Leave no one behind:
Social Protection for All

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Vinicius Pinheiro
Deputy Director, ILO Office for the UN
pinheiro@ilo.org
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.

2. **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.

3. **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.

4. **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.

5. **REDUCED INEQUALITIES**
   - Target 10.4 - Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
Social Protection across the SDGs
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

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

- Nationally defined SPF
A global south social protection revolution...

Increase in health coverage in selected countries

Source: Bachelet et al (2011)
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Child and family benefits</strong></th>
<th>Argentina, China, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Senegal, South Africa</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash transfers with human development focus</strong></td>
<td>Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Philippines, Tanzania</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Household minimum support income</strong></td>
<td>Chile, China, Ghana, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia</td>
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<td><strong>Public employment programmes</strong></td>
<td>Argentina, Benin, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania</td>
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<td><strong>Maternity protection</strong></td>
<td>Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Social pensions</strong></td>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unemployment protection</strong></td>
<td>Jordan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Vietnam</td>
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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Categories</th>
<th>Universal Pensions</th>
<th>Social Pension complementing contributory schemes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low income countries</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower middle income</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper middle income</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
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Source: ILO 2014, Geneva
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Pl. State of Bolivia</th>
<th>Botswana</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Costa Rica</th>
<th>Lesotho</th>
<th>Iceland</th>
<th>Namibia</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Thailand</th>
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<td>Reallocation of public expenditures</td>
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<td>Increasing tax revenues</td>
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<td>Expanding social security contributions</td>
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<td>Reducing debt/debt service</td>
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<td>Curtailing illicit financial flows</td>
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<td>Increasing aid</td>
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<td>Tapping into fiscal reserves</td>
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<td>More accommodating macroeconomic framework</td>
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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

### 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

**PHILIPPINES:**
- SPF Core Group with ministries/UN agencies
- Joint dialogue/assessment conducted

**MONGOLIA:**
- UN Working Group on SP
- Joint dialogue/assessment conducted

**MOZAMBIQUE:**
- Joint assessment conducted
- ILO/IMF report published

**CAMBODIA:**
- Joint development of NSPS
- Single-Window Service (SWS) mechanism

**THAILAND:**
- SPF Joint Team
- Joint assessment of SP
- Recommendations on child support grant and long-term care benefits adopted

**NIGER:**
- Request from gov to form UN SPF team
- Joint assessment planned in 2015

**PHILIPPINES:**
- SPF Core Group with ministries/UN agencies
- Joint dialogue/assessment in 2015
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:
  – Long-term care scheme
• Joint UN programme to support basic social protection expansion strategy (ENSSSB)
  – 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
• 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
• **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...

- 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.

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
Leave no one behind: Social Protection for All

Thank you

Vinicius Pinheiro
Deputy Director, ILO Office for the UN
pinheiro@ilo.org