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PROGRESS REPORT 2017–18
RAPID SOCIAL RESPONSE PROGRAM

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ABBREVIATIONS

ASP	adaptive social protection
ASPIRE	Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity
DFID	Department for International Development
FY	fiscal year
GDP	gross domestic product
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
HCP	Human Capital Project
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MOLISA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
RSR	Rapid Social Response Program
RSRC	RSR Catalyst Trust Fund
RSR-DR	RSR-Disaster Responsive
RSR-NS	RSR-Nutrition Sensitive
SP-DRM	social protection–disaster risk management
SPJ	social protection and jobs
UBR	Unified Beneficiary Registry
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund



SECTION

1

RSR

Snapshot



Since its inception in 2009, the Rapid Social Response Program (RSR)—an umbrella trust fund—has been instrumental in bringing about a spectacular increase in World Bank lending as well as in related domestic resource mobilization for social protection and jobs (SPJ) globally. This opening section presents a snapshot of where the program is right now, highlighting recent

developments and accomplishments and mapping out where it will go from here. Section 2 provides a more comprehensive look at the program and its progress since the last report. Sections 3 and 4 showcase specific countries and funding windows, respectively, illustrating the breadth and reach of the program. Section 5 presents financial data, and section 6 provides the supporting tables.

Where We Are

The RSR continues to have great impact, with clear results and leveraging power. As of December 31, 2018, the RSR had received a total of 487 expressions of interest and approved a total of 260 activities in 100 countries, amounting to about \$122 million. This RSR funding has helped leverage approximately \$9.6 billion in financing from the International Development Association (IDA), including additional financing for ongoing programs. Through this leveraging power, the RSR has reached 176.1 million people.

RSR support has been extended to the majority of IDA-eligible countries worldwide. This is in keeping with the program’s original mandate—to increase SPJ coverage worldwide, with a strong focus on low-income countries. As of end December 2018, only seven IDA-eligible countries had not received direct assistance from the RSR: Eritrea, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu (figure 1.1). Additionally, through knowledge exchange activities (such as South-South Learning Forums and communities of practice), and its nutrition-sensitive (RSR-NS) and disaster-responsive (RSR-DR) funding windows, the program is leaving an imprint in International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)-eligible countries as well—taking its SPJ systems-building agenda still further.

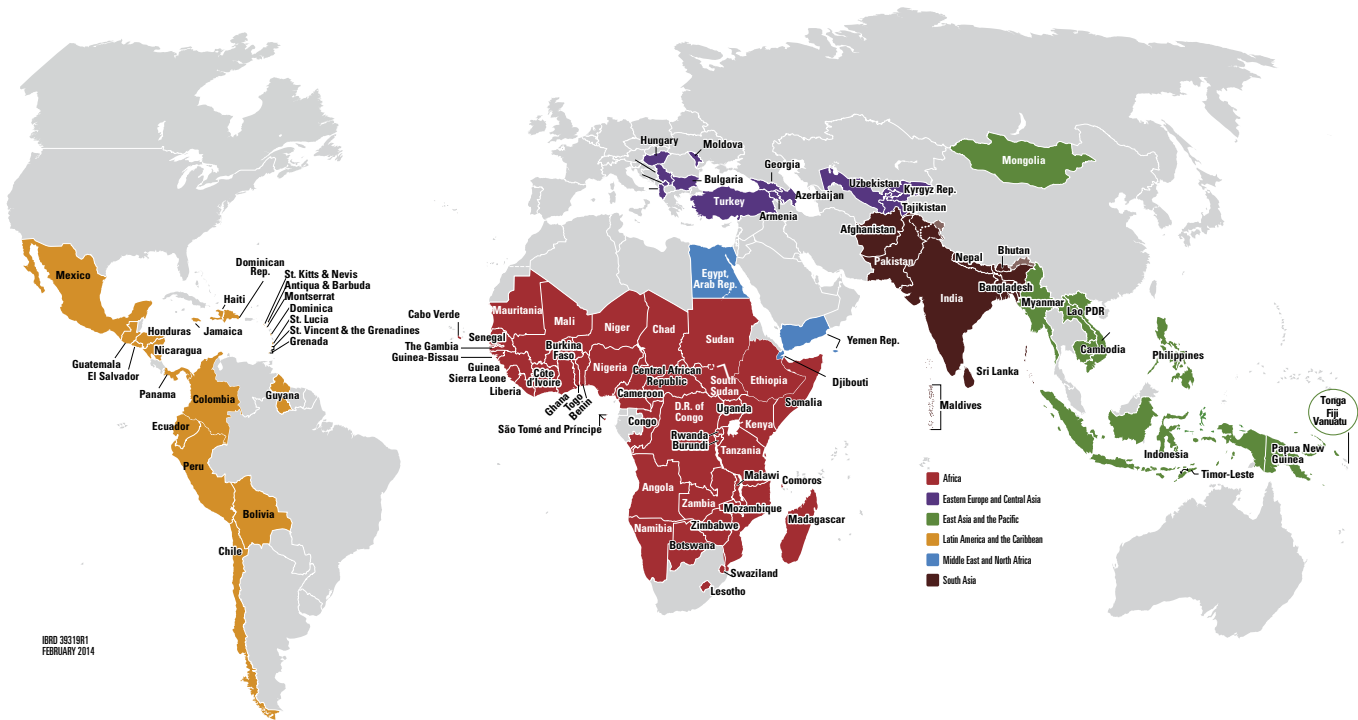
Worldwide, the RSR has supported the growing social protection agenda. In countries without prior SPJ mechanisms in place, the RSR has helped initiate new dialogues and engagement; for countries with existing support, it has enabled continued engagement and created new pathways for cross-sectoral collaboration. RSR financing has helped

establish and strengthen the core components of SPJ systems through designing new payment modalities; creating new targeting mechanisms; strengthening management information systems; coordinating with ministries, agencies, and subnational governments; and piloting innovations that have later been mainstreamed into the Bank’s operations.

The RSR has stayed abreast of emerging global opportunities and strategic directions. These are delineated in, for example, *World Development Report 2019: The Changing Nature of Work* as well as the SPJ Practice white paper, “Risk-Sharing Policy for a Diverse and Diversifying World of Work” (World Bank 2019c, 2018b). The RSR remains uniquely positioned to boost institutional thinking and knowledge creation through its built-in, demand-driven feedback loop that enables innovations, and knowledge creation and sharing, as well as piloting and systematic support for social protection agendas in the countries in which it operates (both through grants and leveraging power in IDA operations).

The RSR has deepened and broadened its purview. While staying true to its core objective of increasing SPJ coverage through support for SPJ systems building, the RSR has honed its focus on several high-impact cross-cutting thematic priorities, including nutrition-sensitive SPJ, disaster-responsive SPJ, and—more recently—gender-sensitive SPJ. It has also moved to support the latest development agendas related to urban safety nets, the inclusion of persons with disabilities, youth development, and SPJ in fragile and conflict-affected areas—all the while relying increasingly on more flexible and empowering digital payment and service delivery solutions.

FIGURE 1.1 Countries That Have Received Direct Assistance from the RSR



Source: SAP (World Bank internal system).

The RSR focus on these new thematic priorities has brought in new development partners. Denmark is working with the RSR to support a youth agenda; and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation is looking to apply a more gender-appropriate lens to SPJ policies, programs, and delivery systems and to use pioneering digital solutions for better results and the empowerment of women. With these high-impact engagements, the RSR aims at even faster expansion of the SPJ delivery system for more robust and adequate social protection coverage that creates multiple public benefits—and ultimately leads to sustainable economic inclusion of the poor and vulnerable.

RSR knowledge-sharing events have been widely popular and well accepted by government counterparts.

The South-South Learning Forum, the annual meeting of finance ministers on social safety nets during the Spring Meetings of the World Bank, the regional/technical workshops, and the dynamic communities of practice have helped create a broad-based momentum towards realizing

the related goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Universal Social Protection 2030 agenda. The knowledge-sharing initiatives of the RSR have also helped enhance the program's visibility in both low- and middle-income countries. Through exposure to these learning events for policy makers on issues pertaining to SPJ priorities, many countries have initiated new projects—taking into account the most recent international evidence and best practice. Communities of practice have been established around the world.

The RSR has been highly catalytic in incubating and launching new initiatives. For example, the Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program has become a successful, rapidly expanding partnership on its own. Additionally, the RSR has partnered with the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) and Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade on disaster-responsive social protection events. We have also partnered with the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the

GFDRR on the 2018 South-South Learning Forum 2018. Continuation of such activities will allow for more

collaboration among IDA and IBRD countries—and thus more innovation in SPJ programming.

Recent Updates

The RSR team is working with the government of Denmark to support a new call for proposals on youth in development. The world's 1.8 billion youth face enormous and complex challenges in their transition to adulthood: nearly 100 million young people in the developing world are unemployed, and hundreds of millions of young people are underemployed or in insecure employment. Today's young people will determine whether we achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, broad-based economic growth, social cohesion, gender equality, and climate sustainability. But young people often feel excluded from the process and fruits of development, and are often poorly served by social and political institutions. The RSR Youth in Development thematic call for proposals will support activities that

- Enable young people to be more active participants in their own and their country's development;
- Provide young people with effective tools to drive social entrepreneurship and innovation to achieve local and global goals;
- Provide young people—especially young women—opportunities to develop sustainable livelihoods and employment; and
- Provide positive options for youth to overcome roadblocks to social advancement and belonging and be active agents of peace.

The RSR team is also working with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the United Kingdom to create a new gender-focused funding window.

Although World Bank investments are reaching women and girls, more can be done to design and implement gender-transformative social protection interventions. Unfortunately, many current social protection investments are not designed to help women and girls overcome the structural constraints that prevent them from achieving full economic and social integration. The RSR's new,

high-impact Gender Window will aim to ensure that investments in social protection address these underlying obstacles. The RSR Gender Window will support activities that

- Diagnose and understand the gaps in outcomes and the underlying constraints that lead to these inequitable outcomes;

THE RSR PROGRAM REVIEW

The February 2018 Donor Partners Meeting stressed the importance of, and agreed on, a retrospective results-oriented review of the RSR. Accordingly, in October 2018, the SPJ Management launched a program review of the RSR to assess its accomplishments and funding to date. The review, undertaken by external consultants well-versed in both social protection practice and the workings of the Bank and of relevant development partners, is expected to be completed in September 2019, and its preliminary findings have been incorporated in this report.

The main purpose of the review was independent assessment of RSR performance from its launch to the present. It was not a final outcome evaluation, which is expected to take place after the 2022 completion date of the Bank's Social Protection Strategy and the current closing date for the RSR Multi-Donor Trust Fund.

The review focused on a critical determination of both the successes and failures of the RSR (including all channels and windows at the aggregate level; and on lessons learned: what worked well, what did not, and what needed improvement. Its purpose was to improve the design, implementation arrangements, and results framework for the replenishment of the RSR.

- Assist in the identification and design of gender-smart social protection systems;
- Build the evidence on what works;
- Strengthen the capability of the World Bank and its clients and partners to deliver comprehensive and transformative programs; and
- Build a robust M&E framework to track progress in delivering transformative social protection services for women and girls.

Among the components of gender-transformative social protection systems on which the window may focus are

What's Next

With its leveraging power and strong collaboration with outside partners, the RSR continues to shape social protection priorities and support the broader development agenda in a context of changing development landscapes.

- **The RSR will continue building on the significant progress achieved to date by supporting the foundations of adaptive social protection systems.** The RSR will continue establishing new dialogues in countries without a social protection platform; pilot new projects, with innovative angles such as behavioral change components and electronic payments; strengthen existing systems or create new ones; link social protection to broader development agendas such as disaster risk, fragility, gender, and youth; and, overall, extend social protection delivery systems to those most in need.
- **The RSR remains the key instrument for implementing the World Bank's Social Protection and Labor 2012–2022 Strategy, and is strategically well aligned with the SPJ Practice white paper on "Risk-Sharing Policy for a Diverse and Diversifying World of Work."** The white paper maps out a very rich agenda for the RSR to develop knowledge, innovate, scale up projects, and create leverage for solutions to provide sustainable, adaptable, and adequate social protection

outreach to disadvantaged women; procedures for targeting and enrollment; comprehensive information systems; effective safeguards, appeals and grievance, and social accountability mechanisms; client-oriented case management systems; payment systems; and complementary services and outcomes (e.g., on gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health, access to finance, and agricultural extension).

Negotiations on establishing these windows were completed as of end December 2018, and the windows were expected to be operational in the first half of fiscal year (FY) 2019. Australia and the United Kingdom have already signed on as development partners for the Gender Window.

to people living in fluid, dynamic, but still highly informal economic and social environments.

- **Although there has been an evident increase in social protection coverage worldwide, there is still much more to be done.** SPJ coverage remains low particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, where most of the world's extremely poor people live—and where what is delivered to the poor and vulnerable is often not enough for lasting improvements without further policy and delivery system development (World Bank 2018c).
- **Partnerships forged within and outside the World Bank Group have helped increase RSR impact and momentum.** Internal and external collaborations with the Bank's Human Development Practice Group and Denmark as an additional development partner on issues involving nutrition, gender, youth employment and jobs; with the GFDRR and GIZ for knowledge exchange; and with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation on gender-focused technology use in social protection have opened the door to an increasing number of joint efforts and paved the way for more upcoming collaborations.
- **The Bank's recent launch of its Human Capital Project (HCP) offers a new and exciting opportunity for the RSR.** SPJ policies, programs, and delivery systems

demonstrably hold great potential for enabling better human capital outcomes. To maximize these results, the RSR will focus on high-impact, cross-cutting thematic engagements to innovate, catalyze, and leverage public policies to improve human capital outcomes—and, at the same time, further improve SPJ outcomes, leading to full economic inclusion of the poor and the vulnerable.

- **The 2018 Ministerial Roundtable emphasized the need to improve economic opportunities and human capital through social safety nets.** Central to this premise, as highlighted at the World Bank–International Monetary Fund Spring Meetings, is the RSR’s role as both a catalyst of IDA support and a tool in helping countries build resilience—and in doing so, protect their human capital. Social protection instruments are an important pillar of human development, improving human

development outcomes from pregnancy to adulthood. Social protection and social safety net instruments—and the RSR as the catalyst—are in a unique position to bring together different sectors to coordinate efforts and results, and to leverage resources to improve the human development outcomes of the most vulnerable.

- **The RSR will continue to support better labor market outcomes for and full economic inclusion of the poor and vulnerable.** In line with the strategic direction of the SPJ Practice overall, the RSR will continue to support policies that protect poor and vulnerable households not only by maintaining and increasing their consumption in times of shock, but also through longer-term empowerment. This empowerment will focus on disadvantaged groups, including women, migrants, persons with disabilities, and the internally



World Bank president David Malpass and Madagascar president Andry Rajoelina visit IDA-funded projects in the village of Soavina; photo: © Sarah Farhat/World Bank

THE HUMAN CAPITAL PROJECT AND THE RSR

The World Bank launched its Human Capital Project (HCP) at the last Annual Meetings in Bali, Indonesia, 2018, as a central driver for growth and poverty reduction. The premise underlying the initiative is that by investing in skills, health, knowledge, and resilience—human capital—people can be more productive, flexible, and innovative.

Investing in human capital is becoming even more important as the nature of work has evolved. The HCP puts people-centered investments at the core of the World Bank's work. The HCP agenda resonates with all client governments, from fragile and conflict situations to advanced economies. Against this backdrop, it is clear that social protection—and, by association, the RSR—can play a role in this historic agenda.

Within the HCP sphere, SPJ plays a key role in protecting households' and individuals' well-being and supporting them to produce the health and cognitive/noncognitive skills needed to lead a fulfilling life. This, in turn, helps break the intergenerational cycle of poverty. Social protection plays a role throughout the life cycle—from the early years until retirement, helping build human capital that yields returns in the labor market. And, through complementary measures (and specific nudges inherent in project design through co-responsibilities or accompanying measures linked to cash transfers), SPJ provides behavioral incentives for utilizing health and education services—further improving nutrition, schooling, productivity, and overall human capital.

Similarly, SPJ delivery systems can be used beyond SPJ programming. For instance, social registries can promote coordination among various programs within a country, helping

target the most vulnerable and address inclusion. Beneficiaries of safety net transfers could end up being education and health program beneficiaries as well, boosting their overall well-being and potential. Evidence from developing countries suggests that cash transfer programs, both unconditional and conditional, have the potential to affect the Human Capital Index both directly and indirectly. Also, SPJ programs support countries in creating better jobs, ensuring the labor market returns to increase investment in human capital (particularly for women and disadvantaged youth).

As the main instrument for implementing the SPJ strategy, the RSR is well positioned to contribute to the HCP momentum. Through its support for SPJ systems building, for leveraging IDA and IBRD financing, and through its collaboration within the human development sector within the World Bank, the RSR is able to stay abreast of new developments—and sufficiently flexible to incorporate development challenges as thematic priorities. To achieve greater results, the RSR will deploy its business model

Knowledge → Innovation → Catalytic engagements → Leveraging IDA, public policies, and national budgets

to support high-impact, cross-cutting thematic engagements that will innovate, catalyze, and leverage public policies to improve human capital outcomes in a way that will, at the same time, further improve SPJ outcomes leading to full economic inclusion of the poor and the vulnerable. The RSR will be a key driver, forging cross-cutting operational engagements and alliances both among different practices within the World Bank and with other development partners.

displaced, to build their human capital and use it to achieve a better life for themselves, their families, their and communities, through jobs and sustainable livelihoods. The increasing global frequency and magnitude of shocks creates an urgent need to continue charting new paths for experimentation. The SPJ Practice overall and the RSR as an instrument and enabler of new strategic relationships and operations can help meet this challenge through knowledge sharing and by building on existing social safety net practices while testing new,

tailored approaches. As it has with disaster response, nutrition, gender, and youth, the RSR can flexibly, innovatively, and synergistically take up new development challenges including issues of fragility and conflict, internal and international migration, increased links to the jobs agenda, and as productive inclusion of SPJ beneficiaries.



SECTION 2

RSR Program Overview



The RSR Multi-Donor Trust Fund program was established in 2009, in partnership with the World Bank, to help the world's poorest countries build effective social protection systems. The RSR is currently supported by Australia, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Denmark, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Today, the RSR is one of the main instruments for implementing the World Bank's 2012–2022 Social Protection and Labor Strategy, primarily in countries eligible for International Development Association support. It does so by providing small—relative to typical IDA/International Bank for Reconstruction and Development operations—but

catalytic funding, in support of social protection agendas worldwide. The RSR has demonstrated time and again that the grant amounts, while modest, can effectively support countries' efforts in designing or strengthening their social protection systems and reaching those most in need through policies, dialogue, and interventions. The catalytic nature of RSR support helps draw in other resources and partners.

This report focuses on RSR activities up to December 31, 2018. Since the previous reporting period, the RSR has completed an additional four rounds of calls for proposals—Rounds 11, 12, 13, and 14. Reference is made to Round 15 in the report, but it is not included in the reported sums.

Progress Made and Challenges Ahead

During Rounds 11, 12, 13, and 14, a total of \$28.5 million was allocated to 82 activities, including nutrition-sensitive and disaster-responsive social protection. The overall approval rate for expressions of interest submitted is 53.4 percent (a 4.9 percent increase over the previous reporting period), with 39.5 percent of the funds requested being granted; this is a 3.8 percent increase over the previous reporting period (table 2.1; table 2.2 shows cumulative submission and approval of expressions of interest).

By the end of 2018, 109 RSR grants were associated with 111 IDA operations. This represents a jump from 80 in the last reporting period and a total of \$58.5 million of RSR resources. RSR funding has helped leverage approximately \$9.6 billion in IDA financing (including additional financing and other sources such as trust fund programs) thus far. That represents an increase of about \$2.5 billion since the last reporting cycle.

As of end December 2018, approximately 176.1 million people worldwide were covered by IDA operations associated with RSR funding. This is an increase of 45 million over the last reporting period. This increase in social protection and jobs coverage proves both the importance of catalytic investments—however small—and that of continuous support in helping countries establish their

SPJ systems so as to better support their vulnerable populations.

The majority of RSR support remains in the Africa region, while maintaining a worldwide presence.

Excluding regional and global activities, RSR financing has supported technical assistance and small-scale pilot projects in a total of 100 countries, 42 of which are in Africa (table 2.3). Africa continues to account for the majority of projects backed by RSR support, as well as majority of its funding, as detailed later in this section.

While progress has been made in the coverage of SPJ programs—which today are present in virtually every low- and middle-income country—much remains to be done. This is particularly the case in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, which house most of the world's poor. Moreover, the world is experiencing an increase in the frequency and severity of natural disasters, as well as continuous human-made crises—which usually lead to a reversal of development gains and have the potential to create new layers of transient and often uprooted poor. These shocks affect the chronic poor disproportionately.

Against this global backdrop, there is an urgent need to continue improving and innovating SPJ policies, programs, and systems. These must be more responsive

TABLE 2.1 RSR Status at a Glance

Item	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Development partners	Australia, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom		Australia, GFDRR, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom			
Programmable resources (million \$)*	90.53	100.14	101.22	110.01	116.85	121.84
No. of rounds*	6	8	9	10	13	14
Window	Classic	Classic, NS	Classic, NS, DR			RSR
No. of proposals received*	278	306	349	367	461	487
No. of projects approved*	131	140	167	178	241	260
For Africa	59	65	83	89	109	118
Resource share for Africa (%)	49.5	50.2	49.7	51.0	50.0	50.0
No. of countries directly benefiting*	63	67	79	82	96	100
In Africa	31	34	37	38	41	42
Average RSR project financing (\$) ^b	571,747	561,517	575,457	530,143	486,867	472,260
Largest RSR project financing (million \$)	3.155	3.155	3.155	3.155	3.155	3.155
No. of RSR projects associated with IDA operations*	66	72	79	80	108	109
RSR financing (million \$)*	43.46	45.98	46.00	47.62	57.89	58.53
No. of IDA operations associated with RSR*	54	67	81	90	104	111
IDA financing (billion \$)*	3.35	4.15	5.68	7.09	9.14	9.58
IDA/RSR association ratio: project-to-project average*	77.1	90.2	123.5	148.8	157.9	163.7
IDA/RSR association ratio: program as a whole*	37.0	41.4	56.1	64.4	78.2	78.6
SPJ coverage of associated IDA operations (million people)*	42.1	77.3	72.4	131.5	176.1	176.1 ^c
SPJ coverage of associated IDA operations (million females)*	21.0	38.3	36.2	65.8	88.1	88.1
Average RSR \$/person to catalyze incremental SPJ coverage	2.15	1.30	1.40	0.84	0.66	0.69

Source: SAP (World Bank internal system).

Note: * = cumulative; DR = disaster responsive; GFDRR = Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery; NS = nutrition sensitive; SPJ = social protection and jobs. "Classic" refers to the original RSR program that was created in 2010.

a. Programmable resources comprise the combined availability of resource allocations covering RSR Classic, RSR-NS, GFDRR, and the now-closed RSR Catalyst Trust Fund (RSRC), excluding program management and administration grants.

b. Average of projects that were approved through Round 14, excluding grants allocated to program management.

c. Same as 2017 because it is too early to report on the number of beneficiaries from recently approved associated IDA projects.

TABLE 2.2 Expressions of Interest Submissions and Approvals, Cumulative as of End of Calendar Year

Item	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number submitted	278	306	349	367	461	487
Total amount requested (\$)	220,621,800	233,645,300	251,723,960	262,601,760	298,796,410	308,231,410
Number approved	131	140	167	178	241	260
Total amount approved (\$)	74,898,847	78,612,347	88,682,307	93,755,107	116,848,057	121,843,057
Approval ratio, number of submissions (%)	47.1	45.8	47.9	48.5	52.3	53.4
Approval ratio, amount requested (%)	33.9	33.6	35.2	35.7	39.1	39.5

Source: SAP (World Bank internal system).

Note: 2017 includes FY 2018.

to the needs of people on the move for whatever reason, including conflict and natural disasters. It is important to build linkages between SPJ systems and first respondents, as the SPJ systems (including social registries) developed by RSR-informed IDA operations are available to allow for quicker and more robust and appropriate response in line with the needs of especially vulnerable populations. Enhanced linkages with humanitarian and disaster relief

actors will also enable SPJ to help steward these recipients of public support toward ultimately regaining sustainable livelihoods and achieving full economic inclusion.

The RSR’s role, importance, and engagement have been evolving in response to new challenges in social protection, as well as development frontiers overall. While staying true to its core purpose of increasing

TABLE 2.3 Countries That Have Received Direct Assistance from the RSR

Region	Country
Africa: 42 countries	Angola (1), Benin (1), Burkina Faso (1), Botswana (9), Burundi (6), Cabo Verde (13), Cameroon (1), Central African Republic (11), Chad (13), Comoros (7), Congo, Dem. Rep. (1), Congo, Rep. (6), Côte d’Ivoire (4), Ethiopia (1), Gambia, The (1), Ghana (1), Guinea (1), Guinea-Bissau (7), Kenya (1), Lesotho (1), Liberia (1), Madagascar (3), Malawi (1), Mali (1), Mauritania (5), Mozambique (2), Namibia (12), Niger (3), Nigeria (3), Rwanda (1), São Tomé and Príncipe (6), Senegal (1), Sierra Leone (1), Somalia (9), South Sudan (9), Sudan (7), Swaziland (10), Tanzania (1), Togo (1), Uganda (1), Zambia (1), Zimbabwe (1)
East Asia and the Pacific: 12 countries	Cambodia (5), Fiji (9), Indonesia (11), Lao People’s Democratic Republic (11), Mongolia (1), Myanmar (5), Papua New Guinea (1), Philippines (9), Timor-Leste (1), Tonga (9), Vanuatu (9), Vietnam (7)
Europe and Central Asia: 13 countries	Albania (1), Armenia (8), Azerbaijan (13), Bulgaria (13), Georgia (13), Hungary (13), Kosovo (12), Kyrgyz Republic (1), Moldova (12), Serbia (12), Tajikistan (1), Turkey (13), Uzbekistan (8)
Latin America and the Caribbean: 22 countries	Antigua and Barbuda (4), Bolivia (3), Chile (12), Colombia (10), Dominica (3), Dominican Republic (3), Ecuador (9), El Salvador (3), Grenada (3), Guatemala (11), Guyana (3), Haiti (1), Honduras (1), Jamaica (9), Mexico (8), Montserrat (4), Nicaragua (2), Panama (12), Peru (1), St. Kitts and Nevis (4), St. Lucia (3), St. Vincent and the Grenadines (3)
Middle East and North Africa: 3 countries	Djibouti (1), Egypt, Arab Rep. (11), Yemen, Rep. (2)
South Asia: 8 countries	Afghanistan (4), Bangladesh (1), Bhutan (5), India (1), Maldives (1), Nepal (1), Pakistan (3), Sri Lanka (1)

Note: The numbers in parentheses indicate the first selection round in which RSR assistance was approved for the country. Countries in **bold** are IBRD-only countries, approved through the RSR-NS or RSR-DR windows. Albania graduated from IDA after receiving RSR assistance. Peru was included in a toolkit/knowledge-sharing project for which IBRD countries are eligible through the RSR-Classic window.

SPJ coverage in the poorest and most vulnerable countries, the RSR portfolio must continue to evolve to support activities and dialogues that bring SPJ to the forefront of development and help link it with other sectors to improve opportunities for economic and social inclusion. The role of social protection is growing, along with expectations for it to become more innovative and collaborative, with new programs and systems that will be able to respond not only to shocks originating within an economy, but also to outside shocks such as climate change, natural disasters,

and displacement. Social protection systems are increasingly being used to improve opportunities for economic and social inclusion in rapidly changing societies. Crucial linkages with graduation programs and jobs will also help shape the new portfolio. Going forward, the RSR scope must continue to expand and evolve to help programs become even more adaptive, scalable, and sufficiently flexible to respond to a variety of shocks resulting from both human-made crises and natural disasters.

Program Evolution

Since its inception, the RSR has become a widely recognized brand associated with SPJ systems building.

It has also substantially evolved in response to changing global circumstances and demands. Since its first phase (2009–12), which was launched to assist countries in addressing urgent social needs stemming from crises and helping them build the capacity and institutions to better respond to future crises, the RSR has developed during Phase 2 (2012 onwards) to support a broader agenda of SPJ systems building. Cross-sectoral by nature, the RSR embraces both core SPJ areas as well as supports priorities that are easily linked to SPJ operations, including gender, nutrition, employment and jobs, graduation, and disaster risk management.

PHASE 1: CATALYTIC CRISIS RESPONSE

From its operationalization in 2009 until 2012, the RSR's main mandate was to help low-income countries cope with major crises such as the food, fuel, and financial crises of 2008–10. Support was earmarked solely for IDA-eligible countries to protect the postcrisis poor populations of the most severely affected countries. The seed money conveyed through RSR grants provided critical support in the form of services and in-kind benefits to vulnerable and poor populations. Some of the pilot programs supported by the RSR led to full-fledged IDA operations as in Cameroon, Mozambique, and Rwanda.

This initial phase positioned the RSR high in the social protection agenda, which allowed it to then move into new and more forward-looking spheres.

A total of 80 activities were supported during this phase, with \$61.8 million of programmable resources from two trust funds: the RSR MDTF and the RSR Catalyst Trust Fund (RSRC).

PHASE 2: SPJ SYSTEMS ORIENTED

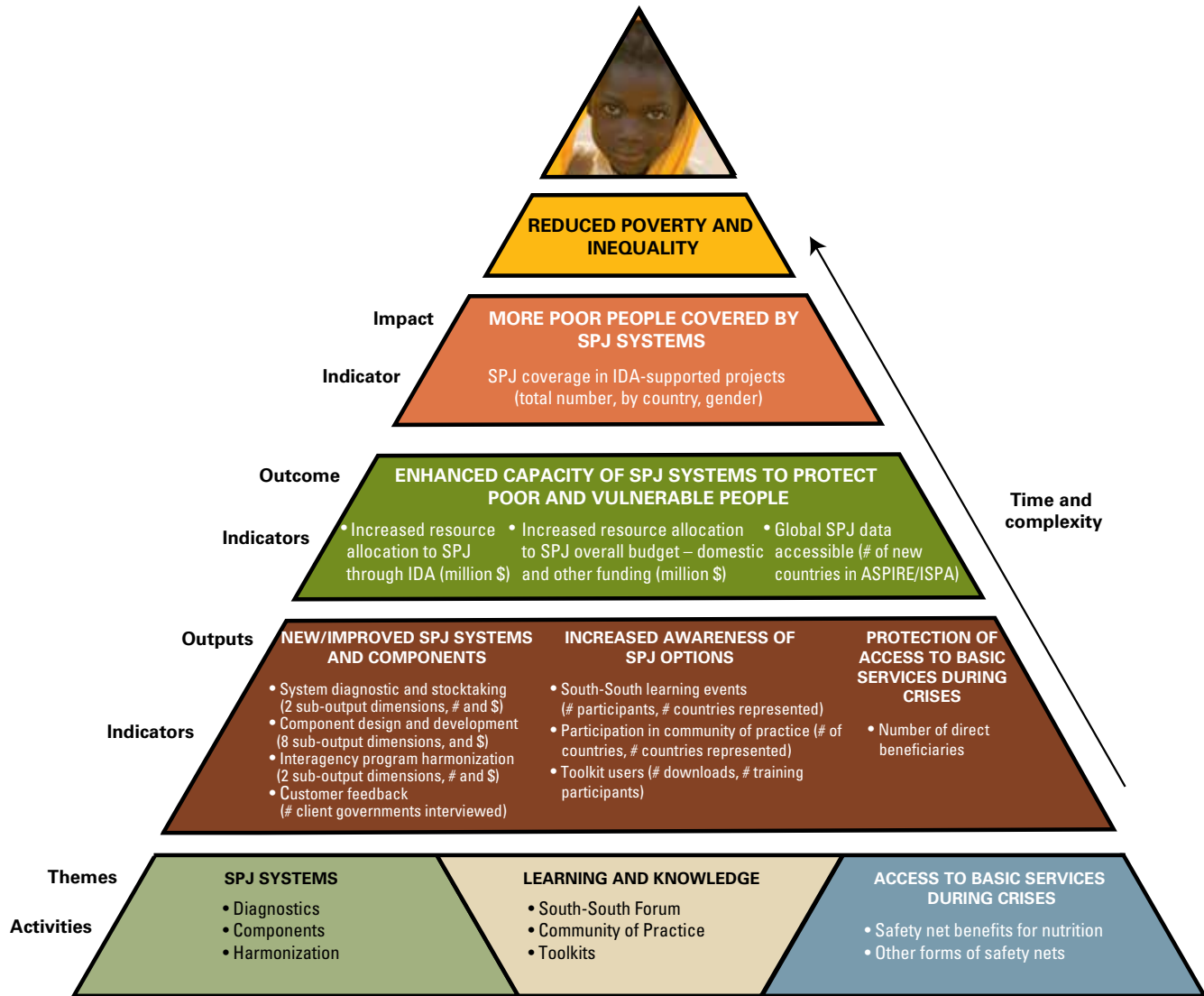
Following its successful and effective Phase 1, the RSR evolved into its second phase, with a strong focus on building and strengthening social protection systems.

In the fall of 2012, RSR development partners approved a five-year extension of the program from June 2013 to June 2018. This mandate—which marked the official inception of the new phase—was a response to the World Bank's new 2012–2022 Social Protection and Labor Strategy (World Bank 2012), which called for the RSR's continuous involvement in supporting low-income countries as well as global knowledge sharing on SPJ systems through support of South-South Learning Forums and communities of practice.

The development partners jointly framed the RSR business model and results framework, while the focus on low-income countries in establishing or strengthening their core social protection systems remained unchanged.

This framework is presented in figure 2.1 and delineated in table 6.3 at the end of this report. RSR support continued to be provided to activities

FIGURE 2.1 RSR Results Framework Pyramid



Note: The framework is articulated around three levels of results: (1) impacts, (2) outcomes, and (3) outputs. Implementing agencies can exert the most control over outputs, while outcomes and impacts tend to be more contingent on a variety of contextual and exogenous factors.

in IDA-eligible countries for new or improved SPJ system components, platforms, and architecture for a specific country or countries (Theme 1) and to protect access to basic services in times of crisis for a specific country or countries (Theme 3). However, in contrast to the first phase, the inclusion of IBRD countries was made possible under a new theme (Theme 2), which encourages knowledge sharing across development levels so as to further

boost social protection systems. Phase 2 expanded the RSR portfolio to cover 100 countries in total.

An important subtheme emerged under Theme 2, with a focus on providing nutrition benefits, particularly for young children and pregnant/nursing mothers.

A nutrition-sensitive window, the RSR-NS, was therefore established under the RSR; more information on this window is provided in section 4. Also during Phase 2, the

RSR entered into a partnership with the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, enabling the RSR to support and link disaster responsiveness to social protection. This window, the RSR-DR, aims to help build disaster readiness in countries' SPJ systems; it too is further discussed in section 4.

Overall, the programmable resources and mandate introduced in Phase 2 have enabled the RSR to boost SPJ presence in the broader development agenda and increase the World Bank's engagement in low-income countries. The RSR is focusing more on both the national and international SPJ agendas, shifting away from

stand-alone projects and toward both systems building and, increasingly, preparing catalytic investments in high-impact thematic areas such as youth development, gender empowerment, and nutrition using SPJ policies, programs, and delivery systems. Engagement in these thematic areas not only enhances SPJ outcomes but also boosts human capital and human development outcomes, often captured as health or educational achievements that reduce the vulnerability of individuals and increase the full economic inclusion of all high-vulnerability groups that require concerted and coordinated efforts for lasting results (e.g. women, youth, persons with disabilities, displaced by disaster or conflict and violence and migrants).

RSR Coverage by Region and Theme

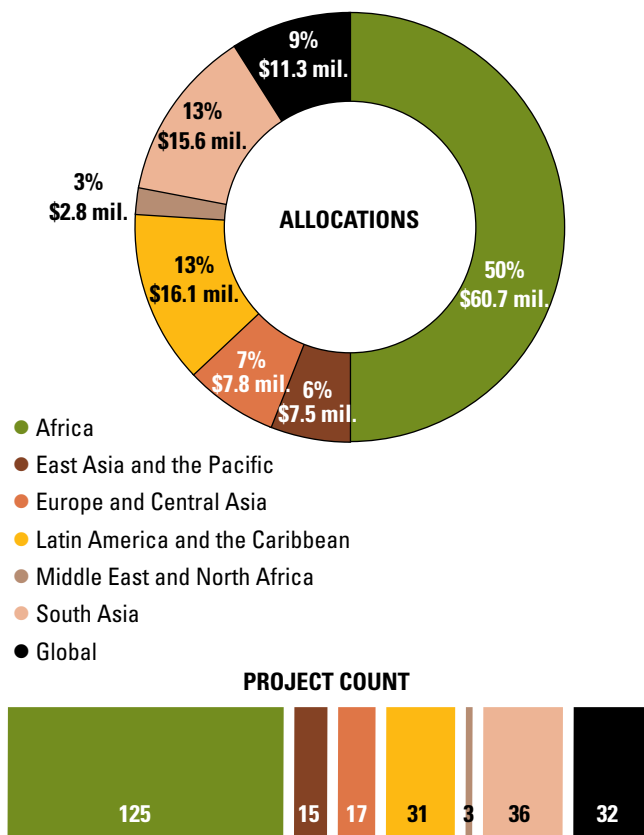
BY REGION

Given the RSR's design parameters, a large share of its resources have been directed at Africa, where the largest number of IDA-eligible countries are. Regionally, across all rounds and all RSR windows (RSR-Classic, RSR-DR, RSR-NS, and RSRC), Africa accounts for the largest percentage of the portfolio (figure 2.2). Total resources allocated to the Africa region by the end of 2018 represented 50 percent of all programmable resources, and the number of projects in Africa is by far the largest—125 expressions of interest, or almost 50 percent of the total count. This allocation trend has been fairly constant throughout the life of the RSR.

BY THEME

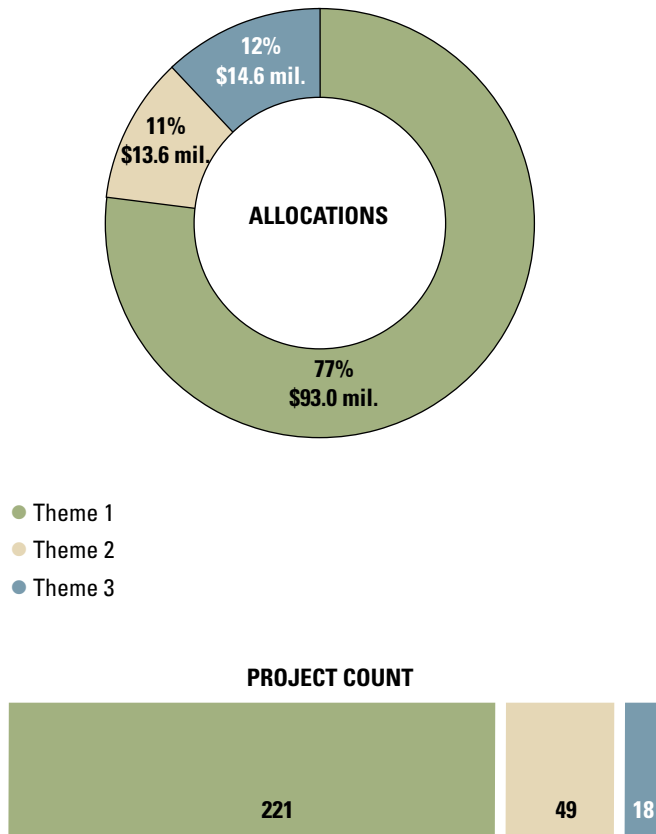
Theme 1: New or improved SPJ system components, platforms, and architecture for a specific country or countries continues to command the dominant share of projects, accounting for over 75 percent of both the total number of projects (which include Theme 1, not exclusively) as well as of total resources allocated between calendar years 2010 and 2017 (figure 2.3). In all, total resources allocated to Theme 1 are approximately \$93 million. The breakdown and share of subthemes within Theme 1 is as follows.

FIGURE 2.2 Cumulative Resource Allocations and Project Counts by Region, End December 2018



Source: SAP (World Bank internal system).

FIGURE 2.3 Cumulative Resource Allocations and Project Counts by Theme, End December 2018



Source: SAP (World Bank internal system).

- **Subtheme 1.a.1**, Systems diagnostics, analysis, and stocktaking, including the application of Inter-Agency Social Protection Assessment (ISPA) tools, represents the largest share of activities in the RSR portfolio, with 137 expressions of interest listing it as a subtheme—or 61 percent of the total theme count associated with approved expressions of interest under Theme 1.

- The second highest share is represented by **Subtheme 1.b.2**, building systems for robust identification of beneficiaries and development of registries, with 92 approved expressions of interest citing it as a subtheme, or over 50 percent of the total count associated with activities approved under Theme 1 (followed closely by Subtheme 1.b.2 Improving processes for determination of eligibility with 90 approved expressions of interest).
- **Subtheme 1.c.2**, Integration of individual programs into coordinated, national systems through harmonization and use of common components, platforms, or architecture, is represented by 94 projects; Subtheme 1.a.2, Identification or development of effective options, and Subtheme 1.b.7, building information systems for better service management, are addressed in 81 projects, respectively.

As of the end of calendar year 2018, the cumulative count of projects and resources allocated for Theme 2: Increased cross-national learning and knowledge sharing for SPJ service delivery, were 49 and \$13.5 million, respectively.

The number of projects and the share of resources dedicated to **Theme 3**: Protection of access to basic services in times of crisis for a specific country or countries did not increase since the last reporting period, remaining at 18 and \$14.6 million, respectively. Theme 3 activities are recipient-executed emergency projects that distribute cash and in-kind benefits to poor and vulnerable populations to mitigate the severe impact of major crises. For this reason, expressions of interest that include Theme 3 activities are not approved unless the application of World Bank Operational Policy 8.00, Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies, has been declared for the intended beneficiary country.

Association with IDA and Other Bank Operations

By the end of December 2018, the RSR—including the RSR MDTF, the RSRC, the RSR-DR, and the RSR-NS—had approved an allocation of \$122 million in programmable resources from its five development partners (Australia, Denmark, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden, and

the United Kingdom) and the GFDRR. Of this, approximately \$58.50 million, funded by the RSR MDTF and the RSRC, was associated with large-scale national programs/projects supported by World Bank operations—that is, IBRD loans, IDA credits/grants, and trust funds other than the RSR.

These World Bank operations accounted for a total of about \$9.6 billion in IDA credits/grants—an approximately \$2.5 billion increase compared to the last reporting period—\$50 million in IBRD loans, and \$737 million in

non-RSR trust fund resources for RSR MDTF and IDA associated projects (table 2.4). Cumulative total financing from Bank operations reached \$18.3 billion. Client governments mobilized almost \$7.9 billion (table 2.5).

TABLE 2.4 RSR Association with IDA and Other Resources

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Resources (million \$)						
Total programmable RSR resources	90.53	100.14	101.22	110.01	116.85	121.84
Associated with WBG operations	43.46	45.98	46.04	47.62	57.89	58.53
Total amount of WBG operations financing	3,599.00	4,398.18	6,186.00	7,621.00	9,843.57	10,365.28
IDA credits and grants	3,352.50	4,146.68	5,680.00	7,087.00	9,143.31	9,578.72
IBRD loans	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Non-RSR trust funds	196.50	201.50	455.00	484.00	650.26	737.00
Amount of government financing	5,088.23	5,710.10	6,877.00	6,972.00	6,979.32	7,990.00
WBG + government financing	8,687.23	10,108.28	13,063.00	14,593.00	16,822.89	18,355.28
Association ratios						
WBG/RSR per total programmable RSR resources	39.8	43.9	61.1	69.3	84.2	85.1
WBG/RSR per RSR financing directly associated	82.8	95.6	134.4	160.0	170.0	177.1
IDA/RSR per total programmable RSR resources	37.0	41.4	56.1	64.4	78.2	78.6
IDA/RSR per RSR financing directly associated	77.1	90.2	123.4	148.8	157.9	163.7
National budget/RSR per total programmable RSR resources	56.2	57.0	67.9	63.4	59.7	65.6
National budget/RSR per RSR financing directly associated	117.1	124.2	149.4	146.4	120.6	136.5
Total associated resources/RSR per total programmable RSR resources	96.0	100.9	129.1	132.6	144.0	150.6
Total associated resources/RSR per RSR financing directly associated	199.9	219.8	283.8	306.4	290.6	313.6

Source: SAP (World Bank internal system).

Note: WBG = World Bank Group. RSR programmable resources represent funds available for allocation from the four programs (RSR-MDTF, GFDRR, RSRC, and RSR-NS), excluding program management and administration grants. IDA figures were dominated by a single country (Bangladesh). IDA is the sole financier for most projects, with the following notable exceptions:

- IDA provides 28 percent (\$745,000) of the total cost of Bangladesh's Safety Net Systems for the Poorest Project (P132634; June 2013); the rest (\$2.2 billion) is provided by the government.
- IDA provides 75 percent (\$300 million) of support to Nigeria's Youth Employment and Social Support Operation (P126964; March 2013); the remaining \$100 million is provided by the government.
- IDA provides 27 percent (\$500 million) of support to Nigeria's Social Protection Project (P151488; June 2016); the remaining \$1.33 billion is provided by the government.
- IDA provides \$220 million to Tanzania's Productive Social Safety Net project (P124045; March 2012); the remainder is provided by the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID) (\$16 million), the government (\$4 million), and Spain (\$0.9 million).

TABLE 2.5 World Bank Financing Approved for SPJ Activities, as of December 31, 2018

Region	Country	Project title	Date approved	IDA (million \$)	Government (million \$)
Africa	Benin	Community and Local Government Basic Social Services Project	7/6/18	40.00	
	Cabo Verde	Social Inclusion Project	12/13/18	10.00	
	Chad	Refugees and Host Communities Support Project	9/12/18	60.00	
	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Productive Inclusion Project	6/28/18	200.00	
	Ethiopia	Ethiopia Rural Productive Safety Net Project	9/14/17	600.00	621.00
	Ghana	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project	10/31/18	60.00	140.00
	Guinea-Bissau	Safety Nets and Basic Services Project	5/18/18	15.00	
	Kenya	Kenya Social and Economic Inclusion Project	11/27/18	250.00	1,010.00
	Niger	Youth Employment and Productive Inclusion Project	6/14/18	30.00	
	Rwanda	Strengthening Social Protection Project	12/18/17	80.00	6.00
	São Tomé and Príncipe	Social Protection and Skills Development Project	9/27/18	10.00	
	Senegal	Improving Youth Employability Through Informal Apprenticeship	11/21/18	53.00	
	Togo	Employment Opportunities for Vulnerable Youth Project	3/21/17	15.00	
	Togo	Safety Nets and Basic Services Project	3/21/17	29.00	
Western Africa	West Africa Unique Identification for Regional Integration and Inclusion (WURI) Program	6/5/18	122.10		
East Asia and the Pacific	Mongolia	Mongolia Employment Support Project	4/27/17	25.00	
	Tonga	Skills and Employment for Tongans	8/28/18	18.51	
Latin America and the Caribbean	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Human Development Service Delivery Project	5/25/17	10.70	
South Asia	Bangladesh	Bangladesh Jobs Programmatic DPC	12/12/18	250.00	
	Bangladesh	Cash Transfer Modernization Project	1/31/18	300.00	1,043.00
	Pakistan	National Social Protection Program	3/15/17	100.00	5,276.00

Source: SAP (World Bank internal system).

For each dollar of RSR programmable resources, there is an associated \$78.60 in IDA financing. This is a large increase, up from \$64.40 from last reporting period, which illustrates the RSR's continued leveraging power. If total World Bank and national government financing is considered, every dollar of RSR programmable resources leverages an associated \$65.60. And when only those projects that are directly associated with World Bank operations are taken into account, \$313.60 in total associated financing is leveraged for every dollar of RSR financing.

SPJ COVERAGE CATALYZED BY THE RSR

The RSR results chain is straightforward. The RSR provides a small amount of funding to facilitate SPJ system building and strengthening of activities in IDA-eligible countries. Many of those efforts mobilize and facilitate the preparation of a full-fledged IDA-funded project. In turn, the IDA projects provide the needed SPJ coverage.

As of end December 2018, approximately 176.1 million individuals were estimated to be covered by IDA-funded SPJ operations catalyzed by the RSR. Half of those are estimated to be women (table 2.6). Given that the total programmable resources during calendar year 2018 were roughly \$122 million, it can be estimated that \$0.69 in additional RSR resources leads to the expansion of SPJ coverage for one additional person. This marginal cost to the RSR of additional SPJ coverage has fallen over time: the estimate in December 2015 was \$1.40 and in December 2016 \$0.84.

TABLE 2.6 SPJ Coverage Catalyzed by the RSR in IDA-Supported Projects (million \$)

Year	Both sexes	Females only
2013	42.1	21.0
2014	77.3	38.3
2015	72.4	36.2
2016	131.5	65.8
2017	176.1	88.1
2018	176.1	88.1

Source: Implementation status and results reports and implementation completion reports of IDA operations associated with the RSR.

Note: Data for 2017 and 2018 are the same because it is too early to report on the number of beneficiaries from recently approved associated IDA projects.

ASPIRE COVERAGE

ASPIRE (Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity) is an ongoing program funded in part by the RSR that aims to improve SPJ data quality, comparability, and availability to better inform SPJ policies and programs. Its portal (<http://datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/>) generates harmonized indicators to assess the performance of social assistance, social insurance, and labor market programs based on nationally representative household survey data. Most indicators are estimated by program type, for the entire population and by quintiles, of both pre- and post-transfer welfare distribution. ASPIRE coverage has increased significantly over time. At the end of the present reporting period, its database contained data for 123 countries (including 309 surveys), compared to 57 in 2013.



SECTION

3

Country Highlights



BOTSWANA

Strengthening the Social Protection System in Botswana to Contribute to the Eradication of Food Poverty

A best practice example of piloting, operationalizing, and mainstreaming a nutrition-sensitive national social protection framework, this RSR grant is unique in demonstrating World Bank engagement in a middle-income country and progress on social protection reform, despite a challenging process. The grant supported the design and initial implementation of a single social registry, a proxy means test pilot, and a social intermediation strategy. These activities have been instrumental in improving Botswana's social protection system.

The Challenge

Botswana's exceptionally fast-growing economy has made it a middle-income country and a success story in Sub-Saharan Africa. Nonetheless, the country faces high levels of poverty and inequality. Key human development indicators as measured by the Human Development Index lag the country's economic performance. Nearly a quarter of the population is undernourished, and 31 percent of children under age five are stunted—a rate on par with low-income Sub-Saharan African countries. Botswana's extraordinarily high inequality makes it difficult for sustained growth to lead to rapid poverty reduction. In addition, a large number of people are just marginally above the poverty line and are at risk of falling back into poverty, especially in the country's rural and southern areas.

Results are not commensurate with the substantial allocation committed to the country's complex social protection system. Botswana has devoted around 4.4 percent of its gross domestic product to its social protection system. However, social protection delivery is fragmented,

and programs have overlapping eligibility criteria. The many social protection programs operate with little or no coordination, and with multiple cash and food distribution programs. Almost 7 percent of all households in the poorest quintile benefit from at least three programs, and 39 percent benefit from at least two. These overlaps are a direct consequence of how programs define target groups and eligibility criteria, as well as the overall fragmented approach.

Botswana lacks the administrative systems and tools that underpin efficient service delivery including objective targeting mechanisms, a social registry, and modern information systems. Each program requires the completion of a separate application, investigation by staff, and documentation—even though the information collected is generally the same for all programs. Separate applications are administratively costly and increase time and out-of-pocket costs for applicants. There is considerable disparity across and within programs in collecting and capturing data.

Many beneficiaries remain on the rolls for years, and the government has expressed concern that they have become dependent on social assistance. Linkages between social assistance beneficiaries and labor market programs are ad hoc, and are not focused on helping beneficiaries graduate to jobs and sustainable livelihoods. There are many institutions involved in the sector, and most programs operate in silos with little communication between them.

Progress in addressing modernization issues has been slow. In 2014, the government of Botswana requested a World Bank operation to support modernization of its social protection system. A social protection lending operation from IBRD in the amount of \$30 million was subsequently included in the Botswana Country Partnership Framework.

However, after the concept stage, the government decided to halt project preparation pending adoption of its National Development Plan. Even after the plan was approved in December 2016, project preparation did not resume. The Bank has conducted 10 technical missions since the suspension; the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development has expressed appreciation for the Bank's technical assistance and indicates that social protection continues to be a priority for the government.

Approach

A WORD FROM THE PROJECT TASK TEAM LEADER...

The \$340,000 RSR grant was absolutely critical in maintaining momentum and ensuring progress on key social protection reform areas—especially since trust fund resources are rarely available for middle-income countries. In the absence of a decision on the future of engagement, the Bank team put its effort in obtaining a second RSR grant to continue the technical assistance. The support provided by this new RSR grant [Support to a Coordinated and Scalable Social Protection System] is imperative, as the government moves toward implementation of reforms, particularly of its single social registry.

—Melis Guven

The objective of the RSR grant was to support the government of Botswana in strengthening a nutrition-sensitive social protection system and contribute to achievement of its national goal of eradicating food poverty and reducing chronic malnutrition. Recognizing the challenges in its social protection system, the government has taken important initial steps toward strengthening its system with support from the RSR grant. The grant contributed to the development of key reforms and critical tools, including the design

and initial implementation of a social registry pilot and a proxy means test pilot, and development of a nutrition-sensitive National Social Protection Framework.

The engagement was characterized by a highly consultative approach. Implementation of the RSR-financed activities featured frequent consultations with an interministerial Social Protection Steering Committee formed by the government and including other stakeholders and development partners, such as UNICEF.

The RSR team provided technical assistance in the design of a proxy means test targeting tool to improve the government's ability to identify the poor. The government asked for World Bank support in developing a proxy means test to objectively identify households' poverty status. The team worked in close consultation with government representatives, conducting technical discussions to help design the proxy means test model. The resulting tool was tested with 450 beneficiaries.

Under the grant, a single social registry software application was designed to be transferred to the government, along with technical and operational manuals following a training. The objective was to support flows of information on individuals/households and their socioeconomic conditions to determine their eligibility for social safety net programs. The registry will help the government understand the economic reality of households; as such, it will provide information on both applicants and beneficiaries and on the benefits provided.

The grant supported preparation of a National Social Protection Framework. Development of the framework was guided by the Social Protection Steering Committee.

Grant activities were also focused on developing a social intermediation strategy. Among other things, this strategy looked to help social protection beneficiaries graduate by integrating them into the labor market and to promote fiscal sustainability of the overall system.



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Accomplishments and Results

Following are key achievements of the RSR grant.

- **Grant activities contributed to the preparation of a comprehensive National Social Protection Framework, which provides a critical road map for a coordinated nutrition-sensitive and disaster-responsive social protection system.** This includes providing an overview of the existing social protection

landscape and an assessment of the sector and its achievements. A framework for harmonization and stakeholder roles and responsibilities was proposed, along with ways to mainstream nutrition into programming. Additionally, a monitoring and evaluation framework was incorporated, with proposed indicators and a proposed phased approach for implementation. The work was conducted through consultations within and outside government agencies and in collaboration with UNICEF. The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, which led the formulation of the social intermediation strategy, is moving forward with implementation of the reforms through ongoing pilots.

- **The proxy means test targeting mechanism that was designed with RSR-financed technical assistance will strengthen the government’s ability to identify poor households when implemented.** This is expected to contribute significantly to reducing duplication and improving social protection system coordination. The social protection system suffers from duplication, as programs tend to be categorical and targeted to individuals, with eligibility criteria overlapping across programs. Proxy means testing aims to address this problem. The household socioeconomic data collected will be used in populating the social registry and will help move the system away from individual benefits to delivering packages of benefits targeted at households.

An electronic version of the proxy means test tool using a smartphone-based application was successfully pre-tested by social workers, validating the tool’s feasibility. Not only did the tool help to better identify poor households, it also eased implementation for social workers and applicants alike.

- **The RSR-financed activities directly contributed to the development of a single social registry to support nutrition-sensitive outcomes.** Automated databases for social safety programs do not exist in Botswana, and the government does not have information on total social protection beneficiaries at any point in time. The registry constitutes a significant step toward improving the efficiency of social protection in Botswana. It will enable more accurate selection of eligible beneficiaries, while allowing social workers to spend more time on actual case management by allowing them

to link to services on health, education, and labor market programs.

- The first version of the social registry application software was completed and delivered to the government in December 2017. The software was tested in January 2018.
 - Several training workshops have been conducted locally and nationally with technical teams and registry software users.
 - Operational and technical manuals for the registry have been prepared and delivered to the government.
 - Operationalization of the registry was initiated by the government in four pilot districts. A phased national approach will be followed to scale up implementation of the single social registry.
- **Under the grant, a social intermediation strategy was developed.** The focus was on helping beneficiaries graduate from social assistance by linking them to labor market programs. It is expected that the strategy will contribute to improvements in fiscal, social, and human capital by promoting the articulation of services and facilitating household linkages to these services. In support of the strategy, a technical note, “Support for Graduation through Social Intermediation,” was prepared for the government.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Productive Social Safety Net Project

RSR grant-financed activities have directly improved and modernized Côte d'Ivoire's social protection and labor delivery system, and improved linkages between the social protection and jobs sectors. The project has used innovative measures to build on and leverage the country's digital foundation for use in delivering social benefits.

The Challenge

Despite recent growth, poverty in Côte d'Ivoire remains high and predominately affects the rural population. The country's overall poverty rate in 2015 was 45 percent, and it ranked 170th among 189 countries on the United Nations Human Development Index in 2018. Malnutrition is higher in rural regions; in 2011, 35 percent of children in rural regions were stunted compared to 21 percent in urban regions. Poverty throughout the country is exacerbated by an employment profile characterized by low-productivity self-employment. Demographic pressures exacerbate the situation: the population is rapidly growing and young, with 41 percent of the population below the age of 15.

No comprehensive social safety net system was in place. An integrated social protection and labor system can help lay the foundations for channeling much-needed resources to the poorest. However, before the start of the IDA-financed Productive Social Safety Net Project in 2015, Côte d'Ivoire's narrow social protection framework consisted mainly of contributory social insurance schemes (primarily pensions and health insurance), covering less than 10 percent of the population. Only a limited number of social protection and labor programs targeting the poor

existed, aside from small-scale, donor-financed activities in selected regions.

The urgency of finding new ways of expanding social protection and labor support to the poorest in Côte d'Ivoire was clear. A major challenge was ensuring access to income support, employment services, education, and health among the poor. Large parts of the population in hard-to-reach rural areas had not been identified, and were therefore excluded from all social protection coverage.

Approach

A World Bank– International Finance Corporation (IFC) partnership: Leveraging core expertise from across disciplines and identifying solutions that were then iterated with the government to ensure a tailor-made approach for the local context. Thanks to funding from the RSR Multi-Donor Trust Fund, a team consisting of the World Bank's Social Protection and Jobs Global Practice and IFC could launch the program.

The development objective of the project was to enhance the government's capacity in developing an integrated social registry and a productive inclusion platform for the most vulnerable households as part of its national social protection and labor system. The technical assistance responded to the government's request for capacity building in (1) assessment and design of an innovative, integrated social registry as a core element of the institutional architecture; (2) operationalization of an adaptive productive inclusion platform for the most vulnerable households, starting with the chronic poor; and (3) design and implementation of a robust social protection and labor policy evaluation framework.



Photo: © Ami Vitale/World Bank

The RSR project had three components:

- Cash transfers to targeted poor households, with accompanying measures to promote investments in human capital and livelihoods
- Supporting the development of key elements in the cash transfer system—a targeting system, a social protection household registry, a cash transfer payment system, and a management information system and capacity-building
- Project management, monitoring and evaluation finances consultant services and goods to support the

implementation and monitoring of project-related activities and the evaluation of outcomes

Accomplishments and Results

The RSR grant-financed activities were instrumental in ensuring that, for the first time ever, vulnerable households received cash transfers—a significant innovation in government-to-person payments in Côte d'Ivoire. Additionally, as

detailed in the box on the next page, the RSR financed-activities have been instrumental in mobilizing additional IDA financing for future scale-up. Other project accomplishments are highlighted below.

- **To date, 300,000 individuals—or 50,000 beneficiary households—have benefited from mobile money accounts and digital cash payments.** These households are poor, and many live in hard-to-reach rural areas.
- **The project identified previously “invisible” beneficiaries.** These people and households had never previously been reached or received any services or benefits; in short, they had been missing from the system. Today, an estimated 720,000 individuals (or 120,000 households) are registered with the comprehensive social registry system managed by the program. The registry spans 16 regions in the northern, western, and central zones.
- **The project built a strong public-private partnership.** The RSR team worked with mobile money operators to provide vulnerable households with mobile accounts. Once the households had been identified and the accounts set up, they became a form of identification.
- **The project supported government efforts in implementing a well-targeted national productive social safety net program.** The project is fully staffed by and has been formally institutionalized within the Ministry of Employment and Social Protection.
- **The project has the potential to reduce social protection program administrative and transaction costs.** In most social protection programs, the payment delivery mechanism represents a significant element of the administrative budget. Shifting to digital payments can reduce transaction costs by improving transparency, improving efficiency, and reducing leakage.
- **Digital payments can reduce the risks and costs associated with fraud and corruption.** Recipients of cash payments in rural areas often have to travel—frequently on foot—considerable distances to designated locations, incurring high travel costs. This makes beneficiaries vulnerable to street crime and theft when picking up regular cash payments. The digital payments facilitated by this project can reduce such risks.
- **Digital payments provide particular benefits to women.** The project’s potential gender and social impact is strong, especially since 51 percent of the beneficiaries to date are women. Digital payments can be a means for introduction to the formal economy and can help increase women’s economic empowerment. For example, data collected via mobile providers seem to indicate increased savings as an early effect; women in households typically drive such savings. Similarly, mothers are believed to be behind the uptake of requests for birth certificates and identification of children that has accompanied digitization.
- **The project has helped develop a framework supporting digital financial literacy, financial inclusion, and access to markets in value chains.** The framework was developed under the livelihoods sub-component. An Economic Inclusion Platform, targeting three pilot regions, is slated to be rolled out nationwide.
- **The project’s multifaceted challenges were met by leveraging comparative advantages.** The RSR team—which included members of the World Bank’s Social Protection & Jobs Global Practice, IFC, the Jobs group, and the private and public sectors—worked collaboratively to achieve better social protection, jobs, and sustainable livelihood outcomes. IFC brought critical private sector development expertise, experience, and connections to the table; while the World Bank team members drew on over 30 years of experience focused on poor consumers and were able to help all parties better understand how to meet the needs of the economically disadvantaged. The project thus exemplifies exceptional inter- and intra-institutional collaboration.
- **The project has helped open up new markets.** As part of the mobile social safety net payments approach, private operators provided beneficiary households with free hand-held phones. Not only have the beneficiaries directly benefited from this, but also the private sector by acquiring new mobile customers—customers who will likely be taking advantage of additional digital financial services in the future.

A WORD FROM THE PROJECT TASK TEAM LEADER... ON THE CATALYZING EFFECT OF THE RSR GRANT

The \$450,000 RSR grant complemented and built on an existing IDA-financed project [Productive Social Safety Net, \$50 million]. The activities the RSR grant financed contributed to the main project along several dimensions—dimensions that were not only “nice to have” but were in fact essential for the success of the main project and its impact on the ground.

For starters, the RSR funding allowed us to recruit critical in-country expertise on local delivery systems—expertise needed to take the original project to the next level. Without the RSR, in-country specialists could not have been hired, and the diagnostics would be lacking. In order to understand the entire social protection system and its internal dynamics, we had to look at multiple aspects, such as how the pensions and information systems worked—and of course, we had to assess the existing livelihoods and delivery/social assistance payments systems in order to be able to set up the reporting.

All of this information and analysis led to concrete results, with an extremely large number of highly vulnerable and poor individuals benefiting from cash transfers.

And it was these impressive project results that were instrumental in leveraging and preparing the groundwork for additional IDA financing. In June 2019, the World Bank approved a second IDA loan of \$100 million to support the government’s cofinancing for the next phase of the project. These funds will be used to scale up the Productive Social Safety Nets project, expand beneficiary coverage, and promote economic inclusion through digital finance and access to markets in value chains.

The RSR grant has shown that relatively little can go a long way!

—Heba Elgazzar

- **The RSR team won the 2017 KNOWbel Client Solutions Award.** KNOWbel is an IFC initiative and a World Bank Group-wide recognition program aimed at fostering a collaborative knowledge-sharing culture. Awards

are given to the most outstanding, high-impact projects that have managed to foster a collaborative culture, increase efficiency while learning from the past, and—most importantly—supported client-focused solutions.

MALAWI

Rapid Social Registry Assessment: Malawi's Unified Beneficiary Registry

The Unified Beneficiary Registry (UBR) is a ground-breaking initiative in Malawi. It serves as a consolidated source of harmonized information on the socioeconomic status of households and contributes to an overall more coherent social protection approach. To date the UBR has registered and collected data on 800,000 households (4 million people) in the 13 districts where it has been rolled out. The RSR's Rapid Social Registry Assessment reviewed experience to date with the UBR to identify areas of strength and areas in need of improvement; its recommendations and analysis support UBR strengthening over the long term.

The Challenge

Malawi's poverty rate has remained high, increased slightly from 50.7% in 2010 to 51.5% in 2016 (World Bank 2019c). Recurrent cyclical crises and household vulnerability have prevented long-term poverty reduction. Transitory shocks have the potential to exacerbate rural poverty, pushing an additional two out of every five households below the poverty line. The country's high exposure to climate risks—primarily arising from hazards such as dry spells, drought, and flooding—results in frequent shocks and emergencies. This problem is compounded by underlying household vulnerability tied to food insecurity and seasonal patterns of production and consumption that exacerbate the impacts of large, covariate shocks. A significant proportion of Malawi's humanitarian needs originate from largely predictable patterns, including normal seasonal variations in weather.

Malawi's population is expected to double in approximately two decades, increasing from 17.2 million in 2015 to 34.4 million in 2038. The total fertility rate is down

to 4.4 children per woman from 6.7 between 1992 and 2015/16. At present, 56.2 percent of the population is under 19 years of age; the working-age population constitutes a mere 38.8 percent of the total (World Bank 2018a).

Although investment in social protection has increased significantly over the last decade, the current social protection approach remains fragmented.

As a whole it does not yet sufficiently achieve its core goals of reducing household vulnerability to poverty and food insecurity and increasing resilience and livelihoods at scale. The effectiveness of social protection could be improved so that it better reaches those in true need in order to minimize the impact of seasonal exposure as well as of large shocks to households.

Approach

Development of an integrated social registry in Malawi was conceived as a response to growing concerns about the fragmentation of the social protection system. Trends in chronic and transitory poverty highlighted the relevance of a social registry, and demographic trends further show the potential demand of delivery systems such as the UBR in the future. The Malawi UBR allows households to register and be considered for potential inclusion in multiple social programs based on a transparent assessment of household needs and conditions.

The government has taken the lead in designing, managing, and implementing the UBR, with strong ownership across the core agencies involved. Centrally, the UBR is owned and coordinated by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development and

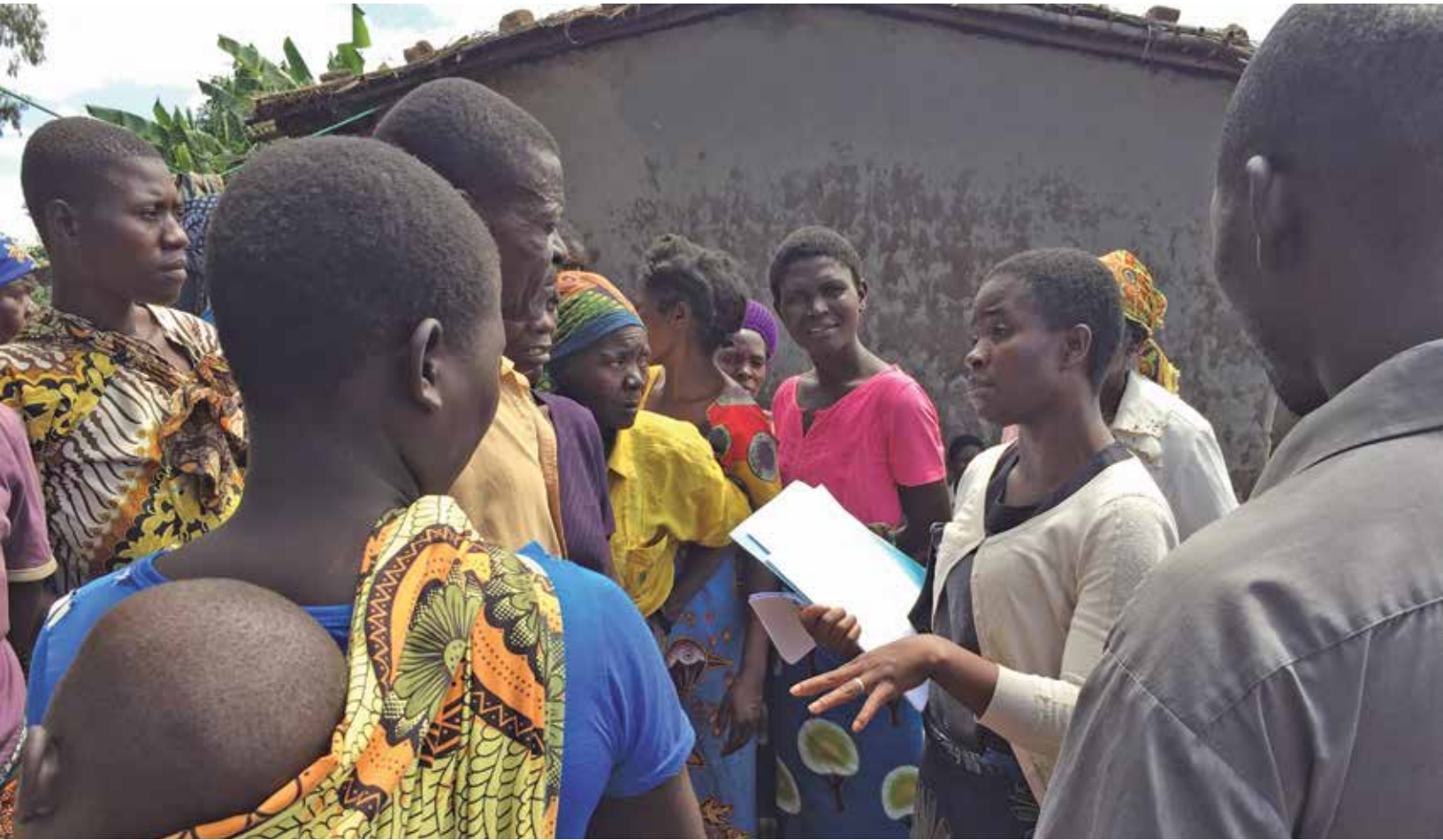


Photo: Kathy Lindert/World Bank

managed by the UBR Taskforce, which is composed of key stakeholder representatives. Implementation is carried out using district- and community-level structures. The design and implementation of the UBR has been highly consultative, and the reliance on existing government structures—particularly for local implementation—is a major strength. A priority going forward would be to institutionalize the central-level unit, since the UBR Taskforce was originally created as a temporary arrangement.

The UBR was designed to serve two flagship social programs, with a view to serving additional programs over time. The timing of the RSR's rapid assessment of the UBR was opportune, given the upcoming round of continued expansion of the UBR and a planned shift in registration targets from 50 percent to 100 percent of households. The initial programs covered were the Social Cash Transfer Program and the Public Works Program. The

UBR was also considered for use by other programs, such as the Farm Input Subsidy Program, the Village Savings and Loan Program, microfinance, nutrition, scholarships, and humanitarian assistance. The use of the UBR by multiple social programs hinges on a set of harmonized eligibility concepts and a common intake questionnaire, the Harmonized Targeting Tool. The questionnaire was developed on the basis of extensive consultations with stakeholders.

The objectives of the RSR's rapid assessment of the UBR were straightforward: to review Malawi's UBR experience to date; identify strengths and areas for improvement; provide short-term recommendations to support the upcoming expansion, including implementation adaptations that would be needed to accommodate the revised registration targets; and support strengthening of the UBR over the long term. Topics covered include institutional arrangements, implementation processes,

information systems, data quality, user programs, and communications.

The rapid social registry assessment consisted of document reviews, stakeholder interviews, a field visit, and data checks and analysis. The interviews were held with members of the UBR Taskforce, associated ministries and agencies, district and community officials, user programs, and development partners. The field visit to Dowa focused on observing a community meeting for the selection and enrollment of beneficiaries in the Social Cash Transfer Program following recent data collection and community meetings for the UBR. The analytical work was a combination of forward-looking analysis, as well as having a real-time operational enhancement focus.

The review was conducted by assessing the UBR in its current “as-is” situation. It also considered options and recommendations for the UBR going forward, taking into account lessons learned and planned changes (including the shift to registration of all households), prioritizing between measures that would be needed in the near term versus those for the long term.

The assessment was “rapid” in that it was designed to be executed in a relatively short time, building on lessons learned from recent phases of implementation

A WORD FROM THE PROJECT TASK TEAM LEADER...

Our work on social registry was cutting edge and novel. A first of its kind in our sector, it aimed to capture real-time lessons of adaption of social registry work in a low-income setting. This important and innovative work was made possible with the generous support of the RSR—and this support, moreover, has been foundational in a discussion around reform of social protection in Malawi. A new IDA operation is expected to go to the Board in the second quarter of FY20. The lessons generated from the RSR work will inform the new direction and will have leveraged support for a new agenda going forward.

—Colin Andrews

to inform implementation going forward. The rapid assessment focused on identifying strengths, challenges, and opportunities for improvement in the short and longer term. It was not a comprehensive evaluation and did not evaluate the overall design, costs, or final outcomes of the UBR. Rather, it focused on practical aspects of implementation and associated institutional structures, processes, systems, data quality and uses.

Accomplishments and Results

The outputs from RSR support have been highly visible, especially on the social registry assessment—but also in terms of public expenditure reform and public works review. Specific project accomplishments include the following:

- **Long-term strengthening of the UBR.** The rapid assessment—and review of Malawi’s experience to date—helped identify areas of strength as well as areas in need of improvement. The team made short-term recommendations and implementation adaptations to support the upcoming UBR expansion and accommodate the revised registration targets.
- **Foundation for substantive policy dialogue.** The detailed analytical work helped lay the foundation for substantive policy dialogue on priority reform areas on social protection in Malawi.
- **Replicability.** The UBR has a tremendous potential for replication in other countries, and it is inexpensive.
- **Best practice collaboration.** The effort brought together the full expertise of the Bank to conduct the assessment in a very rapid manner, engaging with government and donors throughout.
- **Leveraging of additional funding.** A very ambitious new phase of IDA support is in the pipeline.

NEPAL

Technical Assistance for Adaptive Social Protection in Nepal

In a country like Nepal with a propensity for natural disasters and rapid-onset and acute shocks—with often devastating destruction and particular implications for the poor—social protection must be adaptive and flexible. Social protection programs must move toward promoting household and community resilience ahead of shock, and programs need to be able to scale up for rapid response and recovery in the aftermath of a shock. RSR activities have been instrumental in placing adaptive social protection firmly on the development agenda in Nepal. A notable accomplishment of the RSR grant is a new focus in Nepal on an adaptive approach that integrates social protection with disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change.

The Challenge

Nepal is highly vulnerable to substantial natural hazards, including earthquakes, floods, drought, and landslides. The shocks are devastating, especially for the poor and vulnerable. Recent disasters have highlighted how making social protection more flexible and adaptive could enable a more effective and efficient development and humanitarian response. Nepal has a challenging topography and is landlocked externally, creating a natural barrier to development. A key challenge is the intersection of predictable chronic or seasonal poverty and vulnerability, with rapid-onset and acute shocks. In the last few decades, Nepal has epitomized the “perfect storm,” in which a number of different factors—disasters, conflict, political uncertainty, and challenges to economic growth—coincide, with deleterious effects on people’s well-being and development progress. While social protection is playing an increasing role in tackling vulnerability and exclusion,

making it more flexible and adaptive could allow an even more effective and efficient response to disasters.

During the past decade, Nepal has halved its poverty rate and reduced income inequalities, but has experienced only modest growth. Countries around the world usually experience the opposite problem: rising poverty alongside increasing growth. In contrast, Nepal remains poor, and is one of the slowest-growing economies in the region. A quarter of the population is poor, and a significant share of the population is at risk of falling into poverty as a result of shocks. A third of households reported experiencing at least one shock in 2016/17 (World Bank 2018d).

Although the country has a large portfolio of social protection programs, these are not yet adaptive.

Nepal’s social protection programs are mostly categorical in nature and are not designed to build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households or respond to shocks. They are

ASSOCIATED IDA PROJECT

The \$150 million IDA Strengthening Systems for Social Protection Project aims to improve the coverage and delivery of social security allowances, as well as civil registration coverage. One project goal is to establish a national population register in which each individual would be uniquely identified; this would be the basis for a social registry—a critical recommendation that has emerged out of associated RSR-funded technical assistance activities in Nepal. The IDA project also supports strengthening delivery of social security allowances in line with RSR’s review of their potential for scale-up during shocks.



An earthquake damaged this Nepalese UNESCO Heritage site; photo © Peter Kapuscinski/World Bank

not systematically focused on reducing poverty or building resilience, and are not designed to be scalable in the aftermath of a shock. Also, there is no national database of poor and vulnerable households linked to current program beneficiaries, which makes identifying eligible and shock-affected individuals or households difficult. Institutional coordination across the agencies responsible for disaster risk management and social protection is limited.

Approach

The RSR grant financed a comprehensive assessment of how social protection programs could become more adaptive. The objective was to recommend possible policy, programmatic, and institutional measures to make social protection programs in Nepal more adaptive in responding

to shocks, both ex ante and ex post. This objective was achieved through a set of analytical activities including a risk profile; reviews of policies, systems, institutions, and programs on social protection and shock response; earthquake, landslide, fire, and flood case studies; and the identification of international good practices.

The project looked to initiate a dialogue on adaptive social protection. It sought to facilitate policy dialogue to build a broader understanding and consensus for adaptive social protection through a series of consultations, knowledge-sharing workshops, and exposure visits.

The project featured a collaborative consultative process for shared ownership, complementarity, and improved outcomes. All stakeholders were brought together and included in the dialogue from the initial stage—including launch, review of the terms of reference,

discussion on preliminary findings, and final dissemination and workshops. The RSR team worked closely with the U.K. Department for International Development and UNICEF during the analysis and consultations.

The technical assistance was also a cross-Global Practice—Social Protection and Disaster Risk Management—collaboration. Knowledge exchange and mutual learning were an essential element; the project featured

- South-South learning via an exchange visit to the Philippines;
- Exposure to functional adaptive systems, or system aspects, through a series of expert presentations on adaptive social protection experiences in Mexico and Ethiopia and the Sahel region; and
- Production of a brief policy note.

Accomplishments and Results

The RSR-financed activities contributed to building evidence and knowledge on adaptive social protection and the current social protection landscape in Nepal. They were instrumental in establishing an adaptive social protection agenda among the chief government counterparts, by bringing all stakeholders together around the table for honest discussion and knowledge exchange.

- **Analytical underpinnings.** Project activities focused on analyzing existing data, policies, programs, and delivery systems to better understand the scope and coverage of existing programs and delivery systems and their links to disasters and shocks. This information was presented as a comprehensive report as well as a policy note. A literature desk review explored legislation and policies, program documentation and official implementation guidelines, and evaluations and research. Interviews were conducted with key informants at the national, district, and local government levels; along with focus group discussions and individual interviews, especially with beneficiaries of social protection programs.

A WORD FROM THE PROJECT TASK TEAM LEADER...

The RSR grant has greatly helped place adaptive social protection on Nepal's social protection agenda. The grant-financed activities and analytical work helped bring about a policy consensus to improve linkages between disaster risk management and social protection.

—Jyoti Pandey

- **Policy discussions and recommendations.** The project facilitated discussions and provided recommendations on possible policy, programmatic, and institutional measures for more adaptive social protection.
- **Strengthening of critical links between social protection and disaster risk management.** This link and complementarity are critical in order to accomplish a comprehensive adaptive social protection approach.
- **South-South learning and knowledge exchange through exposure visit and expert exchanges.** An exposure visit to the Philippines to study its use of a social registry and technology for disaster preparedness and response allowed interaction and discussion among government officials on feasibility, institutional challenges, and the possibilities of such an approach in Nepal.
- **Continued critical engagement.** The outputs and exchanges made possible through the RSR financing have allowed the country team to continue its engagement on the implications of the findings and on devising next steps to integrate social protection-related programming within disaster risk management—while also allowing for continued collaboration with other development partners, such as DFID and UNICEF.

SIERRA LEONE

Strengthening Operational and Institutional Elements of the Social Protection System

The RSR-financed activities played a pivotal role in building social protection delivery systems in Sierra Leone that are robust, accountable, and transparent—and sufficiently flexible to efficiently respond to emergencies.

The grant supported the government’s efforts toward establishing a more systems-based approach to providing safety net income support to the poorest families in Sierra Leone.

The Challenge

Sierra Leone remains one of the world’s poorest countries. More than half of its 6 million inhabitants are poor, and nearly 1 million are extremely poor and food insecure. A large number of Sierra Leoneans are food insecure and exposed to shocks. Almost half (45 percent) of all households are food insecure during the lean season. In the last 15 years, Sierra Leone—a postconflict country—has experienced four major floods, resulting in a loss of lives and severe economic damage. The country is also still characterized by its postconflict attributes of high youth unemployment, corruption, and weak governance.

The Ebola virus outbreak in 2014–15 was a tremendous setback for the nation and negatively affected socioeconomic conditions in the country. Sierra Leone was heavily affected by the Ebola crisis, reporting the highest level of cases of any country in the world: 14,122 cases and 3,955 deaths at the epidemic’s end. The crisis reduced the country’s growth in 2014 to 4.0 percent from 11.3 percent expected prior to the outbreak. Beyond direct health effects, international and national measures to prevent the spread of the disease and behavioral responses resulted

in large indirect effects on household welfare. During the crisis, about one-third of households reported using at least one strategy to cope with insufficient food in the last week according to high-frequency surveys. The negative socioeconomic impacts of the crisis on the poor are likely to be sustained.

The government has recognized the challenges facing the country’s social protection system. In the years leading up to the Ebola outbreak, the government took concrete measures toward developing a social protection system; this remains a priority. Having recognized the challenges facing the existing social protection system with regard to coverage, leakage, and weak program administration, the government has continued to prioritize social protection and systems building during the immediate Ebola response and continued to assign it high priority in its Ebola recovery plan for 2015–17, which included social protection as one of four key priorities.

Approach

The project approach built on previous RSR-financed technical assistance. As detailed in the box on the next page), such assistance has been critical in supporting the government in building systems that are responsive to emergencies, such as Ebola and the most recent flood and landslide. The approach is characterized by a strong focus on the following:

- Technical assistance, to build capacity within the implementing agency while ensuring smooth implementation;

A BRIEF HISTORY OF RSR-FINANCED ACTIVITIES IN SIERRA LEONE AND THEIR IMPACT

2012: Country's first RSR grant financed a social protection assessment to provide direction as government established a basic institutional framework for social protection

2014: RSR supported the government in developing common social protection delivery systems, while achieving more responsive systems to the Ebola crisis; this was enabled through rapid deployment of simple information and communications technology-based tools, incorporation of new vulnerabilities, and linking tools to a single payment system for the country's three main social protection interventions

Work led to harmonized coverage reaching almost half a million individuals, as these systems were deployed by both government and nongovernmental organizations implementing cash transfers

Through successful operationalization of these tools, the transparency they brought, and the knowledge created for the country, government was able to mobilize additional resources from the Bank and other development partners, supplementing the government's own counterpart contributions

2017: Additional RSR financing was secured with the aim of continuing to support analytical and innovative work in Sierra Leone, particularly in area of disaster risk management, while continuing to build and strengthen social safety net system elements and integrate social protection systems within the country

this is mainly locally based but also extends to international assistance

- Adoption of innovative, information and communications technology- (ICT-) based solutions, including various tools, procedures, and guidelines to simplify and streamline processes
- Generating evidence and using evidence-based solutions

Knowledge exchange and dissemination are a critical element in the RSR-financed activities to increase sustainability, ensure co-ownership, and share learning experiences with counterparts. Typically, in RSR activities, a team of local staff and consultants works side by side with the client government, ensuring on-the-ground information exchange. Also, the tools developed or system improvements made are transferred to the client through training or a work session. In Sierra Leone, knowledge exchange and dissemination took place through the following:

- **Workshops to facilitate dialogue around social protection policy issues.** The grant supported the development of innovative tools to streamline, expand reach, and reduce the cost of consultations and discussions with citizens and other policy stakeholders; for instance, missions were conducted to discuss findings on social protection policy at district-level consultations. The grant also supported and guided working sessions to draft the country's revised social protection policy on agreed-upon key areas. Exceeding the expectations of this task, technical assistance was further provided to prepare the policy document, which was then approved by the Cabinet.
- **Knowledge exchange and capacity building on technical areas.** In collaboration with the Youth Transitions in Post-Ebola Sierra Leone project, the grant supported Statistics Sierra Leone in conducting a workshop to validate the preliminary findings of the 2016 Labor Force Survey, which also contains relevant modules on social protection. The workshop was led by a recognized professor from the Sorbonne University; participants included key stakeholders from the Ministry of Labour and Social Security; the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology; the National Youth Commission; the Economic and Policy Research Unit of the Ministry of Finance and Development; the National Commission for Social Action; and the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender, and Children's Affairs. Participants received training on the use of statistical software to analyze labor statistics and draft a preliminary findings report.
- **Knowledge sharing and the general dissemination and production of visual materials.** These efforts

helped raise the visibility of social safety nets activities in the country office—most importantly, across key ministries. The grant also supported the development of materials (see, for example, [SSN Voices](#)) to disseminate project accomplishments in terms of tools and innovations adopted to improve processes, as well as about the project itself. These materials were shared locally, nationally, and internationally. In this regard, a [Mobile Technology in Sierra Leone](#) video was prepared on the ICT-based solutions used to improve inclusiveness, transparency, and accountability. The video presents program improvements in an easy-to-understand manner and was presented during the 2017 Human Development Week in Washington, D.C.

Accomplishments and Results

The RSR financed activities directly increased the effectiveness and integration of Sierra Leone’s social protection system. This not only led to better use of existing resources, but also increased the potential for further resources to be channeled to the sector. The grant was

A WORD FROM THE PROJECT TASK TEAM LEADER...

The RSR-financed activities directly helped build social protection delivery systems that are robust, accountable, and transparent; and established the basis for a flexible system that can efficiently respond to emergencies. Innovative, but simple, solutions were developed—solutions that work and can be replicated at a low cost in other postconflict and fragile contexts, and in emergency situations. The new RSR support builds on this toward an adaptive social protection system for Sierra Leone. There was tremendous value added at the country level—and hopefully beyond—thanks to the RSR support.

—Samantha Zaldivar Chimal

successfully implemented with outstanding achievements in several areas.

- The technical assistance delivered during the Ebola recovery period and during the floods and landslide emergencies supported the **development of social safety net system building blocks and expansion of standardized cash transfers** in the country at a speed and at a level of quality that would have not been sustainable for the implementing agency in the absence of the grant. In this sense, these efforts allowed the delivery of quality products and services (including improvements to system elements, tools, and assessments) to improve the ability of the social safety net to deliver efficiently. Further, these took advantage of cross-sector efficiencies to help achieve the development objectives of the IDA Sierra Leone Social Safety Nets project, and its Labor Intensive Public Works Project. It also complemented activities under the Youth Transitions in Post-Ebola Sierra Leone initiative to improve the availability of data and knowledge generation around social protection issues in the country.
- The grant facilitated **national dialogue around social protection issues**, in particular, for the revision of the social protection policy. This included technical assistance to conduct an institutional assessment of the Social Protection Secretariat and consultations for the social protection policy review. As noted above, the revised social protection policy has been taken to the Cabinet and granted approval.
- The grant-funded activities related to **systems improvement with a focus on simplifying processes and incorporating state-of-the-art ICT-based solutions**. The project built government capacity to efficiently respond to unexpected events that may threaten the well-being of the population, including climate and other types of disasters. The activities increased systems efficiency while moving in a more flexible and adaptive direction.
- The success of the work funded and the knowledge created for the country under this grant enabled the task team to secure **additional RSR funding** to continue supporting analytical and innovative work in Sierra Leone, particularly in the area of disaster risk



Families held in quarantine due to Ebola in Freetown, Sierra Leone; photo © Dominic Chavez/World Bank

management, and to continue building and strengthening social safety net system elements, as well as integrating the country's social protection systems.

- The work has also facilitated **elevating the human capital policy dialogue** to other sectors in the country. These issues have also been elevated to the highest political levels, such as the Chief of Staff Office, effectively increasing support to and the visibility of the social protection agenda in the country. The grant supported

national citizen consultations as well as cross-sectoral (mainly human development–related sectors) consultative workshops as part of the social protection policy review activities. The task also supported efforts to ensure that social protection/human capital–related indicators were adequately captured in national representative surveys, such as the Sierra Leone Household Integrated Survey and the Sierra Leone Labour Force Survey.

SOMALIA

Support the Establishment of a Social Protection Framework

The work conducted under the RSR grant has been a game changer when it comes to Somalia's social protection landscape. This \$400,000 RSR grant and the process it set in motion may very well have an impact on millions of Somalis down the line. It helped shape Somalia's social protection through an in-depth and steady focus on vulnerability delivery mechanisms, government capacity, and private sector and development partner approaches. The grant leveraged a \$2.0 million Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility Grant in preparation of an IDA-financed design for a government-led shock-responsive social safety net system.

The Challenge

Somalia's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita was estimated at \$450 in 2015, making this the fifth poorest country in the world. Real GDP growth declined to 2.3 percent in 2017, compared to 4.4 percent in 2016 (Naqvi, Majoka, and Leydier 2018). The vulnerability of most of its people is obvious, with poverty rates of over 50 percent. However, there is significant variation across regions, with poverty being most prevalent among internally displaced people at 72 percent. Somalis in urban areas, excluding Mogadishu (where 60 percent fall below the poverty line), are better off compared to those in rural areas. The younger population of under 15 years of age is the poorest and most vulnerable, and they have no buffers against recurrent shocks.

Somalia is prone to climate shocks, and the frequency of droughts has been increasing. Climate fluctuations have far-reaching consequences on livelihoods. Without resilience-building programs, natural shocks can escalate

into a catastrophe, bringing millions to the brink of starvation. Pastoralism and agro-pastoralism are the backbone of the Somali economy, with around 65 percent of the population dependent on this sector, which has experienced a near-total collapse with crop failures, a widespread shortage of water and pasture, and increased livestock mortality. Climate shocks affect cereal production; this in turn has a direct impact on a household's welfare and its purchasing power. In all, 6.2 million people are food insecure and 3 million are unable to meet their daily food requirements. The government has been unable to prepare for the food crises brought about by extreme weather. An additional direct impact of climate shock is enormous internal and external displacement (Naqvi, Majoka, and Leydier 2018).

Poverty and nearly two and a half decades of armed conflict have taken a heavy toll on Somalia's human capital, and the government is ill-equipped to provide even basic services. Literacy rates are the lowest in the world, and close to half of Somali children are not enrolled in school. Access to education is marred by gender inequality; access to health services is inequitable and varies by region. Reproductive health is poor, and fertility is extremely high. Somalia needs huge investments in quality education and access to health care to meet the needs of its youth (see box next page).

More than 2.2 million people are internally displaced. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, of some 986,400 refugees, two-thirds live in the neighboring countries of Ethiopia, Kenya, and the Republic of Yemen. About 15 percent of the Somali population (1.5 million) lives abroad. Drought, flood, insecurity, disease outbreak, and resource-based competition are the most commonly cited reasons for displacement. Around 280,000 Somali immigrants reside in Europe, with the United

TURNING THE TIDE ON TAHRIIB

Somalia's youth risk their lives to embark on *tahrib*, the perilous migrant journey to Europe in search of a better life. All too many have already lost their lives at sea. An Arabic word, *tahrib* is mainly associated with trafficking, but in contemporary Somalia, the word is used to refer to the emigration of young Somali men—and, to a lesser extent, women—leaving for Europe via the Sahara Desert, and then across the Mediterranean Sea. Incidences of abuse and death at the hand of smugglers or while crossing the desert or ocean are common. Both young men and women are at high risk of sexual abuse. Interviewed female migrants reportedly take birth control ahead of their sea journey from Libya because of the high risk of rape. For the families left behind, the worry disrupts everyday life and productivity.

Earlier forms of Somali migration saw people of all ages emigrating, as part of a joint family strategy. Today, migration seems dominated by youth, who often leave without notifying their families. Although reliable statistics are lacking, perceptions on the ground suggest that incidences of young people going on *tahrib* are pervasive. Out of a sample of 194 individuals who undertook *tahrib*, around 90 percent were below the age of 25 when they did so, and 80 percent were male. Smugglers have begun operating a so-called “deferred payment scheme,” which eliminates the need to involve other family members in the decision-making process. On average, it can be 11 days before families receive confirmation that their missing children are on *tahrib*. The majority of young people on *tahrib* are held for ransom at some point during their journey, with demands then made on their families to release them. It is common for families to spend an average of around \$7,700 on *tahrib*-related expenses, having to borrow money or sell land and livestock below market rate—leaving the families all the more vulnerable.

The pervasiveness of *tahrib* has led it to be termed a “youth movement,” a “national disaster,” or even a “cult.” It is often invoked by young people as a collective response to a wide range of economic and social challenges. In July 2015, a group of young men from a Hargeysa football team left together. Earlier, in 2009, a group of male Borama secondary school classmates left together. Peer pressure is frequently cited as an important driver of *tahrib*. In Somaliland, awareness campaigns have been held to discourage young people from embarking on the journey.

Why are youth willing to risk their lives to embark on *tahrib*? Government and donor agencies consistently cite youth unemployment as a key driver. However, it appears to be the result of factors beyond economics, taking in wider social and cultural processes. Men are expected to be able to contribute to their kin group, and failure to fulfill these social obligations could result in the loss of respect, trust, and status for the whole family.

Three-quarters of Somalia's population is under the age of 30. This entrepreneurial, connected, and increasingly technology-oriented population could be turned into an asset with the right human capital investments. With strong social safety nets and access to health care and quality education that is better linked to labor market needs—and the creation of new jobs—Somali youth could have an incentive to avoid the perilous *tahrib* journey and could instead contribute to Somalia's own future growth and prosperity.

Kingdom home to the largest Somali community (114,000 Somali born), followed by the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

A highly engaged Somali diaspora provides a lifeline to large segments of the population. In the absence of formal and government-led social programs, households rely on remittances from family and friends as an informal

safety net. Remittances surpass aid and foreign direct investment, and have played a major role in mitigating poverty and vulnerability and smoothing consumption at the household level. Somalia received around \$1.4 billion in remittances in 2015; this accounts for 23 percent of its GDP (Rift Valley Institute 2017). These remittances rarely extend to the poorest and most vulnerable, and especially not to



In Baidoa, Somalia, women return to their villages from the city center with water; photo: © Mustafa Olgun/Shutterstock.com

those living in settlements for the internally displaced. In addition to remittances, families rely on clan-based traditional safety nets and redistribution mechanisms, and humanitarian crisis and relief interventions by international organizations in response to recurrent climatic shocks.

Civil war rendered governance structures nonexistent, and lawlessness was rampant. In 2012, the federal government of Somalia was established; the governments of Somaliland and Puntland were already in place. Trust can only be rebuilt when the government is able to provide public goods and services. Somalia is on a path to political stabilization—an essential prerequisite for economic recovery and sustainable development. To support the emerging but still incomplete political settlement, the nation needs to break out of its dual development trap, where inadequate

resources and minimal trust prevent the state from providing the public goods and services necessary to consolidate its legitimacy. Somalia will need both improved institutions and predictable development financing. Unless the government is able to perform its core functions, violent conflict will continue to plague the nation.

The government has identified social protection as a priority, but the institutional capacity for implementation is limited. A coherent and coordinated approach is needed among the various actors, and a social protection framework is key. Somalia will continue to be prone to multiple types of natural disasters—and potentially to conflict—so planning for a broader social protection framework and programs must take these factors into account so preventative and adaptable measures can be integrated.

Approach

The RSR grant sought to support the government of Somalia in establishing a social protection framework.

Given Somalia's unique context, in which the government is in the initial stages of setting up an institutional and regulatory framework and where conflict and climate are constantly affecting socioeconomic dynamics, there was a need to analyze and curate practices that work best and build a common consensus on effective social protection approaches.

The RSR activity builds on the existing work of development partners and humanitarian organizations in Somalia.

It aims to inform the development of a social protection policy and framework through analysis and by identifying gaps and entry points. The RSR proposal was written following the completion by the team leader of a stocktaking report on safety nets for Somaliland: "Somaliland Stocktaking of Evidence for a Social Protection Policy and Framework: Mobile Nation." The RSR proposal built on the recommendations and findings of that report and expanded the work to Somalia.

The RSR-funded technical assistance activities supported two main components. These were interlinked and supported a goal that an assessment of social protection in Somalia would help in developing the scope of a safety net strategy. The two components were as follows:

- Undertake a social protection assessment by conducting a mapping exercise of stakeholders, interventions, and the current policy, institutional, and regulatory framework
- Elaborate a social protection policy with a focus on building a social safety net strategy

Project activities focused on targeting and delivery mechanisms adopted by Somalia's existing cash transfer and other safety net schemes, including remittances, while exploring the impact of disruptions and uncertainties related to money transfers on flow of funds. Two documents were compiled based on desk review, data analysis using high-frequency surveys, qualitative field research, and consultations with the development partners.

- **"Stocktaking of Evidence for a Social Protection Policy and Framework"** mapped the key elements of Somalia's social protection interventions, including national objectives, policies, schemes, and strategies. The stocktaking has dispelled some generally held assumptions about social realities. Its aim is to serve as shared evidence for a country dialogue on how to strengthen Somalia's social protection interventions and create a system, identify a set of entry-level policy reform options, and support and promote exchange and coordination between Somalia and international partners.
- The qualitative study **"Remittances and Vulnerability in Somalia: Assessing Sources, Uses and Delivery Mechanisms"** was prepared to fill a serious information gap. Although remittances have played a major role as an informal coping mechanism and in building household resilience, little information has been available on how Somalis actually access and use these remittances. The RSR-funded study aimed to address this gap.

The RSR also financed a video, [Somalia Safety Net](#), available on YouTube.

Accomplishments and Results

The work conducted under the RSR grant has helped shape the direction of social protection in Somalia. Key accomplishments are highlighted below.

- **Shifted the national discussion from crisis response to more sustainable safety net solutions.** One of the most remarkable accomplishments of the work conducted under this RSR grant has been shifting the focus from humanitarian relief assistance through international agencies in response to crises toward thinking about more sustainable social protection and safety nets by working through government systems. The grant allowed the introduction of the concept of safety nets and social protection into Somalia's worldview. The U.K. Department for International Development (DFID) led the conversation, as it had undertaken previous analytical

A WORD FROM THE PROJECT TASK TEAM LEADER...

RSR funds were used to identify a clear narrative for social safety nets and change the “doom and gloom” and lack of capacity narrative that has been in place for Somalia for decades. The work conducted under this comparatively small RSR grant resulted in recommendations for a way forward for developing government-led social safety nets in Somalia. It gave the team the autonomy to advance the case of social safety nets when this was not on the agenda—and an IDA grant was not available for it either. This work has led to a \$2.0 million allocation from the Somalia Reconstruction and Development Trust Fund for the preparation of an IDA-financed grant by January 2020.

—Maniza Naqvi

and technical social protection work in the country. The World Bank team collaborated with DFID and proposed the idea of working on social protection policy in

Somalia, creating a social registry system, and training government officials.

- **Placed social safety nets into the country partnership framework and placed social protection in the results framework.** The team was able to put social safety nets into the country partnership framework. By virtue of its work and presence, the team was given a seat at the table in the development dialogue for the duration of the RSR grant activities.
- **Provided valuable funding.** In the absence of other funding, the RSR grant provided funding for investment in in-depth analysis and policy dialogue on social safety nets and the humanitarian landscape (targeting, delivery mechanisms, beneficiaries, types of benefit); and analysis and mapping of cash transfers as a form of assistance for displaced persons as well as remittances from diaspora. Among other things, this analysis
 - Provided evidence fueling a country dialogue on how to strengthen Somalia’s social protection interventions and create a system;

CAN MOBILE TECHNOLOGY HELP SOMALIA LEAP FROG TO INTERMEDIATE STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT?

The stocktaking conducted under the RSR-financed work dispelled some generally held assumptions about social realities in Somalia. Remittances—in recent years through mobile transfers of funds—have played a major role as an informal coping mechanism and in building household resilience, but little was known about how they were used and accessed. Mobile money transfers, such as payment systems, serve de facto government functions. In the absence of a formal banking system, these initiatives have gained popularity, making them the preferred mode of delivering cash or in-kind transfers in Somalia.

The technology infrastructure in terms of mobile payments is very well-developed in Somalia, and three-quarters of Somalis over the age of 16 use mobile money. Programs that use innovative technological and operational modalities of delivery could potentially help the nation on its development path (World Bank 2019a). The rapid development of the telecommunications sector has created positive externalities and sector employment. According to a Gallup poll, 72.4 percent of respondents reported personally owning a mobile phone. There is an extensive cellular network in Somalia, and almost all major mobile networks provide mobile money transfer services.

For Somalia to more fully harness this sector’s potential—particularly in terms of its contribution to the government budget and private sector development and diversification—will require committed regulation and enforcement, as well as human capital investments and skills development of the country’s large youth population.

- Mapped the key elements of Somalia’s social protection interventions, including national objectives, policies, schemes, and strategies;
 - Identified a set of entry-level policy reform options, and supported and promoted exchange and coordination between Somali and international partners; and
 - Through the stocktaking, dispelled some generally held assumptions about social realities.
- **Provided substantial knowledge and analysis in a “just in time” manner to leverage a social protection lens through other Bank interventions.** The technical knowledge on formal and informal safety net schemes has been used as “just in time” inputs and has contributed to various stages of Bank-led poverty analysis, sector analysis, and policy dialogue:
- Led the drafting of the social safety nets chapter for the drought impact needs assessment;
 - Provided input on the Dadaab Refugee Camp closure crisis; and
 - Contributed to the information and communications technology report on Payments through Mobile Networks Project, which relies on a public-private partnership with government and mobile network operators to build a cash transfer program for productive safety nets.
- **Substantial knowledge sharing.** Through roundtables, one-on-one dialogues, whiteboards, blogs, and video, the RSR team provided inputs to various Bank products. This new knowledge in turn helped shaped partner approaches. It has also contributed to shaping the direction for other development partners, implementation partners, and government counterpart in formulating approaches.
- **Trained Somali government officials in social safety nets.** The team invested in Somali government officials’ training in social safety nets core courses.
- **Remained engaged with stakeholders.** The grant allowed engagement with government and donors and development partners, including the humanitarian assistance community, for three years, during with the team conducted continuous analysis and social safety net evidence gathering.
- **Leveraged additional financing.** The RSR activities have been instrumental in preparing the ground for and leveraging additional financing, including a 2020 IDA project, the government-led Shock Responsive Social Safety Nets System project for Somalia.

VIETNAM

Integrated Social Protection Delivery Systems

RSR grant-financed activities have helped the Vietnamese government develop a long-term vision for its social protection delivery system and supported pension policy reform. With RSR support, relevant international experiences have been shared with stakeholders, and evidence provided that has fed into the reform of national social protection policies and programs. All of this has helped ensure that the government is better positioned to make informed decisions about social protection.

The Challenge

Vietnam’s social protection system is in transition.

Vietnam is a significantly healthier and more educated society than it was 20 years ago. Poverty rates have declined, and Vietnam is today a middle-income country. As countries transition out of low-income status, their social protection systems typically grow as a share of public spending and gross domestic product. Vietnam is in a transitional phase, as it seeks to move from being primarily reliant on informal, traditional sources of support toward establishing a larger and more coherent role for the state.

While Vietnam’s social protection system has improved over the years, it does not perform its functions effectively for the large majority of the population, especially not the poorest. The country’s social protection system is underdeveloped, underfunded, inefficient, and fragmented. It has also not yet adapted to play a significant role in disaster response. This deficiency is a concern, given the increase in natural disasters, which affect the poorest households the most. A well-functioning social protection system should protect the poor and

vulnerable, prevent and mitigate risk for the whole population, and promote and sustain movement out of poverty. Moreover, these three functions should be mutually reinforcing; this is not the case in Vietnam.

Although health insurance is provided on a subsidized basis to the poor and near-poor, pensions and other forms of social insurance in Vietnam do not serve a sufficiently preventive function. These schemes cover only about a quarter of the working-age population, primarily public sector and formal private sector workers. System administration is fragmented, imposing significant burdens on both contributors and beneficiaries. Efforts at modernization have recently been undertaken, but this process needs to be continued.

The level and amount of social assistance provided in the country has increased, but lacks integration and coherence in terms of alignment of objectives, coverage, and beneficiary targeting . There are multiple policies and multiple programs with limited impact. Although a range of promotional policies exist, they are fragmented, with little coherence between social assistance and other social protection/antipoverty systems, such as geographically based programs, social insurance, disaster relief, and household-focused interventions. Also, job brokerage and matching services with public employment are underdeveloped.

The essential role social protection systems play in wider economic policy and inclusive growth strategies is largely unrecognized. There is a tendency in Vietnam to view social protection as a “soft” or “nonproductive” sector; social protection systems have traditionally been seen as involving a trade-off with economic growth promotion. On the contrary, global evidence clearly shows



Girl from Ta Ban village, Vietnam; photo: © Mai Ky/World Bank.

that well-designed social protection systems can make a positive contribution to growth, along with making that growth more inclusive. Vietnam's reform and reimagining of its social protection system for 2030 should be based on a recognition of social protection systems not just as an important pillar of social policy, but as critical to overall economic policy and inclusive growth.

Approach

The development objective of the RSR grant was to provide evidence feeding into reform of national social protection policies and programs, including more efficient systems for information management and identification, enhanced

business processes, and front-end client services. Project implementation comprised (1) increasing the government's understanding of the current situation and helping it detect problems and challenges, (2) sharing international experiences relevant to Vietnam for learning purposes, and (3) helping the government develop a long-term vision of a future delivery system. Overall, knowledge sharing, in combination with analytical work, was used to provide evidence-based input for a long-term vision.

The project strengthened social assistance integration by supporting the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLISA). This aimed at both policy consolidation and the integration of delivery systems, and was accomplished through the following activities:

- Assessment of recently introduced reforms in safety net delivery systems
- Assessment of the feasibility of moving toward “one-stop shops” pertaining to social assistance delivery
- Technical advisory support to MOLISA to help it develop the architecture and road map for an integrated information system

The project informed and advanced the development of a pension policy reform master plan. This was accomplished in cooperation with Finance and Market Global Practice colleagues to support both MOLISA and the Vietnam Social Security so as to enhance integrated delivery systems for social assistance and social insurance. The following activities were undertaken to this end:

- Assessment of payment systems and the feasibility of electronic payments
- Development and integration of new identification systems to both MOLISA and Vietnam Social Security client identity management systems
- Ensuring interoperability across social insurance information systems and other government agencies, in particular MOLISA
- Organizing consultation workshops at the national and subnational levels

A WORD FROM THE PROJECT TASK TEAM LEADER...

Among other things, the application of newly developed tools has helped Vietnam exploit new knowledge and technology to reform its social protection delivery system. The country’s policy makers needed to understand the current situation and challenges, and how to strengthen their social protection system to meet the needs of a middle-income country and take advantage of the “industrial revolution 4.0.” This would not have happened without the RSR-financed activities.

—Nga Nguyet Nguyen

Knowledge sharing and South-South exchange was an important component of the overall approach. Among the methods and techniques used in this regard were assessment reports, toolkits, “how-to” tools, and deep knowledge sharing on practical and operational issues. Consultation and dissemination workshops were organized to share findings and to take advantage of international experts’ knowledge of and experiences with addressing practical operational issues.

Tools for assessing various building blocks of social protection delivery systems were used to facilitate diagnostic assessments. For example, Inter-Agency Social Protection Assessment (ISPA) tools were applied with regard to social protection payment delivery mechanisms, social registry assessment, national identification system assessment, and social insurance administrative system assessment. Application of these newly developed tools allowed Vietnam to take advantage of the most recent developments in the field as well as learn from experiences from other countries. Such timely application provided a rare opportunity to build local capacity in undertaking assessments, as requested by the government.

Accomplishments and Results

The RSR grant-financed activities have been instrumental in improving the social protection landscape in Vietnam.

- **Provided advisory support for consolidating social assistance policies and business processes, and technical inputs for drafting the National Master Plan for the Social Assistance System.** The government has decided to build a social registry for all social assistance programs, and has outsourced this public service to a service delivery agency.
- **Completed assessments of the social protection delivery system’s key building blocks.** This covered from registration, enrollment, and case management to payment, grievances, monitoring and evaluation, as well as policy and business processes.

- **Developed a national database and an integrated management information system.**
- **Piloted the consolidation of three existing social assistance programs using the same delivery mechanism.**
- **Supported policy reform of pensions.** A new wave of pension reforms is reflected in Government Resolution 28 of 2018.
- **Assessed payment system pilots and the feasibility of electronic payments.** In Vietnam, the lack of banking services not only has an impact on the local economy, but also limits the ability of governmental agencies to distribute social protection benefit payments to beneficiaries in rural and remote areas. MOLISA is putting together a circular to guide the application of e-payments for social insurance contributions and benefit payments.
- **Ensured that the government was in a better position to make informed decisions.** Project activities helped the government better understand the current situation, problems, and challenges as well as the need for reform within the delivery system through tools and toolkits to facilitate assessment and through facilitation of knowledge exchanges on international experience. They also helped identify directions and interventions needed in both the short and long term.
- **Used modern technology to improve the social protection delivery system to help elevate a cross-sectoral human capital policy dialogue over the long term.** This included improving the identification of underserved populations, and improving their financial literacy and access to financial services; these in turn will contribute to elevating a human capital policy dialogue across sectors such as health and nutrition; education, skills, and jobs; and finance. For example, a major finding related to the newly developed national database on social assistance is that a large proportion of beneficiaries do not have national IDs, which thus does not allow for authentication and verification at point of service.
- **Helped identify policy interventions that could be more beneficial to youth and women.** These included the social registry and e-payments, as these could help

HELPING VIETNAM EXPLOIT NEW AND DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGIES TO IMPROVE ITS SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

As countries transition from low- to upper-middle-income status, their social protection systems have to adapt accordingly—including capitalizing on the transformative opportunities offered by new technologies. The application of newly developed tools has helped Vietnam take advantage of new knowledge and technology in reforming its delivery system. The RSR-financed activities helped policy makers better understand how to strengthen their social protection system while taking concrete steps in that direction. Examples of how disruptive technology was incorporated in the project include the following:

- Applying technology for disruptive impacts to address the lack of banking services and hence access to social assistance funds
- Applying the most updated technology to facilitate the development of robust identification, integration, and interoperability of information systems

eliminate gender barriers for women in accessing social protection services and provide youth with an opportunity to contribute to community development as well as expand their employment opportunities.

- **“In-time” support.** At the government’s request, the project undertook several tasks on a rapid-turnaround basis, including assessment of an e-payment system and the implications of developing a cash-less payment system. Several quick updates of previous assessments, policy notes, and presentations were also provided to the government as part of its preparation of the pension reform master plan.



SECTION 4

Special Channels



THE RSR-DR WINDOW

Laying the Foundations for the Adaptive Social Protection Agenda

Social protection, by definition, plays a significant role in increasing the resilience of poor and vulnerable households to a variety of shocks. Traditionally, social protection and jobs instruments and policies were geared toward cushioning the effect of economic shocks. Today, SPJ programs and policies are becoming more adaptable to *non-economic* shocks, including natural and human-made disasters (such as displacement), given the potential of SPJ to be scaled up and to protect those most vulnerable to all such shocks.

Today’s global landscape is punctuated with a profusion of often recurring shocks. It is becoming increasingly difficult for policy makers and practitioners to navigate the complexities these pose. Social protection is well positioned to play a prominent role in helping households manage the risks associated with these shocks. However, although significant progress has been made in the past decade in introducing new social protection programs and scaling up existing programs to expand the coverage of the poorest, the variety and severity of contemporary shocks expose the limitations of traditional forms of social protection instruments—and of their coverage. For social protection to be able to address the increasing mix of challenges—preferably before a shock occurs—emphasis must be placed on building systems that are adaptable to a variety of shocks.

In response, a nascent area in the social protection sphere has emerged: adaptive social protection (ASP). RSR support in this area has been extensive and enthusiastic from the onset. The prefix “adaptive” has come to represent a recognition by social protection policy makers and practitioners that there is a need to better adapt to all manner of shocks given the context of multiple interconnected risks and uncertainty in which the world now exists.

The new agenda has, at its core, two main interrelated approaches:

- Building household and community resilience prior to a shock
- Increasing the responsiveness of social protection systems after a shock.

Furthering the ASP Agenda to Address Disasters

Within the broader ASP agenda, a collaboration has evolved between social protection and disaster risk management (SP-DRM). While the RSR-Classic window has been, and continues to be, one of the key instruments in building social protective systems that can be adaptive to a variety of shocks, the RSR-DR window is designed to be specific to natural disasters. Part of the RSR since 2014, the RSR-DR window allows for further involvement in IBRD-eligible countries through its partnership with the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery.

The GFDRR and the RSR have a common agenda in fostering social protection measures to build resilience to natural disasters. Established as a global partnership in 2006, the GFDRR provides support to developing countries to understand, manage, and ultimately reduce their risk from natural hazards and climate change. Hosted at the World Bank, the GFDRR is supported by 21 countries, including Australia, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, and works with over 400 subnational, national, regional, and international partners.

The RSR-GFDRR partnership has fortified collaboration between SPJ and DRM—an agenda that is attracting much attention. Through its partnership with the GFDRR, the RSR has helped initiate and push this agenda even further, through catalytic investment in disaster-responsive social protection systems.

To date, the RSR-GFDRR partnership has supported activities in countries with varying degrees of SPJ system maturity. The effect of these activities has been to initiate a new dialogue on integrating SPJ with DRM, establishing the building blocks for a merger between SPJ and DRM, strengthening government capacity for disaster preparedness and response through SPJ, and adapting SPJ systems to be scalable and disaster-responsive.

A review of the RSR SP-DRM portfolio reveals several design and implementation parameters that need to be established to make social protection more disaster responsive. These parameters include the following:

- Establishing dialogues among the relevant agencies, and, ideally, establishing disaster risk financing arrangements ahead of time
- Piloting or designing programs that have flexibility inherent in their design
- Helping invest in service delivery systems ex ante
- Investing in, and relying on, credible information systems (on livelihoods, meteorological data, etc.) to determine the needed response, prepare adequately, and influence timely decision making
- Having coordination and capacity in place to carry out disaster-responsive social protection programming

Countries and Activities Supported

Through Round 14, the RSR and the GFDRR have provided \$6.45 million to help build disaster readiness in the SPJ systems of client countries. Since the inception of the partnership in 2014 (Round 9), the GFDRR

MILESTONES IN THE GLOBAL EVOLUTION OF THE ASP AGENDA

2005: Launch of the Ethiopia Productive Safety Net Programme (multidonor trust fund initiative)

2009: Launch of the RSR (multidonor trust fund initiative)

2014: Launch of the Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program (multidonor trust fund initiative largely funded by the UK Department for International Development), focusing on a slow-onset agenda

Launch of the RSR-DR window (with GFDRR), focusing on global knowledge and learning on ASP and operationalizing ASP at the country level

Conference on Strengthening Social Protection Systems to Manage Disaster and Climate Risk in Asia and Pacific (RSR, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia, GFDRR)

2015: RSR-GFDRR presentation on ASP at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, at which the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 was adopted

2016: Messaging on ASP at the World Humanitarian Summit, Istanbul (with the Social Protection Inter-agency Cooperation Board [SPIAC-B])

has provided about \$4.3 million to support 11 activities in Botswana, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Serbia, Swaziland, the Pacific Islands (Fiji, Tonga, and Vanuatu), and the Latin American and the Caribbean region. It also supported the most recent (2018) South-South Learning Forum. During the same period, funding under the RSR-Classic window was used to support the SP-DRM agenda in IDA-eligible countries. In Rounds 9–13, \$1.8 million was allocated to SP-DRM activities in Dominica and Grenada, Nepal, Sierra Leone, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Sri Lanka.

Under Round 14, two more activities, totaling \$450,000 in RSR-Classic funding, were approved in Haiti and Nepal, adding two new countries to the SP-DRM portfolio (table 4.1 and figure 4.1).

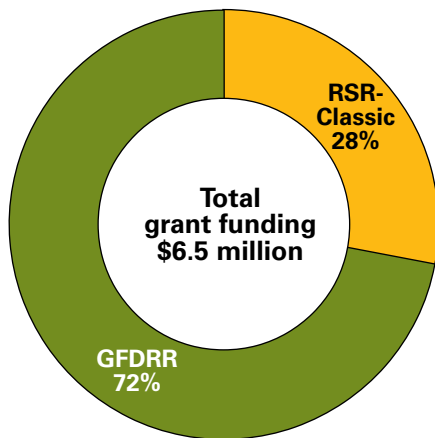
TABLE 4.1 The RSR SP-DRM Portfolio, as of December 31, 2018

Window	RSR round	Grant title	Grant (\$)
RSR-DR	9	Strengthening Jamaica's Social Protection System for Disaster Preparedness and Response	430,000
RSR-DR	9	Developing an Emergency Cash Transfer for Increased Household Resilience to Disasters in the Philippines	400,000
RSR-DR	9	Disaster Responsive Social Protection in the Pacific	450,000
RSR-Classic	9	Building Blocks for Disaster-Responsive Social Protection Systems in Dominica and Grenada	440,000
RSR-DR	10	Colombia: Strengthening Social Protection Interventions as a Disaster Risk Mitigation Mechanism	440,000
RSR-DR	10	Building Social Protection's Role in Disaster Response and Resilience in Swaziland and Lesotho	360,000
RSR-Classic	10	Strengthening Social Protection System for Disaster Preparedness and Response in St. Vincent and the Grenadines	300,000
RSR-Classic	11	Nepal: Technical Assistance to Improve Disaster Responsiveness of Social Protection	400,000
RSR-DR	12	Dominican Republic: Strengthening Social Protection Interventions for Disaster Preparedness and Response	430,000
RSR-DR	12	Serbia: Strengthening the Social Protection Interventions for Disaster Preparedness and Response	420,000
RSR-DR	12	Peru: Strengthening Peruvian Social Protection System as a Disaster Risk Mitigation Mechanism	450,000
RSR-DR	13	Latin America and the Caribbean: Knowledge Exchange on Adaptive Social Protection Systems as a Disaster Risk Mitigation Mechanism	200,000
RSR-DR	13	Botswana: Support to a Coordinated and Scalable Social Protection System in Botswana	290,000
RSR-Classic	13	Sri Lanka: Adapting Social Protection Systems for Disaster Response	365,000
RSR-DR	13	Mexico: Strengthening Mexico's Social Protection System for Disaster Preparedness and Response	435,000
RSR-Classic	13	Sierra Leone: Strengthening Disaster-Responsiveness and Integration of the Sierra Leone's Social Protection System	380,000
RSR-Classic	14	Haiti: Analytical Underpinning for the Development of Building Blocks for an Adaptive Social Protection System	225,000
RSR-Classic	14	Nepal: Exploiting Federalism to Improve Integration of Social Protection Systems	225,000
GFDRR-RSR joint support		Global: South-South Learning Forum 2018: Building Resilience through Adaptive Social Protection	300,000
Total			6,450,000

Source: SAP (World Bank internal system).

Note: RSR-DR window is funded by the GFDRR.

FIGURE 4.1 RSR-DR Window Funding and Coverage, as of December 31, 2018



23 country and 2 subregional activities in 5 regions



Source: SAP (World Bank internal system).

Case Study: Jamaica

RSR support was critical in strengthening the ASP dialogue with government and building government capacity on ASP overall. In the context of the World Bank's preparation of a disaster vulnerability reduction project in 2016, the Jamaican Ministry of Labor and Social Security identified several areas of technical assistance that would be essential to improving the responsiveness of the country's social protection system to disasters. The subsequent RSR grant formally included safety net response in its contingency component and covered the following:

- An improved postdisaster household assessment instrument
- A communications strategy and related materials
- A business process review of the country's main relief distribution mechanism, the Central Food warehouse
- Training on adaptive social protection to government and nongovernment staff
- A process evaluation of key social protection programs
- Social protection payment system assessment and guidance
- Technical assistance to update the Humanitarian Assistance Policy and Plan

Several important lessons were learned during grant implementation. The most critical of these was the importance of continued resources to operationalize the system improvements identified through the technical assistance. The RSR grant provided the government of Jamaica with clear recommendations on how to improve various aspects of its social protection system and delivery mechanisms for greater adaptiveness and responsiveness. But implementing these recommendations required additional resources, which were not readily available. Among these resource needs were an information management system to support the new household assessment instrument, an inventory management system at the Central Food warehouse, and financing to support continued communications and help the government complete the revision of its Humanitarian Assistance Policy and Plan. Additionally, although the RSR team was able to provide technical assistance well beyond what was initially requested, some areas of the system could not be addressed given time and resource constraints.

An important lesson that was reinforced was the multisector nature of ASP. The team was able to deepen intersector collaboration on ASP by involving stakeholders from both the disaster response and social protection sectors throughout the process.



In the wake of 2018's Cyclone Winston in Fiji; photo: Vlad Sokhin/World Bank–GFDRR

Going Forward

The RSR-GFDRR collaboration has been significant in promoting the ASP agenda overall, through global learning and knowledge sharing, as well as operationalization ASP at the country level. Going forward, the adaptive nature of social protection systems needs to be increased and enhanced through information, programs, and financing. A huge vacuum can be filled in the development scene by linking

humanitarian response to social protection systems, particularly in response to natural disasters. This opportunity, building on the record of mutually beneficial cooperation and strategic coordination under the RSR-DR window, will spark exploration of strategic joint operational engagements and build new platforms for knowledge sharing on ASP on a more global level.

THE RSR-NS WINDOW

Strengthening the Linkages between Social Protection and Nutrition

Malnutrition is one of the world's most serious, yet least-addressed development challenges, and it produces substantial human and economic costs. Of the 141 countries with adequate nutrition data, 124—88 percent—face more than one form of malnutrition on a large scale (Development Initiatives 2018). Among those most vulnerable to malnutrition are young children, pregnant women and mothers, the elderly, indigenous peoples, and individuals living in poverty. In the face of human-made and natural disasters, malnutrition is also an acute problem for groups who are migrating, displaced, or living in situations of conflict or fragility. The coexistence of undernutrition alongside overweight and obesity is increasingly prevalent among individuals, households, and populations of all income levels and throughout the life course. Over 2 billion people worldwide suffer from a chronic deficiency of micronutrients, a condition known as hidden hunger (Ritchie and Roser 2017). Children are particularly vulnerable to various forms of malnutrition. Poor nutrition during the first 1,000 days of a child's life can cause irreversible damage to cognitive development and has educational, income, and productivity consequences that reach far into adulthood. Addressing childhood stunting is a key mechanism in fighting poverty, as children who escape stunting are 33 percent more likely to escape poverty as adults (Shekar et al. 2017).

Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection

Social protection systems—and social safety nets in particular—play a unique and important role in overcoming the challenge of malnutrition worldwide. With mechanisms to target individuals and households at risk

for malnutrition, social protection is a critical element in any nutrition-sensitive investment. With sufficient resources and effective design and implementation, social protection programs have significant potential to address the underlying determinants of malnutrition via three pathways: income, behavior, and/or price.

- **Social transfers, including cash, food, or vouchers, help increase household income and utilization of social services.** As a result, households can invest in a higher quantity and quality of food consumption, boost resilience to livelihood risks, and increase demand for health and sanitation services.
- **Accompanying measures, which complement income or in-kind transfers, alter behavior and preferences, and can help boost the impact of a transfer on nutritional status.** These measures aim to increase demand for health and sanitation services, such as micronutrient provision, nutritional counseling, proper care and feeding practices, and health and hygiene education. They often consist of community-based behavioral change and social marketing, which—along with other features of program design—enhance the impact of such transfers.
- **Price subsidies, quotas, or conditions can encourage food expenditures and consumption.** A recent analysis funded under the RSR-NS window found that country governments are beginning to move away from food subsidies and direct food transfers and instead are relying more heavily on vouchers and cash transfers. This shift is due to progress in the availability of evidence, technology use, delivery mechanisms, and systems of accountability (Alderman, Gentilini, and Yemtsov 2018).

Given the complexities in addressing the underlying determinants of malnutrition and the vulnerabilities of at-risk populations, existing social protection systems

are as a useful entry point for investments in nutrition.

Social protection systems can be built and expanded to address the challenges of nutrition through improved targeting, beneficiary registration, efficient payment systems, and increased access to services.

Social protection is also unique in its ability to leverage programs, expertise, and data across sectors.

This feature answers to one of the main challenges in implementing nutrition-sensitive programming, which requires inputs from the health and sanitation, education, and agriculture sectors. In low- and middle-income countries, the share of government expenditures devoted to social protection has been growing more rapidly than investments in other sectors (Alderman 2016). An opportunity exists to leverage these growing investments in social protection to

ensure resources are directed toward effective and integrated systems with greater potential for impact.

Overview of the RSR-NS

RSR-NS, the nutrition-sensitive window of the RSR, was launched in December 2014 with full funding from the Russian Federation. The RSR-NS provides small, yet catalytic, funding in strategic areas to strengthen the linkages between social protection and nutrition through stand-alone pilot activities or by adding a nutrition-sensitive lens to ongoing country programs. While the grants support programs in both low- (IDA) and middle-income (IBRD) countries, they have primarily facilitated investments in IBRD-eligible



Families wait to collect sacks of food at a food distribution center in Kindia, Guinea; photo: © Dominic Chavez/World Bank

THE RSR-NS AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The RSR-NS directly contributes to 6 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals:



countries and aim to unlock additional domestic financing. The nutrition-sensitive agenda enables the RSR to

- Target populations most vulnerable to malnutrition;
- Pursue behavioral change communication activities to promote household awareness of health and nutrition care and health-seeking behaviors;
- Enhance the quality of nutrition services delivered with social protection interventions and food programs; and
- Scale up in times of crisis through adaptive social protection.

Between December 2014 and December 2018, nine grants have been implemented under the RSR-NS program. All nine were funded by the Russian Federation and total \$3,137,457 (table 4.2). The grants have been allocated among eight countries: Armenia, Botswana, Ecuador, Arab Republic of Egypt, Guatemala, India (Madhya Pradesh), Indonesia, and Mexico, in addition to one global investment. Nutrition-sensitive social protection has also been undertaken under the RSR-Classic window for several IDA countries, including Ethiopia, the Gambia, Honduras, Madagascar, Rwanda, Tajikistan, and the Republic of Yemen.

The Russian Federation has extended the implementation period of the RSR-NS MDTF until the end of 2019

to allow time for replenishment. The RSR-NS has also taken on responsibility for the popular SecureNutrition platform (www.SecureNutrition.org), which previously was financed through a different source but closely coordinated with the RSR-NS.

The RSR-NS portfolio has enabled the project teams to

- Bridge the gap between research, policy, and implementation;
- Strengthen collaboration across agencies, human development sectors, and levels of government;
- Utilize “cash +” programming during critical periods of human development; and
- Enhance the connection between safety nets and humanitarian assistance before, during, and in the aftermath of crises, as well as in situations of chronic fragility.

Accomplishments and Results

Outcomes achieved in RSR-NS grant implementation across countries over the years include the following.

- **Enhanced government capacity and commitment to design, develop, and strengthen national social protection systems with a nutrition-sensitive lens.**

THE RSR-NS AND THE HUMAN CAPITAL PROJECT

The RSR-NS has the potential to contribute significantly to the newly launched HCP while addressing issues of equity and inclusion. Thus far, over 50 countries have signed on to the HCP—indicating a high level of commitment to improving human development outcomes. Nutrition, particularly during the early years, is an integral component of the Human Capital Index, and the cross-sectoral work inherent to the RSR-NS can be leveraged for greater impact.

TABLE 4.2 Overview of Grants under the RSR-NS

Grant title and description	Grant (\$)
Support the Strengthening of the Mexico SPJ System and its Focus on Wellbeing, Nutritional Status, and Food Security. Inform policy reforms that can increase the coverage and effectiveness of Mexico's social protection system, and document important results and lessons from Mexico to inform other policy dialogues.	378,101
Armenia Social Inclusion and Activation. Improve the targeting of social safety nets and enhance the contribution of the social assistance system in identifying and reducing malnutrition.	378,304
Strengthening the Social Protection System in Botswana to Contribute to the Eradication of Food Poverty. Support the development of a nutritionally sensitive social protection system through development of key reforms and tools.	338,456
Improving Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection in Ecuador. Support the government in increasing the impact of the social protection system on reducing chronic malnutrition through enhancing coordination of programs and benefits, and strengthening coordination with the health sector.	302,121
Design of Conditional Cash Transfers for Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition in Madhya Pradesh, India. Support development of a strategy, design, system components, and piloting of a conditional cash transfer program for maternal and child health and nutrition.	450,000
Leveraging Social Protection Systems for Improved Nutrition [Guatemala]. Strengthen foundational systems of a conditional cash transfer program to more effectively target households, deliver benefits, and manage co-responsibility verification as part of an integrated approach to reducing chronic malnutrition; support strengthened monitoring and evaluation of the program; and provide support to increase the functionality of the social registry as a dynamic tool to prioritize, coordinate, and harmonize interventions across sectors.	150,000
Supporting Multisectoral Approach to Reduce Malnutrition among Indonesian PKH CCT Families. Support the Program Keluarga Harapan conditional cash transfer with a mechanism for monitoring, coordinating, and encouraging reliable and quality health services; and strengthen monthly family development sessions for PKH beneficiary mothers as a platform to relay essential food and nutrition messages as well as promote positive behavior changes toward better health and nutrition.	450,000
Strengthening School Feeding Program in Egypt. Support the government in expanding the school feeding programs in coordinating with other social safety net interventions, thereby promoting improved nutrition outcomes for children attending public schools in poorer areas.	175,682
Enhancing Public Food Delivery Systems as a Safety Net (Global). Review the role of public distribution systems (PDS) as part of the national safety net, understand the factors that affect the design of PDS programs across studied countries and their reforms over time, and document selected aspects of current design and implementation.	349,795
Total	3,137,457

Source: SAP (World Bank internal system).

In Botswana, the RSR-NS grant supported the government's preparation of a nutrition-sensitive social protection strategy, and enabled the implementation of a comprehensive social registry. This in turn helped utilize new methods to target beneficiaries of social benefits.

- **Implementation of new or improved social protection interventions such as cash transfers and promotion of health services.** In Armenia, the RSR-NS grant supported the creation of a new targeting mechanism to better identify poor households at risk of malnutrition and combine interventions to stimulate the

use of health services among beneficiaries of social assistance. The approach relied heavily on interagency partnership and dialogue to develop shared strategic and operational priorities for targeting and service delivery across sectors.

- **Improved systems for coordination and resource mobilization across sectors and agencies.** Working across sectors to leverage programs, expertise, and data has been a primary advantage of the nutrition-sensitive approach. Six of the RSR-NS grants directly connect relevant ministries and institutions for policy planning and

implementation. For example, in Ecuador, the RSR-NS grant enhanced coordination of existing programs and benefits, strengthened the monitoring of beneficiaries across sectors, and improved coordination with health and education stakeholders—including for social registration systems, results-based financing, and utilization of health and child care services.

- **Facilitated improvement in monitoring and evaluation.** Specific programs include the expansion and improved integration of a monitoring system on child growth and development in Ecuador, nutrition monitoring and counseling in Indonesia with a focus on the first 1,000 days, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the school feeding program in Egypt, including school attendance and provision of meals (to be used as key inputs for Egypt’s flagship cash transfer program).

Going Forward

The RSR-NS has the potential to advance the evidence base on nutrition-sensitive social protection and support global goals set forth in the G20 Initiative for Early Childhood Development, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals, among others. Initiatives supported through the RSR-NS window, such as the SecureNutrition Knowledge platform and other knowledge-sharing efforts, can continue to link global development agendas with nutrition-sensitive social protection efforts.

Ending malnutrition remains a critical step for sustained and intergenerational human and economic development. At the same time, nutrition interventions are considered some of the most cost-effective development activities. The evidence base to invest in nutrition programs is strong; however, significant financing gaps remain. In an era where fiscal space is limited in countries of all income levels, existing social protection systems serve as a useful entry point for supporting integrated nutrition efforts.



Photo: © Maria Fleischmann/World Bank

The background is an abstract, textured surface with a mottled appearance. It features a mix of warm colors like orange, red, and yellow, and cooler colors like green and blue. The texture is uneven, with some areas appearing more saturated and others more muted, giving it a painterly or marbled quality.

SECTION 5

Financial Status



As of December 31, 2018, development partner contributions to the RSR—covering the RSR Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF; the RSR-Classic window), the RSR-Nutrition Sensitive (RSR-NS) Trust Fund, and the now-closed RSR Catalyst Trust Fund (RSRC) totaled about \$118.9 million, including investment and other income. Table 5.1 presents the financial summary for these

three RSR trust funds, including information on development partner cash contributions, investment income, grant commitments and disbursements, and funds available for allocation against future calls for proposals. Disaster-responsive (RSR-DR) grants are not reported on here, as this window is funded through the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery's (GFDRR's) own MDTF.

TABLE 5.1 Status of RSR Contributions by Trust Fund, as of December 31, 2018 (million \$)

Item	RSR and successor fund	RSR-NS	RSRC	Total
Receipts				
Cash contribution ^a	109.40	3.30	3.24	115.94
Investment income ^b	2.74	0.07	0.02	2.83
Other income ^c	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18
Total receipts	112.32	3.37	3.25	118.94
Grant amount/allocation ^d	105.93	3.11	3.01	112.06
Nonproject disbursements				
Refunds ^e	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07
Administrative fee ^f	1.08	0.07	0.16	1.31
Available cash balance^g	5.30	0.20	0.01	5.50
Activity disbursements and commitments				
Disbursements ^h	96.00	3.08	2.99	102.00
Commitments ⁱ	1.83	0.00	0.00	1.83
Total disbursements and commitments	97.78	3.08	2.99	103.85

Source: SAP (World Bank internal system).

Note: In accordance with the Trust Fund Administrative Agreement, “the World Bank shall furnish to the Donor current financial information relating to receipts, disbursements and fund balance with respect to the Contributions via the World Bank’s Trust Funds Donor Center secure website. The Bank shall provide to the Donors an annual single audit reporting, within 6 months following the end of each Bank fiscal year, which starts on July 1 and ends on June 30 of each year.” Additional information on accounting and financial reporting is included in the administrative agreement, annex 2, paragraph 6. Funds received after July 2015 are subject to the Trust Fund cost recovery reforms. Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

a. Any portion of a contribution made in the form of cash.

b. Returns on cash and investments allocated to the trust fund and earned between November 2009 and October 23, 2017, on the undisbursed balance of the RSR MDTF umbrella.

c. Ineligible expenses returned from one of the recipient-executed grants that has closed. Funds will be reallocated against new approved proposals.

d. The setting aside of funds for specific agreed activities/projects in accordance with the decision-making process specified in the administrative agreement.

e. Unspent funds from the RSRC were automatically transferred to the development partner bank account.

f. The cost of administration and other expenses, which are in accordance with the terms of the administrative agreement and the agreed administrative fee.

g. Funds available for new allocation including partial funds that have not been transferred yet against approved grants, after subtracting total grant allocation and the administrative fee.

h. Cash payment to a recipient or vendor based on a commitment by the Bank. The Bank provides oversight and supervision over implementation.

i. Obligations of the trust fund to provide funds. They are recorded in full amounts in the system, pending disbursement against the allocated goods and services. The commitment also includes funds allocated against recipient-executed trust funds.

The RSR MDTF, the RSR-NS, and the RSRC have earned investment income on the undisbursed balance accumulated since the inception of the three trustee accounts. The income is used for the same purposes as contribution funds, as specified in the respective trust fund administrative agreements. At present, the RSR-Classic MDTF, which includes the successor fund, is valued at \$112.32 million

(\$109.40 million in development partner deposits, plus \$2.74 million in investment income and \$0.18 million in refunds). The administrative fee for the three trust funds represents the cost of administration and other expenses, which are in accordance with the terms of the administrative agreements.

Contributions by Development Partner

The Russian Federation remains the largest funder of the RSR, followed by, respectively, the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Australia, and Denmark.

The Russian Federation is the sole contributor to the RSR-NS Trust Fund, with a total contribution amount of \$3.30 million. All funds under this trust fund have been fully allocated, and the remaining balance will be used to cover the cost of the RSR-NS evaluation and maintain the Secure-Nutrition website, as agreed with the development partner. The trust fund is expected to close December 31, 2019.

The United Kingdom, via the Department for International Development (DFID), was the sole contributor to the RSRC.

A total contribution of £2 million (about \$3.24 million) was received against the trust fund program. These funds supported key analytical work in 30 countries focused on assessing existing programs, technical assistance to improve components of existing systems, and capacity building for implementing teams. This trust fund closed June 30, 2012.

Table 5.2 shows the breakdown of contributions to the RSR MDTF by development partner. These contributions represent the amounts specified in the administrative agreements between the development partners, IBRD, and IDA.

TABLE 5.2 Status of Paid and Unpaid Contributions to the RSR MDTF by Development Partner, as of December 31, 2018

Development partner	Contribution currency	Amount received (contribution currency)	Amount received (million \$)	Unpaid installments (million \$)	Total (million \$)
Australia	Million \$A	3.20	3.23	0.00	3.23
Denmark	Million DKr	5.00	0.79	0.00	0.79
Norway	Million NKr	130.00	21.62	0.00	21.62
Russian Federation	Million \$	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
Sweden	Million SKr	70.00	10.43	0.00	10.43
United Kingdom	Million £	15.00	23.36	0.00	23.36
Total paid and unpaid contributions			109.43	0.00	109.43

Source: SAP (World Bank internal system).

Note: Installments paid in currencies of contributions are valued at the exchange rates in effect at the time the funds are received and the date they are converted to U.S. dollars. Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Program Activities

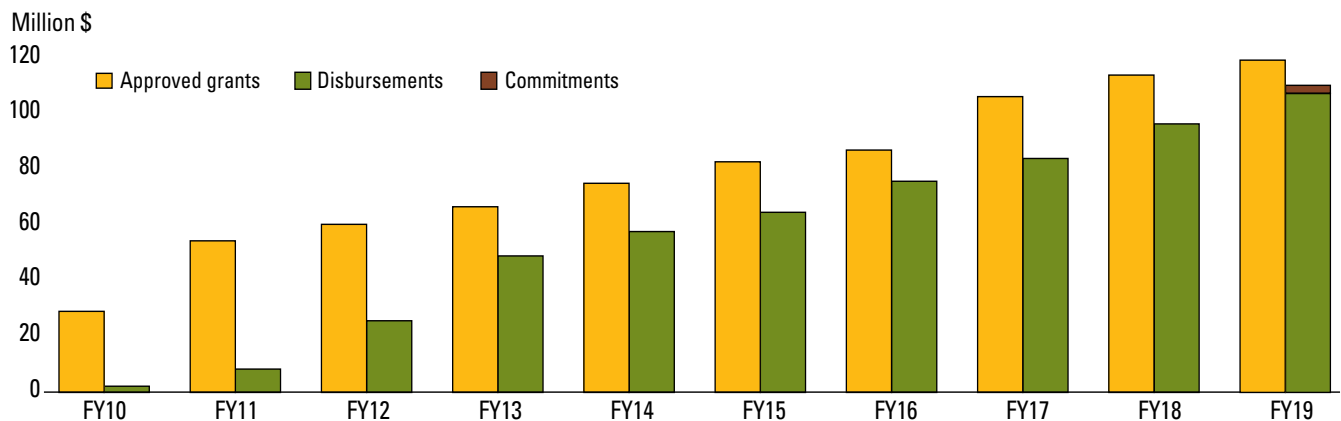
Disbursements under the RSR have increased significantly since December 2009, as shown in figure 5.1. As of December 31, 2018, 91 percent of the funds allocated to RSR activities have been disbursed; another 2 percent is contractually committed.

Since the inception of the RSR MDTF in late 2009 through December 2018, 14 rounds of calls for proposals have been launched, supporting various sectors as well as regional and global activities. Figure 5.1 shows the current overall status

of program activities under the RSR. All activities under the RSRC are legally closed.

The RSR-MDTF, RSRC, and RSR-NS fund two main types of grants, as shown in figure 5.3. Recipient-executed trust funds (RETFs) are funds the Bank passes on to a recipient, whose projects are prepared and supervised by the Bank. Bank-executed trust funds (BETFs) finance activities such as capacity building, technical assistance, and supervision and preparation of RETF-funded projects. BETFs are implemented by the Bank.

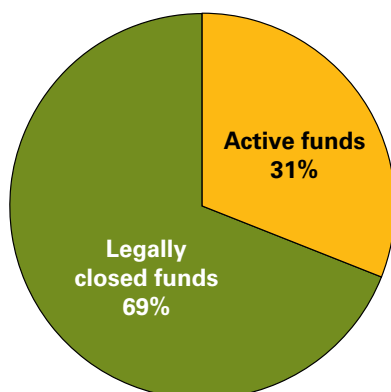
FIGURE 5.1 RSR Cumulative Grant Approvals and Disbursements as of December 31, 2018



Source: SAP (World Bank internal system).

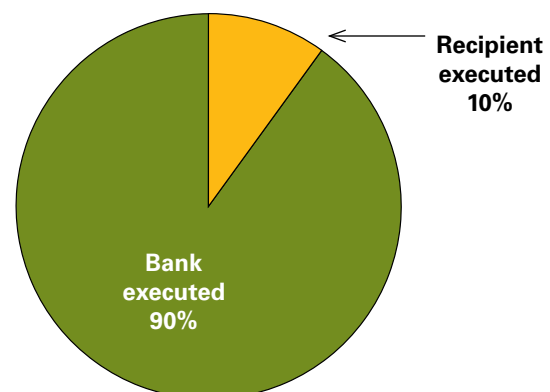
Note: Approved grant amounts represent the grants that were activated and recorded by fiscal year in SAP.

FIGURE 5.2 RSR Status as of December 31, 2018



Source: SAP (World Bank internal system).

FIGURE 5.3 Grant Allocations by Trust Fund Type



Source: SAP (World Bank internal system).





SECTION 6

Supporting
Tables



Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Africa				
Building Social Protection Systems	Angola: Transforming Angola’s Key Poverty Programs into Effective and Nutrition-Sensitive Safety Net Interventions. Support the government in three areas: establish key elements of a social safety net system, strengthen nutrition-sensitive communication and implementation of safety net programs, and improve the quality and coverage of nutrition interventions.	440,000	August 2017–May 2019	Active
	Benin: Scaling Up Social Protection. Support the scaling up of social protection activities in Benin, capitalizing on recent advances in building multiprogram platforms for targeting, registry, and grievance redress.	295,000	March 2017–January 2019	Active
	Botswana: Support to a Coordinated and Scalable Social Protection System in Botswana. Support the development of a coordinated and scalable social protection system, with increased focus on building resilience to natural disasters and improving nutrition outcomes.	265,000	March 2018–June 2019	Active
	Burkina Faso: Citizens Curb Corruption. Improve the efficiency and transparency of resource use in the social safety net and education projects in Burkina Faso, and make the tools effecting the improvement available to wider government and partners.	450,000	January 2018–June 2019	Active
	Burundi: Support to the Operationalization of Burundi’s Social Protection Strategy. Support the government in operationalizing the National Social Protection Strategy and its core safety net programs to achieve the dual objective of poverty reduction and fighting malnutrition.	370,000	September 2017–May 2019	Active
	Cabo Verde: Support to the Scale Up of the Social Protection System in Cabo Verde. Support the government in developing adequate social protection delivery systems and programs to enable increased coverage.	400,000	February 2018–July 2019	Active
	Cameroon: Scaling Up the Safety Net to Respond to Crises in Cameroon. Expand the existing safety net program into a scalable and disaster-responsive system.	250,000	October 2017–December 2019	Active
	Central African Republic: Operational Policy for Adaptive Social Safety Nets. Provide technical assistance to the government to design a comprehensive social protection policy, which includes forced displacement.	206,250	September 2018–May 2020	Active
	Central African Republic: Social Protection Policy and Forced Displacement in Central African Republic. Support the government in designing a sustainable and inclusive National Social Protection Policy where development responses to forced displacement are fully integrated and operationalized.	350,000	March 2017–February 2019	Active
	Chad: Strengthening Social Protection Systems and Adapting Them to the Refugee Crisis. Support the government in developing and strengthening social protection systems, including making them more responsive to the shock of refugee influx.	400,000	January 2018–June 2019	Active
	Côte d’Ivoire: Building Resilient and Productive Social Protection and Labor Systems. Contribute to government efforts in implementing a resilient SPL system in terms of an integrated social registry and a productive inclusion platform for the most vulnerable households.	412,000	February 2018–August 2019	Active
Democratic Republic of Congo: Developing a National Targeting System. Help the government develop a national targeting system for safety nets which will be piloted in IDA-financed operations.	440,000	April 2017–January 2019	Active	

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Building Social Protection Systems	Democratic Republic of Congo: Strengthening and Adapting SP Systems to Support Refugees. Strengthen and improve the effectiveness of the country's Social Fund (FSRDC) as it positions itself to become one of the leading agencies mandated to deliver social protection programs in the Democratic Republic of Congo, including support to refugees and host communities.	225,000	October 2018–May 2020	Active
	Ethiopia: Expanding Ethiopia's Social Protection System: Building the Jobs Agenda. Support the government in strengthening its social protection system by building its knowledge and capacity to successfully deliver livelihoods and jobs-related services to poor and vulnerable populations.	435,000	February 2017–January 2019	Active
	The Gambia: Support for Designing and Building an Effective Social Safety Net System. Support the government in designing the building blocks of a basic, effective, and efficient social safety net system for the poor and vulnerable.	425,000	April 2017–December 2018	Active
	Ghana: Creating Youth Employment Solutions for Ghana. Design a youth employment framework aimed at improving productive opportunities by unemployed and vulnerable youth through diagnostics to identify the potential for youth employment opportunities and expansion of the knowledge base; and technical assessment to identify the potential for public works programs in youth employment opportunities.	325,000	February 2018–July 2019	Active
	Ghana: Strengthening, Consolidating, and Scaling Up the Social Protection System. Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of Ghana's National Social Protection System.	450,000	September 2016–December 2018	Active
	Guinea: Promoting Productive Inclusion and Strengthening Safety Nets Systems. Support the government in promoting productive inclusion through its flagship safety net project; and in implementing its first national social protection policy, with a focus on establishing a social registry.	300,000	August 2017–May 2019	Active
	Kenya: From Safety Net to Delivery of Comprehensive Social Protection and Jobs Services. Support the government in testing and operationalizing innovations in the delivery of comprehensive SPJ services.	365,000	September 2017–June 2019	Active
	Liberia: Youth Employability and Empowerment Platform. Support the government in improving the employability of youth through the development of a Youth Employability and Empowerment Platform.	187,500	August 2018–May 2020	Active
	Malawi: Building a Shock-Responsive Safety Net. Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee's emergency and safety net response.	450,000	November 2016–December 2018	Active
	Mauritania: Enhancing Livelihoods for Vulnerable Youth in Mauritania. Develop the building blocks of an integrated social protection system for productive inclusion among vulnerable households.	252,200	February 2018–August 2019	Active
	São Tomé and Príncipe: Development of Effective Delivery Systems for Social Protection. Support the government in building delivery systems to turn its core social protection programs into effective safety net interventions.	315,000	April 2017–January 2019	Active
	Senegal: Promoting Graduation and Productive Inclusion for Safety Net Beneficiaries. Inform the choice and design of productive inclusion programs for youth from extremely poor households in Senegal, support the design of some of their core systems (communications, management information, and grievance mechanisms, among others), and set up the foundations for their evaluation.	436,750	August 2017–June 2019	Active

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Building Social Protection Systems	Sierra Leone: Strengthening Disaster-Responsiveness and Integration of the Sierra Leone’s Social Protection System. Support the government in increasing the integration and disaster responsiveness of its existing social protection system.	380,000	January 2018–August 2019	Active
	Somalia: Support the Establishment of a Social Protection Framework. Support the elaboration of a social protection policy and a safety nets strategy in Somaliland as recommended by the Stocktaking and Diagnostic Assessment.	400,000	August 2016–June 2018	Active
	South Sudan: Enhancing SP Systems for Conflict-Sensitive Delivery. Contribute to efforts at enhancing the social protection delivery system in a context of fragility, conflict, and violence by identifying options and testing innovations in the delivery of safety nets and grievance redress mechanisms to support community-level unity and cohesion.	337,500	September 2018–August 2019	Active
	South Sudan: Operationalization of the South Sudan National Social Protection Policy Framework. Provide support to the government to assess the state of the social protection sector, generate knowledge, and build institutional capacity for designing, implementing, and coordinating social protection programs.	410,000	March 2016–September 2018	Active
	Sudan: Strengthening Safety Nets Programs. Support continued strengthening of the building blocks of a comprehensive social safety net program and social protection platform in Sudan, improve the delivery and efficiency of social protection systems, and increase the coverage of effective and adaptive social protection activities.	337,500	August 2018–May 2020	Active
	Tanzania: Enhancing Sustainable Livelihoods and Graduation from Social Assistance in Tanzania—Bottlenecks to Self-Employment and Household Enterprises. Identify the most important constraints to higher productivity in nonfarm self-employment and household enterprises (businesses run mostly with the help of family members), and identifies potential interventions to address these constraints.	420,000	April 2016–June 2018	Active
	Tanzania: Making Innovations in Livelihood Services Work for the Poor: Testing Graduation Models at Scale. Support the government in strengthening its safety net program by introducing innovative approaches that promote productive inclusion and contribute to the graduation of the poor and vulnerable into sustainable livelihoods.	337,500	September 2018–May 2020	Active
	Togo: Supporting a Unified Social Registry for Integrated Social Protection. Support the government in designing a sustainable and unified national social registry in order to build a system of social protection.	300,000	January 2018–July 2019	Active
	Uganda: Improving Opportunities for Vulnerable Youth: Evidence and Learning for Solutions in Uganda. Inform and supports the government in the design of employment policies and programs aimed at improving access to productive opportunities by vulnerable youth, through system diagnostics and expansion of the knowledge base; stocktaking of what exists; and strengthening knowledge sharing and learning capabilities at the national and local levels.	385,000	April 2017–June 2019	Active
	Uganda: Protection and Promotion: Empowering Child Survivors of SGBV PROSPECS-SGBV [Protection and Promotion Empowering Child Survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence]. Improve inclusion of child survivors of sexual violence and those at risk into the social protection system.	259,800	September 2016–June 2019	Active

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Building Social Protection Systems	Zambia: Developing an Innovative Payment Platform for the Social Protection System in Zambia. Support the government to design and pilot an innovative payment platform that gives beneficiaries the choice of how to receive their benefits and is integrated into the national social protection system.	355,000	February 2017–January 2019	Active
	Zambia: Targeting of High-Potential, Extremely Poor Beneficiaries for Productive Inclusion Programs. Develop an innovative assessment to identify potential extremely poor beneficiaries for productive programming and mechanisms to establish linkages for extremely poor beneficiaries to markets or productive services.	300,000	August 2018–May 2020	Active
	Regional (Benin, Ethiopia, Liberia): Support to Extending Pension Coverage to Informal Sector Workers. Support three countries in East and West Africa in developing options on extending pension coverage to informal sector workers.	380,000	September 2017–November 2019	Active
	Regional (Benin and Sierra Leone): Support to Improved Fiscal Sustainability of Pension Systems in West Africa. Provide support to countries to improve pension investment policies and their liability/asset valuation.	277,500	June 2018–August 2019	Active
	Regional (Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea): Innovations to Sustain WURI through Strategic Communications and by Linking to Civil Registration in West Africa. Support the sustainability of the West Africa Unique Identification for Regional Integration and Inclusion (WURI) in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea by strengthening processes for birth and death registration and ensuring interoperability between civil registration and foundational ID systems; and enhancing country ownership and public awareness of the importance of registering for government-recognized foundational ID systems through strategic communications and stakeholder engagement.	337,500	August 2018–May 2020	Active
	Regional (Ghana, Kenya, and Tanzania): Cash and Change—Testing Behavioral Interventions in Cash Transfer Projects. The Human Capital Project (HCP) aims to accelerate more and better investments in people around the world. In Africa, the project will provide support to a critical vision-building and priority-setting exercise for human capital development in seven “early adopter” countries. It will also provide advisory support as countries move toward implementing these priorities.	225,000	September 2018–May 2020	Active
	Regional—Southern Africa (Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, and Zambia): Operationalizing the Youth Employment Agenda in Southern Africa. Develop a toolkit and foster subregional learning on successfully integrating youth employment support into social protection systems in Southern Africa.	435,000	August 2017–May 2019	Active
	Regional: Coherent Pension Policy in West Africa. Equip policy makers with information and international experience required to formulate more equitable old-age income security policies in West African countries.	319,979	March 2016–June 2018	Active
	Regional: Engaging Vulnerable Groups in the Design of Identification System. Inform the design of identification systems, particularly to reflect the needs and experiences of vulnerable groups, in a subset of African countries.	450,000	August 2017–May 2019	Active
	Regional: Support to Diagnostics of Financing and Structure of Social Protection in Africa. Assess the financing structure of SPL programs in three countries in East and West Africa and provide recommendations on improving SPL system spending efficiency and fiscal sustainability.	450,000	September 2016–June 2018	Active

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Building Social Protection Systems	Angola: Systemic Support to Social Protection in Angola. Contributed to strengthening the social protection system by enhancing the government's capacity to design and implement social protection programs, strengthening coordination and institutional linkages among the multiple government institutions, and designing a graduation model.	442,622	September 2015–March 2017	Closed
	Benin: Building a Common National Targeting and Registry System for Cash Transfers, Public Works, and Other Safety Net Interventions. Supported the government in developing a national beneficiary targeting and registry system that can be used across multiple social protection and health programs.	272,439	August 2013–June 2015	Closed
	Burkina Faso: Strengthening Safety Net Response to Crises. Supported the development and implementation of a cash transfer program and a feasibility study of a public works program to support the poor and vulnerable.	499,706	April 2010–June 2015	Closed
	Burundi: Supporting Evolution toward a Coordinated Social Protection System. Assisted in a gradual move from fragmented social protection programs to a coordinated system through feasibility assessments, support for program implementation, and South-South learning.	285,803	August 2014–August 2015	Closed
	Cameroon: Strengthening Safety Net Response to Crises. Supported an inventory and analysis of the country's social safety nets, and piloted a cash transfer program.	549,852	March 2010–December 2013	Closed
	Cameroon: Support to Building Productive Safety Nets. Supported the development of a productive social protection system in Cameroon including strengthening the design of safety net programs and approaches to linking program beneficiaries to the labor market and productive activities.	249,576	April 2014–August 2016	Closed
	Comoros: Strengthening Social Protection in Comoros. Supported the government in improving social protection policy coordination and safety net program implementation.	407,304	February 2015–October 2016	Closed
	Congo–Brazzaville: LISUNGI–Safety Nets System. Supported building blocks of a consolidated national safety nets system and an impact evaluation of the LISUNGI cash transfer pilot program.	339,967	January 2014–May 2016	Closed
	Côte d'Ivoire: Assessing the Impact of Crises on Human Capital and Laying the Foundations for an Effective Social Safety Net System. Provided technical assistance to investigating the aggregate and distributional impact of recent crises on the country's human capital, and made specific policy recommendations to better respond to future crises.	299,169	November 2011–December 2013	Closed
	Côte d'Ivoire: Strengthening Social Protection and Labor Delivery Platforms in Côte d'Ivoire. Strengthened institutional capacity for improving coordination and the design of an integrated delivery system for SPL.	417,710	April 2016–December 2017	Closed
	Democratic Republic of Congo: Support to Establishing a National Social Protection System. Strengthened the framework for social protection and the establishment of a national social protection system through capacity building of social protection actors and mapping of SPL interventions.	338,584	April 2014–March 2016	Closed
Ghana: Building a Common Targeting Registry for Ghana's Social Protection System. Building on previous RSR support, this grant supported the government in establishing a national common targeting system to scale up the country's main safety net program (Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty—LEAP) and the National Health Insurance Scheme.	431,414	February 2014–May 2016	Closed	

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Building Social Protection Systems	Ghana: Cash Transfers Designed and Brought to Scale. Helped upgrade the design of the country's cash transfer programs with a view to develop a common targeting mechanism for all safety net programs in the country.	181,322	April 2010–June 2012	Closed
	Guinea Social Protection Safety Nets Strategy. Supported the government's request to elaborate a national social protection policy and strategy document.	392,212	March 2015–December 2016	Closed
	Guinea: Strengthening Social Safety Nets in Times of Crises. Provided technical assistance, including a feasibility study and capacity building to help create a safety net system that can respond effectively to crises.	399,981	July 2011–September 2014	Closed
	Guinea-Bissau: Laying the Foundations for a Social Protection System. Supported the government in laying the foundations of a social protection system capable of effectively responding to current crises and future shocks.	382,643	February 2015–October 2016	Closed
	Kenya: Developing and Strengthening the Kenya Social Protection System. Helped the government enhance the single registry for social protection, develop common program targeting mechanisms, and design program graduation mechanisms.	357,326	August 2013–May 2016	Closed
	Kenya: Social Protection Interventions. Supported the government in its effort to bring about a systemic change of the social protection system, and deliver more tangible and sustainable results for vulnerable people.	144,891	March 2010–December 2012	Closed
	Kenya: Support to the Government for Social Protection Programming. Supported the government in strengthening its response to the recent crisis through increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of ongoing social protection interventions.	1,292,744	March 2010–September 2013	Closed
	Kenya: Support to the Internship Program of the Kenya Private Sector Alliance. Supported the IDA Youth Empowerment Project in its efforts to increase access to youth-targeted temporary employment programs and to improve youth employability.	585,000	September–December 2012	Closed
	Kenya: Support to the Kenya Youth Employment Project. Supported the government's efforts to improve youth employability.	398,075	July 2010–March 2013	Closed
	Lesotho: Developing the Strategy and Building Blocks for a Social Protection System. Supported the government in developing a social protection strategy and laying some of the fundamental building blocks of a social protection system, such as targeting, beneficiary registry, and coordination among programs.	246,829	May 2014–September 2016	Closed
	Lesotho: Estimating the Impact of Economic Crisis on Education and Skills Development. Provided a policy framework for the development of a demand-driven skills system capable of promoting economic growth and poverty reduction, while looking at ways to strengthen the capacity of the labor market to retain a skilled workforce in the country.	229,442	April 2010–April 2013	Closed
	Lesotho: Social Safety Net Review. Improved the existing safety net to better protect the poor and vulnerable under crisis by analyzing the efficiency of current social safety net programs in reaching out to the most vulnerable, and developing policy reform options and guidance.	137,123	November 2011–May 2013	Closed
Liberia: Developing National Social Protection Delivery Systems. Supported the government in establishing key building blocks for a basic national safety system and strengthening coordination and administrative processes.	434,909	August 2015–April 2017	Closed	

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Building Social Protection Systems	Liberia: Development of a Crisis Response Social Protection Strategy and Capacity. Funded a Social Protection Diagnostic Report, which was a critical first step in the development of a coordinated and comprehensive social protection strategy that forms an integrated part of the human development pillar of the country's poverty reduction strategy.	288,275	November 2010–March 2012	Closed
	Liberia: Improving Employment of Vulnerable Youth. Provided an analysis and technical assistance to the government on how to prioritize and sequence employment programs targeting vulnerable youth.	239,566	November 2011–June 2013	Closed
	Madagascar: Developing Madagascar's Safety Net System. Helped advance the social protection policy dialogue and developed innovative safety net approaches to address the needs of the poorest population.	439,541	February 2014–November 2015	Closed
	Mauritania: Improving Safety Nets Programs. Helped the government improve targeting, prepare a single registry for safety nets programs, and develop a feasibility assessment for a national cash transfer.	134,474	September 2013–June 2015	Closed
	Mozambique: Building Gender-Sensitive Social Protection and Labor Systems through Soft Public Works. Supported and expanded the emerging social protection system by piloting a gender-sensitive, inclusive safety nets mechanism that provides temporary income support to extremely poor individuals, mainly women, while delivering social and community services to vulnerable groups in underserved rural and urban areas.	998,371	March 2015–February 2017	Closed
	Mozambique: Developing the Building Blocks for Effective Crisis Response. Supported the development of labor-intensive public works in 10 arid and semi-arid rural and 2 urban areas to address the country-specific dynamics of poverty and improve food insecurity; helped set the direction of the new national public works program by developing and testing criteria for selecting beneficiaries, determining the level of transfers, and ascertaining the types of eligible public works.	1,906,949	March 2012–December 2012	Closed
	Nigeria: Developing National Social Protection Platform. Supported the development of a comprehensive national platform for an effective safety net program, including a common targeting system, harmonized eligibility criteria, guidelines for a payment system, and a monitoring and evaluation system.	419,668	February 2015–October 2016	Closed
	Nigeria: Strengthening Social Safety Net. Provided technical assistance to improve the design of the IDA-supported Social Safety Net program.	399,686	July 2011–December 2012	Closed
	Rwanda: SPL Systems in Rwanda: Operationalizing the Vision. Supported the government in improving the effectiveness of its social protection system by moving from a focus on policy formulation to the design and implementation of key service delivery systems.	448,979	May 2014–May 2016	Closed
	Rwanda: Technical Assistance for Stronger Social Safety Nets. Provided technical assistance to improve existing social protection programs' ability to protect vulnerable households in times of crisis, and boosted the programs' capacity to scale up interventions and absorb more funds when the need arises.	2,086,048	April 2010–December 2013	Closed
São Tomé and Príncipe: Building Blocks for Social Protection System. Created the basic blocks for a social protection system by enhancing the government's understanding of vulnerability and risk vis-à-vis the existing supply of safety net interventions, and developing key operational tools to reach the poorest with selected safety net programs.	318,428	April 2014–November 2015	Closed	

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Building Social Protection Systems	Senegal: Developing National Social Protection Delivery Systems. Aimed to carry out an assessment of public works programs and develop a time-bound action plan to design and implement new programs, and strengthen the SPL system and coordination through active engagement of government institutions and other stakeholders.	74,346	August 2015–April 2017	Closed
	Senegal: Developing Senegal Safety Net System. Supported the design of a responsive safety net system in connection with the government's launch of the Food Security Program (Programme de bourse de sécurité alimentaire).	287,039	December 2013–June 2015	Closed
	Senegal: Developing a Unified and Effective Safety Net. Supported the development of a comprehensive and efficient social protection system including a unified set of design parameters such as targeting mechanisms, a registry system, payment methods, and a management information system.	217,563	September 2010–June 2014	Closed
	Sierra Leone: Developing Sierra Leone's Social Protection System through Common Targeting Mechanisms. Supported the establishment of a common targeting system, a critical step in the consolidation of the country's social programs into a robust social protection system.	299,314	January 2014–November 2015	Closed
	Sierra Leone: Social Safety Net Support. Provided a diagnostic of sources of poverty and vulnerability and made recommendations to improve the design, effectiveness, and sustainability of the major safety net interventions, with a view to move from an ad hoc emergency focus to a longer-term programmatic focus on national systems.	299,985	July 2011–June 2013	Closed
	Sierra Leone: Strengthening Operational and Institutional Elements of the Social Protection System. Strengthened key operational and institutional elements of the social protection system.	360,000	August 2016–June 2018	Closed
	Sudan: Strengthening Safety Net Programs. Strengthened the effectiveness and responsiveness of social protection interventions by improving the implementation and coordination of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security's Social Support Program, built the foundations for a common targeting system, and developed cash for work for poor and conflict-affected regions.	395,849	February 2015–October 2016	Closed
	Tanzania: Enhancing Crisis Response for the Most Vulnerable Children and Elderly Poor. Worked to improve household practices and engender sustainability of livelihoods of current Community-Based Conditional Cash Transfer beneficiaries; following some implementation issues, part of the grant was canceled.	626,136	July 2011–September 2012	Closed
	Tanzania: A Systems-Based Approach for Operationalizing the Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net. Developed a strategy for using information and communication technology for expanded outreach and greater impact as well as enhancing key operational tools including the management information system, the single registry of beneficiaries, and the formal payment system.	409,918	April 2014–May 2016	Closed
	Togo: Promoting Innovative Crisis-Response Social Protection. Financed a rigorous impact evaluation of the new public works project and provided technical assistance to the government in implementing and monitoring the national social protection strategy.	283,806	November 2010–September 2012	Closed
Togo: Support to Social Safety Net Development. Helped the country move toward an integrated national system for social protection by providing technical assistance to the development of a cash transfer program and improving the design of existing programs.	219,813	November 2011–December 2013	Closed	

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Building Social Protection Systems	Uganda: Uganda Social Protection Sector Review. Supported the development of a social protection system through an analysis of poverty, risk, and vulnerability as well as a detailed analysis of existing social safety programs.	257,028	December 2013–December 2014	Closed
	Zambia: Development of Integrated Management Information System and Single Registry of Beneficiaries. Supported the government in strengthening its social protection system by developing a policy framework and building management information systems and a single registry to allow robust identification of beneficiaries.	1,400,000	December 2013–September 2016	Closed
	Zimbabwe Productive Safety Net: Pilot Public Works Project. Helped the government improve its national public works program to bolster the resilience of vulnerable families and communities.	1,084,868	March 2011–February 2013	Closed
	Zimbabwe: Revival of Social Protection System. Assisted the government in the development of a social protection strategy and creation of a harmonized targeting system and beneficiary registry for the main social safety net programs in the country.	243,063	February 2014–February 2016	Closed
	Regional: Building and Sharing Knowledge to Support Identification Systems in Africa. Aimed to produce and share public goods and knowledge to assist countries in their efforts to build robust identification and birth registration systems leading to an increased share of the population with robust legal identity.	408,625	September 2015–June 2017	Closed
	Regional: Cash Transfers—Design for Scaling Up in Sub-Saharan Africa. Provided technical assistance to improve and scale-up existing cash transfer programs in Angola, Benin, Lesotho, Mali, Tanzania, and Zambia.	391,874	May 2012–June 2013	Closed
	Regional: Social Protection Design and Implementation in Sub-Saharan Africa. Supported the development of cash transfer programs. Depending on the country situation, areas for support included the design for scaling up, specifics of targeting, design of enrollment and identification of beneficiaries, payment systems, control and accountability mechanisms, monitoring system, and management information systems.	95,827	April 2010–April 2012	Closed
	Regional: Support to Africa Social Protection System Development. Developed tools and facilitated knowledge sharing on how to improve social protection systems in Africa.	298,229	January 2014–June 2015	Closed
	Regional: Support to Coherent Pension Policy and Improved Pension Delivery in Africa. Provided policy makers with the information and international experience required to formulate more equitable old age income security policies as well as with tools to allow program administrators to improve delivery of pensions.	308,307	January 2014–May 2016	Closed
Regional: Youth Employment in Africa—The Skill Development-Labor Demand Conundrum. Identified and analyzed programs that improve employability and earnings among youth and reduce their vulnerability and risky behavior—knowledge that improves the design of labor-market interventions.	93,719	March 2010–April 2012	Closed	
Sharing Knowledge	Regional: Community of Practice on Cash Transfers in Anglophone Sub-Saharan Africa. Support the continuation of the community of practice in learning and knowledge exchange to strengthen the safety net and social protection systems of Sub-Saharan Africa anglophone countries and to curate and disseminate knowledge products for all Sub-Saharan countries.	360,000	September 2017–June 2019	Active

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Sharing Knowledge	Regional—Franco Sub-Saharan Africa: Community of Practice on Cash Transfers. Support the continuation of the community of practice in learning and knowledge exchange to strengthen the safety net and social protection systems of Sub-Saharan Africa francophone countries and to curate and disseminate knowledge products for all Sub-Saharan countries.	450,000	September 2017–June 2019	Active
	Regional: Africa Community of Practice on Cash Transfer for Francophone Countries in the Region. Broadened and deepened the results of the francophone Sub-Saharan Africa Community of Practice on cash transfer programs in member countries.	338,559	January 2015–October 2016	Closed
	Regional: Cash Transfers and Conditional Cash Transfers in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Community of Practitioners. This community of practice brought together officials and practitioners from Tanzania, Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, and Niger to exchange experiences, resources, and learning on conditional cash transfers.	449,805	June 2011–June 2013	Closed
	Regional: Community of Practice of Cash Transfers and Conditional Cash Transfers to Support Countries in the Consolidation of Social Protection and Labor Systems. Supported participating countries in their process of launching or scaling-up unconditional and conditional cash transfer programs as a core pillar in the consolidation of SPL systems.	439,107	August 2013–December 2015	Closed
	Regional: Experience of Cash-for-Work in Liberia and Togo. This activity built on the experience of the Liberia Cash for Work Project and assisted Togo's government in identifying key issues and success factors for a new public works intervention.	88,699	April 2010–February 2012	Closed
	Regional: Informal Safety Nets in Eastern and Southern Africa. Supported the preparation of three case studies in Rwanda, Zimbabwe, and Côte d'Ivoire to elucidate the interplay between formal and informal safety nets.	118,116	February 2010–April 2012	Closed
	Regional: Social Safety Nets System: Administrative Toolkit Development and Regional Workshop. Supported the improvement of SPL systems through the development and application of (1) tools for measuring and evaluating current systems, (2) SPL-specific questionnaires to improve household survey indicators, and (3) sharing knowledge within the region.	300,000	January 2014–June 2015	Closed
Protecting Access to Basic Services	Rwanda: Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection. Support the government in reducing child malnutrition by identifying, tracking, and building capacity to deliver nutrition support services in its social protection system.	275,000	April 2017–July 2019	Active
	Ethiopia: Strengthening the Early Warning System. Provided technical support to the development and implementation of an early warning system for malnutrition; the project complemented the IDA-supported Nutrition Project.	1,014,091	January 2011–December 2013	Closed
	The Gambia: Rapid Response Nutrition Security Improvement Project. Strengthened the capacity of the National Nutrition Agency to develop a community-driven approach to nutrition, and provided technical assistance to the development of an updated nutrition policy and strategic plan for implementation.	3,150,623	January 2011–July 2013	Closed
	Lesotho: Estimating the Impact of Economic Crises on Education and Skills Development. Collected and analyzed data to help the government better target education and labor market policies to help youth and vulnerable groups during economic crises.	229,442	April 2010–December 2012	Closed

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Protecting Access to Basic Services	Madagascar: Assessing Negative Effects of the Political Crisis and Protecting Access to Essential Health and Nutrition Services. Provided technical assistance to ensure continuous and effective health and nutrition service delivery in stable times and when crises hit.	397,900	June 2011–September 2012	Closed
	Madagascar: Building Nutrition-Sensitive Safety Nets. Strengthened the nutrition focus of Madagascar’s Productive Safety Net Program through behavioral interventions and productive activities at the household level.	449,860	April 2016–December 2017	Closed
	Madagascar: Development of Tools to Monitor and Mitigate the Effect of Crises on Out-of-School Children. Supported a diagnosis of the effects of economic and political crises on children and devised appropriate mechanisms to protect vulnerable children’s access to basic education.	449,770	November 2011–March 2013	Closed
	Malawi: Protecting Early Childhood Development. Supported the government in the design, implementation, and evaluation of strategies to increase access to—and the quality of—9,000 community-based child care centers across the country.	2,182,341	April 2011–November 2012	Closed
	Mali: Piloting Effective Early Childhood Development Services. Assisted in the government’s crisis response by developing cost-effective early childhood development services for vulnerable children in rural areas.	1,976,234	October 2010–December 2013	Closed
	Regional—Benin and Malawi: Enhancing Institutional Capacity to Design, Implement, and Monitor Nutrition Security Programs. Worked to enhance the two countries’ ability to respond to—and mitigate—the nutritional impact of economic and climate-related shocks.	375,770	July 2011–June 2013	Closed
	Regional—Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo: Operations and Capacity Development for Nutrition. Strengthened awareness of the need to improve capacity to implement nutrition interventions at scale.	50,617	February 2010–April 2012	Closed
East Asia and Pacific				
Building Social Protection Systems	Mongolia: Strengthening the Social Protection System in Mongolia. Support Mongolia’s design and implementation of reforms to improve the efficiency and equity of the social welfare system.	375,000	January 2018–August 2019	Active
	Myanmar: Building Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection Systems in Myanmar. Support the government in building harmonized delivery systems for selected social assistance programs, aimed at improving the well-being of the poor and vulnerable, in particular their nutritional status and food security.	398,000	February 2018–August 2019	Active
	Myanmar: Improving Systems to Promote Safe, Productive, and Inclusive Labor Mobility in Myanmar. Strengthen the ability of the government’s migration management system to facilitate safe, productive, and inclusive migration.	420,000	September 2017–June 2019	Active
	Cambodia: Developing the Components of a National Social Protection System. Put in place elements of a social protection system through technical assistance for the implementation of a cash transfer program; these elements can then be scaled-up to help develop a comprehensive social protection system.	249,970	November 2014–December 2016	Closed
	Mongolia: Building a More Efficient Social Protection System. Improved the efficiency and effectiveness of the country’s social assistance system by recommending strategies to consolidate the country’s fragmented social assistance system and by building an integrated information technology system that can serve as an information platform to manage all categorical and proxy-means tested social assistance programs in the country.	264,852	June 2014–November 2015	Closed

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Building Social Protection Systems	Mongolia: Monitoring and Evaluation for Mongolia Social Welfare Programs. Helped develop an alternative to the current social security scheme and developed a savings program for herders and others involved in the informal sector, as well as a social security reserve fund.	67,787	February 2010–February 2012	Closed
	Myanmar: Assessing Myanmar's Social Protection and Labor System and Designing Policy and Program Options for the Future. Used the Social Protection Assessment of Results and Country Systems (SPARCS) framework to identify strategic direction and appropriate instruments to build resilience and promote equity and opportunity; the grant also focuses on building the capacity of government to develop SPL policies, design appropriate programs, and build an effective system for delivery.	443,164	February 2014–September 2015	Closed
	Papua New Guinea: Ensuring Effective Monitoring and Evaluation and Social Accountability for the Urban Youth Employment Project. Strengthened the government's capacity to implement and evaluate the impacts of an IDA-supported youth employment project that aims to increase the aspirations and future earnings of 17,500 urban disadvantaged youth.	296,590	January 2011–June 2013	Closed
	Timor-Leste Social Protection Administration Project. Supported the Ministry of Social Solidarity in building a standardized information management system that integrates beneficiary information across different database systems and identifies beneficiaries uniquely and strengthening the government's capacity to improve delivery of cash transfer programs.	2,205,721	March 2011–October 2014	Closed
	Timor-Leste: Strengthening Social Safety Nets Institutions. Strengthened the delivery of social assistance through a diagnosis of existing payment systems and options for alternative systems, and helped establish a management information system in the Ministry of Social Solidarity to facilitate monitoring and evaluation.	87,811	January 2010–February 2012	Closed
	Vietnam: Integrated Social Protection Delivery Systems in Vietnam. Provided evidence to inform reforms of national social protection policies and programs, including more efficient systems for information management and identification, enhanced business processes, and front-end client services.	365,000	November 2016–June 2018	Closed
	Vietnam: Strengthening the Social Protection System. Supported the government in strengthening the social protection system through consolidation of overlapping programs and modernization of management and delivery systems, in addition to building the capacity of government to develop more effective social assistance and social insurance systems.	446,162	February 2015–November 2016	Closed
	Regional: Making Social Protection Systems Responsive to Natural Disasters in East Asia and the Pacific. Strengthened the capacity of governments across the region to adapt social protection programs and systems to mitigate disaster risks ex ante, improve coping strategies, and better respond to natural disasters and extreme climate conditions.	448,041	December 2013–June 2015	Closed
Sharing Knowledge	Implementing Social Protection Programs: Asia Learning Forum. The event took place in Bangalore, India, in September 2012 with the participation of social policy practitioners from 19 countries and focused on the administration and implementation aspects of social protection programs.	436,711	November 2011–May 2013	Closed
Protecting Access to Basic Services	Lao PDR: Addressing Malnutrition in Lao PDR. Helps put in place the building blocks for a social protection system by developing a concrete design for a social assistance program to help achieve the poverty reduction objectives of Lao PDR's 8th National Socioeconomic Development Strategy.	390,000	May 2017–February 2019	Active

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Europe and Central Asia				
Building Social Protection Systems	Kosovo: Strengthening Kosovo's Social Protection and Labor System. Develop tools to improve the effectiveness of SPL systems to better protect the poor and foster greater labor market inclusion.	445,000	July 2017–June 2019	Active
	Moldova: Improving Efficiency of Moldova's Main Anti-Poverty Program. Reduce the inclusion and exclusion errors of the country's main anti-poverty program to improve its efficiency in delivering results.	347,000	August 2017–May 2019	Active
	Moldova: Strengthening the Delivery of Public Employment Services. Inform the design of the government's public employment services and increase their capacity to deliver services for job-seekers and the working-age inactive population.	210,000	June 2018–August 2019	Active
	Serbia: Strengthening the Social Protection System for Disaster Preparedness and Response. Contribute to developing more effective preparedness and disaster response to affected poor and vulnerable individuals and households by strengthening the social protection system in Serbia.	420,000	August 2017–June 2019	Active
	Uzbekistan: Integrated Single Window Office for the Social Assistance and Employment Services. Developing a concept for an integrated single-window office for provision of services to the population by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection; designing a detailed blueprint for implementation and roll-out of national reform of social assistance and employment program administration, including high-level design of the management information system and a registry of beneficiaries.	450,000	August 2015–June 2018	Active
	Uzbekistan: Supporting Uzbekistan's Inclusive Economic Reform through Strengthening Its Social Protection System. Support the government in strengthening its social protection system to better support poor and transient populations and mitigate any negative impacts of economic reforms (e.g., reforms to the foreign exchange regime and state-owned enterprises).	425,000	January 2018–December 2019	Active
	Regional: New Indicators and Tools to Assess Social Protection and Jobs Systems and Simulate Policy Reforms in ECA. Strengthen the capacity of policy makers from low-income and, especially, IDA countries to design effective, scalable productive inclusion programs through development of an operational toolkit and the promotion of learning through a regional workshop.	400,000	May 2018–August 2019	Active
	Regional—South Caucasus and Central Asia: Learning Labs for the Nuts and Bolts of Strengthening/Introducing Graduation and Activation Programs into the Social Protection Systems. Increase understanding and practical knowledge in participating countries on options for activation and graduation social assistance programs, how to choose and design them, and the nuts and bolts of their implementation.	385,000	February 2018–August 2019	Active
	Albania: A Functional Review of the Administrative Processes of Nhdima Ekonomike. A stocktaking of the country's main poverty program's administrative architecture and its operational aspects, functional responsibilities, and institutional capacity.	49,846	December 2009–December 2012	Closed
	Kyrgyz Republic: Enhancement of Targeted Social Assistance. Supported the modernization of the cash transfer program directed to families with children, and the development of a social protection strategy for the country.	259,413	June 2011–January 2013	Closed

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Building Social Protection Systems	Kyrgyz Republic: Rapid Assistance to Improve Social Safety Nets in Kyrgyzstan in the Face of Energy Tariff Reforms. Supported the Agency for Social Protection in reforming its social safety nets so that vulnerable families with children have better access to programs and are less harmed by increases in energy prices.	59,660	March 2010–February 2012	Closed
	Kyrgyz Republic: Road map for Improving Social Safety Net Administration and System Building. Supported the efforts of the Ministry of Social Development to design and implement a road map for social protection; the grant catalyzes the switch from isolated social assistance interventions toward a system approach by providing critical analytical inputs and helping stakeholders to make informed choices.	338,844	October 2013–December 2015	Closed
	Tajikistan: Targeting and Payment of Social Assistance to the Poor. Supported the building blocks of a more efficient system to deliver aid to the poorest households, so that the government and donors will have an effective way to intervene in ordinary times and during crises.	2,283,190	May 2010–December 2013	Closed
Sharing Knowledge	Regional: ECA Learning Forum—Management Information Systems for Modernization of Social Protection Programs. Shared lessons and experiences on the benefits of using new technologies in systematic ways to operate existing and new social protection interventions.	328,687	March 2014–June 2015	Closed
Protecting Access to Basic Services	Tajikistan: Protecting and Promoting Access to Maternal and Neonatal Health Services. Provided technical assistance to assess the feasibility of a conditional cash transfer to protect access for the poor to basic maternal and child health and nutrition services in selected <i>rayons</i> (districts) of the Sogd <i>oblast</i> (region) in Tajikistan.	396,291	November 2011–April 2013	Closed
Latin America and the Caribbean				
Building Social Protection Systems	Honduras: Strengthening Productive Inclusion for Sustainable Social Safety Nets. Support the government in increasing productive inclusion and skills development of vulnerable youths and women by strengthening linkages between social safety net and employment programs and building its analytical capacity.	270,000	January 2018–December 2019	Active
	Mexico: Strengthening Mexico's Social Protection System for Disaster Preparedness and Response. Support the strategic planning and evaluation of key social programs and strengthening of Mexico's Comprehensive System of Inspection Service (SISI).	435,000	February 2018–August 2019	Active
	Nicaragua: Identifying Opportunities for the Productive Inclusion of Female Youth in Nicaragua. Strengthen the government's capacity to understand the unique challenges experienced by girls and young women in accessing job opportunities, and the extent to which its current active labor market program portfolio effectively addresses these productive inclusion challenges.	412,000	February 2018–July 2019	Active
	Dominican Republic: Strengthening Social Protection Interventions for Disaster Preparedness and Response. Strengthen social protection instruments and knowledge base to effectively contribute to disaster preparedness and response for the poor and most vulnerable groups.	430,000	November 2017–June 2019	Active
	Haiti: Analytical Underpinning for the Development of Building Blocks for an Adaptive Social Protection System. Conduct key assessments to inform the preparation of a social protection strategy and identification of options for addressing systemwide constraints; also support strengthening of coordination capacity and leadership of social protection.	225,000	July 2018–May 2020	Active

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Building Social Protection Systems	Bolivia: Strengthening Access to Social Services among Women and Indigenous Groups. Filled information gaps about dimensions of access to social services among women and indigenous groups in Bolivia with the goal of promoting more equitable access to social services, social protection, and economic opportunities.	34,997	September 2014–January 2016	Closed
	Haiti: Strengthening Haiti’s National Social Protection System. Helped the government improve its capacity to coordinate and target social initiatives and enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of public spending in the area of social protection.	321,469	April 2014–April 2016	Closed
	Honduras: Strengthening Social Protection. Strengthened the government’s safety net programs by helping redesign the conditional cash transfer program and enhance targeting of social safety net interventions.	72,566	January 2010–June 2012	Closed
	Nicaragua: Expansion of the Family and Community-Based Social Welfare Model with Cash Transfers. Provided technical assistance to the expansion of a model program for family and community-based social welfare and cash transfers.	2,548,570	February 2012–April 2013	Closed
	St. Lucia: Transforming Social Protection in St. Lucia. Supported implementation of a social safety net reform through: (1) analyzing and improving key operational elements of St. Lucia’s flagship Public Assistance Program, (2) harmonizing the architecture of social assistance programs, and (3) improving the Ministry of Social Transformation’s capacity to implement the social safety net reform.	299,382	February 2014–May 2016	Closed
	Regional (Bolivia, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, St. Vincent and the Grenadines): Building Evidence on Program’s Performance to Strengthen Social Protection and Labor Systems in Low-Capacity LAC Countries. Grant financed data collection and SPL system components mapping, capacity-building activities, and stocktaking notes and dissemination.	148,438	April 2014–May 2016	Closed
	Regional—Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS): Enhanced Crisis Resilience Project. Strengthened the OECS Secretariat’s capacity to support and guide national crisis responses on social protection.	475,118	November 2011–June 2013	Closed
Sharing Knowledge	Regional: Knowledge Exchange on Adaptive Social Protection Systems as a Disaster Risk Mitigation Mechanism. Enhance cross-country learning and increase the knowledge base for strengthening the adaptiveness of social protection systems in the region to ensure better protection and build the economic resilience of poor and vulnerable households in the face of natural disasters.	200,000	October 2017–June 2019	Active
	Regional: Knowledge Exchange on Productive Inclusion—Enhancing the Participation of the Poor and Vulnerable in Productive and Employability Interventions. Strengthen the capacity of policy makers from low-income and, especially, IDA countries to design effective, scalable productive inclusion programs through development of an operational toolkit and the promotion of learning through a regional workshop.	290,000	January 2018–July 2019	Active
	Regional: Improving Latin America and Caribbean Countries’ Responses to Protect the Nutritional Status of the Poorest and Most Vulnerable. Supported the development of a toolkit that offers policy makers and program administrators in the region cost-effective tools.	255,999	July 2011–February 2013	Closed

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Sharing Knowledge	Regional—Listening to LAC: Mobile Phones as Instruments for Rigorous Surveys. Developed and piloted the use of a low-cost, quick method of gathering data via mobile phone technology to give timely information on the effects of crises on poor and vulnerable populations in Latin America and the Caribbean.	239,106	April 2010–June 2012	Closed
Protecting Access to Basic Services	Haiti: Gender-Based Violence in Post-Earthquake Haiti. A community-based organization received support from RSR to improve delivery of services to survivors of gender-based violence and to enhance the growing public dialogue around the issue.	580,951	January 2011–September 2012	Closed
	Haiti: Household Development Agent Pilot. Improved family health and nutrition practices by enhancing the quality and coordination of social services and introducing household development agents.	3,202,317	April 2010–December 2014	Closed
	Haiti: Nutrition Security and Social Safety Nets. Improved the capacity and effectiveness of nutrition-related safety net programs to address acute and chronic malnutrition.	90,345	November 2010–June 2012	Closed
	Honduras: Improving Nutritional Monitoring and Targeted Response to the Global Crisis. Helped offset the negative effects of the global food crisis on the most vulnerable children by strengthening monitoring systems and providing technical assistance to the expansion of the nutritional services in the most affected areas of the country.	1,054,662	July 2012–December 2013	Closed
	Honduras, Nicaragua, and Haiti: Education Sector Rapid Response and Protection of Youth Vulnerable to Violence and Conflict. Provided support to policy development and strategic planning to protect children and youth from violence made worse by crises.	378,251	December 2011–March 2013	Closed
	St. Vincent and the Grenadines: Strengthening Social Protection System for Disaster Preparedness and Response in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Strengthened the knowledge base and provided options for effective disaster preparedness and response of the social protection system.	299,742	November 2016–May 2018	Closed
	Regional: Building Blocks for Disaster-Responsive Social Protection Systems in Dominica and Grenada. Established the building blocks for disaster-responsive SPL systems in Dominica and Grenada.	440,000	April 2016–June 2018	Closed
Middle East and North Africa				
Building Social Protection Systems	Djibouti: Employment for the Poor Project. Piloted an integrated safety net mechanism that combines a workfare program with social assistance for nutrition, using community-driven and participatory approaches as well as targeted capacity-building interventions.	173,593	January 2010–April 2012	Closed
Sharing Knowledge	Lessons from Successful Education Administration under Difficult Circumstances. Captured lessons from the success of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, which provided education to Palestinian students in the Middle East.	398,720	October 2010–November 2012	Closed
Protecting Access to Basic Services	Republic of Yemen: Targeted Delivery of Early Childhood Nutrition Interventions. Supported a short household survey to monitor the economic and social impact of instability, including food insecurity; the pilot project was canceled due to prevailing security concerns in the Republic of Yemen.	201,146	November 2010–December 2012	Closed

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
South Asia				
Building Social Protection Systems	Bangladesh: Citizen Engagement for Effective Targeting of Social Protection. Support the government in ensuring targeting data quality and building effective citizen engagement mechanisms as part of its social protection system.	320,000	September 2017–June 2019	Active
	Bangladesh: Impact Evaluation of a G2G Agreement to Facilitate International Migration. Evaluate the impact of government-to-government (G2G) foreign labor market access on the welfare of migrants and on the families remaining behind.	190,000	September 2017–June 2019	Active
	Bangladesh: Social Protection Interventions for the Urban Poor and Migrants: Evidence and Learning for Solutions in Bangladesh. Improve the services provided to and labor market outcomes of the urban poor by informing and supporting the government in the design of SPL policies and programs, focused on urban populations.	337,500	August 2018–May 2020	Active
	Bhutan: Encouraging Private Sector Youth Employment. Support the government in strengthening its social protection systems and analytics in order to increase private sector job demand among youth.	350,000	September 2017–June 2019	Active
	Bhutan: Improving Employment and Inclusion Impacts of Entrepreneurship Interventions in Bhutan. Support the government in improving the coverage and impact of its entrepreneurship development programs.	225,000	July 2018–May 2020	Active
	Nepal: Exploiting Federalism to Improve Integration of Social Protection Systems. Support integration of social protection delivery systems to strengthen inclusive and effective delivery of services in a federal context.	225,000	July 2018–May 2020	Active
	Nepal: Technical Assistance to Improve Disaster Responsiveness of Social Protection. Support the government in improving the disaster responsiveness of Nepal's social protection delivery systems and programs, with a focus on Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development's social protection programs.	400,000	April 2017–January 2019	Active
	Pakistan: From Haven to Home—Urban Safety Nets for Migrants. Enhance the performance of social protection systems in urban areas for the most vulnerable including migrants in two major cities (Karachi and Lahore).	420,000	January 2018–January 2020	Active
	Sri Lanka: Adapting Social Protection Systems for Disaster Response. Advance the dialogue in Sri Lanka on the need for an adaptive safety net to safeguard all households against poverty; improve government capacity for forecasting and analysis of disasters and preparation of local estimates of poverty and population; and support the integration of disaster assistance into the country's social safety net delivery system.	365,000	January 2018–August 2019	Active
	Regional (Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan): Strengthening Migration Systems for Poor and Low-Skilled Temporary Migrants. Strengthen systems for temporary migration to reduce vulnerability and improve outcomes of poor and low-skilled migrant workers from South Asia.	350,000	September 2017–June 2019	Active
Regional: South Asia Pensions. Expose policy makers to the conceptual framework, analytical tools, and regional experience to achieve more sustainable and adequate old-age income protection for civil service retirees; identify the latest thinking in the region on policy design and implementation options for improving worker and retiree pension coverage; and expose policy makers and administrators to options for diagnosis and mapping to strengthen identification systems and pension administrative systems.	250,000	January 2018–July 2019	Active	

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Building Social Protection Systems	Afghanistan: Results-Oriented Approach in the Pro-Poor Program Design of Implementation. Aimed to strengthen the institutional capacity to monitor and evaluate government programs and mechanisms delivering benefits.	199,124	November 2011–June 2014	Closed
	Afghanistan: Assessing the Potential and Feasibility of Scalable Public Works. Explored options for increasing the social protection coverage of the poor by assessing the potential and feasibility of scalable short-term employment generation programs.	369,753	June 2014–April 2016	Closed
	Bangladesh: Assessment of Identification Systems for Social Protection. Aimed to strengthen the SPL system by enhancing government’s capacity to improve ID systems, develop options for how ID systems can be more effective and efficient, set up an action plan to operationalize the most preferred policy options, strengthen coordination among the government institutions involved in SPL programs, and understand the operational foundations of public food distribution systems.	111,566	June 2015–March 2017	Closed
	Bangladesh: Improving the Payment and Monitoring System for the Employment Generation Program for the Poorest. Provided technical assistance to make beneficiary payment and recordkeeping mechanisms for the Employment Generation Program for the Poorest more efficient.	605,706	June 2011–June 2014	Closed
	Bangladesh: Piloting Conditional Cash Transfers for Human Development through Local Governments. Piloted the mechanisms for delivering conditional cash transfers through local governments to improve children’s nutrition and education.	2,619,345	September 2010–December 2013	Closed
	Bhutan: Supporting the Development of a Social Protection Strategy. Supported the development of an evidence-based social protection strategy.	225,975	April 2014–June 2015	Closed
	India: Broadening the Urban Safety Net Dialogue. Provided support to streamlining and improving the effectiveness of urban safety nets in New Delhi and improving the monitoring and delivery of benefit programs using integrated information technology platforms, databases, and smart cards.	99,048	March 2010–February 2012	Closed
	India: Strengthening Social Protection Systems in Bihar. Strengthened the institutional capacity of the Department of Social Welfare and the Rural Development Department to deliver social protection programs and services and expand outreach of social care services for poor and vulnerable households, persons with disabilities, older persons, and widows in the state of Bihar.	422,338	October 2013–December 2015	Closed
	Maldives: Targeting the poor in the Maldives. Assisted the government in designing and implementing a common platform for identification of the poor.	124,295	March 2011–August 2012	Closed
	Nepal: Human Development—Social Protection Pilot. Improved the delivery of cash-based social safety nets in pilot districts of Nepal through technical assistance and capacity building to the Ministry of Local Development.	1,535,882	January 2011–September 2014	Closed
Nepal: Safety Net System Building Technical Assistance. Supported the government in strengthening the basic architecture of its administrative systems, with an emphasis on the payment system, the management information system, and the ministry’s internal institutional arrangement for SPJ policy coordination and service delivery.	449,852	November 2014–April 2017	Closed	

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Building Social Protection Systems	Pakistan: Financial Inclusion and Literacy Outcomes of Cash Transfers through the Banking System. Conducted an assessment to improve the design and implementation of the payment side of cash transfer programs in Pakistan and how different technologies work for the poor; established ways to make cash grants more sustainable through financial inclusion (e.g., savings) and literacy.	802,254	June 2011–May 2013	Closed
	Sri Lanka: Skills Development for Unemployed Youth. Examined the impact of the economic crisis on vulnerable groups in the formal and informal labor markets, and supported an analysis of critical policy issues on skills development, employment creation, and economic growth.	238,800	June 2011–May 2013	Closed
	Sri Lanka: Strengthening Social Protection Systems. Supported reform and strengthening of delivery systems for Sri Lanka’s main social safety net programs by financing technical assistance focused on the development of specifications for modern program targeting, management information and payments systems, and the legal and policy frameworks required to implement these systems.	399,965	May 2016–June 2018	Closed
	Sri Lanka: Strengthening Targeting, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Safety Nets. Supported an assessment of the beneficiaries of the largest social safety net program with a view to make the program more efficient in helping the poor become more productive.	167,760	June 2011–June 2013	Closed
Sharing Knowledge	Regional: Community of Practice on Service Delivery Systems in South Asian Region. Support the creation of the South Asian Community of Practice for learning and knowledge exchange to strengthen service delivery systems for the social protection programs of member countries.	180,000	February 2018–August 2019	Active
	India: Strengthening Urban Safety Nets in India. Created a community of practice to undertake strategic analytic and advisory activities to help identify, assess, and improve determinants of key human development outcomes in India.	250,428	April 2016–April 2017	Closed
Protecting Access to Basic Services	Bangladesh: Supporting Nutrition-Sensitive Safety Nets through Strengthened Local Government Administration. Supported streamlined social protection services at the local level, with a focus on implementation of nutrition-sensitive safety nets in Bangladesh by strengthening local-level institutional arrangements for safety net administration, developing innovative tools for promotion of nutrition among the poorest through income support and beneficiary engagement.	314,447	August 2015–April 2017	Closed
	India: Critical Analysis of the Institutional Arrangements for Improving Nutrition Outcomes. An analysis of existing institutional arrangements for organizing, coordinating, and delivering nutrition services in India and recommendations for how service delivery could be strengthened.	99,640	February 2010–May 2012	Closed
	Maldives: Technical Assistance to the National Social Protection Agency on the National Health Insurance Scheme. Strengthened the capacity of the National Social Protection Agency to improve the design of the Madhana, the country’s nascent social health insurance system, and helped build a robust monitoring and evaluation system that enhances the system’s efficiency and effectiveness.	58,098	June 2011–June 2013	Closed
	Pakistan: Protecting Pakistan’s Poor Against Health Shocks. Provided technical assistance to development of a diagnostic and a review of the health sector’s policy options to increase the population’s resilience to health shocks caused by natural disasters.	363,992	December 2011–March 2013	Closed

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Global				
Building Social Protection Systems	Africa and South Asia (IDA Countries): Taking GBV into Account in Social Safety Net Programs. Provide policy makers and implementing agencies with detailed operational guidelines to improve social safety net program design and implementation so as to maximize positive impacts and minimize negative impacts on gender-based violence (GBV).	326,250	September 2018–May 2020	Active
	Enhancing the SPJ Data Completeness and Reliability for 22 IDA Countries. Improve SPL data coverage, quality, comparability, and availability to better inform design of SPL policies, programs, and systems; for the social safety net report series, the objective is to highlight social safety nets as a global priority.	337,500	July 2018–August 2019	Active
	From Platitudes to Practice 2.0: Targeting. Provide a practical resource for those engaged in the design and implementation of targeted safety nets programs around the world.	450,000	August 2017–May 2019	Active
	Producing and Testing New ISPA Tool to Enhance Impact of Cash Transfer Programs. Support countries in achieving better results in cash transfers by making global knowledge more accessible through development of a new Inter-Agency Social Protection Assessment (ISPA) tool on cash transfers.	330,000	March 2018–July 2019	Active
	Social Registries and Integrated Social Protection Information Systems. Support countries in the design, improvement, and implementation of their social protection delivery systems, particularly social protection information systems.	450,000	August 2017–June 2019	Active
	Universality and Targeting: Assessing the Scope, Rationale, and Feasibility of a Cash Transfer Program in the Form of Basic Income Grants in Mozambique and Beyond. Enhance the government's and global knowledge and practice on basic income grants as part of social protection systems.	350,000	June 2017–January 2019	Active
	Assessing Social Protection Systems. Supported countries in building effective SPL systems by providing clear, cross-country guidance for assessing and monitoring system performance; supported Social Protection Assessment of Results and Country Systems (SPARCS) in developing and applying common instruments to assess the structure of SPL systems and guide their development, and Atlas of Social Protection–Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE) in collecting, harmonizing, and sharing comparable indicators of program performance based on household and administrative data.	445,844	September 2013–June 2016	Closed
	Development of a Management Information System for Social Protection. Developed a high-quality, reliable client registry system for efficient delivery of social protection systems.	348,057	December 2011–August 2013	Closed
	ID4D-RSR. Facilitated access to services and rights for all people in developing countries by increasing the number of people in those countries who have an official form of identification. This was achieved by supporting governments in building effective and inclusive official identification systems using multisectoral approaches and 21st century solutions.	450,000	November 2016–June 2018	Closed
	Social Registries and Management Information Systems in Social Protection and Labor: Framework, Assessment Tool, and Country Cases. Developed guidance notes and accompanying social information system assessment tools to support clients' efforts in developing streamlined and harmonized information management systems; piloted the assessment tool in selected countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa.	314,793	February 2015–April 2017	Closed

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Sharing Knowledge	EAP and SAR-Asia-Pacific Social Protection Knowledge Exchange. Facilitate knowledge exchange among policy makers and program implementers in Asia and the Pacific and act as a platform for future bilateral and other exchanges of regional experience in strengthening social protection systems.	450,000	October 2017–June 2019	Active
	Social Insurance Administration Assessment Toolkit. Promote understanding and build knowledge about options for improving the efficiency of social insurance delivery systems by developing an operational toolkit that includes a comprehensive assessment of social insurance delivery systems, and fostering an institutional ecosystem that ensures broad stakeholder awareness about best practices.	337,500	July 2018–August 2019	Active
	South-South Learning Forum 2015: Urban Social Protection Systems. Foster global knowledge sharing among social protection practitioners on the development of social protection systems in urban areas.	444,446	May 2015–June 2017	Active
	South-South Learning Forum 2017. Deepen knowledge and shared experiences of how tailored design and delivery systems can support social protection programs to adapt to shocks and build household resilience.	450,000	February 2017–February 2019	Active
	Public Works Learning Forum: Social Protection South-South Learning Forum 2010. This forum, held in June 2010 in Arusha, Tanzania, allowed more than 220 delegates from 40 low- and middle-income countries to exchange knowledge and take part in cross-country learning on the design and implementation of public works programs as safety net interventions as well as the development of an ongoing community of practice.	244,763	February 2010–December 2011	Closed
	South-South Learning Forum: Building Resilient Safety Nets in Low-Income Countries and Fragile States. This forum, carried out in June 2011, focused on promoting resilient safety nets following the recent wave of food, fuel, and financial crises and natural disasters.	348,370	November 2010–September 2012	Closed
	South-South Learning Forum: Designing Social Protection Systems. Promoted global knowledge sharing among social protection practitioners on the development of social protection systems, notably in low-income countries and fragile states; forum brought together approximately 200 practitioners and experts from 50 countries in Rio, Brazil.	449,033	January–December 2014	Closed
	South-South Learning Forum: Labor Market Policy Response to the Global Jobs Crisis. Organized in Hyderabad in November 2012 to stimulate a discussion and exchange on the experiences of labor and social protection policies during the recent economic crisis and how to bolster effective policy making on labor markets and social protection in response to future crises.	447,859	December 2011–January 2013	Closed
	Resilience in the Face of Crisis: Multisector Actions to Achieve Nutrition Results. Developed and disseminated tools for a multisectoral approach to planning and implementing actions that protect and improve nutrition outcomes for the poorest.	249,313	February 2011–February 2014	Closed
Development of the ADePT Crisis Module. Supported development of a crisis module for the ADePT software platform, which produces simulations to help policy makers understand the distributional effects of macro-shocks and structural reforms.	249,263	April 2011–September 2012	Closed	

Table 6.1 RSR Project Portfolio *(continued)*

Theme	Grant title and description	Funding (\$)	Timeline	Status
Protecting Access to Basic Services	Development of a Global Action Plan for Scaling-up Nutrition. Provided analytical work, consultations, and policy guidance on how to scale-up nutrition investments and encourage multisectoral actions to achieve nutrition results.	39,690	February–December 2010	Closed
	Food Crisis Monitoring System. Developed a framework that defines, identifies, and monitors food security crises at the national level caused by shocks and factors that are not attributed to a given country; the framework categorizes each IDA country's exposure to shocks and its capacity to respond.	74,339	November 2011–November 2012	Closed
	The Health Sector and the Poor in a Financial Crisis: Identifying and Managing Risks. Stocktaking of the health sectors in the European region and their preparedness and operational responses to the economic shock of 2008/09 with a view to generate lessons and encourage stakeholder dialogue.	435,611	December 2011–June 2013	Closed
	Impact of Financial Crises on Children and Youth: Protecting Human Capital of Future Generations. Supported rapport, and accompanying policy notes, to show how the right policies and targeted interventions for children and youth can yield important returns in human capital, and that even small, strategically applied resources can go a long way to protect and promote human development in crises and in stable times.	241,127	January 2011–June 2012	Closed
	Monitoring the Health Outcomes and Financial Vulnerability of the Poorest. Built the capacity of policy makers and researchers to carry out analysis of financial protection and equity, using ADePT Health software, and produced country-specific reports on financial protection, vulnerability, and equity in the health sector.	160,535	April 2010–September 2011	Closed
	Policy Levers to Protect Health and Enhance Financial Protection. Improved the capacity of governments and the international community to monitor the health outcomes of the poor after the food, fuel, and financial crises; also helped design health systems and policies more effectively to provide protection to future crises.	443,947	July 2011–December 2012	Closed
	Preparing Social Protection Systems for Natural Disasters and Climate Change. Supported the development of a series of case studies and recommendations from five countries to enhance the capacity of safety net programs to respond more effectively to natural disasters and the impact of climate change.	370,094	July 2011–July 2013	Closed

Note: SPL = social protection and labor. Table includes RSR-Classic and RSRC grants only. Grant amounts reflect allocated funds against approved proposals, as of March 10, 2019. These amounts may change slightly by the time the grants close, reflecting actual disbursements against the activities the grants funded. Excess funds from closed grants are reused and reallocated against new activities. For the most recent listing of the RSR project portfolio, see the World Bank's Trust Fund Development Partner Center secure [website](#).

Table 6.2 Associated IDA Projects

Country	RSR grant title	Funding (mil. \$)		IDA project			
		RSR	IDA	ID	Title	Status	Objective
Africa							
Angola	Support to a Systemic Approach to Social Protection and Poverty Reduction	0.45	81.7	P105101	AO-Local Development Project	Approved (3/10)	Improve access of poor households to basic services and economic opportunities, and enhance local institutional capacities among Angola's municipalities
Benin	Building a Common National Targeting and Registry System for Cash Transfers, Public Works and Other Safety Net Interventions	0.28	76.0	P117764	Benin: Decentralized Community Driven Services	Approved (5/12)	Improve access to decentralized basic social services and mainstream the community-driven development approach for services
			22.8	P113202	Benin: Health System Performance Project	Approved (5/10)	Contribute to increasing the coverage of quality maternal and neonatal services in eight health districts (roughly a quarter of the population)
Burkina Faso	Strengthening Safety Net Response to Crises	0.50	150.0	P124015	Burkina Faso Social Safety Net Project	Approved (4/14)	Provide income support to poor and vulnerable groups and lay the foundations for a basic safety net system
Burundi	Supporting Operationalization of SPJ Strategy in Burundi	0.37	40.0	P151835	BI-Social Safety Nets (Merankabandi)	Approved (12/16)	Provide regular cash transfers to extreme poor and vulnerable households with children in selected areas while strengthening the delivery mechanisms for development of a basic social safety net system
Cameroon	Strengthening Safety Net Response to Crises	0.55	110.0	P128534	Cameroon Social Safety Nets	Approved (3/13)	Support the establishment of a basic national safety net system including piloting targeted cash transfers and public works programs for the poorest and most vulnerable people
	Scaling Up the Safety Net to Respond to Crises in Cameroon	0.25					
Central African Republic	Social Protection Policy and Forced Displacement in Central African Republic	0.35	28.0	P161591	Service Delivery and Support to Communities Affected by Displacement Project	Approved (5/17)	Increase access to basic services, infrastructure, and safety nets for communities affected by forced displacement
Comoros	Strengthening Social Protection	0.41	6.0	P150754	Comoros Social Safety Net Project	Approved (3/15)	Increase poor communities' access to safety net and nutrition services
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Support to Establish a National SP System	0.35	45.0	P145965	Human Development Systems Strengthening	Approved (1/14)	Strengthen select management systems for education and health services in targeted geographic areas
			500.0	P161602	Kinshasa Urban Development and Resilience Project	Pipeline	Improve the living conditions of populations of selected poor and vulnerable neighborhoods of Kinshasa; and strengthen the capacities of central, provincial, and municipal institutions in urban governance
	Developing a National Targeting System	0.44	200.0	P163962	Productive Inclusion Project	Approved (6/18)	Establish core building blocks of a safety net system and improve access of poor households to productive safety net interventions
Congo, Rep.	Congo Brazzaville: LISUNGI—Safety Net Systems	0.35	34.0	P145263	LISUNGI Safety Nets Project	Approved (1/14)	Establish the key building blocks of a national safety net program and pilot a cash transfer program to improve access to health and education services of poorest households in participating areas

Table 6.2 Associated IDA Projects *(continued)*

Country	RSR grant title	Funding (mil. \$)		IDA project			
		RSR	IDA	ID	Title	Status	Objective
Côte d'Ivoire	Assessing the Impact of Crisis on Human Capital and Laying the Foundations for an Effective SSN System	0.30	150.0	P143332	Productive Social Safety Net	Approved (5/15)	Set the foundations of an effective and productive type of safety net system capable of responding to the country's needs both in normal times and during times of crisis
	Building Resilient and Productive Social Protection and Labor Systems	0.41					
	Strengthening Social Protection and Labor Delivery Platforms in Côte d'Ivoire	0.42					
Ethiopia	Strengthening the Nutrition Information and Early Warning System in Ethiopia	1.02	27.8	P106228	Ethiopia Nutrition	Closed	Improve child and maternal care behavior and increase utilization of key micronutrients in order to contribute to nutritional status of vulnerable groups
Gambia, The	Rapid Response Nutrition Security Improvement Project	3.16	16.2	P143650	Maternal and Child Nutrition and Health Results Project	Approved (3/14)	Increase the coverage of community-based nutrition and primary health care services
Ghana	Cash Transfers Designed and Brought to Scale	0.18	87.9	P115247	Social Opportunities Project	Closed	Improve targeting in social protection spending, increase access to conditional cash transfers nationwide, increase access to employment and cash-earning opportunities for the rural poor during the agricultural off-season, and improve economic and social infrastructure in target districts
	Strengthening, Consolidating and Scaling Up the Social Protection System	0.45					
	Building a Common Targeting Registry for Ghana's Social Protection System	0.45	50.0	P146923	Additional Financing for Ghana Social Opportunities Project	Approved (5/14)	
Guinea	Strengthening Social Safety Nets in Times of Crises	0.42	37.0	P123900	Productive Social Safety Net Project	Approved (6/12)	Provide income support to vulnerable groups and to lay the foundations of a social safety net strategy by testing some of the building blocks necessary for a larger system
	Guinea Social Protection: Social Safety Nets Strategy	0.40	40.0	P168777	Nafa Program Support Project	Pipeline	
Guinea-Bissau	Social Safety Net Systems Support	0.38	10.0	P151443	Additional Financing to Rural Community-Driven Development Project	Approved (5/16)	Increase access to priority basic social and economic infrastructures and services in participating communities in at least two regions of Guinea-Bissau
			15.0	P163901	Guinea Bissau: Social Protection Project	Approved (5/18)	Increase coverage of a well-targeted safety net program for selected vulnerable households and increase access to basic social services in poor communities of Guinea Bissau

Table 6.2 Associated IDA Projects *(continued)*

Country	RSR grant title	Funding (mil. \$)		IDA project			
		RSR	IDA	ID	Title	Status	Objective
Kenya	Social Protection Interventions	0.15	300.0	P131305	National Integrated Safety Net Program (P4R)	Approved (5/13)	Establish an effective national safety net for poor and vulnerable households
	Support for Social Protection Programming	1.29	58.5	P111545	Kenya Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children	Approved (3/09)	Increase social safety net access for extremely poor orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) households through effective and efficient expansion of CT-OVC Program
	Support to the Internship Program of the Kenya Private Sector Alliance	0.98	16.4	P111546	Youth Empowerment Project	Approved (5/10)	Support the government's efforts to increase access to youth-targeted temporary employment programs and to improve youth employability
			150.0	P151831	Kenya Youth Employment and Opportunities	Approved (5/16)	Increase employment and earnings opportunities for targeted youths
	From Safety Net Delivery to Comprehensive Social Protection and Jobs Services	0.37	250.0	P164654	Kenya Social and Economic Inclusion Project	Approved (11/18)	Strengthen delivery systems for enhanced access to social and economic inclusion services and shock-responsive safety nets for poor and vulnerable households
			103.0	P161067	Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project in the Horn of Africa	Approved (4/17)	Improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management for communities hosting refugees in target areas
Lesotho	Developing the Strategy and Building Blocks for a Social Protection System in Lesotho	0.25	16.0	P146534	Lesotho: Second Growth and Competitiveness DPC	Approved (4/14)	Assist the government in implementing a reform program aimed at promoting growth, competitiveness, and public sector efficiency
	Lesotho Social Safety Net Review		0.14	40.0	P151442	Social Assistance Project	Approved 6/16
Liberia	Improving Employment of Vulnerable Youth	0.24	6.0	P121686	Youth, Employment, Skills Project	Approved (6/10)	Expand access of poor and young Liberians to temporary employment programs and improve youth employability
	Development of a Crisis Response Social Protection Strategy and Capacity	0.29	10.0	P127317	Poverty Reduction Strategy Credit I	Approved (6/13)	Support the broadening of reforms to include economic transformation and human development in the context of the implementation of the government's second Poverty Reduction Strategy
	Developing Liberia's National Social Protection Delivery System	0.45	10.0	P155293	Liberia Social Safety Nets Project	Approved (4/16)	Establish the key building blocks of a basic national safety net delivery system and provide income support to households that are both extremely poor and food insecure in Liberia

Table 6.2 Associated IDA Projects *(continued)*

Country	RSR grant title	Funding (mil. \$)		IDA project			
		RSR	IDA	ID	Title	Status	Objective
Madagascar	Assessing Negative Effects of the Political Crisis and Protecting Access to Essential Health and Nutrition Services	0.40	73.0	P131945	Emergency Support to Critical Education, Health and Nutrition Services Project	Closed	Preserve critical education, health, and nutrition service delivery in targeted vulnerable areas in the recipient's territory
	Development of Tools to Monitor and Mitigate the Effect of Crises on Out-of-School Children	0.45					
	Developing Madagascar's Safety Net System	0.44	65.0	P147514	Emergency, Food Security and Social Protection Project	Approved (2/14)	Strengthen the country's immediate capacity to respond effectively to the food security and locust crises
	Building Nutrition Sensitive Safety Nets	0.45					
Mozambique	Developing the Building Blocks for Effective Crisis Response	2.16	60.0	P129524	Social Safety Net Project	Approved (3/13)	Provide temporary income support to extremely poor households and put in place the building blocks of a social safety net system
	Building Gender-Sensitive Social Protection and Labor Systems	0.90					
Nigeria	Strengthening Social Safety Net	0.40	400.0	P126964	Youth Employment and Social Support Operation	Approved (3/13)	Increase access of the poor to youth employment opportunities, social services, and strengthened safety net systems in participating states
		0.43	500.0	P151488	Social Protection Project	Approved (6/16)	Establish building blocks of a national social safety net system for effectively targeting and delivering cash transfers to extreme poor and vulnerable households
Rwanda	Technical Assistance for Stronger Social Safety Nets	0.07	40.0	P126877	Support to Social Protection System	Closed	Support government's efforts to consolidate, enhance efficiency and effectiveness, and expand coverage of its social protection system
	Technical Assistance and Capacity Building to the Vision 2020 Umurenge Program	2.12	6.0	P122157	Third Community Living Standards Grant	Closed	Support government's social protection and health reforms designed to reduce extreme poverty
	SPL Systems in Rwanda: Operationalizing the Vision	0.45	50.0	P131666	Rwanda Second Support to Social Protection System	Approved (3/13)	Support government's efforts to consolidate, enhance efficiency and effectiveness, and expand coverage of its social protection system

Table 6.2 Associated IDA Projects *(continued)*

Country	RSR grant title	Funding (mil. \$)		IDA project			
		RSR	IDA	ID	Title	Status	Objective
Rwanda	Support for Strengthening Rwandan Social Safety Nets	0.06	70.0	P146452	Rwanda Third Support to the Social Protection System	Closed	Support government's efforts to enhance effectiveness and expand the coverage of its social protection system
			70.0	P151279	Social Protection System Support	Approved (1/15)	Support government to improve the efficiency, accountability, and coverage of its social protection system
			95.0	P155024	Second Social Protection System DPO (SPS-2)	Closed	Second and third in a series of three development policy operations whose program development objective is to support the government to improve the efficiency, accountability, and coverage of its social protection system
			95.0	P158698	Third Social Protection System Support (SPS-3)	Approved (10/16)	
	Nutrition Sensitive Social Protection in Rwanda	0.28	80.0	P162646	Strengthening Social Protection Project	Approved (12/17)	Improve the effectiveness of Rwanda's social protection system, notably the flagship Vision 2020 Umurenge Program for targeted vulnerable groups
			25.0	P164845	Rwanda Stunting Prevention and Reduction Project	Approved (2/18)	Contribute to reduction in stunting rate among children under five years of age (with a focus on those under two) in the targeted districts
São Tomé and Príncipe	Building Blocks for Social Protection System	0.32	10.0	P163088	Social Protection and Skills Development Project	Approved (9/18)	Support the development of an effective national safety net system for poor households and inclusive and labor market-relevant skills development programs
	Development of Effective Delivery Systems for Social Protection	0.32					
Senegal	Developing a Unified and Effective Safety Net	0.29	97.5	P133597	Senegal Safety Net Operation	Approved (4/14)	Assist government in developing building blocks of an efficient safety net system
	Senegal Social Protection: Public Works Diagnostics	0.88					
	Promoting Graduation and Productive Inclusion for Safety Net Beneficiaries	0.44					
	Developing Senegal Safety Net System	0.30	20.0	P129472	Senegal Health and Social Financing	Approved (12/13)	Increase utilization and quality of maternal, neonatal, and child health care and nutritional services, especially among the poorest households in targeted areas
Sierra Leone	Social Safety Net Support	0.30	17.0	P143588	Sierra Leone Safety Nets Project	Approved (3/14)	Create a comprehensive, efficient, well-targeted productive safety net system for the poor and vulnerable
	Developing Sierra Leone's Social Protection System through Common Targeting Mechanisms	0.30					
	Strengthening Operational and Institutional Elements of the Social Protection System	0.36					

Table 6.2 Associated IDA Projects *(continued)*

Country	RSR grant title	Funding (mil. \$)		IDA project			
		RSR	IDA	ID	Title	Status	Objective
South Sudan	Operationalization of the South Sudan National Social Protection Policy Framework	0.41	21.0	P143915	Safety Net and Skills Development	Approved (6/13)	Provide access to income opportunities and temporary employment to the poor and vulnerable and put in place building blocks for a social protection system
Tanzania	Enhancing Social Protection for the Most Vulnerable Children and Elderly Poor	0.63	420.0	P124045	Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net	Approved (3/12)	Create a comprehensive, efficient, well-targeted productive social safety net system for the poor and vulnerable section of the Tanzanian population
	A Systems-Based Approach for Operationalizing the Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net	0.41	200.0	P151838	Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net Additional Financing	Approved (6/16)	APL Phase 1 is to create a comprehensive, efficient, well-targeted productive social safety net system for the poor and vulnerable section of the Tanzanian population
	Enhancing Sustainable Livelihoods and Graduation from Social Assistance in Tanzania: Bottlenecks to Self-Employment and Household Enterprises	0.42					
	Making Innovations in Livelihood Services Work for the Poor: Testing Graduation Models at Scale	0.34					
Togo	Experience of Cash for Work Program in Liberia for Togo	0.09	8.7	P121067	Togo Community Development Project Additional Financing	Approved (6/10)	Provide selected poor communities with improved basic socioeconomic infrastructures, income-generating and labor-intensive activities, and access to food
	Support to SSN Development in Togo	0.22	14.0	P127200	Community Development and Safety Nets	Approved (3/12)	Provide poor communities with greater access to basic socioeconomic infrastructures and social safety nets
	Promoting Innovative Crisis Response Social Protection Measures	0.28					
Uganda	Uganda Social Protection Sector Review	0.26	130.0	P149965	Third Northern Uganda Social Action Fund	Approved (5/15)	Provide effective income support to and build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households in Northern Uganda
Zambia	Support for Development of MIS and Single Registry of Beneficiaries	1.40	290.0	P151451	Girls Education and Womens Empowerment and Livelihood Project	Approved (5/15)	Support government to increase access to livelihood support for women and access to secondary education for disadvantaged adolescent girls in extremely poor households in selected districts
	Developing an Innovative Payment Platform for the Social Protection System in Zambia	0.36					
	Targeting of High-Potential, Extremely Poor Beneficiaries for Productive Inclusion Programs	0.30					

Table 6.2 Associated IDA Projects *(continued)*

Country	RSR grant title	Funding (mil. \$)		IDA project			
		RSR	IDA	ID	Title	Status	Objective
Regional: Angola, Benin, Lesotho, Mali, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Cash Transfers— Design for Scaling Up in Sub-Saharan Africa	0.39			Benin: Decentralized Community Driven Services ^a		
			122.0	P127328	Mali: Emergency Safety Nets Project	Approved (4/13)	Establish sustainable social safety net system and scale-up programs that increase income and consumption of poor and vulnerable households through cash transfers and short-term employment
					Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net ^a	Approved (3/12)	
Regional: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone	Youth Employment in Africa—The Skills Development-Labor Demand Conundrum	0.09	35.0	P132667	Benin: BJ-Youth Employment	Approved (3/14)	Improve access to employment skills and employment opportunities for underemployed youth in Benin
			50.0	P130735	Burkina Faso: Youth Employment and Skills Development	Approved (5/13)	Increase access to temporary employment and skills development opportunities for out-of-school youth
			20.0	P121052	Sierra Leone Youth Employment Support	Approved (6/10)	Increase short-term employment opportunities and improve employability and incomes of targeted youth; program seeks to address constraints on the demand and supply sides of the labor market
Regional: Benin and Malawi	Enhancing Institutional Capacity to Design, Implement, and Monitor Nutrition Security Programs	0.39	28.0	P143652	Benin Multisectoral Food Health Nutrition Project	Approved (12/13)	Increase coverage and utilization of community-based child growth and nutrition interventions in selected areas i
			102.6	P125237	Malawi Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Project	Approved (3/12)	Increase access to, and utilization of, selected services known to contribute to the reduction of child stunting, maternal and child anemia, and the prevention of HIV and AIDS in children and sexually active adults
Regional: Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Niger	ID4D-RSR	0.45	122.0	P161329	West Africa Unique Identification for Regional Integration and Inclusion Program	Approved (6/18)	Increase the number of persons in participating countries who have government-recognized proof of unique identity that facilitates access to services
Regional: Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea	Engaging Vulnerable Groups in the Design of Identification System	0.45					
East Asia and the Pacific							
Mongolia	M&E for Mongolia Social Welfare Programs	0.07	12.0	P119825	Mongolia Multi-Sectoral Technical Assistance Project	Approved (6/10)	Strengthen capacity of Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor to improve the efficacy of social expenditure by designing and implementing a targeted poverty benefit
	Building a More Efficient SP System in Mongolia	0.27	12.0	P161048	Strengthening Fiscal and Financial Stability Project	Approved (6/17)	Contribute to government efforts to strengthen fiscal and financial stability and improve the quality of expenditure management
			25.0	P159215	Mongolia Employment Support Project	Approved (4/17)	Provide job-seekers and microentrepreneurs in Mongolia with improved access to labor market opportunities

Table 6.2 Associated IDA Projects *(continued)*

Country	RSR grant title	Funding (mil. \$)		IDA project			
		RSR	IDA	ID	Title	Status	Objective
Papua New Guinea	Ensuring Effective M&E and Social Accountability for the Urban Youth Employment Project	0.30	15.8	P114042	Urban Youth Employment Project	Approved (1/11)	Provide urban youth with income from temporary employment opportunities and increase their employability
Vietnam	Strengthening the Social Protection System	0.45	60.0	P123960	Social Assistance System Strengthening Project	Approved (1/14)	Support government in strengthening social assistance system by developing innovations in management and service delivery nationwide, and by piloting these innovations in four project provinces
	Integrated Social Protection Delivery Systems in Vietnam	0.37					
Europe and Central Asia							
Albania	Albania Social Safety Nets TA	0.05	50.0	P122233	Social Assistance Modernization Project	Approved (4/12)	Support Albania's implementation of reforms to improve the equity and efficiency of its social assistance programs
			25.0	P116937	Social Sector Reform Development Policy Loan	Closed	Support policy changes to improve the effectiveness of social safety nets
Kyrgyz Republic	Rapid Assistance to Improve Social Safety Nets in the Face of Energy Tariff Reforms	0.06	30.0	P125425	Economic Recovery Support Operation	Closed	Safeguard social assistance to the poor and to conflict-affected families in the face of fiscal pressures and improve targeting
	Enhancement of Targeted Social Assistance	0.26	16.5	P126278	Second Health and Social Protection Project	Approved (4/13)	Improve health outcomes in four health priority areas in support of the National Health Reform Program 2012/16; and enable the government's efforts to enhance effectiveness and targeting performance of social assistance and services
Moldova	Improving Efficiency of Moldova's Main Anti-Poverty Program	0.35	36.6	P120913	Strengthening the Effectiveness of the Social Safety Net Results-Based Financing Specific Investment Loan	Closed	Improve the efficiency and equity of Moldova's safety net through fiscally sustainable expansion and strengthening of the Ajutor Social Program
Tajikistan	Targeting and Payment of Social Assistance to the Poor	2.72	3.2	P122039	Social Safety Net Strengthening Project	Approved (6/11)	Improve the capacity of the government to plan, monitor, and manage social assistance for the poor through the development of a national registry of social protection and the provision of training, equipment, and related items for improving said capacity
	Protecting and Promoting Access to Maternal and Neonatal Health Services	0.40	15.0	P126130	Tajikistan Health Services Improvement Project	Approved (7/13)	Contribute to the improvement of the coverage and quality of basic primary health care services in rural health facilities in selected regions
Latin America and the Caribbean							
Bolivia	Strengthening Access to Social Security among Women and Indigenous Groups	0.09	50.0	P101336	Strengthening Statistical Capacity and Informational Base for Evidence-Based Planning	Approved (1/11)	Strengthen the statistical capacity and improve the informational base of the recipient in order to provide quality information, as defined by its reliability, timeliness, accuracy, and representativeness with the level of disaggregation necessary to support systems for planning, designing, monitoring, and evaluating public programs and policies

Table 6.2 Associated IDA Projects *(continued)*

Country	RSR grant title	Funding (mil. \$)		IDA project			
		RSR	IDA	ID	Title	Status	Objective
Haiti	Household Development Agent Pilot	3.38	95.0	P123706	Haiti: Improving Maternal and Child Health through Integrated Social Services	Approved (5/13)	Increase the access and use of maternal and child health, nutrition, and other social services
	Strengthening Haiti's National Social Protection System	0.45	95.0	P123706	Haiti: Improving Maternal and Child Health through Integrated Social Services	Approved (5/13)	Increase the access and use of maternal and child health, nutrition, and other social services
Honduras	Strengthening Social Protection	0.07	40.0	P115592	Honduras Social Protection	Approved (6/10)	Support the government's efforts to build an improved social protection system mainly by strengthening institutional capacity to design and implement a new conditional cash transfer program, the Bono 10,000 Program
			12.3	P144928	Honduras Additional Financing for SP Project	Approved (8/13)	Improve institutional capacity to manage the conditional cash transfer program by strengthening transparency and targeting, monitoring compliance with program co-responsibilities, and making payments to beneficiaries; provide income support to eligible beneficiaries; increase use of preventive health services and school attendance in grades 1–6 among beneficiaries in rural areas; and improve recipient's capacity to respond effectively to an eligible emergency
	Improving Nutritional Monitoring and Targeted Response to Global Crisis Project	1.20	23.6	P126158	Additional Finance for Nutrition and Social Protection	Approved (6/11)	Improve Honduras's social safety net for children and youth by strengthening the country's capacity to administer social assistance programs, improving nutritional and health status of young children, and increasing employability of at-risk youth by piloting an employment program
			30.0	P152057	Social Protection Integration	Approved (4/19)	Improve the outcomes of the urban component of the conditional cash transfer program and strengthen integration of the social protection system for the extreme poor
Nicaragua	Expansion of the Family and Community Based Social Welfare Model with Cash Transfers	2.75	19.5	P121779	Nicaragua Social Protection	Approved (2/11)	Improve basic conditions of welfare and social well-being of extremely poor beneficiary families with children in selected localities, strengthen capacity of MIFAN to implement the family and community-based social welfare model, and promote pre-school and primary school attendance through the provision of school lunches
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Strengthening Social Protection System for Disaster Preparedness and Response in St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.30	56.5	P117871	Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction APL1—Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Approved (6/11)	Measurably reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and in the Eastern Caribbean Subregion
			10.7	P154253	Human Development Service Delivery Project	Approved (5/17)	Strengthen the quality of service delivery in education, improve efficiency of social protection systems, and improve effectiveness of labor market systems in St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Table 6.2 Associated IDA Projects *(continued)*

Country	RSR grant title	Funding (mil. \$)		IDA project			
		RSR	IDA	ID	Title	Status	Objective
Regional: Bolivia, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Building Evidence on Program's Performance to Strengthen Social Protection and Labor Systems in Low-Capacity LAC Countries	0.15	5.0	P123128	Grenada Safety Net Advancement Project	Approved (7/11)	Strengthen the basic architecture of the consolidated conditional cash transfer program and the capacity of the Ministry of Social Development to implement it, improve coverage of poor households receiving cash transfers, and improve educational outcomes of poor children and health monitoring of vulnerable households
					Nicaragua Social Protection ^a		
			11.0	P101084	Bolivia: Investing in Children and Youth	Closed	Strengthen the effectiveness of social protection system by supporting the design, financing, and implementation of two flagship interventions of the social protection network strategy, while enhancing its capacity to coordinate and monitor programs that are part of the social protection network
					Honduras Social Protection ^a		
					Haiti: Improving Maternal and Child Health through Integrated Social Services ^a		
			20.0	P143995	Improving Employability and Labor Income of Youth Project	Approved (5/14)	Improve employability and labor income of poor youth by supporting the expansion of the Skills Development Programs in Selected Cities
Regional: Dominica and Grenada	Building Blocks for Disaster-Responsive Social Protection Systems in Dominica and Grenada	0.44			Grenada Safety Net Advancement Project ^a		
			8.8	P149259	Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (Additional Finance)	Approved (6/15)	Measurably reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and in the Eastern Caribbean Sub-region
			48.0	P129992	Third Phase Disaster Vulnerability Reduction APL for Dominica	Approved (4/14)	Reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts in Dominica through investment in resilient infrastructure, and improved hazard data collection and monitoring systems
			40.0	P166537	Housing Recovery Project	Approved (4/18)	Contribute to the recovery of housing for households affected by Hurricane Maria and improve the application of resilient-building practices in the housing sector
Middle East and North Africa							
Djibouti	Employment for the Poor Project	0.17	5.0	P130328	Crisis Response—Social Safety Net Project	Approved (6/12)	Support the provision of short-term employment opportunities in community-based labor-intensive works for the poor and vulnerable, and support the improvement of nutrition practices among participating households

Table 6.2 Associated IDA Projects *(continued)*

Country	RSR grant title	Funding (mil. \$)		IDA project			
		RSR	IDA	ID	Title	Status	Objective
South Asia							
Afghanistan	Afghanistan: Results-Oriented Approach in the Pro-Poor Program Design and Implementation	0.20	7.5	P113421	Afghanistan Pension Administration and Safety Net Project	Approved (10/09)	Improve the administration of the public pension schemes, and pilot a modest social safety net program as a first step to developing a sustainable approach to safety nets in the country
Bangladesh	Improving the Payment and Monitoring System for the Employment Generation Program for the Poorest	1.10	150.0	P118701	Employment Generation Program for the Poorest	Approved (11/10)	Provide short-term employment on community subprojects to enable households to better cope with vulnerability, while strengthening program implementation
	Supporting Nutrition-Sensitive Safety Nets through Strengthened Local Government Administration	0.32	300.0	P146520	Income Support Program for the Poorest	Approved (12/14)	Provide income support to poorest mothers in selected <i>upazilas</i> , while increasing their use of child nutrition and cognitive development services, and enhancing local level government capacity to deliver safety nets
	Assessment of Identification Systems for Social Protection	0.12	124.0	P121528	Bangladesh Identification System for Enhancing Access to Services (IDEA)	Approved (12/14)	Establish a secure, accurate and reliable national ID system that serves as the basis for more efficient and transparent service delivery
	Supporting Nutrition-Sensitive Safety Nets through Strengthened Local Government Administration	0.32					
	Impact Evaluation of a G2G Agreement to Facilitate International Migration	0.19	250.0	P167190	Bangladesh Jobs Programmatic Development Policy Credit	Approved (12/18)	Address country's jobs challenges by modernizing the trade and investment environment, strengthening systems that protect workers and build resilience, and improving policies and programs that enhance access to jobs for vulnerable populations
	Piloting Conditional Cash Transfers for Human Development through Local Governments	2.99	745.0	P132634	Bangladesh Safety Net Systems for the Poorest Project	Approved (6/13)	Improve the equity, efficiency, and transparency of major safety net programs to benefit the poorest households
	Bangladesh Citizen Engagement for Effective Targeting of Social Protection	0.32					
Bhutan	Encouraging Private Sector Youth Employment	0.35	30.0	P164290	Strengthening Fiscal Management & Private Sector Employment	Approved (3/18)	Promoting policies to improve fiscal management, and strengthening private sector employment opportunities
India	Critical Analysis of Institutional Arrangements for Nutrition	0.10	106.0	P121731	Integrated Child Development Services—Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Program	Approved (9/12)	Improve nutritional outcomes of children in India; strengthen the policy framework, systems, and capacities, and facilitate community engagement; and ensure greater focus on children under three

Table 6.2 Associated IDA Projects *(continued)*

Country	RSR grant title	Funding (mil. \$)		IDA project			
		RSR	IDA	ID	Title	Status	Objective
India	Strengthening Social Protection Systems in Bihar	0.45	84.0	P118826	Bihar Integrated Social Protection Strengthening Project	Approved (12/13)	Strengthen institutional capacity of Department of Social Welfare and Rural Development Department to deliver social protection programs and services and expand outreach of social care services for poor and vulnerable households, persons with disabilities, older persons, and widows
			63.9	P090764	Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project—JEEViKA	Closed	Enhance social and economic empowerment of the rural poor in Bihar through community institution development, community investment, and technical assistance
			100.0	P130546	Bihar Rural Livelihood Project Additional Financing	Approved (5/12)	
Maldives	Building a Common Platform for Identification of the Poor	0.19	12.0	P125700	Pension and Social Protection Additional Financing	Approved (6/11)	Support the implementation of the National Pension Act, to strengthen institutional capacity of key agencies responsible for implementing the National Pension Act, and to develop the processes and platforms required for the delivery of social protection programs
	TA to the National AP Agency on National Health Insurance Scheme	0.06					
Nepal	Safety Net System Building Technical Assistance	0.45	150.0	P154548	Strengthening Systems for Social Protection Project	Approved (12/16)	Improve the efficiency of MOFALD's social protection programs and civil registration
	TA to Improve Disaster Responsiveness of Social Protection in Nepal	0.40					
Pakistan	Protecting Pakistan's Poor against Health Shocks	0.40	71.1	P123394	Punjab Health Sector Reform Project	Approved (5/13)	Support implementation of Health Sector Strategy by focusing on improving coverage and utilizing quality essential health services, particularly in the low-performing districts of Punjab
	Financial Inclusion and Literacy Outcomes of Cash Transfers through the Banking System	0.81	208.4	P103160	Social Safety Net TA	Approved (6/09)	Support expansion and strengthen administration and performance of country's safety net with particular focus on Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) as the national safety net platform
			150.0	P125793	Social Safety Net Project—Additional Financing	Approved (3/12)	The additional financing will support the evolution of Pakistan's BISP through the expansion of program coverage and broadening of objectives to promote access to educational services
Sri Lanka	Skills Development for Unemployed Youth	0.25	101.5	P132698	Skills Development Project	Approved (6/14)	Support the government to improve the quality and relevance of the skills development sector
	Strengthening Social Protection Systems	0.40	75.0	P156056	Social Safety Nets Project	Approved (12/16)	Contribute to the improved equity, efficiency, and transparency of Sri Lanka's social safety net programs for the benefit of the poor and vulnerable
	Strengthening the Targeting of Safety Nets in Sri Lanka	0.20					
Total		58.02	10,078.7				

Note: TA = technical assistance. Grant amounts reflect allocated funds against approved proposals; these may change slightly by time of grant closure to reflect actual disbursements against activities covered by the grant. Excess funds from closed grants are reused and reallocated against new activities.

a. Project details provided previously in table.

Table 6.3 RSR Results Framework

	Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Impact: More poor people covered by social protection systems	Social protection coverage in IDA-supported projects (both sexes; millions)	42.1	77.3	72.4	131.5	176.1	176.1
	Social protection coverage in IDA-supported projects (female only; millions)	21.0	38.7	36.2	65.8	88.0	88.0
Outcome: Enhanced capacity of social protection systems to protect poor and vulnerable people	Increased resource allocation to social protection through IDA (billion \$)	3.36	4.15	5.68	7.09	9.14	9.57
	Increased resource allocation to social protection overall budget, domestic and other funding (billion \$)	5.09	5.71	6.88	6.97	9.14	7.99
	Global data accessible (number of new countries in ASPIRE/SPARCS)	57	112	115	122	123	124
Output 1: New or improved social protection and labor system components and architecture							
1.1 System diagnostic and stocktaking							
1.1(a) Diagnostic, stocktaking, and mapping	Number	71	76	89	95	129	137
	Number of countries	45	48	60	60	62	68
	Amount (million \$)	11.94	12.31	13.77	14.17	17.30	18.14
1.1(b) Identification or development of effective options	Number	31	36	47	52	75	81
	Number of countries	37	40	51	51	52	56
	Amount (million \$)	6.37	6.74	7.84	8.19	10.12	10.63
1.2 Component design and development							
1.2(a) Building systems for robust identification of beneficiaries and development of registries	Number	27	34	47	54	87	92
	Number of countries	21	27	43	43	44	47
	Amount (million \$)	2.54	3.05	3.93	4.43	6.63	6.84
1.2(b) Improving processes for determination of eligibility	Number	35	40	53	59	85	90
	Number of countries	29	33	47	47	48	51
	Amount (million \$)	5.36	5.70	6.58	6.98	8.33	8.81
1.2(c) Developing effective appeals and grievance procedures	Number	9	11	15	18	35	38
	Number of countries	7	9	15	18	19	20
	Amount (million \$)	0.62	0.78	0.99	1.32	2.35	2.55

Table 6.3 RSR Results Framework *(continued)*

	Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.2(d) Streamlining payment systems	Number	12	18	26	30	45	47
	Number of countries	14	20	31	31	31	32
	Amount (million \$)	2.36	2.80	3.32	3.43	4.22	4.34
1.2(e) Setting up appropriate evaluation arrangements	Number	26	29	33	37	52	58
	Number of countries	21	24	29	29	30	32
	Amount (million \$)	6.25	6.47	6.86	7.22	7.95	8.23
1.2(f) Establishing practices for communication and outreach	Number	17	20	27	30	56	63
	Number of countries	13	16	23	25	27	29
	Amount (million \$)	2.47	2.65	3.19	3.32	5.15	5.53
1.2(g) Building information systems for better service management	Number	33	38	43	47	75	81
	Number of countries	28	32	38	38	40	42
	Amount (million \$)	5.94	6.29	6.59	6.74	8.42	8.61
1.2(h) Improving administrative processes and clarifying rules	Number	24	26	37	42	69	78
	Number of countries	29	31	38	38	39	41
	Amount (million \$)	4.86	4.97	5.60	5.82	7.39	7.90
1.3 Interagency program harmonization							
1.3(a) Coordination of legal and policy- level frameworks	Number	17	18	22	25	38	40
	Number of countries	18	19	24	24	26	27
	Amount (million \$)	1.53	1.66	1.99	2.16	2.93	3.03
1.3(b) Integration of programs	Number	33	34	49	57	87	94
	Number of countries	28	29	43	43	45	46
	Amount (million \$)	3.86	3.91	5.15	5.92	8.05	8.39
1.4 Customer feedback ^a	Number of client govern- ment officials interviewed	6	15	20	91	61	21
	Rate of satisfaction (%)	80	80	95	89	93	91

Table 6.3 RSR Results Framework *(continued)*

	Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Output 2: Increased learning and knowledge sharing for social protection and labor service delivery							
2.1 South-South and peer-to-peer learning	Number of events	11	13	16	18	27	27
	Amount (million \$)	2.70	2.89	3.63	4.05	5.88	5.88
	Number of participants	856	1,017	1,398	1,398	1,398	1,648 ^b
	Number of countries represented	70	70	75	75	75	100
	Rate of satisfaction (%)	82.1	82.1	95.0	95.0	95.0	
2.2 Communities of practice	Number	3	4	5	8	12	12
	Amount (million \$)	0.70	0.81	1.28	1.28	2.45	2.45
	Number of participants	141	200	280	380	380	573 ^c
	Number of countries represented	25	35	47	47	47	47
	Satisfaction rating	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high ^d
2.3 Analytical and operational toolkits	Number	15	17	19	20	25	27
	Amount (million \$)	2.78	2.95	3.09	3.50	4.46	5.13
	Number of downloads	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Number of training participants	—	—	—	—	—	—
Output 3: Protection of access to basic services in times of crisis							
3.1 Projects to provide benefits	Number	18	18	18	18	18	18
	Number of countries	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Amount (million \$)	14.62	14.62	14.62	14.62	14.62	14.62
	Number of beneficiaries (both sexes)	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000
	Number of beneficiaries (female only)	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000

Note: — = not available. All indicators are cumulative from the inception of the RSR to the end of the reporting year unless otherwise stated.

a. Based on the internal Bank system and a two-minute survey conducted by the Bank team. This result is captured at the Bank-wide level because the data cannot be disaggregated at the RSR level. Accordingly, for 2018, 91% of those interviewed confirmed that they are satisfied with their projects in terms of achieving the intended development outcomes.

b. The team organized a South-South Learning Forum in Germany in 2018.

c. The regional teams organized two major communities of practice events which were funded by two RSR grants: the Community of Practice on Cash Transfers in Anglophone Sub-Saharan Africa and the Community of Practice on Cash Transfers in Francophone Sub-Saharan Africa.

d. Not all the reports included a section on rate of satisfaction; “very high” represents the cumulative rate reported across the years.

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