managing the crisis with short-term solutions. However, many people still worried about the increasing probability of recurring such events. Alternative solutions are required to increase adaptive capacity of the vulnerable population.

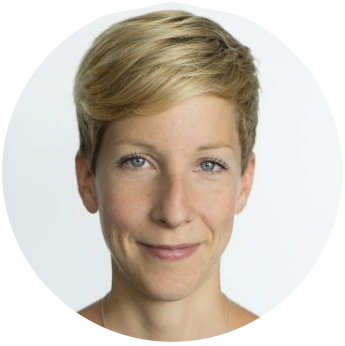
The objective of this project is to build a selective and focused social protection portfolio to minimize the socio-economic consequences of the flood hazard in Fars Province of IRAN.

This research is planned in three main phases. First phase is based on literature review and expert opinion to understand the current and future flood hazard scenarios in the region and its socio-economic impact on the vulnerable communities. Second phase aims to design social protection scenarios based on the results of two existing flood risk assessment models. The scenarios are built on a combination of different social protection strategies including cash transfer assistance, food assistance, micro business assistance and training skills and income generation. Both behavioral decision theory, behavioral game theory are backbones of workshops designed to identify the best combination of the social protection strategies considering the specifics of that region. In the third phase, socio- economic assessments will be done to validate the feasibility of each scenario. The results will be fine-tuned and transferred during a science-policy-society dialogue workshop with key stakeholders in the region.

Sudeh Dehnavi

A20.8 – Sequence 5: Mia Wannewitz

Profile: Mrs. Mia Wannewitz



Mia Wannewitz is a PhD-candidate at the Ludwig-Maximilians University (LMU) in Munich (Germany) under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Matthias Garschagen. After two years of working for UN University in Bonn (Germany), where she was involved in projects focusing on vulnerability and risk assessments in disaster-related contexts as well as climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Southeast Asia and Germany, she started her PhD at LMU in April 2019. In her current work, she focusses on collective adaptation to climate change in risk-prone, highly diverse urban areas in Southeast Asia. Within the frame of her PhD she aims at examining the psychological underpinnings of collective adaptation action in urban socio-culturally heterogeneous communities to deepen knowledge about local, small scale urban adaptation and its integration into larger-scale urban adaptation and resilience initiatives.

Paper Abstract: Informal social networks in heterogeneous cities - A who is who of mutual support in socio-culturally diverse urban contexts

Coastal urban areas are under increasing pressure to adapt to changing climatic conditions as they face intensifying coastal hazards as well as continuous urban growth with its related challenges. Despite increasing efforts in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, the persistence of adverse effects caused by e.g. floods and storms indicates a prevailing lack of adaptation as well as a low level of state-driven welfare in many countries.

In the absence of state-led initiatives that would provide sustainable adaptation, including social protection, there is growing evidence of informal social groups and networks taking action to address these gaps. This so-called collective adaptation has received increasing attention and is by now widely acknowledged for contributing to risk reduction and sustainable development. But knowledge on its emergence and effects is still limited; in particular, because most studies focus on homogeneous, rural communities. Considering the high exposure and vulnerability of coastal cities, it would however be very timely to analyze collective adaptation in socio-culturally diverse, well-connected, and dynamic urban settings. Are there differences in risk perception and behavior in heterogeneous urban communities? Do heterogeneous communities form local social networks? Who engages in them and why? To what extent can they fill gaps in formal disaster risk reduction and social protection?

Approaching these questions, this study brings together findings from social psychology, collective action theory, urban diversity and disaster risk studies. It provides innovative insights regarding the psychological and cultural underpinnings of collective adaptation, considerably expanding the current state of knowledge. Findings are exemplified by looking at Jakarta, a diverse coastal city highly prone to disaster risk that has a low level of welfare provision. Preliminary results from anthropological fieldwork will complement theoretical insides, providing impetus for further academic reflections but also for practical risk governance including social protection in Jakarta.

Mia Wannewitz

A20.8 – Sequence 6: Gusti Ayu Ketut Surtiari

Profile: Ms. Gusti Ayu Ketut Surtiari

Gusti Ayu Ketut Surtiari has human geography and population study backgrounds by training. She is a researcher at the Human Ecology Research Cluster in the Research Center for Population, Indonesian Institute of Sciences. Her researches interest including but not limited to climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and urban resilience. Currently, she is conducting a five-year study on family resilience to face global and environmental changes in Indonesia by considering social protection as one of the components to build family resilience. She is also finalizing her PhD Project on Adaptation to Climate Change in Jakarta.

Paper Abstract: The continuum formal and informal approach for adaptive social security for the vulnerable groups

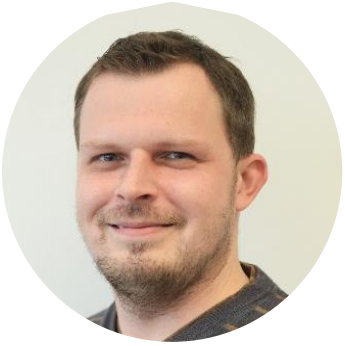
The vulnerable group, such as urban poor in Indonesia, currently has limited social protection to respond to climate change. They are the most affected group from extreme weather lead to extreme events in the cities. The current condition shows that the vulnerable groups mainly get access for aid and relief support during the emergency, such as during extreme events such as floods, droughts, and landslides. It tends to spontaneous and short term program. There are no adaptive strategies to secure their livelihood that are mainly in the informal sectors. Reflecting from farmers and fishers who have exposed by field climate school and system information on weather forecasting respectively, the capacity to sustain the livelihoods of the poor is possible under a collaboration between government and non-government organizations. Meanwhile, urban poor still struggle to have access to any types of social protection.

Against that background, the question is, how do we could propose and implement social protection for the urban poor who are mainly migrants and limited access to land tenure. Also, in which scheme is possible for the implementation of social protection among urban poor mostly in slums. Therefore, this study aims to explore an approach for adaptive social protection for the vulnerable groups in cities by considering the combination of formal and informal adaptation strategies between the community and policymakers. This paper is based on the previous study on framing transformative adaptation in Jakarta. The last result shows the priority at the regional level to emphasize reducing exposure, including to choose a retreat strategy such as relocation. The social protection such as basic needs provision during emergency response initiated by the non-government organization. Therefore, the sustainability of the program tends to uncertain. Policy makers could optimize the existing initiative and include the crowd data to support the decision-making process.

Gusti Ayu Ketut Surtiari

A20.8 – Sequence 7: Thomas Neise

Profile: Dr. Thomas Neise



Thomas Neise is a post-doctoral fellow at the Institute of Geography, University Osnabrück. He holds a Ph.D. in Geography from the University of Cologne. In his PhD-thesis, he focused on firms' adaptation strategies to floods in Indonesian cities. His research interests are on the interplay between Economic Geography, adaptation and risk research, and Behavioral Economics. Particularly, he has expertise on the role of the private sector on urban risk governance in South East Asia (especially Indonesia). Currently, he works on his habilitation project on risks in global production networks.

From 2014 until 2019, he worked as a research fellow at the Institute of Geography, University of Cologne. Between 2015 and 2016, he was a guest researcher at the Indonesian Institute of Science for a total of six months.

Paper Abstract: Coupled risk transfer schemes as mitigation options for micro-entrepreneurs in risk-prone urban areas – a research proposal exemplified for Indonesia

Micro enterprises are essential to sustain the socio-economic welfare in Indonesia as they are commonly employing family members and neighbors. At the same time, they are widely necessity-driven and located in informal, fragile, and risk-prone parts of cities. Despite this critical role, sustainable risk transfer measures, such as insurance and loan schemes, are still insufficiently provided for current and future environmental risks. Therefore, micro-entrepreneurs need to be considered more strongly when debating social protection schemes concerning future environmental risks (e.g., sea-level rise, floods, and storms).

My recent work demonstrated that micro-entrepreneurs are highly vulnerable to business closure due to economic pressure and environmental risks. Moreover, I found that a close relationship with residents pushes micro-enterprises toward collective adaptation enabling for risk reduction for communities and businesses alike. Based on these findings, I aim to contribute to the discussion of social protection by proposing a research agenda that pleads for designing and testing coupled insurance schemes. Coupled risk transfer schemes shall promote both the economic viability and risk mitigation of micro-entrepreneurs, thus contributing to empowered local livelihoods and urban resilience in Indonesia. Empirical findings and methods from behavioral economics will serve to propose various practice-oriented options for micro-entrepreneurs' protection needs.

Overall, my research proposal aims to contribute to the hot but still under-researched topic of micro-entrepreneurs with respect to social protection against future environmental risks. That is particularly relevant for pushing the debate at the science-policy-business interface in the Global South.

Thomas Neise

Academy Ambassadors

Rukhe Zehra Zaidi

Zehra is a Senior Researcher in the Department of Economics at Ca Foscari University, Venice. She is currently engaged in research promoting gender and minority considerations in disaster risk and climate adaptation policies and practice. Overall, her work centers on the themes of climate adaptation and risk reduction strategies, with specific focus on disaster risk governance, adaptation to small-scale disasters, and data and indicator systems for vulnerability and risk assessments. She has previously worked at University College London (UCL) and King's College London, as well as having undertaken consultancies for private sector and non-profit organizations.

Elspeth Oppermann

Elspeth Oppermann is a critical geographer specializing in how societies adapt to environmental challenges. Her research has examined climate change adaptation decision-support tools for organizations in the United Kingdom and, more recently, the social practices through which industrial occupational groups, including utilities workers, adapt to extreme heat in Australia. Elspeth has collaborated widely across sectors and disciplines on projects for various state and federal government departments in Australia, including the Department of Defense and the Northern Territory Department of Health. Recently she has particularly engaged with how the social is co-produced through material-energetic relations, developing an inter-disciplinary more-than-human social practices approach to the analysis of occupational heat management. She is now progressing her research on climate adaptation and extreme heat through a post-doctoral position in the Human-Environment Relations Research and Teaching Unit at Ludwig Maximilians University (LMU).

Aparna Shrivastava

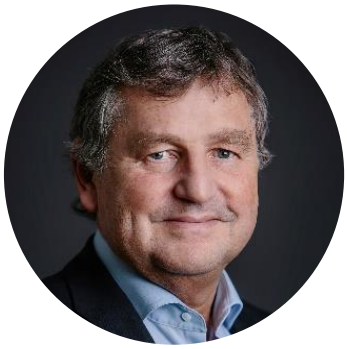
Aparna Shrivastava is Climate Finance Lead at Mercy CorpsAt Mercy Corps Aparna oversees a wide range of efforts including climate finance research, development and high level engagement with actors including DFID, UNFCCC, World Bank Group, and InsuResilience Global Partnership. With a strong technical foundation in engineering, Aparna has worked in international development and humanitarian work for 7+ years across East Africa and India. Previously, she served as Director and regional founder of WASH United Africa in Nairobi, Kenya.

She is particularly passionate about how to leverage innovative finance to facilitate positive impact and scale for climate change mitigation and adaptation. She currently serves as a strategic director for Fettl, an emerging markets renewable energy financing group.

Along with giving a TEDx talk in 2018, she is recognized by the World Economic Forum as a Global Shaper and has been a guest lecturer at the London School of Economics and the University of Cambridge. Aparna holds a BSc in Mechanical Engineering from Oregon State University and an MBA from the University of Oxford where she was selected as the North America AMBA Scholar – awarded to one applicant per continent, globally.

Organizers – Munich Re Foundation

Thomas Loster, Chairman, Munich Re Foundation



Thomas was a member of the Geo Risks Research staff at Munich Re from 1988 to 2004. He started out in this department with digital cartography, headed the sections of "Flood Risk Research" and "Weather Risk Research" and also the elementary loss statistics database "NatCatSERVICE". As a weather and climate expert, he represented Munich Re at the United Nations Climate Change Conferences (COPs). In July 2004 he took up the post as Chairman of Munich Re Foundation. Thomas Loster was also a member of the German Council for Sustainable Development from 2006 to 2010. He is a member of the World Bank/IFC Advisory Panel on Business and Sustainability. He also chairs the Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (MCII), which seeks after insurance solutions for weather disasters in the developing and emerging nations.

Christian Barthelt, Project Manager, Munich Re Foundation

Christian was awarded a degree in economic geography by Ludwig Maximilian University, Munich, in 2008. His studies focused on regional economic networks and tourism in developing countries. After completing his degree, he joined a Munich-based IT services agency as an e-learning author. Christian Barthelt has been working as a project manager for the Munich Re Foundation since February 2009. He manages projects on disaster prevention, social vulnerability and resilience, as well as projects in the areas of climate change and education.

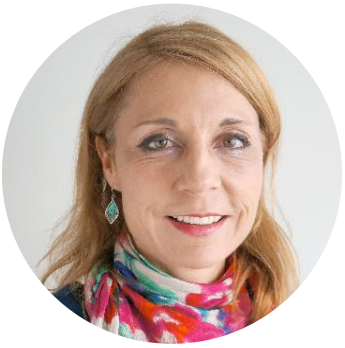
Nora Fingado, Student Trainee, Munich Re Foundation

Nora is a student trainee at Munich Re Foundation. She holds a Bachelor´s degree in Geography B.Sc. with a minor in Business Administration from LMU Munich, and is currently undergoing her second Bachelor studies in Economics B.Sc. at LMU Munich.

She has deep interest in sustainable development and has gained first practical experience in this working area.

Organizers – UNFCCC

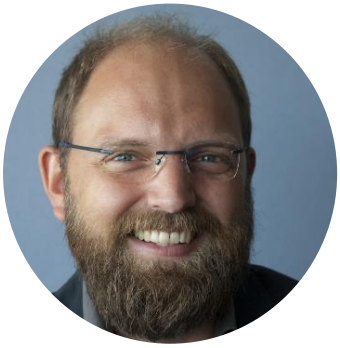
Dr. Koko Warner, Manager, United Nations Climate Secretariat, UNFCCC



Dr. Koko Warner manages the climate impacts and vulnerability subdivision where she guides the UN climate secretariat's adaptation knowledge hub, helping scale up adaptation action, and the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform. Warner is an IPCC lead author for the Special Report on Climate Change and Land, and 5th Assessment Report on climate impacts, adaptation and vulnerability. Previously, Koko was founder and Executive Director of the Munich Climate Insurance Initiative and head of research on environmental migration and social resilience at UN University in Bonn. The International Council of Science named Koko one of the top 20 women making waves in the climate change debate.

Organizers – LMU Munich

Prof. Matthias Garschagen, Chair in Human Geography, LMU, Munich



Prof. Garschagen holds the chair in human geography and heads the Teaching and Research Unit for Human Environment Relations at Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich (LMU). He further holds a position as an Honorary Professor at RMIT University, Melbourne, in the School of Global, Urban and Social Studies. Amongst other functions, Prof. Garschagen currently serves as a Lead Author in the IPCC's Special Report on Ocean and the Cryosphere (SROCC) and the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). For a number of years, he has been the scientific lead of the World Risk Report. His research focuses on risk, vulnerability, adaptation and transformation in the context of environmental hazards and climate change, particularly in cities. He is particularly interested in future urban risk trends and the evaluation of different adaptation options, including those to floods, heat waves and cyclones.

Organizers – UNU-EHS

Sönke Kreft, Executive Director, MCII, UNU-EHS

Sönke leads the work of the Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (MCII) which is hosted at the United Nations University which is hosted at the United Nations University – Institute for Environmental and Human Security (UNU-EHS). His mission is to increase the reach of (financial) protection instruments towards climate affected communities.

He oversees activities of the organization in areas of policy and public sector strategy, risk analytics and climate risk insurance implementation. Soenke has a background in public sector policy, climate policy and global change management, and extensive experience with influencing global policy regimes and global norm setting. He has field experience in creating and strengthening risk sharing and management in more than 20 countries. Sönke is co-chairing the Impact Working Group of the InsuResilience Global Partnership, and he is also an appointed expert to the UN convened Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management. He is teaching in the international MSc Programme "Geography of Environmental Risks and Human Security" on topics related insurance related approaches to manage increasing climate related disaster exposures.

Dr. Himanshu Shekhar, Associate Academic Officer, UNU-EHS

Himanshu's work primarily focuses on two domains; first the nexus between urbanization and climate change adaptation and second, science-policy interface for providing specific scientific inputs into the UN policy making processes. He is a task team member of the United Nations' High Level Committee of Programmes on sustainable urbanization as well as UNU representative for urban issues with various UN organizations.

He holds a doctorate in urban planning from the Universität Duisburg-Essen, Germany and masters in Regional Development Planning and Management, from the Technische Universität, Dortmund, Germany and the Universidad Austral de Chile, Valdivia, Chile. His bachelor education in Spatial Planning is from the SPA, New

Delhi, India. Prior to joining UNU, he worked with the ISS, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Germany as a researcher and assistant teacher for the master's programme on Urban System and urban planning consultant on projects for various public and private bodies in India on issues including development plan preparation, urban transport, municipal finance etc. Himanshu has been involved with leading global think tanks including the Club of Rome. He has published and presented research and policy works across various global platforms. He speaks Hindi, English, Spanish, Maithili/Angika fluently with conversational abilities in German and Bengali.

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