



Universal Social Protection, A goal for humanity Post 2015

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Social Protection in the Post-2015 Agenda

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Social Protection: A Human Right...

- Article 22 of the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#) states *“Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security”*
- Article 25 *“(1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. (2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.”*
- Further echoed by the International Covenant on Economic and Social Rights (1966,1976)

- [Social Security \(Minimum Standards\) Convention, 1952](#) (No. 102)
- [The Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012](#) (No. 202)



**... But only 27% of the World
has Adequate Access**

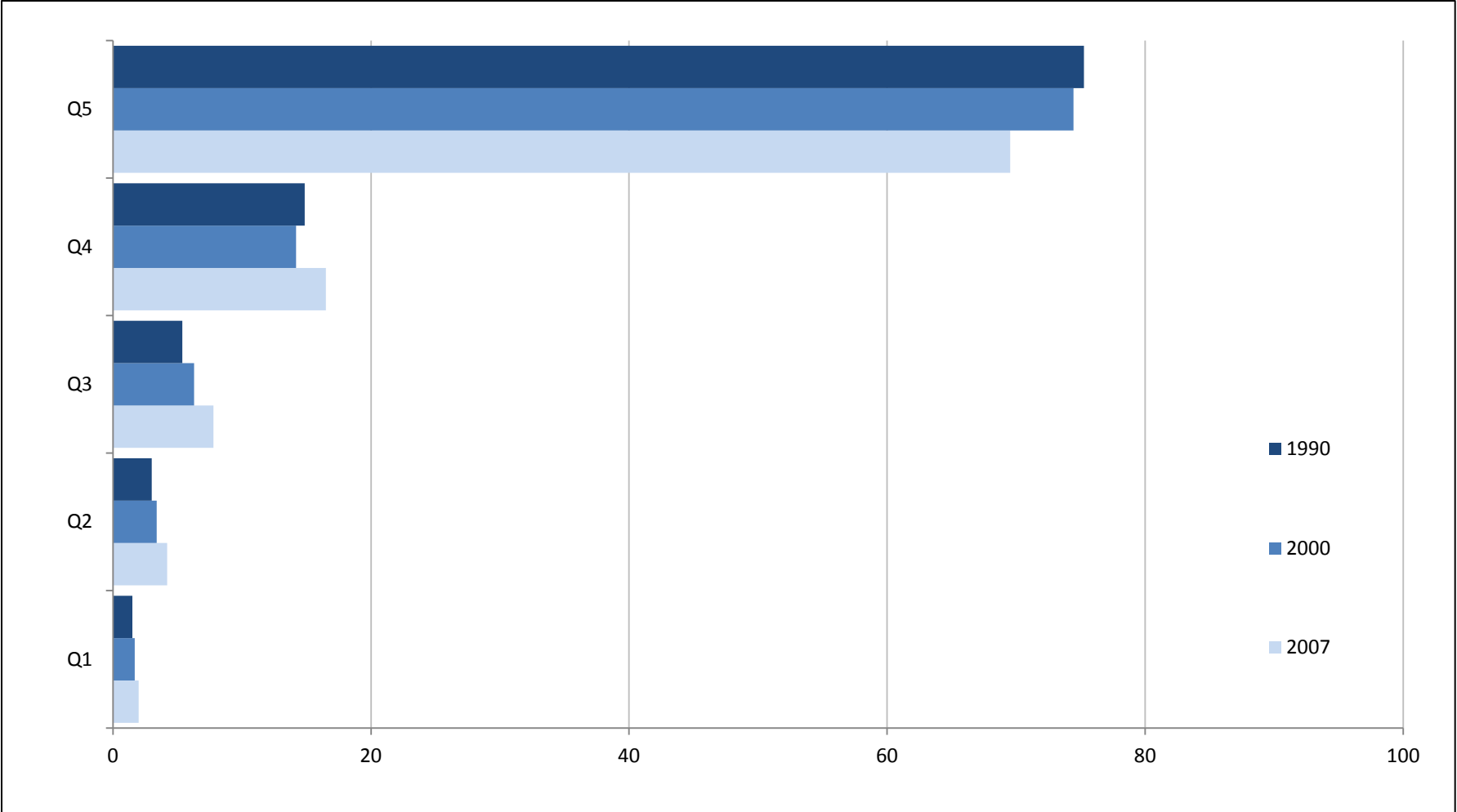
Social Protection: Demonstrated Results

- **Strong Human Development Impacts**
 - Reduces poverty and inequality, hunger and malnutrition
 - In children it has demonstrated results on better education and health outcomes
 - Increases productivity of workers
 - Supports populations that are not able to work, such as persons with disabilities, the unemployed, older persons
- **Universal social protection contributes to growth:**
 - Inequality is economically inefficient /dysfunctional
 - Consumption concentrated in top income quintile in all countries
 - Recession and low growth: Depressed world markets, low demand. Questioning export-led model, domestic markets as a development strategy.
 - Universal social protection increases consumption
 - And enhances human capital and productive employment
- **It builds political stability**
 - Poverty and gross inequities generate intense tension and conflict
 - Social benefits ensure the political/electoral support of citizens

World Inequality 1990-2007 - Development for Whom?

SDGs for 2030 – Time to be Ambitious

Global Income Distribution by Countries, 1990-2007 (or latest available)
in PPP constant 2005 international dollars



Source: Ortiz and Cummins. 2011. *Global Inequality*. UNICEF

Social Protection in the draft Sustainable Development Goals (OWG 2014)

Goal 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

- *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*

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- *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.

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

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

Now it is time for Universal Social Protection

- Since the 2000s, universalism has re-entered the development agenda.
- First it was education: universal primary education became a Millennium Development Goal in 2000.
- Then it was health: in December 2013, the World Bank and WHO committed to universal health coverage, to be reflected in the future Sustainable Development Goals
- Now it is time for universal social protection!
- In line with Post-2015 Agenda's objective to *"leave no one behind."*

Universal Social Protection: Combining Non-contributory Floors + Contributory Social Insurance

Voluntary
Insurance

Contributory Mandatory
Social Insurance

Social Protection Floors

ILO Recommendation 202 on Social Protection Floors

NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

Higher levels
of protection



**NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR:
nationally defined basic social security guarantees**

basic income
security for
**CHILDREN AND
FAMILIES**

basic income
security for **WOMEN
AND MEN IN
WORKING AGE**
unable to earn
sufficient income

**OLD AGE
PENSIONS**

**UNIVERSAL HEALTH
CARE**

Expansion of Social Protection Cash Transfers in Middle and Low Income 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

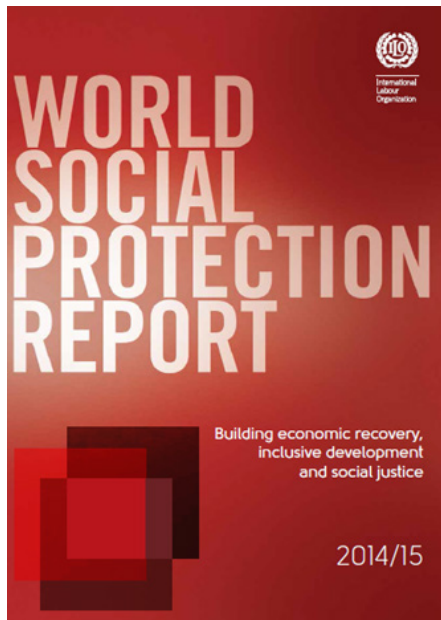
- **Today, more than 25 developing countries have achieved or nearly achieved universal pension coverage:**
 - Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia, Botswana, Cabo Verde, China, Cook Islands, Georgia, Guyana, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Kosovo, Lesotho, Maldives, Mauritius, Namibia, Mongolia, Panama, Seychelles, 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**

7 Social Protection Indicators to Change People's Lives by 2030...

- 1. All older persons receive a pension**
- 2. All pregnant women receive maternity support**
- 3. All persons with severe disabilities receive benefits**
- 4. Support for those poor and without jobs**
- 5. All workers covered by employment injury schemes**
- 6. Expand benefits to families with children**
- 7. Aggregated indicator: All persons have adequate social protection support during the lifecycle**

... the indicators are...

- ✓ Share of older persons receiving pensions
- ✓ Share of women and men in active age protected by schemes - disability, maternity benefits, work injury, unemployment support/public works...
- ✓ Share of families with children receiving cash transfers
- ✓ Share of persons with social protection coverage during the life-cycle, including the poor



... available through ILO Social Security Inquiry, developed for decades by governments, reflected in ILO's World Social Protection Report

This administrative data can be complemented with household surveys

Indicator to Monitor Social Protection for Older Persons

1. All older persons receive a pension

- Share of persons above retirement age that benefit from an old-age pension
- ILO monitored indicator, exists for 175 countries
- Currently 51.5% (weighted world average, latest available year 2009-2012)
- FYI - High income countries 90%; developing 44.3%, LDCs 16.8%
- Potential for quick increases in middle income countries



Indicators to Monitor Social Protection for Women and Men in Working Age (I)



RANA PLAZA: The world must address employment injury by 2030



2. All workers covered by employment injury schemes

- Share of those covered against an occupational accident
- ILO monitored indicator, exists for 172 countries that have Employment Injury programs.
- Currently estimated statutory coverage is of 27.8% of working age persons and 39.4% of labour force

3. Extend support for those without jobs

- One indicator is share of unemployed who receive a regular unemployment benefit
- ILO monitored indicator, exists for 79 countries out of 85 that have unemployment benefits
- Current coverage is low, 11.7% of the unemployed
- This does not include short-term public employment programs and general social assistance for the poor
- Widespread availability of statistics, further data work feasible in the short-term.

Indicators to Monitor Social Protection for Women and Men in Working Age (II)

4. All mothers receive support

- Share of pregnant or recent mothers who receive maternity benefit
- ILO monitored indicator, exists for 139 countries

5. All persons with severe disability receive benefits

- Share of persons (severely) disabled who receive a regular disability benefit
- ILO monitored indicator, exists for 171 countries
- There is still no consolidated effective coverage figure available for the world (different benefits and disability categories)
- Further data work feasible in the short-term



Indicator to Monitor Social Protection for Children

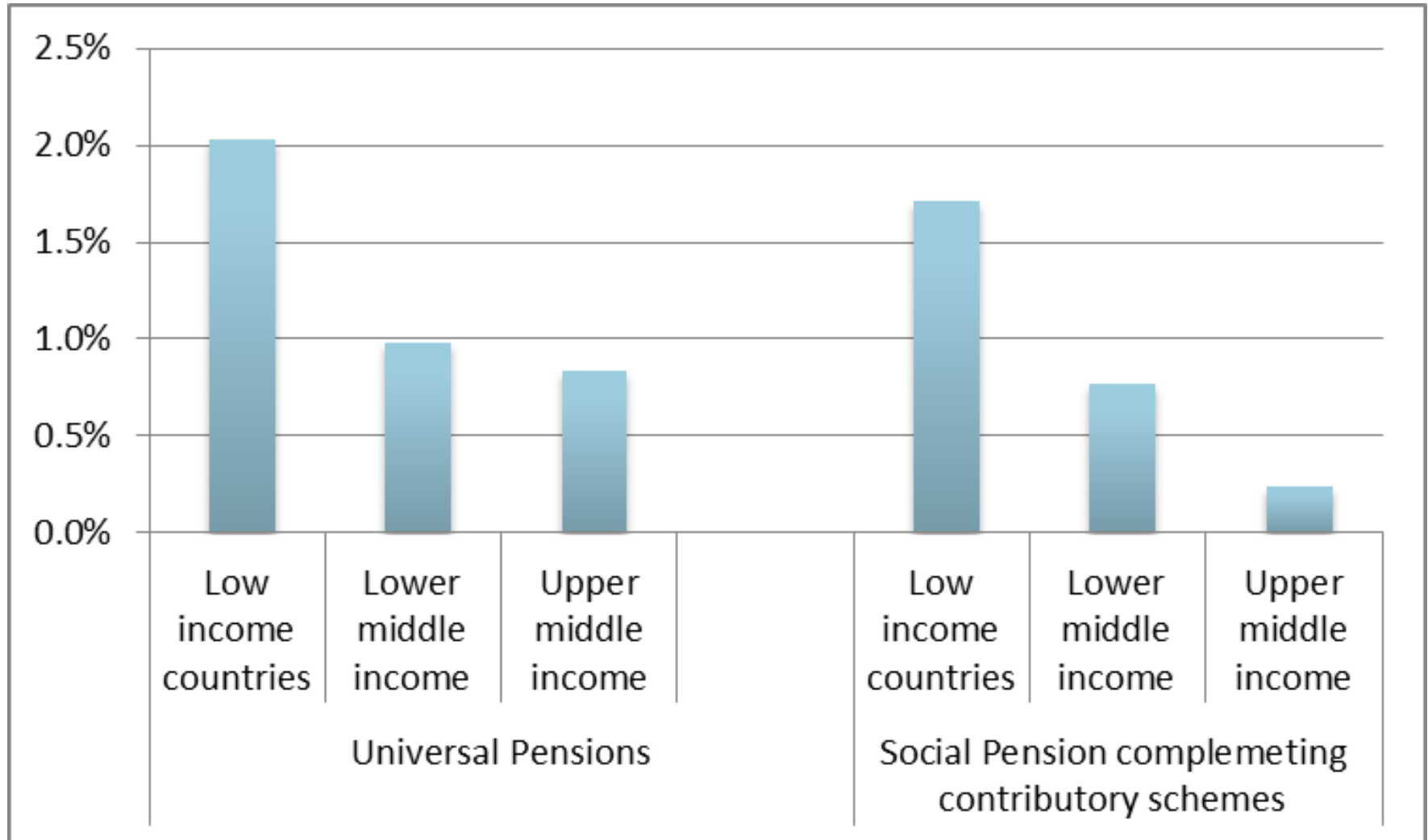


7. Expand Benefits to All Families with Children

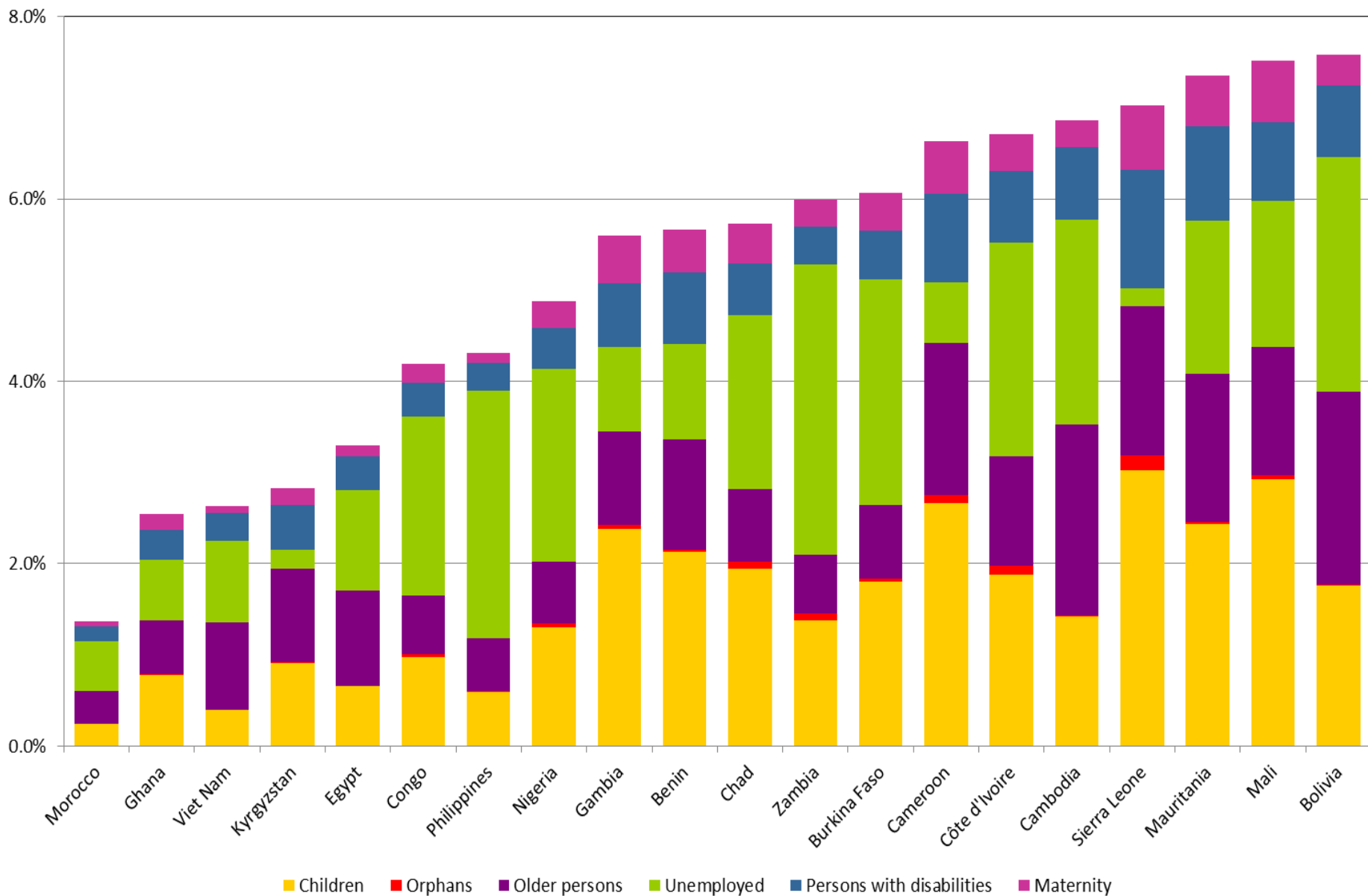
- Share of families with children that receive support
- ILO monitored indicator, 109 countries in the world have family allowances
- Widespread availability of statistics, further data work feasible in the short-term.

Is Universal Social Protection Affordable in Developing Countries?

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



Cost of the total benefit package as % of GDP



It is Affordable: Fiscal Space for Social Protection Floors Exists Virtually in all Countries

- **There are many options, supported by UN and IFIs policy statements:**
 - 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**
- **Recurrent costs (cash transfers and admin costs) supported by developing countries' governments**

Financing for Development Conference 2015

A Global Fund/Financing for Social Protection Floors

- **A Financing Mechanism to Support Social Protection Floors**
- Calls for a Global Fund for Social Protection
- Name not important (eg. criticism of vertical funds)
- A financing mechanism is needed to provide streamlined development assistance for the expansion of social protection, would cover:
 - ***Start-up costs and technical assistance needed to design and implement social protection floors***
 - ***In selected less developed countries/lower income countries, a share of the recurrent costs (administration, transfers) for limited time period***

Financing for Development Conference 2015

National Procurement in Compliance With Labour Legislation and Social Security Contributions

- **Coherence between development goals and procurement**

Proposal would require public procurement to be in compliance with:

- National labour legislation
- Social security contributions

Requirements for bidding and conditions of contract, applicable to:

- Governments
- International/regional development organizations





Thank you

Download:

World Social Protection Report 2014-15 . Geneva: ILO
http://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/world-social-security-report/2014/WCMS_245201/lang--en/index.htm



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