

ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION

Application of the IDB's Maturity Model for Adaptive Social Protection

Barbados

Ofir Marer and Natalie Schwarz

April 2025

1. Introduction

The concept of Adaptive Social Protection calls for using existing (or new) national social protection systems and programs to assist populations affected by large-scale shocks, in a way that is in accordance with the situation. Traditionally, social protection systems in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) have been designed for purposes other than emergency assistance, such as poverty alleviation, climate change resilience, life cycle support, protection against individual shocks, and redistribution mechanisms. However, in recent years, many countries in the region have leveraged these systems to support vulnerable populations after shocks like natural disasters, the COVID-19 pandemic, rising food prices, and massive migration flows (Bowen et al., 2020; Beazley et al., 2019).

The COVID-19 pandemic led to the implementation of adaptive social protection measures across the region. Countries introduced new emergency programs, expanded existing ones both vertically (by increasing subsidies) and horizontally (by temporarily adding new beneficiaries), facilitated data exchange between social protection systems and other sectors, and adopted digital innovations such as mobile payment mechanisms. These experiences underscored the importance of adaptive social protection, and the steps needed to enhance system flexibility and responsiveness. This is particularly relevant in the context of climate change, emphasizing the need for a more adaptive and resilient system to respond to future events.

This report aims to identify strengths and challenges of Barbados's Social Protection System regarding its capacity to respond to shocks and to make recommendations for a more adaptive social protection system. The analysis is based on the results of the Maturity Model, an assessment tool, developed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), that measures the adaptiveness of social protection systems and identifies priority areas for investment, with the aim to provide countries with a roadmap to close potential gaps. To date, the tool has been implemented in over 10 countries in the region.

2. The Maturity Model

The Maturity Model seeks to measure the capacity of the social protection system to respond to shocks. The model has been built based on other international

evaluation models and methodologies, which are detailed in the methodological document.¹

The model includes 7 dimensions aimed to showcase a holistic view of adaptive social protection. Digital transformation is incorporated as an analysis variable, as a tool to make systems even more adaptive.

Each dimension is analyzed through a series of indicators that measure its maturity at 5 levels (1 being the lowest level of maturity and 5 the highest), and which can be reliably measured or evidenced. For each dimension, an average of the results of its indicators is obtained. In dimensions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 all results are weighted evenly. In dimension 6, the indicators have a differentiated weighting, with cash transfers receiving a greater weight in the analysis (50%) compared to in-kind transfers and subsidies (25% each). Finally, the simple average of all dimensions yields the overall maturity level of the system.

Model Dimensions:

1. **Context:** Context analysis allows us to better understand the ecosystem where the adaptive social protection system operates, and to assess its potential expansion.
2. **Governance and financing:** An outlook of the rules and strategies that underpin the social protection system, its scope and capacity to respond to shocks.
3. **Management capacity:** Assessment of the operational capacity to implement social protection programs and systems. It includes everything from programmatic plans and protocols to operational mechanisms and the national capacity of government entities.
4. **Infostructure and infrastructure:** Analysis of the digital components. Infostructure includes technological components (systems or platforms that interact with the user) that allow interaction with data and provide feedback to the other dimensions of the model. Infrastructure focuses on the technological support (connectivity, hardware, software, storage, etc.) needed to optimize processes and the security of the information available in the systems or platforms necessary for adaptive social protection.

¹<https://events.iadb.org/events/handler/geteventdocument.ashx?AFCE784DCD0CBF43BE2C6862BF3344016F9AB241C96CCE4F56C60A3338B48A79728E60379327190EAE644E6752227D76A13DB974C21E027E9EA1E8FCC169AC61A4E49ED6F14FA11D>

5. **Services and access points:** Analysis of the degree of interaction of the social protection system with the population and users.
6. **Program coverage:** Evaluation of the scope of programs (cash transfers, subsidies, and in-kind transfers) in relation to the total population of the country, to identify the potential reach for channeling responses to shocks.
7. **Informed social protection:** Analysis of the use of data and information collected to improve system responses.

Annex 1 presents all the dimensions and variables of the model and highlights the level of maturity attributed to the country's social protection system. The following sections present a brief overview of the current context of Barbados social and civil protection and the results of the assessment.

3. Social and civil protection in Barbados

Barbados is a small developing island with an economy highly concentrated in the tourism sector. The population is estimated at 290,000 and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita reached US\$23.804 in 2023². Growth had been slow since the global financial crisis of 2008.

In 2016, 17.5% of households in Barbados lived in poverty, with 57% of these households headed by women, according to the 2016 Barbados Survey of Living Conditions (SLC)³. The Ministry of People Empowerment and Elder Affairs (MPEA) estimates that COVID-19 and Hurricane Elsa worsened household vulnerabilities. An IDB survey found that the percentage of households reporting income below the minimum wage tripled between January and April 2020. Vulnerable households showed the largest increase in financial difficulties faced during the pandemic, highlighting the need for flexible support mechanisms. There is no recent data on household recovery from these shocks.

Between 1980 and 2020, storms accounted for 60% of natural hazards in Barbados, with droughts, earthquakes, floods, and accidents each at 10%. From 2007 to 2017, the island recorded 29 floods and 2 droughts, alongside ongoing hurricane alerts. Historically, six major storms have impacted Barbados, the worst being Hurricane Janet in 1955, which killed 38 people and left 20,000 homeless. More recently, Hurricane Elsa (2021) was the first Category 1 system to hit in over 65 years, highlighting ongoing climate risks. The need for climate finance, building codes, and

² <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=BB>

³ Another survey is now being conducted with support by the IDB, with results pending.

renewable energy investments remains critical, as seen with the recent threat of Hurricane Beryl in 2024. These hazards pose risks to the population, infrastructure, and the tourism-dependent economy, as 80% of the GDP is generated in high-risk zones. Poor households are particularly affected, with 78% of the poor population living in the six parishes hit by over 30 natural disasters between 2007 and 2017. Vulnerable groups, including women, the elderly, persons with disabilities (PwD), and children, are at greater risk during disasters due to fewer coping mechanisms⁴.

Barbados has made significant strides in enhancing its social protection capabilities through the efforts of the MPEA. The Barbados Social Protection Policy, Strategy, and Implementation Plan (BARSPIP) for 2021-2024 outlines the government's commitment to reducing poverty and inequality while promoting social cohesion and economic growth⁵. This comprehensive plan adopts a rights-based approach, ensuring that the most vulnerable citizens receive the necessary services to break cycles of poverty and transform their lives.

The plan, and the recent ministry's actions, emphasizes a single window approach to social protection, providing assistance to all-in-one place, from pregnancy and early childhood to old age.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the MPEA played a crucial role in supporting vulnerable populations. This includes multiple policies and programs (for poor people, PwD and older people), in addition to organizational changes that aim to reach efficiency and operational capacity, through amalgamation of all services.

The One Family Program, launched with IDB support, aims to empower 1,000 vulnerable families through holistic interventions, moving them from dependency to independence. Additionally, the Ministry is promoting a robust digital transformation initiative, including the development of the new PULSE Management Information System (MIS). This system is designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of social services delivery, and is scheduled to be implemented in late 2024.

Other ministries and organizations also contribute to supporting the most vulnerable populations in the country, including but not limited to the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Labor. This is coupled with other services and solutions regarding civil protection that are provided by the police, military, and the

⁴ <https://www.undrr.org/media/91202/download?startDownload=20250301>

⁵ No new strategic plan has been introduced by the government or the MPEA for 2025. With that the MPEA has been moving ahead with multiple policies and agendas, including the One Family Program and other initiatives in the social protection elements.

Department of Emergency Management (DEM), which is responsible for coordinating all relevant parties during crises. The country further coordinates with international bodies such as the Red Cross, the World Food Program, the UN, the IDB and the World Bank to support and develop its emergency relief and social protection, including financial assistance from the IDB (loans, technical support) provided during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Looking ahead, Barbados is focused on further expanding its social protection coverage and has prioritized investments in resilience⁶, particularly in the climate crisis context. This includes adapting to the impacts of climate change, economic fluctuations, and the evolving needs of the population, in ways of policy, added budget and preventive actions. By continuing to innovate and collaborate, the Government of Barbados aims to build a more resilient and inclusive social protection system.

4. Application of the Maturity Model

The application of the maturity model provides a comprehensive view of a social protection system's adaptiveness, by assessing the current state of various of its dimensions. This information is crucial for identifying areas that may require strengthening.

This section presents, for each dimension (1-7), the maturity levels achieved for each of its indicators. The accompanying paragraphs justify these scores, denoting the specific indicator analyzed and the maturity level achieved in parentheses. For detailed information on the methodology and dimensions of the maturity model, refer to Annex 1.

(1) Context

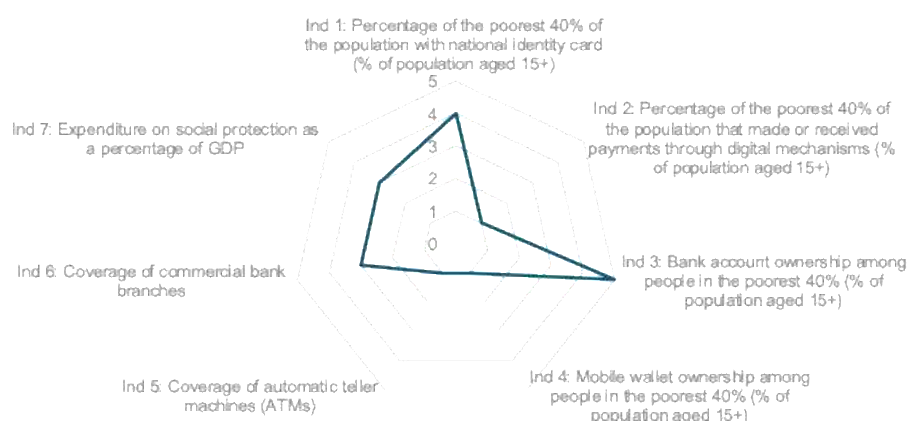
Understanding the context is essential for grasping the ecosystem in which the social protection system operates. This analysis focuses on external factors that, while mostly outside the system's direct control, have a significant impact on it. Key contextual factors, such as the country's ICT infrastructure, social protection investment, and overall development situation, are critical for the growth of the system. Although social protection can influence certain areas, like promoting financial inclusion among beneficiaries, many factors remain exogenous.

This dimension includes the analysis of seven indicators. A mature and enabling context is characterized by extensive coverage of the national identification system,

⁶ <https://pmo.gov.bb/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/Barbados-Investment-Plan.pdf>

facilitating database exchanges, improved internet access, greater financial inclusion, broad banking coverage, and the widespread adoption of digital payment technologies. These elements enhance the capacity for digital payments and improve the country's resilience and responsiveness to crises.

Figure #2: Indicators and results for the "Context" dimension



Barbados scores an average of 2.71/5 for the context category, which highlights the need to increase the overall circumstances and capabilities of the country regarding enabling conditions for a more adaptive social protection system. This includes examining country-wide digital transformation tools and financial abilities, allowing more flexible and adapted ways for citizens to access funds other than cash or cash equivalent.

The first indicator, which has the highest score in the dimension, relates to the number of people in the poorest 40% who have an identity card (Indicator 1: N5). This is part of the country's policy, new digital card ("TRIDENT") card⁷, to provide an ID card to every citizen with a mandatory ID, a law that was passed in 1979. This policy allows all beneficiaries to be identified and managed within internal systems, theoretically enabling the MPEA to connect its beneficiaries to other government databases. A recent policy by the government aims to elevate this with a new digital

⁷ <https://trident.gov.bb/#about>

card (“TRIDENT”) to be rolled out in the next 4 years (2025-2029), expanding the ID capabilities even more.⁸

Recent experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic and natural disasters have demonstrated the important role that digital payment mechanisms can play for cash transfers during emergencies (Stampini et al., 2021; Beazley et al., 2019). However, looking at the corresponding indicators for Barbados, almost none of the poorest 40% received payments through digital mechanisms (Indicator 2: N1), with all of the MPEA benefits and cash transfers are being conducted through checks, and while available, mobile payment wallet are not in usage (Indicator 4: N1)⁹, both reaching a maturity level of 1, showing some room for improvement.

While regulation regarding basic bank accounts does not exist in the country, almost 100% of all residents in Barbados (including the poorest 40% hold a bank account) have a bank account, according to latest available data from 2016¹⁰ (Indicator 3: N5). . But the fact that only 29.9 ATMs and 13.7 commercial bank branches are available per 100,000 adults, the coverage of ATMs (Indicator 5: N2) and branches of commercial banks (Indicator 6: N3)¹¹ is scarce, reaching a maturity level of 2 and 3 respectively. All this limits possible responses through bank money transfers or other digital payments solutions. However, the small area of the country eases the possibility to provide cash transfers even without digital mechanisms. Finally, with a level of social protection spending at 4.1% of GDP¹² (Indicator 7: N2), the country's investment in the sector is also low, but it is constantly growing.

(2) Governance and financing

The governance and financing dimension analyzes the norms and strategies that underpin the social protection system, including its authority and capacity to prepare for and respond to shocks. Governance and financing mechanisms for adaptive social protection should be developed within broader frameworks of risk management, climate change resilience, humanitarian assistance, among others, in line with the country's institutionality (e.g., the relationship between national and subnational levels).

⁸ <https://trident.gov.bb/common-questions/>

⁹ <https://www.centralbank.org.bb/viewPDF/documents/2021-12-15-06-02-03-FinTech-Enhances-Digital-Payment-Solutions.pdf>

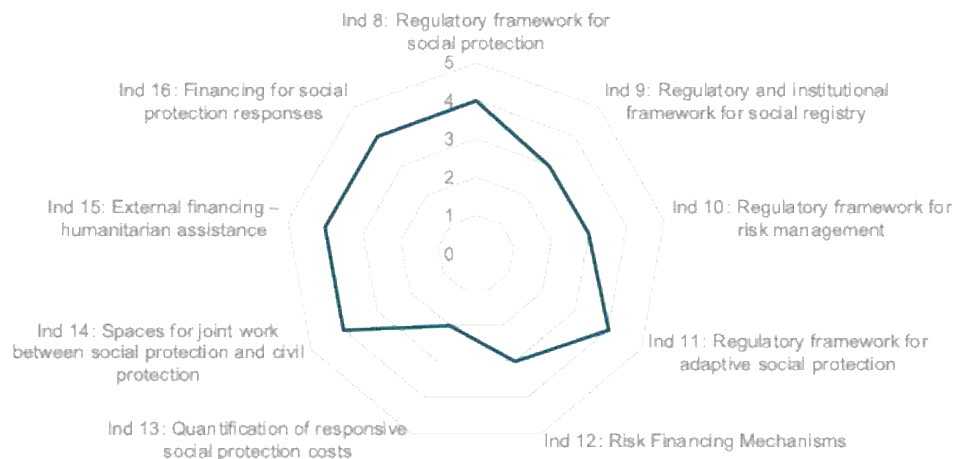
¹⁰ <https://publications.iadb.org/en/barbados-survey-living-conditions-2016>

¹¹ <https://www.centralbank.org.bb/news/general-press-release/how-commercial-banks-performed-in-2020>

¹² <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/Media.action?id=7368>

This dimension includes a total of 10 indicators, where a system is considered mature if it has national social protection and risk management laws that recognize the role of adaptive social protection, a regulatory framework that supports the social registry, contingent financing mechanisms that combine different instruments according to different risk scenarios based on estimations of the costs of social protection responses, instances of coordination and joint work between social protection and civil protection, and agreements of understanding with humanitarian agencies and NGOs.

Figure #3: Indicators and results for the "Governance and Financing" dimension



This dimension has one of the best results of the model implementation, with an average score of 3.4/5. This is mainly due to the recent improvements in the institutional capacity of the MPEA and the recent strengthening of the DEM. The ASP elements relating to social protection are reflected mainly with the National Assistance Act Cap 48 and includes the assistance in cash or in kind, provided as a matter of necessity, to children, unemployed adults, persons with disabilities and older persons. MPEA takes most of its responsibilities from it, but it is outdated (latest version is from 1997). There is no legislation in place that establishes the rights of older persons and people with disabilities, with some policies updates recently approved by the Cabinet with the help of the IDB (relating to PwD and older people).¹³ With that, the general legislation is still very vague and does not

¹³ After the initial assessment, the MPEA has introduced new policies and regulations relating to these population, which will take effect in 2025. The indication, and thus results, reflects the situation in late 2024.

reflect the system's actual requirements and needs, even if it allows a base structure for it to function, transformation, and adaptiveness (Indicator 8: N4).

The social registry for the MPEA is currently under development, with a basic, fragmented version existing across some departments. The registry is not explicitly mentioned in any formal policies or regulations and rather a derivative of the National Assistance Act, Cap 48, where it is referenced as a requirement for record-keeping (Indicator 9: N2).

The national risk management regulations and plans do not clearly define the role of social protection in disaster preparedness and response. The Emergency Management Act of 2006, Cap 160A (2007), mandates that the Ministry responsible for "Social Transformation" be part of the organizing committee. Consequently, the Ministry's policy is to participate in actions coordinated by the Department of Emergency Management (DEM) during emergencies. However, this legislation dates back to 2007 and lacks updated provisions regarding the integration of social protection in disaster response frameworks¹⁴. With that, the IDB has been working with the government and DEM on multiple policy-based-loans in order to advance and improve the situation¹⁵¹⁶.

The MPEA is mainly responsible for the delivery of cash or in-kind assistance and is part of the task force but not leading it. These programs can be executed quickly by utilizing existing databases, but only for registered beneficiaries. The MPEA has some plans for emergency response (mainly regarding hurricane season) as part of the national plans but these have not yet been trained or fully implemented (Indicator 10: N3), highlighting the ministry's current lack of readiness for crisis situations, and thus the capacity to provide support to other beneficiaries is also limited (Indicator 11: N4).

Barbados' current disaster risk financing policy for social protection dedicated issues primarily relies on reallocating budget items and external financial assistance, with a dedicated emergency fund available for crises and allocation across various ministries (Indicator 12: N3). Additionally, there is a mechanism to request additional funds from the Ministry of Finance (MoF) through established protocols, although without prearranged financing. For social protection programs, funding is limited to the budget, and savings may be reallocated for other purposes. In emergencies, the involvement of the Minister and Permanent Secretary is clear

¹⁴ <https://publications.iadb.org/en/index-governance-and-public-policy-disaster-risk-management-igopp-national-report-barbados>

¹⁵ Latest loan, BA-L1061, named "Sustainable Development Policy Program III", was approved in April 2024.

¹⁶ <https://www.iadb.org/en/project/BA-L1061>

and typically prioritized and is required to provide immediate support. Some cash transfers have been funded by external sources, such as the IDB¹⁷ or donor countries and development organizations¹⁸, while others have been covered by national savings from the MoF (Indicator 15: N4).

In times of disaster, joint efforts between social protection and civil protection are critical. The country has established systematic spaces for such collaboration, guided by government-established protocols, mainly operated by the DEM, outlining response methods, while the MPEA provides specific assistance based on the various departments' capabilities. Despite the lack of formal training or crisis simulations, new guidelines, managed by the Permanent Secretary, ensure that both entities can effectively respond to emergencies, even if not codified into law (Indicator 14: N4). However, these new protocols have hardly been tested so far as they were introduced mostly after the Covid-19 pandemic and regarding the recent Elsa hurricane.

In recent years, there have been instances of financing social protection responses to shocks, with limited protocols guiding these efforts. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the government implemented house-to-house cash transfers to offset expenses. In response to floods, means-tested cash transfers were provided to affected households. The existing checks support provided to households are the bases for such potential support, but these are ad-hoc provisions mostly. (Indicator 16: N5).

Finally, the government has undertaken exercises to quantify the financial impact of past and future disasters, primarily focusing on hurricanes, in addition to the Barbados Comprehensive Disaster Management country work program (CDM CWP)¹⁹, and work done by CDEMA²⁰. These assessments guide the budgeting process for the DEM, but not for individual ministries, such as the MPEA (Indicator 13: N2).

¹⁷ Including a US\$120 million loan to facilitate the covid-19 situation, <https://www.iadb.org/en/news/barbados-protect-most-vulnerable-strengthen-covid-19-response-idb-support>

¹⁸ Facilitated by contingency loans.

¹⁹ https://dem.gov.bb/public/downloads/BarbadosCDMCountryWorkProgramme2019-2023final_2.pdf

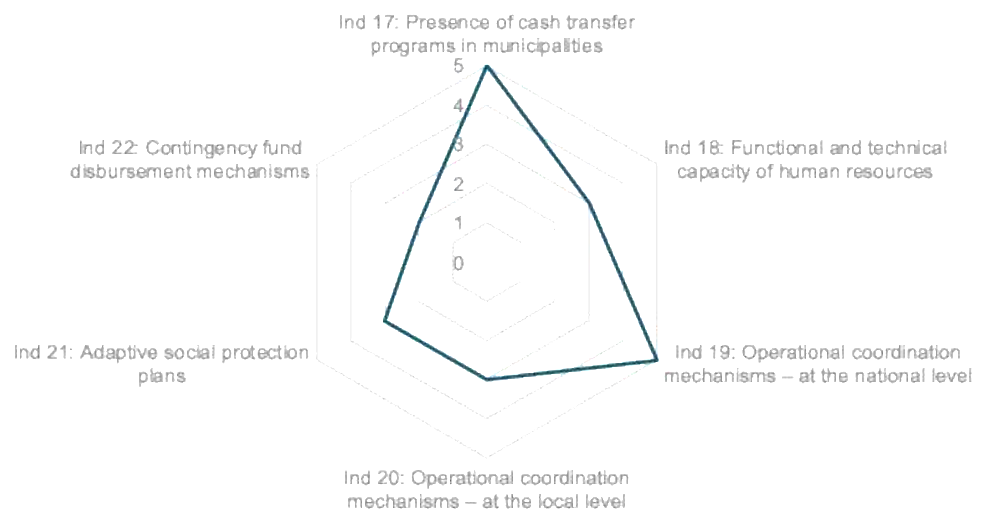
²⁰ <https://www.preventionweb.net/news/upcoming-logistics-hub-barbados-enhance-emergency-response-across-caribbean>

(3) Management capacity

This dimension looks at the country's operational capacity for the implementation of social protection programs in response to shocks. It includes six indicators and serves as the bridge between the back end (infostructure and infrastructure) and the front end (services and points of contact), which are analyzed in the following two subsections.

A mature system demonstrates operational coordination mechanisms at both national and subnational levels, such as the inclusion of social protection in humanitarian assistance committees. It also features training programs focused on risk management. Thus, in theory, the ministry responsible for social protection should maintain active contingency plans that encompass disbursement mechanisms with established protocols. It also counts with extensive territorial reach, enabling rapid response to populations affected by shocks.

Figure #4: Indicators and results for the "Management Capacity" dimension



The results from this section show a total average score of 3.5/5, indicating a moderate maturity level of the system. This is largely attributed to Barbados' small size, which facilitates widespread access to potential programs across the island.

The first indicator assesses the presence of cash transfer programs in municipalities, evaluating the potential for rapid expansion during crises. The country's small size, the MPEA's presence in all parishes, and the introduction of the new single-window approach provide adequate reach to all individuals in need (Indicator 17: N5).

Another indicator examines the functional and technical capacity of human resources within the MPEA, particularly in risk management and crisis assistance. Training for MPEA occurred two years ago, primarily through the World Food Program (WFP). However, this training was ad hoc and has not been sustained through continuous programs, with no real requirement for staff to participate in (Indicator 18: N3).

The model also assesses operational coordination mechanisms at both the national (Indicator 19: N5) and local (Indicator 20: N3) levels. Due to the island's small size, national and local operations are closely integrated, with coordination led by the DEM and supported by the MPEA. However, the MPEA's participation is not consistent across all activities. At the ministry level, coordination is largely managed by the Permanent Secretary or Chief Welfare Officer, with updates occurring occasionally.

Another important element is the availability of contingency plans for potential emergencies. And while the MPEA has such a plan regarding hurricane response in place, it is mostly focused on ensuring the operational continuity of the entity and its existing programs. As so there are no comprehensive plans for responding to shocks, such as program expansions (vertically or horizontally) or issuing new initiatives. Assistance is provided by various units, but there are no established policies or standard operating procedures (SoPs) for these actions, which are not part of the ministry's regular activities (Indicator 22: N3).

While some cash transfer capabilities exist, there are no specific mechanisms within the MPEA for disbursing emergency funds. The current systems, including the new MIS Pulse, are designed to manage existing beneficiaries rather than facilitate future expansion for emergencies, despite some funds being available for crises, mainly related to hurricane seasons. This limitation is evident in ongoing recovery efforts from past emergencies, such as the continued housing support for those affected by Hurricane Elsa, even years later (Indicator 23: N3). Efforts are underway to expand digital cash transfers, but this process is not yet fully implemented or widely accepted.

(4) Infostructure and infrastructure

This dimension is composed of two key aspects for the development of information system: infostructure and infrastructure. Infostructure brings together all the technological components that allow interaction with the data and feeds information back to the other parts of the model. It is associated with technological systems or platforms that interact with users through the recording, processing, exchange, security, analysis, and use of information, which is vital for the

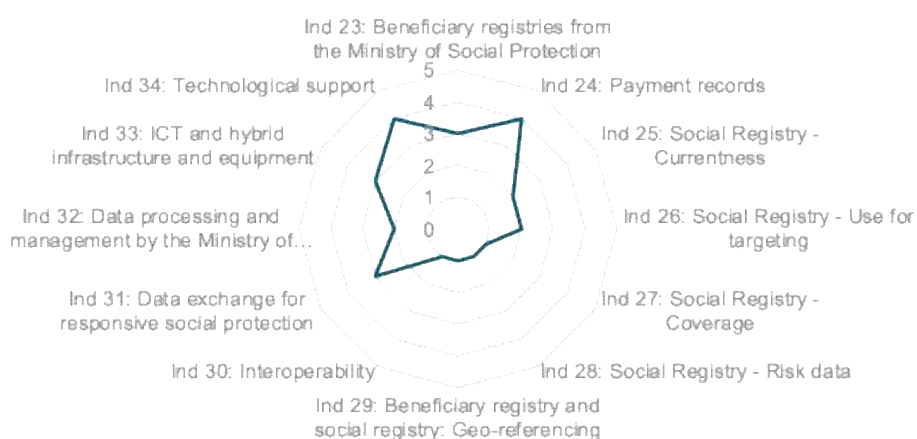
implementation of social protection programs both in normal times and during emergencies.

One of the key components of the infostructure is data registries. These are databases in which the information of registered individuals, households, or families is displayed. Beneficiary registries contain information about individuals or households that participate in a social program, while social registries contain socioeconomic and demographic information on individuals and households potentially eligible for social programs.

On the other hand, the infrastructure provides technological support regarding connectivity, hardware, software, storage, and the different services that are needed to optimize the processes and the security of the information available in the systems or platform. Both parts (info and infra) make up the back end of the system

In general terms, a mature system has consolidated, integrated and interoperable registries, with current information, high coverage at the national level, and protocols for data exchange. It has a social registry used by various government entities, including civil protection, and relevant information to inform preparedness and response actions to crashes. At the same time, the processing and management of data is highly automated, and the system has modern infrastructure and equipment as well as several communication channels for citizens.

Figure #5: Indicators and results for the "Info and Infrastructure" dimension



This dimension reports a slightly lower maturity level than the other elements of the model (2.25/5), primarily due to the lack of data connectivity and interoperability with other ministries in the government. However, the indicators of this dimension vary significantly in their results, as highlighted below.

Beneficiaries of the MPEA records are currently being digitized, although paper-based applications continue to exist. The internal MIS Unit converts every application to digital. The systems in use are not connected between the various departments, and data accessibility within the ministry is limited (Indicator 25: N3). An improved MIS PULSE is in development for the past 5 years, backed by the IDB, which aims to enhance service capacity and potential interoperability internally and also with other ministries. The main cash transfer programs have digital databases connected to the MoF and utilized shared bank account information, but still require printing of physical checks for provision of support (Indicator 24: N4). Improved integration, interoperability, and support for digital payments can enhance data sharing, security, and provide more information for adaptive social protection decisions.

The social registry data records are mostly outdated, with about 80% of the data being older than four years. Updates of these rely mainly on individuals requesting assistance, and focus on the OFP or active beneficiaries (Indicator 25: N2). While experiences in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Latin America and the Caribbean demonstrated the usefulness of social registries for informing response actions (Berner and Van Hemelryck, 2020; Cejudo et al., 2020), outdated data do not reflect the current demographic and socioeconomic conditions of households.

A mature social registry is essential for targeting various programs, including non-social protection programs (Barca, 2017; Leite et al., 2017). However, in Barbados, only one program, the One Family Program, actively targets individuals and promotes updating their information, primarily to facilitate the progression towards receiving pension benefits. The ministry is starting to explore other capabilities to ensure effective targeting of the population, utilizing big data, interoperability, and geospatial databases (Indicator 26: N2).

The social registry covers around 30,000 individuals and households, representing about 5% of the national population (Indicator 27: N1). Although there is a goal to increase this coverage, it is not currently part of the ministry's immediate plans. The registry does not include data on risk exposure and climate change projections (which exist under the NCRIPP), which are critical for preparedness and response actions (Indicator 28: N1), but a new household survey initiative may help address this gap.

Georeferencing is also vital for planning shock responses. While the registry contains household addresses, only around 2,000 are geo-referenced due to a recent exercise with UWI. Most are not mapped for crisis response. However, risk data, including information on vulnerable groups and persons with disabilities (PwD), is available in current databases (Indicators 29: N3, 30: N5).

The social registry shares limited data with other entities, such as the Ministry of Finance, environment, health, and labor (Indicator 31: N1). With the new MIS integration, data-sharing plans are emerging, particularly with the labor sector, and potentially more in the future. Data sharing with the national risk agency occurs on an ad hoc basis, lacking formal protocols (Indicator 32: N4).

In terms of data management, most processes remain manual, though the new MIS includes plans for automation and a dedicated M&E module to improve analysis capacity (Indicator 32: N2).

The Ministry's digital transformation shows a mix of relatively new IT equipment, mostly 4-5 years old and still under warranty. New computers and connectivity equipment are being introduced. MIST is responsible for data storage, ensuring that nothing is stored in the public cloud, but rather in local storage (Indicator 33: N4).

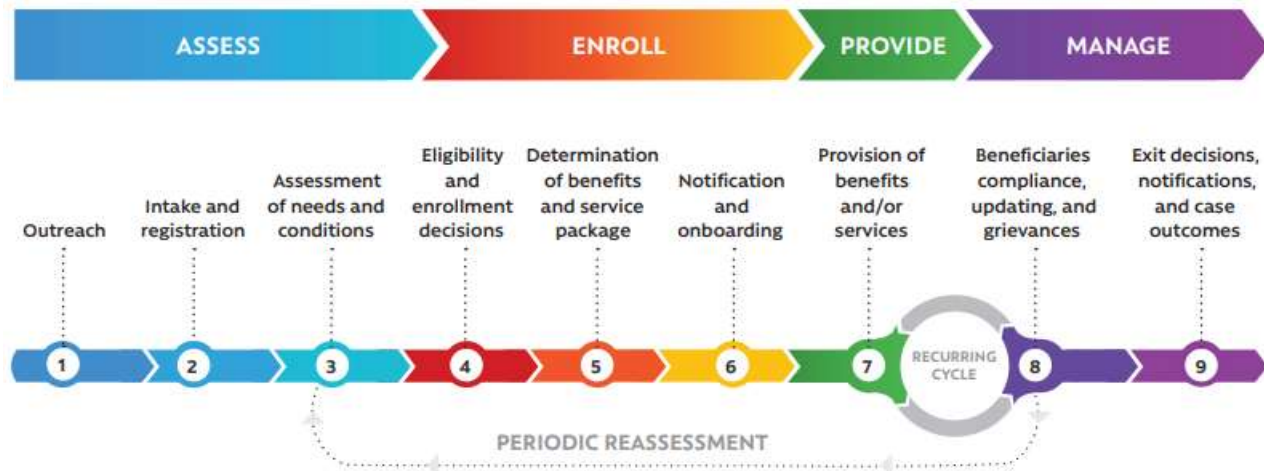
Technological support for the social information system is ongoing, with plans to connect all remote offices online and offer services like welfare applications to the public. However, legislative issues, especially around digital signatures, prevent full digitization of the system (Indicator 34: N4). Currently, Google Forms are used, but these are not automated and require constant oversight, lacking integration with other activities. These issues are crucial for ensuring the stability and functionality of the system.

(5) Services and access points

This section analyses the interaction of the social protection system with the general population and users. These are actions and activities implemented for the

population and users of the system (frontend). This dimension has an operational cycle that consists of four stages: identification of needs (communication, registration in the system, needs assessment, etc.), registration (definition of who participates and what services are delivered), delivery (provision of the service and collection of delivery information) and management (sending notifications, updating, receiving complaints, queries, etc.).

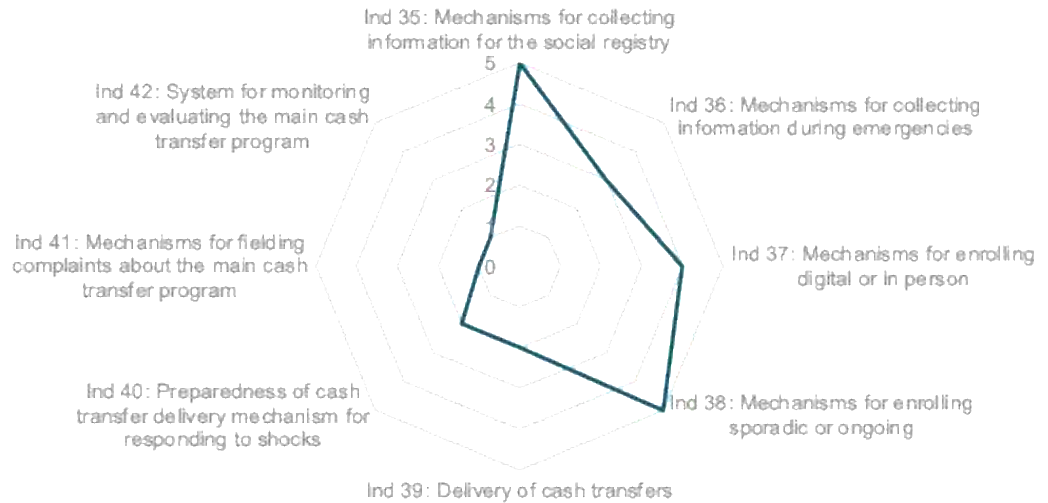
Figure #7: The Operational Cycle of Social Protection Programs



Source: Lindert et al. (2020).

An adaptive and mature social protection system has data collection mechanisms that combine different instruments, from census sweeps to online updates, to absorb the increase in demand during emergencies and cross references different sources of data. At the same time, such a system has mechanisms in place to collect information during emergencies and use that data to inform social protection responses. In these systems, more than 90% of cash transfers are digital and payment mechanisms are prepared to be used during emergencies. The grievance and redress and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are also prepared for emergency situations.

Figure #6: Indicators and results for the "Services and Access Points" dimension



This dimension has an above-average maturity model score, with an average of 2.87/5, leveraging the ongoing roll-out of support from the Ministry all-year round. However, there is limited current beneficiary coverage (less than 10% of the population) and not enough systems in place for an emergency or potential expansion to population.

The social registry primarily relies on voluntary registration, without pulling data from other sources, despite the start of a household survey update in 2024 (Indicator 35: N5). Digital enrollment is progressing on the beneficiary side, with one service available through Google Forms and a beneficiary portal in development. However, some paper-based applications still need to be stored physically. Year-round program enrollment requires individuals' physical presence (Indicator 37: N3, Indicator 28: N5).

In contrast, emergency assistance shows a different picture. Mechanisms and new tablet equipment exist to collect information quickly in the field, alongside a new questionnaire for assessing the needs of persons affected by shocks, though these have not yet been activated or used for training (Indicator 36: N3). Survey questions are tailored for social protection response, but data requests from the DEM to the MPEA remain ad hoc. Civil Protection's experience is limited to small-scale events (Indicator 39: N4).

Cash transfer delivery operates with a mix of digital and manual mechanisms, allowing beneficiaries to choose the preferred option. Although the MPEA supports

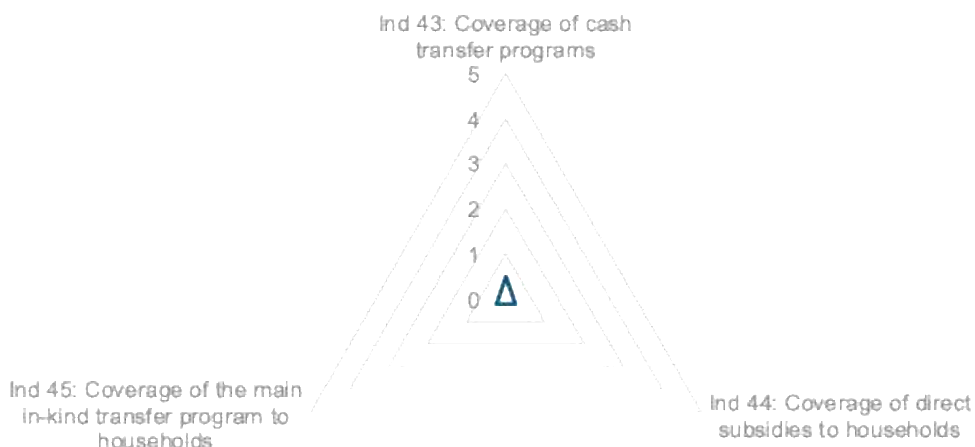
some digital payment methods through national systems, they are rarely used, with most transfers still conducted by check. Digital payment use among beneficiaries is below 2.5% (Indicator 39: N2). No specific emergency cash transfer mechanisms are in place, but expanding existing payment systems is seen as a potential tool. Recent emergencies saw the ministry, in collaboration with the DEM and other ministries, utilize access points for one-time benefits during Covid-19 and ad-hoc support for hurricanes and ashfall. However, a comprehensive, ongoing system is yet to be introduced (Indicator 40: N2).

Finally, it is observed that there are no comprehensive complaint and grievance mechanisms, though limited channels such as email, social media, and office visits are available (Indicator 41: N1). Monitoring and evaluation systems for emergencies are limited, although a new unit and protocols are being planned (Indicator 43: N1).

(6) Program coverage

This section discusses the coverage of the main cash transfer programs, direct subsidy programs, and in-kind transfer programs to households. Greater coverage of these programs allows for better platforms to reach populations exposed to or affected by shocks. It is important to note that cash transfers are preferable to other mechanisms (if local markets are active), as they give beneficiaries the possibility to choose what to spend the money on, considering their own needs. For this reason, the indicators have different weightings, with cash transfers having a greater weight in the analysis (0.5%) compared to in-kind and subsidies (0.25% each).

Figure #8: Indicators and Results for the "Program Coverage" dimension



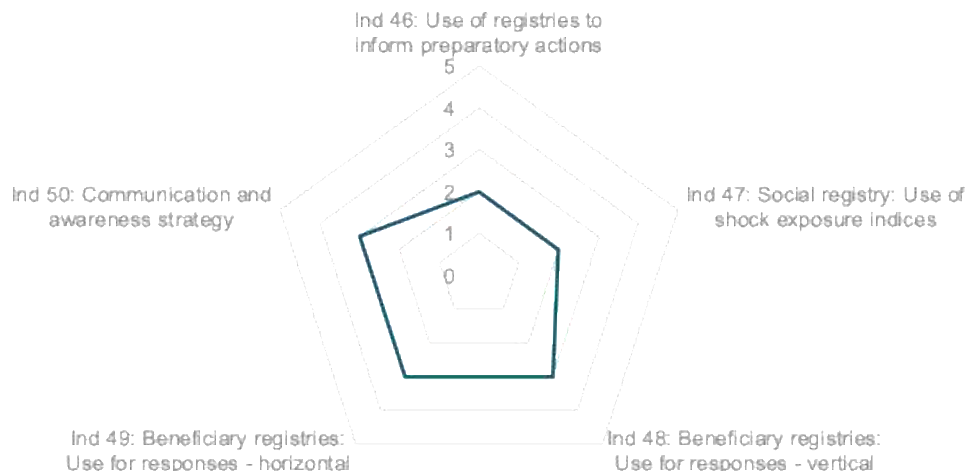
The weighted analysis of the three indicators examined reaches a score of 1/5, mainly reflecting the limited coverage of all programs, which hinders expansion in times of crisis. The main program from the ministry, public assistance, is relatively limited, covering less than 5% of the population. Coverage could be higher as about 50% of the total eligible population could be enrolled (Indicators 43: N1, 44: N1). In-kind assistance is offered only on an ad-hoc basis and upon request, and with regards to specific programs offered by the ministry (mainly the OFP, such as subsidies or food assistance) and no regular in-kind programs exist within the ministry (Indicator 46: N1). It is noted that in the Elsa event, some food and shelter assistance was provided, but again very limited with regard to population coverage (for a few dozen families).

(7) Informed Social Protection

This dimension is the result of the articulation of all the previous dimensions. It consists of the use of data collected and shared to inform public policies in the field of social protection and risk management. One of the advantages of digital systems is precisely the collection and flow of data on a large scale, which can then be analyzed and used to inform public policies. One of the fundamental functions of this dimension “Informed Social Protection” is to transform collected data into information that is used for decision-making, allowing action to be taken to improve the system's responses.

It includes five indicators linked to the use of records for preparedness and response actions and communication strategies. A mature system uses beneficiary and social registries to inform vertical and horizontal expansions of social protection programs, as well as preparatory actions. In such systems, social registry data are used to model and forecast the effects of potential future shocks, and there is a communication strategy for adaptive social protection.

Figure #9: Indicators and results for the "Informed Social Protection" dimension



The overall average score for this dimension in Barbados is 2.6/5. Beneficiary registries from the MPEA were utilized for vertical expansions during the COVID-19 pandemic and ad-hoc support during hurricane Elsa in 2021 (Indicator 46: N2). Some efforts were made, such as coastal services and geospatial exercises, to support decision-making, but these were not systematic or methodical. These instances were specific and not part of fully integrated operational plans.

Additionally, beneficiary and social registers have not been used to guide preparatory actions (Indicator 48: N1). The MPEA is working on data collection and integration, as well as migrating and combining data from all departments, to support potential future activities. However, the use of the social registry in response efforts remains ad hoc, with no pre-established protocols or procedures (Indicator 48: N3).

The social registry data have never been used by the MPEA to develop indices that measure or predict the exposure of vulnerable households to shocks (Indicator 47: N2). This is a potential future goal with the new MIS system under development.

Regarding communication, there is no dedicated strategy for emergency response. Oversight and instructions are provided by the CDC and the President's Office, with ministries conducting outreach on an as-needed basis. While individuals have year-round access to services, communication campaigns focus solely on the services and programs offered, without specific information on shock-responsive social protection (Indicator 50: N2).

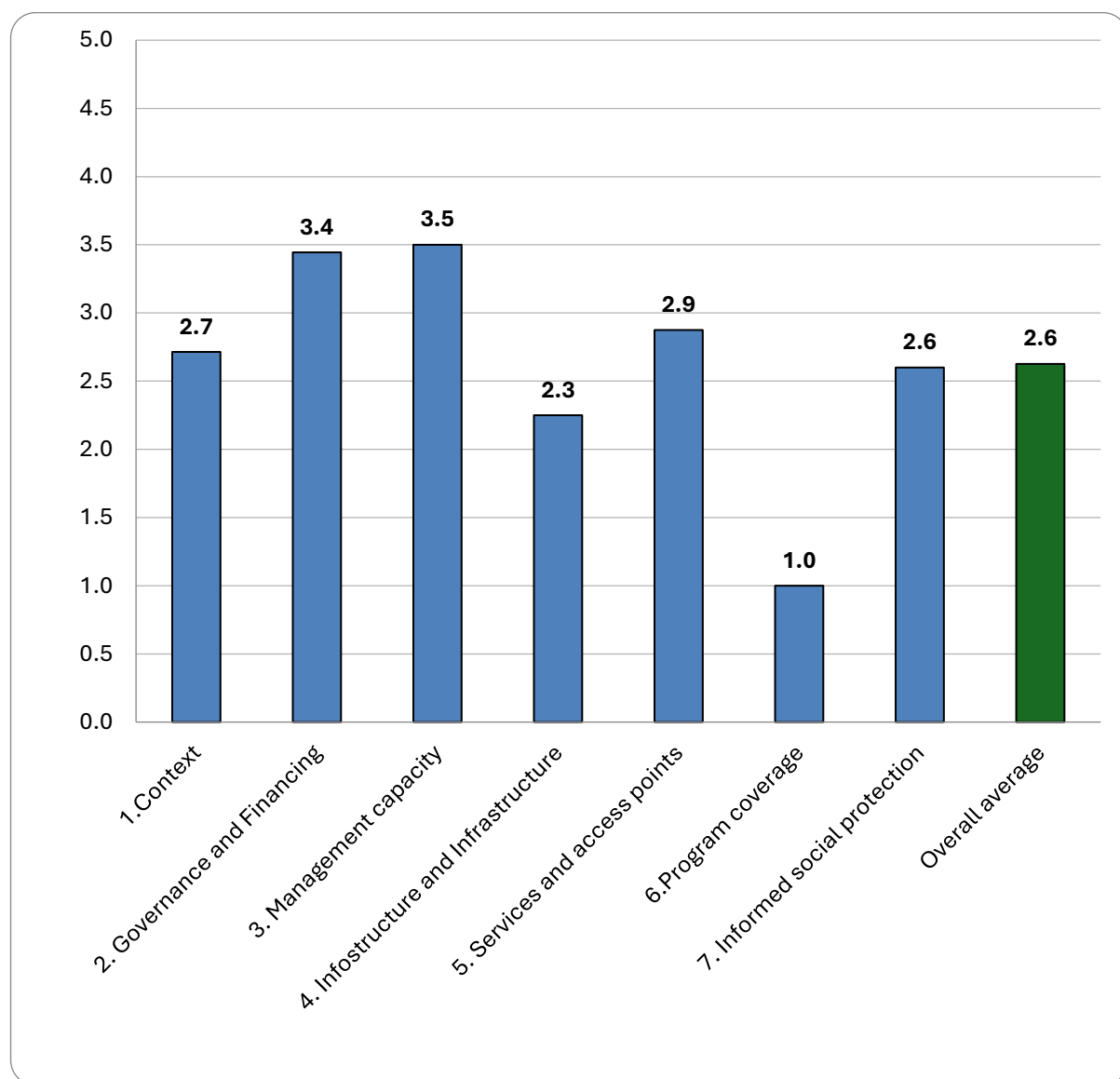
4. Consolidated results and recommendations

In recent years, Barbados has embarked on a journey to improve its social protection system, addressing critical needs across various dimensions. This includes the capacity to create a more adaptive social protection system. This process is not yet completed, as the model implementation encapsulates.

The results of the maturity model for Barbados shows an average score of **2.6** out of a maximum of 5. Although there are dimensions that present greater advances than others, none exceeds an average score of 4 points.

The next section examines the various dimensions and suggests specific recommendations for the Government of Barbados and the NPEA to strengthen its capacity and initiatives for a more adaptive social protection system moving forward.

Figure #10: Average by Dimension and Consolidated Average



Barbados faces several challenges in creating a more adaptive social protection system, as reflected by its average context score of 2.7/5. The country's investment in social protection (4.1% of GDP), program coverage, digital transformation, and financial infrastructure need significant enhancement for horizontal and vertical expansion of social protection programs. The future new digital "TRIDENT" card rollout and digital capabilities of the Ministry will provide flexible access to funds. However, despite the clear benefits of digital payments during emergencies, very few cash transfers are conducted digitally in Barbados, with most transactions within the MPEA relying only on checks. Based on the analysis and results obtained, the recommendations for improving the enabling environment are the following:

- Continue with the economic investments relating to digital transformation and digital infrastructure and connectivity, looking mostly towards the connectivity between services and the amalgamation.
- Expand digital payment infrastructure and leverage new digital wallets and Trident card and promote the adoption and use of digital payments through incentives, such as subsidies, promotional campaigns and direct outreach to increase sensitization and to raise awareness and increase trust in digital payments.
- Increase governmental investment in social protection to allow for the inclusion of more eligible persons in social programs from across the country, as to increase overall budget and potential impact.
- Use existing social programs and other initiatives such as the OFP to promote financial inclusion, literacy, and access to digital technologies for the most vulnerable populations.

The dimension of Governance and Financing Mechanisms (final score: 3.4/5) shows that the system relies on outdated laws. The social registry lacks standard operating procedures, and disaster risk management integration is limited to mainly Hurricane and ad-hoc events and not holistic allowing to respond to potential future crisis. The suggestions for enhancing this dimension are as follows:

- Consider creating new and comprehensive legislation for social protection in the country, revising and modernizing social protection laws to meet current needs.
- Include the Pulse MIS within the new regulations and policies, and allow a clear pathway towards enrolment, data update, and data sharing between governmental agencies through the creation of ministerial agreements and protocols.
- Led by the DEM, continue fostering the comprehensive risk management framework at the national level with clear roles and responsibilities that considers the role of social protection in disaster risk management, ensuring protection and support for the most vulnerable. Measures such as list building or geospatial analysis to identify potential vulnerabilities may be helpful initiatives for working towards enhanced policies and strategies.
- While legislation is in progress, establish clear protocols for coordination between MPEA and other ministries, particularly on data sharing and

coordination, and agencies during disaster management times, and especially the DEM, and make sure that social protection plans are part of the national emergency plans. Furthermore, social protection platforms should embed risk and climate change data layers to ensure proactive resilient actions and investments.

- Create clear mechanisms for pre-established financing of emergency situations to avoid ad-hoc resource allocation and the need for real-time approval. It is also recommended to have contingent financing mechanism based on estimation of the level of damage and cost of social protection response to future crisis, mostly looking for hurricane and fires.

Operational and management capacity (final score: 3.5/5) within the MPEA and the country's establishment is hindered by insufficient training for staff and the absence of comprehensive contingency plans. In times of crisis, stakeholders have been able to react and manage the situation quickly and efficiently. However, these processes have been rather reactive and reflect more about the lack of ongoing efforts. This includes the ad-hoc for potential future crisis and also with regards to ongoing collaboration between civil protection and social protection agencies. Therefore, it is recommended to:

- Implement continuous training programs on risk management and crisis management and impact from Climate change for MPEA staff and coordinate shared sessions with the DEM.
- Develop detailed emergency response plans, including vertical and horizontal expansions of cash transfers, utilizing existing and future systems (such as the MIS in development).

With regards to the digital transformation efforts (final score: 2.25/5), we can see that while ongoing initiatives are progressing, they are not yet fruitful. Widespread connectivity to advance the government's digital capabilities, (including analysis, data processing and real time visibility) is not yet in place. This might change soon as the new MIS is being implemented and the MPEA and the DEM are currently working on other potential exercises, such as geospatial analysis or enhanced digital capabilities for field agents. The assessment of the current situation for this dimension points to the following suggestions:

- Complete and enhance the digital transformation process of the MPEA, including the digitization of beneficiary data and creation of accessible digital channels for beneficiaries to interact and engage with the Ministry.
- Enhance data management automation and establish robust data exchange protocols with various agencies in the government.
- Enhance targeting through the collection and use of information related to shock exposure (for example, georeferencing, vulnerability index for different types of shocks) and ongoing usage by the Ministry various programs.
- Promote new climate change and digital early warning mechanisms within MPEA and other agencies' protocols and capabilities.

Service delivery and access points (final score: 2.85/5) mechanisms are evolving but show limited digital payment adoption and underdeveloped grievance mechanisms. Hence, the recommendations to enhance performance are as follows:

- Facilitate the use of digital payment methods among beneficiaries – especially with regards to direct bank payments digital wallets, including incentives for leaving the paper-based checks and communication campaigns.
- Create contingencies for emergency-based cash-transfers during crisis (via existing channels).
- Establish clear data gathering protocols and enhance infrastructure (tablets, software) for the data collection during crisis (including interoperability with the DEM and other ministries).

The coverage of existing cash transfer programs is limited, restricting crisis response scalability, with regards to both, vertical and horizontal expansions. While coverage is constantly updating and increasing, as seen in recent years with the enrolment of older people, it is recommended to:

- Continue promoting enrollment in existing social protection programs, in particular among the most vulnerable populations, while expanding flagship programs like the OFP.

- Examine interoperability with other national agencies to allow data and program expansion, including through linkages between programs (within the MPEA or with other ministries, such as housing, education, and health).

Finally, data utilization and informed decision making for preparedness and response actions is to be limited (final score: 2.6/5). Therefore, recommendations include:

- Update and leverage social and beneficiary registry data for predictive analysis, monitoring, evaluation, and planning.
- Develop dedicated communication strategies for emergency responses at the national and subnational level.

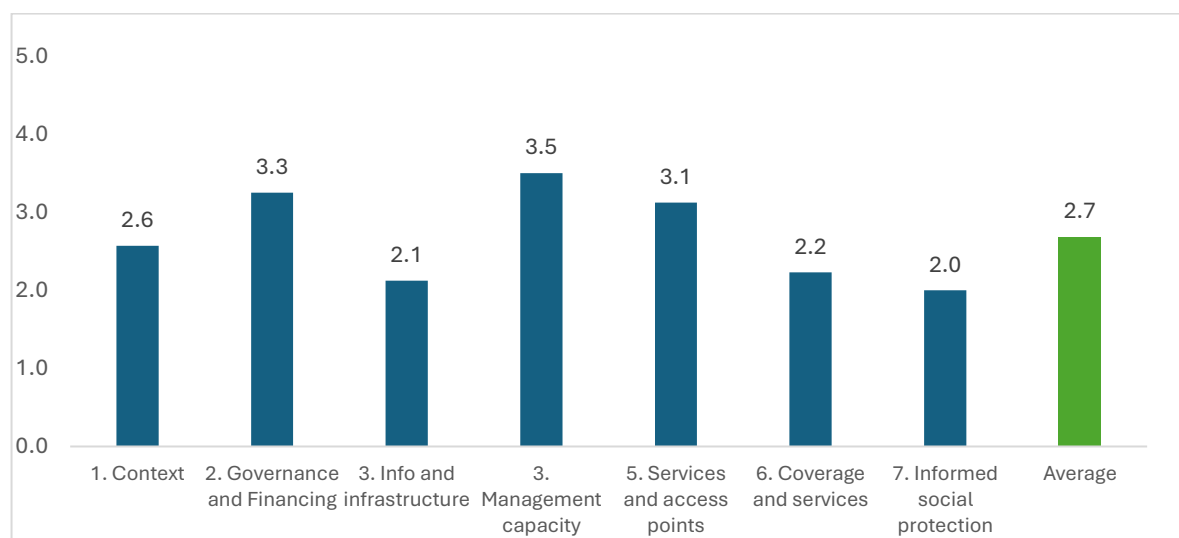
Update to the MM version 2.0

During the implementation of the model in Barbados, several revisions and adjustments were made to accommodate country-specific requests, initial implementation results, and the need for a stronger focus on climate change. This report is based on findings from the initial assessment, which were subsequently adapted to align with the updated version.

The adapted module underwent changes, including the reassignment of certain questions from one dimension to another, updates to the wording of approximately five questions, and the addition of ten new questions. These modifications primarily addressed risk assessment, climate change, and the country's readiness and capabilities for adaptive social protection, with a continued emphasis on the MPEA. Data for this adaptation was drawn from open benchmarked sources, prior interviews, and official government reports and publications.

Despite these updates, the overall scoring for the maturity model remained largely unchanged, as seen in the following graph.

Figure #11: Average by Dimension and Consolidated Average after model adaptation



However, additional recommendations were incorporated, particularly concerning early detection mechanisms and the integration of climate resilience into social protection strategies. These recommendations focus on strengthening Barbados' capacity to anticipate and respond to climate-related risks, ensuring that social protection systems remain adaptive and effective in the face of evolving challenges.

Conclusion

Barbados' social protection system has demonstrated promising initiatives in adapting to shocks, particularly through recent policy advancements and program adjustments. However, despite these efforts, there remain critical gaps that must be addressed to ensure a more comprehensive and responsive framework.

Key areas requiring improvement include better integration of adaptive measures, enhanced data-driven decision-making, and a stronger institutional framework that can effectively support vulnerable populations during crises. Without these, the system may struggle to provide timely and efficient responses to economic, social, and environmental shocks.

Implementing the recommended actions will help bridge these gaps by strengthening Barbados' ability to anticipate, absorb, and recover from disruptions.

These recommendations focus on expanding social protection coverage, incorporating climate-responsive policies, and leveraging digital tools for more effective early warning systems. Additionally, improvements in inter-agency coordination and data interoperability will enable a more seamless response to emergencies, ensuring that support reaches those in need more efficiently.

By taking these steps, Barbados can significantly enhance its resilience and preparedness for future crises. A well-adapted social protection system will not only mitigate the impact of shocks on vulnerable communities but also contribute to long-term sustainable development. Strengthening institutional capabilities and fostering a proactive approach to crisis management will position the country as a regional leader in adaptive social protection, setting a benchmark for other nations facing similar challenges.

Annex 1: Details of the dimensions of the Maturity Model

This annex details the different dimensions of the maturity model and highlights the level achieved by the country. The maturity model has been applied to Barbados based on the review of the relevant literature and interviews conducted during a virtual mission conducted by Ofir Marer. Inputs were provided from the MPEA (Minister, PS, and other personnel), in addition to other stakeholders (MoF, DEM).

Dimension 1 - Context

#	Indicator	Answer options
1	Percentage of social protection spending in relation to GDP Annual percentage of social protection spending in relation to GDP as an indicator of administrative capacity	1 It is allocated annually for social protection, < 1% of GDP
		2 It is allocated annually for social protection, > 1% and < 5% of GDP it is estimated that expenditure is set at 4.1% (excluding health) - https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/Media.action?id=7368
		3 It is allocated annually for social protection, > 5% and < 7% of GDP
		4 It is allocated annually for social protection, > 7% and < 10% of GDP
		5 It is allocated annually for social protection, > 10% of GDP
2	Population within the poorest 40% with a national identity document.	1 50% <70% of the population within the poorest 40% has a national identity document
		2 70% <86% of the population within the poorest 40% has a national identity document
		3 86% <96% of the population within the poorest 40% has a national identity document
		4 96% <99% of the population within the poorest 40% has a national identity document Barbados has a mandatory ID card from 1979, with a new digital card called TRIDENT rolled out in the past 4 years. https://trident.gov.bb/common-questions/
		5 100% of the population within the poorest 40% has a national identity document
3	Population within the poorest 40% who made or received payments through	1 < 16% of the population within the poorest 40% made or received payments through digital mechanisms While some digital mechanisms are available, most of the benefits issued by MPEA is by checks

	digital mechanisms (% age 15+)	2	>16% and < 35% of the population within the poorest 40% made or received payments through digital mechanisms
		3	>35% and < 50% of the population within the poorest 40% made or received payments through digital mechanisms
		4	>50% and < 75% of the population within the poorest 40% made or received payments through digital mechanisms
		5	>75% of the population within the poorest 40% made or received payments through digital mechanisms
4	Bank account ownership among people within the poorest 40% (% age 15+)	1	< 25% of the population within the poorest 40% has a bank account in their name.
		2	>25% and <35% of the population within the poorest 40% has a bank account in their name.
		3	>35% and <55% of the population within the poorest 40% has a bank account in their name.
		4	>55% and <85% of the population within the poorest 40% has a bank account in their name.
		5	>85% of the population within the poorest 40% has a bank account in their name. A report based on the SLC states that almost 100% of the population have a bank account https://www.centralbank.org.bb/news/speech/financial-inclusion-and-the-financial-sector
5	Ownership of a mobile wallet among people within the poorest 40% (% age 15 or older)	1	< 5% of the population within the poorest 40% has a mobile wallet. While available, mobile wallet (a few available in the country) is still relatively new and represents only a small percentage of the cash transfers in the country.
		2	>5% and <10% of the population within the poorest 40% has a mobile wallet.
		3	>12% and <25% of the population within the poorest 40% has a mobile wallet.
		4	>25% and <50% of the population within the poorest 40% has a mobile wallet.
		5	>50% of the population within the poorest 40% has a mobile wallet.
6	ATM coverage	1	< 20 ATMs per 100,000 adult inhabitants
		2	>20 and <40 ATMs per 100,000 adult inhabitants Based on World Bank database, Barbados has 29.99 per adult.

		3	>40 and <60 ATMs per 100,000 adult inhabitants
		4	>60 and <120 ATMs per 100,000 adult inhabitants
		5	>120 ATMs per 100,000 adult inhabitants
7	Coverage of Commercial bank branches	1	<6 commercial bank branches per 100,000 adult inhabitants
		2	>6 <10 commercial bank branches per 100,000 adult inhabitants
		3	>10 <15 commercial bank branches per 100,000 adult inhabitants Based on World Bank data - 13.7 per 100k - https://www.centralbank.org.bb/news/general-press-release/how-commercial-banks-performed-in-2020
		4	>15 <90 commercial bank branches per 100,000 adult inhabitants
		5	>90 commercial bank branches per 100,000 adult inhabitants

Dimension 2 – Governance and Financing

#	Indicator	Answer options	
8	Normative framework for social protection There are laws, resolutions, and strategies that support social protection.	1	There is no law that establishes the social protection system.
		2	There is a law that establishes the social protection system, but it is very outdated and, in practice, does not reflect the system's actual situation.
		3	The law is up-to-date.
		4	An up-to-date law is in place and other instruments such as national social protection policies or strategies. Barbados has some legislation regarding social protection, mainly the National Assistance Act Cap 48 and includes consists of assistance in cash or in kind, provided as a matter of necessity, to children, unemployed adults, persons with disabilities and older persons. MPEA takes most of its capabilities from it, while it is outdated (latest version is from 1997). There is not legislation in place that establishes the rights of older persons and people with disabilities. Some policies talk about these and recently approved by the Cabinet with the help of the IDB. https://www.barbadoslawcourts.gov.bb/assets/content/pdfs/statutes/NationalAssistanceCAP048.pdf
		5	An up-to-date law is in place and other instruments such as national social protection policies or strategies: substantial changes in programs must be approved by law.
9	Normative and institutional framework for social registry	1	There is no social registry in the country.
		2	There is de facto social registry. It is not set forth in the regulations or sectoral policies. There is a registry in development but it is not mentioned in the policies and regulations; It is a part of the National Assistance Act Cap 48, mainly, and is referenced as a requirement to keep the records.

	The social registry has legal and institutional support.	3	The social registry is referenced in the social protection law (or similar legislation), without details regarding its institutional framework.
		4	The social registry is mentioned in the social protection law (or similar legislation), without details regarding its institutional framework. There is a complementary normative framework (regulations, resolutions, strategies) that establish the role of the social registry.
		5	The social registry is established by law and the institution that implements it has the mandate to do so. There is a complementary normative framework (regulations, resolutions, strategies) that establish the role of the social registry.
10	Normative framework for risk management The regulations and/or the national risk management plan establish the role of social protection in disaster preparedness and response.	1	There is no national risk management law.
		2	The law and the national risk management plan are very outdated (more than 10 years old).
		3	The law and/or the national risk management plan—developed less than 10 years ago—do not stipulate roles for the Ministry of Social Protection or related entities. The legislation Emergency Management Act 2006, CAP 160A stipulates that the Ministry responsible for “Social Transformation” is a part of the committee, and so the policy that the ministry has. The law is from 2007. https://dem.gov.bb/public/downloads/EmergencyManagementAct.pdf
		4	The law and/or the national risk management plan stipulate the participation of the Ministry of Social Protection or related entities in some preparedness and response committees, but do not assign specific roles or leadership.
		5	The law and/or the national risk management plan stipulates that the Ministry of Social Protection or related entities have the authority to provide assistance to the affected population.
11	Normative framework of the Ministry of Social Protection or related entities The legislation (laws, resolutions, strategies) establishes the authority to provide assistance to people affected by disasters/respond to emergencies.	1	The legislation do not grant the ministry the authority to provide assistance to people affected by disasters/respond to emergencies.
		2	The legislation stipulate the need for the ministry to take measures to ensure operational continuity during disasters/emergencies, but not to provide assistance to affected people.
		3	The legislation stipulate the need for the ministry to provide assistance only to those already participating in the ministry’s programs. The current legislation for shocks, mainly monitored by the DEM, is with elements of social protection but not all.
		4	The legislation stipulate the mandate of the ministry as a response entity for affected and vulnerable populations, but no concrete measures have been taken for this role.
		5	The legislation stipulate the mandate of the ministry as a response entity for affected and vulnerable populations, and concrete measures have been taken for this role: protocols and budget allocations.

12	Climate Change Normative Framework The legislation and/or the national plan exist and establish synergies between social protection and climate change (law, plan, Nationally Determined Contribution, etc.). It focuses on identifying synergies in the 3 main roles of social protection in the climate agenda: (a) compensation for people affected by shocks (b) ex-ante support for strengthening household resilience to climate change (c) compensations and social protection contributions linked to a just transition	1	There is no national climate change strategy or plan, or it is very outdated (more than 10 years old).
		2	The strategy, NDC, or national climate change plan—developed less than 10 years ago—does not explicitly establish roles for social protection: (a) compensation for people affected by shocks, (b) ex-ante support for strengthening household resilience to climate change, (c) compensations and social protection contributions linked to a just transition.
		3	The strategy, NDC, or plan establishes one of the three roles mentioned above for social protection.
		4	The strategy, NDC, or plan establishes two of the three roles mentioned above for social protection. The DEM and MPEA has been working together on these, including on plans for hurricane seasons, updated yearly, and include the compensation and support for households.
		5	The strategy, NDC, or plan establishes all three roles mentioned above for social protection.
13	Quantification of adaptive social protection costs The government has made estimates of the cost of responding to frequent shocks	1	The costs of responding to frequent shocks through social protection have not been quantified.
		2	A quantification exercise was conducted for a single shock, not based on historical data of the levels of impact (or based on data from the last 5 years or less). As per conversation with the MoF and DEM, it seems that there was an exercise to evaluate the effects of a hurricane, and that is calculated in the recent budget preparation as well.
		3	A quantification exercise was conducted for a single shock, based on historical data of the levels of impact from at least the last 5 years.

	through social protection.	4	At least one quantification exercise was conducted for more than one shock, based on historical data of the levels of impact from at least the last 5 years.
		5	Several quantification exercises have been conducted for more than one shock, based on historical data of the levels of impact from at least the last 5 years and climate change mo
14	Financing of social protection responses There are experiences of financing social protection responses to shocks through cash transfers, with established protocols.	1	There are no recent experiences of financing social protection responses to shocks through cash transfers.
		2	The financing of responses through cash transfers dates back more than 5 years.
		3	At least one experience of financing social protection responses through cash transfers to shocks in the last 5 years.
		4	At least three experiences of financing social protection responses through cash transfers shocks in the last 5 years. Elsa (hurricane), Covid and fires (including ashfall)
		5	At least three experiences of financing social protection responses through cash transfers shocks in the last 5 years with pre-established protocols.
15	Contingent Fund Disbursement Mechanisms Mechanisms for the flow and disbursement of contingent funds in response to emergencies, from the source of financing to the social protection agency responsible for making the payments.	1	Emergency funds are not expected to be disbursed through social protection.
		2	Emergency funds are expected to be disbursed through social protection for cash transfers but no mechanisms are specifically prepared. Cash transfers are available but the main elements for the ministry is more assistance in and housing.
		3	The regulation establishes a mechanism for disbursing contingent funds through the social protection agency for cash transfers, but it is not operational in practice.
		4	The regulation establishes a mechanism for disbursing contingent funds through the social protection agency for cash transfers, and it could be used, although there are no protocols experiences in its use.
		5	There are mechanisms established in legislation, with established protocols, that have been used or tested, for the disbursement of contingent funds through the social protection agency for cash transfers.

Dimension 3 – Infostructure and Infrastructure

#	Indicator	Answer options	
16	Beneficiary Registries of the Ministry of Social Protection Beneficiary (or recipient) registries contain information about individuals or households that participate in any social program. This type of registry is used for program implementation, not for targeting, as it only contains data on participants.	1	The main social protection programs do not have digital databases, or if they do, they lack processing software (e.g., Excel).
		2	The main social protection program has a digital registry, with software for data processing, but the other programs do not (they have digital bases like Excel).
		3	The beneficiary registries are digital and have software for data processing. Not all of the programs databases are interoperable, work is being done with MIS
		4	The beneficiary registries are consolidated into an integrated and interoperable registry.
		5	The beneficiary registries are consolidated into an integrated and interoperable registry, which exchanges data with administrative records from other ministries.
17	Social Registry – Coverage Social registries (or recipient registries) contain information on the coverage of individuals and households potentially eligible for social programs.	1	There is no social registry, or if it exists, it covers less than 20% of the national population. Overall it seems that the registry includes about 30k HH which is less than 5% of the population.
		2	Coverage of the national population: 20% - 40%.
		3	Coverage of the national population: 40% - 60%.
		4	Coverage of the national population: 60% - 80%.
		5	Coverage of more than 80% of the national population.

18	Social Registry – Validity Social registries contain recently collected data.	1	There is no social registry.
		2	More than 50% of the records are over four years old. Most data is not up to date, with only 20% of the data is constantly updated (OFP, and active beneficiaries), most of the data is from past activities
		3	Less than 50% of the records are over four years old.
		4	Less than 25% of the records are over four years old.
		5	There are no records older than four years.
19	Beneficiary Registry and Social Registry: Geo-referencing Geo-referencing is used for planning and implementing responses to shocks.	1	The registry does not have geo-referenced households.
		2	The registry has geo-referenced up to 30% of the registered households. There is information on addresses but only about 2000 is geo references (due to an excursive done with UWI) and is not connected yet to the system,, in addition to OFP
		3	The registry has geo-referenced up to 60% of the registered households.
		4	The registry has geo-referenced up to 80% of the registered households.
		5	The registry has geo-referenced virtually all registered households.
20	Interoperability It is the ability of information systems to interconnect data and processes through the use of standards and protocols to exchange information within the framework of data protection, ethics, and security.	1	There are no significant data exchanges. No significant data exchange, but the MPEA is working on this with MIS pulse and amalgamation
		2	Data exchanges occur every six months or more.
		3	Data exchanges occur less than every six months, but without protocols or agreements.
		4	Data exchanges occur less than every six months, based on protocols and agreements and APIs or web services.
		5	Continuous data exchanges occur, based on protocols and agreements and APIs or web services.

21	Data Exchange with the Health Sector for Adaptive Social Protection Social protection exchanges data with the health sector. Social protection shares and receives data.	1	The social registry does not share or receive data or has not developed data related to the health sector.
		2	The social registry shares or receives data with the health sector every six months or more, and without defined protocols or agreements.
		3	The social registry shares and receives data with the health sector every six months or more, and without defined protocols or agreements. This is done ad hoc and not on protocol levels
		4	The social registry shares and receives data with the health sector less than every six months, based on protocols and agreements.
		5	The social registry shares and receives data with the health sector continuously, based on protocols and agreements, and APIs or Web Services.
22	Data Exchange with Entities in Charge of Risk Management, Agriculture, and Climate Change There are frequent data exchanges (historical and/or projections) based on protocols and agreements. For risk management and climate change entities, historical data and projections on disasters, changes in temperatures, and precipitation are considered. For agriculture entities, examples include records of activities such as agricultural records and fishing records.	1	The social registry does not receive or share data with the risk management, agriculture, or climate change entities.
		2	The social registry shares or receives data with at least one of the institutions (please specify which), without defined protocols or agreements, nor defined periodicity. Data is shared with the DEM relating to the vulnerable population in case of emergencies - and those who would require assistance during a potential flood or hurricane.
		3	The social registry shares or receives data with at least two of the entities (please specify which), without defined protocols or agreements, nor defined periodicity.
		4	The social registry shares and receives data with at least two of the entities (please specify which), with defined protocols and agreements, and defined periodicity.
		5	The social registry shares and receives data with all three entities, with defined protocols and agreements, and defined periodicity.

23	ICT and Hybrid Infrastructure and Equipment Technological support that guarantees the operation and stability of the system and data storage (On-premise datacenter / cloud computing)	1	The infrastructure and equipment are more than 8 years old and have no hardware service guarantee.
		2	The infrastructure and equipment are between 6 and 8 years old and have no hardware service guarantee.
		3	The infrastructure and equipment are between 4 and 5 years old and have a hardware service guarantee. Depends on the equipment, with some up to date (in charge of MIST) but other not updated, recent laptop were purchased
		4	The infrastructure and equipment are between 2 and 3 years old and have a hardware service guarantee and technological equipment.
		5	The infrastructure and equipment are less than 2 years old and have a hardware service guarantee, technological equipment, and cloud computing storage.

Dimension 4 – Management and coordination

#	Indicator	Answer options	
24	Presence of the Cash Transfer Program in Municipalities The operational presence of cash transfer programs, either through a national or municipal delegation or NGOs, allows for inferring the possibility of expansion in case of emergency.	1	The program is operational in < 30% of municipalities.
		2	The program is operational in < 55% of municipalities.
		3	The program is operational in < 75% of municipalities.
		4	The program is operational in < 85% of municipalities.
		5	Cash transfer programs are implemented in all municipalities. As Barbados is a small country all of the parishes are included
25	Functional and Technical	1	There is no training program on risk management and/or climate change applied within the main social protection entities.

	Capabilities of Human Resources	2	There are one or more training programs on risk management, but there has been no training in the last three years, and the programs do not specifically address the effects of climate change.
	Training for human resources in social protection in terms of risk management and climate change.	3	There are one or more training programs on risk management, with training conducted in the last three years, although not in all social protection entities, and the programs do not specifically address the effects of climate change. Mainly work by WFP that have created a risk management course for people in the gov including the MPEA
		4	There are one or more training programs on risk management that specifically include the effects of climate change. Training sessions have taken place in the last three years in all social protection entities, with response simulation activities carried out mainly at the national level.
		5	There are one or more training programs on risk management that specifically include the effects of climate change. Training sessions have taken place in the last three years in all social protection entities, with response simulation activities carried out at both national and local levels.
26	Operational Coordination Mechanisms – National Level	1	There is no risk management system.
	Participation of the Ministry of Social Protection or related entity in emergency preparedness and response committees (in the humanitarian assistance or similar committee).	2	Legislation does not stipulate the participation of the national social protection entity in risk management committees for humanitarian assistance/response.
		3	Legislation does stipulate the participation of the national social protection entity in risk management committees for humanitarian assistance/response, but the committees have limited activity (only activated during emergencies).
		4	Legislation does stipulate the participation of the national social protection entity in risk management committees for humanitarian assistance/response, and the committees meet at least once a year – during normal times – for preparatory activities, but social protection actors do not participate.
		5	Legislation does stipulate the participation of the national social protection entity in risk management committees for humanitarian assistance/response, the committees meet at least once a year – during normal times – for preparatory activities, and social protection actors participate regularly. DEM working and participations, but mostly with regard to hurricane
27	Operational Coordination	1	There are no local risk management committees (or they are inactive).

	Mechanisms - Local Level The individuals responsible for implementing the primary social protection program (preferably cash transfers) at the local level participate in local emergency preparedness and response committees. (Depending on the country, those responsible may belong to a national program or to local governments, among others.)	2	Local risk management committees are active, but social protection actors do not participate.
		3	Local risk management committees are active, and social protection actors have participated occasionally but are not regular members. MPEA and social protection fill some small part in these, mainly with regard to chief welfare officer
		4	Local risk management committees are active, and social protection actors are regular members; however, committee activities during normal times are very limited (they do not meet more than once a year).
		5	Local risk management committees are active, and social protection actors are regular members. The committees meet several times a year, even in normal times.
28	Adaptive Social Protection Plans The Ministry of Social Protection or an equivalent entity has contingency plans for shocks, including considerations for climate change.	1	The Ministry of Social Protection or equivalent entity does not have contingency plans for shocks or they are not active (there are no measures or resources allocated for preparedness).
		2	The Ministry of Social Protection or equivalent entity has active contingency plans, but only to ensure the operational continuity of the entity and programs, not for responses (e.g., expansions, new programs).
		3	The Ministry of Social Protection or equivalent entity has active contingency plans for the operational continuity of the entity and programs, as well as for vertical expansions. Work has started with regard to SoPs but nothing to date, plans for horizontal are not in place and mainly looked at the operational level
		4	The Ministry of Social Protection or equivalent entity has active contingency plans for the operational continuity of the entity and for shock responses, including vertical and horizontal expansions and/or new programs.
		5	The Ministry of Social Protection or equivalent entity has active contingency plans for the operational continuity of the entity and for shock responses, including expansions, horizontal and/or new programs.

			These plans are reviewed periodically in collaboration with the risk management/protection, civil protection/climate change, and health authorities to ensure the plans are continuously updated.
29	Instances of Joint Work between Social Protection and Civil Protection/Risk Management Instances of Joint Work may include training sessions, crisis scenario simulations, or planning activities.	1	There have been no recent instances of joint work between social protection and civil protection/risk management.
		2	There have been instances of joint work between social protection and civil protection/risk management, but over 5 years ago.
		3	There have been instances of joint work less than 5 years ago, promoted by international cooperation.
		4	There have been instances of joint work less than 5 years ago, initiated by the Government. Elements with regard to the national authority and the DEM with other civil society elements
		5	There has been at least one instance of joint work between social protection, civil protection/risk management, and climate change within the last 5 years, initiated by the Government.
30	Instances of Joint Work between Social Protection and Climate Change Instances of Joint work may include training sessions, crisis scenario simulations, or planning activities. In certain cases, climate change entities may include Ministries of Finance or Treasury.	1	There have been no recent instances of joint work between social protection and climate change entities.
		2	There were instances of joint work between social protection and climate change entities, but over 5 years ago, and they no longer exist.
		3	There have been instances of joint work between social protection and climate change entities within the last 5 years, promoted by international cooperation. Mainly looking at the geospatial elements developed by UWII
		4	There has been at least one instance of joint work between social protection and climate change within the last 5 years, initiated by the Government.
		5	There has been at least one instance of joint work among social protection, civil protection/risk management, and climate change within the last 5 years, initiated by the Government.
31	Responses to Climate Change and/or Other Types of Disasters and Emergencies	1	No vertical or horizontal expansions of social protection programs were made in response to shocks.
		2	Vertical, horizontal expansions, or the creation of new emergency programs were made in response to shocks more than 5 years ago. Almost all hurricanes and floods are resulting in vertical expansion.

	Vertical or horizontal expansions or the creation of programs to respond to shocks.	3	Vertical, horizontal expansions, or the creation of new emergency programs were made in response to shocks within the last 5 years (at least one).
		4	Vertical, horizontal expansions, or the creation of new emergency programs were made in response to shocks within the last 5 years: at least one response to a climate event.
		5	Vertical, horizontal expansions, or the creation of new emergency programs were made in response to shocks within the last 5 years: more than one response to a climate event.

Dimension 5 – Services and access points

#	Indicator	Answer options	
32	Information Collection Mechanisms for the Social Registry Information collection mechanisms that are demand-driven and offer more alternatives are more suitable for emergencies.	1	There is no social registry or it is obsolete.
		2	The only method for collecting data for the social registry is through census sweeps.
		3	People can update their data at local offices, but more than 70% of the current records come from the latest census sweep.
		4	There is a combination of mechanisms, including: i) census sweeps, ii) updates via local offices or online, and iii) other administrative databases. However, more than 40% of current records are solely collected through a census sweep.
		5	There is a combination of mechanisms, including: i) census sweeps, ii) updates via local offices or online, and iii) other administrative databases. Less than 40% of current records are solely collected through a census sweep. data is almost completely from clients data and not from census
33	Information Collection Mechanisms During Emergencies Information about affected households is collected through	1	There are no mechanisms to collect information from all affected households.
		2	Mechanisms exist, but the capacity to collect information quickly and at scale is very limited.
		3	Mechanisms exist and the capacity to collect information quickly and at scale is present, but the questions on the survey were not designed to inform social protection responses.

	damage assessments or emergency forms. This information allows the targeting of social protection responses.		the mechanism is in place and some tablets are available, with a recent questioner developed, but it has not been activated or trained on
		4	Mechanisms exist and the capacity to collect information quickly and at scale is present, and the questions on the survey were designed to inform social protection responses.
		5	Mechanisms exist and the capacity to collect information quickly and at scale is present, the questions on the survey were designed to inform social protection responses, and the social protection entity has access to the resulting database.
34	Enrollment Mechanisms for the Main Cash Transfer Program Digital mechanisms offer greater reach for programs.	1	There is no cash transfer program.
		2	Enrollment is done in person.
		3	Enrollment is done both in person and digitally, but through only one digital mechanism.
		4	Enrollment is done both in person and digitally with a variety of digital mechanisms (social media, WhatsApp, website, etc.), but more than 60% of enrollments are done in person. You have to be in person at the end even if there is one form for digital for welfare
		5	Enrollment is done both in person and digitally with a variety of digital mechanisms (social media, WhatsApp, website, etc.) and/or automatic, with more than 40% of enrollments done digitally and/or automatically.
35	Frequency of Enrollment Events for the Main Cash Transfer Program Continuous mechanisms offer more flexibility to the programs.	1	There is no cash transfer program.
		2	Enrollment occurs in events that happen less than once a year.
		3	Enrollment occurs in events that happen at least once a year, but without a set schedule or with significant delays.
		4	Enrollment occurs in events that happen at least once a year, with an established and followed schedule.
		5	Enrollment is continuous. Enrollment is ongoing.
36	Cash Transfer Delivery	1	There is no cash transfer program with significant coverage (at least 5% of the population).

	Digital delivery mechanisms offer more flexibility.	2	Most of the transfers in the program are made using one of the following methods: i) manual cash delivery, ii) withdrawals at banks or other entities (without an account), iii) checks, iv) vouchers. elements to include direct transfers are in progress on the national level
		3	Some beneficiaries receive the transfer electronically, but the majority (>50%) of the transfers are made using one of the following methods: i) manual cash delivery, ii) withdrawals at banks or other entities (without an account), iii) checks, iv) vouchers.
		4	More than 50% and less than 90% of the program transfers are made electronically: via i) bank account, ii) mobile phone, iii) prepaid cards.
		5	More than 90% of the transfers are made electronically: via i) bank account, ii) mobile phone, iii) prepaid cards.
37	Cash Transfer Delivery Mechanism Prepared for Emergency Response The delivery mechanism is prepared to expand vertically and/or horizontally in response to emergencies.	1	There is no cash transfer program with significant coverage (at least 5% of the population), or the payment mechanism is not intended for emergency responses (vertical or horizontal expansions).
		2	Authorities consider that the payment mechanism could be used to respond to emergencies (vertical or horizontal expansions), but no preparatory measures have been taken. No such actions have been taken, esp not in the national level
		3	The payment mechanism has been prepared to respond to emergencies (vertical or horizontal expansions): there are protocols, agreements with service providers, the IT platform has been adapted, and alternative payment mechanisms exist (one of these measures has been implemented).
		4	The payment mechanism has been prepared to respond to emergencies (vertical or horizontal expansions): there are protocols, agreements with service providers, the IT platform has been adapted, and alternative payment mechanisms exist (two of these measures have been implemented).
		5	The payment mechanism has been prepared to respond to emergencies (vertical or horizontal expansions): there are protocols, agreements with service providers, the IT platform has been adapted, and alternative payment mechanisms exist (all three of these measures have been implemented).
38	Complaints and grievances Mechanisms for the Main Cash Transfer Program The complaints and grievances mechanism is	1	There is no cash transfer program with significant coverage (at least 5% of the population), or if there is one, it does not have an active complaints and claims mechanism. it is less than 5% of the population, even if some mechanisms are available
		2	The complaints and grievances mechanism for the cash transfer program has not been prepared for emergencies and has not been used.

	prepared to expand in response to emergencies.	3	The complaints and grievances mechanism for the cash transfer program has not been prepared for emergencies, but it was used in a recent response.
		4	The complaints and grievances mechanism for the cash transfer program has been prepared for emergencies (e.g., there are complaint channels for extraordinary emergency response benefits) and has been used recently.
		5	There has been at least one instance of joint work among social protection, civil protection/risk management, and climate change within the last 5 years, initiated by the Government.
39	Communication / Awareness Strategy There is a communication and awareness strategy for households and communities on preparedness and response measures to shocks, including information on adaptive social protection.	1	There is no communication/awareness strategy, or it exists but has not been implemented.
		2	There is a communication/awareness strategy, but it has only been implemented in some municipalities in the country.
		3	There is a communication/awareness strategy, implemented in all municipalities, but ad hoc—without a systematic implementation plan. planning for emergencies happens but rarely implemented.
		4	There is a communication/awareness strategy, implemented systematically in all municipalities at least once a year, but it does not include information on adaptive social protection.
		5	There is a communication/awareness strategy, implemented systematically, and it includes information on adaptive social protection.

Dimension 6 – Coverage and adaptation

#	Indicator	Answer options	
40	Coverage of the Social Protection System for People in Poverty (includes contributory and non-contributory social protection programs)	1	Social protection programs (contributory and non-contributory) cover 20% of the population in poverty.
		2	Social protection programs (contributory and non-contributory) cover 40% of the population in poverty.

	Note: National poverty data is considered.		<p>24.2% (ILO 2020), https://rshiny.ilo.org/dataexplorer/?lang=en&id=SDG_0131_SEX_SOC_RT_A</p>
		3	Social protection programs (contributory and non-contributory) cover 60% of the population in poverty.
		4	Social protection programs (contributory and non-contributory) cover 80% of the population in poverty.
		5	Social protection programs (contributory and non-contributory) cover more than 80% of the population in poverty.
41	Coverage of Cash Transfer Programs Conditional and unconditional programs cover a broad percentage of the population, which allows them to be used for responses. Note: All people living in the household are considered.	1	The total coverage of the programs is <10% of the national population. only about 5k beneficiaries in the cash transfers programs which is less than 5%.
		2	The total coverage of the programs is 10%-20% of the national population.
		3	The total coverage of the programs is 20%-35% of the national population.
		4	The total coverage of the programs is 35%-50% of the national population.
		5	The total coverage of the programs is >50% of the national population.
42	Cash Transfers – Transfer Value The monthly transfer value of the main non-contributory cash transfer program, in relation to the poverty line.	1	The monthly transfer value represents up to 10% of the poverty line.
		2	The monthly transfer value represents up to 20% of the poverty line. there is no official poverty line, but based on cash transfers amount and international line the amount is about 20% of that.
		3	The monthly transfer value represents up to 30% of the poverty line.
		4	The monthly transfer value represents up to 40% of the poverty line.
		5	The monthly transfer value represents more than 40% of the poverty line.
43		1	The coverage of cash benefits for children reaches less than 10% of households with children.

	Transfer for Households with Children The proportion of children/households receiving cash benefits per child/family compared to the total number of households with children.	2	The coverage of cash benefits for children reaches up to 20% of households with children. 13.1% (ILO, 2020)
		3	The coverage of cash benefits for children reaches up to 35% of households with children.
		4	The coverage of cash benefits for children reaches up to 65% of households with children.
		5	The coverage of cash benefits for children exceeds 65% of households with children.
44	Social Protection Programs – Female Beneficiaries Percentage of women receiving cash transfers from the main social protection program. This applies to the main program of the Ministry of Social Protection.	1	25% of the beneficiaries (primary recipient) of the main cash transfer program are women.
		2	45% of the beneficiaries (primary recipient) of the main cash transfer program are women.
		3	65% of the beneficiaries (primary recipient) of the main cash transfer program are women. almost 60% were women, based on ILO 2020 data report. https://www.ilo.org/media/369876/download
		4	85% of the beneficiaries (primary recipient) of the main cash transfer program are women.
		5	More than 85% of the beneficiaries (primary recipient) of the main cash transfer program are women.
45	Social Protection Programs with Complementary Measures Based on the indicative list of activities to promote resilience to Climate Change, this indicator applies only to non-contributory social protection programs of the main Ministry of Social Protection.	1	There is no social protection program (cash transfers, public employment, productive inclusion) that includes conditionalities or complementary measures for resilience to climate change (CC). no such plan exists with the MPEA.
		2	There is a pilot social protection program (coverage < 1% of the target population) with 1 conditionality or complementary measure for resilience to climate change.
		3	There is a pilot social protection program (coverage < 1% of the target population) with at least 2 complementary measures or conditionalities for resilience to climate change.
		4	There is a social protection program with 1 conditionality or complementary measure for resilience to climate change that is implemented at scale (coverage > 1% of the target population).
		5	There is a social protection program with at least 2 complementary measures or conditionalities for resilience to climate change that is implemented at scale (coverage > 1% of the target population).
46	Unemployment Insurance	1	The coverage of unemployment insurance reaches less than 5% of the unemployed population.

	Relationship between the beneficiaries of unemployment benefits and the number of unemployed.	2	The coverage of unemployment insurance reaches 10% of the unemployed population.
		3	The coverage of unemployment insurance reaches 30% of the unemployed population.
		4	The coverage of unemployment insurance reaches 50% of the unemployed population.
		5	The coverage of unemployment insurance exceeds 50% of the unemployed population.
			88% receiving benefits (ILO, 2020)
47	Pensions for Older Adults Relationship between individuals receiving a pension and the number of people who exceed the legal retirement age (including both contributory and non-contributory pensions).	1	The coverage of pension programs reaches 20% of the population of retirement age.
		2	The coverage of pension programs reaches 40% of the population of retirement age.
		3	The coverage of pension programs reaches 60% of the population of retirement age.
		4	The coverage of pension programs reaches 80% of the population of retirement age.
		5	The coverage of pension programs exceeds 80% of the population of retirement age.
			98.4% (ILO, 2020)
48	Coverage of Early Childhood Care Services Enrollment rate in early childhood development education programs.	1	Enrollment in early childhood development education programs reaches 1% of the population aged 0 to 2 years.
		2	Enrollment in early childhood development education programs reaches 5% of the population aged 0 to 2 years.
		3	Enrollment in early childhood development education programs reaches 10% of the population aged 0 to 2 years.
		4	Enrollment in early childhood development education programs reaches 20% of the population aged 0 to 2 years.
			Percentage of enrolment in pre-primary education in private institutions (%) in Barbados was reported at 15.14 % in 2019, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators,

			<p>compiled from officially recognized sources. https://tradingeconomics.com/barbados/percentage-of-enrolment-in-pre-primary-education-in-private-institutions-percent-wb-data.html</p>
		5	Enrollment in early childhood development education programs exceeds 20% of the population aged 0 to 2 years.
49	Early Childhood and Climate Change Early childhood care services adopt adaptation measures to the effects of climate change	1	<p>Early childhood care services have no adaptation measures to climate change.</p> <p>No adaptation in the MPEA.</p>
		2	<p>Early childhood care services have implemented only one of the following types of adaptation measures to the effects of climate change:</p> <p>i) Use of climate data (historical and projections) for designing, targeting, or monitoring early childhood care programs and services</p> <p>ii) Response protocols for climate events</p> <p>iii) Training caregivers to act in the context of extreme climate events (heat waves, droughts, floods)</p> <p>iv) Investments in climate-resilient infrastructure (for early childhood care centers, for example)</p>
		3	Same as above but with two types of measures
		4	Same as above but with three types of measures
		5	Same as above but with all four types of measures
50	Coverage of Care Services for Older Adults Coverage of older people with functional dependency who receive state-funded care services	1	The coverage of care services reaches 1% of older adults with functional dependency.
		2	<p>The coverage of care services reaches 5% of older adults with functional dependency.</p> <p>2,45% of the ranking%</p>
		3	The coverage of care services reaches 10% of older adults with functional dependency.
		4	The coverage of care services reaches 20% of older adults with functional dependency.
		5	The coverage of care services reaches more than 20% of older adults with functional dependency.

51	Older Adults and Climate Change Care services for older adults adopt adaptation measures to the effects of climate change.	1	The care services for older adults do not have adaptation measures to climate change. No such measures are available.
		2	The care services for older adults have implemented only one of the following types of adaptation measures to the effects of climate change: i) Use of climate data (historical or projections) for the design, targeting, or monitoring of programs and care services. ii) Response protocols for climate events. iii) Training caregivers to act in the context of extreme climate events (heat waves, droughts, flooding). iv) Investments in climate-resilient infrastructure (for dependency care centers, for example).
		3	Same as above but with two types of measures.
		4	Same as above but with three types of measures.
		5	Same as above but with all four types of measures.
52	Disability and Climate Change Care services for persons with disabilities adopt adaptation measures against the effects of climate change.	1	Care services for persons with disabilities have no adaptation measures to climate change. No such measures are available.
		2	Care services for persons with disabilities have implemented only one of the following types of adaptation measures to climate change: i) Use of climate data (historical or projections) for the design, targeting, or monitoring of programs or services. ii) Response protocols to climate events. iii) Training of caregivers to act in the context of extreme climatic events (heat waves, drought, floods). iv) Investments in climate-resilient infrastructure (for care centers, for example).
		3	Same as the previous but two types of measures.
		4	Same as the previous but three types of measures.
		5	Same as the previous but all four types of measures.

Dimension 7 – Informed Social Protection

#	Indicator	Answer options
53	Use of Registries to Inform Preparatory Actions The data from beneficiary or social registries are used to inform preparation actions for future responses to shocks.	1 Beneficiary or social registries have not been used for preparation actions related to risks and disasters. +C4:C8
		2 Beneficiary or social registries have been used only once to inform preparatory actions (e.g., mapping the most vulnerable households and their exposure to disaster risk areas). some excelsis were done in order to achieve decision making (such as costal services, geospatial) but this is not methodical
		3 Beneficiary or social registries have been used more than once to inform preparatory actions (e.g., mapping the most vulnerable households and their exposure to disaster risk areas).
		4 Beneficiary or social registries have been used more than once to inform preparatory actions based on pre-existing protocols.
		5 Beneficiary or social registries have been combined with risk management records and have been used more than once to inform preparatory actions based on pre-existing protocols.
54	Social Registry: Use for Shock Exposure Indices Data from the social registry can be inputs for indices that measure or predict the exposure of the most vulnerable households to shocks.	1 No registry exists, or it is not in use.
		2 A social registry exists, but there is no established index measuring the exposure of households in the registry to shocks. no such index, but there is a capability in the new MIS (poverty analysis)
		3 A social registry exists, and an index measures the exposure of households in the registry to a single shock.
		4 The index measures the exposure of households in the registry to more than one shock.
		5 Data from the social registry are used to model and forecast the effects of possible future shocks.
55		1 The data from the beneficiary registry have never been used to inform responses to shocks.

	Beneficiary Registries: Use for Responses Data from the beneficiary registry can be used for the targeting of vertical expansions or the implementation of new programs.	2	The data from the beneficiary registry have been used to inform responses to shocks at least once, but not for vertical expansions.
		3	Some beneficiary registries was used once to inform the targeting of a vertical expansion in response to a large-scale shock (e.g., natural disaster, pandemic, migration), on an ad hoc basis – without established protocols or processes. mainly with regard to small shocks but no large ones yet
		4	On more than one occasion, some beneficiary registry was used to inform the targeting of vertical expansions in response to large-scale shocks (e.g., natural disaster, pandemic, migration), on an ad hoc basis – without established protocols or processes.
		5	It was used more than once to inform the targeting of vertical expansions in response to large-scale shocks (e.g., natural disaster, pandemic, migration). Established protocols and processes exist.
56	Social Registry: Use for Responses Data from the social registry can be used for the targeting of horizontal expansions or the implementation of new programs.	1	It does not exist or is no longer in use.
		2	It has never been used to inform the targeting of responses to large-scale shocks (e.g., natural disaster, pandemic, migration).
		3	It was used once to inform the targeting of a response to a large-scale shock (e.g., natural disaster, pandemic, migration), on an ad hoc basis – without established protocols or processes. Mainly during Covid 19 and the MPEA response - but no real protocols on this.
		4	It was used more than once to inform the targeting of responses to large-scale shocks (e.g., natural disaster, pandemic, migration), on an ad hoc basis – without established protocols or processes.
		5	It was used more than once to inform the targeting of responses to large-scale shocks (e.g., natural disaster, pandemic, migration). Established protocols and processes exist.
57	Social Registry and Climate Information The social registry is complemented with climate data (data on temperatures, rainfall patterns, and climate-related disasters such as storms, droughts,	1	There is no social registry or it is not complemented with climate information. MIS is not including this at the moment
		2	The social registry is complemented with historical climate information.
		3	The social registry is complemented with historical climate information and climate change projections.
		4	The social registry is complemented with historical climate information and projections, and this information is used to produce risk indices and maps (or other methodologies).
		5	The social registry is complemented with historical climate information and projections, and this information is used to produce risk indices and

	floods, among others), which informs the design and implementation of social programs.		maps (or other methodologies), and has been used to inform the design or implementation of at least one social protection program.
58	<p>Use of Climate Information</p> <p>Non-contributory social protection programs use climate information for their design and implementation. It also includes information on energy use to inform just transition strategies and compensation for the removal of energy subsidies. This includes both active and contingent programs.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>	<p>The programs did not use historical data or climate projections for their design.</p> <p>At least one program used historical climate data for its design (e.g., where to implement the program, what assistance to offer, flexible development of long-term resilience strategies).</p> <p>one program which is the assistance in housing used this</p> <p>At least one program used historical climate data and projections for its design (e.g., where to implement the program, what assistance to offer, flexible development of long-term resilience strategies).</p> <p>In addition to the previous point, such data is used for the implementation of the program.</p> <p>The same as the previous point but applied to more than one program.</p>
59	<p>Use of Data Generated by Early Warning Systems</p> <p>The early warning system is used to trigger responses.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p>	<p>The early warning system is not used to trigger social protection responses.</p> <p>no such usage with the MPEA</p> <p>The early warning system has been used to trigger adaptive social protection responses to a single shock, though not automatically: authorities decide to trigger the response based on the alerts.</p> <p>The early warning system was used to trigger adaptive social protection responses to more than one shock, though not automatically: authorities decide to trigger the response based on the alerts.</p> <p>The early warning system was used to trigger adaptive social protection responses to more than one shock, some automatically and others manually/discretionarily.</p>

		5	The early warning system was used to trigger adaptive social protection responses to more than one shock, automatically.
60	Monitoring and Evaluation System of the Main Cash Transfer Program The monitoring and evaluation system is prepared for emergency responses.	1	There is no relevant cash transfer program (covering at least 5% of the population), or if there is one, it does not have an active monitoring and evaluation system.
		2	<p>The monitoring and evaluation system of the cash transfer program has not been prepared for emergencies and was not used.</p> <p>one is being implemented for the MIS</p>
		3	The monitoring and evaluation system of the cash transfer program has not been prepared for emergencies, but was used in a recent response.
		4	The monitoring and evaluation system of the cash transfer program has been prepared for emergencies, and there are special reports and indicators for emergencies (measuring response time, measuring the quality of vertical and/or horizontal expansion).
		5	The monitoring and evaluation system of the cash transfer program has been prepared for emergencies, there are special reports and indicators for emergencies (measuring response time, measuring the quality of vertical and/or horizontal expansion), and the findings from the monitoring reports are used to take actions for continuous improvement of the shock-responsive social protection system.

Bibliography

Barca, V. (2017). Integrating data and information management for social protection: social registries and integrated beneficiary registries. Commonwealth of Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Canberra, Australia.

Barca, V. and Beazley, R. (2019). Building on government systems for shock preparedness and response: the role of social assistance data and information systems. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Beazley, R. (2018), Reactive social protection in the face of emergencies in Latin America and the Caribbean. Case Study: El Salvador, OPM.

Beazley, R. (2019). Reactive social protection in the face of emergencies in Latin America and the Caribbean. El Salvador: 2018 Drought Response, OPM.

Beazley, R., Solórzano, A., and Barca, V. (2019). Reactive social protection to emergencies in Latin America and the Caribbean: main findings and recommendations. OPM&WFP.

Berner, H. and Van Hemelryck, T. (2020). Social information systems and registries of recipients of non-contributory social protection in Latin America. Progress and challenges in the face of COVID-19. ECLAC.

Bowen, ., Del Ninno, C., Andrews C., Coll-Black, S., Gentilini, U., Johnson, K., Kawasoe, Y., Kryeziu, A., Maher, B., and Williams, A. (2020). Adaptive Social Protection: Building Resilience to Shocks. International.

Cejudo, G.M., Michel, C.L., and De los Cobos, P. (2020). Responses to the pandemic in Latin America and the Caribbean: the use of cash transfer programs and social protection information systems. UNDP LAC C19 PDS No. 24.

Leite, P., George, T., Sun, C., Jones, T. and Lindert, K. (2017). Social Registries for Social Assistance and Beyond: A Guidance Note and Assessment Tool. Social Protection & Labor Discussion Paper No. 1704. World Bank, Washington DC.

Lindert, K., George Karippacheril, T., Rodríguez Caillava, I., and Nishikawa Chávez, K., (eds.) 2020. Sourcebook on the Foundations of Social Protection Delivery Systems. Washington, DC: World Bank. doi:10.1596/978-1-4648-1577-5. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO

World Food Programme, Food Security Assessment in Emergencies (2018). Impact of the 2018 Drought on the Food Security of Smallholder Agricultural Producer Households..

List of figures, boxes, and tables.

- Figure #1: Population living in extreme poverty by geographic area
- Figure #2: Indicators and results for the "Context" dimension

- Figure #3: Indicators and results for the "Governance and Financing" dimension
- Figure #4: Indicators and results for the "Management Capacity" dimension
- Figure #5: Indicators and results for the "Info and Infrastructure" dimension
- Figure #6: Indicators and results for the "Services and Access Points" dimension
- Figure #7: The Operational Cycle (World Bank).
- Figure #8: Indicators and results for the "Programs - Coverage" dimension
- Figure #9: Indicators and results for the "Informed Social Protection" dimension
- Figure #10: Average by Dimension and Consolidated Average
- Figure #11: Average by Dimension and Consolidated Average after model adaptation
- Table #1: Main Non-Contributory Social Protection Programs
- Table #2: Indicators and results for the "Context" dimension
- Table #3: Indicators and results for the "Governance and Financing" dimension
- Table #4: Indicators and results for the "Management Capacity" dimension
- Table #5: Indicators and results for the "Info and Infrastructure" dimension
- Table #6: Indicators and results for the "Services and Access Points" dimension
- Table #7: Indicators and Results for the "Programs - Coverage" dimension
- Table #8: Indicators and results for the "Informed Social Protection" dimension