



Workshop on disaster risk management with a focus on social protection

Social Protection in Disaster Risk Management

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Objective



- To understand the purpose of Social Protection in Disaster Risk Management

Social Protection & Disaster Risk Management

DRM

Application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk.

SP

Programs and social policies aimed at protecting people from income loss and access to services.

- **Various schemes.** Contributory, social assistance, mixed, universal and for target population groups.

Behind Social Protection

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ratified by Belize in 2015)
- General Comment No. 19 UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights



➤ Human rights

- Economic, social and cultural rights
- No discrimination
- Gender
- Priority groups
- Progressivity principle
- Vulnerable contexts

Disaster Risk Management

- **Disaster.** A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale
- **Disaster Risk.** The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets in society, community or system
- **Disaster Management.** Organization, planning and application of measures *preparing for, responding to and recovering from* disasters



Disaster Risk Management

To manage residual risk

To prevent new disaster risk

To reduce existing disaster risk

Socioeconomic policies:
safety nets, risk transfer
mechanisms

Land-use regulations; engineering designs; infrastructures;
vaccination

Governance

Strength of resilience and reduction of disaster losses

Actions

Goals

Sendai Framework

- Residual Risk is not possible to eliminate. Reminder:
 1. Natural hazards are real
 2. Natural hazards & disasters *are not* synonym
- Compensatory Disaster Risk Management
 - To strengthen the social and economic *resilience* of individuals and societies
 - Financial instruments & *social safety nets*

Sendai Framework

7 GLOBAL TARGETS

Reduce	Increase
Mortality/ global population 2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average	Countries with national & local DRR strategies 2020 Value >> 2015 Value
Affected people/ global population 2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average	International cooperation to developing countries 2030 Value >> 2015 Value
Economic loss/ global GDP 2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio	Availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems & disaster risk information and assessments 2030 Values >> 2015 Values
Damage to critical infrastructure & disruption of basic services 2030 Values << 2015 Values	

- Resilience & Social Safety Nets
- Global target D
 - Critical infraestructura
 - Basic services
- Does not define what social safety nets are
 - It's a task for Nations

Placing SP within DRM

- Hazard exposure - to maintained the capacities
 - Geographic location
 - Climate change - Extreme weather
- What type of capacities?
 - Emergency services
 - Preparedness
 - Response
 - Recovery
 - Socioeconomic policies



Belize risk data

- Storms most common disaster
- Disasters & cascading effects
 - Storms – floods
- Exposition to sea level rise
 - 26.5% population (located within 5km of coastline)**
 - Natural & physical conditions: mangrove forest
- Hurricane Lisa 2022
 - Most affected in the last two decades
 - 100 millions dollars in damages*
 - 38.9% population was affected (aprox)*

* Em Dat database <https://www.emdat.be/> ** OCHA, 2022 bit.ly/48tzbvN

SP coverage Belize



37.9%

covered by at least one social protection benefit

WORK INJURY
71.4%

OLD-AGE
(contributory and non-contributory)
49.9%

MATERNITY
19.9%

CHILDREN
3.0%

PENSION
(active contributors)
71.4%

DISABILITY
9.7%

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE
64.0%

UNEMPLOYED
0%

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* Social protection effective coverage (including SDG 1.3.1 and 3.8.1) 2020 or latest available year. ILO bit.ly/3r5Mp0S

Coverage & expenditure Belize

- By scheme
 - Contributory mandatory over non-contributory
 - Old-age benefit: contributory mandatory (60.9%) non-contributory (48.6%)
- By gender
 - Higher average men (77%) over women (45%)
- By function
 - 5.9% of GDP
 - 2.1 % of GDP aggregate (excluding healthcare)
 - 3.8 % of GDP healthcare
 - 10.1 % of GDP excluding healthcare, Latinamerican & Caribbean average

Institutional SP Belize

#PlanBelize Medium-Term Development Strategy

Principal Areas

1. Education
2. Healthcare
3. Employment
4. Housing
5. Land
6. Inequalities geographical areas

Institutional Social Protection

Belize



**Ministry Of Human Development,
Families & Indigenous Peoples' Affairs**
Equality and Inclusion



SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Multisectorial – Social Protection

Belize



Ministry of Sustainable Development,
Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management



**Ministry Of Human Development,
Families & Indigenous Peoples' Affairs**
Equality and Inclusion



SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD



Ministry of Rural Transformation
Community Development, Labour and Local Government



Closing remarks

1. The aim of Social Protection within DRM
 - To maintained the Capacities
 - To avoid cascading effects
 - For the economic and social resilience (individual & society)
2. To name social protection as an approach to manage the residual risk – social safety nets – compensatory risk management – climate change adaptation
3. SP within DRM is multisectorial

Thank you

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