RSR MULTIPLECTING IMPACT
Catalytic, Agile, Results Oriented

Rapid Social Response ...
- Provides small-averaging US$50,000—but highly catalytic funding and paves the way for larger World Bank-supported operations.
- Leveraged US$110 million of International Development Association (IDA) and US$495 million of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) operations.

RSR Results Chain

Output

Outcome

Impact

Total RSR Program Resources
US$110 million

RSR & RBID operations

Social Protection Coverage

RSR Program

Program Coverage

160 million individuals worldwide

What Is Rapid Social Response

The Rapid Social Response (RSR) Program, launched in 2009, supports the world’s poorest by building effective and adaptive social protection systems to respond to urgent social needs for sustainable livelihoods and jobs.

RSR is supported by a Multi-Donor Trust Fund Partnership of the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Australia, and the World Bank.

RSR Phase 1 (2009–2012): helped low-income countries address urgent social needs stemming from the food, fuel, and financial crises and natural disasters, and build resilience to future shocks.

RSR Phase 2 (2012–present): supports countries through new innovative, catalytic windows aimed at increasing the adaptability of social protection systems, particularly high-impact areas such as nutrition and disaster risk management.

The RSR Program is a key instrument for implementing the World Bank’s 2012–2022 Social Protection and Labor Strategy to increase resilience, equity, and opportunities for the poor worldwide.

RSR develops and builds social protection solutions across three themes:

1. Strengthening social protection systems to protect and empower the poor to become more productive and resilient.

2. Supporting South-South learning and communities of practice to increase the coverage, impact, and adaptability of social safety nets.

3. Protecting access to basic services for the most vulnerable during crises, shocks, and natural disasters.
RSR promotes crucial knowledge exchange among francophone Africa in the implementation and scale-up of cash transfers through a successful Community of Practice on Social Protection and Jobs.

In Madagascar, the government, with support from IDA, provides 80,000 poor households with regular cash transfers under safety net programs. More than 75 percent of cash recipients are women. An additional RSR grant supports development of closer links between the country’s nutrition agenda and safety nets, using behavioral designs, training, and complementary activities in the implementation of the safety net programs. Initial reports show primary school attendance rates improved to 97 percent.

In India, RSR funding is used to assess the implementation of urban social protection programs, specifically how beneficiaries are identified and targeted, and to pilot mechanisms to enhance social protection coverage of informal urban workers.

In Tanzania, RSR support of US$400,000 led to operationalization and scale-up of the Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net Program (US$200 million IDA operation). The program now reaches 6 million people.