



SOCIAL PROTECTION AND HEALTH DIVISION

Building Adaptative Social Protection Systems in Latin America and the Caribbean

→ Regional Policy Dialogue Report 2024

📍 Lima, Peru

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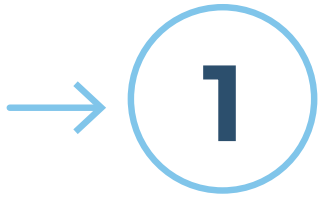
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INTRODUCTION AND EVENT OVERVIEW



The Social Protection and Health (SPH) Division of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) hosted its annual Regional Policy Dialogue (RPD) on Adaptive Social Protection Systems from June 17th to 19th, 2024, in Lima, Peru. This event aimed to address the increasing vulnerability of households to natural disasters, economic disruptions, and health crises, many of which are exacerbated by climate change. With over 78 million people in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) living in high-risk areas, the dialogue was crucial for fostering resilient social protection systems.

The RPD brought together over 120 participants from 31 countries, including high-level representatives from the Ministries of Finance, Social Protection, and Health,

including 10 ministers, vice-ministers, and many worldwide experts. Strategic partners such as the World Bank, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and the Climate Center were also present.

The RPD focused on the need of bringing together experts and practitioners involved in Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) systems in the region and other continents to promote the exchange of knowledge and lessons learned, as well as to explore new methods, financial tools, best practices, and innovative activities that can contribute to furthering the discussion on the challenges faced by the region on this matter.



The event spanned two and a half days, featuring panel discussions and simulation activities.

The first day set the stage by analyzing the increasing frequency of various shocks and their impact on vulnerable households. National and local authorities shared their experiences and initiatives to support ASP systems.

The second day focused on the building blocks of ASP, with insights from Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. This day highlighted the importance of multisectoral coordination, data, and business intelligence in creating adaptable social registries. Group activities focused on discussing the maturity model dimensions of social registries.

The final day addressed adaptive social services for early childhood development, long-term care, and persons with disabilities. Panelists shared challenges and lessons learned to strengthen ASP systems.

The RPD underscored the importance of continuous support and collaboration to enhance the resilience of social protection systems in the LAC region, with the critical need to improve and strengthen social protection systems to support climate risk management in a way that builds preparedness and resilience, at the community level, as well as the institutional level.

This report represents the summary of the event in addition to its main insights and analysis. All presentations, graphical note-taking, photos, and videos from the event can be found on [**The \(SPH\) Regional Policy Dialogue Website.**](#)





OPENING REMARKS & SETTING THE STAGE



The event began with representatives from the IDB and the Peruvian government, the hosting country for the dialogue, outlining the main elements of ASP in the region.

The event opened with remarks from Ana **María Ibáñez**, Vice President of Sectors and Knowledge at the IDB, who emphasized the dynamic nature of poverty in the region. She noted that during the COVID-19 pandemic, LAC countries experienced an economic contraction double that of the global average. Despite this, emergency transfers managed to reach 60% of the population. Ibáñez stressed that while these efforts were significant, current social protection systems need further strengthening and adaptation to respond more swiftly and efficiently to future crises. Moreover, Ibáñez highlighted the strong link between poverty, inequality, and climate risk in the region: On average, people living in poverty lose two to three times more than non-poor people when weather events—such as floods or storms—occur because they lack sufficient formal or informal support networks and have less access to formal savings, credit mechanisms, and insurance. She identified seven key areas for improvement that government authorities could use to overcome these inequalities; these are coverage, capacity, financing, digital infrastructure, and access points.





Ezequiel Cambiasso, IDB Country Office Representative for Peru, discussed the availability of contingency credits from the IDB in the region. He provided examples from El Salvador and Peru, where the IDB has supported small and medium enterprises (SMEs), workers, and teachers during the COVID-19 pandemic. Cambiasso also mentioned the IDB's 2022-2026 strategy, which focuses on environmental adaptation and mitigation, and highlighted ongoing efforts to enhance regional cooperation.



Julio Demartini, Minister of Development and Social Inclusion in Peru, expressed his hope that the conference would lead to new legislation and public policies. He acknowledged the challenges posed by a critical media landscape but noted positive economic indicators, such as 5.8% growth and low inflation. Demartini emphasized the need for sustainable development to ensure inclusion and highlighted the resilience of communities. He stressed the importance of improving information systems to identify the most vulnerable populations. He also noted that ASP is increasingly on the global agenda, and Peru has integrated it into its strategy, involving various ministries, particularly those focused on disaster risk management.



In line with these opening remarks, **Pablo Ibararán**, Head of the Social Protection and Health Division at the IDB, highlighted the collective effort to improve the lives of the most vulnerable, particularly those affected by climate shocks. He pointed out that 78 million people in the region are highly vulnerable and at risk of falling into poverty without

adequate preparation. Ibararán underscored the importance of social protection in building resilience and noted the disturbing correlation between climate shocks and suicide rates. Finally, he highlighted the main outcome to which the event would contribute, which is to have a better prepared region for the next crises and in which countries know how to act before a crisis hits.





SESSION 1

*Why We Need to Talk About Adaptive
Social Protection Now*



The first session started with presentations from IDB and Peruvian government representatives, highlighting the critical elements of ASP in the region. These emphasized the urgent need for ASP amidst dynamic challenges exacerbated by climate shocks and economic uncertainties.

Mariana Alfonso, Sector Lead Specialist from the Climate Change and Sustainability Division at IDB, and **Alexandre Bagolle**, Sector Specialist from SPH at IDB, highlighted the disruptive impact of climate shocks on poverty reduction efforts, noting a decline in progress since 2015. They emphasized the region's vulnerability to extreme weather events and highlighted alarming statistics, including sources of income for poor and vulnerable homes being threatened. For instance, they pointed out that in LAC, for 2030, there could be a loss of 2.5 million jobs due to extreme heat and a 50%

learning loss in children who face warm days above 37 degrees. Lastly, data from 10 countries in LAC show that women-headed households are more vulnerable for shocks than those headed by men. The discussions underscored the imperative to strengthen ASP frameworks, integrating monetary transfers, adapting social services, and enhancing digital infrastructure to bolster resilience in rural and urban settings alike. They also focused on essential components of data requirements, adaptation of healthcare systems, and the adaptation of social services for vulnerable groups.





Further contributions came from **Marco Stampini**, Sector Lead Specialist at IDB, and **Natalie Schwarz**, Health and Social Protection Consultant at IDB, who highlighted the need for dynamic and preemptive strategies, including anticipatory transfers and the importance of financial inclusion and education. They emphasized the need for real-time data and interoperable systems to address vulnerabilities effectively. They also provided an analysis of an IDB review of ASP in the region, indicating that developing an ASP system requires several key steps: First, establishing a strategy in advance, including plans for specific types of shocks, targeted households, and the timing of transfers, such as anticipatory transfers. Second, securing reserve financing to ensure immediate availability of funds during a crisis. Third, updating vulnerability scores with real-time data from different types of shocks to maintain accurate assessments. Finally, implementing digital solutions like wallets, bank cards, and account registration, recognizing that these may not be applicable in all countries.

The second part of the morning featured the RDP host country, Peru, with additional insights. These were provided by **Fanny Montellanos**, Vice Minister of Social Policies and Evaluation; **César Munayco**, from the National Center for Epidemiology, Prevention and Disease Control; and **Juan del Carmen Haro Muñoz**, Vice Minister of Territorial Governance at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. They emphasized the critical impact of climate shocks, highlighting recurrent droughts, floods, and plagues that have exacerbated poverty and urban migration. As a result, Peru is currently undergoing an institutional



transformation supported partly by a new normative framework on ASP. They also highlighted the importance of comprehensive support models that combine monetary, food, and community components. They stressed the relevance of setting mechanisms that keep data updated and the use of digital tools such as digital wallets to deliver assistance effectively. Furthermore, they pointed out the need to remove conditionalities for transfers in the case of shocks, and emphasized the need for multi-sectoral collaborations, building trust within the population, and establishing regulatory frameworks for social protection as essential for timely and effective support. In the case of health shocks, integrating epidemiological and surveillance data to enhance emergency decision-making and promoting inter-ministerial coordination were also underscored.



“Use of up-to-date data, such as digital wallets and remove conditions for transfers is essential for better shocks preparedness”



Shock responsive Social Protection: Evidence, Experiences, and Initiatives

This session finalized with evidence, experiences, and initiatives to provide shock responsive social protection taken by national authorities from Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic and The Philippines. Valuable insights in these matters were provided by **André Quintão Silva**, National Secretary of Social Assistance, Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (Brazil), **Carolina García Moggia**, Advisor to the Minister, Ministry of Family and Social Development (Chile) **Annalisa Staffa**, Data Analytics Manager, Single Beneficiary System (SIUBEN) (Dominican Republic), and **Adonis Sulit**, Undersecretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development (The Philippines). They pointed out the critical impact of climate shocks, highlighting

recurrent droughts, floods, and dry season that have exacerbated poverty and climate risks for vulnerable communities. For instance, 8,9 million people are in geo-hydrologic risk, which has increased substantially in the last 10 years. Due to the potential and materialized negative effects on communities and ecological systems, panelists the importance of (i) having prevention systems that can provide early warnings in the event of disasters such as public health, economic, or climate emergencies; (ii) selecting in the most accurate way the beneficiaries, amount of assistance, and modes of delivery of services in the times of crisis; (iii) measuring damages and results of recovery programs to ensure families can return to their initial situation; and (iv) developing and implementing consecutive efforts along adaptative and shock responsive social protection programs.





SESSION 2A

The Building Blocks of Adaptive Social Protection: Measuring the Gaps



The second session focused on a hands-on approach and included an innovative simulation to engage participants with a real-life situation involving ASP elements. This helped participants better understand what will be required in times of crisis.

Simulation Activity – Bricenia

One of the techniques used during the regional policy dialogue to stimulate conversations around ASP was the Social Protection Roleplay game. This simulation dynamic was conducted during the first session to simulate social protection programs in a hypothetical country after a climate shock (i.e., floods, fire, hurricanes, etc.) It also included a group of ministers who had to make decisions based on their priorities and disadvantaged groups with a shared but limited budget. Their goal was to assist the most vulnerable populations, including the poor, women-head households, children, persons with disabilities, and others.

This activity aimed to stimulate discussion on how best to assist and support various groups, both vulnerable and non-vulnerable, while devising effective strategies that incorporate existing, new, or innovative programs.

The simulation, which continued into the second day, highlighted the challenges of creating tailored programs and providing specific assistance amid a high number of potential beneficiaries, limited data or information, and overall resource constraints. Additionally, it offered innovative insights that would later be used to evaluate potential mitigation strategies.

The simulation was developed in collaboration with Climate Centre and Global Reference Center, hosted by the Netherlands Red Cross in The Hague. It also included valuable inputs from the IDB team, design support from RDP Consulting, and technical support from ProsperIA, a social enterprise that leverages data science and Artificial Intelligence.



Main insights

Participants were gathered in tables organized by countries with similar characteristics. Groups received a deck of cards representing the role of ministers of the social area who execute social protection programs to be played by each participant. They were in charge of designing a response plan to deal with the shock that affected a given municipality and protect vulnerable people from the impacts of a disaster by using social protection systems. The hypothetical country had a budget allocated to face the shock and intentionally limited information to make its decisions. The main insights from the simulation dynamics were:

→ Lack of information is always a challenge

Lack or partial information was identified as one of the main issues and challenges to make decisions in emergency situations. Several assumptions had to be made to define the best scenario and programs for vulnerable populations.

→ Selecting priority groups within vulnerable populations is important

Some municipalities had a high participation of the elderly population and persons with disability. Groups discussed how to make the shock response plan sensitive to this reality even when the information was not complete. For these populations, the unconditional cash transfers and the value of the transfer were weighted.

→ Re-emphasized coordination needs

By assigning roles from different ministries, the game demonstrated the need for inter-ministerial collaboration and highlighted the importance of working together to address the climate challenge. The second part of the game took place on the second day of the event, where ministers were asked to come up with next steps, and improving coordination with other ministries and agencies seemed to be a common priority.





→ Focus on system strengthening

While the game allowed participants to develop a new program, most participants chose the program that had the most coverage to address the imminent shock. The game clearly showed that where mature programs exist, it might be better to strengthen them and make them adaptive instead of creating new ones due to the lack of information.

→ Adaptive Social Protection Systems are fundamental to face shocks

Based on previous information, most of the participants created a response plan that benefited the largest proportion of the population and expanded the coverage and amount. Then, the remaining programs were improved or expanded according to the availability of the budget. However, they put an emphasis on the need to have information and Social Protection Systems available to provide up to date information and accurate budget and resources to face climate shocks.





Later, the session examined ASP through a multi-stakeholder approach, focusing on Haiti's case. **Marie Flore Monval Bourgoin**, Project Coordinator at the Haitian Social and Economic Assistance Fund (FAES), discussed the 2021 earthquake, detailing immediate assistance and coordination efforts by both national and international stakeholders.

Juan Carlos Orrego, International Consultant, and **Gines Suarez**, IDB Senior Sector Specialist in Natural Disasters & Risk Management, explored other cases where the IDB facilitated assistance. They emphasized the importance of having a clear strategy, tools, and coordination before, during, and after a shock, as well as the IDB's matrices for risk management, capacity, and governance.



The session ended with a brief introduction by **Rodolfo Beazley** and **Julieta Taboada**, IDB Consultants, who showcased the IDB Maturity Model for Adaptive Social Protection. This model features seven dimensions: (1) Country Context, (2) Governance and Financing, (3) Infrastructure, (4) Services and Access Points, (5) Management Capability, (6) Program Coverage and Service Adaptation, and (7) Informed SP, along with 50 indicators. The model was set up to help countries assess and enhance their ability to respond to shocks within their social protection systems, and has been implemented in over 10 countries. While implementing the model within the region,



the average score was 2.9, pending full implementation in the future.

While initial results show progress, further development is needed. Social Protection is crucial for climate resilience, improving adaptability and emergency responsiveness. However, unregistered individuals often miss out on support, emphasizing the need for comprehensive registration. Investment in Social Protection supports Adaptive Social Protection, as robust systems are more capable of handling emergencies.

Currently, social registries and socio-economic data are primarily used for response, not preparation, highlighting the need for proactive data use. Additionally, loss and damage assessments are absent from registries, requiring post-event data collection and integration. Guaranteed financing mechanisms are still lacking, and expanding coverage is key to improving response capabilities. Literature often focuses on response rather than resilience and adaptation, pointing to the need for strategies that reduce risks and ensure that social services remain adaptive to changing demands.





SESSION 2B

The Building Blocks of Adaptive Social Protection: Challenges and Best Practices



This session focused on the key building blocks of a country's potential maturity level, using the IDB Maturity Model as a framework. It examined how social protection systems in Latin American countries are evolving to respond to shocks and enhance social interventions.

The second day of the conference kickstarted with presentations about the main challenges and best practices from various countries in the region and brought together experts who shared insights on how social protection systems in Latin American countries are evolving to respond to shocks and improve social interventions.

Javier Paulini, General Director of Targeting and Social Information at the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) in Peru, discussed the evolution of SISFOH (the Household Targeting System, or Sistema de Focalización de Hogares), emphasizing the importance of comprehensive coverage and effective transitions for social registries. He highlighted Peru's success in increasing social registry coverage from 47% to 67.9% over the past two years, particularly in the post-COVID-19 period. Paulini also stressed the crucial role of local governments in accessing and utilizing social registry data for targeted interventions and outlined future

initiatives, including pilot projects that integrate healthcare data with social registries and the potential for self-registration to expedite the process.



Liomar Leite de Moraes Lima, Head of Operations of Brazil's Cadastro Único at the Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger, explained the critical role that Cadastro Único plays in identifying affected populations during emergencies and supporting rapid response efforts. He described Brazil's dynamic single registry system, which supports multiple federal and municipal programs and is regularly updated, with 1.5 million updates each month. Leite also discussed the development of contingency plans and tools designed to enhance data visualization and access for municipalities during shocks.





Matias Grau, Director of Targeting at Chile's Ministry of Social Development and Family, introduced a basic registry form specifically for emergencies and noted that municipal officials have been trained to conduct surveys throughout Chile. He addressed the challenges of better integrating social assistance, increasing the use of technology, and improving citizen engagement, particularly in the context of large-scale programs. Grau also shared research findings on the recovery times of households affected by various shocks, noting that it takes an average of two years for households in Chile to recover from fire-related shocks. He emphasized the role of the Ficha Básica de Emergencia (FIBE) –a survey to collect information of households affected by shocks such as climate emergencies– in coordinating government responses and providing timely support.

It takes an average of two years for households in Chile to recover from fire-related shocks.

Lastly, **Martín Sabignoso**, Coordinator of the Executive Technical Team for the IDB's Health and Economic Dialogue of the Americas (EHA), highlighted the importance of linking social registries with health data to inform decision-making during emergencies. He underscored the need to include new determinants of health, such as digital literacy and access to technology, in social registries to enable personalized services.

Sabignoso also stressed that effective governance and coordination among agencies are crucial for integrating databases and improving health services across the region, advocating for a unified long-term vision to guide these efforts. The session collectively reinforced the critical role of ASP systems in responding to emergencies, the importance of data integration, and the need for coordinated governance to enhance the effectiveness of social programs in the region.



Group Activity – Maturity Model Dimensions

In this activity, groups had the opportunity to play Jenga, the traditional stacking of wooden blocks, to discuss the dimensions of the **Maturity Model for Adaptive Social Protection Systems**. Participants, organized by countries in each table, drew pieces one by one to answer questions that matched each of the following dimensions: (i) governance and financing; (ii) infra and infostructure; (iii) services and access points; (iv) management capacity; (v) program coverage and adaptation of services; (vi) informed social protection.

This activity was based on the Maturity Model, an assessment tool that seeks to measure the capacity of social protection systems to fulfill these new functions. This model is organized into seven dimensions and consists of 50 indicators. It assesses the level of maturity of the system across five different levels. The interconnectedness and reciprocal influence across these dimensions ensure a holistic examination, preventing fragmented approaches and offering a comprehensive perspective of the system.

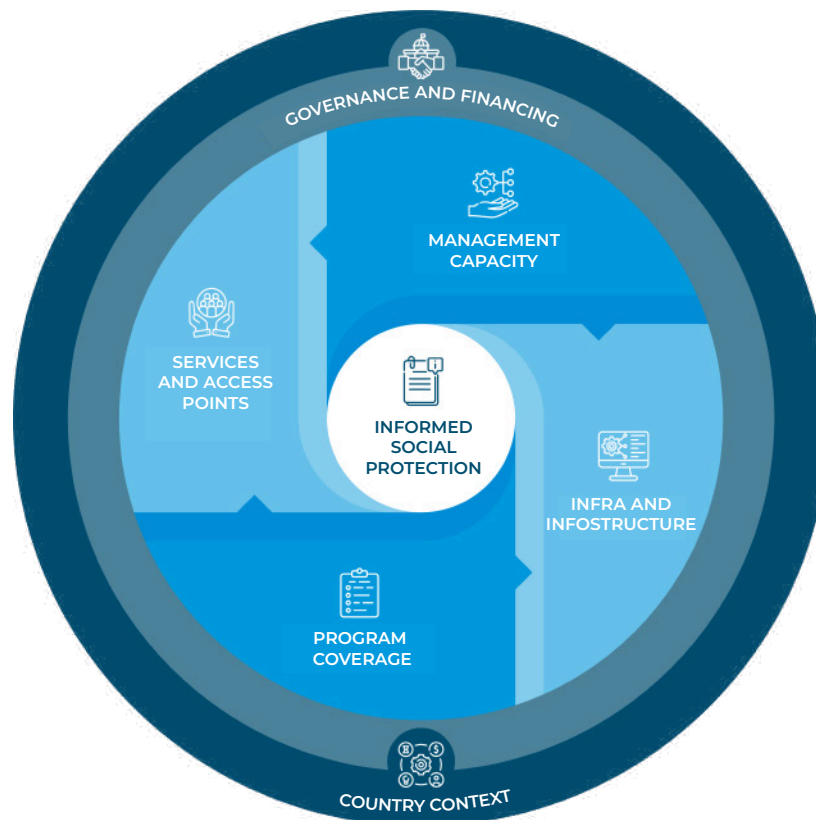


Figure 1 – Maturity Model for Adaptive Social Protection Systems



Main Findings









SESSION 3

Using Data for Better Decision-Making



Continuing with the theoretical elements, the conference explored real-world examples of how data and technology can support ASP situations. This included case studies from Guyana, the Dominican Republic, and Brazil, along with an extended simulation from the previous session, this time applying the knowledge gained for the exercise.

The third session focused on examining the use of data analysis and new technologies, illustrated through practical case studies from various countries in the region, all facilitated by the IDB. **Luis Tejerina**, IDB Sector Lead Specialist, and **Alejandro Noriega**, CEO of ProsperIA, emphasized the importance of incorporating data analysis, new technologies, and AI into decision-making processes related to social protection. They discussed how these tools could help identify areas with greater exposure to natural disasters, enabling decision-makers to prioritize preparations in those regions, and highlighted AI's dual role as both an enabler and inhibitor in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



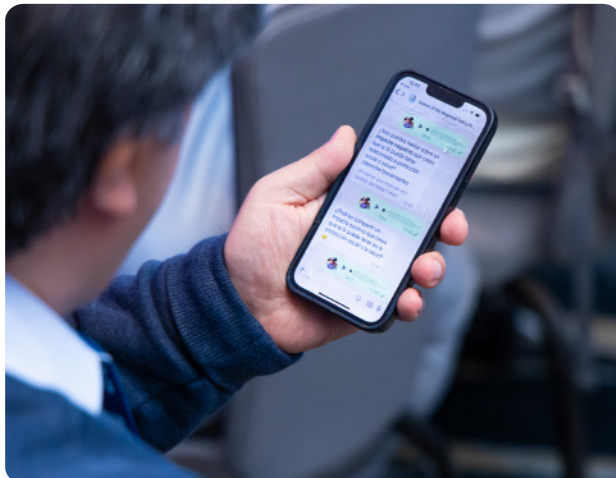
To demonstrate these concepts, they presented three projects from the region. One from Guyana, where AI was used to map the population and payment points across the country, particularly in the hinterlands. By leveraging satellite data, AI helped identify households and human infrastructure, which was then overlaid with infrastructure data like payment points to assess areas with limited access.

The second project was from the Dominican Republic, where AI was taken a step further with a mature, updated social registry maintained through home visits. Led by El Sistema Único de Beneficiarios (SIUBEN) in collaboration with the IDB, this project integrated geospatial records with the social



registry to exclude households already covered, focusing efforts on those lacking coverage. This information then guided field visits for further data collection.

The third project presented was from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, where AI is being used to accelerate government assistance during floods. Satellite imagery helped map flooded areas, distinguishing between the most and the least affected, allowing a more efficient response.



Additionally, a method involving the analysis of voice notes sent via WhatsApp was showcased as a way to gather feedback, crowdsource ideas, and raise concerns from various target groups in multiple contexts.





Following these presentations, participants engaged in the shock simulation game continuation, which provided an opportunity to enhance their preparedness and decision-making skills using the knowledge gained from the conference and the simulation tools. This exercise aimed to improve outcomes for vulnerable populations by better planning and preparation, looking at how now, with better knowledge and understanding, planning and preparation can be achieved in a better way.





SESSION 4

Health in Emergency Responses



The fourth session of the conference examined other elements of potential ASP beyond social protection, exploring how these components assist and connect during health emergency events.



While the conference's primary focus was on social protection, the broader context also emphasized the importance of other critical areas, particularly the role of health in emergencies and the need for inter-agency cooperation.

The fourth session of the conference centered on these themes was moderated by **Rita Sorio**, IDB Economics Senior Specialist, with the panel focusing on the importance of a comprehensive approach to crisis management. **Alejandro Gómez**, who served as Bogota's Secretary of Health from 2020 to 2023, provided a detailed account of how the pandemic tested the health system in Bogota, leading to significant tensions and pressures. His administration had only been in office since January 2020, and by February,

the COVID-19 crisis had hit. In response, several secretaries from different ministries came together to form a cohesive team.

Gómez noted that, in Colombia, the insurance industry was not well-trusted, and there was limited public confidence in the healthcare system. To address this, an independent specialist facilitation committee was established, comprising members from universities, academia, and the health ministry. This committee made decisions transparently, and the population was regularly informed about trends, hospitalization, and mortality rates. Proactive measures were put in place before COVID-19 could spread widely in Bogota, informed by data-driven decision-making.



Also, **Daniel Soranz**, who was Municipal Health Secretary of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, told the story of how the health sector responded to the pandemic drawing many parallels with Bogota, such as the need to have transparency and measures to build trust with the population. He also highlighted that there was the need to base responses on solid scientific evidence, and that Rio de Janeiro was able to build on the pandemic experience to improve its information systems to be prepared for future emergencies. Citing examples of heat waves and a recent dengue emergency in the city, he also mentioned the importance of using that information to anticipate crises and the importance



of the construction of clear protocols for how to react to different emergencies as opposed to improvising during a crises.

There was the need to base responses on solid scientific evidence, and that Rio de Janeiro was able to build on the pandemic experience to improve its information systems to be prepared for future emergencies. Citing examples of heat waves and a recent dengue emergency in the city, he also mentioned the importance of using that information to anticipate crises and the importance of the construction of clear protocols for how to react to different emergencies as opposed to improvising during a crisis.



SESSION 5

Adapting for the Future



The final session of the conference, concluding the three-day event, aimed to wrap up the key takeaways and explore how countries can continue adapting and improving their approaches to ASP. It provided a forward-looking perspective on strengthening resilience and preparedness for future challenges.

The fifth and final session of the event explored how ASP extends beyond financial support to include health services, early childhood development, and care for the elderly, especially in the face of climate change and emergencies, and what can be learned from the issues discussed in the event.

Marta Rubio, Senior Economist of Social Protection at the IDB, and **Alfonso Martínez Sáenz**, Project Manager at VITAL, along with **Alban Lachiver**, Deputy Director of the Directorate of Actions for Autonomy of the Department of Gironde, shared experiences from Ecuador and France, respectively. In Ecuador, efforts are underway to adapt early childhood development models for emergencies, including protocols for remote services, shelter group activities, emotional support for families, and remote training for healthcare staff. This work builds on lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In France, the focus has been on adapting care models for older adults in response to extreme heatwaves, which have increasingly threatened the elderly population. Following the deadly 2003 heatwave, which claimed 15,000 lives, France implemented a national plan that includes a four-level alert system and initiatives to reduce isolation among older adults. Public places have been adapted to provide cooling spaces, and targeted support is offered to those with limited mobility.

Finally, the session included a panel with **Gala Dahlet**, Social Policy Officer from the Food and Agriculture Organization and **Gabriel de Mendonca Domingues**, General Coordinator for Social and Environmental Management of Bolsa Verde in Brazil. They highlighted the importance of sustainable livelihoods in the LAC region, particularly in areas of high ecological value like the Amazon. The Bolsa Verde program in Brazil was discussed as



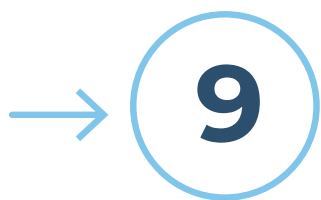


an example of how social protection can play a role in conservation and sustainable development, offering monetary transfers and support for agroforestry practices to indigenous and rural communities.

Social protection can play a role in conservation and sustainable development.

The session concluded with reflections from **Hon. Kirk Humphrey**, Minister of People Empowerment and Elder Affairs in Barbados; **Victoria Novas**, Advisor to the Ministry of Economy and Finance in Uruguay; and **Milenka Eslava Díaz**, General Director of Policies and Strategies at the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion in Peru. They discussed the challenges and opportunities ahead, emphasizing the need for integrated social protection systems that can adapt to the diverse needs of vulnerable populations in the face of climate change, in addition to the power of working together as a region and the importance of such dialogues to assist in the collaboration and facilitation of issues.





ANNEXES



AGENDA

Lima, Peru

DAY 1: Monday, June 17

Session 1 - Why We Need to Talk About Adaptive Social Protection Now

08:30 a.m.	Registration & Welcome Coffee Location: Main foyer
09:00 a.m.	Welcome Address Ana María Ibañez, Vice President for Sectors and Knowledge Location: San Martín
09:15 a.m.	Opening Remarks Pablo Ibarrarán, IDB Social Protection and Health Division Chief Ezequiel Cambiasso, Country Office Representative, Peru Julio Demartini, Ministry of Social Inclusion and Development, Peru
09:30 a.m.	Setting the Stage: A Riskier Region but We Can Be Prepared Mariana Alfonso, IDB Sector Lead Specialist Alexandre Bagolle, IDB Sector Specialist
10:00 a.m.	Adaptive, but not by Design: Governments, Households, and Their Shocks Marco Stampini, IDB Sector Lead Specialist Natalie Schwarz, IDB Social Protection and Health Consultant
10:30 a.m.	Coffee Break Location: Main foyer
10:45 a.m.	From Reaction to Readiness: Social Protection in the Context of Multiple Shocks and the Case of Peru Fanny Montellanos, Vice Minister of Policies and Social Evaluation, Peru Cesar Munayco, National Center for Epidemiology, Disease Prevention and Control, Peru Juan del Carmen Haro Muñoz, Vice Minister of Territorial Governance, PCM, Peru
11:30 a.m.	Shock responsive Social Protection: Evidence, Experiences, and Initiatives Experience from Brazil, Chile, Philippines (TBC), Dominican Republic André Quintão Silva, National Secretary of Social Assistance, Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger, Brazil Annalisa Staffa, Data Analytics Manager, Single Beneficiary System (SIUBEN), Dominican Republic Carolina García Moggia, Advisor to the Minister, Ministry of Family and Social Development, Chile Adonis Sulit, Undersecretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development, The Philippines
12:15 p.m.	Q&A
12:45 p.m.	Lunch Location: Terraza del Mar



Session 2A - The Building Blocks of Adaptive Social Protection: Measuring the Gaps

02:00 p.m. **Shock Simulation Session: Unleashing the Power of Social Protection**

Alexandre Bagolle, IDB Sector Specialist

03:30 p.m. **The Multi-stakeholder Ecosystem of Adaptive Social Protection**

Interinstitutional coordination: key factor to face multiple crises

Marie Flore Monval Bourgoïn, Project Coordinator, Haitian Social and Economic Assistance Fund

Juan Carlos Orrego, International consultant

Gines Suarez, IDB Senior Sector Specialist Natural Disasters & Risk Management

04:15 p.m. **Q&A**

04:30 p.m. **Coffee Break**

Location: Main foyer

04:45 p.m. **A Maturity Model for Adaptive Social Protection: Some Results for the Region**

Rodolfo Beazley, Social Protection Consultant

Julieta Taboada, IDB International Consultant on Adaptive Social Protection

05:15 p.m. **Close of Day 1**

06:15 p.m. **Welcome Cocktail**

Location: Huaca Pucllana



DAY 2: Tuesday, June 18

Session 2B - The Building Blocks of Adaptive Social Protection: Challenges and Best Practices

09:00 a.m. **Recap of the First Day**
Location: San Martin

09:10 a.m. **Adaptable and Flexible Social Registries to Respond to Multiple Crises**
Javier Paulini, General Director of Targeting and Social Information, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Peru
Liomar Leite de Moraes Lima, Cadastro Unico, Chief Operations, Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger, Brazil
Martin Sabignoso, Coordinator, Executive Technical Team "Economic and Health Dialogue of the Americas", IDB

10:10 a.m. **Discussion Tables: Maturity Model Dimensions**

11:15 a.m. **Coffee Break**
Location: Main foyer

11:30 a.m. **Plenary Discussion**

Session 3 - Using Data for Better Decision-Making

11:45 a.m. **Business Intelligence and Human Centered Design-Driven Data Analytics**
Luis Tejerina, IDB Sector Lead Specialist

12:00 p.m. **Data Analytics in Practice**
Alejandro Noriega, Social Protection Consultant

12:30 p.m. **Lunch**
Location: Terraza del Mar

02:00 p.m. **Final Shock Simulation Sessions: Unleashing the Power of Social Protection**
Using the Regional Dialogue Learning Insights
Luis Tejerina, IDB Sector Lead Specialist

03:00 p.m. **Plenary Discussion**

03:30 p.m. **Coffee Break**
Location: Main foyer



Session 4 - Health in Emergency Responses

03:45 p.m. Joining local forces: coordination and response to emergencies from Health Sector

*Moderated by Rita Sorio, IDB Sector Lead Specialist
Daniel Soranz, Rio de Janeiro Emergency Operations Center, Brazil
Alejandro Gomez, Former Secretary of Health of the City of Bogota, Colombia*

04:45 p.m. Q&A

05:15 p.m. Close of Day 2

DAY 3: Wednesday, June 19

Session 5 - Adapting for the Future

09:00 a.m. Recap of the Second Day
Location: San Martin

09:10 a.m. Towards Shock Adaptive Social Services (Early Childhood Development, Long Term Care, Persons with Disability)

*Marta Rubio, IDB Economics Senior Specialist
Alfonso Martinez Saenz, Project Manager, VITAL
Alban Lachiver, Deputy Director, Directorate of Actions for Autonomy, Gironde*

10:10 a.m. Environmental Degradation and Sustainable Livelihood in Rural Areas

*Alexandre Bagolle, IDB Sector Specialist
Gala Dahlet, Social Policy Officer, FAO
Gabriel de Mendonca Domingues, General Coordinator for Social and Environmental Management, Bolsa Verde, Brazil*

10:45 a.m. Coffee Break
Location: Main foyer

11:00 a.m. Concluding Panel: Challenges, Lessons Learned and the Way Forward
*Moderated by Luis Tejerina, IDB Sector Lead Specialist, and Alexandre Bagolle, IDB Sector Specialist
Hon. Kirk Humphrey, Minister, Ministry of People Empowerment and Elder Affairs, Barbados
Victoria Novas, Advisor to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Uruguay
Milanka Eslava Díaz, General Director of Policies and Strategies, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Perú*

12:00 p.m. Closing Remarks
Pablo Ibarraran, IDB Social Protection and Health Division Chief

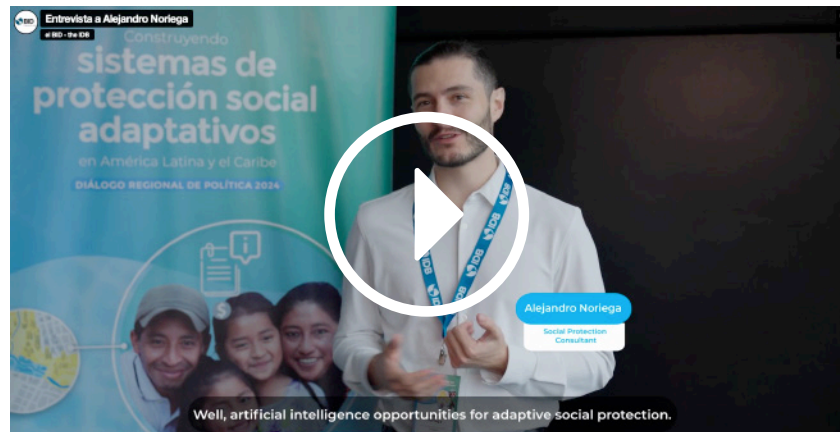
12:15 p.m. Official Picture
Location: San Martin

12:30 p.m. Lunch
Location: Terraza del Mar

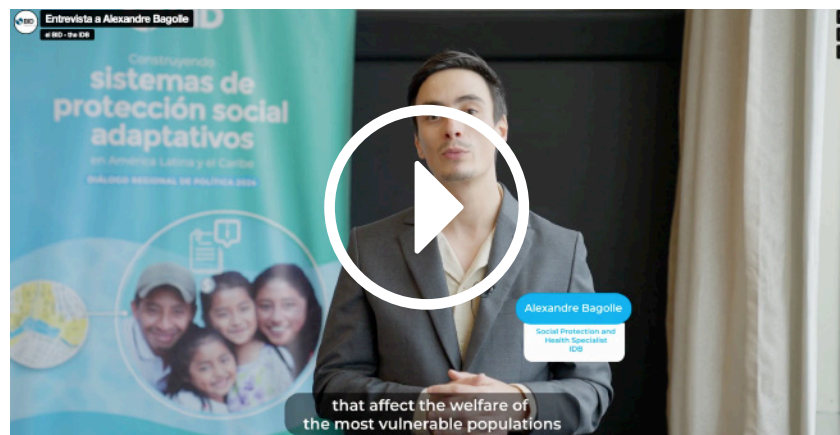


INTERVIEWS

Alejandro Noriega



Alexandre Bagolle



Carolina Freire





INTERVIEWS

André Quintão Silva



Vindhya Vasini Persaud



Hon. Kirk Humphrey

