



# Implementing social protection floors based on national priorities

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#### What is the social protection floor?

#### Social Protection Floors: a renewed UN mandate

- **UN Social Protection Floor initiative** 2009 (SPF-I) launched (ILO-WHO leading) Under UN System Chief Executives **Board for Coordination**
- Bachelet Report, G20 endorsement 2011
- 2012 **ILO Recommendation 202**, consensus among 185 member States, workers' and employers' representatives **UN ECOSOC** endorsement
- Endorsement and call for continued 2014 SPF-I efforts by UNDG and ILO (2014)
- SDGs and post-2015 agenda, Goal 1. 2015 "End Poverty", Target 1.3 on social protection, including SPFs









# SPF: Four essential guarantees as defined in ILO Recommendation 202

1 Essential health care for all residents

2 Social protection for all children

Support to people of working age

In cases of unemployment, maternity, disability and work injury

Pensions for all older persons

#### Principles in SPF ILO Recommendation No. 202

#### **UNIVERSALITY**

• Universal coverage of residents by comprehensive SS

#### NON-DISCRIMINATION

Based on equal treatment (and gender equality)

- Responsiveness to special needs
- Social inclusion, including informal economy

#### **TRANSPARENCY**

Accountable and sound financial management, admin

#### **SUSTAINABILITY**

 Financial, fiscal and economic sustainability with due regard to social justice and equity

### RIGHTS AND DIGNITY

- Respect for rights and dignity of people
- Full respect for collective bargaining and freedom of association for workers

#### **DELIVERY**

High-quality public services that enhance delivery of SS

#### **EVALUATION**

• Regular monitoring and periodic evaluation

## Nationally-Defined Social Protection Floors

- All residents should enjoy at least a minimum level of social protection: Essential healthcare access and minimum income guarantees for all
- Social protection floors fill the gaps to leave no one behind
- **Policy coherence** approach to overcome fragmentation
- Triple effect: 1) Include, 2) protect people and 3)
   boost demand
- Adapted to country circumstances

**Nationally defined SPF** 

Poor

Rest of informal sector

**Population** 

Level of protection

Formal sector

# National SPF assessment Involving stakeholders

Line ministries (Labour, Health, Social Welfare, Planning, Interior, Education, Finance, Rural Development, Women's Affairs, etc.), social security institutions

Local governments

National
Statistics Office,
academicians

UN agencies involved in SPF (ILO, UNICEF, WHO, UNECA, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNWOMEN, UNDP, WFP), World Bank, AU, BAD, other development partners

Workers' and employers' organizations

**Civil society** 

### National SPF Assessment (ABND)

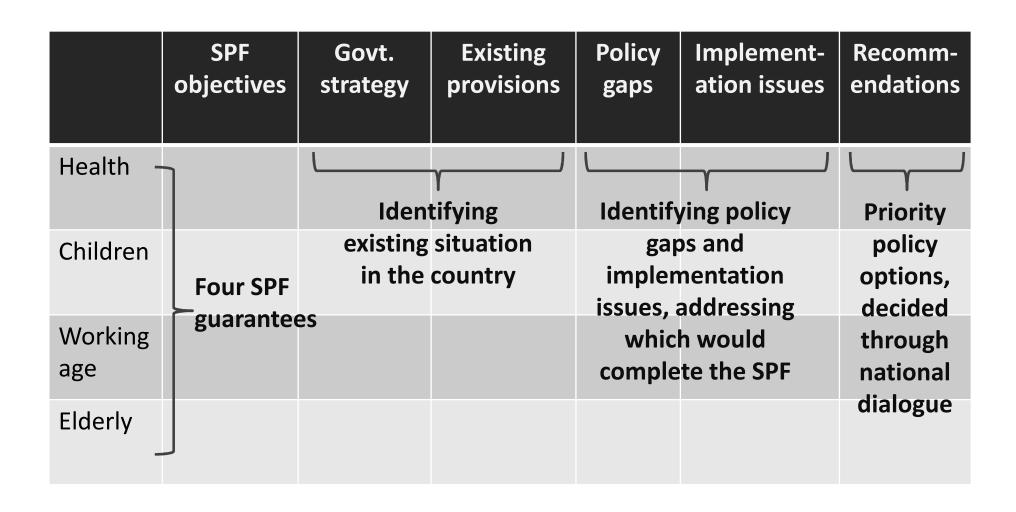
Step 1 – Building the SPF Assessment Matrix including the identification of **priority** recommendations

Step 2 – SPF Cost Assessment & Feasibility

Studies to estimate the cost of implementing the social protection recommendations

Step 3 – Finalisation of the SPF **Assessment Report** for **Endorsement** and further action by the higher levels of government

# Building the SPF Assessment Matrix based on national priorities (ABND)



### Other joint UN Initiatives on Social Protection

 International Social Protection Assessment (ISPA) Tools

https://ispatools.org/

- Social Protection Interagency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B) requested by G20, created in 2012
- TRANSFORM Training programme

#### Universal cash transfers for children

Coverage	Benefit level	Cost
All children	25% of	1.4% of GDP
0-5	poverty line	
All orphans	100% of	0.04% of GDP
0-15	poverty line	

#### **Universal Maternity Benefit**

Coverage	Benefit level	Cost
All women	100% of	0.4% of GDP
with	poverty line	
newborns	for 4 months	

# Universal Benefit for persons with severe disabilities

Coverage	Benefit level	Cost
All persons	100% of	0.8% of GDP
with severe	poverty line	
disabilities		

#### Universal old age pension

Coverage	Benefit level	Cost
All persons	100% of	1.6% of GDP
65 or more	poverty line	

### Examples of Universal Social Protection – MONGOLIA

#### Mongolia Universal Child Money Program

Coverage	Benefit level	Cost	Poverty impact
All children 0-18	About 10 USD	1.4% of GDP	Reduction of poverty incidence by 12%

# **Examples of Universal Social Protection - BOLIVIA**

#### Bolivia Renta Dignidad – Universal Old Age

Coverage	Benefit	Cost	Poverty
	level		impact
All persons	35.9 USD if no contributory	1.2% of GDP	Reduction of poverty
60 or more	benefits 28.7 USD if receive contributory benefits		incidence by 14% at the household level
Source: ILO			

#### CONCLUSION

Lower income countries can afford universal social protection floors

 Social Protection Floors are long term investment (Health, Education, etc.)

But also immediate impact on poverty incidence (cash transfers)





# Thank you!

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