

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

REGIONAL

**SUPPORT FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL
REGISTRIES IN LAC**

(RG-T4975)

PROJECT DOCUMENT

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Operation Type:	Technical Cooperation
Sector:	SOCIAL INVESTMENT
Subsector:	LABOR POLICY
TC Taxonomy:	Research and Dissemination
Project Number under the Operational Support Taxonomy:	N/A
Technical Responsible Unit:	SCL/SPL-Social Protection and Labor Markets Division
Unit with Disbursement Responsibility (UDR):	SCL/SPL-Social Protection and Labor Markets Division
Executing Agency:	Inter-American Development Bank

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

This Technical Cooperation aims to support technical dialogue among countries in the region to strengthen adaptive social protection (ASP) systems, while supporting the development of solutions to priority challenges identified by the region's social registries, including interoperability and information updating, specifically, the TC seeks to: (i) the generation of digital public goods to strengthen social registries across all levels of institutional maturity; and (ii) the promotion of stronger ASP models through the implementation of concrete recommendations derived from the regional ASP maturity model, ensuring that diagnostic findings translate into actionable country-level improvements.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Financing Type	Fund	Amount in US\$
TCN - Nonreimbursable	P3E - OC SDP Pillar 3 - Social Protection and Human Capital Development	490,000
Total IDB Financing		490,000
Counterpart Financing		0
Total Project Budget		490,000
Donors:	N/A	
Disbursement Period:	36 months	
Execution Period:	36 months	

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

N/A

I. JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVE

- 1.1. **Diagnostic.** Over the past two decades, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) has achieved significant socio-economic progress: between 2003 and 2023, the regional poverty rate declined from 45% to 27%, and the Gini index fell by approximately 15% ([ECLAC, 2025](#)).¹ Yet these gains remain fragile and unevenly distributed across countries and population groups. The downward trend in poverty and inequality stalled around 2015 and was sharply reversed during the COVID-19 pandemic, exposing the limited capacity of social protection systems to absorb large-scale shocks and protect the households that had only recently escaped poverty.
- 1.2. Climate shocks add a new layer of urgency to this picture. LAC is the world's second most disaster-prone region, with more than 1,700 climate-related events recorded between 2000 and 2025 ([CRED, 2025](#)),² and an estimated 91 million poor people currently living in high-risk areas ([Beazley et al., 2026](#)).³ Droughts, floods, hurricanes, and heatwaves disproportionately affect the poorest households, undermining their livelihoods and generating human losses, economic damage, and setbacks in poverty reduction ([Bagolle et al., 2023](#)).⁴ The World Meteorological Organization's May 2026 update further signals the emergence of a new *El Niño* event, reinforcing expectations of more frequent and severe climate anomalies in the near term ([WMO, 2026](#)).⁵ In this context, an adaptive social protection system, underpinned by dynamic, interoperable social registries, is essential to help poor and vulnerable groups manage risk and respond effectively to shocks.
- 1.3. Dynamic social registries are uniquely positioned to serve as the operational backbone of adaptive social protection. When integrated with early warning systems, satellite imagery, geospatial data, and predictive analytics, they make it possible to anticipate risks, plan responses, and channel support with speed and precision ([Beazley et al., 2026](#)). An updated, interconnected social registry can identify affected families in real time, facilitate emergency transfers, and strengthen community resilience before, during, and after a disaster ([Alberro Encinas and Geschwind, 2025](#)).⁶ However, despite relatively high coverage rates in LAC (averaging 45%, with several countries surpassing 80%) most social registries in the region remain largely static, relying on periodic data collection exercises that limit their ability to reflect households' real-time conditions and respond effectively

¹ [CEPALSTAT](#): Índice de Gini 2003: 0,532. Índice de Gini 2023: 0,452

² [Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters \(CRED\)](#). (s.f.). EM-DAT: The International Disaster Database. Université catholique de Louvain.

³ Beazley, R., Taboada, J. S., Bagolle, A., Tejerina, L., Suarez, G., & Doherty-Bigara, J. (2026). [Construyendo resiliencia: avances y desafíos de la protección social adaptativa.](#)

⁴ Bagolle, A., Costella, C., & Goyeneche, L. (2023). *Protección social y cambio climático: ¿Cómo proteger a los hogares más vulnerables frente a las nuevas amenazas climáticas?* Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID).

⁵ World Meteorological Organization (WMO). (2026). [El Niño/La Niña Update](#) – May 2026. WMO.

⁶ Alberro Encinas, Luis Inaki; Geschwind, Sebastian. 2025. [Dynamic Social Registries for Adaptive Social Protection](#). World Bank.

to shocks ([World Bank, 2025](#)).⁷ In this sense, transitioning toward dynamic, interconnected registries (rather than simply expanding coverage) is what would allow social registries to become the operational core of the State's social coordination: a living platform where efficiency, equity, and resilience converge to address both the structural and shock-responsive challenges facing the region. This transition, however, is far from uniform: there is a high degree of heterogeneity across the region in the design, operational maturity, and use of social registries ([World Bank, 2025](#)).

- 1.4. Findings from the [IDB Regional Adaptative Social Protection \(ASP\) Maturity Assessment](#) illustrate the scale of these gaps. While some countries report social registry coverage rates exceeding 80% (Chile and Colombia), others have very low coverage or are only beginning to build their registries (Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, and Suriname). Data timeliness is also a major concern: in more than half of the countries assessed, approximately 50% of registry information is more than four years old, significantly limiting the operational use of ASP measures. On a more encouraging note, georeferencing has become increasingly widespread, with most countries having geo-located more than 60% of registered households, a key enabler for designing territorially focused ASP responses.
- 1.5. According to [IDB the Regional ASP Maturity Assessment](#), data sharing between social registries and sectors is critical to ASP (such as health, early warning systems (EWS), disaster risk management (DRM), agriculture, and climate change) remains limited across most of the region. While many countries have examples of using registry data to respond to crises, very few have experience using this information for preparedness, and almost none incorporate climate variables (temperature, rainfall patterns, climate-related disasters) or EWS data to trigger social protection responses. More broadly, although all countries have used beneficiary and social registries to implement crisis responses, in over 80% of cases these processes lack formal protocols, leaving a significant gap between available information and its actual use in decision-making ([Beazley et al., 2026](#)).⁸
- 1.6. Established in 2023 at the initiative of a group of LAC countries, with support from the IDB, the World Bank, and Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean, the Network of Social Registries of Latin America and the Caribbean provide a space for practical collaboration, peer-to-peer learning, and the joint development of reference frameworks and technical standards. Through the Network, the idea is to facilitate the exchange of experiences, ongoing dialogue, and collective learning among those responsible for these systems, seeking solutions to common challenges and promoting the continuous improvement of digital infrastructure and administrative capacity for more effective social protection throughout the region.

⁷ World Bank. (2025). [State of the Art of Social Registries in Latin America and the Caribbean](#). Washington, DC: World Bank.

⁸ Beazley, R., Taboada, J. S., Bagolle, A., Tejerina, L., Suarez, G., & Doherty-Bigara, J. (2026). [Construyendo resiliencia: avances y desafíos de la protección social adaptativa](#).

- 1.7. The selection of countries will follow a two-stage process. First, countries will be prioritized based on their level of participation and sustained engagement in the activities developed under the CT. This will result in a shortlist of potential candidates. Second, the shortlisted countries will be assessed based on key enabling conditions for implementation, including an adequate institutional and regulatory framework, interinstitutional coordination capacity, and political commitment. These factors will be particularly relevant for initiatives requiring multisectoral collaboration and data-sharing arrangements.
- 1.8. **Request.** The Bank has a strong interest in supporting countries in the region to strengthen the adaptive capacity of their social protection systems, building on its ongoing technical dialogue, analytical work, and operational engagement in this area. This TC provides an opportunity to translate the knowledge and tools developed through regional initiatives into practical solutions that can support country-level implementation, while generating digital public goods and lessons that can be adapted and scaled across the region.
- 1.9. **Objective.** This Technical Cooperation aims to support technical dialogue among countries in the region to strengthen ASP systems, while supporting the development of solutions to priority challenges identified by the region's social registries, including interoperability and information updating, specifically, the TC seeks to: (i) the generation of digital public goods to strengthen social registries across all levels of institutional maturity; and (ii) the promotion of stronger ASP models through the implementation of concrete recommendations derived from the regional ASP maturity model, ensuring that diagnostic findings translate into actionable country-level improvements.
- 1.10. By project completion, the TC is expected to achieve two key results. First, countries in the region will have access to an adaptable governance and interoperability framework, together with information-sharing protocols that facilitate the integration of social registries with DRM, EWS, and climate data sources. These tools will be disseminated through the LAC Social Registries Network as digital public goods to support their regional adoption and adaptation. Second, participating countries will have validated priority recommendations from the ASP maturity model through simulation exercises, operational drills, and prioritized investment roadmaps that provide a sequenced pathway for strengthening their ASP systems.
- 1.11. These results are expected to contribute to two qualitative outcomes: (i) strengthened institutional capacity to identify, reach, and protect populations vulnerable to climate-related shocks through improved interoperability and information exchange; and (ii) enhanced country preparedness to respond to shocks by translating ASP maturity assessments into concrete operational improvements and investment priorities.
- 1.12. **Complementarity.** This TC complements ATN/OC-21819-RG by addressing the information infrastructure that underpins effective shock-responsive interventions. It strengthens social registries' capacity to capture the vulnerability of populations facing transitory shocks, enabling dynamic targeting and ensuring that household-level data is timely, accurate, and interoperable across sectors. By generating digital public goods and translating ASP maturity model recommendations into

country-level actions, this TC ensures that evidence on vulnerable households translates into faster, better-targeted, and more coordinated responses to shocks, making adaptive social protection not only better designed, but operationally viable. Also complements the DRM Action Plan [GN-3225-1] and the Ready and Resilient in the Americas program both by helping protect priority social programs and by developing protocols to adapt social services in the face of shocks. This TC also complements ATN/OC-20810-RG, "Strengthening the Adaptive Social Protection System in Latin America and the Caribbean," by building directly on the foundation established under that project and advancing it into a more operational phase. ATN/OC-20810-RG created the network and knowledge base for social registries and opened the region's climate-adaptation agenda for social protection systems. Rather than duplicating that effort, the current TC picks up where the network and knowledge base left off, translating the diagnostic knowledge accumulated under ATN/OC-20810-RG into concrete, deployable solutions namely, digital public goods that strengthen social registries at any level of institutional maturity, and the implementation of actionable recommendations from the regional ASP maturity model at the country level.

- 1.13. **Strategic Alignment.** This Technical Cooperation is aligned with the IDB Group's Institutional Strategy (2024-2030): Transforming for Scale and Impact (CA-631), specifically with the focus areas: (i) the Gender Equality and Inclusion of Diverse Population Groups by analyzing programs tailored to populations that are on average poorer or that are more strongly affected by negative shocks; (ii) the Social Protection and Human Capital Development by helping orient the portfolio to the poor and the vulnerable in the region; and (iii) the Institutional Capacity, Rule of Law, and Citizen Security by providing technical and operational advice to improve the design and implementation of social protection programs that can adapt to shocks. The TC aligns with the Social Protection and Poverty Sector Framework Document (GN-2784-12) by supporting the development of interoperable, dynamic social registries capable of identifying and reaching vulnerable populations, including those facing transitory shocks, and by strengthening the adaptive capacity of social protection systems to respond to covariate shocks.
- 1.14. The TC is aligned with the Strategic Development Program financed with P3E - OC SDP Pillar 3 - Social Protection and Human Capital Development fund, as established in document GN-2819-25. In particular, it is consistent with Core Operational and Analytical Work under Operational Focus Area 5 on Social Protection and Human Capital Development, by generating knowledge to support public institutions' efforts to become more effective and efficient in reducing poverty and inequality, including gender equality. Specifically, the TC will generate knowledge and actions to strengthen social registries to capture the vulnerability of populations facing transitory shocks and a key line of action is to build interoperable, unified registries that allow for dynamic targeting; and to strengthening adaptive social protection models more comprehensive, flexible system that complements traditional programs (focused on structural poverty) with tools increase the adaptive capacity of populations to climate-related hazards.
- 1.15. Also, the TC is aligned with the ONE Caribbean strategic framework by strengthening the digital infrastructure and institutional capacity of social registries (a critical enabler for climate adaptation, DRM, and digital transformation) ensuring

that countries in the Caribbean are better equipped to identify and reach vulnerable populations before, during, and after shocks. Also, the TC is aligned with "America en el Centro, pillar 2: Climate Adaptation and Resilience, under the strategic area of Disaster Risk Management and Preparedness for Climate-Induced Social Challenges. By strengthening countries' capacity to identify and support vulnerable households in the face of climate shocks through adaptive social protection systems, the operation contributes to improving the responsiveness of social protection systems. Finally, as well as with the Global Alliance Against Poverty and Hunger (created within the G20). The project is also aligned with the DRM Action Plan [GN-3225-1] and the Ready and Resilient in the Americas program both by helping protect priority social programs and by developing protocols to adapt social services in the face of shocks.

II. COMPONENTS

- 2.1. **Component 1: Generation of digital public goods to strengthen social registries across all levels of institutional maturity.** The objective of this component is to strengthen the capacity of social registries to identify populations vulnerable to natural hazards and climate-related shocks by improving governance, interoperability, and information exchange with DRM, EWS, climate, and other sectoral information systems that support ASP.
- 2.2. To achieve this objective, the TC will finance the following activities: (i) the development of a governance and interoperability framework, including common data standards and institutional arrangements, that can be adapted by countries regardless of their level of institutional maturity; (ii) the design and piloting of a Base Protocol for Information Sharing between social registries and sectors critical to ASP, establishing minimum standards for ethical, secure, and responsible data exchange while providing a flexible template that countries can adapt to support preparedness and shock-response actions; and (iii) the dissemination of knowledge products and digital public goods through the LAC Social Registries Network, including regional events and technical exchanges to promote the adoption and adaptation of these tools across countries. The selection of countries for the pilot phase will follow a two-stage process. First, countries will be prioritized based on their level of participation and sustained engagement in the activities developed under the TC. This will result in a shortlist of potential candidates. Second, the shortlisted countries will be assessed based on key enabling conditions for implementation, including an adequate institutional and regulatory framework, interinstitutional coordination capacity, and political commitment. These factors will be particularly relevant for initiatives requiring multisectoral collaboration and data-sharing arrangements. Based on these criteria, countries with the strongest conditions to implement the proposed solutions and generate demonstrative showcases will be selected.
- 2.3. Activities under this component will be implemented by the IDB through specialized consulting services, technical workshops, and knowledge-sharing activities, in coordination with participating countries and the LAC Social Registries Network, as reflected in the Procurement Plan.
- 2.4. Expected outputs include: (i) a regional governance and data interoperability framework including common data standards and defined roles for data-sharing

between social registries and ASP-critical systems; (ii) a flexible protocol template for ethical and secure data exchange between social registries and disaster risk, early warning, and climate systems, piloted in at least one country; and (iii) tools, lessons learned, and country adaptations shared through at least two in-person network events and twelve webinars collectively strengthening social registries' capacity to identify and reach populations vulnerable to climate-related shocks through the adoption of interoperability frameworks and information-sharing protocols.

- 2.5. **Component 2: Promotion of stronger adaptive social protection models through the implementation of concrete recommendations derived from the regional ASP maturity assessment.** The objective of this component is to support countries in translating the findings identified in the ASP maturity assessment, into concrete actions that strengthen the operational readiness and effectiveness of their ASP systems. To achieve this objective, the TC will finance: (i) simulation exercises and operational drills to test shock-response readiness and identify bottlenecks in coordination, data flow, and decision-making -prior to initiating any pilot or country-level exercise, the explicit agreement and consent of the respective country will be obtained-; and (ii) complementary ASP maturity analyses to identify priority gaps and develop sequenced, prioritized investment plans.
- 2.6. Activities under this component will be implemented by the IDB through specialized consulting services and technical collaboration with participating countries, as reflected in the procurement plan. The collaboration will involve working directly with relevant government counterparts and technical teams to jointly identify priority gaps based on the ASP maturity assessment, validate and prioritize recommendations and translate them into sequenced action roadmaps and investment plans. Depending on country needs and priorities, this collaboration may also include simulation exercises and operational drills involving relevant institutions to test shock-response arrangements and identify bottlenecks in coordination, data flows and decision-making. The selection and scope of activities in each participating country will be defined in consultation with the respective government counterparts and reflected in the implementation arrangements. Expected outputs include: (i) reports documenting four (4) simulation exercises and operational drills, (ii) complementary ASP maturity assessments reports and (iii) four (4) prioritized country investment roadmaps to strengthen ASP systems.
- 2.7. **Expected Results.** The main results for this TC include (i) countries in the region have access to an adaptable governance-interoperability framework and information-sharing protocols to strengthen the adaptive capacity of their social registries, enabling better identification of vulnerable populations through integration with DRM, EWS and climate data sources. The Network of Social Registries will disseminate and promote those tools as digital public goods; and (ii) countries have operationalized ASP maturity assessment recommendations through validated simulation exercises, operational drills and prioritized investment roadmaps that translate regional findings into concrete, sequenced country-level.
- 2.8. **Beneficiaries.** The direct beneficiaries of this TC will be government institutions responsible for social registries, ASP, DRM and EWS in participating countries across Latin America and the Caribbean. Given the on-demand nature of the TC,

beneficiary countries will be selected during implementation based on country demand and the two-stage selection process and criteria described in paragraph 1.7, including sustained engagement in activities developed under the TC and the presence of key enabling conditions for implementation. The final beneficiaries will be households and individuals vulnerable to natural hazards and climate-related shocks, who are expected to benefit from more effective identification, targeting and delivery of ASP interventions.

III. BUDGET

- 3.1. The total cost of this non-reimbursable TC is US\$490,000, financed entirely through the P3E – OC SDP Pillar 3 - Social Protection and Human Capital Development fund, as established in document GN-2819-25. No counterpart funding is envisaged. The execution and disbursement period will be 36 months. The indicative allocation of resources by component and activity is presented below.

Budget in US\$		
Components	Fund Code: P3E - OC SDP Pillar 3 - Social Protection and Human Capital Development	Total
Component 1: Generation of digital public goods to strengthen social registries across all levels of institutional maturity.	344,000	344,000
Component 2: Promotion of stronger adaptive social protection models through the implementation of concrete recommendations derived from the regional ASP maturity assessment.	146,000	146,000
Total	490,000	490,000

IV. EXECUTION STRUCTURE

- 4.1. Since this is a TC focused on Research and Dissemination, will be executed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), through the Unit of Social Protection and Labor Markets (SCL/SPL). The TC will be implemented in close coordination with the beneficiary countries, promoting the exchange of experiences and strengthening regional collaboration for a more effective and coordinated response in adaptive social protection. Close coordination will also be maintained with the relevant Country Offices to ensure adequate coordination with country authorities.
- 4.2. **Procurement.** All procurement to be executed under this Technical Cooperation have been included in the Procurement Plan (Annex IV) and will be hired in compliance with the applicable Bank policies and regulations as follows: (a) Hiring of individual consultants, as established in the regulation on Complementary Workforce (AM-650); and (b) Contracting of services provided by consulting firms in accordance with the Corporate procurement Policy (GN-2303-33) and its Guidelines.

- 4.3. **Execution and Disbursement Period.** The execution and disbursement period for this TC is 36 months.
- 4.4. **Monitoring, Reporting, and Supervision.** The monitoring, reporting and supervision activities of this project will be the responsibility of the Project Team Leader, in accordance with the methodology for monitoring TCs under execution established in the document “The Technical Cooperation Monitoring and Reporting System” (OP-1385-4). The project team will prepare the corresponding reports on the outputs and results achieved through this TC, in accordance with the Bank’s applicable monitoring and reporting requirements. Additionally, the IDB team and the participating government agencies will hold regular meetings to review the progress of activities and the execution of the TC.
- 4.5. **Evaluation.** This TC will be subject to the Bank’s internal evaluation and audit procedures applicable to Bank-executed technical cooperations.

V. POTENTIAL RISKS

- 5.1. The main risk this TC could face is the high degree of heterogeneity in institutional capacity, data infrastructure, and political engagement across countries of the region, which could hinder the development of digital public goods and investment roadmaps that are simultaneously relevant, adaptable, and actionable across different national contexts. To mitigate this risk, it is recommended to design tools and methodologies with sufficient flexibility to accommodate varying levels of registry maturity, and to anchor their development in early, sustained dialogue with country counterparts through the Network. Additionally, piloting outputs in a deliberately diverse set of countries before regional dissemination can help ensure their relevance and facilitate timely adjustments based on real implementation experience.
- 5.2. **Intellectual Property.** All knowledge products derived from this TC will be the Banks intellectual property. However, at the beneficiaries specific request and in accordance with document AM-331, the intellectual property of such products may alternatively be licensed through specific contractual arrangements, to be developed with the advice of the Legal Department.

VI. EXCEPTIONS TO BANK POLICIES

- 6.1. There are no exceptions to the Bank policy.

VII. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

- 7.1. This TC does not intend to finance pre-feasibility or feasibility studies for specific investment projects or environmental and social studies associated with them; therefore, the requirements of the Bank’s Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESPF) do not apply to this TC.

REQUIRED ANNEXES:

- Annex I: Request from Client
- Annex II: Results Matrix
- Annex III: Terms of Reference
- Annex IV: Procurement Plan