



Leave no one behind: Social Protection for All

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Leave no one behind social protection for all

- About 75 per cent of the population is not covered by adequate social security
- LDCs in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia where coverage is less than 10 per cent
- 150 million people suffer financial catastrophe annually, and 100 million are pushed below the poverty line when compelled to pay for health care



Social Protection in the Sustainable Development Goals

1 NO POVERTY



Target 1.3 - Implement nationally appropriate **social protection systems and measures for all, including floors**, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

3 GOOD HEALTH



3.8 achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Target 5.4 - Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and **social protection policies** and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



8.5 by 2030 achieve full and productive employment **and decent work for all** women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Target 10.4 - Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and **social protection policies**, and progressively achieve greater equality

Social Protection across the SDGs

1 NO
POVERTY



2 ZERO
HUNGER



3 GOOD
HEALTH



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS





Delivering Social Protection for All

- **Framing the target: Normative basis and indicators**
- **Financing**
- **Implementation: UN Delivering as One**
- **Issues-based coalition and partnerships**
- **Concluding remarks**



Framing the target: Normative basis and indicators

Framing the target 1:

Normative -> operational

ILO Recommendation 202- SPF Four essential guarantees

1

Essential health care for all residents

2

Social protection for all children

3

Support to people of working age

In cases of unemployment, maternity, disability and work injury

4

Pensions for all older persons

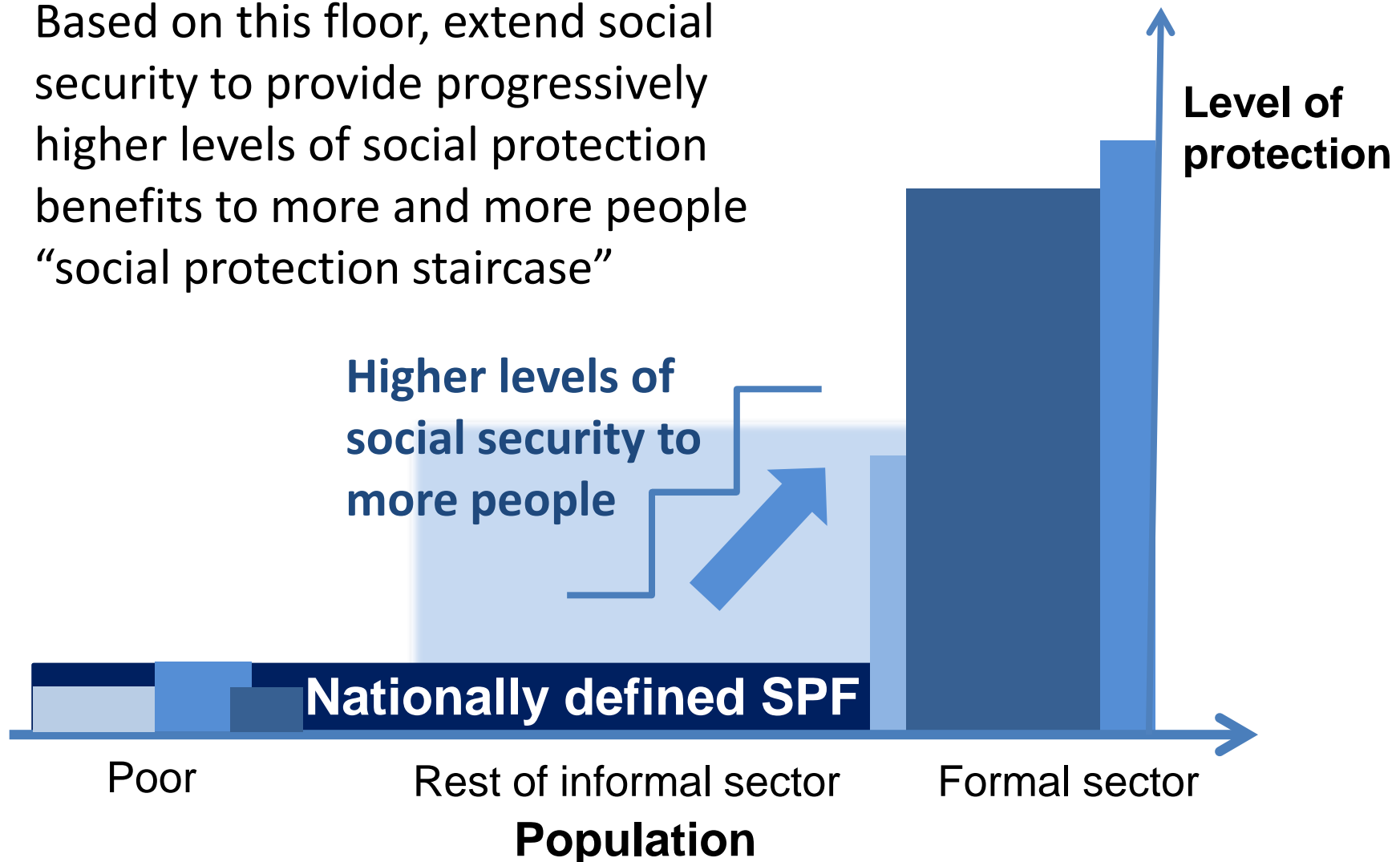
Social protection floors

Changing paradigm

Safety nets (90's)	Social Protection Floors
Targeting	Universalism
Temporary	Permanent
Compensatory	Prevention, Protection and Empowerment
Fragmented	Integrated, coherent, holistic
Needs-based	Rights-based
Lack of institutionality	Rule of law, governance and social dialogue
Residual to the economic model; shock mitigation	Integral part of the economic model, connected to productivity, consumption investment in human capital, and sustainable development

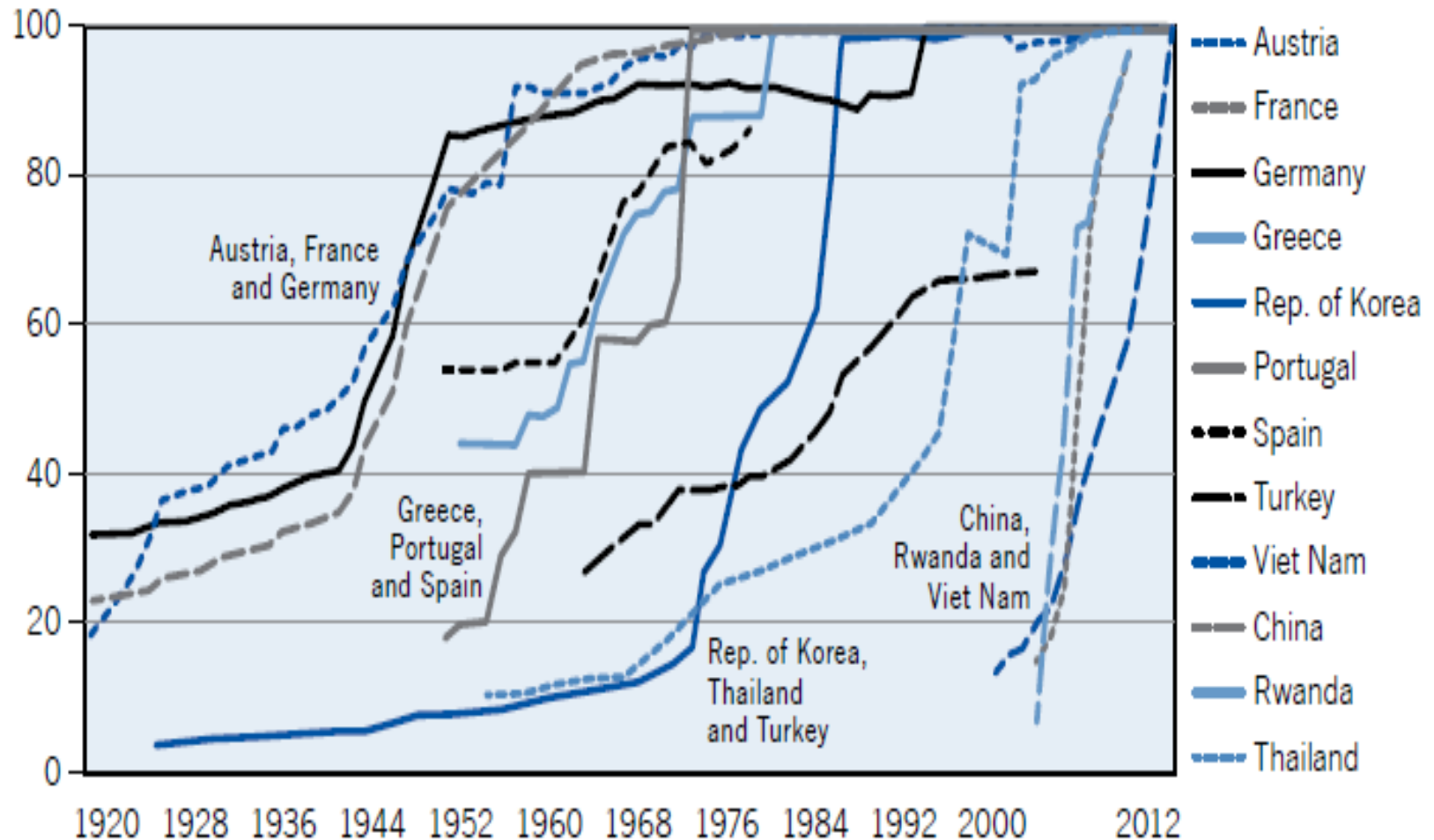
Beyond the floor

- Based on this floor, extend social security to provide progressively higher levels of social protection benefits to more and more people “social protection staircase”



A global south social protection revolution...

Increase in health coverage in selected countries



Framing the target 2: Indicators



Percentage of population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, composed by the following:

- % of older persons receiving a pension;
- % of households with children receiving child support;
- % of working-age persons without jobs receiving support;
- % of persons with disabilities receiving benefits;
- % of women receiving maternity benefits at childbirth;
- % of workers covered against occupational injury;
- % of poor and vulnerable people receiving benefits

Source: ILO Social Security Inquiry, developed for decades by governments, reflected in ILO's World Social Protection Report. Administrative data can be complemented with household surveys





Financing: Is it affordable?

It is already happening...

Expansion of Social Protection Cash Transfers in Developing Countries

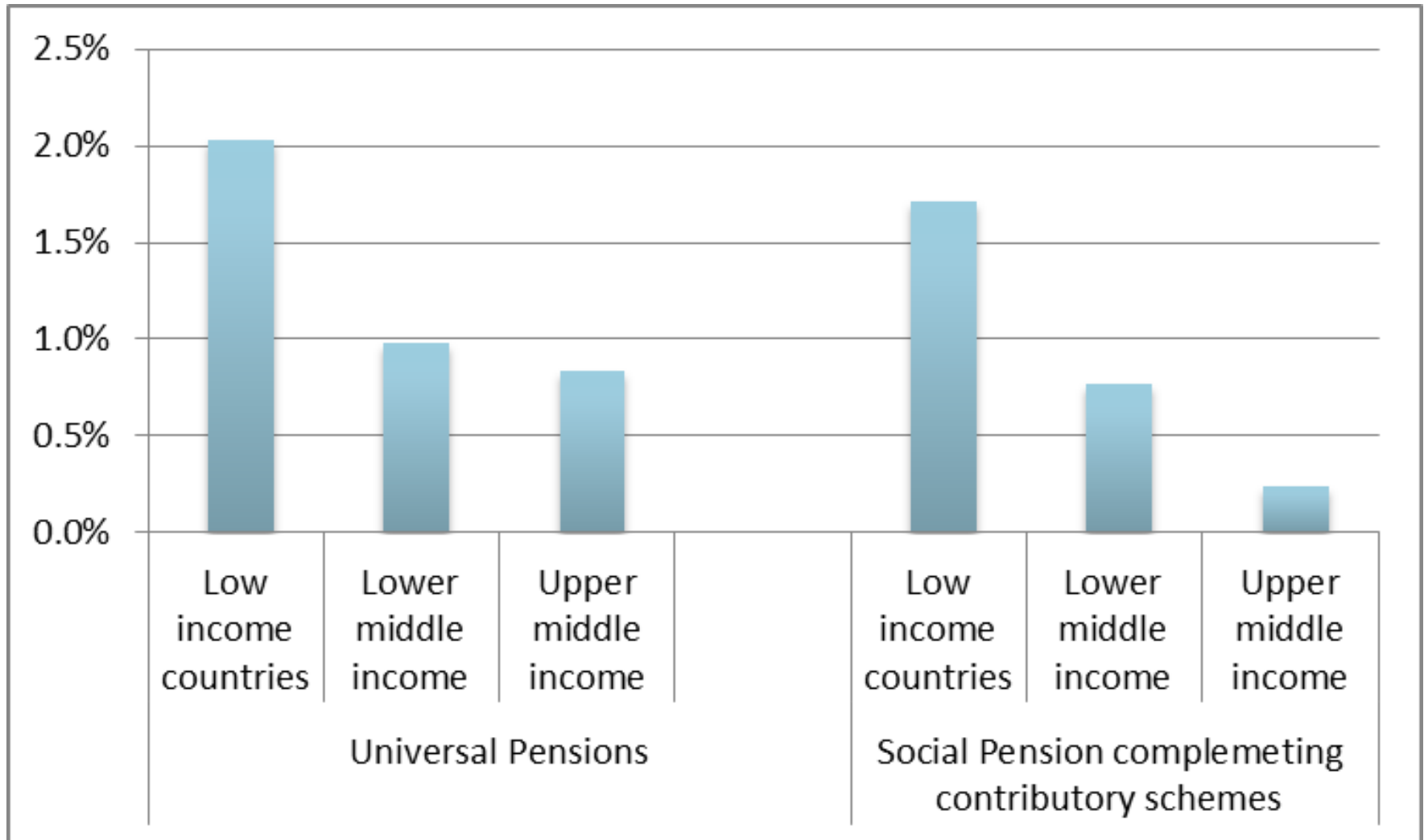
<i>Child and family benefits</i>	Argentina, China, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Senegal, South Africa
<i>Cash transfers with human development focus</i>	Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Philippines, Tanzania
<i>Household minimum support income</i>	Chile, China, Ghana, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia
<i>Public employment programmes</i>	Argentina, Benin, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania
■ <i>Maternity protection</i>	Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, South Africa
<i>Social pensions</i>	Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Chile, China, Costa Rica, India, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Mauritius, Moldova, Namibia, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Samoa, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Vietnam
<i>Unemployment protection</i>	Jordan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Vietnam

Universal Social Protection a Reality in a Number of Developing Countries

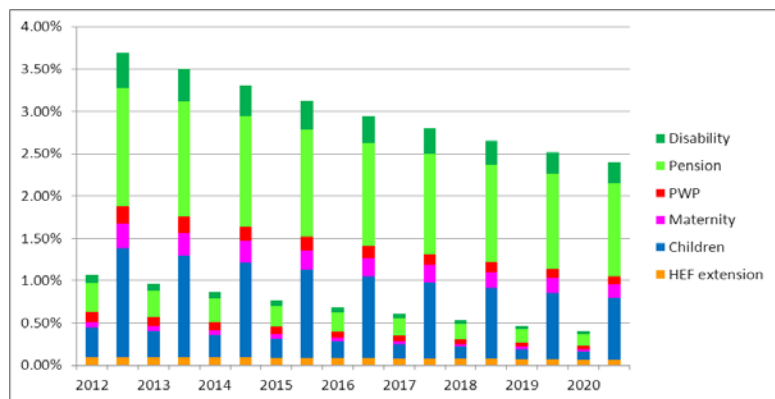
- **Today, more than 25 developing countries have achieved or nearly achieved universal pension coverage:**
 - Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia, Botswana, Cabo Verde, China, Cook Islands, Georgia, Guyana, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Kosovo, Lesotho, Maldives, Mauritius, Namibia, Mongolia, Panama, Seychelles, South Africa, St. Vincent, Swaziland, Timor-Leste, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.
 - Brazil and China universal rural pensions
 - A few countries in Africa are currently piloting universal old-age social pensions, like Kenya, Uganda and Zambia.
- **Universal child benefits in Argentina, Mongolia, South Africa**
- **Towards universalism: Many other countries expanding coverage rapidly**
- **Normally, universalism achieved by combining contributory and non-contributory schemes**

Is Universal Social Protection Affordable in Developing Countries?

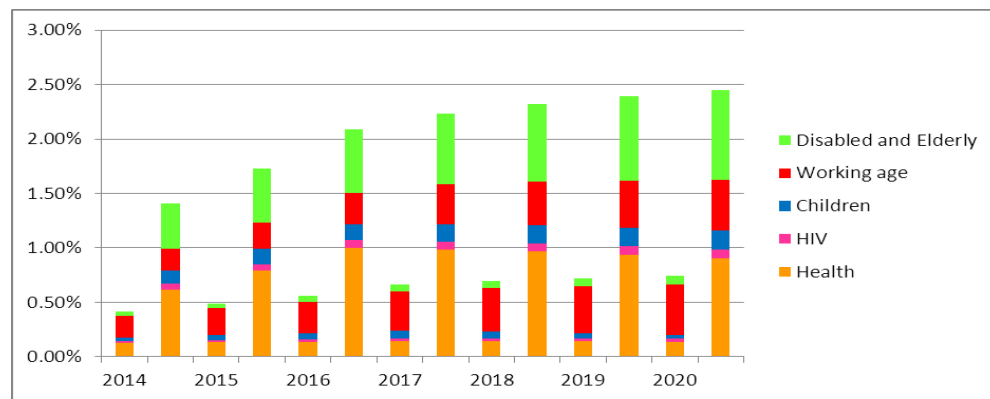
Cost of universal pension coverage, national poverty line, %GDP



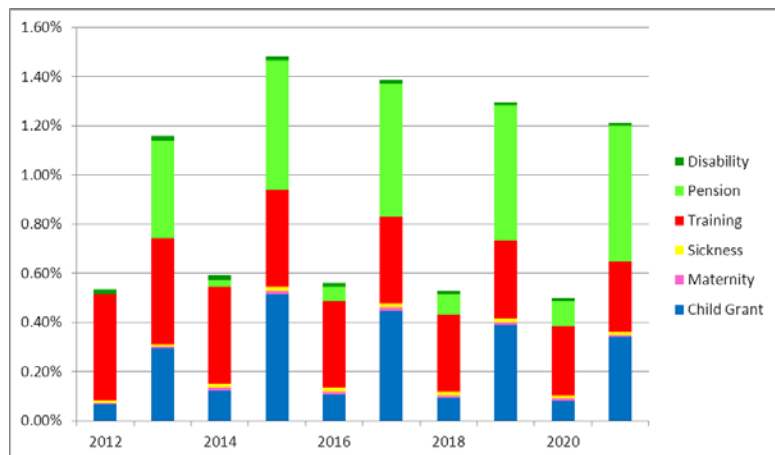
The fiscal cost of extending social protection in selected Southern Asian countries: Baseline x SPF scenario



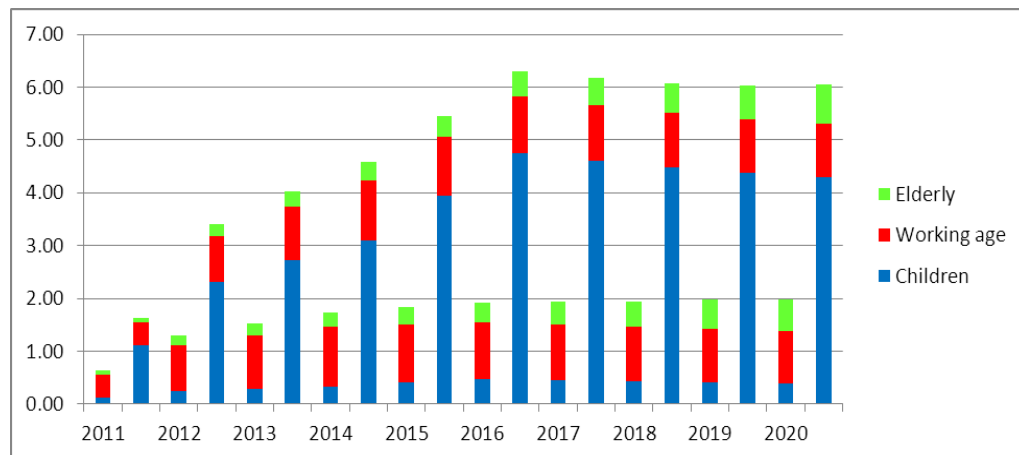
Cambodia; 0.4 – 2.4% GDP by 2020



Indonesia; 0.7 to 2.4% GDP by 2020



Thailand; 0.5 – 1.2% GDP by 2020



Viet Nam; 2% to 6% GDP by 2020

Fiscal Space for Social Protection Floors Exists Virtually in all Countries

- There are many options...
 - Re-allocating public expenditures
 - Increasing tax revenues
 - Increasing social security coverage and contributory revenues
 - Fighting illicit financial flows
 - Tapping into fiscal reserves, managing debt, other options.
- Each country develops its social protection system progressively, according to financing capacity
- Start-up costs are a one-time investment that could be supported by ODA in LDCs – Possible Global Fund /Mechanism on Social Protection Floors for LDCs
- Recurrent costs (cash transfers and admin costs) supported by developing countries' governments

Enhancing fiscal space for SPFs: Examples

Strategy	Pl. State of Bolivia	Botswana	Brazil	Costa Rica	Lesotho	Iceland	Namibia	South Africa	Thailand
Reallocating public expenditures				X	X	X		X	X
Increasing tax revenues	X	X	X		X	X			X
Expanding social security contributions			X	X	X		X	X	X
Reducing debt/debt service	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Curtailling illicit financial flows						X	X		
Increasing aid							X		
Tapping into fiscal reserves	X	X	X						
More accommodating macroeconomic framework	X		X			X			

Source: ILO, World Social Protection Report 2014-15



4. Implementation issues: Delivering as one

SPFs: a renewed UN mandate

2009 UN Social Protection Floor initiative (SPF-I) launched

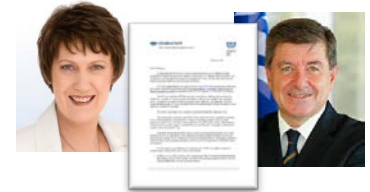


2011 Bachelet Report, G20 endorsement

2012 ILO Recommendation 202, consensus among 185 member States, workers' and employers' representatives



UN ECOSOC and Rio+20 endorsement



2014 – 2015 Endorsement and call for continued SPF-I efforts by UNDG and ILO (2014) and UN DOCO (2015)

2015 SDGs and post-2015 agenda, including target 1.3 on social protection, including SPFs



SPFs: a way to become “fit for purpose”



“This new, universal, sustainable development agenda requires an international community that is **‘fit for purpose’** in order to support countries to implement a new generation of sustainable development goals.”

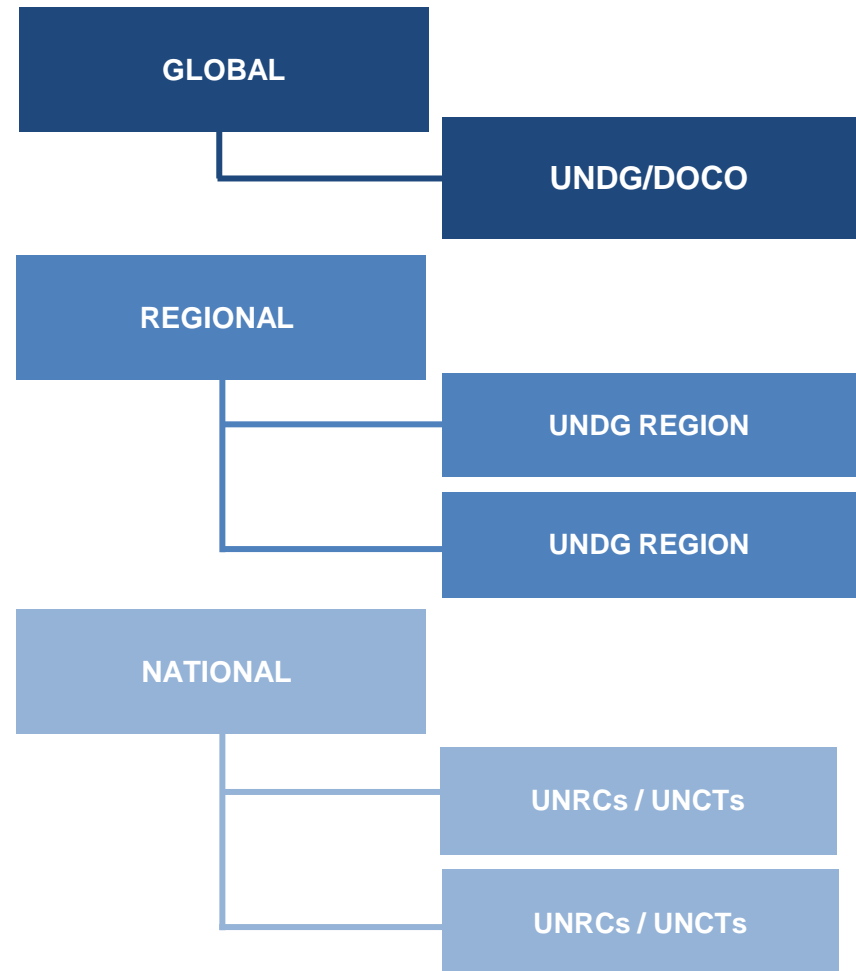
- UN Secretary-General's Synthesis Report

STEPS

- Creation of national joint **SP/F teams**
- Supporting **national dialogues**
- Conducting joint **assessments**
- Integrating SP/F into **national development plans**
- Building national **statistical capacities**

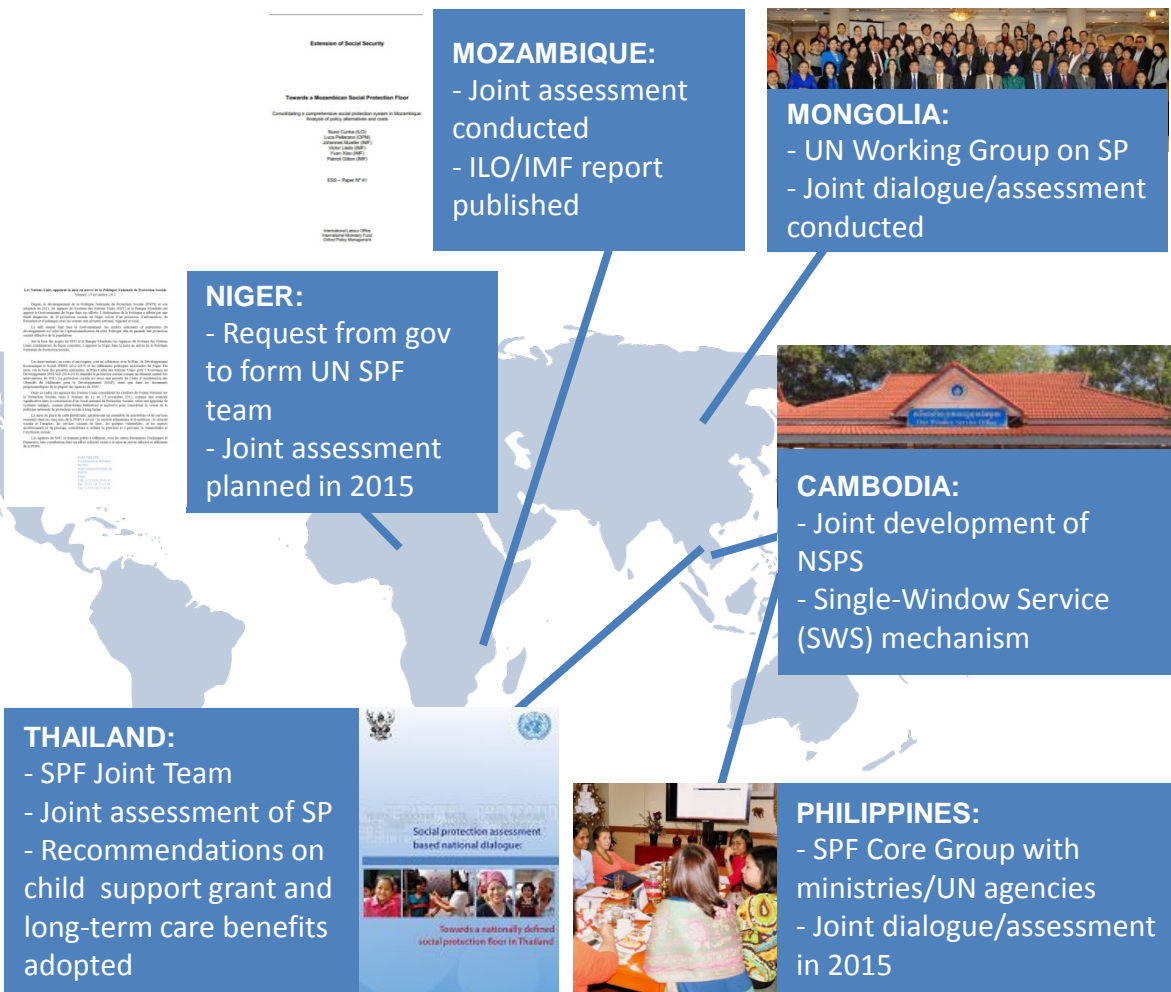
Coordination through UNDG

- Using existing UNDG structures to implement SDGs through multi-layered coordination:
 - **Global** level
 - **Regional** level
 - **National** level



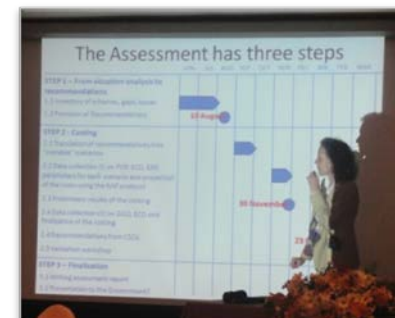
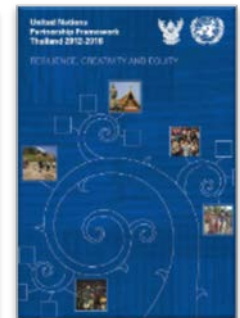
NATIONAL

- **UN SPF Task Teams** of UNCT interested members
- Organize **joint activities** among Team members:
 - **Assessments**
 - **National dialogue**
 - **Coordinated delivery**
 - etc.
- Work with government to **integrate SP/F into UNDAFs**
- Conduct SP/F **national trainings** for UNCTs, other UN staff



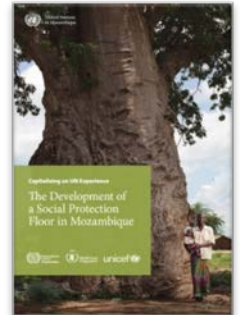
THAILAND

- **UNSPF Joint Team for SP**
 - Multi-agency membership with UNRCO; ILO as chair
- **UN Partnership Agreement Framework 2012-16**
 - Team prepared joint partnership outcomes to support SP
- **Assessment-based National Dialogue** leading to:
 - New Child Support Grant (2015)
 - Long-term care scheme



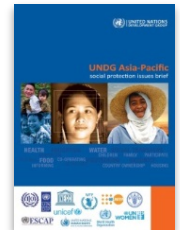
MOZAMBIQUE

- **Joint UN programme to support basic social protection expansion strategy (ENSSB)**
 - SP budget allocations up; coverage more than doubles
- **Assessment-based national dialogue**
 - Persistent gaps identified by Government, civil society, UN
- **Identification of policy options and costs**
 - UN-IMF joint costing paper



ASIA-PACIFIC

- **Regional Thematic Working Group on SP**
 - 11 agencies/commissions under regional UNDG regional auspices
- **Social Protection Issues Brief**
 - Examines SP expansion efforts and UN cooperation in 13 countries
- **ABND Guide (Asia-Pacific and global)**
 - Builds on 8+ national dialogues in region, with future global application
- **Asia-Pacific Coordination tool-kit**
 - Improving operational efficiency and streamlining distribution of SP benefits and services



GLOBAL



UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT GROUP



UNITED NATIONS
SYSTEM STAFF COLLEGE

- **March 2015 UN DOCO letter** to UNRCs calling for SPF implementation to realize SDGs, improve coordination
- **SPF-I Web site** (un.social-protection.org)
- **SPF and SPF-I training curricula at UN Staff College**
- Develop **global Issues Briefs, tool-kits, manuals,** etc. on SP/F



4. Issues-based coalition and partnerships

The Social Protection Inter-Agency Board (SPIAC-B)

- The Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board is a light, lean and agile inter-agency coordination mechanism—composed of representatives of international organizations and bilateral institutions—to enhance global coordination and advocacy on social protection issues and to coordinate international cooperation in country demand-driven actions.
- The establishment of the Board responds to a request from the G20 Development Working Group.
- Co-lead by the ILO and the World Bank,
- Meets once or twice a year since 2012
- Currently working on Policy coherence and coordination, Inter-Agency Social Protection Assessments (ISPA) Tools, Indicators, Advocacy, Knowledge Sharing and Cooperation

SPIAC-B members include...

- ADB, IADB, IFAD, ILO, IMF, ISSA, FAO, OECD, UN DESA, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UN Women, World Bank, WFP, WHO;
- Australia (DFAT), Belgium (MFA), European Commission (DEVCO; DG Employment), Finland (MFA), France (MAS), Germany (BMZ, GiZ, KfW), Ireland (Irish Aid), Italy (MFA); Sweden (SIDA), UK (DFID) and US (DOL).
- NGOs/Social Partners: FES, HelpAge International, ICSW, ITUC, ODI, Save the Children, SOLIDAR, SOLIDARIS and GIPS.

ILO-World Bank Universal Social Protection



- 30 June 2015: A joint mission and plan of action: Universal social protection to ensure that no one is left behind

For the World Bank Group and the ILO, universal social protection refers to the integrated set of policies designed to ensure income security and support to all people across the life cycle – paying particular attention to the poor and the vulnerable. Anyone who needs social protection should be able to access it.

See: http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/who-we-are/ilo-director-general/statements-and-speeches/WCMS_378984/lang--en/index.htm



5. Concluding remarks

- 1. SPFs: a policy coherence approach**
- 2. Agenda 2030 is the blueprint for action**
- 3. This is not a matter of lack of resources, but lack of priorities**
- 4. No patience, no resources, no time for duplication, competition and lack of coordination at the UN**



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Thank you

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