Components of shock-responsive social protection system:

- Risk informed
- Flexible
- Time and cost effective
- Promoting sustainable agriculture
- Links with climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies
- Comprehensive targeting mechanisms (economic, social, environment, conflict)

Shock responsive social protection systems

Components of shock-responsive social protection system:

- Risk informed
- Flexible
- Time and cost effective
- Promoting sustainable agriculture
- Links with climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies
- Comprehensive targeting mechanisms (economic, social, environment, conflict)

93% of people living in extreme poverty are in fragile and humanitarian crises contexts.

Natural disasters force 26M people into poverty and cost $520BN in losses every year.

More than 80% of the damage and losses caused by drought is to agriculture.

There is an urgent need for innovative solutions that bridge humanitarian and development divide.

Social protection enhances the capacity of rural families to prevent, manage and cope with threats and crises by:

- Minimizing negative coping strategies and vulnerabilities
- Boosting families’ productive and economic potential
- Extending economic impacts to whole communities and local economy, not only to the direct programmes beneficiaries
- Serving as key component of social cohesion
- Helping host communities access services and economic opportunities while also benefiting refugees

Cash plus (+) interventions

CASH+ programmes combine transfers of cash, productive assets and/or technical training for poor and vulnerable families. It illustrates FAO added value in providing a flexible combination of cash transfers and agricultural productive interventions.

Policy support and capacity building

Knowledge generation