

# Social Protection for shared prosperity & inclusive growth

8 May; Session 2: 11:45 –12:30

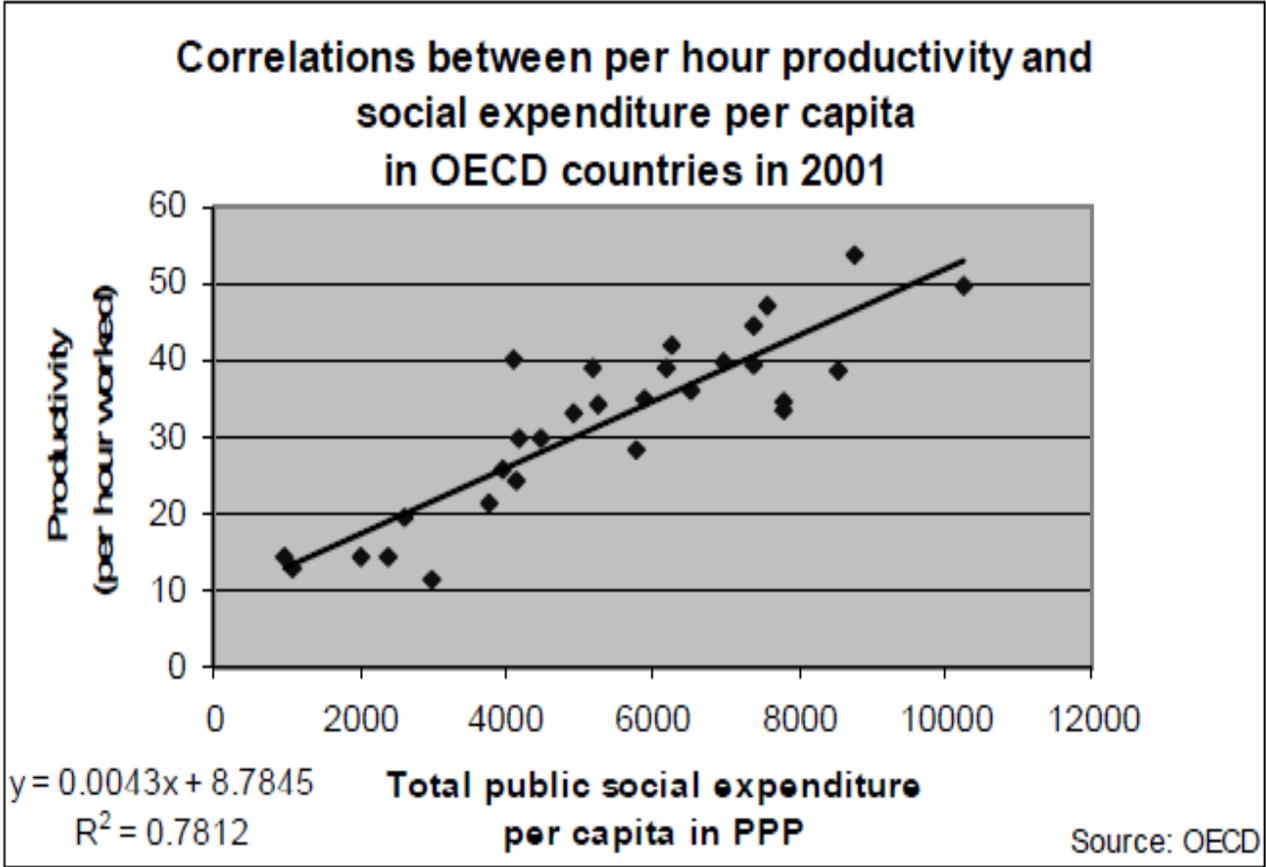
Anis Chowdhury

# Background

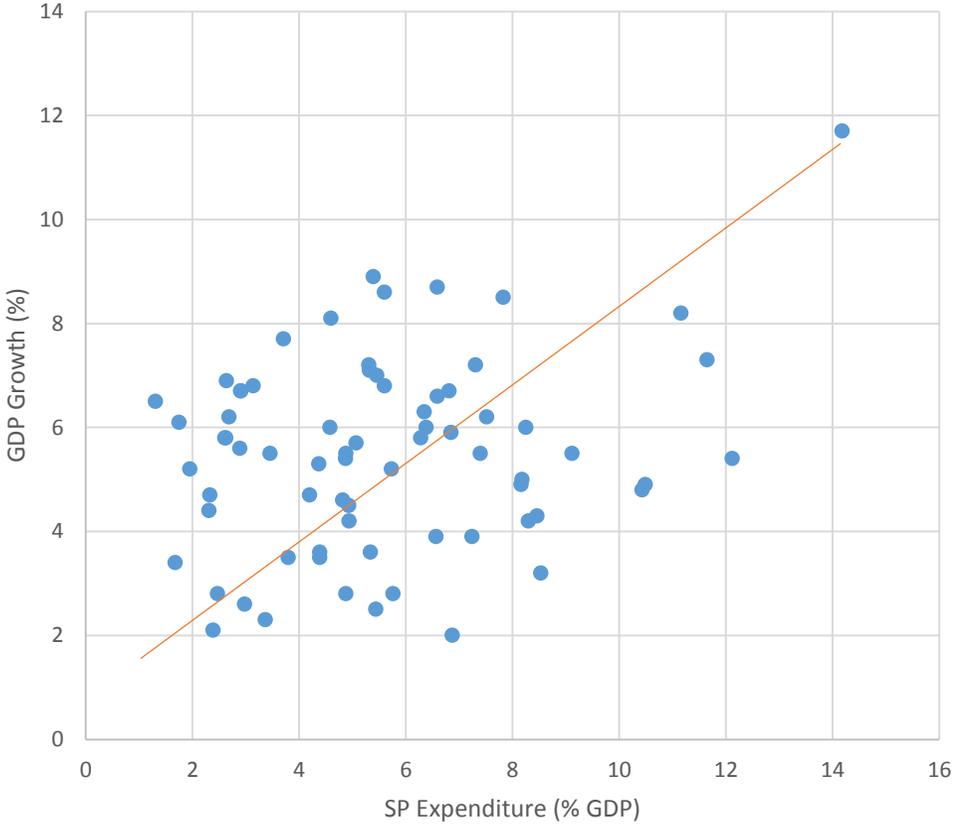
- Agenda 2030 for **SDGs**
- Overarching message: “**leave no-one behind**”, to ensure “targets met for all nationals and peoples and for all segments of society” and “to reach the furthest behind first”.
- Recognizes social protection’s critical role in achieving the “world we want” by 2030, characterized by **shared prosperity, peace and security**.
- Proposes to implement nationally appropriate social protection systems for all (universal social protection), including social protection floors as agreed by all countries in 2012, and endorsed by the United Nations (**SDG 1.3**).

# Social protection stimulates pro-poor economic growth

## OECD Countries



## Developing Countries

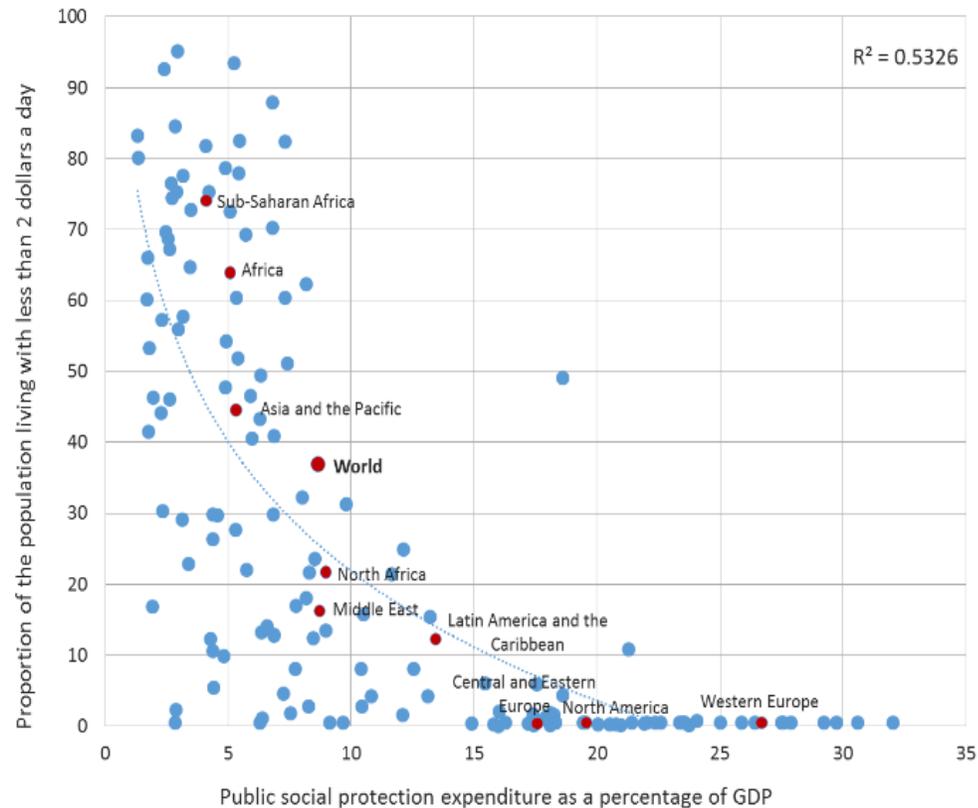


## Social protection & growth - Channels

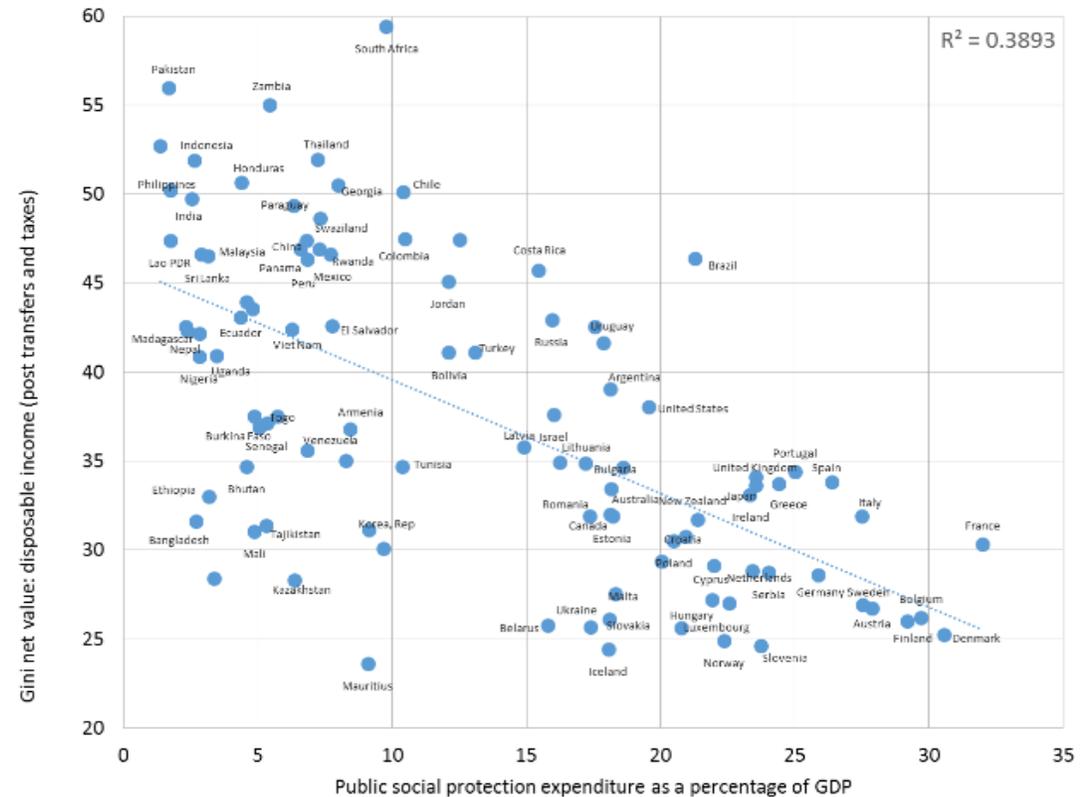
- **Micro level** channels (i) prevention the loss of productive capital; (ii) accumulation of productive assets and increasing access to labour markets; (iii) inducement to innovation and risk taking; and (iv) inducement to investment in human capital.
- **Meso level** channels: (i) multiplier effects on the local economy, (ii) investment in public productive assets and infrastructure, and (iii) alterations to the functioning of local labour markets.
- **Macro level** channels: (i) boost household productivity and employment, (ii) boost aggregate demand, (iii) facilitation of economic reforms, (iv) boost human capital, (v) social cohesion and (vi) demographic changes.

# Social protection reduces poverty and inequality

## Social protection & poverty



## Social protection & inequality



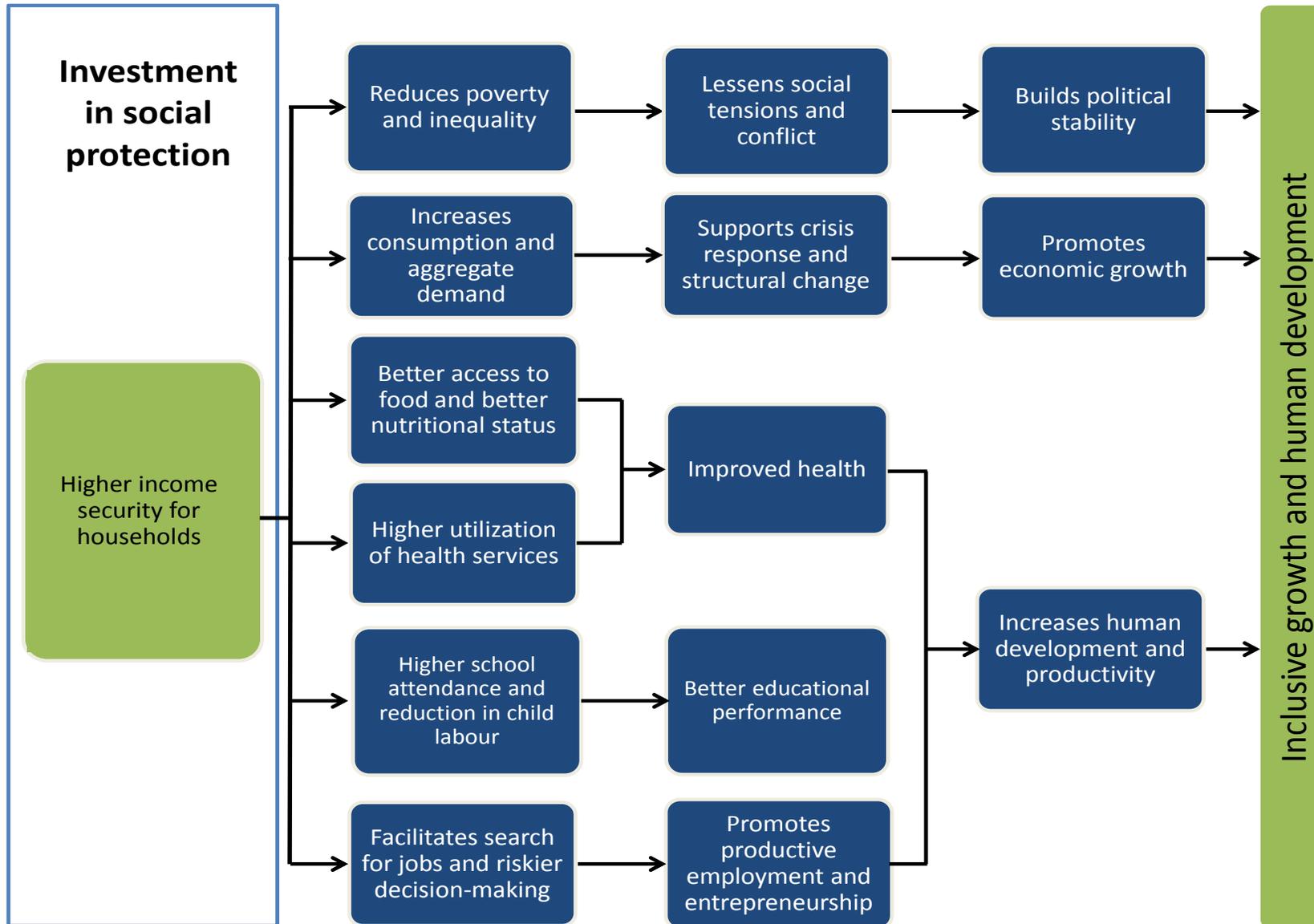
# SP positively contributes to human development

- Strong evidence of positive impacts of social protection on hunger and nutrition. E.g., cash transfer programmes in Mexico, Malawi, Colombia and South Africa
- Better and more equal health outcomes. A WHO cross-country study showed that reductions of health system's reliance on out-of-pocket payments and provision of financial risk protection have prevented families from falling into poverty.
- Remove demand-side barriers to education, including the need for poor families to rely on children for income-earning and care work -- lead to higher school enrolment rates, fewer school drop-outs and less child labour.

# SP promotes productive employment & decent jobs

- Cash transfers, active labour market programmes, health insurance and family support policies, such as child-care and disability-care, encourage labour market participation, especially of female. E.g., in South Africa, labour market participation among those receiving cash transfers was 13–17% higher than in similar non-recipient households, with the greatest difference among women.
- In India and Uganda, cash transfers have been used to provide employment for local youth and poor people. Cash transfers can also provide critical resources for funding job search, supporting quality training and skills development, increasing access to credit and bolstering the resilience of agricultural smallholders in maintaining production.
- Public employment programmes linked to green jobs and environmental improvements, (e.g. in Brazil and the Philippines) boost employment while repairs environmental damages.
- Many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have developed ways of coordinating social protection measures with labour market policies and services, thereby strengthening opportunities for the unemployed to return to the market boosting their employability, improving effectiveness of job search

# Conclusion: SP advances sustainable & inclusive development



- SP an essential component of the 2030 Agenda for SDGs
- Universal SP is key for
- socio-economic recovery,
- inclusive growth and
- human development

Thank-you