Part1: Supporting poor affected by Covid-19

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Maximize coverage + identification neediest

- Use existing infrastructure (existing registries + expand new poor, vulnerable population <u>not</u> yet covered
  - Informal casual workers relying on daily wages, informal vendors, migrants
    - Register now + self-enrolment, registration cross-check with national ID
    - Mobile bands in Pakistan (built-in income bands based on usage)
    - Integration unique ID with mobile communication and financial access (India JAM).
    - Complement effort local government) + non state actors (communities and NGOs)

Complementarities

- Income support <u>and</u> food security
  - Disruption food supply chains (logistics/transport + hoarding). Labor shortages for planting/harvest
  - Distributing food rations and school meals (rely on local community delivery systems with adapted precaution – social distancing and pre-packaging, spreading dates/times)
  - Adapted public works: Delivering meals through community kitchens (Kerala, Argentina)

- Income support <u>and</u> human capital
  - health and nutrition investments: family planning (unwanted pregnancies in Sierra Leone), maternal child care (management of moderate and acute malnutrition (infant mortality during recessions)
  - learning support for school-aged children (protecting learning and preventing dropouts)

Short and medium term response

- Monitoring impact and needs:
  - track impact with high frequency monitoring. Who is left behind?
  - Need to triangulate data sources to gauge representativeness and coverage

- Social protection system: leapfrogging?
  - Beneficiary-centric approach: Connection to services tailored to needs
  - Responsiveness to other early warning systems (locust infestation, droughts/cyclones)
  - cross-check databases in upper-middle income countries and data fusion (CDR, satellite imagery for early warning systems) and research methods to identify needs and welfare changes over time