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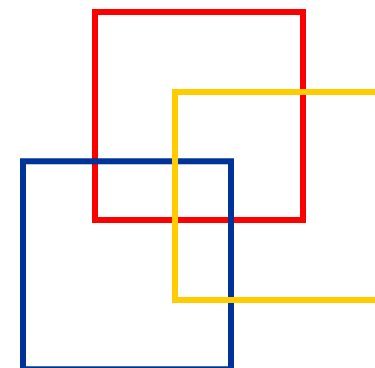
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

EGM on Social Security in Western Asia: Accessibility and Sustainability

Beirut, 8-9 September 2011

Successful Social Protection Floors – Financing and lessons learned

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Structure of the presentation

- **One:** ILO definition of social security – social protection
- **Two:** Rationale of the Social Protection Floor
- **Three:** The Social Protection Floor – a UN CEB response
- **Four:** The Social Protection Floor - Initiative
- **Five:** Concept and vision of the Social Protection Floor
- **Six:** Components of the Social Protection Floor
- **Seven:** Social Transfer component of the Social Protection Floor
- **Eight:** The Social Protection Floor in the overall national Social Protection Architectur
- **Nine:** The underlying development policy paradigm
- **Ten, Eleven:** Affordability, impact and evidence of national Social Protection Floors
- **Social Protection Floor success stories**





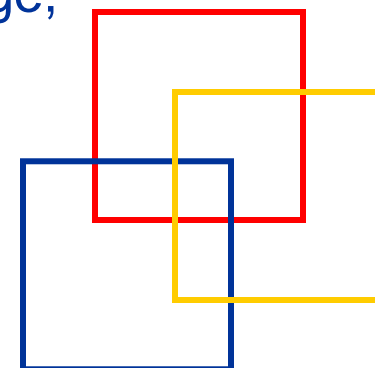
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One:

The ILO definition of social security

(in ILO documents the term social security is interchangeable used with social protection)

- **Social security is the adoption of public measures to ensure**
 - basic income security to all in need of protection, in order to relieve want and prevent destitution by restoring up to a certain level income which is lost or reduced by reason of inability to work or to obtain remunerative work due to the occurrence of various contingencies: sickness, unemployment, old age, employment injury, family responsibilities, maternity, invalidity or death of the breadwinner; and
 - access to medical care



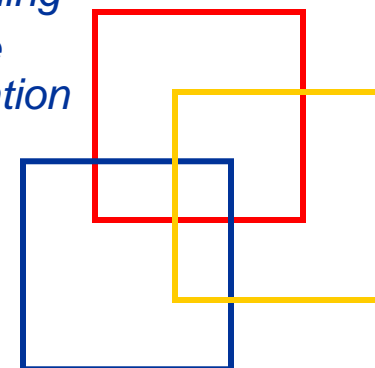


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Two: Rationale

Social security is a social and economic necessity and, above all, a human right ...

- We know from more than one century of history of the modern welfare state that social transfers and services **are powerful policy instruments to combat poverty**, insecurity and inequality and ...to achieve the MDGs
- Social services and transfers are **an economic necessity** to unblock the full economic potential of a country, *only people that are healthy, well educated and well nourished can be productive*
- There is now widespread acceptance that social protection/security serve as **social and economic stabilisers in times of crisis**
- Article 22 of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** states: “Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security” further explained by article 25 and echoed by the **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)** as commented by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 2008 stating **the need for**
 - Progressive implementation of the right to social security while maintaining
 - a core obligation **of State parties to ensure the satisfaction of a core group of social risks and contingencies through immediate implementation**
- And yet, still 75-80% percent of the global population do not enjoy a set of **social guarantees that allows them to deal with life's risks.....**
- **There is a need for a social protection floor below which nobody should fall ...**

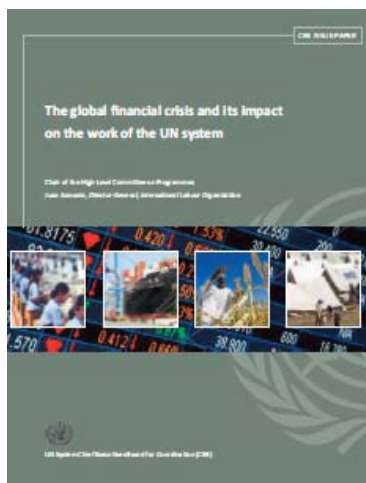




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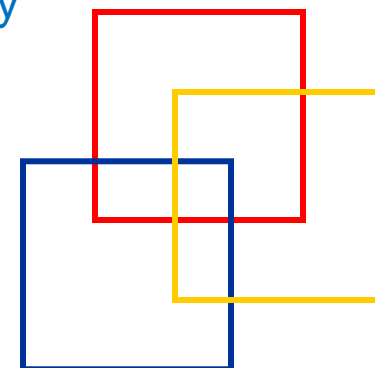
Three: The Social Protection Floor - A UN CEB Emergency response to the crisis

On April 2009, the UN Chief Executives Board (CEB) agreed on **nine joint initiatives** to confront the crisis, accelerate recovery and pave the way for a fairer and more sustainable globalization:



1. Additional financing for the most vulnerable
2. Food Security
3. Trade
4. A Green Economy Initiative
5. A Global Jobs Pact
- 6. A Social Protection Floor**
7. Humanitarian, Security and Social Stability
8. Technology and Innovation
9. Monitoring and Analysis

In addition, an inter-agency advisory group chaired by H.E. Ms Michelle Bachelet was established for the promotion of the SPF



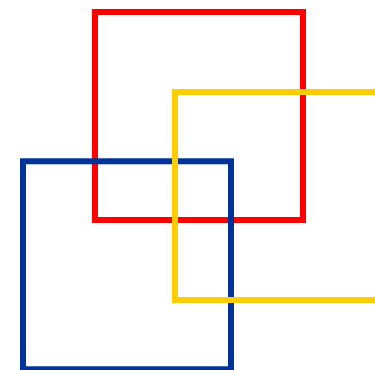


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Four: The Social Protection Floor (SPF) – Initiative

The SPF - Initiative aims at joint **global and local UN action** lead by **ILO+WHO** to promote access to essential services and social transfers for the poor and vulnerable, which constitute the Social Protection Floor. It includes:

- A basic set of **essential social transfers**, in cash and in kind, to provide a minimum income and livelihood security for the poor and vulnerable
- Geographical and financial **access to essential public services**, such as health, water and sanitation, education, housing, etc.

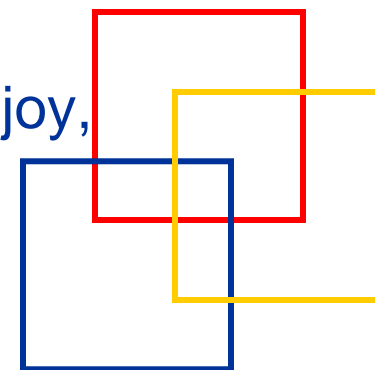




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Five: Concept and vision of the Social Protection Floor

- The SPF is a global and coherent social policy concept that promotes nationally defined strategies for the provision of a minimum level of access to essential services and income security for all.
- For such purposes, the SPF promotes a holistic and coherent vision of national social protection systems, rights-based, as a key component of national development strategies.
- The SPF corresponds to a set of basic social rights, services and facilities that the global citizen should enjoy, for a life in dignity, across the life cycle.





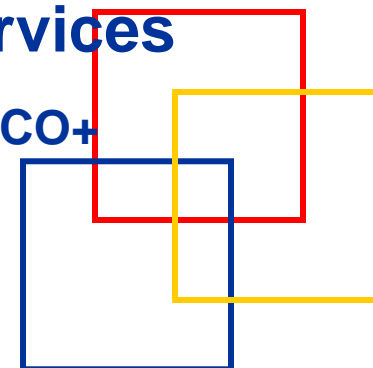
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Six: The components of the Social Protection Floor

Basic health care	Assistance for the unemployed and poor	Child benefits	Basic old-age, widows and invalidity benefits	Health services	Water and sanitation	Education	Housing	Other social services
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Social transfers
(ILO+WHO+UNICEF)

Essential social services
(WHO+UNICEF+UNESCO+
FAO+-HABITAT+
Other Agencies)



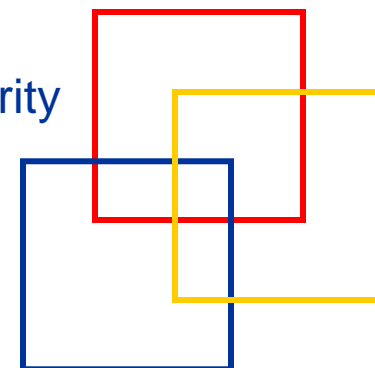


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Seven: The social transfer component of the Social Protection Floor

The social transfer component of the Social Protection Floor consist of four essential guarantees:

- All residents have ...access to a nationally defined set of essential health care services;
- All children have income security, at least at the level of the nationally defined poverty line level, through family/child benefits aimed at facilitating access to nutrition, education and care;
- All those in active age groups who are unable to earn sufficient income on the labour markets should enjoy a minimum income security through social assistance or employment guarantee schemes;
- All residents in old age and with disabilities have income security at least at the level of the nationally defined poverty line through pensions for old age and disability.

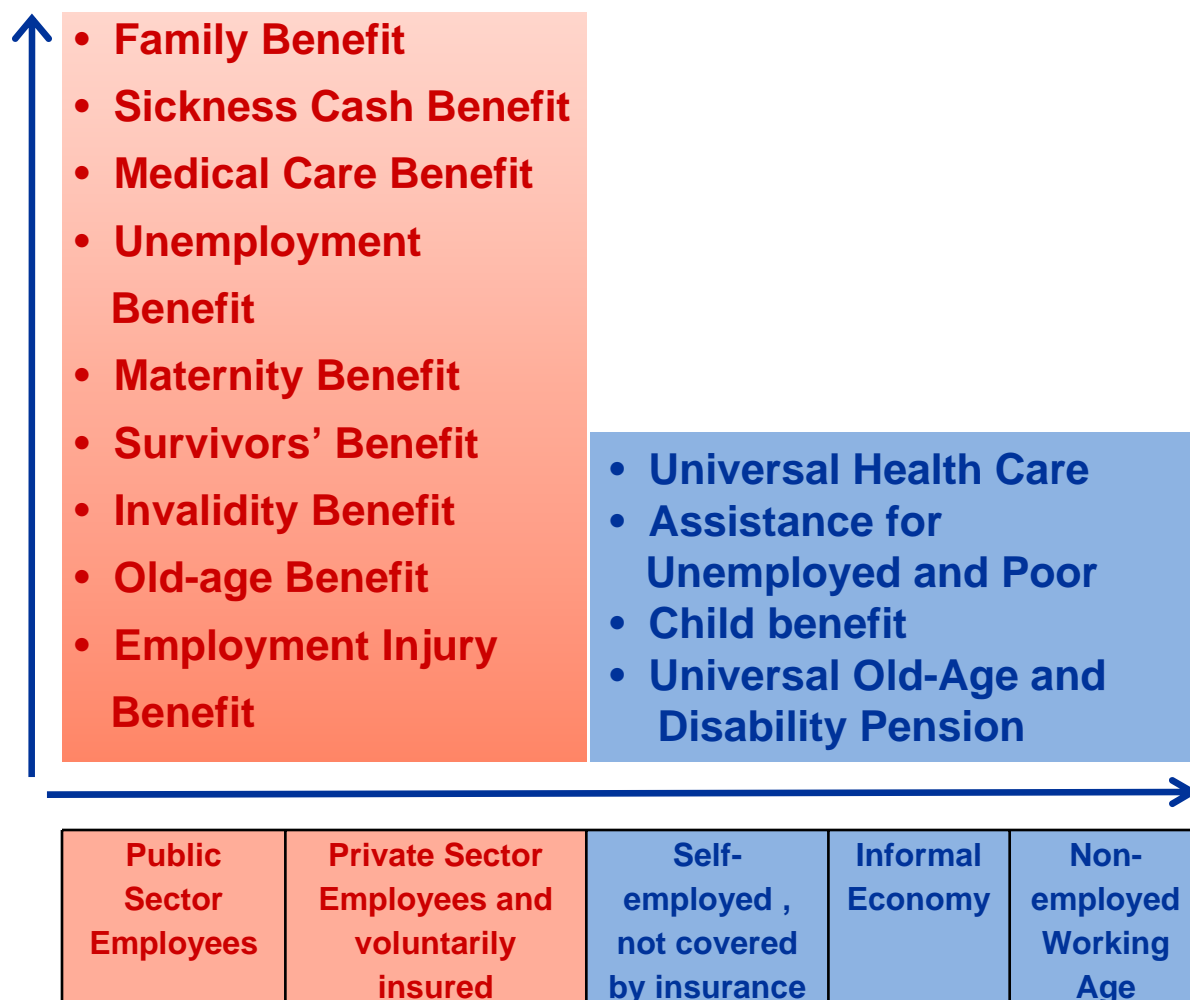




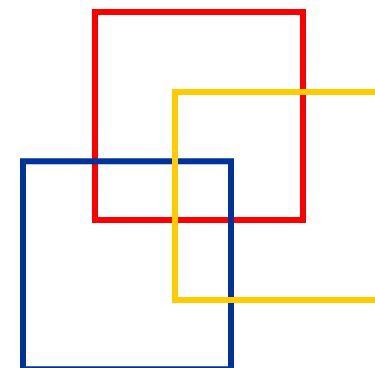
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Eight: The Social Protection Floor* in the overall national Social Protection Architecture

Comprehensive
social
security
Protection,
as laid
down
in ILO C.
No. 102



Social
Protection
Floor

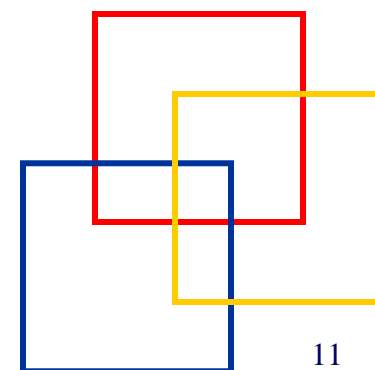
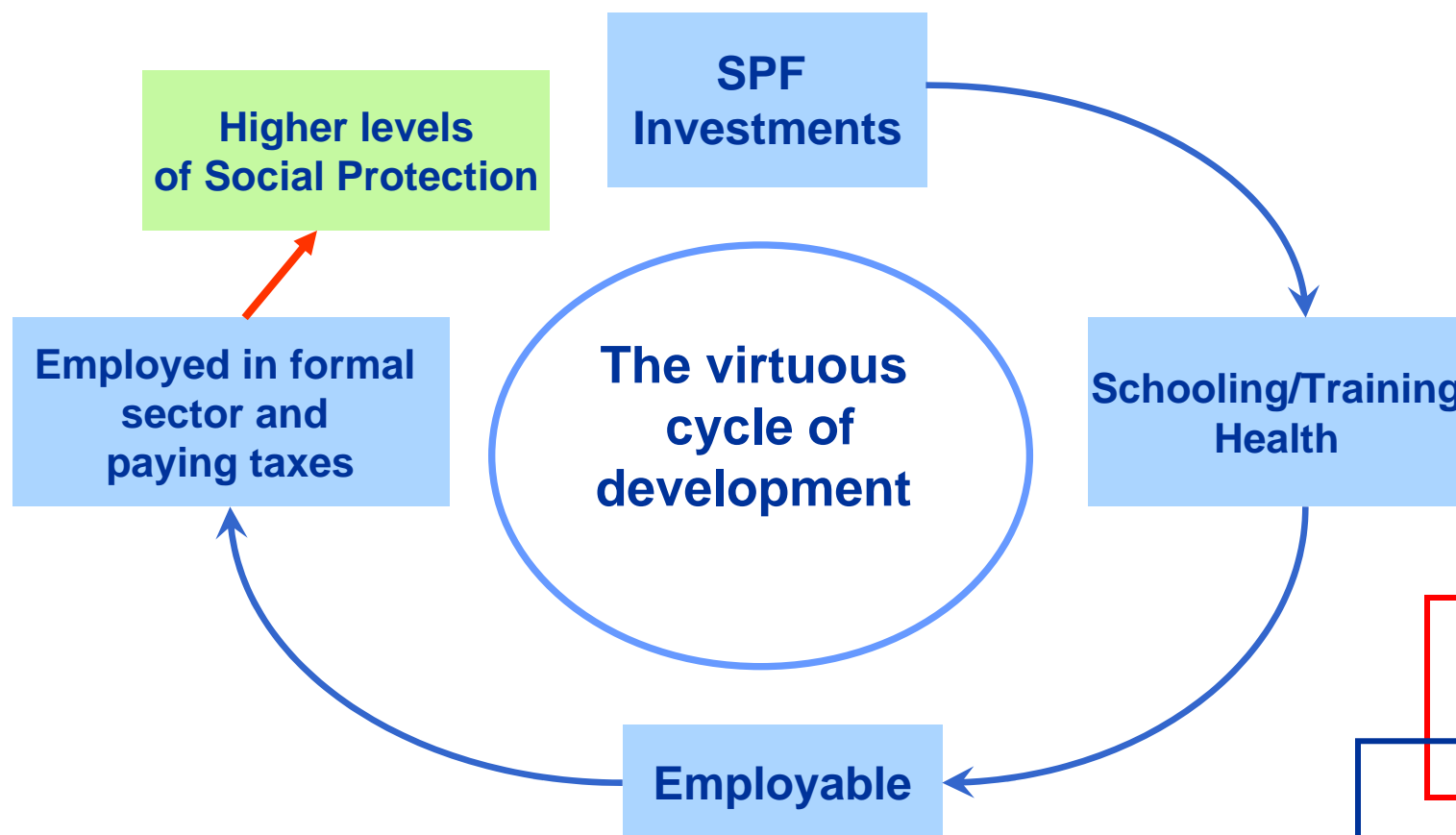


*Focus on the transfer component of the floor



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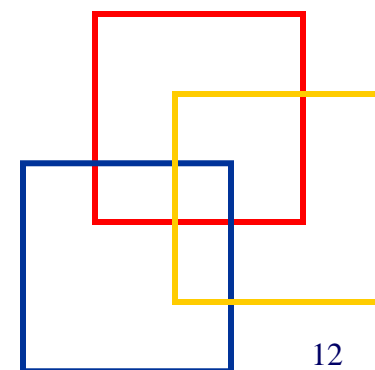
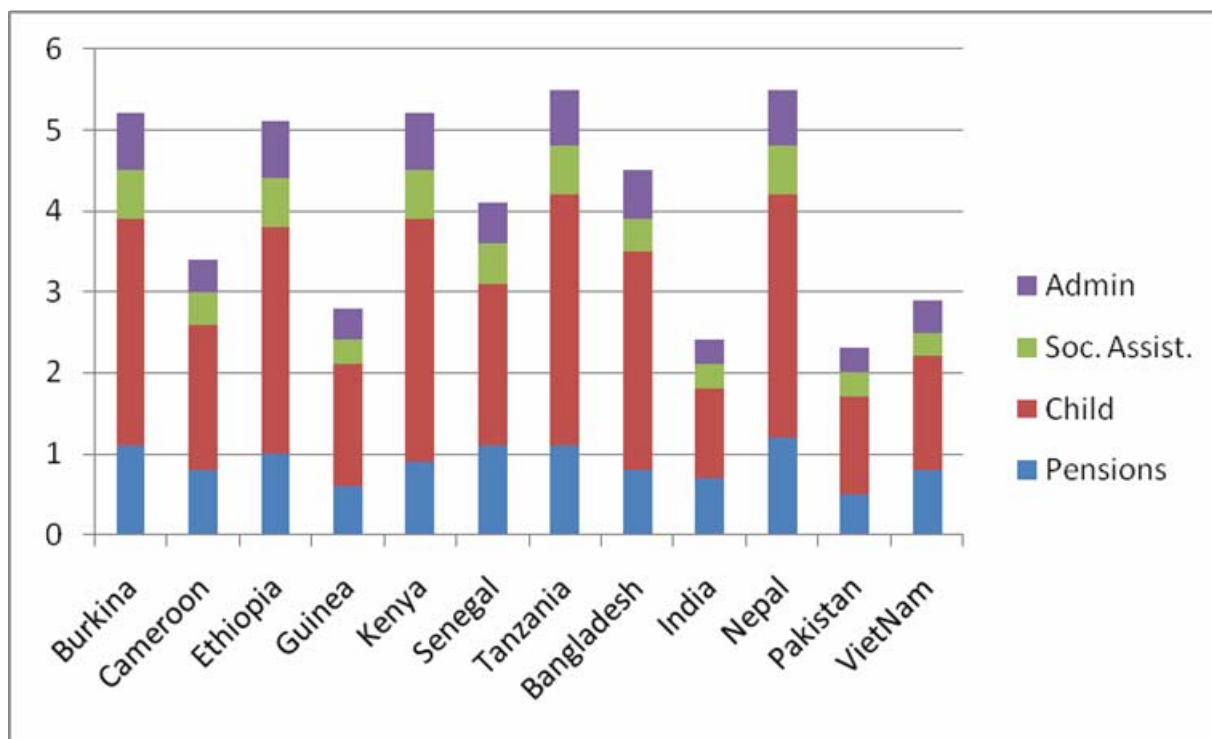
Nine:
The underlying development policy paradigm:
“Growing with equity” ...that could look as follows





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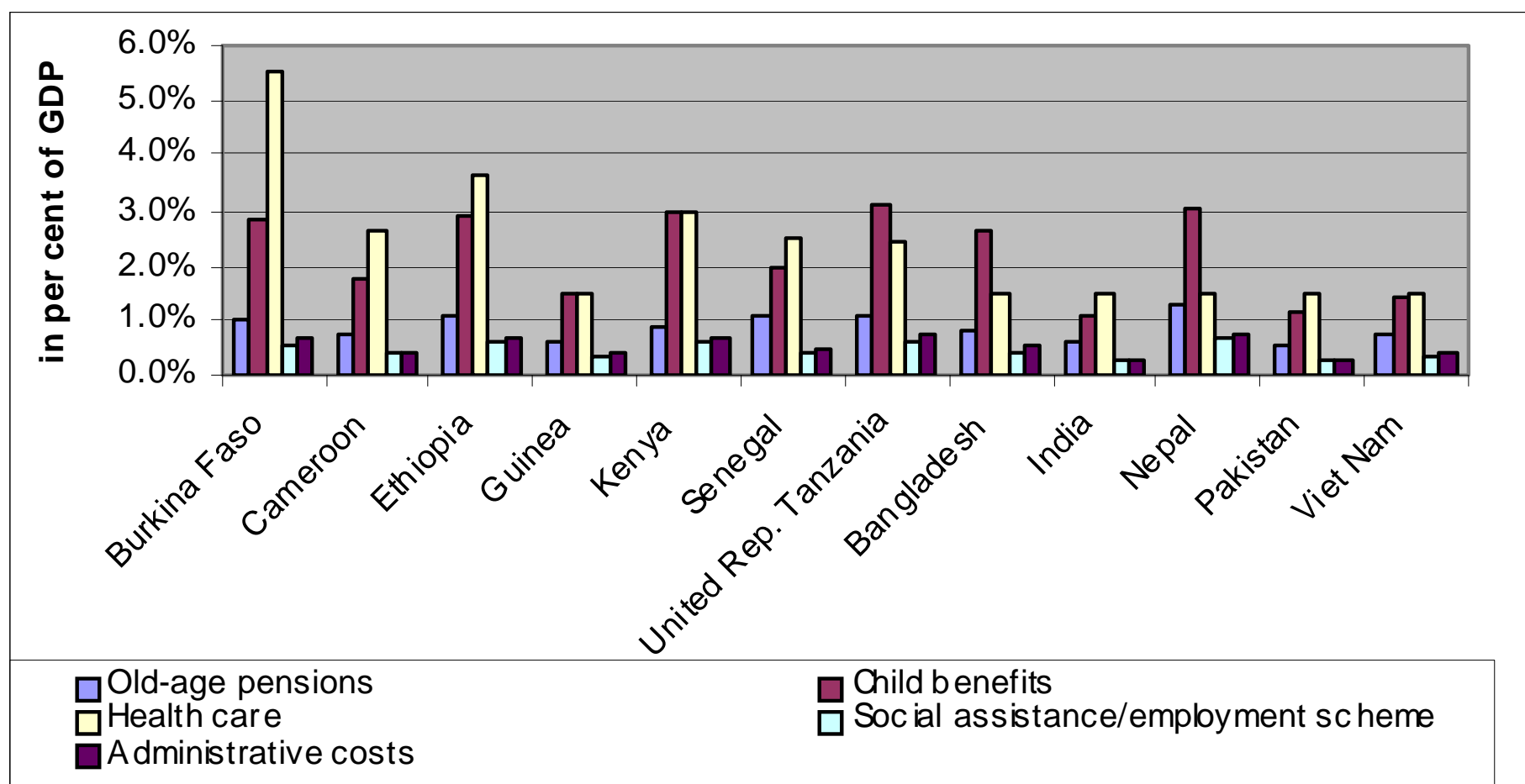
Ten: Affordability of the social transfers of the Social Protection Floor





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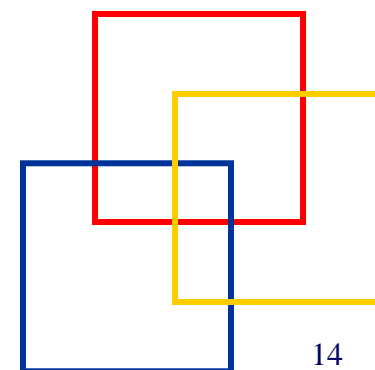
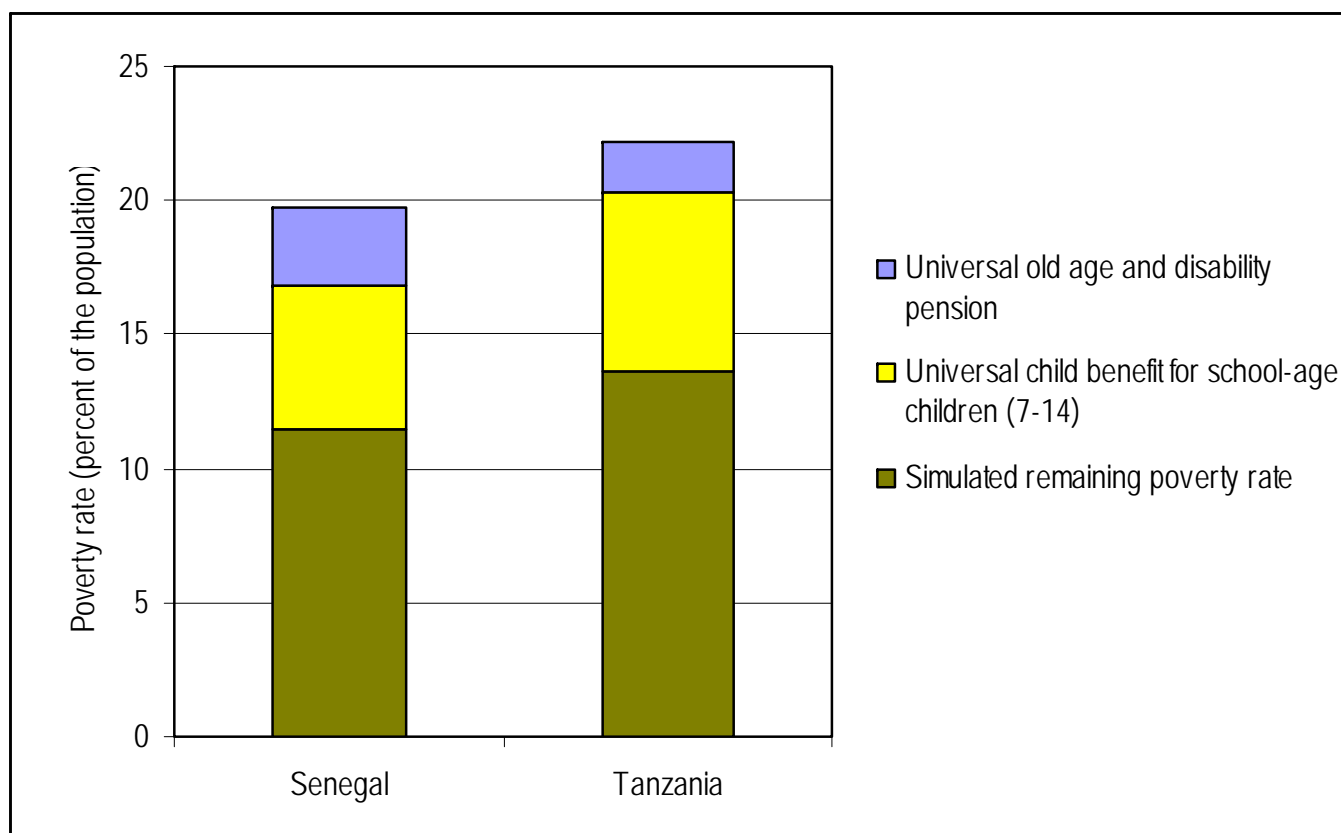
Ten: Affordability of the social transfers of the Social Protection Floor





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Eleven: Estimated effect of cash transfers on reduction of poverty (headcount)



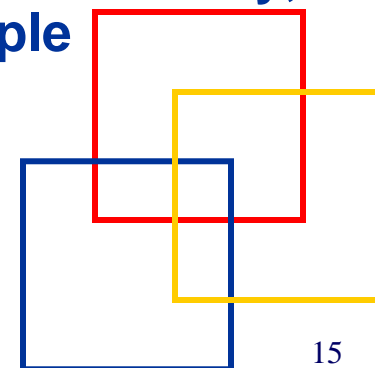


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Twelve:

Evidence from the South - Preliminary Results of an ILO Meta study “Compendium of Cash transfer programs in Developing Countries”

- **Number of countries in study:** 28 - 8 in Africa, 9 in Asia, 11 in Latin America
- **Number of studies:** 80 studies during 1999 and 2008
- **Number of programmes:** 63
- **Estimated number of total beneficiaries (primary and secondary, at the end of 2008):** between 150 and 200 million people
- **Expenditure starts at less than 0.5% of GDP...**

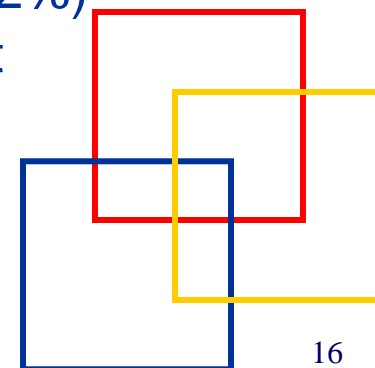




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Successful SPF Experiences: Argentina

- **Asignación Universal por Hijo (AUH)**
- **(The Universal Child Allowance)**
- **Type:** Universal child allowance
- **Coverage:** 85% of Argentinian girls and boys
- **Impact**
 - Reduced poverty (-22%) and extreme poverty (-42%)
 - Positive impact on household income (for poorest household income almost doubled, for poor household income increased by 30%)
 - Reduction in income distribution gap





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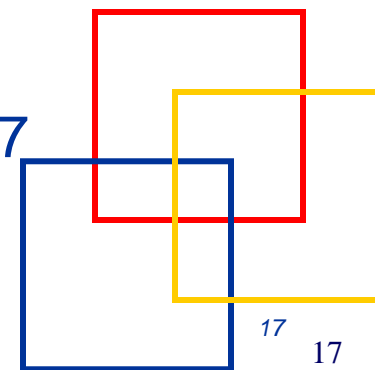
Successful SPF Experiences: Bolivia

➤ Renta Dignidad (the Dignity Pension)

- **Type:** Universal old-age pension scheme (non-contributory)
- **Coverage:** 800,000 beneficiaries (97% of total eligible beneficiaries)

➤ Impact

- 5.8% reduction in extreme poverty between 2007 and 2009 (especially in rural areas, where most women are)





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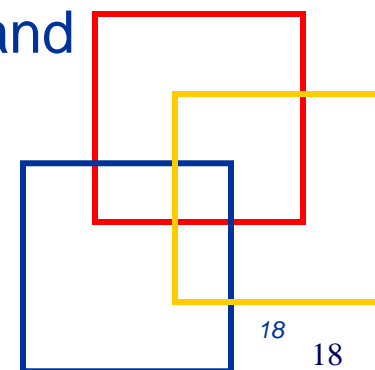
Successful SPF Experiences: Brazil

➤ Bolsa Familia

- **Type:** Conditional cash transfer
- **Coverage:** 26% of the population

➤ Impact

- Reduced the poverty gap by 12% between 2001 and 2005
- Contributed one third to the decline in income inequality over the last decade





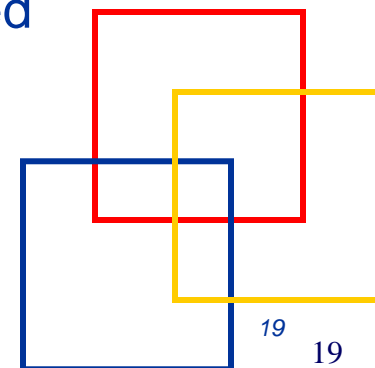
Successful SPF Experiences: Brazil

➤ The Rural Social Insurance Programme

- **Type:** Non-contributory pension and disability programme for the rural poor
- **Coverage:** 80% of agricultural workers – 66% of rural population

➤ Impact

- Reduction of 4 million poor people (53.5% of the rural population was still poor but this figure would have jumped to 68.1%)
- Reduction of 4.1 million poor people (26.1% of the rural population was indigent in 2008, but without social transfers it would have been 41.3%)

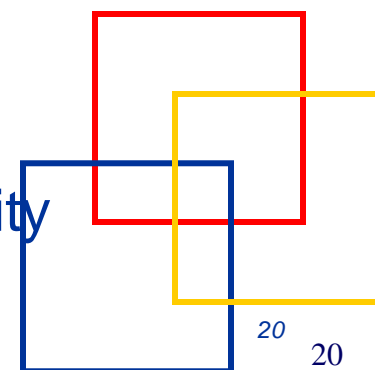




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Successful SPF Experiences: Colombia

- **The General System of Social Security in Health**
 - **Type:** Universal health coverage
 - **Coverage:** 90% of the population
- **Impact**
 - Facilitated the use of health services, especially among the poorest population and the rural population
 - Reduced poverty by more than 2% and inequality by more than 3%



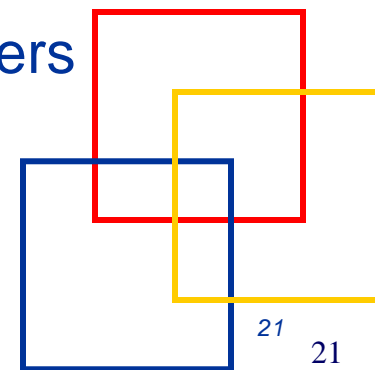


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Successful SPF Experiences: India

- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme**
 - **Type:** Wage employment programme
 - **Coverage:** 52.5 million households
 - **By law 1/3 female participants:** recent data show 50% of women participants

- **Impact**
 - Increase in minimum wages for agricultural workers
 - Decreased out-migration from villages
 - Women's empowerment
 - Positive impact on the geographical-ecological environment



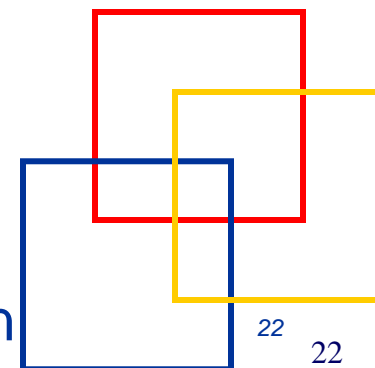


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Successful SPF Experiences: Mexico

- **Oportunidades (Human Development Programme)**
 - **Type:** Conditional cash transfer
 - **Coverage:** 25% of the population

- **Impact - Positive effects on:**
 - Education in rural areas: including increase in school attainment
 - Health: including increased preventive medical check-ups, 11% reduction in maternal mortality and 2% reduction in infant mortality
 - Nutrition: including increase in the absolute height of children and families' increased total consumption

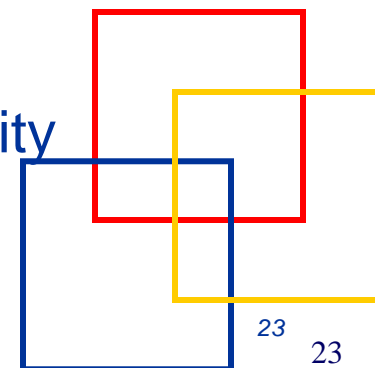




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Successful SPF Experiences: Rwanda

- **Vision 2020 *Umurenge* Programme**
 - **Type:** Public works, direct support and financial services
 - **Coverage:** 9,692 households benefited from direct support transfers – 78,004 benefited from public works
- **Impact – Ongoing evaluations:**
 - Reduced poverty
 - Contributed to improvements in human poverty dimensions (such as education, health, food security and nutrition), community asset development, the environment and social participation





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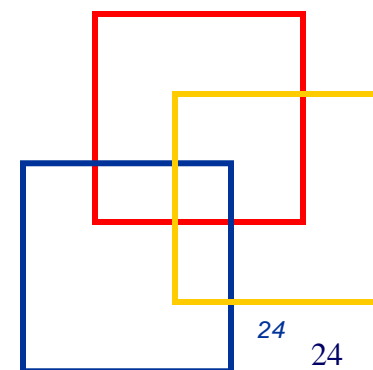
Successful SPF Experiences: South Africa

➤ Child Support Grant

- **Type:** Means-tested non-contributory cash transfer
- Coverage: 10 million children – take-up rate ranges between 78% and 80% of the girls and boys who are eligible

➤ Impact

- Reduced the poverty gap by 28.3%
- Reduction on income inequality (all three social grants
 - old-age pension, disability grants, child support grant
 - lower the Gini coefficient by 3%)





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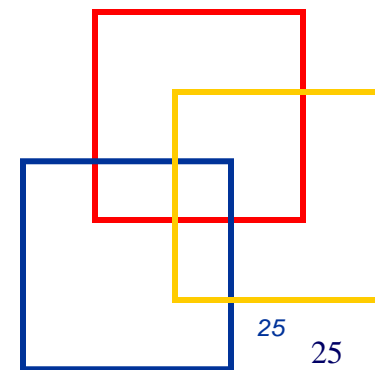
Successful SPF Experiences: Thailand

➤ Universal Coverage Scheme

- Type: Universal health care
- **Coverage:** 80% of the population

➤ Impact

- 88,000 households in 2008 were prevented from falling below the poverty line
- Increased access to care
- Increased quality of care





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THANK YOU

The ILO Global Campaign to Extend Social Security to All

