

Definition and cost of a social protection floor in Mongolia



Presentation by Celine Peyron Bista, ILO

Launching event of the Assessment report, Ulaanbaatar, 15 May 2015

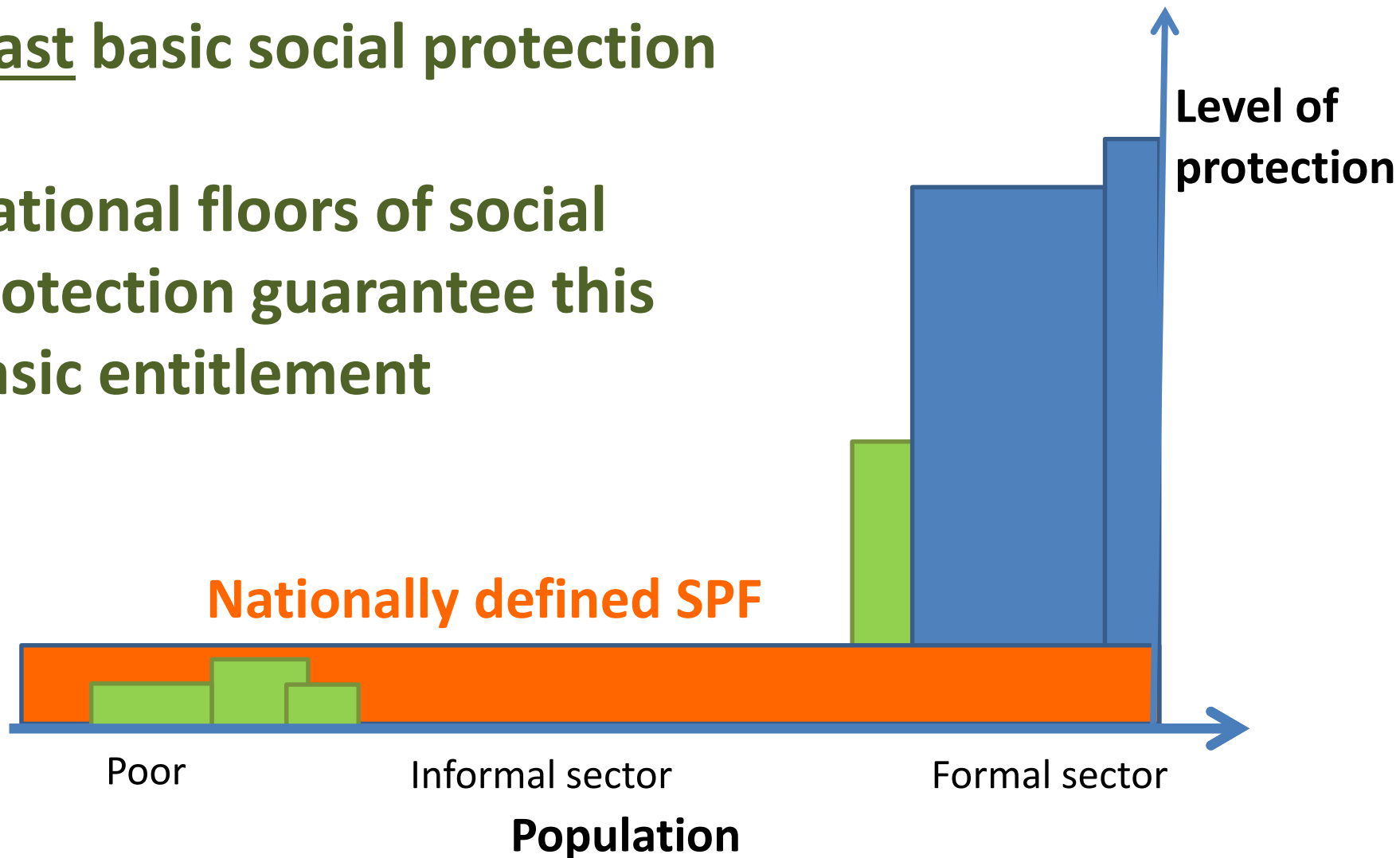
Social protection is a universal human right

**A tool against poverty and
an investment for the economy**



All members of a society
should have access to at
least basic social protection

National floors of social
protection guarantee this
basic entitlement



Guaranteed social protection at all ages



Access to **essential health care including maternity care**



All children enjoy basic income security (providing access to nutrition, education and care)



All persons in active age who are unable to earn sufficient income (e.g. in case of sickness, maternity, unemployment, disability) enjoy basic income security



All **older persons** enjoy basic income security

**The eighteen month assessment
exercise answered the question:**

**What would be a social protection
floor for Mongolia?
And is it affordable?**

**More than an
assessment, a
consensus on priorities
to extend social
protection!**



Step 1: Mapping & Priorities

Inventory of schemes
(August-Nov. 2013)

**Dialogue # 1: ABND
matrix** (5 Sept. 2013)

**Dialogue # 2:
Recommendations**
(5 Dec. 2013)

Conversion into scenarios
(13 March 2014)

**Data collection and
costing** (Jan. – April 2014)

Step 2: Costing

**Dialogue # 3: Scenarios
and preliminary results
of costing** (2 May 2014)

ABND report
(May-August
2014)

**Dialogue # 4: Final
results** (12 Sept. 2014)

Step 3: Endorsement by Government

Official Launch (2015)

**The
process in
Mongolia**



The assessment exercise has 3 outputs

- **An assessment matrix for monitoring progress in extending social protection**
- **A costing tool**
- **A road map and coordination mechanism for implementing and delivering social protection benefits and services**

An assessment matrix:

- A diagnostic of the social protection situation (comprehensive list of schemes and coverage statistics)
- A set of recommendations
- A baseline for future monitoring

	SPF objectives	Existing SPF provisions	Existing coverage	What is foreseen in the strategy	Design gaps	Implementation issues	Recommendations	Costing scenarios
Health	Social Protection Floor Template: Guarantees and Objectives	Describe present and planned social protection situation taking into account social protection strategy objectives			Identify design gaps and implementation issues		Priority policy options decided through national dialogue based on assessment results	Preliminary costing of selected priority options
Children								
Working age								
Elderly & Disabled								

A costing tool:

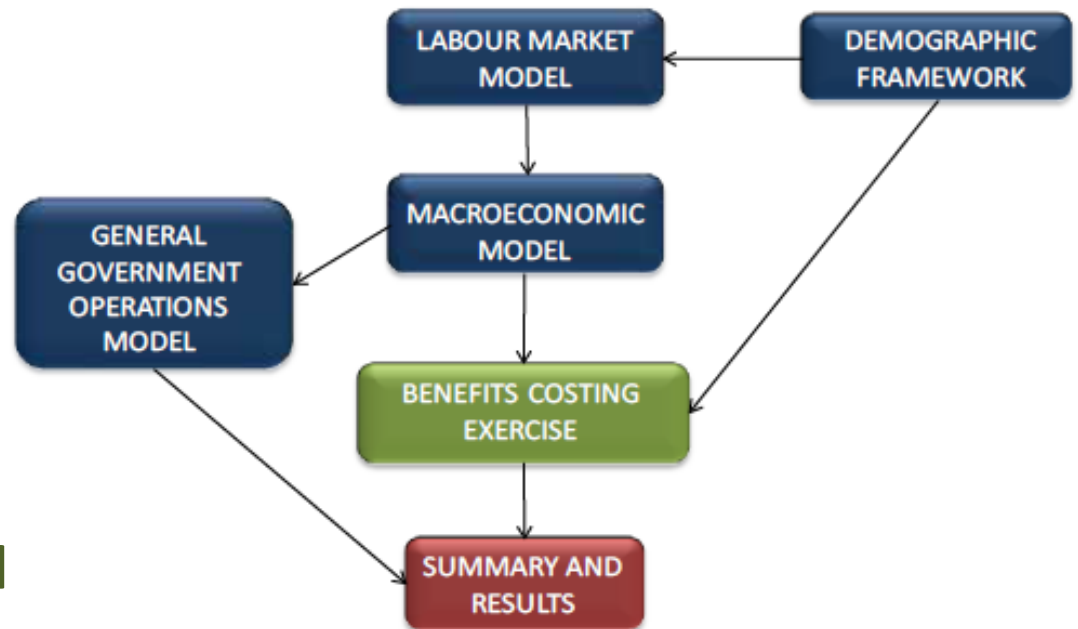
- Costing of some policy options
- Fiscal space analysis



RAPID ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

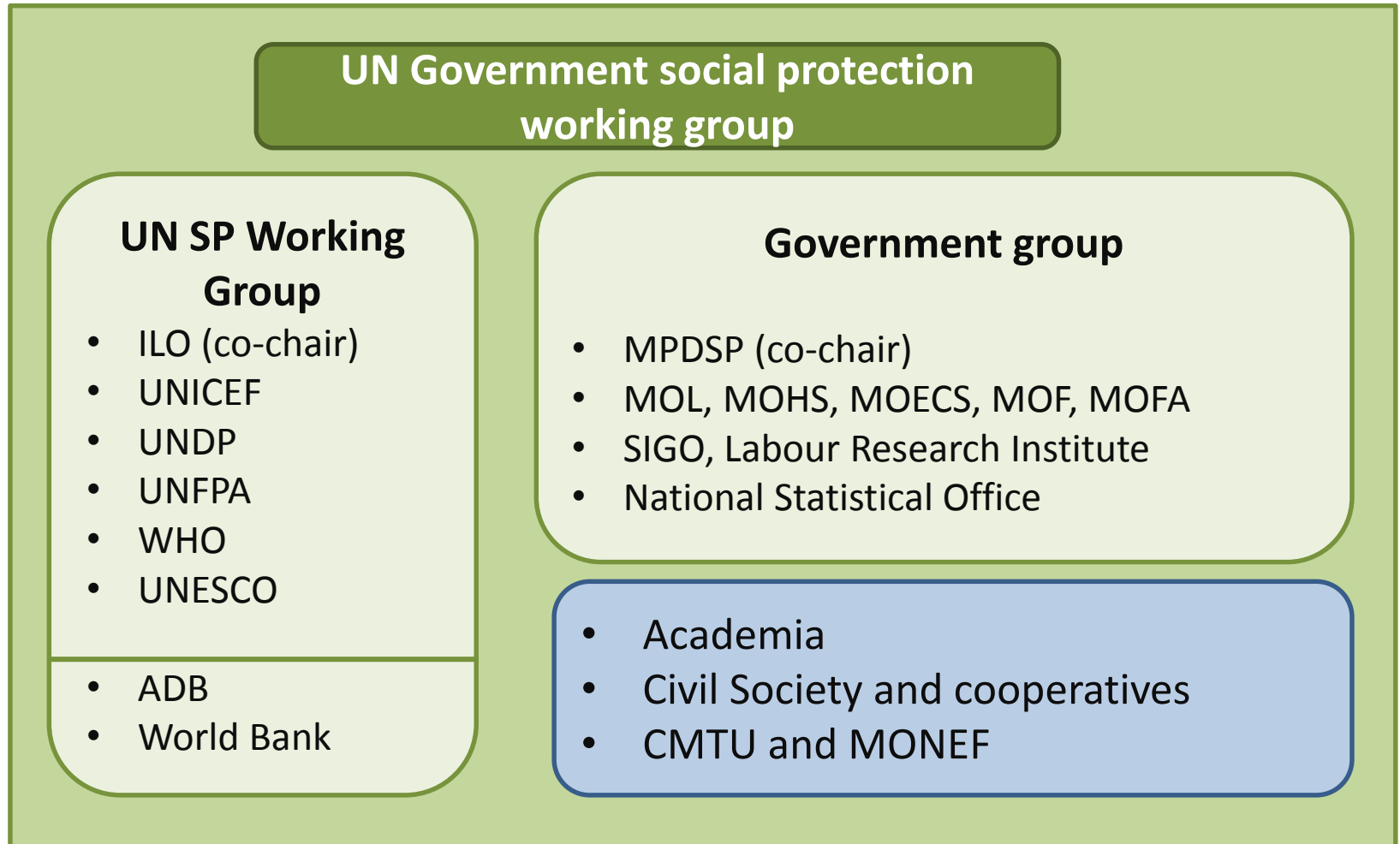
Social Security Department



Can be used for informed
policy planning and
prioritization

A mechanism for national dialogue and policy coordination:

- the UN-G social protection working group in the framework of the UNDAF outcomes on social protection



The main results :

- **Definition of a social protection floor and policy recommendations for its completion**
- **Financial implications**

How to complete the SPF?

Recommended reforms/ measures



Universal social health insurance achieved

Improve quality and accessibility of health care, especially in rural areas



Maintain universality of the Child Money Programme

Index CMP on inflation
Improve nutrition at early childhood (increased school meals allowance)



Aim at universal social insurance coverage
(maternity, sickness, funeral, working injury)

Improve maternity protection of herders and self-employed
Introduce a subsidy on SI contribution

How to complete the SPF?



Adapt active labour market policies

Recommended reforms/measures

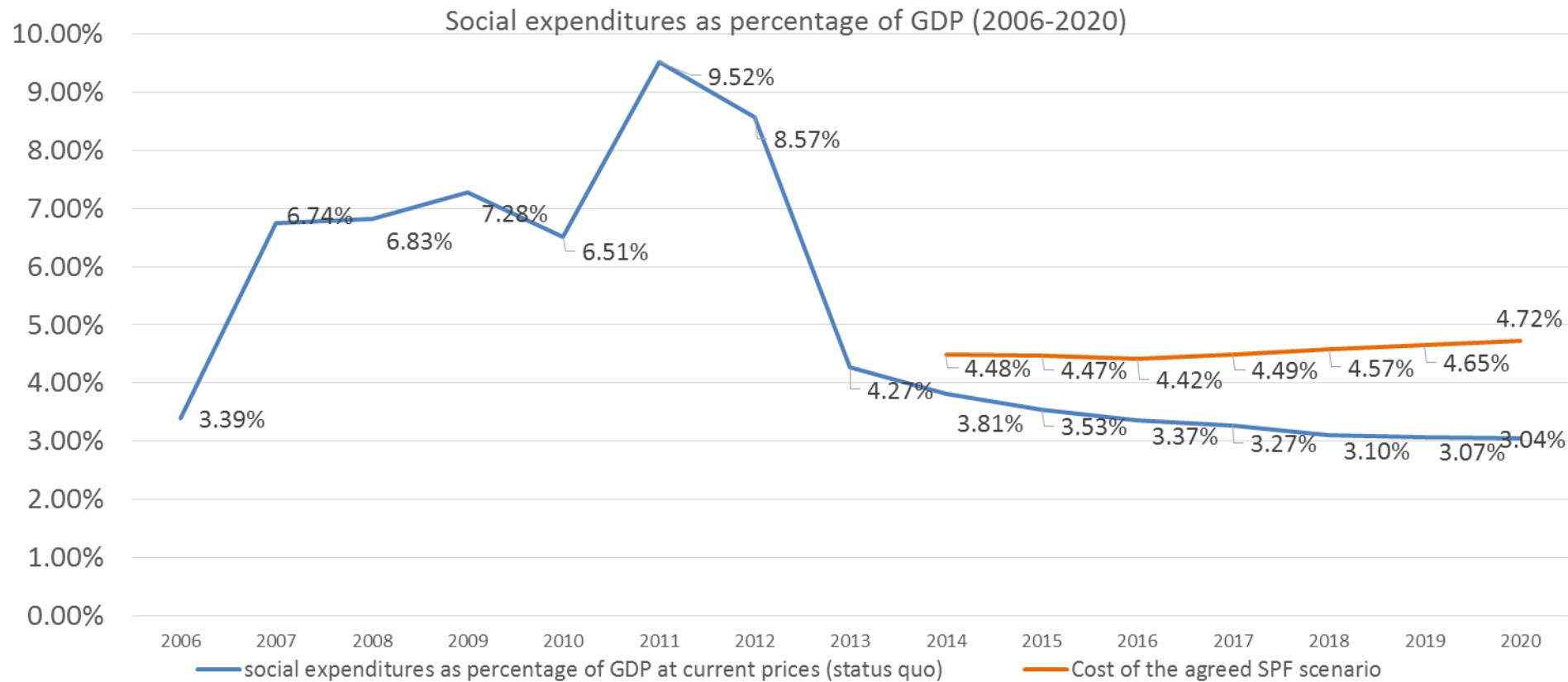
Implement integrated packages (SP, business & employment support and training) **for young herders, people with disabilities, unemployed.**



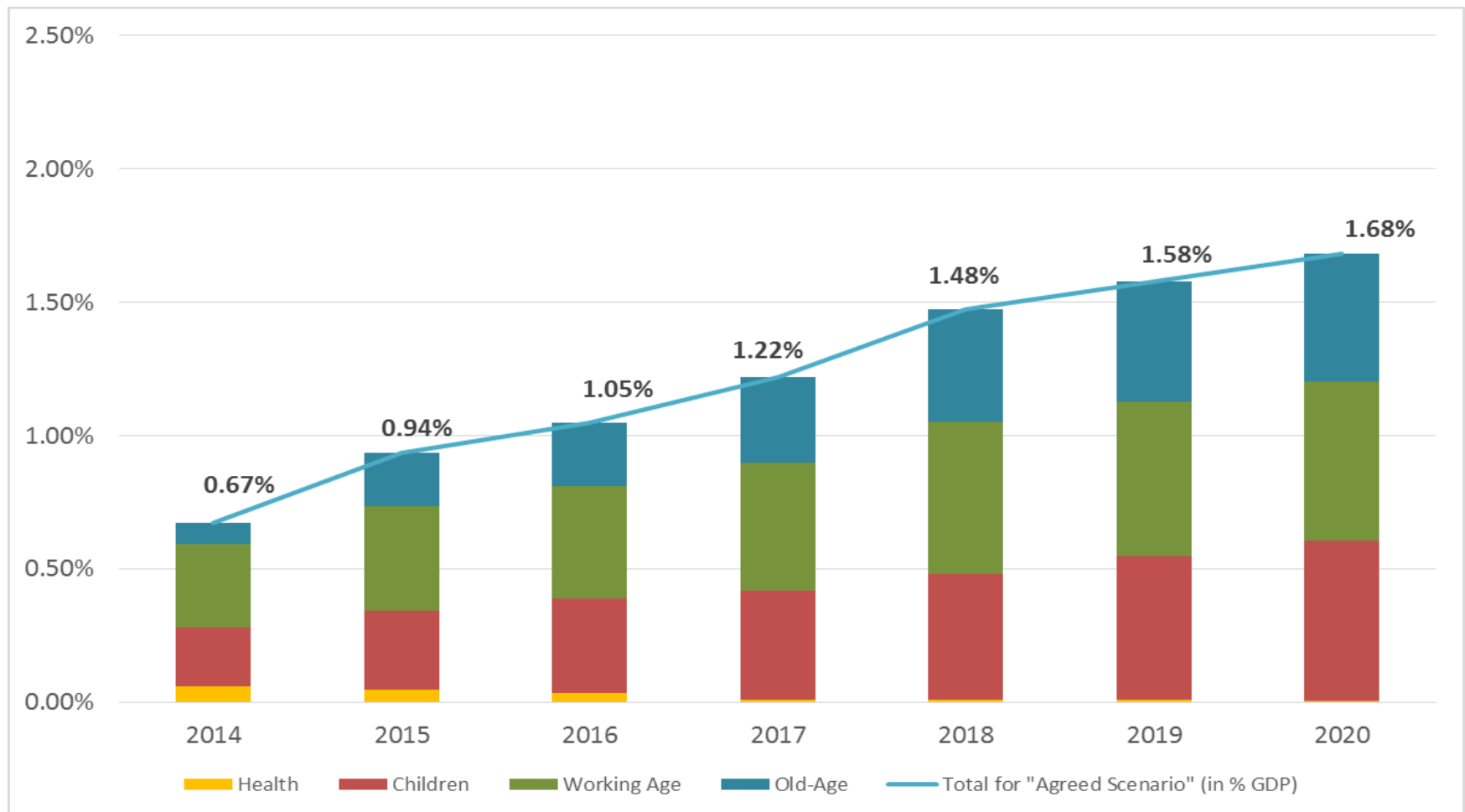
Introduce a three pillar pension system, with universal basic pension (contributory or tax funded)

Subsidize contribution of herders and self-employed
Set up an integrated long-term care system

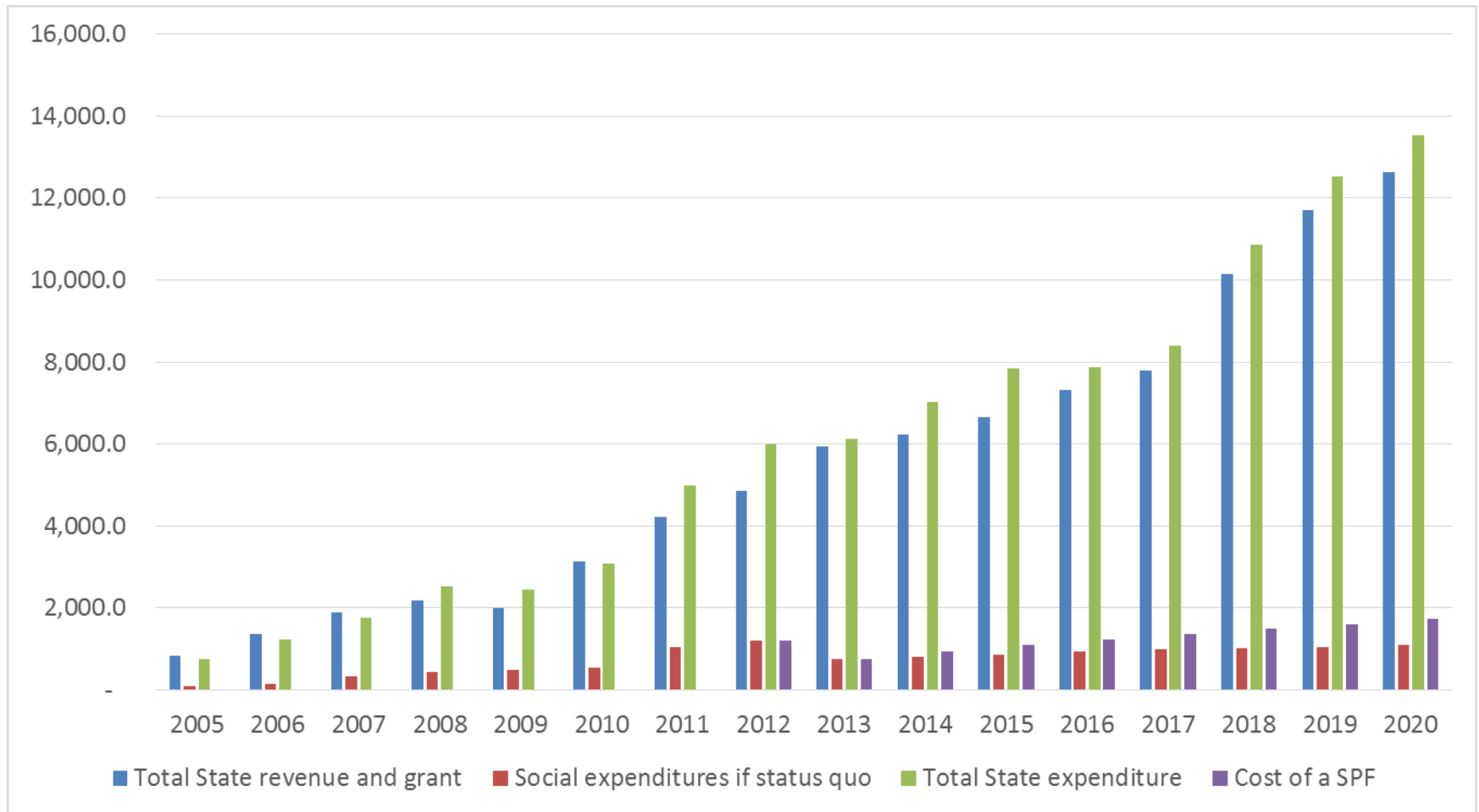
Completing the social protection floor would entail an additional cost of 1.68 percent of GDP by 2020



An additional effort equally needed to guarantee that all children, workers and their families, and elderly enjoy at least a minimum income security and do not fall into poverty



Compared to overall State's expenditures, the cost of a social protection floor remains very low and affordable



Beyond the assessment: what's next?

- Enforcement of the **pension reform: universal coverage**
- Support to **young herders** for strengthening their income and well-being through more decent employment, improved business and social protection

Thank you!

