


# A joint simulation on cash-based anticipatory action and shock-responsive social protection for floods in the Philippines



## Anticipatory action in the Philippines

The Philippines regularly experiences a range of hazards. These include typhoons, floods, drought, landslides, volcanic eruptions, wildfires, earthquakes and tsunamis. In some areas, people must also cope with the compounding impacts of conflict. These hazards threaten people's lives and livelihoods, often leading families to adopt negative coping strategies such as missing meals or taking children out of school ([Israel and Briones 2014](#) .

Humanitarian organizations – including the Philippine Red Cross, Start Network, and United Nations (UN) agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) – have been developing anticipatory action systems in the country to mitigate these (and other) impacts for forecastable hazards. The aim is to reduce the vulnerabilities of at-risk populations and strengthen their capacity to cope with, respond to and recover from shocks. This in turn will enhance their resilience to the effects of hazards and improve their preparedness for future crises.

In May 2021, the German Red Cross, the Philippine Red Cross and FAO organized a joint simulation exercise under the project Scaling Up Forecast-based Financing/Early Warning Early Action (FbF/EWEA) and Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) with Innovative Use of Climate Risk Information for Disaster Resilience in ASEAN<sup>1</sup>; this project was funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations.

The simulation exercise aimed to practice, review and improve the implementation of potential early actions. Further, it sought to explore the possibility of connecting anticipatory cash transfers to existing social protection systems, with a focus on testing coordination procedures for multiple participating agencies to intervene simultaneously.

Drawing on interviews with key informants, this case study focuses on the lessons learned during the simulation exercise and explores how this modality can build upon existing social protection programmes to increase its reach and efficiency.




The simulation exercise for anticipatory action ahead of floods in Camarines Sur, Philippines. © FAO

### Why cash, why floods and why Camarines Sur?

The simulation exercise took place in Camarines Sur, one of the six provinces in the Bicol Region and among those most affected by flooding in the Bicol River. Although this province is also affected by other hazards, the Philippine Red Cross decided to simulate cash transfers for floods because the trigger mechanism for this hazard has a greater lead time than, for example, typhoons.



## A shift towards cash transfers

The use of cash and voucher assistance (CVA)<sup>2</sup> is increasing among humanitarian organizations, growing from just 1 per cent of all humanitarian aid in 2014 to 19 per cent in 2021 ([GHA 2022](#) ). Humanitarian cash transfers are an alternative to the delivery of in-kind aid such as food, water, shelter supplies or clothing. It is a suitable modality for aid when, for example, people have access to functioning markets, with items available at reasonable prices, and when a risk analysis determines that it is a safe option for recipients and their communities.

<sup>1</sup> Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

<sup>2</sup> CVA refers to all programmes where cash transfers, or vouchers for goods or services, are directly provided to recipients. In the context of humanitarian assistance, the term is used to refer to the provision of cash transfers or vouchers given to individual, household or community recipients.

Cash transfers have become popular because of their many benefits. For example, they allow people to determine and meet their own needs, and to select their own coping strategies; this provides them with more dignity while also supporting local economies. In many contexts, cash transfers have proven less expensive and more flexible than in-kind aid ([ODI and CGD 2015](#)). This modality is also known to have multiplier effects in the local economy. This is especially important in areas affected by crises, as it speeds up the recovery process and protects livelihoods ([Logistics Cluster 2015](#)).

### Anticipatory cash transfers

Providing households with cash transfers before a hazard occurs can help people protect their homes, livelihoods and health. For example, it can prevent them from selling essential assets to cover evacuation costs. This approach, referred to as anticipatory cash transfers, is different from traditional CVA because the coordination structures are pre-established, the transfer value is predefined, and the registration process and distribution of cash are completed before the hazard strikes. This set-up allows humanitarians to initiate anticipatory cash transfers as soon as the forecast trigger for a hazard is reached.

The main differences between anticipatory cash transfers and other humanitarian responses that use cash transfers are: (1) in anticipatory settings, humanitarians often do not know exactly where or when they will act until the forecast trigger is reached; and (2) the window for actions can be as short as three or four days. Therefore, for rapid-onset hazards such as floods, it is essential that: (1) recipients are preregistered; (2) a contractual agreement is established with financial service providers; and (3) that these providers can commit to registering new clients and transfer cash within short time frames and, at times, under difficult conditions.



The simulation exercise for anticipatory action ahead of floods in Camarines Sur, Philippines. © FAO



## Linking anticipatory action to shock-responsive social protection

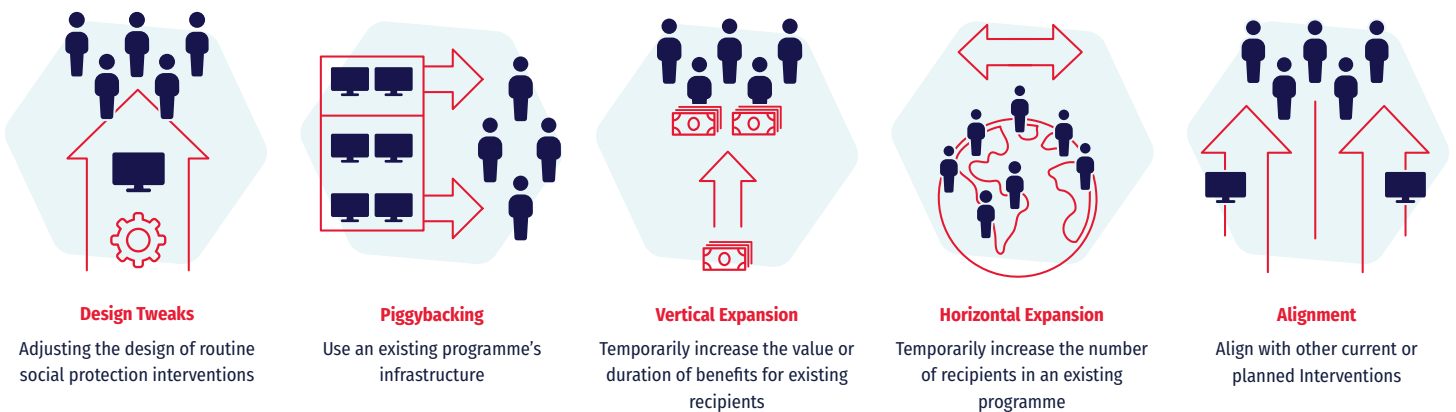
While definitions vary ([socialprotection.org](#)), social protection measures generally refer to efforts to “reduce poverty and vulnerability, and are key to long-term, country-led strategies to help vulnerable groups build resilience through social assistance programmes using cash transfers and cash for work, social insurance such as pensions and unemployment allowance, and through other services such as nutrition, healthcare or employment services” ([Anticipation Hub](#)). Social protection schemes are government-run programmes that use cash or in-kind transfers (among other tools) to guarantee income in times of illness or injury, disability, old age, unemployment, or general poverty and social exclusion.

There is increasing interest in making social protection systems ‘shock responsive’ by providing increased support and resources, to adapt them to changes in demand that are being driven by stressors or shocks (e.g., hydrometeorological events, conflict). The term ‘shock-responsive social protection’ is often used to bring a focus on shocks that affect a large proportion of the population simultaneously (known as covariate shocks).

However, governments in many developing countries lack the fiscal capacity to fund an increase in the coverage of existing social protection systems. This is where humanitarians, development actors and donors can play an important role, by supporting the development and implementation of shock-responsive social protection. By linking national early warning systems to existing social protection systems, it is possible to provide anticipatory assistance that is not only faster, but also more sustainable, predictable, coordinated and cost-effective. For example, a well-designed cash transfer programme can be scaled up in advance of the peak of a drought to deliver cash to groups considered to be particularly vulnerable to the impacts. This gives them the chance to plan for the forecast drought and avoid having to use negative coping strategies.

Figure 1 presents five ways in which humanitarians can scale up social protection to adapt to shocks. Box 1 explains how organizations in the Philippines are already building on existing social protection systems, with some of the current examples listed in Table 1.

**Figure 1. Five modalities for scaling up social protection in response to shocks**



Source: O'Brien et al. 2018 

## Box 1. Social protection programmes in the Philippines

Several government ministries in the Philippines, including the Department of Social Welfare and Development, run complementary social protection programmes (Table 1). Many of the recipients live in high-risk rural areas and depend on fishing and agriculture for their livelihoods. Often, they have few resources for coping with the impacts of hazards. These households could therefore benefit from additional resources to prepare for or cope with the impacts of impending hazards.

The government currently uses a database of socio-economic information – the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (also known as the *Listahanan*) – to identify and target poor households for social protection programmes. This is updated approximately every four years.<sup>3</sup>

**Table 1. Social protection programmes in the Philippines**

<b>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)</b>	This social safety-net programme is part of the government's national poverty-reduction strategy. The aim is to support health, nutrition and education for children aged under 18. It provides rice and conditional cash grants to individuals and families on the <i>Listahanan</i> who qualify as 'extremely poor'.
<b>Emergency Cash Transfer Program</b>	Administered by the Disaster Response and Management Bureau, this provides unconditional cash assistance to those affected by disasters to help them respond to the event and recover afterwards. Recipients include those in the 4Ps, as they are unlikely to cope with additional shocks; it also includes those deemed as 'near poor' on the <i>Listahanan</i> , and 'new poor' people who have suffered significant loss and damage from a disaster.
<b>Modified Conditional Cash Transfer Programme</b>	A sub-component of the 4Ps that targets poor families who do not show up in the <i>Listahanan</i> because they lack formal housing, live in isolated areas, or have been displaced by disasters or armed conflict.
<b>Special Area for Agricultural Development</b>	Operated by the Department of Agriculture, this is a multi-dimensional programme to alleviate poverty among smallholder farmers and fishers. One component is the provision of agricultural inputs, tools and equipment to increase productivity.
<b>Sustainable Livelihood Programme</b>	This generates employment and livelihood opportunities for poor households, many of which are enrolled in the 4Ps.

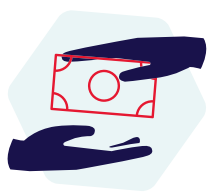
<sup>3</sup> There are plans to replace this database with a decentralized, community-based monitoring system, which will collect disaggregated demographic and socio-economic data through local government units.

### Approaches to anticipatory cash transfers

With growing interest in anticipatory action, and with cash a preferred modality for disaster response, it is unsurprising that many humanitarian organizations, development agencies, academics and governments are looking at different ways to use cash transfers as an anticipatory action, and to integrate these with shock-responsive social protection systems (Costella et al. 2017 [\[4\]](#)).

For example, humanitarian organizations could work with national governments to use existing recipient lists from social registries (see Box 1). Using existing lists can save humanitarians the time needed to collect poverty and demographic data, contact details and banking information on a large scale. Rapidly scaling up existing social protection schemes in advance of a predictable hazard can also facilitate action before anticipated shocks.

However, while the overall aim is for impact-based forecast data to be embedded in national systems for disaster risk management, anticipatory action is a relatively new approach. Humanitarians and development agencies therefore have a role to play in testing and refining these integrated approaches, and building evidence for and with national governments.

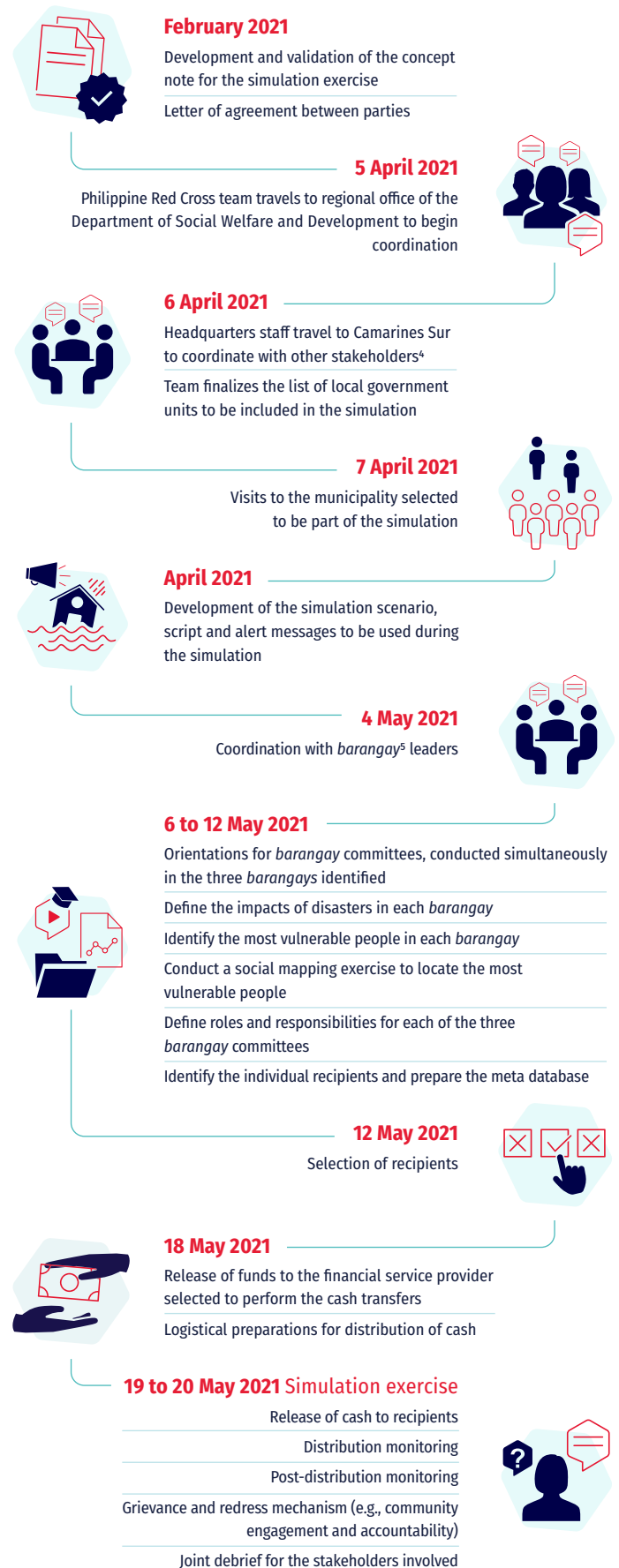


## Integrating anticipatory cash transfers and social protection: a simulation exercise in the Philippines

To test the use of cash transfers as a form of anticipatory action, and to understand possible synergies with social protection programmes, in 2021 the Philippine Red Cross and FAO worked with the Philippines Department of Social Welfare and Development to simulate anticipatory cash transfers. Figure 2 summarizes the core activities and timeline for this simulation exercise.

Initially, the Philippine Red Cross and FAO sought to ‘piggyback’ on existing government social protection programmes, using existing lists and/or banking details. However, because of the challenges in setting up a memorandum of understanding, and the desire to expand existing programmes horizontally (i.e., to include more people in a region; see Figure 1), the simulation instead tested a shadow social protection system, which built upon existing lists but delivered parallel assistance through different service providers.

## Figure 2. Timeline of steps to simulate linking anticipatory cash transfers to social protection programmes



<sup>4</sup> These were: the local chapter of the Philippine Red Cross; the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office; regional and provincial disaster authorities; Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration Flood Forecasting Center; and provincial representatives of the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

<sup>5</sup> This is the smallest administrative division in the Philippines.

Ahead of the simulation exercise, representatives from Start Network, FAO and the Philippine Red Cross visited the Department of Social Welfare and Development several times to explain the purpose and sequence of the simulation, and to gain their buy-in and agreement. Once permission was granted, the Philippine Red Cross and FAO worked with local governments and *barangay* committee members to validate the 4Ps data. This was necessary to ensure that people had not moved and that their eligibility had not changed, as lists of 4Ps recipients still contained households whose status had changed (i.e., people who had moved, died, graduated from poverty).

The process to preregister people combined data from several registries to identify who would be the most affected if there was a flood. Philippine Red Cross volunteers overlaid data from the 4Ps with data from the *Listahanan* on the ‘new poor’ (who should be in the 4Ps data but had not yet been enrolled) and those currently not ‘poor’ but who would be at risk during a flood. Eventually, the Philippine Red Cross and FAO selected and preregistered 200 recipients from the 4Ps programme, the *Listahanan* database, and the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (a registry of small farmers and fishers held by the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources). *Barangay* committees were critical to identifying recipients who should receive aid based upon their socio-economic characteristics, but who were not already registered in a specific social programme.

In general, the project team sought to identify people in flood-exposed areas in the following *Listahanan* categories:

- ‘chronically poor’ households that are already listed with social programmes (e.g., the 4Ps) and will need additional assistance to cope with a shock
- ‘near poor’ households that are in the *Listahanan* but are not registered in specific social programmes and are likely to need assistance to cope with a shock
- ‘new poor’ households who are above the poverty line but would need assistance to prevent them from falling into poverty after a shock.

The selection process also considered additional indicators of poverty and the impacts of Covid-19. Priority was given to the following groups: orphaned children; households living in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas; and families with elderly members and children, pregnant or lactating women, or people with disabilities.

Once these steps had been completed, the simulation exercise took place in three *barangays* in Camarines Sur Province, each of which was selected based on risk analysis by the Philippine Red Cross. Different early actions were simulated in each *barangay*: in one, the Philippine Red Cross distributed only cash; in the second, it distributed cash in addition to performing other early actions; and in the third, it simulated the early harvesting of fish.



Registering beneficiaries for the simulation exercise.  
© Philippine Red Cross



## Successes

The simulation exercise helped to clarify roles and responsibilities for the various organizations involved and increased understanding – especially for the government – about how its systems might be used for anticipatory action.

Government stakeholders praised the humanitarian partners for their inclusive processes. Likewise, humanitarian partners noted the importance and benefits of conducting regular meetings with provincial, district and *barangay* leaders, which introduced them to the concept of anticipatory action and helped them understand how it could add value to existing social protection programmes.

The concept of anticipatory action is still new worldwide, but it is growing relatively rapidly in the Philippines. Nevertheless, social protection systems in the Philippines are not yet shock responsive. Therefore, the simulation exercise and subsequent meetings provided opportunities to advance and test the scaling up of existing systems in response to risk information.



## Challenges

### Accessing existing databases

Despite positive relations with the Department of Social Welfare and Development, the team from FAO and the Philippine Red Cross were unable to access national-level poverty databases in time for the simulation exercise. They therefore worked with regional offices to secure short-term approval to get the precise data they needed.

### Slow data validation

It takes several days (and considerable resources) to validate existing lists before funds can be disbursed. This is too slow for anticipatory action ahead of rapid-onset events such as floods, which can have a lead time of only two to three days. People need to get the cash quickly or they will not have time to spend it and take actions to prevent or mitigate the expected impacts of a hazard.

### Identifying all potential recipients

Existing databases may not include near poor, but anticipatory cash transfers should not only be made to poor people. They can also target households living near the poverty line (who might not qualify for existing programmes) and highly exposed or vulnerable households that might be pushed into poverty by an extreme event. To identify all these recipients, the Philippine Red Cross and FAO had to use multiple sources of demographic and risk data. Table 2 provides a breakdown of the information sources used in the simulation exercise.

In areas that experience frequent or recurrent shocks, even people who are not already at or near the poverty line may need assistance to cope with shocks. But, as Table 2 demonstrates, in this instance 37 per cent of potential recipients were not in existing system. This indicates that those

who are not already disadvantaged – but may still need cash transfers after a shock – are unlikely to be listed in existing social protection databases.

### Reaching recipients in time

Ensuring recipient families can access their funds within the short window between a forecast and a hazard (the lead time) is one of the most significant challenges. Existing social protection programmes are not designed to provide cash at the speed needed for anticipatory action ahead of rapid-onset hazards such as floods.

In most instances, no single financial service provider can reach all the potential recipients of anticipatory cash. Initiating hundreds or thousands of payments at once can strain banks, remittance centres and other financial service providers, as they are not set up to serve so many people at once. During the simulation exercise, some recipients had to wait in line for hours, or return the following day to withdraw their funds. Furthermore, some informants were concerned that in pre-hazard conditions, financial service providers might close or be difficult for recipients to access.

### Harmonizing cash transfers across organizations

Several informants expressed the need for organizations to harmonize cash values and better understand what people do with cash before a hazard strikes. During the simulation, recipients were given 500 Philippine pesos (PHP) (approximately 10 US dollars/8 euros)<sup>6</sup> – without the intention to cover the Minimum Expenditure Basket.<sup>7</sup> As the number of agencies working on anticipatory action and making multipurpose cash transfers increases, so does the likelihood that families receive multiple payments, ostensibly to mitigate impacts aligned with each organization's mission. As one informant explained, proponents of anticipatory cash “need to find the justification for why cash [should be delivered in advance] for a certain hazard and the impact that we would anticipate would be relevant and appropriate... We need to really understand how the cash is going to be used”.

**Table 2. Sources of information for selecting recipients for the simulation exercise**

Percentage of people	Social protection category	Source of final recipients targeted
31	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Already enrolled in the 4Ps</li> </ul>
29	Near poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the <i>Listahanan</i> but do not receive government assistance</li> </ul>
3	Near poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture</li> </ul>
37	New poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not part of an existing list or programme, but identified as needing support by <i>barangay</i> committees</li> <li>Many families had been negatively affected by Covid-19 and their status had not been updated in government databases</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> Exchange rates as of May 2021. Source: <https://fxtop.com/en/historical-currency-converter.php>

<sup>7</sup> This requires the identification and quantification of basic-needs items and services that can be monetized, and are accessible in adequate quality through local markets and services (CALP Network nd).

## Box 2. Organizations working with or through existing social protection programmes in the Philippines

Since the simulation by the Philippine Red Cross and FAO, WFP and UNICEF have also developed a cash-based anticipatory action programme in the Philippines, funded by the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

The WFP programme also builds upon government social protection lists but it delivers cash transfers through its own service provider. From 8 to 10 December 2021, WFP delivered anticipatory cash in the Bicol Region, distributing 2,900 PHP (approximately 60 US dollars / 50 euros)<sup>8</sup> per household through the financial services company Western Union. This programme used a mix of transfer modalities, including paper vouchers for people without mobile phones (who couldn't receive mobile transfers) and those living in remote areas without access to financial service outlets.

UNICEF used a vertical expansion approach (i.e., increasing the value or duration of regular social protection payments; see Figure 1), working directly with the Department of Social Welfare and Development to distribute additional benefits to existing recipients of the 4Ps. Its primary intention was to build government capacity by helping to build or strengthen social protection systems, so that they can expand vertically or horizontally in the event of a disaster. Building on decades of direct collaboration, UNICEF was able to complete the agreements necessary to access the national 4Ps registry, finalize a tripartite data-sharing agreement, and establish an agreement with the Land Bank of the Philippines (the financial service provider for the 4Ps) to access recipients' bank details. These agreements will allow UNICEF to deliver a cash top-up of 1,000 PHP (approximately 18 US dollars / 17 euros) directly into these accounts. These will be made in the event of a qualifying typhoon forecast. The anticipatory cash will be activated when CERF triggers are reached, and the cash value is 30 per cent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket for child-related expenses, which is the focus of the UNICEF programme.

UNICEF is only targeting people already enrolled in the 4Ps and will not validate government lists, since the 4Ps' recipients are poor households with children. And, by working solely through the 4Ps and providing cash through existing registries, UNICEF may overcome some of the challenges related to validating recipient and transfer details. However, there may be other people who are poor but are not currently captured by existing social protection programmes, in which case it can be more difficult to use existing systems. UNICEF is also working with the Land Bank to ensure that cash can be delivered quickly if a trigger is reached over a weekend or on a holiday.



## Lessons learned and recommendations

This simulation exercise helped to clarify some realistic expectations for using anticipatory cash transfers ahead of forecast hazards.

**Data-sharing agreements are critical – but it can take a long time to formalize agreements allowing humanitarians to access sensitive data.** These processes should therefore be started early. They should also include provisions to allow for information to be shared as it is updated in government systems, to ensure that humanitarians have uninterrupted access to the most recent records.

**There may be trade-offs to working through existing social protection systems.** This approach can help to build national capacity and may contribute towards commitments made in the Grand Bargain to work with national actors ([IASC nd](#)). Nevertheless, existing government programmes and lists may not capture families who are 'near poor' or likely to be driven into poverty by extreme events. Furthermore, financial information is unlikely to be available for households not already enrolled in government programmes.

Although government lists are a good starting point for identifying recipients for anticipatory cash transfers, it takes considerable time and preparation to validate this information and preregister people in lists – both of which are crucial for the timely delivery of cash. Humanitarians can play a critical role by working with local stakeholders to expand programmes horizontally. Although costly, preregistering all households living in highly hazard-prone areas would facilitate the rapid identification of households that are not already at or near the poverty line, but which may nevertheless benefit from anticipatory cash transfers.

**Harmonize triggers and the value of cash transfers across organizations to address duplication.** When a government has multiple social protection programmes in place, as in the Philippines, households may show up on multiple recipient lists. When different humanitarian organizations use these lists without coordinating among themselves, households may receive multiple transfers or transfers of different values. Organizations should work together, and with the government, to determine if this is appropriate or desirable.

Collaborating with national working groups on cash transfers, or establishing such a group if none exists, means that cash values for vertical expansion are appropriately justified and based on established Minimum Expenditure Baskets and values for meeting basic needs; some may include larger amounts to cover the costs associated with livelihood protection.

<sup>8</sup> Exchange rates as of May 2021.

Source: <https://fxtop.com/en/historical-currency-converter.php>

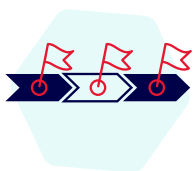
**Coordination is critical.** Stakeholders involved in the simulation exercise agreed that it is essential that government officials, particularly those at the local level, understand which families will receive aid at various thresholds, and from whom. Only through such coordination can local governments determine households that may have been left out of anticipatory programmes, and so prioritize them in humanitarian response or social protection programmes.

**Be prepared to deliver cash through different financial service providers and modalities.** In an ideal scenario, humanitarians could identify recipients and transfer cash using existing banking or financial systems. In reality, a single government list of potential recipients and their information is unlikely to exist, nor will there be a single service provider that can deliver cash to everyone (Box 3). Furthermore, using only one service provider risks sending large numbers of recipients to local offices, overwhelming their processing capacities. Solutions are likely to be specific to each location, and perhaps even to each household.

### Box 3. The reality of working in complex financial landscapes

“Our main lesson... is that we need to have a combination of different modalities in place to reach all the different groups of beneficiaries that we want to reach. We aim to reach the most vulnerable of the vulnerable, the poorest of the poor, and those are also in many cases located in really remote, geographically challenging areas without access to financial service providers, without connectivity to internet; they need long hours and very costly transportation to actually reach the nearest point that they would be able to get access to emergency cash. And so, we found that just having one [financial service provider], like one partner... is not enough to effectively reach your beneficiary caseload, and especially within the restricted timeline, because you are dealing with different population groups with different contexts and needs.”

– Testimony from a WFP representative.



### Next steps

#### How humanitarians can support anticipatory shock-responsive social protection programmes

Despite these challenges, the informants for this case study were optimistic that anticipatory action will eventually be able to build up or integrate with government social protection systems. In addition to further funding for anticipatory cash transfers, they suggested several ways in which humanitarian organizations can move these collaborations forward.

#### Build evidence

One way that humanitarians can advance the integration of anticipatory cash transfers into social protection programmes is by building up evidence of the feasibility and added value of doing so. Through simulations, implementations, evaluations and knowledge-sharing, humanitarian organizations can, according to one informant, “demonstrate to government how a scaled-up response can be done if we were able to use key elements of the existing social protection programme, for example, in terms of delivery” (Box 4).

### Box 4. Humanitarians as advocates

“Advocacy and promotion of the idea [is] one of the challenges that [humanitarians] should try to focus on. How can we convince policy-makers, the law-makers who legislate laws that could adapt to this? Because it’s relatively new and the current situation does not allow [for] early cash transfer[s]... But, if disasters happen, people will really need those financial resources to be able to adapt... as well as minimizing the impacts to their lives... This is the part that [humanitarians] can probably pick up: show these law-makers the idea, and I’m sure they would get it and understand the objective.”

– Testimony from a government representative in the Philippines who observed the 2021 simulation exercise.

#### Smaller-scale testing

Humanitarians can provide critical services at a smaller scale while national systems are being put into place. In the Philippines, local government units and the Department of Social Welfare and Development are interested in exploring anticipatory action but, as governmental bodies, they must be conservative with public funds. As a result of continued advocacy, education and engagement – such as being included in simulations and sharing the results – governments can explore opportunities for scaling up anticipatory shock-responsive social protection systems that use government funds.

Through such testing, humanitarians can also help government actors establish well-founded trigger thresholds to guide the expansion of social protection programmes. Likewise, humanitarian organizations can help overcome time pressures by working with private financial service providers to find ways to deliver cash more quickly and efficiently.

#### Support the implementation of national strategies and plans

Working through existing structures and plans is crucial. As noted, humanitarians can support governments by working with existing cash working groups and designing evidence-based cash programmes. In the Philippines, stakeholders also felt strongly that humanitarians should continue to support the government in the execution of the plan, *Establishing an Adaptive and Shock Responsive Social Protection System in the Philippines: A Roadmap (DSWD, NDRRMC and FAO 2021)* [\[2\]](#). This is anchored in strategies from the *Social Protection Framework and Plan and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan*. **8**



## Support the development of climate indicators and data-management systems

Humanitarian organizations can further support the move towards anticipatory shock-responsive cash transfers by supporting improved data-registration methods and management. This can include advocating for shared and up-to-date databases, supporting the incorporation of climate risk and other vulnerability indicators, and using their networks and expertise to validate data.

### Further information

You can learn more about **anticipatory action in the Philippines** [↗](#) on the Anticipation Hub's global map.

You can also read an **earlier blog post on the cash simulation exercise** [↗](#) on the Anticipation Hub.

*This case study is dedicated to Gilbert Tampos, who sadly passed away during the writing of this case study, and whose warmth and passion for anticipatory action are greatly missed.*

## References

Anticipation Hub. 'Social protection and anticipatory action'. Berlin: Anticipation Hub, no date. [shorturl.at/lwJLW](#) [↗](#)

CALP Network. 'Glossary of terms'. CALP Network, no date. [shorturl.at/lmtBF](#) [↗](#)

Costella, C., Jaime, C., Arrighi, J., Coughlan de Perez, E., Suarez, P. and van Aalst, M. 'Scalable and Sustainable: How to Build Anticipatory Capacity into Social Protection Systems' in *IDS Bulletin*, Vol. 48 (4), pp. 31–46, 2017. [shorturl.at/jmpEQ](#) [↗](#)

DSWD, NDRRMC and FAO. *Establishing an Adaptive and Shock Responsive Social Protection System in the Philippines: A Roadmap*. Quezon City: Department of Social Welfare and Development, 2021. [shorturl.at/htyC4](#) [↗](#)

GHA. *Global Humanitarian Assistance Report*. Bristol: Development Initiatives, 2022. [shorturl.at/cgNOZ](#) [↗](#)

IASC. 'About the Grand Bargain'. Geneva: Inter-Agency Standing Committee, no date. [shorturl.at/fqLQW](#) [↗](#)

Israel, D.C. and Briones, R.M. *Disasters, Poverty and Coping Strategies: The Framework and Empirical Evidence from Micro/Household Data - Philippine Case*. Makati City: Philippine Institute for Development Studies, 2014. [shorturl.at/isFS1](#) [↗](#)

Logistics Cluster. 'Multiplier effects' video. Rome: Logistics Cluster, 2015. [bit.ly/3VWRBhL](#) [↗](#)

O'Brien, C., Scott, Z., Smith, G., Barca V., Kardan, A., Holmes, R., Watson, C. and Congrave, J. *Shock-Responsive Social Protection Systems Research: Synthesis Report*. Oxford: Oxford Policy Management, 2018. [shorturl.at/bhzO6](#) [↗](#)

ODI and CGD. *Doing Cash Differently: How Cash Transfers Can Transform Humanitarian Aid*. London: ODI, 2015. [shorturl.at/mtHU5](#) [↗](#)

socialprotection.org. 'Glossary: what is social protection?'. New York: United Nations Development Programme, no date. [shorturl.at/moxJZ](#) [↗](#)

## Acknowledgements

This case study was written by Anita Auerbach and Arielle Tozier de la Poterie. Contact Anita ([A.Auerbach@drk.de](mailto:A.Auerbach@drk.de) [↗](#)) if you would like to share your experiences on cash, shock-responsive social protection and anticipatory action on the Anticipation Hub. Many thanks to the stakeholders in the Philippines who took the time to share their insights, and to Ruth Georget, Paris Kazis, Rosela Agcaoili, Kamille Ruiz, Elena Suero, Toni Garcia and Tim Woods for helping to shape the final product.

Please cite as: Auerbach, A. and Tozier de la Poterie, A. *A Joint Simulation on Cash-Based Anticipatory Action and Shock-Responsive Social Protection for Floods in the Philippines*. Berlin: Anticipation Hub, 2023.

The icon for cash (page 1) is adapted from a design by Komkrit Noenpoempisut; for municipalities (in Figure 2) from a design by Pike Picture; for lists (in Figure 2) from a design by greatle; for challenges from a design by Adrien Coquet; and for next steps from a design by Harold Weaver. All icons sourced via the Noun Project ([www.thenounproject.com](http://www.thenounproject.com) [↗](#)).

The Anticipation Hub is an initiative of



Supported by

