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Universal Social Protection to Achieve the SDGs

SPIAC-B Meeting, New York 1 February 2018



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Universal Social Protection, the World Bank, the ILO and the SDGs

- Universal coverage and access to social protection are central to ending poverty and boosting shared prosperity, the World Bank's twin goals by 2030.
- Also at the core of the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), approved by world countries, endorsed by the UN and the G20
- World countries have also agreed on SDG 1.3

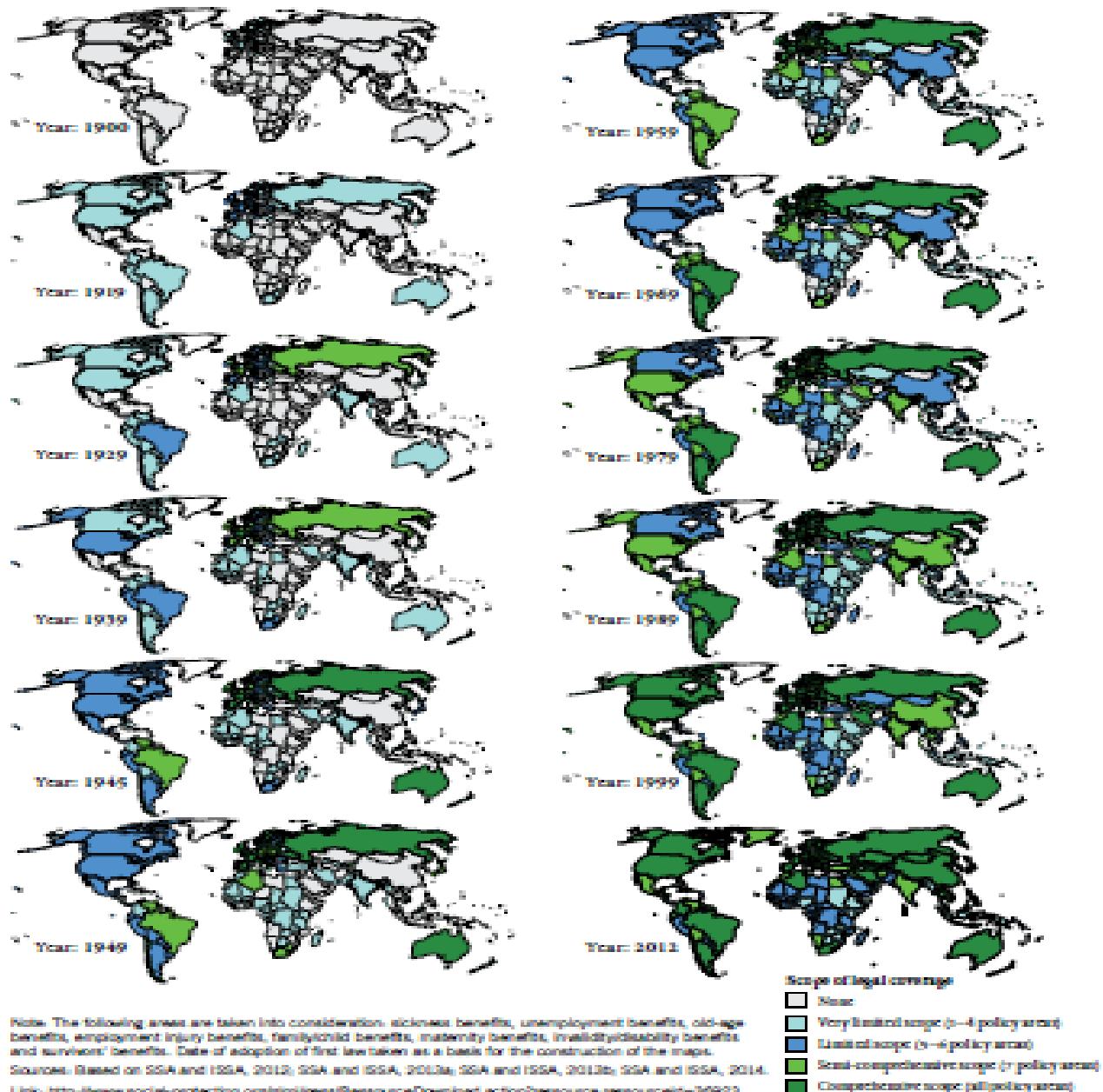


“Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable”

A Story of More than 100 Years: Building Social Protection Systems

...
Rapid Expansion since 2000s

Figure 1.1 Towards comprehensive social security systems: Number of areas covered in social protection programmes anchored in national legislation, 1900–2012



Source: [World Social Protection Report 2014-15, ILO](#)

Many countries have put in place universal social protection schemes:

- Argentina
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Bolivia
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Brunei
- Cabo Verde
- Chile
- China
- Cook Islands
- Georgia
- Guyana
- India
- Kazakhstan
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kyrgyz Republic
- Lesotho
- Maldives
- Mauritius
- Mongolia
- Namibia
- Nepal
- Samoa
- Seychelles
- South Africa
- Swaziland
- Tanzania (Zanzibar)
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Trinidad Tobago
- Ukraine
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan

And many countries have drafted National Social Protection Policies with long-term roadmaps for the progressive extension of social protection to cover of all lifecycle risks for all through social protection for all (= universal SP)

Source: universal.social-protection.org



...and many
development partners
working together to
promote Universal
Social Protection
Systems, for all



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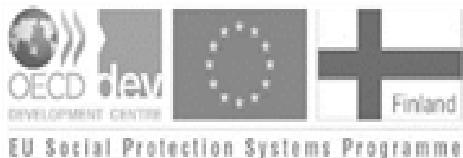
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See: www.universal.social-protection.org

Universal Social Protection for Shared Prosperity and Recommendation 202 Social Protection Floors

Children



**Child
Support**



Support for those without jobs

Maternity



Work Injury

Disability Benefits

Access to Health

Working age



Old age



**Old Age
Pension,
Survivors**

Safety nets for the poor

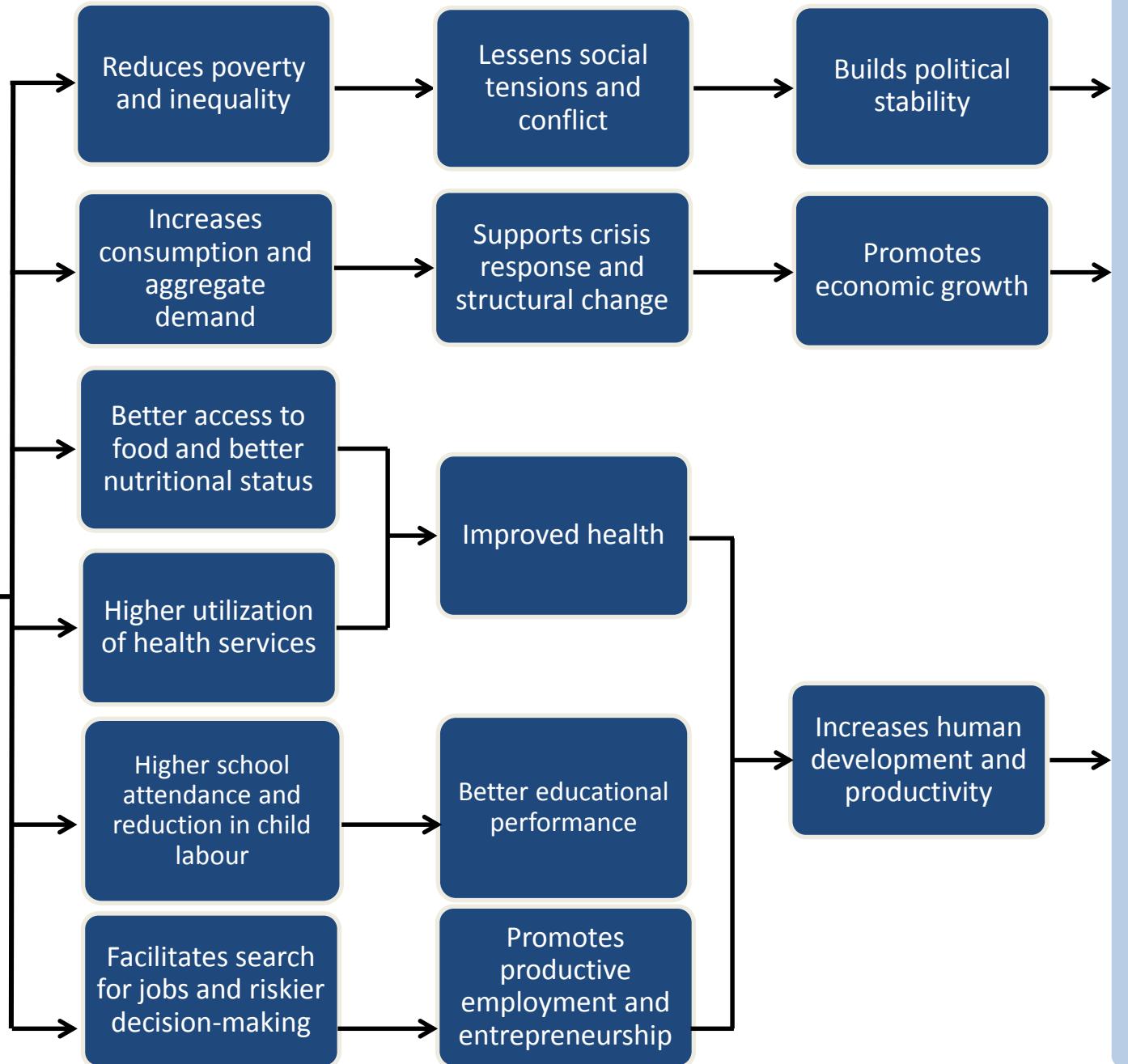
Many paths to Universal Social Protection

Governments have a wide set of combinations of actions to achieve universal social protection. South-South learning shows:

- Some countries opted for immediate universal coverage – eg. Botswana, Timor Leste.
- Others gradual and progressive approach, often starting with cash transfers and social services for the poorest and most vulnerable people, and then extending them to wider groups of people – eg. Brazil, Thailand.
- Some have universalism embedded in their national constitutions - eg. Bolivia, South Africa.
- Others have achieved universalism without any similar constitutional provisions eg. Swaziland, Uruguay.
- Universal social protection is most commonly started with old-age pensions, but some countries have opted to universalize in parallel disability, maternity and/or child benefits. Eg. Argentina, Nepal.
- Some provide a publicly-financed social pension/benefit to all – eg. Mongolia, Namibia.
- Others provide a minimum pension to those who do not have a contributory pension, ensuring universality - eg. Azerbaijan, China.
- Strategic use of transfers to the poor and vulnerable who are not reached out by other social protection programs – eg. India, China.

Social Protection: Demonstrated Results

Higher income security for households



Inclusive growth and human development

Strategies for Universal Social Protection Systems, including floors

- (a) Start **national dialogue** and call all relevant stakeholders, including employers, workers, UN and development partners
- (b) **identify gaps** in social protection, define the roadmap towards progressive extension of social protection for all.
- (c) determine **appropriate social protection schemes**, whether **contributory or non-contributory**, or both, as well as the time frame and sequencing for the progressive achievement of the objectives
- (d) **Cost** selected schemes, identify potential **fiscal space**
- (e) Discuss **financial and human resources** with Ministry of Finance
- (f) **Agree national strategy through national social dialogue**



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Thank you

<http://universal.social-protection.org>